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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER-GENERAL  
OF IMMIGRATION

TO THE  
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910

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Compiled by  
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1910

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# REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,  
*Washington, July 1, 1910.*

SIR: In reviewing the work of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization for the fiscal year 1910, several facts stand out very prominently. The immigration of aliens returned to the million mark (1,041,570); it was necessary and possible to reject at the ports a larger number and percentage of aliens than in any preceding like period (24,270, which is 2 per cent of the number applying), and a larger number than ever before were arrested and deported (2,695). Also a marked improvement in the efficiency of the service and a material reduction in the cost of conducting it were effected.

In presenting for your consideration a statement of the work accomplished, together with such recommendations as seem to the Bureau to be appropriate, the general plan followed last year is again adopted, so that comparisons may readily be drawn between this report and that for 1909. Comparisons between these two and former reports can be made also without great difficulty.

In the body of the report are presented statistics and statements regarding the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws. For details concerning the work of the Naturalization and Information divisions, respectively, attention is directed to Appendices II and III (pp. 193, 227), being reports of the chiefs thereof. Also there is reinserted (as Appendix I), with modifications to make it include all of the Bureau's recommendations of last year and this, the draft of a proposed new immigration act that was prepared with great care and explained in minute detail in the report for 1909. The object in republishing the draft of the proposed new law is to emphasize the importance to a proper control of immigration of adopting a comprehensive, simply worded, and logically arranged measure—one which will reduce to a minimum chances for the defeat of its objects by strict and technical judicial interpretations, and one the language of which will contain to the fullest extent possible its own interpretation. Experience with the past and present statutes has demonstrated the necessity for the enactment of such a law.

### NEW LEGISLATION NEEDED.<sup>a</sup>

The Bureau had hoped that many of the recommendations urged by it in former years, and particularly emphasized in its last report, would be adopted at the session of Congress just closed, especially as some of them had been reenforced by recommendations of the Immigration Commission; but, while the session witnessed the introduction of a number of bills, a few of which contain provisions like or

<sup>a</sup> For additional suggestions, see pp. 12, 118, 121-124, 128-134, 137, 147, 150, and Appendix I.

similar to those suggested by the Bureau and the Commission, only two were passed. Those two contain important and far-reaching amendments to the provisions which contemplate the rejection and expulsion of aliens of the sexually immoral classes, and the control of the "white-slave traffic," and, if upheld at all points by the courts, will be of material benefit. Their main features are (1) the elimination from the law of the three-year limit in so far as these particularly undesirable classes are concerned, a provision so obviously correct in principle as to cause some wonder that the Government should ever have deliberately limited itself to three years with respect to the inherent right of a government to expel from its territory foreigners who are a menace to its welfare (149 U. S., 698); and (2) the investment of the Commissioner-General of Immigration with power to collect data regarding the procurement of women for immoral purposes from the keepers of the houses in which they are placed.

All of the reasons which led the Bureau to believe when preparing its report for 1909 that the time was ripe for suggestions to Congress and the public, having in view the adoption of a comprehensive law on all phases of immigration, still hold good. The Immigration Commission will soon submit its final report; the public interest is not waning, but waxing, and there is now, it is believed, a stronger conviction than has ever existed before in the minds of Americans of all classes that the further reasonable restriction and more complete control of immigration must be accomplished as a matter of self-defense, and that its supervision should be along practical lines of already demonstrated value. The Bureau does not hesitate therefore to repeat all it said last year in favor of the adoption of the proposed new law, as well as the suggestions for distinctly new legislation. Its recommendations, so far as it has been able to judge, have quite generally been approved by the public, and there can be no doubt that its accumulated practical experience confers some right upon it to speak as an authority on such subjects. This experience not only shows that the existing immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws are not fully effective (and can not be made so by administrative action), but points clearly to the means by which they can be made more efficacious by additional legislation. Why should all concerned not enjoy the benefit of this practical knowledge in further efforts to arrange an effective plan for the supervision of immigration?

The Chinese-exclusion laws are badly in need of revision, as is shown more particularly under the title devoted to a discussion of the subject of Chinese exclusion (p. 126).

For a further restriction of general immigration there are offered the following recommendations, which have also been inserted in appropriate language at proper points in the suggested codification of the law, to the different features of which attention is directed as the various subjects are reached in this report:

The classification in which fall most of the aliens rejected under the existing law is "Persons likely to become a public charge." Neither that classification nor the new class added to the act of 1907 of persons certified for mental or physical defects affecting ability to earn a living is by any means broad enough to reach all undesirables. It is well to exclude those who are deemed likely to be burdens upon the public and those who are mentally or physically defective. But it is quite as important that there should be excluded those who if admitted will be barely able to support themselves and whose pres-

ence in any community can not help but reduce the standards of living, work, and wages, and who are therefore an economic menace—a means of ultimately degrading our wage-earners and pulling them down to servility or utter dependence. Too many of this kind enter, because the terms of the existing law can not be made to reach their cases. The law should give administrative officers the discretion to reject that large element of our present immigration which does not clearly fall within the present inhibition, and which might be described by the term "Persons economically unfit." (See also report of commissioner at New York, p. 137.)

There may be some merit in the proposals to fix a "literacy test" and to increase the head tax; but, as was explained in last year's report, neither of these projects is likely to be as efficacious as their advocates think; for the first is not in the direction, necessarily, of raising the general standard, and is not as practical as it looks on the surface, and the second, under the existing system of lending money or selling passage on credit, would to some extent increase opportunities for the exploitation of aliens, and bring many of the lowest element into the country in a more impoverished state than they now come. The raising of the head tax, even to \$10 per person, it is not believed would materially reduce immigration, unless at the same time some plan were devised to assure that no alien would come who is unable to pay passage with funds strictly his own—a thing thought to be hardly feasible.

The suggestion offered last year in a rather tentative way, viz, that all male aliens between the ages of 16 and 50 shall be required to stand at the ports of this country a physical test equal to that observed with respect to recruits for our army or navy, has received considerable favorable comment. Any measure that will tend, as this one would, to raise the standard of physical excellence ought to meet with the approval of all citizens who are anxious to preserve and improve the American race. This is not only a question of the present; it is more distinctly a matter of grave concern for the future. The strength of a nation is the combined strength of its individual members. Can we expect, if we continue to inject into the veins of our nation the blood of ill-formed, undersized persons, as are so many of the immigrants now coming, that the American of to-morrow will be the sturdy man that he is to-day? It is therefore recommended that the naval-service standard be adopted in the physical examination of aliens, such test, of course, to be applied to manual laborers only. (See pp. 160, 183.)

The Bureau again calls attention to the propriety of eliminating altogether from the law the restriction upon the right of the Government to remove from the country those who, coming as aliens, have chosen to remain such, and have shown themselves physically, mentally, or morally unfit to remain. However drastic and far-reaching the provisions looking to the debarment of the undesirable may be made, it will never be possible to so accurately enforce the law as to prevent absolutely the entry of those not entitled. If those who enter are not of a class or race that we regard with sufficient favor to allow their naturalization, or if, although of a class or race members of which may become citizens, the alien prefers to retain a foreign allegiance, why should we say to such persons, "We do not want you here, for you are not as good as we are in race, or in character, or in condition; but if, notwithstanding

our objection to you, you show yourself cunning enough to evade detection at our hands for as much as three years, we will admit that you are entitled to stay and to remain an alien among us? Such a policy is hardly to be regarded as sound; yet that is substantially what we are doing under the present law. Consequently, our penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions are filling up with aliens, for whose maintenance we are providing at an enormous annual cost. (See last year's report, pp. 6-7.) In the act approved March 26 last, the three-year limit was abolished with regard to the sexually immoral. Why not abolish it with respect to all the inadmissible classes, or at least the especially undesirable classes? In reinserting the draft of a proposed law, this has been done. (See pp. 168, 187.)

The Bureau's experience has shown that many rejected aliens are, after being deported from one port, brought back, often immediately, though usually to a different port, sometimes effecting entry by subterfuge or false testimony, or, if again rejected, reduced to an utterly destitute condition, all their means having gone into the coffers of the steamship companies. To meet this situation, it is recommended that an alien once debarred or deported shall stand mandatorily excluded for one year (unless the Secretary gives him permission to reapply), the bringing back of such an alien to be unlawful and subject the offending line to a severe penalty. (See pp. 161, 172, 183, 190.)

Mr. Ernesto G. Fabbri, president of the Italian Society for the Protection of Immigrants, recently offered a suggestion designed to assist in the detection at our ports of aliens who have a criminal record; and that is that all aliens coming from countries that furnish their citizens or subjects with penal certificates or certificates of character shall be rejected unless they exhibit such a certificate. This is a plan which seems well worth a trial, and it has been incorporated into the proposed law. (See pp. 161, 183.)

To make any plan for the control of immigration effective, complete means must be provided for compelling the transportation companies to observe both the letter and spirit of the law. The lack of such means is one of the chief defects in the existing statute and furnishes the loopholes through which many of the inhibited classes are constantly entering. The act of 1903 provided for the assessment of an administrative fine against companies bringing certain especially undesirable classes—those having loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. The act of 1907 extended said provision to cover tuberculosis and mental afflictions. That has been the most effective of any of the provisions to compel a proper regard by the transportation companies for the law. It has been upheld, moreover, by a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court (214 U. S., 320), wherein it is pointed out that the plenary power of Congress over the subject of immigration must necessarily involve the right to control the transportation interests by administrative fines enforceable by refusal of clearance, and that there does not enter into the matter any element requiring judicial procedure to be followed. The Bureau, therefore, suggests that this plan be adopted to the fullest possible extent to compel the companies to live up to the spirit as well as the letter of the law. (See secs. 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, and 42 of the proposed bill and explanation thereof, Appendix I.)

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

The tables presented herein correspond in arrangement and numerical designation with those presented in the report for 1909, but a new feature is added. By cooperation with the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department the statistics kept by that Bureau for the Philippines have been segregated during the past year in the same manner as those kept for the mainland, Hawaii, and Porto Rico by this Bureau. It is possible, therefore, by the courtesy of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, to present in connection with the various tables data regarding immigration to the Philippines. This completes the statistics and places in each table figures covering immigration to the mainland and all the insular possessions.

Before taking up the tables seriatim for discussion, attention is directed to some of the more important data disclosed by them. It was pointed out last year that immigration was believed to be rapidly reassuming what for a number of years had been its average proportions. That belief has been fully justified. Nor has there been any change in the upward trend of immigration, the figures for the last few months of the past fiscal year indicating that we may reasonably expect a larger influx of foreigners in the ensuing year. The total immigration for the year has been 1,041,570, or 289,784 more than the total (751,786) for the fiscal year 1909, 258,700 more than the total (782,870) for the fiscal year 1908, and only 243,779 less than the total (1,285,349) for the fiscal year 1907, the banner year in immigration. This increase is accounted for partly by a natural cause—a greater demand for labor—but it is believed that it is also in a large measure due to the activities of the transportation companies (See also p. 115.)

The past year has witnessed an influx of 1,041,570 aliens of the immigrant class and 156,467 of the nonimmigrant class,<sup>a</sup> a total of 1,198,037; and 202,436 of the emigrant and 177,982 of the nonemigrant class—a total of 380,418—have departed from the country. In the fiscal year 1909, 751,786 immigrant and 192,449 nonimmigrant aliens—a total of 944,235—entered the United States, while 225,802 emigrant and 174,590 nonemigrant—a total of 400,392—departed. Thus it will be seen that, while the total number of aliens arriving in 1910 exceeds such arrivals in the previous year by 253,802, the total number of aliens departing in said year was less by 19,974 aliens than in 1909, indicating a larger net gain than might be supposed from a cursory examination of the figures.

Table I is a brief summary of the year's immigration work, by ports, compared with a similar summary for the fiscal year 1909. It covers the arrival and the departure of aliens—immigrant and nonimmigrant, emigrant and nonemigrant—and also shows the number of aliens refused admission and the number expelled after entering the country; also for 1910 the arrival and departure of citizens are shown. Comparison between the two years can readily be drawn by columns. It will be noted that 13,859 more aliens have been debarred than in 1909 and that the ratio of rejections to admissions is 0.9 per cent greater, viz, 2 per cent for 1910 as against 1.1 per cent for 1909; also that the number expelled is 571 more than in 1909.

<sup>a</sup>For technical meaning of these terms see footnote on p. 8.

Tables II to IV deal with the net increase or decrease of the population of the United States occasioned by the arrival and departure of aliens, comparing the fiscal years 1909 and 1910 by months, by countries, and by races. It will be noted that during the past fiscal year 1,041,570 immigrant aliens and 156,467 nonimmigrant aliens, making a total of 1,198,037, were admitted to this country, and that during the same period 202,436 emigrant aliens and 177,982 nonemigrant aliens, making a total of 380,418, 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 817,619.<sup>a</sup> Even from this number, however, to arrive at an absolutely correct 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. It will be observed also that the circumstance to which attention was directed in last year's report, viz, that while immigration was increasing emigration was decreasing, is still apparent, immigration having been heavier and emigration lighter in 1910 than in 1909. The net increase for 1909 was 543,843, or 273,776 less than that for the past year.

Table V supplies figures from which the net result of immigration and emigration can be determined for any particular State, showing the number of immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens, respectively, admitted, with a stated intention of proceeding to the different States, and of emigrant and nonemigrant aliens, respectively, asserting at the time of departure that their last permanent residence has been in each of the different States.

Table VI shows the occupations of aliens entering and leaving the country during the fiscal year, segregated into professional, skilled, and miscellaneous. Of common, unskilled laborers, 239,026 (214,300 immigrant and 24,726 nonimmigrant) entered, and 131,672 (89,393 emigrant and 42,279 nonemigrant) departed, as against arrivals of members of the skilled trades aggregating 163,789 (138,570 immigrant and 25,219 nonimmigrant) and departures of the same aggregating 51,942 (21,574 emigrant and 30,368 nonemigrant). These figures should be compared with those shown in the same table in the last report, which were as follows: Unskilled laborers arriving, 221,145 (174,800 immigrant and 46,345 nonimmigrant); unskilled laborers departing, 183,545 (118,936 emigrant and 64,609 nonemigrant); skilled laborers arriving, 114,910 (87,160 immigrant and 27,750 nonimmigrant); skilled laborers departing, 48,084 (21,919 emigrant and 26,165 nonemigrant).

The second series of detailed tables presented, numbered VII to XII A, covers immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed, and the various tables are arranged in such manner as to furnish with respect to each, in consecutive order, the items of interest which it has heretofore been customary to give with regard to

<sup>a</sup> In making the classification 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 nonemigrant aliens on the outward journey and nonimmigrant on the inward.

immigrant aliens. These are the most important tables, as they deal with the true immigrant and the true emigrant, economically the most interesting of the various classes under which the statistics are kept. Several of the tables deserve special comment.

Table VII furnishes data with respect to admitted aliens regarding sex, age, literacy, financial condition, how passage has been paid, and whether coming to join relative or friend. Table VII A gives data regarding sex, age, and how long in the United States with respect to emigrant aliens leaving the country. In this respect it is the counterpart of Table VII. Some of the more prominent items shown by these comprehensive tables should be emphasized here.

Of the total number of immigrant aliens admitted (1,041,570), 868,310 were between the ages of 14 and 44, while 120,509 were under 14 and 52,751 were 45 or over. The figures for the preceding year were: Total admitted, 751,786; aged 14 to 44, inclusive, 624,876; under 14, 88,393; 45 and over, 38,517.

Of those admitted, 253,569 (188,439 males and 65,130 females) could neither read nor write and 4,571 (2,583 males and 1,988 females) could read but not write. These figures do not include any aliens less than 14 years of age. In the year 1909, 191,049 of those admitted could neither read nor write and 2,431 could read but not write, a total of 193,480 illiterates, against a total of 258,140 for the past year, an increase of 64,660. This may be more accurately presented, however, in ratio. Of those admitted in 1909 over 14 years of age (663,393), the illiterates amounted to 193,480, or 29 per cent; of those admitted in the past year over 14 years of age (921,061), the illiterates amounted to 258,140, or 28 per cent; in other words, while the number of illiterates has increased the ratio of illiteracy has decreased 1 per cent.

The total amount of money brought into the country by arriving aliens was \$28,197,745, or an average of about \$27 per person. This includes only amounts which have been shown by arriving aliens to the inspection officers, and it is quite possible that part of that carried was not shown. There is, however, no way of determining what portion of it consisted of money sent applicants by relatives or friends already located in this country. Of those admitted, 693,595 were able to show amounts of less than \$50 each, whereas 111,071 showed \$50 or over each, so that of those able to give ocular demonstration of the possession of money, namely, 804,666, about 86 per cent had in their possession less than \$50—the same percentage shown for the year 1909.

Of the aliens entering, 755,453 claimed to have paid their own passage, while 274,204 admitted that their passage had been paid by a relative or relatives and 11,913 admitted that their passage had been paid by some person other than a relative. In other words, even according to the not altogether reliable information on this subject furnished by applicants, it appears that over 25 per cent of the total number admitted were assisted to reach this country.

With respect to emigrant aliens, Table VII A shows that a total of 202,436 (154,842 males and 47,594 females) have departed during the past year. Concerning 34,043 of these, it has been impossible to keep a record of the period they had lived in the United States, as they left across the Canadian border. It is shown, however, that 13,741 were less than 14, 167,440 were from 14 to 44, and 21,255 were 45 years of age or over; 136,159 had resided in the United States less than five

years, 23,969 from five to ten years, 3,877 from ten to fifteen years, 2,310 fifteen to twenty years, and 2,078 over twenty years.

Table VII B contains data, not heretofore furnished, regarding the conjugal condition of aliens. This data is segregated so as to show conjugal condition of males and females, respectively, under 14, from 14 to 44, and 45 years of age and over, and a separate division of the younger single females into those ranging from 15 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 29, and 30 to 34 years, respectively.

Tables VIII, IX, X, and XI relate to immigrant aliens admitted and are accompanied by Tables VIII A, IX A, X A, and XI A, respectively, which are their counterparts with respect to emigrant aliens departed.

Tables XII and XII A are designed to furnish statistics regarding immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed, by race and sex, for the fiscal year, by six-month periods, and for the calendar year, such an arrangement of the figures having been found useful.

Tables XIII to XIV A, inclusive, constitute a series dealing with nonimmigrant aliens admitted and nonemigrant aliens departed, and furnish in several different ways information of interest concerning such aliens.

Table XV furnishes a means of comparing immigration for the fiscal years 1900 to 1910, inclusive, segregated by races, while Table XVI gives the total immigration each year from 1820 to 1910, inclusive. In connection with Table XVI, attention is directed to the two charts inserted in the back of this report.

Chart 1 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 to 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 in 1908, rising slightly in 1909, and considerably in the past year. Thus, the three periods of depression following 1857, 1873, and 1893 stand out prominently, and the recent financial and commercial depression caused the wave line to drop to a marked degree. This periodical rise and fall well represents the relative prosperity of the country, while the gradual average increase from decade to decade may be taken as a fairly accurate index of the country's development and growth and its capacity to employ larger numbers of alien laborers.

Chart 2 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, 28 per cent; Germany, 19 per cent; Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden), 7 per cent; Italy, 11 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 11 per cent; Russia, 9 per cent; France, 2 per cent; Switzerland, 1 per cent; countries not specified, 12 per cent. Until recent times immigration was derived 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 very largely from northern and western Europe. Thus, the great mass of our population is of Teutonic and Celtic origin, with a 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 ten years, until now 71

per cent of our immigration comes from the Slavic and Iberic countries of southern and eastern Europe, 723,942 having arrived from those countries during the past year.

The series constituted by Tables XVII, XVII A, XVII B, and XVIII deals with aliens refused admission and returned from the ports and aliens apprehended within the country and deported on departmental warrants. They need to be discussed in some detail.

From Table XVII it will be seen that during the year there were turned back at the ports 24,270 aliens, or about 2 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The following comparative statement as to principal causes of rejection is inserted for convenience, carrying out a similar illustration that has been given in previous reports:

Cause of rejection.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Idiots.....	38	92	29	20	18	16
Imbeciles.....				45	42	40
Feeble-minded persons.....				121	121	125
Insanity (including epileptics).....	92	139	189	184	167	198
Likely to become a public charge, including paupers and beggars.....	7,898	7,069	6,866	3,741	4,458	15,927
Afflicted with contagious disease.....	2,198	2,273	3,822	2,847	2,308	3,033
Afflicted with tuberculosis.....				59	82	95
Criminals.....	44	205	341	136	273	580
Prostitutes and other immoral women.....	24	30	18	124	323	316
Procurers of prostitutes.....	4	2	1	43	181	179
Contract laborers.....	1,164	2,314	1,434	1,932	1,172	1,786

Table XVII A furnishes a useful comparison, by causes of rejection, concerning aliens debarred during the years 1892 to 1910, inclusive. Table XVII B deals with a separate phase of the rejections caused by the necessity for sometimes refusing residents of foreign contiguous territory the privilege of entering for alleged temporary purposes. It will be noted that a total of 1,012 such rejections have occurred.

Table XVIII covers the arrest and deportation of aliens under those provisions of law which allow such action to be taken if certain contingencies arise within the period of three years after landing. During the year 2,695 warrants of deportation have been executed after granting a hearing to the arrested persons, compared with 2,124 for the fiscal year 1909. This total falls into two divisions—first, those whose deportation is mandatorily required, aggregating 2,672, and, second, those who have become public charges within one year from causes arising subsequent to landing and whose deportation is effected with the alien's consent, aggregating 23. The first-mentioned total is segregated under appropriate heads into aliens who were members of the excluded classes at time of entry, aggregating 1,137; aliens who became public charges from certain specified causes existing prior to entry, aggregating 933; aliens who became prostitutes after entry, aggregating 53; and aliens who entered without inspection, aggregating 549.

It will be noted from Tables XIX and XIX A that during the year 5,256 appeals of aliens from excluding decisions have been handled, 1,261 of the aliens having been admitted outright, 254 admitted on bond, and in 3,083 cases the decisions of the boards affirmed, with 521 appeals withdrawn or otherwise disposed of and 137 remaining open at the close of the year; and that there have been 176 appeals taken by board members from admitting decisions, in 59 of which

the aliens were admitted outright, 2 admitted on bond, 107 appeals sustained, rejecting the aliens, 4 withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of, and 4 remaining pending at the close of the year; also that in 236 instances aliens applied for admission under bond (without taking appeal), 126 of the applications being granted and 110 denied. These figures should be compared with those for last year, as follows: Appeals of aliens from excluding decisions, 1,877; aliens admitted outright, 588; admitted on bond, 151; decisions of boards affirmed, 928; appeals withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, 100; pending at close of year, 110; appeals of board members from admitting decisions, 35; aliens admitted outright in such cases, 15; admitted on bond, 1; appeals sustained, rejecting aliens, 11; withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, 2; pending at close of year, 6; applications of aliens for admission under bond (without taking appeal), 443; such applications granted, 242; denied, 201.

Table XX is a compilation of figures furnished by the officials in charge at the various seaports, covering alien seamen reported by masters of vessels as having deserted. These figures are known to be very far from accurate. During the past two years it has been almost impossible to obtain from the steamship lines any information concerning deserters. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120), and the fact that a suit in which it was attempted to enforce the payment of head tax on account of deserting seamen has been decided adversely to the Government, have tended to encourage on the part of the lines a noncompliance with the provisions of rule 22 of the immigration regulations. This loophole in the immigration law is proving more and more serious as time passes. The matter has now reached a stage where no real relief need be expected from any other source than new legislation. (See also report of commissioner at New York, p. 137.)

The closely related subject of Chinese seamen should also be mentioned at this point. During the year it has been necessary to guard against the entry of approximately 35,000 such seamen who have come into our ports on merchant vessels.

In the draft of a proposed bill herewith submitted (pp. 164, 171, 172, 185, 189, 190) there is furnished a suggestion regarding each of the above-mentioned subjects, and it is believed that if the proposed legislation should be adopted, this serious difficulty would be overcome.

Table XXI shows 474 stowaways brought to our ports during the past year, as compared with 557 for the preceding year.

Table XXII (new) is presented to show the amount of head tax collected on account of aliens who entered during the year and how such amount is constituted. It will be noted that of those admitted 1,041,242 were taxable, the sum collected being \$4,164,966.

Table XXIII (numbered XXII in the report for 1909) is a repetition for the past year of the statistics obtained from the various steamship lines of passengers departing from the United States. The figures are interesting, but require no special comment. The law should provide for their collection through regular channels, and such a provision is contained in the suggested bill (pp. 158, 159, 182).

Tables lettered A to F, inclusive, relate to Japanese immigration, a detailed discussion of which appears on pages 124-126.

Tables numbered 1 to 7, inclusive, cover the various phases of the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. For an extended discussion of them, see page 126.

## ARRIVED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Port.	Aliens.											Citizens.		
	1909.						1910.						1910.	
	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Returned after landing.	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Returned after landing.	Arrived.	Departed.
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.			Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.				
New York, N. Y.	580,617	144,140	163,902	132,221	4,361	1,217	786,094	109,921	146,844	112,331	14,771	1,360	170,210	222,462
Boston, Mass.	36,318	11,577	7,442	16,913	179	107	53,617	8,458	4,853	11,719	552	107	9,244	11,610
Philadelphia, Pa.	14,294	789	9,203	3,013	93	53	37,641	2,030	2,221	3,487	104	65	2,905	3,961
Baltimore, Md.	18,966	1,546	1,668	250	83	101	30,563	682	1,277	227	169	42	1,030	1,349
Portland, Me.	1,010	1,335	223	1,837	3	6	2,560	3,693	117	745	88		186	112
New Bedford, Mass.	545	248	247	2	3		731	287	246	9	2	1	37	4
Providence, R. I.	68		32				48			3	2		2	3
Norfolk, Va.	77	59			1		78	96	9	6	2		23	11
Savannah, Ga.	18	2			3	2	14						10	
Miami, Fla.	1,271	465	441	583	9	1	953	834	225	1,104	21	2	1,413	1,202
Key West, Fla.	1,167	1,312	1,402	3,803	23	1	1,087	1,367	1,561	4,991	14		2,916	6,035
Knights Key, Fla.	32	246	7	206			30	264	9	234	1		5,210	4,697
Other Atlantic ports	19	9	1	3			31	5		4	2	1	44	18
Tampa, Fla.	2,457	1,486	1	12	15		3,418	1,968	88	69	83	7	3,387	45
Pensacola, Fla.	13	3					21	3					1	
Mobile, Ala.	37	109	12	63	2	1	23	87		71	2	3	225	112
New Orleans, La.	1,507	1,422	329	2,190	40	10	1,752	1,852	506	2,089	28	22	5,570	4,533
Galveston, Tex.	3,338	237	572	214	34	4	4,748	248	771	180	113	11	550	146
Other Gulf ports	15	1			1		15	1					22	
San Diego, Cal.	51	79				3	281	203	72	172	26		1,078	1,019
San Francisco, Cal.	3,103	4,273	4,697	6,789	444	193	4,233	4,387	4,003	5,980	1,016	14	5,818	4,946
Portland, Oreg.	35	32					24	8				5		
Seattle, Wash.	1,367	976	1,198	1,233	70	64	1,845	1,088	966	1,087	149	165	883	450
Alaska.	202	116					237	127			71		15	
Mexican border ports	16,162	3,087			1,455	228	18,404	3,216			2,821	457		
Through Canada:														
Atlantic ports.	11,971	1,942	1,406	1,534	126	38	28,255	2,649	1,453	1,928	628	54	5,328	2,588
Pacific ports.	591	770	661	833	10		534	698	234	261	6	1	566	214
Border stations.	53,703	14,068	29,708		3,265	91	58,834	9,879	34,043	28,521	3,399	353	22,937	71,269
Honolulu, Hawaii.	1,876	531	1,973	1,576	100	3	4,159	662	2,269	1,226	114	21	1,009	3,500
Porto Rico.	956	1,590	677	1,310	91	1	1,340	1,754	669	1,538	20		2,572	2,314
Total.	751,786	192,449	225,802	174,590	10,411	2,124	1,041,570	156,467	202,436	177,982	24,270	2,695	243,191	342,600
Philippine Islands.							2,308	7,223	1,010	8,785	94	76	2,836	

TABLE II.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910, BY MONTHS.

Month.	1909.							1910.						
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
July.....	27,570	9,563	37,133	30,759	20,749	51,508	- 14,375	66,218	11,726	77,944	13,298	14,642	27,940	+ 50,004
August.....	27,782	11,824	39,606	28,497	19,072	47,569	- 7,963	59,777	12,215	71,992	15,229	13,221	28,450	+ 43,542
September.....	38,238	18,397	56,635	24,917	18,967	43,884	+ 12,751	67,619	17,469	85,088	16,585	13,365	29,950	+ 55,138
October.....	40,994	19,721	60,715	23,302	18,614	41,916	+ 18,799	75,608	16,764	92,372	16,922	13,916	30,838	+ 61,534
November.....	37,076	13,889	50,965	20,930	17,679	38,609	+ 12,356	85,049	12,971	98,020	23,977	15,157	39,134	+ 58,886
December.....	46,003	15,108	61,111	16,454	16,962	33,416	+ 27,695	68,711	9,816	78,527	20,877	18,662	39,539	+ 38,988
January.....	43,868	11,107	54,975	10,479	7,582	18,061	+ 36,914	50,242	7,230	57,472	11,871	8,385	20,256	+ 37,216
February.....	67,154	14,838	81,992	8,623	6,477	15,100	+ 66,892	57,980	8,092	66,072	9,108	8,564	17,672	+ 48,400
March.....	113,038	22,002	135,040	14,062	8,488	22,550	+112,490	136,745	15,275	152,020	16,920	13,974	30,894	+121,126
April.....	116,754	21,628	138,382	14,526	9,789	24,315	+114,067	135,052	18,863	153,915	21,033	19,853	40,886	+113,029
May.....	107,839	19,300	127,139	17,168	14,022	31,190	+ 95,949	133,544	15,278	148,822	19,856	18,884	38,740	+110,082
June.....	85,470	15,072	100,542	16,085	16,189	32,274	+ 68,268	105,025	10,768	115,793	16,760	19,359	36,119	+ 79,674
Total.....	751,786	192,440	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	+543,843	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	+817,619

TABLE III.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	1909.						1910.							
	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.	
Austria.....	80,853	1,197	82,050	27,782	5,505	33,287	+ 48,763	135,793	2,439	138,232	26,424	1,741	28,165	+110,067
Hungary.....	89,338	453	89,791	21,631	4,654	26,285	+ 63,506	122,944	575	123,519	20,866	1,194	22,060	+101,459
Belgium.....	3,692	266	3,958	431	275	706	+ 3,252	5,402	569	5,971	655	347	1,002	+ 4,969
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro.....	1,054	48	1,102	1,594	447	2,041	- 939	4,737	106	4,843	1,566	82	1,648	+ 3,195
Denmark.....	4,395	120	4,515	460	272	732	+ 3,783	6,984	162	7,146	433	188	621	+ 6,525
France, including Corsica.....	6,672	1,693	8,365	2,817	3,180	5,997	+ 2,368	7,383	2,275	9,658	4,025	2,471	6,496	+ 3,162
German Empire.....	25,540	1,735	27,275	4,905	3,854	8,759	+ 18,516	31,283	2,689	33,972	6,216	2,848	9,064	+ 24,908
Greece.....	14,111	124	14,235	5,606	1,484	7,090	+ 7,145	25,888	244	26,132	8,144	423	8,567	+ 17,565
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	183,218	6,069	189,287	83,300	16,804	100,104	+ 89,183	215,537	7,079	222,616	52,323	6,881	59,204	+163,412
Netherlands.....	4,698	304	5,002	308	504	812	+ 4,190	7,534	430	7,964	463	479	942	+ 7,022
Norway.....	13,627	657	14,284	1,328	538	1,866	+ 12,418	17,538	1,169	18,707	1,028	329	1,357	+ 17,350
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....	4,956	20	4,976	1,025	240	1,265	+ 3,711	8,229	65	8,294	1,082	166	1,248	+ 7,046
Roumania.....	1,590	78	1,668	434	140	574	+ 1,094	2,145	79	2,224	445	44	489	+ 1,735
Russian Empire and Finland.....	120,460	1,121	121,581	19,707	7,068	26,775	+ 94,806	186,792	2,585	189,377	17,362	2,107	19,469	+169,908
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....	2,616	1,207	3,823	1,079	835	1,914	+ 1,909	3,472	1,212	4,684	1,463	637	2,100	+ 2,584
Sweden.....	14,474	260	14,734	1,159	434	1,593	+ 13,141	23,745	534	24,279	1,006	248	1,254	+ 23,025
Switzerland.....	2,694	154	2,848	658	325	983	+ 1,865	3,533	206	3,739	759	239	998	+ 2,741
Turkey in Europe.....	9,015	225	9,240	1,267	373	1,640	+ 7,600	18,405	550	18,955	1,988	150	2,138	+ 16,817
United Kingdom:														
England.....	32,809	7,078	39,887	3,076	8,895	11,971	+ 27,916	46,706	9,289	55,995	4,554	9,275	13,829	+ 42,166
Ireland.....	25,033	472	25,505	1,380	1,093	2,473	+ 23,032	29,855	741	30,596	1,754	871	2,625	+ 27,971
Scotland.....	12,400	1,240	13,640	743	1,973	2,716	+ 10,924	20,115	1,700	21,815	1,099	1,617	2,716	+ 19,099
Wales.....	1,584	140	1,724	51	98	149	+ 1,575	2,120	283	2,403	84	158	242	+ 2,161
Other Europe.....	46	6	52	6	7	13	+ 39	151	20	171	16	11	27	+ 144
Total Europe.....	654,875	24,667	679,542	180,747	58,998	239,745	+439,797	926,291	35,001	961,292	153,755	32,506	186,261	+775,031

TABLE III.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	1909.							1910.						
	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.	
China.....	1,943	2,541	4,484	3,411	1,532	4,943	- 459	1,968	2,070	4,038	2,371	1,220	3,591	+ 447
Japan.....	3,111	319	3,430	3,819	945	4,764	- 1,334	2,720	381	3,101	4,366	853	5,219	- 2,118
India.....	203	137	340	48	69	117	+ 223	1,696	157	1,853	69	118	187	+ 1,666
Turkey in Asia.....	7,506	288	7,794	1,650	366	2,016	+ 5,778	15,212	127	15,339	1,548	169	1,717	+ 13,622
Other Asia.....	141	67	208	205	55	260	- 52	1,937	61	1,998	160	37	197	+ 1,801
Total Asia.....	12,904	3,352	16,256	9,133	2,967	12,100	+ 4,156	23,533	2,796	26,329	8,514	2,397	10,911	+ 15,418
Africa.....	858	133	991	140	168	308	+ 683	1,072	182	1,254	215	175	390	+ 864
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	839	797	1,636	442	605	1,047	+ 589	998	831	1,829	345	541	886	+ 943
Pacific islands, not specified.....	53	111	164	38	199	237	- 73	99	126	225	31	253	284	- 59
British North America.....	51,941	13,895	65,836	30,478	6,689	37,167	+ 28,669	56,555	10,583	67,138	34,194	33,408	67,602	- 464
British Honduras.....	42	91	133	2	155	157	- 24	23	113	136	20	151	171	- 35
Other Central America.....	888	1,564	2,452	300	1,689	1,989	+ 463	870	1,441	2,311	370	1,858	2,228	+ 83
Mexico.....	16,251	1,757	18,008	289	2,558	2,847	+ 15,161	18,691	2,148	20,839	363	1,975	2,338	+ 18,501
South America.....	1,906	1,454	3,360	925	1,626	2,551	+ 809	2,151	1,494	3,645	1,073	1,607	2,680	+ 965
West Indies.....	11,180	5,704	16,884	3,306	8,984	12,290	+ 4,594	11,244	7,375	18,619	3,519	10,068	13,587	+ 5,032
United States.....	.....	138,915	138,915	.....	89,940	89,940	+ 48,975	.....	94,369	94,369	.....	93,039	93,039	+ 1,330
Other countries.....	49	9	58	2	12	14	+ 44	43	8	51	37	4	41	+ 10
Grand total.....	751,786	192,449	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	+543,843	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	+817,619

TABLE IV.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
African (black).....	4,966	2,029	6,995	926	1,878	2,804	+ 4,191
Armenian.....	5,508	140	5,648	521	241	762	+ 4,886
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	8,462	604	9,066	943	520	1,463	+ 7,603
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	15,130	1,244	16,374	2,720	1,385	4,105	+ 12,269
Chinese.....	1,770	4,746	6,516	335	5,267	7,650	- 1,134
Croatian and Slavonian.....	39,562	2,513	42,075	7,133	2,441	9,574	+ 32,501
Cuban.....	3,331	4,116	7,447	1,556	5,813	7,369	+ 78
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	4,911	251	5,162	432	168	600	+ 4,562
Dutch and Flemish.....	13,012	2,367	15,379	1,192	2,755	3,947	+ 11,432
East Indian.....	1,782	86	1,868	80	98	178	+ 1,690
English.....	53,498	22,572	76,070	6,508	33,582	40,090	+ 35,980
Finnish.....	15,736	1,492	17,228	1,276	2,607	3,883	+ 13,345
French.....	21,107	5,349	26,456	4,029	5,821	9,850	+ 16,606
German.....	71,380	14,650	86,030	13,303	13,145	26,448	+ 59,582
Greek.....	39,135	2,037	41,172	8,814	1,810	10,624	+ 30,548
Hebrew.....	84,260	3,503	87,763	5,689	3,682	9,371	+ 78,392
Irish.....	38,382	8,807	47,189	2,472	11,443	13,915	+ 33,274
Italian (north).....	30,780	7,412	38,192	13,431	9,160	22,591	+ 15,601
Italian (south).....	192,673	22,772	215,445	41,772	21,782	63,554	+ 151,891
Japanese.....	2,798	1,348	4,146	4,377	3,133	7,510	- 3,364
Korean.....	19	1	20	137	16	153	- 133
Lithuanian.....	22,714	628	23,342	1,812	603	2,415	+ 20,927
Magyar.....	27,302	2,766	30,068	10,533	4,610	15,143	+ 14,925
Mexican.....	17,760	3,237	20,997	210	973	1,183	+ 19,814
Pacific Islander.....	61	6	67	1	8	9	+ 58
Polish.....	128,348	6,055	134,403	16,884	5,049	21,933	+ 112,470
Portuguese.....	7,657	942	8,599	906	2,368	3,274	+ 5,325
Roumanian.....	14,199	755	14,954	1,834	813	2,647	+ 12,307
Russian.....	17,294	1,336	18,630	5,682	2,213	7,895	+ 10,735
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	27,907	2,616	30,523	1,719	1,601	3,320	+ 27,203
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	52,037	11,569	63,606	5,032	13,877	18,909	+ 44,697
Scotch.....	24,612	6,315	30,927	1,992	7,883	9,875	+ 21,052
Slovak.....	32,416	3,074	35,490	9,259	1,912	11,171	+ 24,319
Spanish.....	5,837	4,555	10,392	2,323	3,676	5,999	+ 4,393
Spanish-American.....	900	1,563	2,463	387	1,631	2,018	+ 445
Syrian.....	6,317	754	7,071	1,077	816	1,893	+ 5,178
Turkish.....	1,283	139	1,422	1,058	506	1,564	- 142
Welsh.....	2,244	744	2,988	195	718	913	+ 2,075
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,150	963	2,113	388	1,304	1,692	+ 421
Other peoples.....	3,330	411	3,741	806	674	1,480	+ 2,261
Not specified.....				20,644		20,644	- 20,644
Total.....	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	+ 817,619
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands.....	2,308	7,223	9,531	1,010	8,785	9,795	- 264

TABLE V.—INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.<sup>a</sup>

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
Alabama.....	870	99	159	90
Alaska.....	356	160	101	92
Arizona.....	2,870	768	192	208
Arkansas.....	378	41	86	82
California.....	22,444	3,248	8,226	5,491
Colorado.....	5,114	536	1,376	764
Connecticut.....	27,540	2,257	3,283	1,661
Delaware.....	1,579	108	159	81
District of Columbia.....	1,380	276	348	237
Florida.....	6,207	2,795	1,967	3,156
Georgia.....	559	113	83	76

<sup>a</sup> For permanent residences of aliens arriving in and departing from the Philippine Islands, see Tables IX, IX A, XIV, and XIV A.

TABLE V.—INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
Hawaii.....	4,186	492	2,267	1,114
Idaho.....	1,508	93	134	118
Illinois.....	93,340	6,457	13,165	6,955
Indiana.....	10,556	602	1,357	494
Iowa.....	7,545	538	616	587
Kansas.....	2,984	216	493	279
Kentucky.....	736	73	151	61
Louisiana.....	1,952	332	602	534
Maine.....	5,328	226	292	290
Maryland.....	5,357	450	1,023	308
Massachusetts.....	82,666	7,742	11,172	8,706
Michigan.....	37,172	2,873	2,598	2,584
Minnesota.....	21,541	1,527	1,456	2,016
Mississippi.....	261	73	217	147
Missouri.....	12,746	826	2,451	947
Montana.....	5,101	389	603	734
Nebraska.....	5,244	307	458	377
Nevada.....	6,515	86	201	136
New Hampshire.....	6,561	269	571	194
New Jersey.....	56,462	4,951	8,468	3,435
New Mexico.....	853	113	133	109
New York.....	280,880	30,629	59,149	27,549
North Carolina.....	312	42	54	46
North Dakota.....	7,626	373	195	490
Ohio.....	50,746	3,112	7,286	2,927
Oklahoma.....	1,092	71	224	77
Oregon.....	4,224	310	571	514
Pennsylvania.....	174,877	12,417	27,040	9,800
Philippine Islands.....	22	4	4	5
Porto Rico.....	1,264	550	688	414
Rhode Island.....	12,078	1,076	1,207	1,230
South Carolina.....	191	17	36	30
South Dakota.....	3,389	212	126	277
Tennessee.....	574	83	94	53
Texas.....	18,741	2,068	920	246
Utah.....	3,578	218	534	253
Vermont.....	2,687	198	354	174
Virginia.....	1,521	135	362	158
Washington.....	15,769	1,566	1,581	1,762
West Virginia.....	9,132	650	1,260	410
Wisconsin.....	19,073	1,191	2,090	1,108
Wyoming.....	1,483	117	210	168
Outside the United States.....		62,392		88,228
Unknown <sup>a</sup> .....			34,043	
Total.....	1,041,570	156,467	202,436	177,982

TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.<sup>b</sup>

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors.....	1,233	1,339	199	791
Architects.....	312	179	85	244
Clergy.....	823	804	285	983
Editors.....	154	181	23	195
Electricians.....	689	213	84	241
Engineers (professional).....	1,921	1,911	467	2,183
Lawyers.....	230	520	47	685
Literary and scientific persons.....	282	294	65	209
Musicians.....	844	457	328	696
Officials (government).....	264	551	163	711
Physicians.....	365	659	146	842
Sculptors and artists.....	398	280	471	527
Teachers.....	1,524	785	516	1,277
Other professional.....	1,295	1,163	401	1,164
Total professional.....	10,334	9,336	3,280	10,748

<sup>a</sup> Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian government.<sup>b</sup> For occupations of aliens arriving in and departing from Philippine Islands, see Tables XI and XII.

TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.
<b>SKILLED.</b>				
Bakers.....	3,469	562	526	549
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2,558	539	582	424
Blacksmiths.....	4,789	577	356	396
Bookbinders.....	425	50	33	32
Brewers.....	185	66	37	55
Butchers.....	2,797	460	360	419
Cabinetmakers.....	607	87	77	127
Carpenters and joiners.....	13,887	2,200	1,501	2,731
Clerks and accountants.....	11,297	4,027	1,523	4,887
Dressmakers.....	6,491	712	475	771
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1,695	669	298	605
Engravers.....	124	30	18	28
Furriers and fur workers.....	543	69	49	63
Gardeners.....	1,384	395	229	428
Hat and cap makers.....	500	61	40	45
Iron and steel workers.....	2,845	359	120	366
Jewelers.....	352	99	60	144
Locksmiths.....	2,346	172	51	54
Machinists.....	3,336	777	414	982
Mariners.....	4,869	2,039	640	1,447
Masons.....	6,257	1,116	573	989
Mechanics (not specified).....	1,449	406	287	461
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	808	114	46	60
Millers.....	684	93	38	41
Milliners.....	703	97	65	113
Miners.....	7,851	1,675	6,665	4,340
Painters and glaziers.....	3,460	536	343	612
Pattern makers.....	242	31	4	26
Photographers.....	308	97	57	97
Plasterers.....	654	129	38	190
Plumbers.....	745	154	46	170
Printers.....	951	176	112	199
Saddlers and harness makers.....	467	49	24	53
Seamstresses.....	4,546	277	326	192
Shipwrights.....	174	24	6	1
Shoemakers.....	8,785	946	752	643
Stokers.....	1,057	312	512	347
Stonecutters.....	1,491	301	209	322
Tailors.....	18,701	1,348	1,875	1,409
Tanners and curriers.....	486	52	31	28
Textile workers (not specified).....	1,278	158	197	651
Tinners.....	720	93	49	85
Tobacco workers.....	2,265	1,454	802	2,419
Upholsterers.....	287	36	30	47
Watch and clock makers.....	567	64	54	61
Weavers and spinners.....	4,500	451	247	561
Wheelwrights.....	538	59	3	15
Woodworkers (not specified).....	585	57	31	75
Other skilled.....	3,512	964	763	1,608
Total skilled.....	138,570	25,219	21,574	30,368
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Agents.....	922	1,566	154	938
Bankers.....	238	511	86	813
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	932	212	134	335
Farm laborers.....	288,745	22,159	3,082	7,337
Farmers.....	11,793	3,683	3,015	5,529
Fishermen.....	1,225	297	148	209
Hotel keepers.....	236	276	110	231
Laborers.....	214,300	24,726	89,393	42,279
Manufacturers.....	450	685	86	945
Merchants and dealers.....	10,746	10,349	4,582	12,545
Servants.....	96,658	13,152	8,318	17,630
Other miscellaneous.....	6,419	3,943	1,891	4,588
Total miscellaneous.....	632,664	81,559	110,999	93,379
No occupation (including women and children).....	260,002	40,353	32,540	43,487
Unknown.....			34,043	
Grand total.....	1,041,570	156,467	202,436	177,982

<sup>a</sup> Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian government.

TABLE VII.—SEX, AGE, LITERACY, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., OF IMMIGRANT

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.			
		Male.	Female.	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).....	4,966	2,961	2,005	449	4,315	202	6	15	637	180
Armenian.....	5,508	4,686	822	389	4,957	162	2	.....	1,008	183
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	8,462	4,874	3,588	1,503	6,493	466	2	3	38	38
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	15,130	14,253	877	388	14,250	492	11	.....	5,817	327
Chinese.....	1,770	1,598	172	221	1,397	152	11	3	142	87
Croatian and Slovenian.....	39,562	32,947	6,615	1,855	36,438	1,269	23	10	11,104	1,525
Cuban.....	3,331	2,342	989	550	2,516	265	2	.....	63	49
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	4,911	4,453	458	173	4,594	144	3	.....	1,696	168
Dutch and Flemish.....	13,012	8,742	4,270	2,630	9,611	771	5	1	188	88
East Indian.....	1,782	1,768	14	6	1,762	14	.....	.....	930	6
English.....	53,498	32,199	21,299	8,697	39,633	5,168	10	18	142	86
Finnish.....	15,736	10,724	5,012	1,235	14,182	319	5	4	30	34
French.....	21,107	11,715	9,392	4,918	14,114	2,075	18	18	1,177	567
German.....	71,380	42,191	29,189	12,165	54,142	5,073	68	59	1,910	1,472
Greek.....	39,135	36,580	2,555	1,041	37,589	505	13	.....	7,891	1,238
Hebrew.....	84,260	46,206	38,054	21,869	57,191	5,200	193	143	7,593	10,370
Irish.....	38,382	21,075	17,307	2,837	33,916	1,629	18	10	315	173
Italian (north).....	30,780	23,754	7,026	2,722	27,014	1,044	16	1	1,611	417
Italian (south).....	192,673	151,249	41,424	20,065	160,859	11,749	118	68	70,563	18,890
Japanese.....	2,798	915	1,883	121	2,609	68	.....	.....	42	689
Korean.....	19	14	5	2	16	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lithuanian.....	22,714	15,360	7,354	1,813	20,381	520	605	471	6,619	3,827
Magyar.....	27,302	18,382	8,920	3,650	22,129	1,523	3	3	1,861	938
Mexican.....	17,760	11,617	6,143	4,078	11,951	1,731	18	15	5,103	2,892
Pacific Islander.....	61	45	16	.....	53	8	.....	.....	1	.....
Polish.....	128,348	91,275	37,073	9,798	115,112	3,438	1,237	1,059	29,598	11,900
Portuguese.....	7,657	4,887	2,770	1,526	5,691	440	2	1	2,814	1,348
Roumanian.....	14,199	12,602	1,597	389	12,778	1,032	6	.....	4,405	629
Russian.....	17,294	14,918	2,376	1,102	15,849	343	40	14	5,132	1,038
Ruthenian (Russian).....	27,907	21,198	6,709	1,063	25,933	911	56	29	10,660	2,878
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	52,037	35,019	17,018	4,452	45,588	1,997	5	5	28	25
Scotch.....	24,612	15,546	9,066	3,897	18,805	1,910	5	3	55	30
Slovak.....	32,416	23,642	8,774	2,787	28,537	1,092	66	25	4,691	1,611
Spanish.....	5,837	4,890	947	419	5,058	360	9	3	617	103
Spanish-American.....	900	645	255	123	687	90	1	.....	20	14
Syrian.....	6,317	4,148	2,169	946	5,111	260	3	6	1,289	1,229
Turkish.....	1,283	1,237	46	21	1,245	17	.....	.....	788	26
Welsh.....	2,244	1,504	740	359	1,714	171	.....	1	7	6
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,150	634	516	206	838	106	.....	.....	18	14
Other peoples.....	3,330	3,243	87	44	3,252	34	3	.....	1,836	34
Total.....	1,041,570	736,038	305,532	120,509	868,310	52,751	2,583	1,988	188,439	65,130
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	2,308	1,984	324	440	1,768	100	.....	.....	167	24

ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Money.		Total amount of money shown.	By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		
Aliens bringing—			Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.
\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.							
667	3,239	\$112,099	3,831	994	141	3,371	615	980
479	4,033	143,120	4,678	811	19	4,552	880	76
1,075	5,026	287,071	5,463	2,948	51	7,181	1,091	190
779	13,527	390,864	14,177	907	46	7,395	7,129	606
622	1,040	70,242	886	854	30	862	281	627
1,503	34,455	871,332	35,926	3,501	135	28,576	10,303	683
599	1,259	78,371	2,106	1,199	26	2,444	367	520
279	3,962	111,285	4,507	394	10	3,553	1,175	183
2,749	5,058	582,471	7,994	4,795	223	9,310	2,847	855
324	1,412	63,152	1,623	137	22	178	451	1,153
18,377	17,784	2,966,225	35,004	17,097	1,397	36,733	9,307	7,458
1,487	12,205	441,467	10,537	4,671	528	9,701	5,589	446
5,295	5,657	958,165	11,917	8,670	520	15,504	2,438	3,165
15,706	30,791	3,300,315	47,878	22,567	935	57,778	9,754	3,848
2,547	34,047	961,087	37,019	2,078	38	26,974	11,637	524
5,367	36,501	1,555,585	39,698	44,174	388	79,660	3,024	1,576
5,812	24,832	1,467,480	23,541	14,300	541	33,049	3,309	2,024
4,031	21,115	875,644	25,774	4,727	279	24,974	4,764	1,042
12,008	146,608	3,616,088	147,763	44,092	818	182,269	8,706	1,698
1,427	1,070	144,369	497	2,265	36	2,271	159	368
12	4	940	14	4	1	6	7	6
805	16,958	391,798	14,004	8,538	172	21,104	1,457	153
2,177	19,193	591,476	19,905	7,333	64	23,597	2,809	896
759	7,450	178,951	9,438	8,129	193	8,442	1,218	8,100
40	1	2,545	1	1	60	1	40	20
3,431	106,082	2,223,095	98,745	29,127	476	118,472	8,390	1,486
539	4,512	128,284	4,551	2,228	878	5,252	1,451	954
739	12,335	352,696	12,524	1,641	34	10,142	3,211	846
936	13,363	391,848	13,605	2,084	1,605	11,431	3,719	2,144
439	25,412	569,776	23,438	4,339	130	23,549	3,548	810
6,132	36,232	1,602,352	38,016	12,510	1,511	38,523	11,279	2,235
7,609	9,723	1,237,906	16,933	7,408	271	17,091	5,044	2,477
1,625	27,019	653,965	27,014	5,357	45	28,717	2,976	723
1,622	3,075	262,811	4,776	980	81	3,348	1,147	1,342
547	109	89,417	549	267	84	250	118	532
936	3,339	192,359	4,414	1,873	30	5,421	705	191
117	1,113	54,861	1,224	57	2	797	430	56
822	742	111,954	1,538	663	43	1,690	393	161
429	391	61,608	773	340	37	586	159	405
222	2,921	102,671	3,173	144	13	1,937	1,266	127
111,071	693,595	28,197,745	755,453	274,204	11,913	856,601	133,193	51,686
			1,465	726	117	888	261	1,159

TABLE VII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Un-known.
African (black).....	926	626	300	73	792	61	644	159	7	5	4	107
Armenian.....	521	492	29	14	433	74	335	135	22	13	1	23
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	943	601	342	49	785	109	735	151	11	12	11	15
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	2,720	2,606	114	24	2,479	217	2,399	125	5	1	.....	190
Chinese.....	2,383	2,334	49	57	950	1,376	328	496	389	936	8	8
Croatian and Slovenian.....	7,133	6,110	1,023	281	6,281	571	5,746	987	66	28	18	288
Cuban.....	1,556	1,085	471	226	1,198	132	1,482	41	26	1	6	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	432	410	22	9	388	35	366	60	2	3	1	.....
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,192	828	364	107	932	153	839	112	25	13	12	191
East Indian.....	80	70	10	2	76	2	48	14	1	.....	17	
English.....	6,508	4,192	2,316	562	4,989	957	4,151	403	70	73	73	1,738
Finnish.....	1,276	993	283	98	1,071	107	520	166	22	5	13	550
French.....	4,029	2,427	1,602	248	3,210	571	2,794	686	136	96	118	199
German.....	13,303	8,053	5,250	958	10,626	1,719	9,779	1,629	198	194	210	1,293
Greek.....	8,814	8,464	350	127	7,912	775	7,321	1,203	66	33	7	184
Hebrew.....	5,680	4,222	1,467	387	4,631	671	4,622	561	53	30	19	404
Irish.....	2,472	1,270	1,202	120	1,996	356	1,393	373	79	72	77	478
Italian (north).....	13,431	11,389	2,042	750	11,732	949	10,039	2,294	242	127	68	661
Italian (south).....	41,772	30,259	5,513	2,055	34,993	4,724	32,910	6,459	577	336	165	1,325
Japanese.....	4,377	3,476	901	233	3,468	676	1,310	1,357	1,034	527	135	14
Korean.....	137	120	17	4	115	18	67	69	1	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	1,812	1,361	451	120	1,504	188	1,579	200	19	8	6	.....
Magyar.....	10,533	7,367	3,166	558	8,915	1,060	8,945	1,189	63	41	11	284
Mexican.....	210	153	57	18	170	22	160	26	13	2	.....	.....
Pacific Islander.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Polish.....	16,884	12,133	4,751	742	14,637	1,505	14,416	1,791	175	91	41	370
Portuguese.....	906	591	315	96	663	147	681	180	23	12	10	.....
Roumanian.....	1,834	1,625	209	29	1,618	187	1,670	109	4	.....	3	48
Russian.....	5,682	4,675	1,007	292	4,959	431	4,112	348	41	18	10	1,153
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	1,719	1,375	344	41	1,562	116	1,514	172	14	8	7	4
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	5,032	3,514	1,518	315	4,195	522	1,913	552	71	55	43	2,398
Scotch.....	1,992	1,322	670	167	1,590	235	1,075	104	13	14	16	770
Slovak.....	9,259	6,872	2,387	390	8,036	833	7,424	1,341	111	60	31	286
Spanish.....	2,323	1,958	365	145	1,916	262	1,908	215	112	15	11	62

Spanish-American.....	387	271	116	69	288	30	333	32	14	3	3	2
Syrian.....	1,077	851	226	56	899	122	756	202	36	9	2	72
Turkish.....	1,058	1,006	52	18	955	85	878	127	17	5	5	26
Welsh.....	195	142	53	9	156	30	125	8	.....	1	3	58
West Indian (except Cuban).....	388	222	166	55	301	32	292	36	11	1	1	47
Other peoples.....	806	749	57	19	742	45	643	25	2	2	.....	134
Not specified.....	20,644	12,628	8,016	4,218	15,276	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,644
Total.....	202,436	154,842	47,594	13,741	167,440	21,255	136,159	23,969	3,877	2,310	2,078	34,043
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	1,010	900	110	41	558	411	381	200	150	191	88	.....

TABLE VII B.—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS.

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married; W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 14 years (single).	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black).....	194	2,005	654	19	.....	2,678	7	76	6	.....	89
Armenian.....	209	2,597	1,783	14	.....	4,394	5	73	5	.....	83
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	751	2,477	1,404	19	1	3,901	12	186	24	.....	222
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	205	4,566	8,934	95	1	13,596	11	407	34	.....	452
Chinese.....	185	596	624	43	.....	1,263	1	129	20	.....	150
Croatian and Slovenian.....	949	13,549	17,241	109	3	30,902	26	1,026	44	.....	1,096
Cuban.....	301	1,450	430	14	1	1,895	30	92	24	.....	146
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	95	2,700	1,524	8	.....	4,232	5	115	6	.....	126
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,335	4,634	2,263	29	1	6,927	59	360	60	1	480
East Indian.....	4	1,041	699	10	.....	1,750	4	10	.....	14	
English.....	4,415	15,618	9,097	295	21	25,031	263	2,185	301	4	2,753
Finnish.....	635	6,802	3,041	38	.....	9,881	18	172	18	.....	208
French.....	2,376	5,320	2,794	65	2	8,181	96	922	139	1	1,168
German.....	6,160	20,792	12,251	207	18	33,268	187	2,337	233	6	2,763
Greek.....	596	24,351	11,209	49	.....	35,609	10	350	15	.....	375
Hebrew.....	11,288	19,812	12,284	249	14	32,359	49	2,180	326	4	2,559
Irish.....	1,429	15,844	2,780	146	8	18,778	168	546	151	3	868
Italian (north).....	1,341	12,921	8,622	101	2	21,646	63	642	62	.....	767
Italian (south).....	10,605	62,388	69,465	575	24	132,452	194	7,517	479	2	8,192
Japanese.....	71	544	248	1	.....	793	2	47	2	.....	51
Korean.....	2	6	4	1	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lithuanian.....	907	9,572	4,442	89	2	14,105	13	322	13	.....	348
Magyar.....	1,777	4,361	10,988	65	4	15,418	12	1,119	55	1	1,187
Mexican.....	-2,183	4,777	3,477	152	.....	8,406	85	733	210	.....	1,028
Pacific Islander.....	.....	31	8	1	.....	40	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Polish.....	4,996	44,105	39,111	326	11	83,553	47	2,585	94	.....	2,726
Portuguese.....	795	2,101	1,722	32	.....	3,855	6	209	22	.....	237
Roumanian.....	210	2,835	8,521	75	4	11,435	8	915	33	1	957
Russian.....	580	6,329	7,647	85	1	14,062	10	256	10	.....	276
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	530	8,229	11,551	39	.....	19,819	5	833	11	.....	849
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	2,331	26,139	5,420	68	.....	31,627	150	818	92	1	1,061
Scotch.....	1,985	8,638	3,833	76	1	12,548	117	798	98	.....	1,013
Slovak.....	1,386	7,231	14,169	26	.....	21,426	3	794	33	.....	830
Spanish.....	216	3,178	1,203	22	.....	4,403	63	185	23	.....	271
Spanish-American.....	64	387	118	10	.....	515	9	50	7	.....	66
Syrian.....	512	2,521	936	42	.....	3,499	10	115	12	.....	137
Turkish.....	19	700	500	5	.....	1,205	.....	13	.....	.....	13
Welsh.....	196	867	347	7	.....	1,221	5	69	13	.....	87
West Indian (except Cuban).....	106	338	138	4	.....	480	6	39	3	.....	48
Other peoples.....	30	1,584	1,593	5	.....	3,182	4	26	1	.....	31
Total.....	61,969	353,936	283,075	3,216	119	640,346	1,763	29,257	2,679	24	33,723

ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married; W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Under 14 years (all single but 1).	Females.										Single females.			
	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.					15-19 years.	20-24 years.	25-29 years.	30-34 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
255	1,150	439	48	.....	1,637	20	52	41	.....	113	285	417	213	95
180	268	253	42	.....	563	4	32	43	.....	79	147	69	21	4
752	1,683	867	40	2	2,592	2	138	104	.....	244	856	515	167	48
183	135	501	18	.....	654	.....	30	10	.....	40	57	37	16	3
36	12	122	.....	.....	134	.....	2	.....	.....	2	8	1	.....	.....
906	2,969	2,432	135	.....	5,536	8	113	52	.....	173	1,301	1,090	329	92
249	225	368	28	.....	621	5	39	74	1	119	72	61	29	9
78	200	159	3	.....	362	.....	13	5	.....	18	60	76	44	7
1,295	1,049	1,608	21	6	2,684	20	204	66	1	291	301	308	171	83
2	2	10	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
4,282	6,861	7,304	424	13	14,602	276	1,364	772	3	2,415	1,473	2,006	1,595	785
600	3,149	1,108	44	.....	4,301	7	75	29	.....	111	1,173	1,237	388	143
2,542	3,173	2,634	121	5	5,933	95	553	267	2	917	1,283	772	445	250
6,005	12,044	8,344	456	30	20,874	188	1,206	907	9	2,310	5,064	3,445	1,643	639
445	1,061	878	40	1	1,980	2	80	48	.....	130	487	389	96	13
10,581	13,966	10,142	692	32	24,832	16	1,426	1,196	3	2,641	8,454	3,483	626	171
1,408	12,907	2,020	207	4	15,138	125	321	315	.....	761	4,456	5,122	1,991	590
1,381	2,331	2,965	72	.....	5,368	18	138	120	1	277	824	792	286	114
9,460	11,984	15,779	640	4	28,407	89	1,906	1,562	.....	3,557	4,971	3,372	1,255	397
50	70	1,746	.....	.....	1,816	.....	12	5	.....	17	32	19	5	6
2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
906	4,440	1,728	107	1	6,276	7	90	74	1	172	1,936	1,850	425	96
1,873	2,638	3,803	253	17	6,711	5	169	162	.....	336	1,478	512	278	95
1,895	910	2,354	280	1	3,545	15	254	434	.....	703	399	233	76	32
.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,802	21,784	9,192	580	3	31,559	23	365	324	.....	712	13,454	6,237	1,114	270
731	944	838	54	.....	1,836	12	92	99	.....	203	515	236	84	43
179	342	929	70	2	1,343	1	48	26	.....	75	102	98	67	16
522	710	1,050	27	.....	1,787	1	46	20	.....	67	326	251	76	13
533	4,414	1,527	173	.....	6,114	1	25	36	.....	62	3,051	1,006	168	44
2,121	11,041	2,790	129	1	13,961	148	472	316	.....	936	3,962	3,853	1,802	710
1,912	3,540	2,608	107	2	6,257	129	489	279	.....	897	668	1,093	931	405
1,401	4,009	2,891	211	.....	7,111	2	113	147	.....	262	2,837	771	151	21
203	323	308	24	.....	655	9	38	42	.....	89	90	116	54	19
59	96	71	5	.....	172	1	17	6	.....	24	25	23	19	10
434	622	809	181	.....	1,612	.....	40	83	.....	123	324	179	28	11
2	16	23	1	.....	40	.....	2	2	.....	4	5	3	2	.....
163	250	236	7	.....	493	8	50	26	.....	84	52	80	56	24
100	223	119	15	1	358	11	32	15	.....	58	58	71	29	28
14	36	33	.....	.....	70	.....	1	2	.....	3	9	10	3	4
58,540	131,579	91,004	5,256	125	227,964	1,248	10,050	7,709	21	19,028	60,572	39,835	14,683	5,290

α One of whom was married.

TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of last permanent residence.	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.
Austria.....		2	8,035	493		16,455		4,790	2		5		2	6,841	5	10,704	3	1,819	8		
Hungary.....			127	4,147		22,330		22	3		1		3	19,483	2	2,438		29	2		
Belgium.....		1	2	1		3	1		4,621		22	1	472	150	5	64	1	1	2		
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....		8	1	4,588		14		10	6					14	9	14					
Denmark.....		2						1	3		2	13	2	39	1	51					
France, including Corsica.....		1	28	11	10	2	13	4	143		193		5,279	381	31	339	24	467	112	12	
German Empire.....		3	2	103	18	1	120		102	1	58	5	68	27,177	7	705		166	55		
Greece.....		1	47		28		33		3				2	3	25,675	19		2	5		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....			3			11			4		30		31	86	3	1	9	26,699	188,616		
Netherlands.....									7,383		2	2	8	81		44		1			
Norway.....											1	9	1	6		5					
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....	778										9		1	4				6			
Roumania.....		10	1	38					1				2	71		1,701		2			
Russian Empire.....		52	55	25		8			1	1	11	14,999	1	10,016	3	59,824	9	2			
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....		1		1			3		5	1	17		4	10		2	1	2			
Sweden.....				1					3		5	38	1	20		50					
Switzerland.....		1	2	3	4	3			4		12	1	504	2,612	1	41		311	7		
Turkey in Europe.....			208	4,969		27		2			4	4		6	8,959	953		6	8		
United Kingdom.....		12	26	15	4	5		2	142	10	38,164	31	241	680	96	4,008	32,808	173	135	18	
Other Europe.....		2									40		2	6	8	2		7	49		
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>8,354</b>	<b>14,326</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39,022</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,828</b>	<b>12,423</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38,577</b>	<b>15,099</b>	<b>6,624</b>	<b>67,686</b>	<b>34,821</b>	<b>81,055</b>	<b>32,855</b>	<b>29,692</b>	<b>189,000</b>	<b>30</b>	
China.....				1	1,735				1	100	39		2	8	4	3	2	1	1		
Japan.....			1		4					5	28		4	16		6	3	2	2,650		1
India.....									1	1,615	32		2	6		13					
Turkey in Asia.....		1	4,921	56	1	1			3	8	2		6	2	3,693	435		7	1		
Other Asia.....			23	1							5			32	8	16		1			
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,944</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>106</b>			<b>64</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>17</b>

Africa.....	16	93					2	10		122	1	26	45	155	234	5	136	93			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1		3	1		16		6	2	498	4	8	54	3	38	153	5	8			
Pacific islands, not specified.....									9	16	2	11	11		1	1				1	
British North America.....	212	73	90	670	7	499	1	58	499	23	13,236	600	14,214	3,082	361	2,262	5,310	748	3,152	74	
British Honduras.....	8		6							5				2							
Other Central America.....	112					2	5		4	9	85	7	28	36	59	12	5	16	16	1	
Mexico.....	10	1	1	26	5		31		7		69		72	198	9	2	7	24	37	2	
South America.....	38	4	5	50	1	22	3	17	19	3	63	4	41	154	18	167	13	134	322	37	
West Indies.....	3,769	2			8		3,281		34	4	716	19	65	46	4	20	25	14	33	2	
Other countries.....			1								5		4		1				3	1	
Grand total.....	4,966	5,508	8,462	15,130	1,770	39,562	3,331	4,911	13,012	1,782	53,498	15,736	21,107	71,380	39,135	84,260	38,382	30,780	192,673	2,798	19
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	2		1		937				26	110	162	1	26	72	2	7	8	13		552	2

TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russian).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria.....	22	424			60,565	1	387	306	24,005	1	1	904		1		3			9	135,793
Hungary.....	6	26,394			110		13,072	25	3,433	4	3	31,299							11	122,944
Belgium.....	1	1			7		5	8		11	1	5	5	1		1	7			5,402
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....		2			9		5					9				10			38	4,737
Denmark.....	3				83			13	1	6,761			1						8	6,984
France, including Corsica.....	5	8			32	1	18	66		34	12	6	69	35	15	14	3	3	9	7,383
German Empire.....	89	71	2		2,176		50	37	67	152	6	30	5			4			3	31,283
Greece.....													1		3	19			47	25,888
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....		3	8		6			9		1	4	3	6	2					2	215,537
Netherlands.....					3			5		3	1	1								7,534
Norway.....	1							5		17,508						1			1	17,538
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....		1				7,418				1			10	1						8,229
Roumania.....	4	2			10		267	1		2		3				1			12	2,145
Russian Empire.....	21,676	5			63,635	1	4	14,768	102	1,398		3			3		1		189	186,792
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....			3			13		1		1	1		3,353	2				20	31	3,472
Sweden.....	5				25			5		23,590	1								1	23,745
Switzerland.....	1	6			7			5		6			1							3,533
Turkey in Europe.....		1			5		71								43	724			2,419	18,405
United Kingdom.....	691	21	4		213	39	14	81		334	18,625		53	22	35	13	1,965	3	17	98,796
Other Europe.....										1	4		20						10	151
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>22,504</b>	<b>26,939</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>126,886</b>	<b>7,473</b>	<b>13,893</b>	<b>15,335</b>	<b>27,610</b>	<b>49,807</b>	<b>18,656</b>	<b>32,267</b>	<b>3,524</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>926,291</b>
China.....			1		1	1		23		32	3			4		2	1		1	1,968
Japan.....							1	3		1				1						2,720
India.....										3	15		1						7	1,696
Turkey in Asia.....							6	11					1		5,536	450			4	15,212
Other Asia.....					9			1,510							46	2			256	1,937
<b>Total Asia.....</b>			<b>1</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,547</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,582</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>338</b>	<b>23,533</b>

Africa.....	3	1			2	7	2	2		10	17				62	10			18	1,072
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1	2		40	8			6		34	91			2	4		11	1	1	998
Pacific islands, not specified.....			1	20		1				18	2							1	2	99
British North America.....	192	348	5		1,388	2	291	345	297	2,024	5,745	144	28		172	14	251	2	135	56,655
British Honduras.....														1				1	1	23
Other Central America.....			6			5		4		11	12		113	289	6	1		22	4	870
Mexico.....		6	17,690	1	7	2		13		9	16		258	31	134	12	2	4	4	18,091
South America.....	14	5			47	105	5	41		31	22	4	218	407	92	1	1	33	10	2,151
West Indies.....		1	37			60	1	1		41	33	1	1,694	100	165	2	2	1,061	3	11,244
Other countries.....						1				16									9	43
Grand total.....	22,714	27,302	17,760	61	128,348	7,657	14,199	17,294	27,907	52,037	24,612	32,416	5,837	900	6,317	1,283	2,244	1,150	3,330	1,041,570
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....				1	2	12		16		5	15		262	1	19	28	1		25	2,308

TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Ser- vian, and Mon- ténégrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slo- venian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bos- nian, and Her- zegovinian.	Dutch and Flem- ish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria.....		11	887	322		4,760		388	5		9		21	2,543	35	1,161	4	288	6		
Hungary.....			12	440		1,990		30	9		3			2,120	18	248		37	1		
Belgium.....									467		2		139	26		9		2	1		
Bulgaria, Servia, and Monte- negro.....		1		1,456		21		2	1		1			1	6	1		4			
Denmark.....						2			1					4							
France, including Corsica.....	1	8	3	7		21	8	1	30		47		3,316	131	51	20	9	139	15	1	
German Empire.....			9	3	1	5	3		15		24		18	5,850	3	57	1	12	1	1	
Greece.....		10		5							3				8,013	6		1	8		
Italy, including Sicily and Sar- dinia.....		11		2		10	1	6		3	7		17	21	65	1		11,891	40,246		
Netherlands.....									437					13	1	8			1		
Norway.....						1					3	5									
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....	246										1				1						
Roumania.....		3		3		1					1			7		101					
Russian Empire.....		4	1	14		5					6	692	2	503	3	3,295		1			
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....							11		2		4		7	1					2		
Sweden.....									1		5	8					2				
Switzerland.....		3		3		20					4		133	497	1	5		77	1		
Turkey in Europe.....		40	1	272		3		3			1			2	340	24		2	1		
United Kingdom.....	3	1			5		1		13	1	3,910	13	29	52	4	186	1,890	22	5	5	
Other Europe.....											2		2					4			
Total Europe.....	250	92	913	2,527	6	6,839	24	430	982	4	4,033	718	3,696	11,771	8,541	5,123	1,906	12,480	40,292		7
China.....			1		2,346				2	2	6		1	2				1	1		
Japan.....					1				2		2			3					4,350		2
India.....										52	13			1							
Turkey in Asia.....		407		3							6		1	15	36	19	3	4	1		
Other Asia.....		1			1						6		1	1						1	133
Total Asia.....		408	1	3	2,347	1			4	54	33		3	22	36	19	3	5	2	4,351	137

Africa.....	10	3					2	2	43	1	1	6	7	44	2	9					
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....																					
Pacific islands, not specified.....		1			1				208	2	3	20	7	6	34	1	1				
British North America.....	107	15	23	190	6	288		1	7	2		5	7								
British Honduras.....	11				8			191	17	1,828	550	207	1,290	184	405	498	667	1,326			
Other Central America.....	10									5								15			
Mexico.....					4	3		3		31	1	8	18	22	15	6	14	15			
South America.....	15	2	3		7	1		2		39	1	15	23	2	1	4	15	5			
West Indies.....	523		3		4	3			3	52		33	96	9	69	8	207	115			
Other countries.....					1		1,525		5	218	1	63	42	6	7	11	32	12			
								2		11			4								
Grand total.....	926	521	943	2,720	2,383	7,133	1,556	432	1,192	80	6,508	1,276	4,020	13,303	8,814	5,689	2,472	13,431	41,772	4,377	137
Departed from Philippine Islands.....					570				2	23	60		14	17		2	3			108	

TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, 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.	Not specified.	Total.
Austria.....	28	2,159			9,406	1	388	107	1,266	11		2,583	4		4	3			24		26,424
Hungary.....	6	8,030			203		1,023	37	409	1		6,221	1		6	7			6		20,866
Belgium.....	1				1			4		1	1	1									655
Bulgaria, Servia, and Monte- negro.....		10			1		2	1		1		18				22			17		1,566
Denmark.....										425									1		433
France, including Corsica.....		1	9		8	1	6	13		10	2	28	68	10	7	35	1	1	17		4,025
German Empire.....	2	9			154		6	21	1	18		7		1		9			10		6,216
Greece.....												10				65					8,144
Italy, including Sicily and Sar- dinia.....		2	1		1			3		1		1	6	1	4	14			8		52,323
Netherlands.....					1			1		1											463
Norway.....		1			1			1		1,016											1,028
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....			2				830							2							1,082
Roumania.....		6			1		318		1			3									445
Russian Empire.....	1,765	9			6,705		9	4,223	38	22		54				4			6		17,362
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....								4					1,396	22					12		1,463
Sweden.....								2		985											1,006
Switzerland.....					2			1				11			1						1,759
Turkey in Europe.....		2			1		34	2		1		27			19	704			509		1,988
United Kingdom.....	9				5			24		34	1,127	1	4	3	2	3	136		3		7,491
Other Europe.....													7						1		16
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>10,229</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>16,490</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>8,965</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>602</b>		<b>153,755</b>
China.....										7											2,371
Japan.....				4										2							4,366
India.....											1								2		69
Turkey in Asia.....		2						4				6			853	152			36		1,548
Other Asia.....		1						1							1	1			2		160
<b>Total Asia.....</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>					<b>5</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>153</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>46</b>		<b>8,514</b>

Africa.....	1			3		7		7	16		6		15	10		16		215			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....		3		4		2		16	39		1		1			1		345			
Pacific islands, not specified.....			1						1									31			
British North America.....	284			370		48	1,157	4	2,403	782	286	62	2	72	26	58	47	34,194			
British Honduras.....													4					20			
Other Central America.....	1	2		1			31		8	4		32	131			8	2	370			
Mexico.....		169					12		1	2		30	20	9	1			363			
South America.....	10	8		15	53	6	23		13	7	2	90	163	44	5		7	1,073			
West Indies.....	3	15		1	17		5		33	9		616	25	30	6		309	3,519			
Other countries.....									17	1				1			1	37			
Grand total.....	1,812	10,533	210	1	16,884	906	1,834	5,682	1,719	5,032	1,992	9,259	2,323	387	1,077	1,058	195	388	806	20,644	202,436
Départed from Philippine Islands.....				7		11		3		4	4		152		6	10			14		1,010

TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.<sup>a</sup>

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas-ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Ha-wail.	Ida-ho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	20		1	1	19		35	1	12	1,391	11			16	4	1	1	1
Armenian			1		79	3	200		1			2		306	3			2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	2		10	5	51	43	89		1			6	7	2,197	28	259	114	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	45	16	47	1	84	52	24		3		2	1	3	3,299	1,436	70	43	19
Chinese					1,134	17	24		63		1	91	2	22	5	1	1	
Croatian and Slovenian	30	3	25	39	228	517	243		2		2		6	5,200	804	150	260	26
Cuban	3		2		21	1			23	2,484	14			9	6			1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	1	4	43		564	68	10				3		1	824	76			
Dutch and Flemish	27		8	16	244	53	46	4	20	10	3			2,480	500	1,005	60	4
East Indian	1				1,343	4					1	227		7				
English	62	32	253	30	2,388	427	1,145	50	174	227	47	46	1	280	317	518	221	71
Finnish	7	14	28	1	246	65	69	1	11	10	14		28	2,654	18	5	1	1
French	21	6	10	14	742	35	922	10	58	18	8		2	41	341	43	103	9
German	60	6	65	84	1,463	672	1,081	53	122	71	60	57	125	7,934	527	1,137	911	143
Greek	121	1	1	13	604	249	677	8	87	147	121	6	65	3,567	339	263	114	29
Hebrew	41	2	6	40	276	163	1,199	50	198	27	129	3		5,350	179	405	80	128
Irish	9	10	27	9	1,057	143	1,167	111	92	34	19	13	78	2,223	152	221	55	40
Italian (north)	14	16	109	41	3,998	738	1,143	23	43	10	12	1	57	3,547	180	310	114	7
Italian (south)	172	2	43	33	1,835	893	6,736	393	262	211	15		70	11,629	533	242	53	37
Japanese		7			898	18	2		3	3		1,239	5					
Korean				1	1							7						
Lithuanian	3	2			23	16	1,412	26	1					5,243	243	105	13	1
Magyar	6				35	14	1,086	13	1					1,554	825	31	10	13
Mexican	4		1,652	5	693	9			3	30	11			27	4	1	72	4
Pacific Islander					1													
Polish	34	5	22	2	37	76	5,893	608	5	3	2	12	5	19,380	1,398	104	182	18
Portuguese					1,386		62		4	1		864	4	15				
Roumanian					14	2	100	1						693	1,377	34	2	73
Russian	6	153	4		150	58	627	16	12	5	1	1,642	5	1,648	82	49	52	6
Ruthenian (Russniak)	9	2		6	3	5	824	143	1					922	85	7	6	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	69	45	71	6	1,091	442	1,014	28	25	31	8	3	305	6,757	209	2,180	269	7
Scot	28	25	45	15	853	187	507	28	66	51	28	58	102	1,649	269	206	107	7
Slovak	16		4	5	35	31	834	2		1			1	2,679	356	23	15	11
Spanish	18	1	346	1	562	31	24	1	21	1,196	2	1	262	21	2	11	44	2
Spanish-American	12		3		146		1		38	11				8	9	1		6
Syrian	20		24	6	31	27	187	11	40	27			4	129	142	52	29	64
Turkish	1				15	6	12		2	2		5		129	77		1	1
Welsh	5		6	10	62	46	26		4	5	2	1	22	134	35	45	49	2
West Indian (other than Cuban)	3				7		8	3	7	186		1	1	5	1	1		2
Other peoples		4	1		15	3	132		3	2	4		13	494	242	3		
Total	870	356	2,870	378	22,444	5,114	27,540	1,579	1,380	6,207	559	4,186	1,508	93,340	10,556	7,545	2,984	736

Race or people.	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.
African (black)	23	18	12	937	72	4	6	3	2			6	189		1,730	2		18	3
Armenian	1	60		1,603	109	9		31	2			56	180		1,897			32	5
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1	14	155	22	236	164		120	19	533	3		176	6	1,617	2	46	726	59
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin		11	121	63	627	602		619	62	60	4	14	196	9	1,370	8	10	2,359	27
Chinese	6		5	23	3	4	10	6	3				6		92	1		4	4
Croatian and Slovenian	83	5	113	25	1,202	1,647	10	700	298	87	22		619	130	3,375		5	4,513	11
Cuban	60	1	6	9			2	8	3			1	3		557	9		3	3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	17		1	29	11	156	6	309	38		17	2	222	4	981			127	1
Dutch and Flemish	32	6	17	401	2,409	546	1	129	178	96	2	25	989	8	1,821	15	133	116	30
East Indian	1			4	1								21		43			3	
English	97	1,051	215	7,405	4,961	672	17	281	817	194	56	251	2,340	45	12,851	38	308	1,843	104
Finnish	7	121	3	2,549	3,938	3,036	1	11	237	12	6	147	251	8	1,934			42	478
French	197	1,175	32	5,171	927	275	4	70	198	22	81	2,340	330	8	4,032	1	73	132	25
German	114	22	635	1,091	2,801	1,290	22	1,683	539	1,232	28	58	4,665	52	17,436	19	3,140	5,749	314
Greek	24	253	81	5,787	169	180	23	1,706	43	222	31	1,561	816	35	14,644	48	44	873	35
Hebrew	93	136	1,052	4,693	783	718	20	1,228	5	303	6	74	3,260	1	51,971	22	88	1,837	91
Irish	31	380	79	6,579	1,505	367	3	273	543	120	17	235	2,093	9	12,801	3	137	826	39
Italian (north)	24	62	31	2,478	1,278	470	4	426	190	45	237	39	797	145	6,430	5	13	523	69
Italian (south)	797	506	653	16,182	2,980	1,492	74	2,035	83	578	77	169	11,240	79	73,186	11	26	7,961	33
Japanese				15	4			3	4	2	3		5		115			2	
Korean				1						2					4				
Lithuanian	1	223	391	3,453	290	27		64	5	30		204	1,074		3,247	1	7	496	35
Magyar		2	50	56	907	86	1	262	24	38			4,008	5	4,712		10	5,398	
Mexican	36		9	1	2		3	53					2	221	243	1		3	22
Pacific Islander															60				
Polish	1	283	949	9,551	7,308	857		856	97	207	5	667	12,172	1	27,131		103	5,032	55
Portuguese		5	1	4,228				1	2		59	8	10		371			1	
Roumanian		2	37	29	343	192		315	36	20	1	1	580		916		5	5,525	
Russian	2	71	394	1,274	228	130	1	128	17	9		179	689	1	4,997		195	243	2
Ruthenian (Russniak)	3	21	60	660	208	177		207	33	12		88	3,274		5,946		100	1,071	7
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	13	199	62	3,223	1,402	7,780	8	198	997	1,274	52	90	1,116	17	8,497	6	2,930	341	17
Scotch	12	324	72	3,108	1,847	383	9	157	538	85	13	163	1,682	39	6,003	58	178	845	50
Slovak	2	90	88	124	321	172	1	267	33	11		4	3,172	1	3,817		2	2,962	14
Spanish	98	10	6	50	8	2	3	67	7		168	3	33	14	1,874			4	
Spanish-American	57		5	27	5	4	3	7		1	1	1	7		417	1		4	
Syrian	106	59	6	999	142	49	24	69	9	30	1	54	133	11	1,972	58	8	340	38
Turkish	4	51		288	15	5		83	1	1		59	7		223	2		48	1
Welsh	2	3	6	63	69	37	2	29	42	13	6	4	48	3	449		22	107	2
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1		4	48	1	1	3	1	1	2		1	31		589	1			
Other peoples	6	164	6	417	60	7		341	1	1	16	56	26		529			201	1
Total	1,952	5,328	5,357	82,666	37,172	21,541	261	12,746	5,101	5,244	915	6,561	56,462	853	280,880	312	7,626	50,746	1,092

α Also 2,308 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

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.	Total.
African (black).....	1	90		212	101	1		5	7		3	6		1			4,966
Armenian.....		214		2	504		3		46	8	1	18	3		126		5,508
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	17	570		1	2		40		600	12	1	20	25	30	417	14	8,462
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	63	2,895			56		21		119	1	3	8	247	120	264	26	15,130
Chinese.....	58	33			4			1	5	10		2	140		4	2	1,770
Croatian and Slovenian.....	199	15,316			8	6	19	20	15	117	6	13	673	804	1,897	89	39,562
Cuban.....		18		39				5	43		1	1					3,331
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	122	626			1		24	7	16		1	4	329	193	65	7	4,911
Dutch and Flemish.....	72	199		10	99	4	184	3	50	123	2	15	283	19	491	5	13,012
East Indian.....	61	2				2			3	2			48				1,782
English.....	396	4,422	6	11	1,837	17	174	72	260	772	176	214	1,993	155	518	109	53,498
Finnish.....	263	349			31	4	75	1	7	124	51	1	624	44	399	93	15,736
French.....	54	428	6	66	1,732	2	43	4	104	28	588	7	327	40	88	23	21,107
German.....	589	8,057	7	18	115	14	1,169	40	837	242	35	51	865	129	3,680	60	71,380
Greek.....	204	2,326	1	5	313	43	24	55	56	657	46	254	520	538	1,034	72	39,135
Hebrew.....	84	7,508		4	364	16	9	146	566	19	41	158	135	27	509	2	84,260
Irish.....	153	4,777	2	2	629	3	54	10	142	70	65	80	654	19	173	49	38,382
Italian (north).....	222	4,186		7	133	5	27	75	105	256	160	24	1,057	315	299	280	30,780
Italian (south).....	350	39,561		20	3,111	12	6	50	202	462	364	149	1,511	3,826	1,638	40	192,673
Japanese.....	63	8		7					15	17		1	338		2	5	2,798
Korean.....								1	2								19
Lithuanian.....	23	5,282			51	1	1	13			22	8	44	168	465		22,714
Magyar.....	15	7,107			5		4	7		5	30	60	19	433	461	9	27,302
Mexican.....	1	18		19				8	14,587	1		1	7		4	3	17,760
Pacific Islander.....																	61
Polish.....	32	29,639			912	2	22	9	195	9	456	50	265	890	2,638	108	128,348
Portuguese.....	3	5		2	614		2		1		2		4			4	7,057
Roumanian.....	5	3,369			11		2		24		1	19	48	318	100	4	14,199
Russian.....	14	3,331			74	1	43	5	95	5	80	65	265	155	182	3	17,284
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	18	13,386			187	2	2		53	1	63	10	25	166	115	6	27,907
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	815	1,292		12	379	3	1,367	6	187	479	79	61	3,880	16	2,490	189	52,037
Scotch.....	265	1,987		5	440	16	52	26	78	91	179	132	1,064	87	239	149	24,612
Slovak.....	22	16,049			14	1	2	1	7		54	29	104	402	614	23	32,416
Spanish.....	16	59		510	9			1	126	18	53	11	16	100		25	5,837
Spanish-American.....		36		73	1			1	8				2		3		900
Syrian.....	6	734		37	218	36	5	24	149	7	18	33	36	88	21	4	6,317
Turkish.....	1	113		1	86				4	1			1	9	25	4	1,283
Welsh.....	11	546			8		13	4	4	17	101	6	82	12	71	8	2,244
West Indian (other than Cuban).....		20		200	2	3			11				3				1,150
Other peoples.....	6	319			27		4		5	7	5	7	132	27	38	5	3,330
Total.....	4,224	174,877	22	1,264	12,078	191	3,389	574	18,741	3,578	2,687	1,521	15,769	9,132	19,073	1,483	1,041,570

TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.<sup>a</sup>

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	3				7		5		7	292								
Armenian.....					13	1	7			2			1	43			2	1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....				1	7	3	14							261	6	20	8	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	2	5	14		41	37	3	1		1	3		2	663	87	11	27	9
Chinese.....	1	1	7		1,406	5	5		18			478	10	23	3		1	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	11	11	10	14	274	205	28		2	2			1	836	140	64	109	3
Cuban.....	2				1		1		3	1,010	7			4	2			2
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....		4	7		52	14	1							6	6	2	1	
Dutch and Flemish.....	5	2	2	3	24	5	4			4			2	165	10	19	3	
East Indian.....					17				8					1				
English.....	1	4	16	4	292	37	56	4	14	26	6	19	4	210	17	23	11	10
Finnish.....		5	2		16	6	3		1				5	19				
French.....	2	9	4	4	390	26	33	6	22	7	8	2	1	185	18	12	14	2
German.....	4	4	8	13	323	108	124	5	62	8	5	12	12	1,293	46	92	66	43
Greek.....	22	8	4	4	232	43	80	4	19	50	23		6	904	25	34	21	6
Hebrew.....	1	1			11	10	27	4	5		6			189	12	2		3
Irish.....	2		2	5	63	8	50	5	7		1		2	74	7	9		2
Italian (north).....	19	13	71	20	1,629	300	255	5	23	10	8		7	1,315	81	154	75	19
Italian (south).....	50	2	3		501	221	1,165	27	77	60	8		5	1,911	54	31	21	7
Japanese.....		7	4		2,007	23	2		6			1,632	32	15				
Korean.....			1		26	1						106	2					
Lithuanian.....					6		109							358	7	2	1	
Magyar.....	3		3	2	35	38	248	6	1	1	1		4	591	230	15	5	10
Mexican.....					78		2		2	12				1				
Pacific Islander.....												1						
Polish.....	4		5		41	49	642	80	3				2	1,967	96	10	19	2
Portuguese.....					77		9		4	2				3				
Roumanian.....					6	4	3			5				74	234	3	2	10
Russian.....		20			77	43	149		7	2		4		538	16	11	46	3
Ruthenian (Russniak).....			5		8	9	32	6						34	6	2	4	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	11	2	1		114	33	35	1	8	2		3	10	338	10	61	10	
Scotch.....	2	2	1		57	19	23	2	6	2	2	6	1	67	14	4	1	4
Slovak.....	2		3	5	133	76	156	2	7		1			734	87	16	25	8
Spanish.....	3		11		121	12	1		10	407	1		22	29	2			
Spanish-American.....	1				52		1		9	4				6				
Syrian.....	3		5	11	22	6	5		3	9	3		3	35	14	7	3	8
Turkish.....	3		3		56	15	4		6	2				106	38	9	5	
Welsh.....		1			1	2								2	5	1	1	
West Indian (other than Cuban).....					2				3	47				4	4			
Other peoples.....	2				8	9	1	1	4					107	82		5	
Total.....	159	101	192	86	8,226	1,376	3,283	159	348	1,967	83	2,267	134	13,165	1,357	616	493	151

<sup>a</sup> Also 1,010 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was the Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	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.
African (black).....	5	4	3	241	1			1					18		187				
Armenian.....		10		160	6				1	1			4		164			7	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	4	2	29	2	13	9		4	8	7			27		235		1	47	12
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	4	5	16	52	51	43	10	166	100	6	3	1	24	1	247	1	5	349	8
Chinese.....	5		3	43	3	4		5	19	1	3		5	5	53			4	1
Croatian and Slovenian.....	43	9	11	101	228	236	14	213	79	19	7	1	103	18	1,053		2	532	11
Cuban.....	4	2	6	6	3				4				11		389	5			
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	11		1	4	5	10	7	12	8	1	4		14	1	89			4	
Dutch and Flemish.....	8		2	36	88	15	5	14	10	8	3	1	48		336	1	5	30	1
East Indian.....			1	3											29				
English.....	16	14	28	382	117	51	2	34	33	17	3	9	195	5	2,166	10	7	96	12
Finnish.....	2	9	1	107	234	94			10	2		3	6		95		1	9	
French.....	100	5	28	175	18	15	5	36	24	13	36	2	79	7	2,019	3	1	61	4
German.....	25	14	242	212	187	96	11	434	22	79	7	10	897	2	4,078	3	28	921	41
German.....	16	34	21	1,374	26	29	11	239	20	40	6	288	33	5	3,889	7	7	151	12
Greek.....	3	10	33	165	16	15	1		1	6		2	125	1	4,221		4	41	
Hebrew.....	3	8	13	606	11	10	9	2	12	122		12	122		812	2	1	20	
Irish.....	27	12	32	606	203	88	62	294	103	18	60	2	245	46	3,861	1	4	460	59
Italian (north).....	192	41	147	3,535	246	136	31	265	36	74	10	18	1,932	5	21,094	2	7	942	31
Italian (south).....	2		1	3	3	3	1	2	50	9	4		5	3	78		1	2	
Japanese.....		15	9	285	22			9	9	19			19		101			18	1
Lithuanian.....	1	5	43	41	262	61	2	131	9	19			1,511	3	2,217		4	1,420	
Magyar.....			1	11				1							81				
Mexican.....	2		1	11											1				
Polish.....	6	19	120	1,590	427	125	6	126	8	52	1	136	1,566	5	4,136		19	517	8
Portuguese.....				540		1			2		6	3	2		187				1
Roumanian.....	1		7	7	29	40		100	5	8			28		190			583	
Russian.....	6	7	132	308	52	14	1	29		26		16	191	3	1,691		20	84	9
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	3	2	8	13	6	11	1	24	1		3	7	249	1	454			36	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	9	12	16	160	70	257	2	11	24	30	3	5	56	1	787		56	15	
Scottish.....	4	10	4	141	17	9	2	24	11		2	7	76	6	457	4	4	26	
Slovak.....	7	23	48	93	99	46	8	132	8	7			749	5	1,349			747	4
Spanish.....	32	4	3	22				3	1		31	1	10	5	1,021			5	
Spanish-American.....	33		6	6									10	1	204				
Syrian.....	17	4	2	172	24	4	13	6	3	1		9	14		314	12	5	37	2
Turkish.....	5	7	1	162	13	10	1	31	3	3		11	5	4	282		1	53	
Welsh.....				2	5	4			3				2		45			8	
West Indian (other than Cuban).....		1	1	26	2	1		1					3		130				1
Other peoples.....	6	4	4	40	21	19		23		4			2		113	2	5	52	6
Total.....	602	292	1,023	11,172	2,598	1,456	217	2,451	603	458	201	571	8,468	133	59,149	54	195	7,286	224

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.	Un-known.	Total.
African (black).....		20	1	1	20			1				2					107	926
Armenian.....		22		4	23	3			1		3				2		15	521
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1	72			1		1	14	97			2	4	2	2		23	943
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	41	247		1	3			2	100	10	1	4	60	22	17	10	190	2,720
Chinese.....	143	10				1		9	6	3			80			11	8	2,583
Croatian and Slovenian.....	30	1,793			4	1	13	12	44	56	7	8	130	89	255	13	288	7,133
Cuban.....		37		42	2						2	2						1,556
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	5	44					5	1		3	1	1	35	2	17			432
Dutch and Flemish.....	6	40		6	6		5		14	3			9	12	32	1	191	1,192
East Indian.....	3	2											5		1		17	80
English.....	26	460		7	64	2	6	6	33	41	8	38	85	12	24	7	1,738	6,508
Finnish.....	11	17			2		3	3	2	1	5		30	4	15	6	550	1,276
French.....	16	225		55	39	2	4	1	35	6	7	1	36	10	14	3	199	4,029
German.....	40	1,631	2	6	32	7	13	6	165	17	8	23	57	40	418	9	1,293	13,303
Greek.....	33	384			39	4	1	2	12	184	4	42	75	27	100	10	184	8,814
Hebrew.....	2	269			3			2	1	1		7	10	4	33		404	5,689
Irish.....	4	299			32			7	7	7	6	11	15		4	1	478	2,472
Italian (north).....	20	1,669		20	65	5	11	31	82	80	94	19	154	105	90	39	661	13,431
Italian (south).....	21	6,191		14	481	5	5	10	31	37	42	71	118	375	150	9	1,325	41,772
Japanese.....	85	4			1	1	1	1	3	20			314		1	26	14	4,377
Korean.....													1				1	137
Lithuanian.....	2	407			8						8		2	19	22			1,812
Magyar.....	1	2,865			2		1		11	4	23	35	22	137	219	7	284	10,533
Mexican.....		11		2	2				1							1		210
Pacific Islander.....																		1
Polish.....	17	3,825			234		3	6	58	6	63	22	49	124	281	39	370	16,884
Portuguese.....	3	9			49						3							906
Roumanian.....	1	385					1		11			1	3	32	10	2	48	1,834
Russian.....	11	758			14		1	5	86	1	3	11	42	37	49		1,153	5,682
Ruthenian (Russniak).....		729			9				2		3	2	2	37	6		4	1,719
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	21	88		1	12		23	2	26	20	8	2	174		100	4	2,398	5,032
Scottish.....	3	103		1	11	2	1	1	9	1	16	9	23	4	18	3	770	1,992
Slovak.....	7	4,005			23		1	1	6	14	18	19	18	112	164	5	286	9,250
Spanish.....	3	29	1	399	1				29	5	15	6	3	10		1	62	2,323
Spanish-American.....		25		20				1		1	1		4					2
Syrian.....		130			13	2		2	14	3	4	2		19		1	72	1,077
Turkish.....	2	106		1	11				24	8	1	9	7	13	11		20	1,058
Welsh.....		45								2			2		6		53	195
West Indian (other than Cuban).....		4		99				1	9			1				1	47	388
Other peoples.....	13	80			3	1	4		1			12	12	12	8		134	806
Not specified.....																	20,644	20,644
Total.....	571	27,040	4	688	1,207	36	126	94	920	534	354	362	1,581	1,200	2,090	210	34,043	202,436

• United States residence unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government.

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb-ian, 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.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																					
Actors.....	2		2	2			38		23	7	372	2	75	181	8	24	19				
Architects.....		1	1			1	1		21		79	4	16	84		8	11	161	36	22	
Clergy.....	10	8	2	1	2	5	2		16	5	167	6	44	99	7	26	114	13	38	20	
Editors.....		1	2		1		1		4		45		8	30	1	3	14	2	3	4	
Electricians.....	2	1	1			1	4		18		181	2	28	98	1	36	40	11	25		
Engineers (professional).....	9	3	7	1		1	5	1	67	1	586	18	106	328	9	37	76	19	19	5	
Lawyers.....			1			2	12		5		64		16	31	7	3	5	7	10		
Literary and scientific persons.....			1	5	1	1	3	1	7		84		21	49	6	18	12	3	4	8	
Musicians.....	11		16			2	3		24		112	2	22	155	7	110	19	39	146		
Officials (government).....	1	2	1		8	1	3	1	9		68	1	11	46	1	1	7	3	11	9	
Physicians.....	5	6				2	12		5	5	86	1	14	40	10	14	24	9	33	3	
Sculptors and artists.....			5		1	3	2		14		86		35	87	2	22	10	21	40	3	
Teachers.....	29	28	5	4	14	5	14		14	2	272	13	184	247	10	191	151	16	28	20	1
Other professional.....	39	15	13	4	29	1	13	1	24	4	309	7	49	209	15	126	102	10	30	8	4
Total professional.....	108	65	60	17	56	25	101	4	251	24	2,511	56	629	1,684	84	619	604	318	426	104	5
<b>SKILLED.</b>																					
Bakers.....	13	50	102	25		23	7	1	163		159	32	79	671	80	859	83	77	308	3	
Barbers and hairdressers.....	6	71	19	10		6	38		20		79	4	51	305	59	388	27	45	1,183	3	
Blacksmiths.....	28	67	109	12		55	3	3	76		305	34	84	526	44	631	175	74	527		
Bookbinders.....	1	6	6			3	3		5		31	5	1	45	8	235	5		4		
Brewers.....			16			1			10		15		1	94	4	13		2			
Butchers.....	7	20	127	9		12	1	1	77		264	3	50	578	25	834	75	23	143		
Cabinetmakers.....		1	4	1		2			8		97	2	8	31	6	192	26	5	25		
Carpenters and joiners.....	108	152	208	34		88	20	17	389	2	1,330	158	439	1,201	112	2,452	471	222	1,359	3	1
Clerks and accountants.....	116	55	104	34	3	32	141	4	170	3	1,968	48	271	1,424	252	1,858	1,436	76	176	25	
Dressmakers.....	98	14	52	6		40	1	10	20		342	6	148	313	17	2,630	386	139	1,247	1	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	17	5	8	1		2			28	1	578	7	45	150	17	25	160	13	11	1	



TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	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.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>																					
Agents.....	2	1	2		2		3		20	1	443	2	39	68	1	48	80	8	6	2	
Bankers.....									12		105		26	35	2	4	3	5	6	7	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....																					
Farm laborers.....	15	9	10	1	1	1			8		127	4	19	61	7	66	79	35	306	1	
Farmers.....	636	1,273	1,372	6,618	1	17,715	10	3,089	2,576	371	1,351	793	930	9,327	5,052	1,827	2,953	4,192	87,397	309	
Fishermen.....	31	144	97	220	3	513	4	18	686	22	1,117	107	649	1,594	51	100	1,160	513	951	23	
Hotel keepers.....	5			1		9		4	12		52	14	8	25	8	4	38	5	328	5	
Laborers.....		1		1		2			5		43	1	15	55	17	10	30	7	7	12	
Manufacturers.....	810	827	257	5,571	12	13,519	29	826	1,105	1,222	4,138	8,000	2,984	6,117	27,587	3,136	8,470	13,088	38,604	63	
Merchants and dealers.....		1				2			16		148		50	95	15	24	28	3	7		
Servants.....	40	99	34	32	537	22	111	9	243	24	973	11	301	1,899	357	2,580	255	261	1,039	92	
Other miscellaneous.....	877	189	1,346	146	8	2,411	15	140	501	3	4,244	2,971	1,719	8,092	870	3,921	12,049	1,813	7,133	66	
	178	19	25	13	730	8	20	3	130	39	1,159	32	210	520	118	587	441	114	249	277	2
<b>Total miscellaneous.....</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>12,603</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>34,202</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>5,314</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>11,935</b>	<b>6,950</b>	<b>28,488</b>	<b>34,085</b>	<b>12,307</b>	<b>25,586</b>	<b>20,044</b>	<b>136,033</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>No occupation (including women and children).....</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>4,394</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>5,263</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>20,954</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>10,220</b>	<b>29,263</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>38,447</b>	<b>6,423</b>	<b>6,876</b>	<b>39,728</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>4,966</b>	<b>5,508</b>	<b>8,462</b>	<b>15,130</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>39,562</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>4,911</b>	<b>13,012</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>53,498</b>	<b>15,736</b>	<b>21,107</b>	<b>71,380</b>	<b>39,135</b>	<b>84,260</b>	<b>38,382</b>	<b>30,780</b>	<b>192,673</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>19</b>

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scottish.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philip- pine Islands.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																					
Actors.....		10	17	40	12	1	3	36		25	38	1	43	8	2	5	4	1	13	1,233	3
Architects.....		1			3			3		13	54						2			312	3
Clergy.....		11	6		18	3	2	11	5	44	44	1	36		21	5	24		1	823	107
Editors.....	1	4			3			2		10	6		3	4			1			154	3
Electricians.....	2	2	11		7	2	2	5		114	75		4	3	2	1	9	1		689	1
Engineers (professional).....		16	6		15	5	3	15		180	337	2	5	15			14	10		1,921	16
Lawyers.....	1	3	5		3	1	1	3	1	7	19		7	7	2		1	5		230	2
Literary and scientific per- sons.....	1	2	2		3	2		8		14	20		3				1		2	282	1
Musicians.....	7	10	36		40	1	3	9	2	21	29	1	10	1			2	1	2	844	3
Officials (government).....		3	5		1			6		10	11		15	16		3	1	9	1	264	16
Physicians.....		3	7			3	2	6		12	42		5	8		1	1	5	1	365	5
Sculptors and artists.....	1	4	2		5		1	3	1	16	13	2	11		2		6			398	5
Teachers.....	1	10	25		20	1	1	13	3	51	77	2	24	15	11		19	12	3	1,524	11
Other professional.....	3	7	13		9	1	3	6		85	104		6		4		10	11		1,295	5
Total professional.....	17	86	135	40	139	20	21	126	12	602	869	10	172	98	45	16	94	58	23	10,334	181
<b>SKILLED.</b>																					
Bakers.....	11	31	46		174	10	5	13	5	220	148	17	33	2	7	3	5	1	3	3,469	1
Barbers and hairdressers.....		33	29		26	9	5	2		41	39	3	17	1	29	6	1		3	2,558	4
Blacksmiths.....	68	125	44		657	4	21	73	52	635	211	72	18	1	29	1	21		4	4,789	3
Bookbinders.....		6			9		1	3		28	16		4	1	2					425	
Brewers.....		3			8					8	8	1						1		185	
Butchers.....	4	45	19		207	2	8	12	8	103	100	15	6	1	9	2	7			2,797	1
Cabinetmakers.....	15	4			38			15	2	47	76				1		1			607	1
Carpenters and joiners.....	190	136	180		822	31	31	201	90	1,867	1,080	98	134	7	164	2	58	15	15	13,887	195
Clerks and accountants.....	19	77	173		126	21	8	33	11	948	1,046	11	362	39	60	8	69	80	10	11,297	79
Dressmakers.....	54	122	9		258	5	7	24	15	250	153	12	20		64		10	17	1	6,491	4
Engineers (locomotive, ma- rine, and stationary).....	1	13	5		7			10	1	238	314	4	1	2	2		23	5		1,695	8
Engravers.....		2	1		3			4		7	9		1				1			124	
Furriers and fur workers.....	2	2			10		4	4	5	8	2		5						3	543	
Gardeners.....	5	12			63	2	1	6		110	153	6	2	1	6		6	1		1,384	1
Hat and cap makers.....	5	3	2		9		1	2	1	4	3		1							500	
Iron and steel workers.....	30	54	11		128	1	6	9	12	448	704	13	8	2	4	1	27	1	3	2,845	
Jewelers.....		2	1		1		1	5	2	4	16		3	4	3	4				352	3
Locksmiths.....	51	80			455		9	82	17	5		45	3				3		1	2,346	
Machinists.....	10	26	54		50		7	71	2	345	517	5	21	4			17	2	1	3,336	1

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, 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.	Total.	Admitted in Philip- pine Islands.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Mariners.....	5	2	39	1	9	22	2	17	1	1,862	63	4	327	14	4	1	7	59	1	4,869	22
Masons.....	9	38	46		311	9	8	25	14	339	436	46	89		83	2	40	1	18	6,257	6
Mechanics (not specified)	3	12	22		19		6	14	1	112	137	3	30	3	12	3	7	1		1,449	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	4	1	2		19	1		4	2	55	105	2	5		7		1		1	808	
Millers.....	3	19	1		112			2	4	46	28	14					1	2		684	
Milliners.....		3			11			5	1	13	37		6	1	2		8			703	2
Miners.....	250	36	454		343	2	15	26	66	314	893	75	123	3	7		285		2	7,851	11
Painters and glaziers	11	36	24		117	4	2	27	3	447	278	12	8	2	5		8	3	1	3,460	1
Pattern makers.....	1				2					2	124						4			242	
Photographers.....	1	3	7		7			2	1	29	18		5	1	1		1	1		308	3
Plasterers.....	1	1			1	1		3		9	294						20		1	654	
Plumbers.....	1	1	7		3	1		2		16	199	2	5		2		5			745	
Printers.....	2	10	20		7	1	2	4	1	69	99		5		4		4	6		951	
Saddlers and harness mak- ers.....	2	3	7		47			2	1	25	16	4	2		1			1		467	
Seamstresses.....	47	24	20		248	5	3	8	10	230	24	7	6	1	64		2	62	2	4,546	
Shipwrights.....		4						1		30	49		2							174	
Shoemakers.....	58	151	31		632	9	27	90	53	182	50	93	16	3	184	2	3	4	9	8,785	3
Stokers.....	4	9	12		34	39	2	5	2	137	81	5	251	1			3		2	1,057	1
Stonecutters.....	4	7			30	1	2	6	3	260	306	3	10		18		72		3	1,491	
Tailors.....	275	100	35		503	3	18	149	64	285	121	58	31	2	106	5	8	5	12	18,701	17
Tanners and curriers.....	5	9	1		26		5	3	4	16	8	18			7					486	
Textile workers (not speci- fied).....		3			27	12	1	7	4	12	189	1								1,278	
Tinners.....	2	12	8		22	1		3	1	45	30	10			5		5			720	
Tobacco workers.....	2	4	20		10			2		20	4	2	233	2	4	1	1	3	1	2,265	
Upholsterers.....		4			9		1	9		16	43									287	
Watch and clock makers.....	2	4			8	1		5		33	11		7	2	5	1				567	1
Weavers and spinners.....	6	4	1		103	17	1	6	15	57	265	9	4		69	4	1	1	1	4,500	
Wheelwrights.....	2	21	2		108		4	2	15	20	29	19				2	2			538	24
Woodworkers (not speci- fied).....	1	5	1		26	1		7	3	74	59	3			4		3			585	2
Other skilled.....	6	26	82		76	4	3	16	5	215	480	13	30	4	13	1	19	7	1	3,512	30
Total skilled.....	1,171	1,328	1,416	1	5,921	219	217	1,015	500	10,285	9,071	714	1,828	103	989	43	761	279	99	138,570	424

MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents.....	2	3	5	1					34	108		13	7	6	1	7	6	1	922	12	
Bankers.....	2		2				1		3	22					1	1	1		238	3	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	3	2	4	17	1	1	5		47	84	5	4		3		6			932	1	
Farm laborers.....	11,768	4,473	165	66,136	606	6,575	7,270	17,060	6,177	610	16,995	512	29	1,145	389	77	57	909	288,745	2	
Farmers.....	100	43	82	1,042	39	52	102	213	1,105	544	54	107	23	95	16	59	24	90	11,793	21	
Fishermen.....			1	5	115		1		547	19		8			1	7		3	1,225	2	
Hotel keepers.....	1		1	3	1		2		4	11		4		1		1		1	236	1	
Laborers.....	1,782	11,100	7,155	15,556	2,980	5,561	5,531	3,410	13,227	1,542	5,616	1,174	24	947	515	155	31	1,629	214,300	238	
Manufacturers.....	1	1	1	4	1	1	1		6	35		4	1	1	2			1	450	2	
Merchants and dealers.....	8	57	156	78	27	13	44	4	211	310	6	365	87	276	32	39	68	46	10,746	464	
Servants.....	3,730	1,852	255	18,887	1,101	303	545	3,644	11,135	2,038	3,188	209	40	323	12	157	95	30	96,658	44	
Other miscellaneous.....	11	24	168	20	67	28	5	28	7	319	650	11	73	32	30		40	24	8	6,419	43
Total miscellaneous.....	17,404	17,556	7,991	20	101,802	4,900	12,511	13,530	24,338	32,815	5,973	25,875	2,473	243	2,827	967	545	313	2,718	632,664	833
No occupation (including women and children).....	4,122	8,332	8,218	20,486	2,518	1,450	2,623	3,057	8,334	8,699	5,817	1,364	456	2,456	257	844	500	490	260,002	870	
Grand total.....	22,714	27,302	17,760	61	128,348	7,657	14,199	17,294	27,907	52,037	24,612	32,416	5,837	900	6,317	1,283	2,244	1,150	3,330	1,041,570	2,308

TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, 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.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																					
Actors.....	1				1		10				81	1	10	32	1	2	1	13	5	1	
Architects.....				1			2	2			13		8	28	1	3	1		6	2	
Clergy.....	3	3		1		2	2	2			4		4	3			18	19	19	7	2
Editors.....							1	1			5		2	6	1		1			2	
Electricians.....	1						3	3			18		6	16	2	8	4	1	6	1	
Engineers (professional).....			4	1		1		1	14	4	97	1	68	122	2	5	3	13	17	8	
Lawyers.....							6	7			12		8	4		1		5	3	1	
Literary and scientific persons.....	1					1			2	1	15		5	14	3			5	3		
Musicians.....			3				2	8			17	1	16	110	2	11	4	42	58		
Officials (government).....			2		11	1	4	6			22		16	36	1	1	2	8	1	9	
Physicians.....	5		1	1	2	2	9	2		1	19		5	28	2	4		11	13	6	
Sculptors and artists.....	2	1	1	1		3	3	27			51		135	51	2	5		129	26	2	
Teachers.....	2		3		3	1		1	5	2	66		146	141	3	28	10	13	11	16	
Other professional.....	6		1		3	4	5		6		101		26	89		14	22	11	5	8	4
Total professional.....	19	4	14	5	20	12	54	2	78	12	557	3	507	702	23	93	66	270	173	63	6
<b>SKILLED.</b>																					
Bakers.....	2	2	10	5		23	4	1	7		11	1	28	134	8	60	5	57	65	1	
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	4	1	1		6	9	1			8		11	52	18	22	1	21	350	9	
Blacksmiths.....	2		4	4		7	3		3		17	1	6	61	2	26	12	19	52		
Bookbinders.....			3				1				4		1	5		7		1	1		
Brewers.....								2					29					2			
Butchers.....	1	1	11	5	3	7		8			9		11	101	3	47	1	28	37		
Cabinetmakers.....	1							1			5		1	13		4		6	7	3	
Carpenters and joiners.....	9	1	11	14	2	66	5	4	25		102	23	39	130	45	92	37	237	194	7	
Clerks and accountants.....	9	3	9		5	10	48	34			218	2	72	397	23	168	68	33	39	24	1
Dressmakers.....	19		4			12	2	1			18		99	62		40	19	39	49	4	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		1	2			1		1	5		49	1	30	68	1	5	10	6	14	5	
Engravers.....				2							2		1	4		1		1	2	1	
Furriers and fur workers.....						1					1			8		27		1			
Gardeners.....			2	7	6	2			12		13		23	31	13	1	6	44	17	1	
Hat and cap makers.....						1					1		1	1		20		7	7		
Iron and steel workers.....		3				3			3		7	2	2	9		6	9	8	7		

Jewelers.....																				
Locksmiths.....																				
Machinists.....																				
Mariners.....	10																			
Masons.....	2																			
Mechanics (not specified).....	1																			
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....																				
Millers.....																				
Milliners.....	1																			
Miners.....	1	10																		
Painters and glaziers.....	1																			
Pattern makers.....																				
Photographers.....	1																			
Plasterers.....																				
Plumbers.....	1																			
Printers.....	1																			
Saddlers and harness makers.....																				
Seamstresses.....	20																			
Shipwrights.....																				
Shoemakers.....	1	9																		
Stokers.....	1																			
Stonecutters.....																				
Tailors.....	2	1																		
Tanners and curriers.....																				
Textile workers (not specified).....	1	1																		
Tinners.....																				
Tobacco workers.....	26	1																		
Upholsters.....																				
Watch and clock makers.....																				
Weavers and spinners.....		3																		
Wheelwrights.....																				
Woodworkers (not specified).....		6	1																	
Other skilled.....	2	5	3																	
Total skilled.....	115	55	145	202	97	1,451	620	52	228	1,099	177	753	1,881	332	1,831	326	2,735	2,766	142	1

TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Ser- vian, and Mon- tenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slo- venian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Pos- nian, and Her- zegovinian.	Dutch and Flem- ish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>																					
Agents.....					2	1	1		3		44	1	25	12	1	14	8	8	5	1	
Bankers.....					1	1			8		26		10	17	2	1		2	4	4	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....			1		1	1			4		10	1	4	21	2	9	6	12	32	4	
Farm laborers.....	125	11	34	11	11	123	1	18	12		10	5	46	37	21	1	7	424	540	1,443	93
Farmers.....	2	6	72	42	188	7	6	51	127		127	39	69	445	24	29	33	179	307	339	3
Fishermen.....				2	6			5				1	1	1		1		2	52	2	
Hotel keepers.....				8	1		1		2		9		12	11	4			9	43	2	
Laborers.....	282	356	364	2,110	1,416	3,825	10	313	183	25	340	249	513	2,861	7,334	1,015	330	6,275	29,777	763	13
Manufacturers.....				1	2		2		2		20		23	17	2	2	1	1	2		
Merchants and dealers.....		23	10	6	538	47	67	4	32	4	178	1	206	567	341	673	29	268	341	265	1
Servants.....	103	13	107	16	24	159	17	3	47	4	369	76	399	1,459	59	289	667	345	819	73	
Other miscellaneous.....	57	9	4	3	106	27	11	3	20	2	182	2	113	205	58	118	53	86	113	193	4
<b>Total miscellaneous..</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>2,218</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>5,653</b>	<b>7,848</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>7,611</b>	<b>31,992</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>114</b>
No occupation (including women and children)....	114	29	241	105	107	1,002	765	26	331	16	1,799	171	1,149	3,774	427	1,209	468	2,154	5,516	1,028	16
Occupations unknown; left United States via Cana- dian border; reported by Canadian government....	107	15	23	190	8	288			191	17	1,738	550	199	1,293	184	404	478	661	1,325	14	
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>7,133</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>6,508</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>4,029</b>	<b>13,303</b>	<b>8,814</b>	<b>5,689</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>13,431</b>	<b>41,772</b>	<b>4,377</b>	<b>137</b>

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russian).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.	Departed from Philippine Islands.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																						
Actors.....		1	4		3			7		7	3		8	6			1				199	3
Architects.....		3	1		1			6		9	2	1	1	4			1				85	
Clergy.....	1	2	1		3			3		9	7	1	16	4	4		3	6	2		285	38
Editors.....			1					2		6	1		1	1		5			1		23	
Electricians.....		4			1		2	1		2	1		1	1			3				84	
Engineers (professional).....		9	4		1	1		6		28	24	1	11	12		1	2				467	2
Lawyers.....			1					1		1	1		3						1		47	1
Literary and scientific persons.....		2						3		5	3		2								65	
Musicians.....		14	3		9		1	6		8	2		3	2			1		1		328	
Officials (government).....		4	2					5		6	1	5	3	2					1		163	7
Physicians.....	1	1	4		2			3		3	4		13	7		4			1		146	2
Sculptors and artists.....		2			1		3	2		3	5		4	6	2	1			2	3	471	1
Teachers.....		3	8		7			5		14	9	2	14	2	1	1	3	3			516	3
Other professional.....	1	4	2		5	3	1	5		25	23		7	10		1		8			401	
<b>Total professional.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>43</b>		<b>128</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>3,280</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>SKILLED.</b>																						
Bakers.....	1	14			23		2	14	1	12	11	8	11	1				1	3		526	
Barbers and hairdressers.....		29			7	1	1	3	1	4	1	2	3		1	3		1	1		582	
Blacksmiths.....	3	31	1		43	4	4	16	1	13	5	16	1				1	1	1		356	
Bookbinders.....		4			1		1	1		1	2										33	
Brewers.....		2			1																37	
Butchers.....	4	21			14	1	5	7	2	12	2	11	3		1	1	2	1			360	
Cabinetmakers.....		12			13			2		6	1			1		1					77	
Carpenters and joiners.....	5	54	3		61	3	9	33	5	125	51	54	29	2	6	10	2	4	2		1,501	39
Clerks and accountants.....	4	33	17		17	6	4	27	2	73	36	7	87	17	6	4	6	12	2		1,523	155
Dressmakers.....		28	1		13	2	4	11	1	19	9	7	1	2	2			7			475	1
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2	18	1		7	1	3	8	1	30	12	7	5	1			1	2			298	5
Engravers.....					1																18	
Furriers and fur workers.....		2			3			2					2	1							49	
Gardeners.....		7			4			2		7	9	16	4			2					229	1
Hat and cap makers.....		6			1			2									1				40	
Iron and steel workers.....	3	9			20			4	2	2	13	5	1				2				120	
Jewelers.....		1			1			1		2								1			60	
Locksmiths.....		2			9			1				1				1					51	
Machinists.....	4	20	1		12	1	2	9	1	27	31	5	7	3	4	2	1		1		414	

TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation	Lithuanian.	Hungarian.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scottish.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.	Departed from Phil- ippine Islands.
SKILLED—continued.																						
Mariners.....		1	1		5	5		1	1	184	15	3	96	2	3		1	30	1		640	37
Masons.....		17	1		14	1	2	2	3	5	15	6	5	1	3	7	3				573	
Mechanics (not specified)	1	17	1		9			5		4	6	3	9	2	3	2	1	2			287	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		5			1			1		2	1	2									46	
Millers.....	4	6			6			1			1				2						38	
Milliners.....	1	3								4	1							1			65	
Miners.....	62	499	9		472		30	96	147	30	82	786	15	3	10	90	20		19		6,665	1
Painters and glaziers.....		15	1		9		1	3	2	24	10		4	1	2	2					343	1
Pattern makers.....		1			1								2			1		1			4	
Photographers.....		1	1		1			1		3			2			1		1			57	1
Plasterers.....					2					2	5										38	
Plumbers.....					1		1			4	12										46	
Printers.....		6	1		5			2		3	5	2			1						112	1
Saddlers and harness makers.....		4			1			3		1		1									24	
Seamstresses.....	12	6			184			2		5	3	3						6			326	
Shipwrights.....											3										6	
Shoemakers.....	2	31			29	3	5	21	1	18	2	5	2	1	4	5		4			752	
Stokers.....		4			11	52		5		12			299				3	1			512	
Stonecutters.....					3					5	35		1	8		6			3		209	
Tailors.....	13	39			74	3	11	125	3	10	6	22	5		1	6	1	2			1,875	1
Tanners and curriers.....		4			4	2	4	3			1	1									31	
Textile workers (not speci- fied).....					25	53				6	8				1	3					197	
Tinners.....		4			2			2		1	1	1			1		4				49	
Tobacco workers.....		16	4		10				1	1	1	1	135	1	1	1		3			802	
Upholsters.....		1			1		1	1		1	2										30	
Watch and clock makers.....								4		3											54	
Weavers and spinners.....	1	3			9	1		3		2	21	4			12						247	
Wheelwrights.....					1																3	
Woodworkers (not speci- fied).....		1			107					1	1	1						1	1		31	
Other skilled.....	25	25	1		1	3	6	12	4	21	18	18	7	2	4	5	1	1	1		763	4
Total skilled.....	147	1,000	44		1,237	138	96	436	179	684	436	1,001	742	41	68	152	50	81	34		21,574	247

MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents.....	2			3			1		5	6		5	1	1	1	1	2		154	1	
Bankers.....										4		2	1	1					86		
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....																					
Farm laborers.....	2			6	1		5	1	4	2	2			1	2				134		
Farmers.....	1	35	3	27	4	10	6	6	18	3	6	13	1	1	2		6	1	3,082		
Fishermen.....	5	197	6	141	50	44	72	20	168	17	185	57	8	16	9	4	6	8	3,015	7	
Hotel keepers.....		1	2	7	56				7	1		2							148	4	
Laborers.....	1,136	5,650	18	10,367	318	1,398	3,065	1,143	444	71	5,283	434	16	380	715	2	1		89,393	271	
Manufacturers.....		1		1			3		1	2		4			1				86		
Merchants and dealers.....	3	31	7	56	10	14	68	5	23	22	8	321	31	299	46		22	13	4,582	185	
Servants.....	50	795	4	776	109	41	115	67	532	106	500	76	12	16	13	10	43	5	8,318	11	
Other miscellaneous.....	30	50	7	102	3	8	31	12	60	36	43	61	13	29	13	8	13	3	1,891	17	
<b>Total miscellaneous.</b> .....	<b>1,225</b>	<b>6,764</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11,486</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>3,366</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>6,029</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>110,999</b>	<b>496</b>	
No occupation (including women and children).....	437	2,436	88	3,758	212	165	684	282	559	431	1,933	451	210	187	62	40	133	24	32,540	210	
Occupations unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government.....		284		370		48	1,153	4	2,398	770	286	62	2	72	26	58	47	134	20,644	34,043	
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>10,533</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>16,884</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>5,682</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>9,259</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>20,644</b>	<b>202,436</b>	<b>1,010</b>

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.<sup>a</sup>

Occupation.	Ala.	Alas- ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																			
Actors.....					26		2		2	45		8		79	1	1			2
Architects.....				1	25	1	2	1		4				23		2			3
Clergy.....	1			2	46	7	11	1		2	4			65	4	15		9	8
Editors.....					12				9	5				5				2	1
Electricians.....	1	1	2		43	3	8		5	5		2	2	79		4		1	1
Engineers (professional).....	5	1	5		104	13	27	2	10	8		1	7	107	8	10	3	3	7
Lawyers.....					13	1	1		2	3	1			5	3	2			2
Literary and scientific persons.....			1		17	4	5	1	3			2		15		1	3	2	6
Musicians.....			4		33	5	18		4	6	2		1	49		2		1	6
Officials (government).....		1			24	1	1		41	1		2		8		1			1
Physicians.....	1		1		23	1			3	1	1	1	2	18	2	1	1		3
Sculptors and artists.....					25	4	8		3	3				25	1			1	2
Teachers.....	3		2	2	83	6	26	3	5	8	4	13	4	72	4	10	6	6	4
Other professional.....	5		5	3	72	12	25	1	20	12	6	41	1	93	9	6	3	2	9
Total professional.....	16	3	20	8	546	58	134	9	107	99	18	90	20	643	32	55	31	12	55
<b>SKILLED.</b>																			
Bakers.....	1	1	16	2	73	19	73	4	3	27	2	5	6	344	26	41	5	4	9
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2		3		26	1	75	2	6	50	3			128	7	7	2	1	7
Blacksmiths.....	4	7	26	3	78	21	142	13	5	13	1	15	11	490	49	74	21	2	9
Bookbinders.....	1				5	1	4		1					38	3	3	3	1	3
Brewers.....					7		3		1	1				30	1	1	2	1	1
Butchers.....	1	2	11		49	7	50	3	2	4	2	3	2	321	18	40	12		9
Cabinetmakers.....		5	1		12	4	13			1		1	1	60	4	1	4		1
Carpenters and joiners.....	5	13	73	7	263	62	330	17	25	98	10	55	27	1,277	77	167	34	8	25
Clerks and accountants.....	14	3	27	7	441	48	177	7	34	248	23	22	21	858	39	99	43	8	39
Dressmakers.....	7		5	1	103	15	123	7	10	13	3		14	433	21	31	15	5	18
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2		4	1	67	8	27	5	2	9	2	10	3	90	10	14	5		10
Engravers.....					(6)		(10)							9					
Furriers and fur workers.....					2	1	4			1				21	1				
Gardeners.....	2	2	1	1	60	7	32	2	3	9	1		6	118	8	26	4	8	12
Hat and cap makers.....			2		15		15			1				30					
Iron and steel workers.....	1		7		39	7	77	4		3	1	2	5	262	22	21	8		1
Jewelers.....					9		8			2				13		2	2		1
Locksmiths.....	1	2		4	10	6	66	4	1	1	1	19	1	258	25	15	6	2	4
Machinists.....	1	3	16	2	56	8	77	4		9	3	56		188	21	28	6		6
Mariners.....	34	3	4	1	231	9	52	2		246	13		19	209	17	36	7		42
Masons.....	6		28	3	182	37	156	9	9	35	6	6	16	745	57	40	15	2	13
Mechanics (not specified).....	2	1		1	37	3	39		2	17	2	8	5	74	11	9	3	1	6
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....					6	1	32			2	1	4	1	58	3	5	2		1
Millers.....	1				11	2	11	1	1	2		3		71	8	11	3		1
Mitliners.....	1				23	4	12	1	3	2	1		3	63	7	6	2	2	2

Miners.....	20	33	301	10	210	198	78	4	9	2	3	6	57	796	123	123	60	5	8
Painters and glaziers.....	6	3	5		47	2	53	1	4	16	2	4	3	325	14	33	9	1	
Pattern makers.....	1				8	1	4							10		1			3
Photographers.....	1				8	1	2			3	1	1		18		3			1
Plasterers.....		1			19	2	11		5	1				45	1	3			1
Plumbers.....	1	1	2		25	4	11			1	1	2	2	45	2	5	2		1
Printers.....	2	1		1	28	3	22		3	7	1	1	2	73	4	6	2		3
Saddlers and harness makers.....				1	6	1	14	1	2	1				46	3	10	2		1
Seamstresses.....			3	1	33	12	118	6	9	50	2		2	414	21	36	3	5	3
Shipwrights.....			1		2		4			2			1	414	21	36	3	5	3
Shoemakers.....	7	7	7	3	67	30	255	13	28	17	1	7	4	652	33	54	17	13	40
Stokers.....		2			34	3	19			1	1		7	73	6	7	2		
Stonecutters.....			1	1	26	7	24	1	2	1	1		2	105	11	11	2		5
Tailors.....	5	1	7	3	105	26	293	11	38	25	15	5	6	1,457	46	50	20	15	12
Tanners and curriers.....		1		2	5	1	11		1	1				53	3	4	5		1
Textile workers (not specified).....					1	1	25							23	3	5			
Tinners.....			3		9	2	12	3	1		2		1	81	3	10	2	1	1
Tobacco workers.....	2		2		3		7			1,723				32		6	2		
Upholsterers.....	1				10		5		2		1		1	24	1	2			1
Watch and clock makers.....					7		15		2					47	2	4	1	1	
Weavers and spinners.....					26	5	199	10		3	3			94	17	14	4		1
Wheelwrights.....			1		4	2	21			1	3			73	8	5	1	1	2
Woodworkers (not specified).....				1	10	1	14			2		2	2	69	3	8	2	1	2
Other skilled.....	1	1	12	4	140	14	79	1	3	24	4	14	9	274	42	31	7	2	11
<b>Total skilled.....</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>11,028</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>312</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>																			
Agents.....	2			1	54	1	15		3	6	1			49	5	7	3		5
Bankers.....	1				18		1							3	1	1			4
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	4	1	2		27	4	21	1	2	10	1	5	1	75	4	8	5	1	6
Farm laborers.....	153	20	161	45	2,974	1,211	8,435	722	131	670	33	1,118	284	29,456	3,708	1,559	575	135	295
Farmers.....	7	3	44	14	635	92	296	19	12	42	4	24	83	1,004	140	315	82	16	27
Fishermen.....	1	1	1	1	57	5	8	1		12		4	7	57		17			11
Hotel keepers.....	1			4	24	1	2			2		3	1	22	1	1	1		
Laborers.....	159	198	1,015	53	5,687	1,141	4,661	191	174	306	116	212	362	18,122	3,061	1,265	463	113	207
Manufacturers.....	1				5	4	6		1	1	1			13		3	1		1
Merchants and dealers.....	18	2	13	3	678	49	112	6	26	220	28	41	12	666	49	110	17	15	75
Servants.....	40	9	62	23	1,816	385	3,964	185	190	98	33	27	86	10,449	573	722	265	54	105
Other miscellaneous.....	9	6	36	6	938	30	125	4	56	190	5	21	12	339	32	39	16	7	28
<b>Total miscellaneous.....</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>12,913</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>17,646</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>60,255</b>	<b>7,574</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>764</b>
No occupation (including women and children).....	325	29	936	163	6,354	1,537	6,856	305	461	1,878	206	2,384	387	21,414	2,168	2,331	1,166	298	821
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>22,444</b>	<b>5,114</b>	<b>27,540</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>6,207</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>4,186</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>93,340</b>	<b>10,556</b>	<b>7,545</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>1,952</b>

a For intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table IX; for occupations of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table X.



Millers.....	2	6	26	33	16	1	12	6	11	3	48	213	5	35	
Milliners.....		5	43	33	186		6	3	5	1	28	337		22	
Miners.....	13	15	234	700	10		65	269	18	10	144	718	19	312	
Painters and glaziers.....	13	29	280	233	89	1	34	15	31	15	217	1,339	1	80	
Pattern makers.....	2	1	31	33							12	81		18	
Photographers.....	2	3	20	11	9		1	2	2		13	144	2	7	
Plasterers.....	3	1	58	25	7		1	2	2		52	322	2	13	
Plumbers.....	7	3	99	73	8		7	3	3	2	48	235	6	29	
Printers.....	4	9	81	57	16		10	2	10	1	33	445	4	17	
Saddlers and harness makers.....	2	5	26	14	16		7	2	9		23	175	5	15	
Seamstresses.....	9	60	322	76	43	1	35	5	21	1	258	2,314	1	115	
Shipwrights.....	3		17	8	2		2	1	1	12	37	44		3	
Shoemakers.....	24	71	897	228	82	2	107	10	51	5	501	3,508	3	303	
Stokers.....	8	8	63	59	29		8	4	9	1	45	418	8	46	
Stonecutters.....	22	5	191	38	62		14	10	12	17	56	414	13	42	
Tailors.....	33	257	1,191	231	143	4	214	16	47	34	729	10,744	5	444	
Tanners and curriers.....	2	6	40	16	15		5		6		31	187	25	16	
Textile workers (not specified).....	47	2	699	17	1		3			43	19	90		13	
Tinners.....	2	9	47	62	11		19	1	5		35	264	4	24	
Tobacco workers.....	1		111	20	7		6		2		8	255	2	10	
Upholsterers.....		2	23	28	2		2	1			22	120	1	11	
Watch and clock makers.....		3	31	14	6		2	3	4	2	33	289	4	16	
Weavers and spinners.....	108	9	1,633	65	9	1	20	3	12	2	395	546	2	59	
Wheelwrights.....	2	4	26	54	4		8		7		2	148	4	30	
Woodworkers (not specified).....	5	1	41	66	22		6	2	7		3	167	6	22	
Other skilled.....	26	31	312	266	71	1	28	11	22	3	20	999	2	115	
<b>Total skilled.....</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>12,721</b>	<b>5,746</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>6,841</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>50,877</b>	<b>4,214</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>															
Agents.....	5		50	50	11	1	3	4	6		3	418	2	16	
Bankers.....			3	2	3		1					179	1	2	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	7	5	69	57	31	2	7	12	7	1	48	291		26	
Farm laborers.....	712	1,493	16,904	8,376	4,236	28	3,255	784	1,159	274	955	17,636	148	17,488	
Farmers.....	115	39	623	477	561	1	148	823	140	38	93	1,990	8	319	
Fishermen.....	6	2	122	63	116	1	44	21	3		17	241		8	
Hotel keepers.....	3	1	13	6	6		1	4	1	1	3	79	1	2	
Laborers.....	1,615	592	18,946	8,886	7,219	32	3,543	843	808	257	2,040	8,463	199	12,717	
Manufacturers.....		1	20	10	1			3	3			15		3	
Merchants and dealers.....	25	87	545	179	91	7	102	29	40	3	14	399	11	224	
Servants.....	411	595	11,026	2,906	2,455	14	828	386	570	59	634	7,468	41	3,762	
Other miscellaneous.....	18	20	465	175	99	4	56	21	32	7	18	2,023	8	137	
<b>Total miscellaneous.....</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>48,786</b>	<b>21,194</b>	<b>14,829</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>7,987</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>2,769</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>34,708</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>34,704</b>	
No occupation (including women and children).....	1,722	1,439	20,520	9,943	4,165	114	3,290	1,433	1,643	150	1,998	14,510	357	11,600	
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>5,357</b>	<b>82,666</b>	<b>37,172</b>	<b>21,541</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>12,746</b>	<b>5,101</b>	<b>5,244</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>6,561</b>	<b>56,462</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>50,746</b>	

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P.I.	P.R.	R.I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																		
Actors.....			28		33	8			1	26				15		2		1,233
Architects.....		2	33		3	9				3			1	5		7	1	312
Clergy.....	3	7	71	2	17	3	1	0		17	2	9	4	15		23	1	823
Editors.....		1	14		1	1								2				154
Electricians.....	3	3	47		1	17		1		19	6	1	1	21		8		689
Engineers (professional).....	2	4	173	1	11	16	1	2	3	11	4	1	11	40	4	30	0	1,921
Lawyers.....			23		1	1			2	1				1		3		230
Literary and scientific persons.....		2	19		5	2			1	2				9		3	1	282
Musicians.....		1	78		2	5		2		46	3		5	9		5		844
Officials (government).....		1	16	1	10		1			1				2		1		264
Physicians.....		3	24		7	1		3	1	4			3	5		4		365
Sculptors and artists.....	1	2	20			3	1		1	4	3			2		7		398
Teachers.....	1	12	83		27	16	1	7	7	30	7	5	7	17	2	22	1	1,524
Other professional.....	3	10	106		6	10		3	2	26	3	5	2	27	3	13		1,295
<b>Total professional.....</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10,334</b>
<b>SKILLED.</b>																		
Bakers.....	4	17	248		1	34		15	2	65	8	5	3	39	1	47	2	3,469
Barbers and hairdressers.....	4	7	214		5	38	2	1	2	38	1	4	4	10	5	26	4	2,558
Blacksmiths.....	5	17	690		3	67	1	27	2	61	17	8	13	109	32	129	5	4,789
Bookbinders.....			30		2	1		1		4	1			1	1	6		425
Brewers.....		11				1		1	1	3				4	1	7		185
Butchers.....	3	8	247		2	22		9	4	42	9	9	3	43	7	50	4	2,797
Cabinetmakers.....		1	49			6				3	4	1	1	22	1	11		607
Carpenters and joiners.....	21	78	1,318		17	187	4	50	12	273	38	27	27	324	51	238	19	13,887
Clerks and accountants.....	25	84	693		98	142	4	35	13	236	64	17	27	275	15	142	15	11,297
Dressmakers.....	1	18	682		5	69		15	6	33	39	5	8	43	15	42	2	6,491
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	3	5	183		8	27			2	17	7	3	14	58	5	23	5	1,695
Engravers.....			2		1	1				3		2		4		1		124
Furriers and fur workers.....			22			2					1			1		4		543
Gardeners.....	2	10	109			10		13	1	13	12		5	30	4	36	1	1,384
Hat and cap makers.....		2	32		1					2				2				500
Iron and steel workers.....	1	4	284		1	111	1	6		15	14	5	20	60	6	29	4	2,845
Jewelers.....	1		10			13				4	1			5		3		352
Locksmiths.....	6	5	306		1	10			2	39	4	2	1	4	6	71	2	2,346
Machinists.....	1	12	343		1	120	1	8	2	66	24	13	9	92	9	43	7	3,336
Mariners.....	3	36	232		10	43	2	13	2	51	8	4	16	279	21	98	7	4,860
Masons.....	14	23	741		15	67	3	14	3	71	28	44	12	91	75	119	14	6,257
Mechanics (not specified).....	4	7	117		19	27	1	2		25	5	2	4	14	2	22	1	1,449
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....		3	59			22		2		4	3	3	1	16	2	7		808

Millers.....	1	2	90	1	4	1	1	4	2	1	6	2	26	684				
Milliners.....			51		3	3	3	6	6	7	3	2	708					
Miners.....	27	24	1,504	1	26	32	2	355	189	6	479	158	7,851					
Painters and glaziers.....	8	22	275	6	35	11	1	36	14	3	58	4	3,460					
Pattern makers.....	1	1	26		7				1		4		242					
Photographers.....			11	1	3	1		8	1	1	11		308					
Plasterers.....	1	3	38		5			4	5	1	16		654					
Plumbers.....	2	4	34	1	16	1	2	9	8	2	23		745					
Printers.....	3	3	39	1	5			22	4	1	21		951					
Saddlers and harness makers.....	1	1	33		3		1	15	2	1	3		467					
Seamstresses.....	15	30	22	48	9	2	30	12	9	6	20	6	4,546					
Shipwrights.....		2	16		1		1	1		6	6	1	174					
Shoemakers.....	9	16	1,134	9	119	2	11	99	19	6	44	57	8,785					
Stokers.....		1	73	1	8		5	6	5	1	63	15	1,057					
Stonecutters.....	2	5	104		13		4	7	6	145	32	6	1,491					
Tailors.....	10	27	1,826	12	138	4	13	97	29	17	68	20	18,701					
Tanners and curriers.....		1	35		2		1	8			3	2	486					
Textile workers (not specified).....	2	1	23		218			8	6	7	4	1	1,278					
Tinners.....	2	1	41		5		3	14	8	3	4	5	720					
Tobacco workers.....	1	2	33	4	2		1	3	1		2		2,265					
Upholsterers.....		2	13		1		1	1		1	6		287					
Watch and clock makers.....	1	2	33	3	7	1	2	8	2		6	4	567					
Weavers and spinners.....		5	400		467		2	14	25	52	4	11	4,500					
Wheelwrights.....	1	1	63		1		3	4			1	6	538					
Woodworkers (not specified).....		3	31		11		3	3		1	2		585					
Other skilled.....	13	23	221	8	48		10	122	27	24	11	103	3,512					
<b>Total skilled.....</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>13,069</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>2,216</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>138,570</b>	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>																		
Agents.....	2	12	30	23	9		5	1	32	8			32		2	1	922	
Bankers.....			2		1				4				3				238	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	1	5	85		14		1		4	10	2	1	41	2	16	4	932	
Farm laborers.....	175	683	76,659	28	2,289	15	623	65	836	544	607	260	2,170	4,418	5,285	313	288,745	
Farmers.....	45	140	1,080	1	48		2	176	9	172	46	57	29	455	60	264	11,793	
Fishermen.....		48	15		8		27		3	1		1	109	2	118	1	1,225	
Hotel keepers.....		2	9	1	1			2				14	2				236	
Laborers.....	92	1,109	36,298	62	1,987	32	528	96	6,534	1,066	527	308	5,514	2,247	4,556	414	214,300	
Manufacturers.....			23		3		3		2		1	4	2				450	
Merchants and dealers.....	13	49	686	2	100	69	15	11	242	27	14	27	122	26	115	6	10,746	
Servants.....	65	326	13,452	1	64	1,316	13	444	29	409	265	214	67	1,132	359	1,536	96,658	
Other miscellaneous.....	6	75	337	10	80		3	9	170	38	16	9	261	11	60	13	6,419	
<b>Total miscellaneous.....</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>128,676</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>5,948</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>8,410</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>9,855</b>	<b>7,127</b>	<b>11,955</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>632,664</b>
No occupation (including women and children).....	501	1,222	32,397	14	545	3,823	77	1,211	232	8,193	882	789	516	3,190	1,435	5,040	340	260,002
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>174,877</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>12,078</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>3,389</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>18,741</b>	<b>3,578</b>	<b>2,687</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>15,769</b>	<b>9,132</b>	<b>19,073</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>1,041,570</b>

TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS. <sup>a</sup>

Occupation.	Ala.	Alas- ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																			
Actors.....					3			1		1		3		2		1			3
Architects.....			1									1		1	1			2	
Clergy.....	1	1			11		1	1	5	1	2	6		11	1	2		4	5
Editors.....					4				1					2					
Electricians.....	1				7	1	1			1				7	1	1			
Engineers (professional).....					35	3	3		2	3		1		29	2		1		2
Lawyers.....					3									1					3
Literary and scientific persons.....					5	1				1		1		1					
Musicians.....		1			7	1	2		3	4		1		17					2
Officials (government).....					17	1		1	33					6					4
Physicians.....					12		2		3					14		1			1
Sculptors and artists.....		1	1		9		3	1	2			1		12					25
Teachers.....					21	1	15	7	7	1		4		26	8		1	1	3
Other professional.....		1			18	2	2	1	11			10		23		3			3
Total professional.....	2	4	2		152	10	29	5	68	12	2	28		152	13	9	2	7	51
<b>SKILLED.</b>																			
Bakers.....		1	4		13	2	9	1	1	11	1			28	2	3		2	1
Barbers and hairdressers.....					14		10	1	1	8				28	2	2		1	2
Blacksmiths.....			1		20	4	14			3				38	4	2		1	3
Bookbinders.....														2		2			
Brewers.....			1		2			1		3				3				1	
Butchers.....			4		16	2	1	1				3		29	4	3	1		1
Cabinetmakers.....					4		2							13	1	1			
Carpenters and joiners.....		1	6	1	133	16	16	2	1	26	2	7	2	139	6	12	1	4	5
Clerks and accountants.....	1				57	9	15		4	21	3	13		103	7	3	1	1	12
Dressmakers.....		2	2		24	2	7		4	1				33		2	1	1	5
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	3				19	3	7			1		1		25	2				2
Engravers.....														1					1
Furriers and fur workers.....			1											1					1
Gardeners.....	1			1	22		5		4	2				14	1				4
Hat and cap makers.....						1	2							2					1
Iron and steel workers.....					3		3		1	1				12					
Jewelers.....					2									1					
Locksmiths.....					7									3					
Machinists.....	1				14		7			5		3		40	4	1		1	3
Mariners.....	2				58		2		1	102				16	2	1			6
Masons.....			3	1	42	8	6			4	1		1	52	5	1			2
Mechanics (not specified).....	1				13		8		1	3			2	16	2	1			4
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....							3							2					

Millers.....					1	1	1							4				1	1
Milliners.....					4	1	1							8				1	1
Mfners.....	18	24	38	8	373	208	32	2	1		2		19	603	51	96	64	4	10
Painters and glaziers.....	1		1		19	2	5		1	1				36	2		2		1
Photographers.....					4		2		1	1				4					
Plasterers.....					2									2					
Plumbers.....					4					1				4					
Printers.....					6	1				1				4					2
Saddlers and harness makers.....							1		1					1					
Seamstresses.....		1			4	2	40			11				11	1				1
Shipwrights.....										1									
Shoemakers.....	1		1	1	9	6	20		2	1		1		41	3		2		2
Stokers.....					7	2	5				1			5		1			
Stonecutters.....					3	5	12				1		3	10			2		
Tailors.....	1	1	1		35	9	9		6	9			3	113	5	1		7	3
Tanners and curriers.....					3									5					
Textile workers (not specified).....							1							2	2				
Tinners.....					3									5					1
Tobacco workers.....					1		1			679				2					
Upholsterers.....					1						1		1	2					
Watch and clock makers.....					2		2							3		1	1		
Weavers and spinners.....							11							4					
Woodworkers (not specified).....					1									3					5
Other skilled.....			1		129	2	14	1	4	1	1	2		41	1	1			2
Total skilled.....	30	30	64	13	1,074	278	274	9	34	894	13	38	24	1,512	106	135	75	24	81
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents.....				1	9		1			1	1			13				2	3
Bankers.....					5		1							6	1				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....					4		3							11					
Farm laborers.....			2	1	523	22	19	1	2	134		5	2	171	15	8	3		2
Farmers.....	2		5	12	491	53	30	3	2	5	1		8	269	41	51	41	5	30
Fishermen.....					38					1		3							4
Hotel keepers.....					39		1					1		3					
Laborers.....	77	56	78	28	3,337	676	2,023	82	81	214	17	477	68	7,810	904	244	244	58	172
Manufacturers.....					5					5				3					1
Merchants and dealers.....	9	2	3	8	789	24	26	7	13	71	11	23	6	207	21	14	7	9	30
Servants.....	4		2	1	209	32	165	10	38	9	6	13	5	533	43	30	13	12	18
Other miscellaneous.....	6	5	1	2	269	11	22	2	14	77	2	20	7	86	7	6		1	11
Total miscellaneous.....	98	63	91	53	5,718	818	2,291	105	150	517	38	1,644	96	9,112	1,033	354	310	85	271
No occupation (including women and children).....	29	4	35	20	1,282	270	689	40	96	544	30	557	14	2,389	205	118	106	35	199
Grand total.....	159	101	192	86	8,226	1,376	3,283	159	348	1,967	83	2,267	134	13,165	1,357	616	493	151	602

\*For last permanent residence of emigrant aliens departed from Philippine Islands, see Table IX A; for occupations of emigrant aliens departed from Philippine Islands, see Table X A.

TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																	
Actors.....			6			1								139			
Architects.....			3				2					4		55			
Clergy.....	1	4	13	7	4				3		1	10		136		1	6
Editors.....			2											10			1
Electricians.....		2	5									3		42			
Engineers (professional).....	2	3	18	4	3		6	3		1			2	260		2	8
Lawyers.....			1	1			1					1		32			
Literary and scientific persons.....	1			1	1							1		49			
Musicians.....		1	12	3	3		1					22		206			7
Officials (government).....	1	2	4	1			1	1			1	1		76			
Physicians.....		5	7	1			2	1				2	1	71			2
Sculptors and artists.....		2	16		1		2					7		369			3
Teachers.....		5	38	6	3		2		2		1	16		263		1	16
Other professional.....	1	11	13	5				2				19	1	201			3
Total professional.....	6	35	138	30	16	1	17	9	5	1	3	102	4	1,909		4	46
<b>SKILLED.</b>																	
Bakers.....		6	42	9	2	1	17	3	4	2	2	29		234		1	20
Barbers and hairdressers.....		4	58	5	2	1	12	1	1		1	22		301			17
Blacksmiths.....		4	27	6	7		4	1	1			14		119			18
Bookbinders.....			2				1					1		24			1
Brewers.....		1		1			4					1		13			1
Butchers.....		10	8	4	1	2	11	2	1	1		15	1	163			23
Cabinetmakers.....		2		7			1				1	4		22			5
Carpenters and joiners.....	1	10	63	29	20	5	43	10	9	4		91	1	523		4	66
Clerks and accountants.....	1	6	58	15	16		18	3	3	1	1	65	2	870	2	1	30
Dressmakers.....		2	16	3	3		2	2	1		2	15		273			19
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		7	19	3	2	1	2	1		1		14		112		1	16
Engravers.....												1		14			
Furriers and fur workers.....			2	1										40			
Gardeners.....		3	16	2		1	5	1			1	18		84			7
Hat and cap makers.....			3				1					2		23			1
Iron and steel workers.....	1		9	6	4		3				1	3		27			11
Jewelers.....		4		4		1	1					9		35			1
Locksmiths.....			2				1	3	1			2	1	21			2
Machinists.....		3	38	6	8	1	8	2		2	1	29		119			26
Mariners.....	2	3	27	6	1	1	5					26		295			3
Masons.....			35	6	5		16	3		1		23	4	210		1	20
Mechanics (not specified).....			12	3	4		1	1				9	1	149			11
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....			4	1			1					2		22			3

Millers.....			6		1			1				3				5	
Milliners.....			7									5				3	
Miners.....	3	23	109	297	157	10	106	88	11	15	1	87	33	593	2	3	319
Painters and glaziers.....	1	1	25	4	6		5		1		1	13	1	161		1	13
Pattern makers.....												1	1	2			1
Photographers.....			4		3									27			
Plasterers.....			2	1								2		22			
Plumbers.....			5		1							3		26			
Printers.....	1		5	2	1							2	1	69			3
Saddlers and harness makers.....			1	2	1		1					1		10			2
Seamstresses.....	1	1	73	3							9	5		127			2
Shipwrights.....	1																
Shoemakers.....		2	70	7	2		17	1	6	1	4	46		341			24
Stokers.....		9	9	4	2		3	1	2	2	2	10		414			5
Stonemasons.....	5		10	1	1	1	6	1	6		2	6		25	1		4
Tailors.....		29	71	6	4		19	2	2		1	36		1,314			33
Tanners and curriers.....			4		1							2		9			2
Textile workers (not specified).....	4		150		1						9	3	1				
Tinners.....			1	1								2		23			3
Tobacco workers.....			8	1								13		68			4
Upholsterers.....			1											22			1
Watch and clock makers.....			8		2				2			4		18	1		2
Weavers and spinners.....	1		88								3	30		53			2
Wheelwrights.....		1		1													1
Woodworkers (not specified).....		1	1	1	1							1		10			1
Other skilled.....	5	4	56	6	6		9	1	2	2	4	75		264		1	13
Total skilled.....	27	122	1,167	450	265	25	323	128	53	30	46	745	46	7,329	6	15	744
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents.....			6		1		3		1			9		89			
Bankers.....												1		67			1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....			7		1	1	1			1	1	5		59		1	5
Farm laborers.....		8	78	14	11	2	34	9	3	9		41		493	2	4	44
Farmers.....	3	11	96	70	89	2	67	30	32	9	2	100	3	391	3	40	232
Fishermen.....			20					1				1		56			
Hotel keepers.....			2	1	1	1	2	3	1					31			3
Laborers.....	165	475	6,563	1,465	761	126	1,397	327	261	107	410	4,582	41	30,256	13	60	4,461
Manufacturers.....			5	1	1		1					3		53			
Merchants and dealers.....	7	13	170	24	19	9	33	7	13	6	11	86	6	2,242	7	1	72
Servants.....	12	53	664	105	54	3	115	19	24	7	9	673	4	3,568	3	15	305
Other miscellaneous.....	7	5	115	9	13	1	17	11	1	8	6	147		688	1		39
Total miscellaneous.....	194	566	7,726	1,689	951	145	1,671	407	336	147	439	5,648	59	37,993	29	121	5,162
No occupation (including women and children).....	65	300	2,141	429	224	46	440	59	64	23	83	1,973	24	11,918	19	55	1,334
Grand total.....	292	1,023	11,172	2,598	1,456	217	2,451	603	458	201	571	8,468	133	59,149	54	195	7,286

TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Un- known.	Total.
<b>PROFESSIONAL.</b>																			
Actors.....		2	4		22									1		10			199
Architects.....			9			1										2			85
Clergy.....		4	15		14		1	2	1	3			1	1	3	2			285
Editors.....										1						2			23
Electricians.....		3	6								1	1		2		2			84
Engineers (professional).....			36		4	2				2		1	3	5	2	2	1		467
Lawyers.....			2		1					1									47
Literary and scientific persons.....		1			1														65
Musicians.....		1	25		1					1	1		1	3		2			328
Officials (government).....		1	3		2				1	2		1	1	1		2			146
Physicians.....			16		1		1							1		1			146
Sculptors and artists.....			8			1						3		4			1		471
Teachers.....			35		7	4	1			8	1		2	5		8	1		516
Other professional.....	1	2	50	1	4		1		1	5		1	1	1		1	2		401
Total professional.....	1	14	209	1	57	8	4	2	3	23	3	7	9	24	5	32	4		3,280
<b>SKILLED.</b>																			
Bakers.....	3		56		2	1				3	1			3		6			526
Barbers and hairdressers.....		1	68		2	7	1								4	3			582
Blacksmiths.....			45		1	2	1			3		1	1	5		6			356
Bookbinders.....																			33
Brewers.....			5											1		2			37
Butchers.....		1	41							3				2		5			360
Cabinetmakers.....			5											4	1	5			77
Carpenters and joiners.....	2	8	141		4	7		1	2	14	5	5	4	18	4	25	2		1,501
Clerks and accountants.....	2	5	74		45	8		2	1	6	3	3	5	13	1	13			1,523
Dressmakers.....	1		37		2	4				3		1		2	1	2			475
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		1	29		8	1				9	2		2	2	1	1			298
Engravers.....			3																18
Furriers and fur workers.....			3																49
Gardeners.....	1	1	11			4			1	2	2		1	8		4			220
Hat and cap makers.....			4																40
Iron and steel workers.....			20			8					1		1	1		4			120
Jewelers.....			2			3										1			60
Locksmiths.....			4								1					1			51
Locksmiths.....		1	56			6				1	2	1	3	7		14	1		414
Mariners.....		3	44		3					4		2	4	16	1	3			640
Masons.....		4	79			2		1	4	5	4	1		6	2	12	1		573
Mechanics (not specified).....			23		15	1				1	1		1		3				287
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....			2			2				2				1		1			46

Millers.....			5															38
Milliners.....		1		1														65
Miners.....	34	12	2,645		8	1	12	4	44	82	6	16	111	160	83	37		6,665
Painters and glaziers.....		1	28	1	1			1	3	1					3			343
Pattern makers.....										1								4
Photographers.....			5	2						1			2		1			57
Plasterers.....			4							1								38
Plumbers.....			2												1			46
Printers.....		1	9						1				3					112
Saddlers and harness makers.....			1						1						1			24
Seamstresses.....			18	2	9			1			3				1			326
Shipwrights.....										2		1	3					6
Shoemakers.....		3	87	3	10			1	7	2	2	2	4	3	17			752
Stokers.....		1	26						1	1	1	1	2	1	3			512
Stonecutters.....			5		1		1		11	63			2	2	18	1		209
Tailors.....		6	117	2	10			2	5	1		2	8	2	9			1,875
Tanners and curriers.....													1		4			31
Textile workers (not specified).....					19					2	1							197
Tinners.....			5	2	1		1	1						2				49
Tobacco workers.....			16	1					1		1				2			802
Upholsterers.....			1															30
Watch and clock makers.....			4										3		1			54
Weavers and spinners.....			33		20						1							247
Wheelwrights.....																		3
Woodworkers (not specified).....		1	2					1						1	1			31
Other skilled.....		3	68		5	7			3	1			11	11	5	1		763
<b>Total skilled.....</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>43</b>		<b>21,574</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>																		
Agents.....			6	1	1				1	2			2	1				154
Bankers.....			1				1		1									86
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....		1	14										5	2	4			134
Farm laborers.....		8	205	2	4		2		20	7	1	7	20	16	28	2		3,082
Farmers.....	13	37	375	51	22	1	12	1	54	10	6	13	89	17	75	7		3,015
Fishermen.....		10		4							1		8					148
Hotel keepers.....		2	2										17					110
Laborers.....	103	354	15,993	1	27	644	12	61	34	416	304	153	195	817	813	1,239	111	89,393
Manufacturers.....			3		2	1			1									86
Merchants and dealers.....	5	10	219	138	11	4	2	13	54	9	6	8	50	19	21	7		4,582
Servants.....	2	15	1,209	18	83	2	6	3	14	8	9	8	54	22	80	9		8,318
Other miscellaneous.....	2	20	112	1	17	13	1	4	3	7	4	1	4	65	9	11		1,891
<b>Total miscellaneous.....</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>18,139</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>110,999</b>
No occupation (including women and children).....	55	46	4,861	1	276	273	7	19	18	206	63	78	72	184	156	339	27	32,540
Unknown <sup>a</sup> .....																		34,043
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>27,040</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>202,436</b>

<sup>a</sup> Occupations and United States residences unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government.

TABLE XII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JANUARY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1910.			6 months ended June 30, 1910.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1909.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1909.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black).....	2,961	2,005	4,966	1,746	1,097	2,843	1,215	908	2,123	2,767	1,802	4,569
Armenian.....	4,686	822	5,508	1,678	204	1,882	3,008	618	3,626	4,650	742	5,392
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	4,874	3,588	8,462	2,817	1,785	4,602	2,057	1,803	3,860	4,791	3,379	8,170
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	14,253	877	15,130	9,170	512	9,682	5,083	365	5,448	9,613	613	10,226
Chinese.....	1,698	172	1,770	586	71	657	1,012	101	1,113	1,837	164	2,001
Croatian and Slovenian.....	32,947	6,615	39,562	21,087	3,397	24,484	11,860	3,218	15,078	24,618	6,102	30,720
Cuban.....	2,342	989	3,331	1,015	461	1,476	1,327	528	1,855	2,408	1,041	3,449
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	4,453	458	4,911	2,971	215	3,186	1,482	243	1,725	2,711	372	3,083
Dutch and Flemish.....	8,742	4,270	13,012	6,121	2,708	8,829	2,621	1,562	4,183	6,375	3,474	9,849
East Indian.....	1,768	14	1,782	1,208	5	1,213	560	9	569	686	14	700
English.....	32,199	21,299	53,498	17,663	10,582	28,245	14,536	10,717	25,253	27,578	18,651	46,229
Finnish.....	10,724	5,012	15,736	6,748	2,432	9,180	3,976	2,580	6,556	10,473	5,259	15,732
French.....	11,715	9,392	21,107	5,506	3,982	9,488	6,209	5,410	11,619	12,848	10,739	23,587
German.....	42,191	29,189	71,380	23,966	14,039	38,005	18,225	15,150	33,375	39,374	28,550	68,374
Greek.....	36,580	2,555	39,135	20,685	1,298	21,983	15,895	1,257	17,152	31,427	2,196	33,623
Hebrew.....	46,206	38,054	84,260	22,549	16,146	38,695	23,657	21,908	45,565	40,603	34,040	74,643
Irish.....	21,075	17,307	38,382	12,849	8,931	21,780	8,226	8,376	16,602	18,707	16,715	35,422
Italian (north).....	23,754	7,026	30,780	15,213	3,524	18,737	8,541	3,502	12,043	23,106	7,154	30,260
Italian (south).....	151,249	41,424	192,673	112,493	21,416	133,909	38,756	20,008	58,764	157,207	41,738	198,945
Japanese.....	915	1,883	2,798	474	1,032	1,506	441	851	1,292	926	1,574	2,500
Korean.....	14	5	19	9	3	12	5	2	7	11	3	14
Lithuanian.....	15,360	7,354	22,714	9,943	3,651	13,594	5,417	3,703	9,120	13,665	6,914	20,579
Magyar.....	18,382	8,920	27,302	12,434	4,886	17,320	5,948	4,034	9,982	21,949	8,989	30,938
Mexican.....	11,617	6,143	17,760	5,565	2,849	8,414	6,052	3,294	9,346	12,243	6,511	18,754
Pacific Islander.....	45	16	61	21	.....	21	24	16	40	25	19	44
Polish.....	91,275	37,073	128,348	59,308	20,467	79,775	31,967	16,606	48,573	74,479	36,616	111,095
Portuguese.....	4,887	2,770	7,657	3,461	1,704	5,225	1,426	1,006	2,432	3,722	2,221	5,943
Roumanian.....	12,602	1,597	14,199	8,314	940	9,254	4,288	657	4,945	10,104	1,893	11,497
Russian.....	14,918	2,376	17,294	10,687	1,417	12,104	4,231	959	5,190	11,156	1,731	12,887
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	21,198	6,709	27,907	13,098	3,602	16,700	8,100	3,107	11,207	16,541	6,634	23,175
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	35,019	17,018	52,037	23,874	8,468	32,342	11,145	8,550	19,695	28,352	15,514	43,866
Scotch.....	15,546	9,066	24,612	9,437	5,107	14,544	6,109	3,959	10,068	12,832	7,439	20,271
Slovak.....	23,642	8,774	32,416	14,126	4,677	18,803	9,516	4,097	13,613	22,411	8,627	31,038
Spanish.....	4,890	947	5,837	2,982	504	3,486	1,908	443	2,351	4,486	850	5,336
Spanish-American.....	645	255	900	310	161	471	335	94	429	668	236	904
Syrian.....	4,148	2,169	6,317	1,383	703	2,086	2,765	1,466	4,231	3,948	2,123	6,071
Turkish.....	1,237	46	1,283	564	21	585	673	25	698	1,282	39	1,321
Welsh.....	1,504	740	2,244	791	322	1,113	713	418	1,131	1,369	697	2,066
West Indian (except Cuban).....	634	516	1,150	282	243	525	352	273	625	676	493	1,169
Other peoples.....	3,243	87	3,330	1,790	42	1,832	1,453	45	1,498	2,587	76	2,663
Total.....	736,038	305,532	1,041,570	464,924	153,644	618,568	271,114	151,868	422,982	665,661	291,444	957,105

TABLE XIII.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JANUARY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES AND NATIONALITIES.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1910.			6 months ended June 30, 1910.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1909.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1909.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex unknown <sup>a</sup>	Total.
African (black).....	626	300	926	226	170	396	400	130	530	635	262	45	942
Armenian.....	492	29	521	223	12	235	269	17	286	453	34	14	501
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	601	342	943	317	178	495	284	164	448	525	318	36	879
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	2,606	114	2,720	1,047	58	1,105	1,559	56	1,615	2,139	91	109	2,339
Chinese.....	2,334	49	2,383	801	12	813	1,533	37	1,570	2,442	77	.....	2,519
Croatian and Slovenian.....	6,110	1,023	7,133	2,913	543	3,456	3,197	480	3,677	5,605	879	15	6,499
Cuban.....	1,085	471	1,556	429	166	595	656	305	961	1,056	473	.....	1,529
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	410	22	432	191	15	206	219	7	226	296	15	.....	311
Dutch and Flemish.....	828	364	1,192	499	232	731	329	132	461	552	228	.....	836
East Indian.....	70	10	80	16	2	18	54	8	62	66	10	.....	86
English.....	4,192	2,316	6,508	2,344	1,345	3,689	1,848	971	2,819	2,824	1,501	960	5,375
Finnish.....	993	283	1,276	492	151	643	501	132	633	778	247	.....	1,262
French.....	2,427	1,602	4,029	1,389	993	2,382	1,038	609	1,647	1,795	1,187	148	3,130
German.....	8,053	5,250	13,303	4,179	3,009	7,188	3,874	2,241	6,115	6,508	4,117	2,011	12,636
Greek.....	8,464	350	8,814	3,590	157	3,747	4,874	193	5,067	6,790	271	.....	7,334
Hebrew.....	4,222	1,467	5,689	2,247	784	3,031	1,975	683	2,658	3,706	1,410	123	5,237
Irish.....	1,270	1,202	2,472	690	620	1,310	580	582	1,162	888	978	340	2,206
Italian (north).....	11,389	2,042	13,431	5,245	1,104	6,349	6,144	938	7,082	10,325	1,693	473	12,491
Italian (south).....	36,259	5,513	41,772	10,904	2,097	13,001	25,355	3,416	28,771	35,087	5,243	1,824	42,154
Japanese.....	3,476	901	4,377	1,308	429	1,737	2,168	472	2,640	3,481	807	8	4,296
Korean.....	120	17	137	29	5	34	91	12	103	113	13	.....	126
Lithuanian.....	1,361	451	1,812	751	241	992	610	210	820	1,377	438	.....	1,815
Magyar.....	7,367	3,166	10,533	4,230	1,751	5,981	3,137	1,415	4,552	6,708	2,867	271	9,846
Mexican.....	153	57	210	81	28	109	72	29	101	121	42	.....	163
Pacific Islander.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	3
Polish.....	12,133	4,751	16,884	6,664	2,578	9,242	5,469	2,173	7,642	10,850	3,876	220	14,946
Portuguese.....	591	315	906	167	131	298	424	184	608	649	306	1	956
Roumanian.....	1,625	209	1,834	833	118	951	792	91	883	1,283	158	75	1,516
Russian.....	4,675	1,007	5,682	2,645	546	3,191	2,030	461	2,491	3,294	707	749	4,750
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	1,375	344	1,719	852	203	1,055	523	141	664	1,254	318	2	1,574
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	3,514	1,518	5,032	1,350	678	2,028	2,164	840	3,004	2,745	1,353	2,670	6,768
Scottish.....	1,322	670	1,992	727	375	1,102	595	295	890	812	496	446	1,754
Slovak.....	6,872	2,387	9,259	4,286	1,428	5,714	2,586	959	3,545	5,659	1,904	30	7,653
Spanish.....	1,958	365	2,323	1,011	190	1,201	947	175	1,122	1,702	305	37	2,044
Spanish-American.....	271	116	387	126	55	181	145	61	206	277	102	.....	379
Syrian.....	851	226	1,077	279	49	328	572	177	749	867	235	47	1,149
Turkish.....	1,006	52	1,058	421	27	448	585	25	610	878	37	22	937
Welsh.....	142	53	195	73	26	99	69	27	96	91	39	39	169
West Indian (except Cuban).....	222	166	388	96	66	162	126	100	226	181	157	12	350
Other peoples.....	749	57	806	186	21	207	563	36	599	711	43	944	1,698
Not specified.....	12,628	8,016	20,644	6,722	4,376	11,098	5,903	3,640	9,546	5,906	3,640	7,070	16,616
Total.....	154,842	47,594	202,436	70,579	24,969	95,548	84,263	22,625	106,888	131,431	37,028	19,372	187,831

<sup>a</sup> Left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government.

57895-10-5

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE XIII.—SEX, AGE, LITERACY, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., OF NONIMMIGRANT

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.			
		Male.	Female.	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).....	2,029	1,393	636	91	1,788	150	1	5	282	78
Armenian.....	140	127	13	1	122	17	.....	.....	13	4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	604	322	282	45	492	67	.....	.....	4	3
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	1,244	1,200	44	13	1,192	39	1	.....	438	13
Chinese.....	4,746	4,675	71	152	3,492	1,102	.....	.....	505	16
Croatian and Slovenian.....	2,513	2,227	286	48	2,327	138	3	.....	670	57
Cuban.....	4,116	2,890	1,226	370	3,212	534	.....	.....	32	17
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	251	245	6	7	223	21	.....	.....	79	2
Dutch and Flemish.....	2,367	1,729	638	177	1,933	257	1	.....	18	15
East Indian.....	86	78	8	2	82	2	.....	.....	12	2
English.....	22,572	14,775	7,797	1,354	16,568	4,650	2	1	34	14
Finnish.....	1,492	982	510	37	1,399	56	.....	.....	1	1
French.....	5,349	3,164	2,185	294	4,285	770	.....	.....	43	17
German.....	14,650	8,812	5,838	969	11,703	1,978	3	3	108	72
Greek.....	2,037	1,944	93	40	1,941	56	.....	.....	330	26
Hebrew.....	3,503	2,192	1,311	398	2,786	319	2	.....	219	231
Irish.....	8,807	3,456	5,351	145	7,638	1,024	3	4	42	32
Italian (north).....	7,412	6,173	1,239	259	6,729	424	.....	.....	426	69
Italian (south).....	22,772	20,067	2,705	852	20,021	1,899	7	.....	8,552	1,076
Japanese.....	1,348	1,196	152	20	1,202	126	.....	.....	23	114
Korean.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	628	467	161	33	574	21	10	7	171	84
Magyar.....	2,766	1,713	1,053	214	2,346	206	.....	.....	140	102
Mexican.....	3,237	2,090	1,147	451	2,321	465	4	7	643	453
Pacific Islander.....	6	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Polish.....	6,055	4,691	1,364	266	5,442	347	69	28	1,438	358
Portuguese.....	942	644	298	72	758	112	.....	.....	299	139
Roumanian.....	755	643	112	36	658	61	.....	.....	167	29
Russian.....	1,336	1,122	214	102	1,168	66	1	.....	345	61
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	2,616	2,224	392	139	2,322	155	4	4	940	157
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	11,569	6,870	4,699	275	10,402	892	8	2	8	7
Scotch.....	6,315	4,030	2,285	344	4,739	1,232	.....	.....	44	25
Slovak.....	3,074	2,331	743	134	2,753	187	3	1	357	106
Spanish.....	4,555	3,581	974	280	3,539	736	3	1	100	20
Spanish-American.....	1,563	1,023	540	221	1,107	235	.....	.....	25	15
Syrian.....	754	543	211	86	606	62	.....	.....	95	109
Turkish.....	139	132	7	5	128	6	.....	.....	42	2
Welsh.....	744	507	237	41	583	120	.....	.....	2	2
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	963	572	391	126	687	150	2	1	9	4
Other peoples.....	411	401	10	10	388	13	2	.....	137	1
Total.....	156,467	111,235	45,232	8,109	129,663	18,695	129	65	16,796	3,424
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	7,223	6,799	424	197	5,748	1,278	12	.....	550	26

ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Money.		Total amount of money shown.	By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—			Admitted in Philippine Islands.
Aliens bringing—			Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.	
\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.								
398	1,240	\$63,760	1,689	262	78	1,078	225	726	
69	62	20,376	129	9	2	60	21	59	
206	264	42,134	464	125	15	407	107	90	
243	943	61,208	1,202	36	6	389	607	248	
1,407	2,937	211,516	4,066	622	58	748	872	3,126	5,835
342	2,044	88,684	2,335	165	13	1,453	852	208	
1,881	838	224,580	2,927	1,114	75	2,125	234	1,757	
63	172	10,910	239	6	6	139	81	31	2
1,153	594	252,246	1,802	455	110	1,016	489	862	16
45	35	14,465	79	7	7	21	3	62	91
14,164	3,928	1,738,208	17,337	3,811	1,424	9,402	2,334	10,836	424
340	965	69,522	1,172	274	46	765	618	109	
3,333	756	523,271	3,970	646	733	1,676	420	3,253	21
7,377	3,430	1,128,391	11,558	2,389	703	7,635	2,080	4,935	111
512	1,402	132,503	1,553	79	5	1,207	586	244	8
905	1,560	178,001	2,225	1,241	37	2,747	238	518	6
3,502	4,274	537,667	7,441	979	387	5,580	764	2,463	
2,360	4,297	426,422	6,376	682	354	4,331	1,491	1,590	48
4,876	15,705	915,787	19,501	3,018	253	18,708	1,476	2,588	
1,031	175	172,179	1,146	136	66	248	191	909	169
1	72	72	1	1			1		7
125	405	26,015	436	185	7	532	73	23	
573	1,731	111,531	2,084	609	13	2,049	448	269	
593	1,479	84,040	2,158	941	138	1,525	191	1,521	1
2	1	452	5	1		3		3	
746	4,544	198,472	4,910	1,112	33	5,112	693	250	2
221	476	49,632	694	230	18	599	245	98	41
98	561	26,078	660	93	2	489	191	75	1
269	875	37,660	1,056	247	33	695	406	235	4
121	2,255	74,017	2,255	347	14	1,903	535	178	
3,329	6,375	626,870	9,710	1,115	744	6,408	2,639	2,522	18
3,847	1,297	453,499	4,779	1,039	497	2,564	819	2,932	30
364	2,446	99,428	2,578	488	8	2,533	410	131	
2,679	995	382,257	3,711	562	282	1,715	590	2,250	335
1,180	45	755,229	972	466	125	305	116	1,142	
391	193	129,418	562	186	6	341	76	337	11
67	53	11,830	126	10	3	49	40	50	8
356	193	62,704	563	131	50	313	100	331	
599	156	99,465	660	288	15	287	141	535	
80	313	22,619	371	33	7	188	179	44	34
59,898	70,014	10,093,118	125,902	24,192	6,373	87,345	21,582	47,540	7,223
			6,535	227	461	384	316	6,523	

TABLE XIII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					Residence outside U. S.	Departed from P. I.
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.		
African (black).....	1,878	1,287	591	105	1,619	154	686	119	15	5	11	1,042	
Armenian.....	241	213	28	4	191	46	64	55	14	7	2	99	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	520	302	218	18	437	65	219	80	19	16	13	173	2
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	1,385	1,319	66	22	1,279	84	679	64	5	4	1	632	
Chinese.....	5,267	5,097	170	155	3,587	1,525	464	439	486	460	897	2,521	7,100
Croatian and Slovenian.....	2,441	2,148	293	64	2,160	217	1,485	361	14	12	2	567	
Cuban.....	5,813	4,146	1,667	633	4,445	735	1,591	206	44	32	33	3,907	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	168	158	10	2	148	18	92	24	3		1	48	
Dutch and Flemish.....	2,755	2,014	741	229	2,195	331	996	239	25	38	18	1,439	16
East Indian.....	98	93	5	2	89	7	28	7				62	109
English.....	33,512	21,216	12,366	2,162	24,590	6,830	7,580	1,395	302	227	290	23,788	571
Finnish.....	2,607	1,661	946	119	2,384	104	1,548	654	87	24	14	280	1
French.....	5,821	3,633	2,188	333	4,409	1,079	1,172	371	82	83	94	4,019	44
German.....	13,145	8,129	5,016	849	10,279	2,017	4,433	1,384	218	269	278	6,563	134
Greek.....	1,810	1,745	65	37	1,639	134	737	195	19	2	4	853	7
Hebrew.....	3,682	2,567	1,115	361	2,886	495	1,327	333	49	28	13	1,932	7
Irish.....	11,443	4,526	6,917	253	10,019	1,171	4,607	2,949	692	337	350	2,508	4
Italian (north).....	9,160	7,935	1,225	350	8,126	694	3,436	1,313	126	64	49	4,172	46
Italian (south).....	21,782	19,168	2,614	1,103	18,453	2,226	8,508	2,263	282	151	79	10,499	
Japanese.....	3,133	2,654	479	147	2,596	390	813	758	375	234	67	886	206
Korean.....	16	14	2		13	3	6	9				1	1
Lithuanian.....	603	463	140	48	505	50	223	48	9	2	317		
Magyar.....	4,610	3,097	1,513	269	3,849	492	3,011	622	47	10	8	903	
Mexican.....	973	680	293	84	747	142	74	27	17	6	1	848	
Pacific Islander.....	8	4	4	1	6	1	1					7	1
Polish.....	5,049	3,773	1,276	321	4,307	421	2,402	503	51	21	15	2,057	
Portuguese.....	2,368	1,577	791	211	1,845	312	1,089	651	110	65	50	403	38
Roumanian.....	813	680	133	29	691	93	468	41	4	1		299	1
Russian.....	2,213	1,829	384	151	1,896	166	550	99	14	7	2	1,541	10
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	1,601	1,331	270	113	1,405	83	199	33	6	2	1	1,360	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	13,877	8,005	5,872	456	12,221	1,200	7,109	3,375	451	334	289	2,319	24
Scotch.....	7,883	4,984	2,899	520	5,800	1,563	2,216	406	88	55	91	5,027	17
Slovak.....	1,912	1,413	499	122	1,543	247	941	266	20	7	8	669	
Spanish.....	3,676	3,025	651	217	2,920	539	717	154	66	12	8	2,719	362
Spanish-American.....	1,631	1,107	524	179	1,189	263	109	15	9	4	7	1,492	3
Syrian.....	816	637	179	55	670	91	266	158	28	5	2	352	9
Turkish.....	506	471	35	18	449	39	241	56	6	5	4	194	28
Welsh.....	718	509	209	35	543	140	47	37	11	9	3	397	
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1,304	787	517	120	1,000	184	182	37	17	2		1,066	
Other peoples.....	674	657	17	13	633	28	387	16	2			267	43
Total.....	177,982	125,054	52,928	9,910	143,793	24,309	60,907	19,772	3,814	2,555	2,706	88,228	8,785
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	8,785	8,298	487	259	7,241	1,285	1,845	1,369	4,047	1,114	358	1,052	

TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of final destination.															Total Europe.						
	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.	
Austria.....	246						8															254
Hungary.....		84					1															85
Belgium.....			161				2														3	166
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....				3																		3
Denmark.....					59																1	60
France, including Corsica.....					1	716					5										5	729
German Empire.....	1		3			2	1,747				1										1	1,765
Greece.....								15														15
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....						4	4		412													2
Netherlands.....	1		1							195												197
Norway.....					1		1				820											822
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azoro islands.....												41										3
Roumania.....												7										7
Russian Empire.....						1	1							103								106
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....															242							253
Sweden.....																77						77
Switzerland.....						1	1										98					102
Turkey in Europe.....						1												15				16
United Kingdom.....			1			6	3			7				2	6					5,331	2	5,365
Other Europe.....	4																				5	5
Total Europe.....	252	84	167	3	61	731	1,768	15	427	195	821	41	7	105	250	77	101	15	5,366	7	10,493	
China.....			5				5		1		1						1				44	58
Japan.....							2		2	1											23	27
India.....							2														26	28
Turkey in Asia.....																						
Other Asia.....							3		1												3	7
Total Asia.....			5				11		4	1	1						1				96	120
Africa.....																	1				20	21
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....							1									7					95	104

TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of final destination.																				
	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 Baleartic islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Pacific islands, not specified.						264	8		2,583	34							17				27
British North America.	228	75	98	25	13		81	75			35						17				4,978
British Honduras.							1														3
Other Central America.		1	7		2	82	121		38	38	1			1	26		3				383
Mexico.	4		1	1		119	81		59	14					228	1	16				750
South America.	1		15		4	220	120	1	33	1	6				19	3	3				633
West Indies.	5		7		20	218	72	1	107	25	11	10			348	1	4			2	1,247
United States.	1		1	1	1	8	16	1	5		5				5	3					80
Other countries.						1															2
Grand total.	491	160	301	30	101	1,643	2,280	93	3,256	277	889	57	8	220	887	130	162	81	7,770	10	18,846
Male.	410	116	231	30	70	1,157	1,616	88	2,927	220	852	36	3	178	590	99	118	77	5,511	9	14,338
Female.	81	44	70		31	486	664	5	329	57	37	21	5	42	297	31	44	4	2,259	1	4,508
Admitted in Philippine Islands.	3						19		37	5	3	4		1	57		2		84	4	229

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of final destination—Continued.																				
	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.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
Austria.		1				1				2,153		12	11	2	6			2,439	1,926	513	3
Hungary.		1								486		1			1			575	418	157	
Belgium.	1	1				2		1	3	317		7	50	3	20			569	403	166	
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.										103								100	102	4	
Denmark.										87			2	2	11			162	117	45	

France, including Corsica	1	10			14		2	51	530		118	491	70	240		90	2,689	1,883	806	21	
German Empire	3	5			8		6	1	565		91	130	48	72			2,444	2,066	987		
Greece									220			6	1	2			7,079	6,092	987	38	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia		1			2				6,327		92	145	22	71			430	326	104	5	
Netherlands	1	1			2				204	1		7	5	14			1,169	1,061	108	4	
Norway		2					2	5	279		3	4				38					
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands					1									20				65	36	29	4
Roumania		1							69		3						79	44	35		
Russian Empire							1		2,466					12			2,585	1,781	804		
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands									40		48	327	75	469			1,212	891	321	53	
Sweden		1			1				432		1	4	4	15			534	433	101		
Switzerland	1	3			4				80		5	13	2				206	145	61	2	
Turkey in Europe							2		530			2					550	535	15		
United Kingdom	58	100	2		6	166	1	129	14	5,383	49	63	335	95	413		12,013	8,176	3,837	88	
Other Europe							1		14								20	19	1		
Total Europe	68	126	2		6	202	2	143	77	20,265	50	444	1,528	329	1,380		68	35,001	26,109	8,892	229
China	1,549					1,549			25		1	56	1	380			2,070	1,987	83	473	
Japan		331				331			20			1	2				381	330	51	36	
India		1	107			108		2	15					1		2	157	109	48	51	
Turkey in Asia				34	2	36		1	74		1	12		3			127	93	34	4	
Other Asia					46	46			8								61	61	10	18	
Total Asia	1,549	332	107	34	48	2,070		3	142		2	70	3	384		2	2,796	2,570	226	582	
Africa							83	1	3	50		1	7	5	10		1	182	121	61	2
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand								678		37		3	4	1	4		831	547	284	52	
Pacific islands, not specified									98	1							126	94	32	3	
British North America	3	6	1	87	6	103	19	7	1	5,321		13	12	35	94		10,583	8,213	2,370	2	
British Honduras				1		1	1	2	5	92		2			2		113	81	32		
Other Central America	116	2	1	1	120	1	1	1	58	1	808	26	15	29		1,441	1,043	398			
Mexico	11	2		12	25	1			87	1	7	1,210	58	9		2,148	1,601	547			
South America	8	4		1	13	2	2		135		24	57	518	110		1,494	1,070	424			
West Indies	407	3		110	520	5	1	3	613	3	24	11	92	4,856		7,375	5,119	2,256			
United States	1	3			4		6	1	103	1	15	29	14	41	94,075	94,369	64,662	29,707	6,353		
Other countries									1							5	8	5	3		
Grand total	2,163	478	111	246	60	3,058	113	844	183	26,838	148	1,343	2,954	1,070	6,919	94,075	76	156,467		7,223	
Male	2,049	412	81	181	47	2,770	83	573	132	19,848	106	949	2,236	800	4,915	64,419	66	111,235		6,799	
Female	114	66	30	65	13	288	30	271	51	6,990	42	394	718	270	2,004	29,656	10	45,232		424	
Admitted in Philippine Islands	447	40	80	4	17	588	2	49	1	1						6,353		7,223	6,799	424	



Pacific Islands, not specified.....	230	34	32	34	14	18	40	41	1,143	5	11	2	71	7	16	14	26	503	2	2,716	
British North America.....						386												3		3	
Other Central America.....	3		10			44	19		19					9				24		133	
Mexico.....	6		8			118	52	1	60	3	2		1	18				59		341	
South America.....	1					101	35		13	9				4	1	2		45		211	
West Indies.....			12	1		133	27	1	25	14	7			122	2	3		105		452	
United States.....																					
Other countries.....						16														16	
Grand total.....	1,741	1,194	347	82	188	2,471	2,848	423	6,881	479	329	166	44	2,107	637	248	239	150	11,921	11	32,506
Male.....	1,366	896	255	77	105	1,681	1,979	404	5,918	383	225	113	30	1,676	507	167	178	137	7,765	7	23,869
Female.....	375	298	92	5	83	790	869	19	963	96	104	53	14	431	130	81	61	13	4,156	4	8,637
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	5					19	37		30	3		1		5	46	3		3	110		262

TABLE XIV A.—NONMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence—Continued.																			Grand total.	Male.	Female.	Departed from Philippine islands.
	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.						
Austria.....										2,156		2	5	2	3	154		3,878	3,017	861	5		
Hungary.....										484					1	137		1,759	1,315	444			
Belgium.....		1				1				318		6	6	3	12	29		614	434	180			
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....										103						5		157	145	12			
Denmark.....	1					1				87		1	10	2	13	59		347	197	150			
France, including Corsica.....							1			532		81	56	50	122	79		2,513	1,679	834	18		
German Empire.....	4	3				7	1	2	3	556		66	38	42	62	191		3,623	2,484	1,139	39		
Greece.....				1		1				221		9		4	2	26		644	596	48			
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....				1		1	1			6,328		30	36	35	92	735		12,880	11,142	1,738	31		
Netherlands.....										204			1	16	14	28		697	519	178	4		
Norway.....										279		1	3		4	96		692	487	205			
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.....	1					1	1			2		3		7	14	90		284	192	92	2		
Roumania.....										69				1	2	2		116	68	48			
Russian Empire.....		1				1	2			2,467		3		11	15	236		4,782	3,536	1,246	4		
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....										40		28	67	39	264	22		941	759	182	42		
Sweden.....										432		1	3	2	21	92		788	588	200	3		
Switzerland.....										81		5	9	6	12	19		338	240	98	1		
Turkey in Europe.....										531			2	4	1	12		674	647	27	1		
United Kingdom.....	13	11	3		1	28	19	30	3	5,345	37	33	75	77	200	933		17,735	11,525	6,210	109		
Other Europe.....										14			1					24	20	4			
Total Europe.....	19	16	3	2	1	41	25	32	6	20,249	37	269	312	301	854	2,945		53,486	39,590	13,896	259		
China.....	1,195					1,195		1		25		46	64	1	410	4		1,811	1,704	107	492		
Japan.....		834			2	836				18						2		880	755	125	66		
India.....			106			106				14					2	1		150	107	43	39		
Turkey in Asia.....	1			128		129	9			74		1	5	6	17	16		260	202	58	8		
Other Asia.....					32	32				7					1			48	36	12	42		
Total Asia.....	1,196	834	106	128	34	2,298	9	1		138		47	69	7	429	24		3,149	2,804	345	647		
Africa.....				1		1	115	1	1	50				2	11	3		199	138	61			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....							1	486	1	32					2	9		578	394	184	129		
Pacific islands, not specified.....								1	243	1						1		277	225	52			

British North America.....	5	1	9	19	2	36	19	16	12,064	3	27	34	67	281	186	15,449	10,710	4,739	2
British Honduras.....									1	106					110	77	33		
Other Central America.....									50	4	1,466	4	8	20	1,705	1,244	461		
Mexico.....		2		2		4	2	3	75	1	11	1,516	57	15	2,049	1,535	514		
South America.....				1		1		1	136		13	31	1,062	170	1,641	1,164	477		
West Indies.....				16		16	3		612		25	8	102	8,286	9,504	6,740	2,824		
United States.....								2							89,754	89,754	60,415	29,339	7,733
Other countries.....													1		4	21	18	3	15
Grand total.....	1,220	853	118	169	37	2,397	175	541	253	33,408	151	1,858	1,975	1,607	10,068	93,039	4	177,982	8,785
Male.....	1,120	738	89	143	26	2,116	131	369	208	24,176	104	1,362	1,505	1,150	7,256	62,804	4	125,054	8,298
Female.....	100	115	29	26	11	281	44	172	45	9,232	47	496	470	457	2,812	30,235		52,928	487
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	539	76	40	7	43	705	1	82		2					7,733	8,785	8,298	487	

TABLE XV.—IMMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1900-1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
African (black).....	714	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786	5,235	4,626	4,307	4,966
Armenian.....	982	1,855	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,895	2,644	3,299	3,108	5,508
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,958	13,554	10,164	6,850	8,462
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548	27,174	18,246	6,214	15,130
Chinese.....	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485	7,770	1,263	1,841	1,770
Croatian and Slovenian.....	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,907	21,242	35,104	44,272	47,826	20,472	20,181	39,562
Cuban.....	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,691	5,475	3,323	3,380	3,331
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	675	732	1,004	1,736	2,036	2,639	4,568	7,393	3,747	1,888	4,911
Dutch and Flemish.....	2,702	3,299	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735	12,467	9,526	8,114	13,012
East Indian.....	9	20	84	83	258	145	271	1,072	1,710	337	1,782
English.....	10,897	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,865	45,079	51,126	49,056	39,021	53,498
Finnish.....	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,136	14,860	6,746	11,687	15,736
French.....	2,095	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,557	11,347	10,379	9,392	12,881	19,423	21,107
German.....	29,682	34,742	51,686	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813	92,936	73,038	58,534	71,380
Greek.....	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	23,127	46,283	28,808	20,262	39,135
Hebrew.....	60,764	58,098	57,688	76,203	106,236	129,910	153,748	149,182	103,387	57,551	84,260
Irish.....	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,266	40,959	38,706	36,427	31,185	38,382
Italian (north).....	17,316	22,103	27,620	37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286	51,564	24,700	25,150	30,780
Italian (south).....	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528	242,497	110,547	165,248	192,673
Japanese.....	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243	30,824	16,418	3,275	2,798
Korean.....	71	47	564	1,907	4,929	127	39	26	11	19	19
Lithuanian.....	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257	25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714
Magyar.....	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,030	44,261	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,302
Mexican.....	261	350	715	486	447	227	141	91	5,682	15,591	17,760
Pacific Islander.....	188	167	185	41	22	13	3	2	7	61	61
Polish.....	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	95,835	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348
Portuguese.....	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,433	6,338	8,729	9,648	9,648	6,809	4,606	7,657
Roumanian.....	398	761	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199
Russian.....	1,200	672	1,551	3,608	3,961	3,746	5,814	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	9,592	14,473	16,257	24,081	12,361	15,808	27,907
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	32,952	40,277	55,780	79,347	61,029	62,284	58,141	53,425	32,789	34,996	52,037
Scottish.....	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,493	16,144	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612
Slovak.....	29,243	29,343	36,934	34,427	27,940	52,368	38,221	42,041	16,170	22,586	32,416
Spanish.....	1,111	1,202	1,954	3,297	4,662	5,590	5,332	9,495	6,636	4,939	5,837
Spanish-American.....	97	276	496	978	1,666	1,658	1,585	1,060	1,063	890	900
Syrian.....	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	3,653	4,822	5,824	5,880	5,520	3,668	6,317
Turkish.....	184	136	165	449	1,482	2,145	2,033	1,902	2,327	820	1,283
Welsh.....	762	82	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367	2,754	2,504	1,699	2,244
West Indian (except Cuban).....	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,476	1,381	1,110	1,024	1,150
Other peoples.....	73	35	147	89	668	351	1,027	2,058	1,530	1,537	3,330
Total.....	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570

TABLE XVI.—TOTAL IMMIGRATION EACH YEAR, 1820-1910.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended September 30—		Year ended June 30—Continued.	
1820.....	8,385	1864.....	191,114
1821.....	9,127	1865.....	180,339
1822.....	6,911	1866.....	332,577
1823.....	6,354	1867.....	303,104
1824.....	7,912	1868.....	282,189
1825.....	10,199	1869.....	352,768
1826.....	10,837	1870.....	387,203
1827.....	18,875	1871.....	321,350
1828.....	27,382	1872.....	404,806
1829.....	22,520	1873.....	459,803
1830.....	23,322	1874.....	313,339
1831.....	22,633	1875.....	227,498
October 1, 1831, to December 31, 1832.	60,482	1876.....	169,986
Year ended December 31—		1877.....	141,857
1833.....	58,640	1878.....	138,469
1834.....	65,365	1879.....	177,826
1835.....	45,374	1880.....	457,257
1836.....	76,242	1881.....	669,431
1837.....	79,340	1882.....	788,992
1838.....	38,914	1883.....	603,322
1839.....	68,069	1884.....	518,592
1840.....	84,066	1885.....	395,346
1841.....	80,289	1886.....	334,203
1842.....	104,565	1887.....	490,109
January 1 to September 30, 1843.	52,496	1888.....	546,839
Year ended September 30—		1889.....	444,427
1844.....	78,615	1890.....	455,302
1845.....	114,371	1891.....	560,319
1846.....	154,416	1892.....	579,663
1847.....	234,968	1893.....	439,730
1848.....	226,527	1894.....	285,631
1849.....	297,024	1895.....	258,536
1850.....	310,004	1896.....	343,267
October 1 to December 31, 1850.	59,976	1897.....	230,832
Year ended December 31—		1898.....	229,299
1851.....	379,466	1899.....	311,715
1852.....	371,603	1900.....	448,572
1853.....	368,645	1901.....	487,918
1854.....	427,833	1902.....	648,743
1855.....	200,877	1903.....	857,046
1856.....	195,857	1904.....	812,870
January 1 to June 30, 1857.	112,123	1905.....	1,026,499
Year ended June 30—		1906.....	1,100,735
1858.....	191,042	1907.....	1,285,349
1859.....	129,571	1908.....	782,870
1860.....	133,143	1909.....	751,786
1861.....	142,877	1910.....	1,041,570
1862.....	72,183		
1863.....	132,925	Grand total.....	27,894,293

TABLE XVII.—ALIENS DEBARRED FROM ENTERING THE UNITED STATES,

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.	Likely to become a public charge.
							Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.			
African (black).....	1				1	1	9		3		1	131	
Armenian.....					1	1	164	8	6			134	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....			2		1	1	17	1	1			38	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....					1	1	54		3			538	
Chinese.....							83					7	
Croatian and Slovenian.....			2		1		84	2	4			492	
Cuban.....												33	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....							14	1	2			76	
Dutch and Flemish.....	1			1	3	1	6	9	2			78	
East Indian.....					1		161		7			200	
English.....		1	6	3	12	1	28	1	20	1	5	589	
Finnish.....							34		6			42	
French.....	3	3	4	5	13	1	12	1	6	2		277	
German.....	2	4	6	1	17	5	101	4	16			562	
Greek.....		1	1	1	1	3	109	6	12	2		1,679	
Hebrew.....	1	12	20	2	15	1	215	27	49		2	1,056	
Irish.....	1		6	4	26		7	20	1	10		341	
Italian (north).....		1	5		2		1	55	2	4		206	
Italian (south).....	1	10	35	5	17	1	12	334	26	49		2,345	
Japanese.....							41		1			15	
Korean.....												1	
Lithuanian.....			3				104	1	6			234	
Magyar.....			1		1	2	43		4			236	
Mexican.....	3	2	3	6	10	1	7	67		34	4	2,129	
Pacific Islander.....							2						
Polish.....	1	2	17		11		6	359		11	1	1,481	
Portuguese.....			1		2			5	4	15		134	
Roumanian.....							38	1	4			358	
Russian.....					4		56	2	1			364	
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	1	1	6		1		53		2		1	696	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....		1		1	10		3	21	5	6		127	
Scotch.....		1	3		15		7	13		10		241	
Slovak.....	1		3				51		2			344	
Spanish.....					2		11	1	1			82	
Spanish-American.....							4					6	
Syrian.....							1	213	5	2		252	
Turkish.....							16	2	1			72	
Welsh.....					1		1					12	
West Indian (except Cuban).....							1	21	1	4		4	
Other peoples.....		1										285	
Total.....	16	40	125	29	169	5	90	2,618	111	304	9	15,907	
Debarred from Philippine Islands.....							34					18	

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND CAUSES.

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.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Total debarred.	Debarred from Philippine Islands.
3	7	6	3	2	17			4					194	
3	1	5	4										327	
3	1	3			2			2					84	
6	172		44		2			1					825	
3	112	1	4		6			3			819		909	66
1	3			2	12								717	
													51	
1	11	6	1		11			5		7			97	
16	7												143	
31	185	11	6	4	67	18		37		19			411	
5					4	4		3					1,041	
25	90	10	5	2	37	5		37					94	
22	55	20	9	2	36		2	30					556	1
13	77	12	32		4	1							911	
24	18	04	17	4	12			11		5			1,954	
18	65	11	2	3	37			30		9			1,567	
4	27	7	4		4			2		5			592	1
53	227	46	65	1	114		1	5		10			330	
								1		2	59		3,357	
													119	25
4	13	3	1		2								1	
4	6	3			2			1		1			371	
12	114	32	5	2	108			107		66			304	
												1	2,713	
10	116	28	24		14			5					2	
	23	10	14		2								2,086	
3	41	1	3		2								210	
4	42	4	2	9	3	10	1	1		2			451	
2	91	6	5		3					1			505	
					3								869	
9	7	4	3		15			7		5			224	
19	53	4	2	2	43			18		9			440	
4	21	2	4		7								439	
2	44	2	3		3			3		2			156	
	2		1		1								14	
3	29	12	13	1	2	16		1					550	
	47	1				72							211	
4	3		1		1			2					25	
1	1				1								6	1
	75	1	12		4	8							414	
312	1,786	315	296	34	580	134	5	316	179	59	819	1	24,270	.94
	3					1		1	6		31		94	

TABLE XVII A.—ALIENS DEBARRED AND ALIENS DEPORTED AFTER ENTERING, 1892-1910, BY CAUSES.

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.										
		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		276
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	38				92		198		7,898		1,164
1906.....	1,100,735	92				139		273		7,069		2,314
1907.....	1,285,349	29				189		822		6,866		1,434
1908.....	782,870	20	45	121	25	159	6	900	31	3,710	870	1,932
1909.....	751,786	18	42	121	26	141	8	382	56	4,402	370	1,172
1910.....	1,041,570	16	40	125	29	169	5	3,123	9	15,918	312	1,786

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.											Deported after entry.
	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.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act.	
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.....			60	7			3				3,516	363
1902.....				9			3				4,974	465
1903.....			9	51	1		13				8,769	547
1904.....			38	35		1	9				7,994	779
1905.....			19	44	3		24			394	11,879	845
1906.....	180		205	5	1		30			122	12,432	676
1907.....	134		341	10			18			160	13,064	995
1908.....	168	88	54	136	6	2	124		43	190	10,902	2,069
1909.....	206	138	34	273	24		323		181	81	10,411	2,124
1910.....	315	296	34	520	134		316		179	1	24,270	2,695

TABLE XVII B.—PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY APPLYING FOR TEMPORARY SOJOURN IN THE UNITED STATES REFUSED ADMISSION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY CAUSES.

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.....	1		1			1		13	1
Mexican border.....			1	5	3	27	8	707	
San Diego, Cal.....								3	
Boston, Mass.....								6	
Total.....	1	2	5	5	3	28	8	734	1

  

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.....	3	3			2				26
Mexican border.....	72	33	1	1	57	3			954
San Diego, Cal.....	9				1	50			26
Boston, Mass.....							19	2	26
Total.....	84	4	1	1	60	53	25	2	1,012







TABLE XIX A.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Montreal, Canada.	San Francisco, Cal.	Galveston, Tex.	Key West, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	Mexican border.	San Juan, P. R.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	Portland, Me.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Seattle, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total.	
<b>APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.</b>																			
Pending at close of previous year.....	77	12			15					3						3		110	
Appealed.....	3,902	357	45	60	327	13	48	1		300	7	1	5	27	1	36	16	5,146	
Total.....	3,979	369	45	60	342	13	48	1		303	7	1	5	27	1	39	16	5,256	
Disposition on appeal:																			
Admitted without bond.....	1,018	61	12	22	102		4			29	2		1	3		7		1,261	
Admitted on bond.....	198	16	2	14	19		4										1	254	
Debarred.....	2,253	267	15	24	165	11	34			259	2	1	1	24	1	14	12	3,083	
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision.....	460	7			32		6	1		12	1		2					521	
Pending at close of current year.....	50	18	16		24	2				3	2		1			18	3	137	
<b>APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.</b>																			
Pending at close of previous year.....	2				4													6	
Appealed.....	100	3	3	6	33		5		1	14	2					1	2	170	
Total.....	102	3	3	6	37		5		1	14	2					1	2	176	
Disposition on appeal:																			
Admitted without bond.....	29		3	2	17		5		1	1						1		59	
Admitted on bond.....	2																	2	
Debarred.....	71	3		4	14					13							2	107	
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision.....					4													4	
Pending at close of current year.....					2						2							4	
<b>APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.</b>																			
Admitted.....	74	10	4	4	27		5			2								126	
Refused.....	63	1	1	4	36		1			3							1	110	

TABLE XX.—DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.....	5, 116	Norfolk, Va.....	210
Boston, Mass.....	405	Pascagoula, Miss.....	85
Baltimore, Md.....	167	Wilmington, N. C.....	39
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1, 077	Charleston, S. C.....	74
San Francisco, Cal.....	403	Providence, R. I.....	5
San Juan, P. R.....	1	Pensacola, Fla.....	160
Brunswick, Ga.....	26	Portland, Me.....	16
Fernandina, Fla.....	10	Portland, Oreg.....	173
Galveston, Tex.....	304	San Diego, Cal.....	97
Gloucester, Mass.....	8	Savannah, Ga.....	97
Gulfport, Miss.....	260	Seattle, Wash.....	285
Jacksonville, Fla.....	40	Tampa, Fla.....	62
Mobile, Ala.....	133	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	47
Eureka, Cal.....	22	Alaska.....	1
New Bedford, Mass.....	24		
New Orleans, La.....	439	Total.....	9, 816

TABLE XXI.—ALIEN STOWAWAYS FOUND ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.....	261	Wilmington, N. C.....	1
Boston, Mass.....	40	San Diego, Cal.....	9
Baltimore, Md.....	40	New Orleans, La.....	13
Philadelphia, Pa.....	41	Norfolk, Va.....	1
San Francisco, Cal.....	20	Portland, Me.....	1
Galveston, Tex.....	7	Savannah, Ga.....	3
Gulfport, Miss.....	2	Seattle, Wash.....	23
Mobile, Ala.....	5	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	3
Tampa, Fla.....	3		
Fernandina, Fla.....	1	Total.....	474

TABLE XXII.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN ALIEN ARRIVALS AND HEAD-TAX SETTLEMENTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910:

Immigrant aliens admitted.....		1,041,570
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....		156,467
Aliens debarred.....		24,270
Deserting alien seamen.....		1,548
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam.....		1,145
Died.....		265
Erroneous head-tax collections.....		463
Head-tax payments pending from previous year.....		40,539
		1,266,267
Exempt from head-tax payment, as follows:		
In transit.....	40,301	
One-year residents of Cuba.....	9,664	
One-year residents of British North America.....	52,093	
One-year residents of Mexico.....	18,780	
Exempt under rule 2 (d).....	5,268	
Government officials.....	999	
Arrivals in Hawaii.....	4,821	
Arrivals in Porto Rico.....	3,094	
Aliens debarred.....	24,270	
		159,290
Head-tax payments pending at close of year.....	65,735	
		225,025
Aliens on whom head tax was paid.....		\$1,041,242
Amount of head tax collected during year.....		\$4,164,966

One alien arrived prior to July 1, 1907, upon whom but \$2 head tax was collected; 1,041,241 aliens were taxed at \$4 each.

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE

[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. It is probable, however, that the departures given embrace the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries.]

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Johnston	From Baltimore, Md., to—							
North German Lloyd	Liverpool	18	18			18		18
	Bremen	1,447	979	468	107	1,340	264	1,183
	British West Indies	6	5	1		6	6	
United Fruit Co.	Do	33	18	15	2	31	33	
	Total, Baltimore	1,504	1,020	484	109	1,395	303	1,201
	From Boston, Mass., to—							
Allan	Glasgow	989	518	471	92	897	368	621
Cunard	Liverpool	3,097	1,413	1,684	259	2,838	1,311	1,786
	Queenstown	1,378	386	992	35	1,343	244	1,134
Leyland	Liverpool	88	47	41	4	84	88	
Navigazione Generale Italiana	Genoa	189	139	50	10	179	20	169
	Naples	862	781	81	57	805	25	837
	Palermo	202	175	27	18	184		202
	Azores Islands	167	92	75	21	146	18	149
Plant	Canada	17	17			17		17
Sicula American	Naples	368	352	16	11	357	1	367
United Fruit Co.	British West Indies	117	62	55	12	105	117	
	Costa Rica	74	53	21	10	64	74	
White Star	Genoa	336	235	101	43	293	90	246
	Liverpool	1,828	918	910	170	1,658	411	1,417
	Gibraltar	20	7	13		20	16	4
	Naples	3,986	3,255	731	228	3,758	282	3,704
	Queenstown	872	268	604	31	841	205	667
	Algiers	2	2			2		2
	Azores Islands	1,962	1,216	746	168	1,794	175	1,787
	Madeira Islands	18	14	4	3	15	6	12
	Total, Boston	16,572	9,950	6,622	1,172	15,400	3,470	13,102
Sailing vessels	From Brunswick, Ga., to—							
	Not specified							
	From Canada (Atlantic seaports) to—							
Allan	Glasgow	216	126	90	26	190	75	141
	Havre	4	1	3		4	2	2
	Liverpool	694	522	172	39	655	115	579
	London	25	5	20	7	18	17	8
Canadian Pacific	Queenstown	1,539	1,112	427	118	1,421	331	1,208
Dominion	Liverpool	593	409	184	29	564	212	381
Donaldson	Glasgow	174	127	47	12	162	27	147
Not stated	Rotterdam	136	94	42	5	131	18	118
	Total, Atlantic seaports of Canada	3,381	2,396	985	236	3,145	797	2,584
By land	Via Canadian border stations to—							
	Canada	62,564	44,734	17,830	7,734	54,830	62,564	
Canadian Pacific	From Canada (Pacific seaports) to—							
	Hongkong	13	10	3		13	12	1
	Kobe	16	16			16		16
	Shanghai	3	1	2		3	3	
	Yokohama	24	21	3		24	13	6
	Australia	416	239	127	22	394	347	69
	New Zealand	23	15	8	1	22	12	11
	Total, Pacific seaports of Canada	495	352	143	23	472	392	103
Booth	From Galveston, Tex., to—							
Gulf Transport	Liverpool	7	2	5	1	6	7	
North German Lloyd	Do	5	2	3		5	5	
Norway-Mexico-Gulf	Bremen	908	721	187	77	831	95	813
	Christiana	5		5	2	3	5	

UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

[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. It is probable, however, that the departures given embrace the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries.]

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
3		3		3	3		21	18	3		21	3	18
1,295	530	765	203	1,092	1,076	219	2,742	1,509	1,233	310	2,432	1,340	1,402
25	20	5	3	22	25		31	25	6	3	28	31	
20	15	11		26	26		59	33	26	2	57	59	
1,349	565	784	206	1,143	1,130	219	2,853	1,585	1,268	315	2,538	1,433	1,420
500	217	283	114	386	341	159	1,489	735	754	206	1,283	709	780
3,158	1,388	1,770	464	2,694	1,791	1,367	6,255	3,454	2,801	723	5,532	3,102	3,153
727	402	325	142	585	190	537	2,105	788	1,317	177	1,928	434	1,671
664	224	440	19	645	664		752	271	481	23	729	752	
42	24	18	32	10	9	33	231	163	68	42	189	29	202
10	5	5	10		4	6	872	786	86	67	805	29	843
2	2		2		2		204	177	27	20	184		204
50	29	21	41	9	3	47	217	121	96	62	155	21	196
15	15		15	15	15		32	32			32	32	
4	3	1	4			4	372	355	17	15	357	1	371
120	84	36	6	114	120		237	146	91	18	219	237	
160	112	48	11	149	160		234	165	69	21	213	234	
396	140	256	44	352	324	72	732	375	357	87	645	414	318
1,786	738	1,048	299	1,487	1,010	776	3,614	1,656	1,958	469	3,145	1,421	2,193
123	52	71	1	122	110	13	143	59	84	1	142	126	17
2,217	846	1,371	274	1,943	1,686	531	6,203	4,101	2,102	502	5,701	1,968	4,235
911	439	472	191	720	253	658	1,783	707	1,076	222	1,561	458	1,325
14	3	11		14	14		16	5	11		16	16	
701	371	330	402	299	84	617	2,663	1,587	1,076	570	2,093	259	2,404
10	5	5	1	9	8	2	28	19	9	4	24	14	14
11,610	5,099	6,511	2,057	9,553	6,786	4,824	28,182	15,049	13,133	3,229	24,953	10,256	17,926
18	13	5		18	18		18	13	5		18	18	
507	145	362	31	476	494	13	723	271	452	57	666	569	154
24	6	18		24	24		28	7	21		28	26	2
296	158	138	62	234	175	121	990	680	310	101	889	290	700
20	8	12	4	16	11	9	45	13	32	11	34	28	17
693	272	421	116	577	489	204	2,232	1,384	848	234	1,998	820	1,412
535	186	349	55	480	488	47	1,128	595	533	84	1,044	700	428
446	141	305	28	418	43	403	620	268	352	40	580	70	550
67	29	38	23	44	49	18	203	123	80	28	175	67	136
2,588	945	1,643	319	2,269	1,773	815	5,969	3,341	2,628	555	5,414	2,570	3,399
71,269	49,611	21,658	15,077	56,192	71,269		133,833	94,345	39,488	22,811	111,022	133,833	
22	17	5		22	22		35	27	8		35	34	1
6	3	3		6	6		22	19	3		22	6	16
15	12	3		15	15		18	13	5		18	18	
16	13	3		16	14	2	40	34	6		40	32	8
155	118	37	14	141	148	7	571	407	164	36	535	495	76
							23	15	8	1	22	12	11
214	163	51	14	200	205	9	709	515	194	37	672	597	112
6	3	3	3	3	6		13	5	8	4	9	13	
1	1		1	1	1		6	3	3	1	5	6	
12	5	7	2	10	11	1	920	726	194	79	841	106	814
9	6	3	4	5	9		14	6	8	6	8	14	

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
	From Galveston, Tex., to— Continued.							
United Fruit Co.....	Cuba.....	7	7			7	5	2
United S. S. Co.....	Do.....	14	9	5		14	14	
Wolvin.....	Mexico.....	3	3			3	3	
Tramp steamships.....	Kinsal, Ireland.....	2		2		2	2	
	Total, Galveston.....	951	744	207	80	871	136	815
	From Honolulu, Hawaii, to—							
Canadian-Australian Royal Mail.....	Australia.....	85	54	31	2	88	59	26
	Fiji Islands.....	7	5	2		7	5	2
	Canada.....	82	48	34	4	78	64	18
Pacific Mail.....	Hongkong.....	741	713	28	3	738	16	725
	Kobe.....	301	274	27	3	298	2	299
	Shanghai.....	6	4	2	1	5	2	4
	Yokohama.....	565	411	154	10	555	81	484
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	Hongkong.....	18	14	4		18	5	13
	Kobe.....	263	200	63	4	259	7	256
	Yokohama.....	1,427	924	503	10	1,417	141	1,286
	Total, Honolulu.....	3,495	2,647	848	37	3,458	382	3,113
	From Jacksonville, Fla., to—							
Sailing vessels.....	Cuba.....	4	2	2	2	2	1	3
	From Key West, Fla., to—							
Peninsular and Occi- dental.....	British West Indies.....	468	380	88	35	433	79	389
Sailing vessels.....	Cuba.....	5,460	4,171	1,289	546	4,914	1,129	4,331
	British West Indies.....	119	68	51	7	112		119
	Honduras.....	5	5			5		5
	Total, Key West.....	6,052	4,624	1,428	588	5,464	1,208	4,844
	From Knights Key, Fla., to—							
Peninsular and Occi- dental.....	Cuba.....	243	168	75	8	235	232	11
	From Miami, Fla., to—							
Peninsular and Occi- dental.....	British West Indies.....	326	211	115	10	316	142	184
Tramp.....	Do.....	40	30	10	2	38	22	18
Sailing vessels.....	Do.....	963	792	171	55	908	425	538
	Total, Miami.....	1,329	1,033	296	67	1,262	589	740
	From Mobile, Ala., to—							
Camors-McConnell.....	Panama.....	2	2			2	2	
Elder-Dempster.....	Bremen.....	1	1			1	1	
	Havre.....	2	2			2	2	
	Liverpool.....	3	2	1		3	3	
Hubbard-Zemurray.....	British West Indies.....	2	2			2	2	
	Guatemala.....	3	1	2	1	2	3	
	Honduras.....	13	7	6		10	13	
	Panama.....							
Orr-Laubenheimer.....	Honduras.....	18	13	5	2	16	18	
Not stated.....	Not specified.....	27	20	7	3	24	27	
	Total, Mobile.....	71	50	21	9	62	71	
	From New Bedford, Mass., to—							
Sailing vessels.....	Cape Verde Islands.....	255	241	14	1	254	4	251
	From New Orleans, La., to—							
Bluefields.....	Nicaragua.....	108	73	35	16	92	107	1
Casulich.....	Havre.....	22	18	4	2	20	16	10
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.....	Do.....	67	52	15	2	65	10	57
Leyland.....	Spain.....	13	7	6		13	5	8
	Bremen.....	5	2	3		5	5	
	Liverpool.....	70	27	43	14	56	70	
	London.....	15	7	8		18	15	
Navagazione Generale Italiana.....	Genoa.....	36	21	15	3	33	4	32
	Palermo.....	396	286	110	36	360	212	184

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Number.	Citizens.						Number.	Total.					
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
31	15	16	14	17	31	.....	38	22	16	14	24	36	2
58	43	15	8	50	58	.....	72	52	20	8	64	72	.....
29	19	10	1	28	29	.....	32	22	10	1	31	32	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
146	92	54	33	113	145	1	1,097	836	261	113	984	281	816
100	64	36	6	94	84	16	185	118	67	8	177	143	42
12	9	3	.....	12	1	11	19	14	5	.....	19	6	13
325	179	146	26	299	290	35	407	227	180	30	377	354	63
536	455	81	87	449	107	429	1,277	1,168	109	90	1,187	123	1,154
185	153	32	35	150	5	180	486	427	59	38	448	7	479
13	6	7	1	12	6	7	19	10	9	2	17	8	11
598	355	243	209	389	164	434	1,163	766	397	219	944	245	918
28	16	12	3	25	23	5	46	30	16	3	43	28	18
185	126	59	91	94	9	176	448	326	122	95	353	16	432
1,518	828	690	757	761	399	1,119	2,945	1,752	1,193	767	2,178	540	2,405
3,500	2,191	1,309	1,215	2,285	1,088	2,412	6,995	4,838	2,157	1,252	5,743	1,470	5,525
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	2	2	1	3
229	181	48	36	193	147	82	697	561	136	71	626	226	471
5,769	3,952	1,817	554	5,215	4,850	919	11,229	8,123	3,106	1,100	10,129	5,979	5,250
35	15	20	15	20	.....	35	154	83	71	22	132	.....	154
2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
6,035	4,150	1,885	605	5,430	4,997	1,038	12,087	8,774	3,313	1,193	10,894	6,205	5,882
4,697	2,691	2,006	110	4,587	4,688	9	4,940	2,859	2,081	118	4,822	4,920	20
1,143	568	575	42	1,101	1,062	81	1,469	779	690	52	1,417	1,204	265
59	36	23	22	37	5	54	40	30	10	2	38	22	18
1,202	604	598	64	1,138	1,067	135	1,022	828	194	77	945	430	592
10	7	3	.....	10	10	.....	12	9	3	.....	12	12	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	3	.....
37	26	11	6	31	37	.....	50	33	17	9	41	50	.....
2	1	1	1	1	2	.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....
26	17	9	1	25	26	.....	44	30	14	3	41	44	.....
37	18	19	3	34	37	.....	64	38	26	6	58	64	.....
112	69	43	11	101	112	.....	183	119	64	20	163	183	.....
4	2	2	1	3	2	2	259	243	16	2	257	6	253
63	55	8	6	57	51	12	171	128	43	22	149	158	13
28	20	8	3	25	28	.....	50	38	12	5	45	34	16
13	5	8	1	12	10	3	80	57	23	3	77	20	60
3	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	16	8	8	3	13	5	11
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	7	3	4	.....	7	7	.....
19	12	7	1	18	8	11	89	39	50	15	74	78	11
20	12	8	1	20	16	.....	15	7	8	7	8	15	.....
129	12	87	14	6	4	16	56	33	23	17	39	8	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	348	177	162	363	298	227

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.							
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		
			Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	
	From New Orleans, I. a., to—Continued.								
Oteri.....	Honduras.....	45	26	19	5	40	45		
Sevilla.....	Spain.....	11	6	5	3	8		11	
Southern Pacific.....	Cuba.....	353	278	75	36	317	174	179	
Texas Transportation and Terminal Co.....	Havre.....	157	119	38	8	149	14	143	
United Fruit Co.....	Palermo.....	136	99	37	7	129	8	128	
	British Honduras.....	158	109	49	11	147	153		
	Costa Rica.....	101	79	22	3	98	101		
	Guatemala.....	338	263	120	30	358	388		
	Honduras.....	155	104	51	15	140	155		
	Panama.....	234	173	61	21	213	234		
Vaccaro.....	Honduras.....	108	81	27	9	99	108		
Vogeman.....	Christiania.....	11	7	4		11	9	2	
Wolvina.....	Mexico.....	6	4	2	1	5	6		
	Total, New Orleans.	2,595	1,846	749	229	2,366	1,834	761	
	From New York, N. Y., to—								
American.....	Southampton.....	6,380	5,232	1,148	208	6,172	2,085	4,295	
Atlantic Fruit.....	Costa Rica.....	8	7	1		8	8		
Atlantic Transport.....	London.....	728	335	393	29	699	728		
Anchor.....	Cherbourg.....	2,573	2,234	339	59	2,514	339	2,234	
	Glasgow.....	6,007	3,682	2,325	279	5,728	2,591	3,416	
	Londonderry.....	1,952	897	1,055	75	1,877	596	1,356	
	Naples.....	1,671	1,512	159	49	1,622	8	1,663	
	Palermo.....	606	522	84	26	580	6	600	
	Plymouth.....	940	762	178	43	897	306	634	
Austro-American.....	Gibraltar.....								
	Naples.....	2,636	2,320	316	118	2,513	83	2,553	
	Palermo.....	47	36	11	1	46		47	
	Patras.....	2,817	2,699	118	56	2,761	240	2,577	
	Trieste.....	3,450	2,650	800	323	3,127	493	2,957	
Booth.....	Brazil.....	64	45	19	5	59	46	18	
	British West Indies.....	68	45	23	1	67	24	44	
Clyde.....	Brazil.....	25	14	11	2	23	25		
	British West Indies.....	12	3	9		12			
	Santo Domingo.....	188	125	63	15	173	188		
Cunard.....	Fishguard, Wales.....	4,189	3,010	1,179	147	4,042	3,437	752	
	Fiume.....	3,099	2,064	1,035	279	2,820	214	2,885	
	Genoa.....	270	205	65	11	259	79	191	
	Gibraltar.....	24	15	9		24	11	13	
	Liverpool.....	14,500	10,107	4,393	565	13,935	6,249	8,251	
	Naples.....	3,100	2,697	403	74	3,026	515	2,585	
	Queenstown.....	1,079	468	611	25	1,054	346	733	
	Trieste.....	255	217	38	4	251	42	213	
	Alexandria.....	47	24	23		47	41	6	
	Madeira Islands.....	15	7	8		15	15		
Fabre.....	Marseilles.....	487	440	47	6	481	24	463	
	Naples.....	6,023	5,410	613	415	5,608	58	5,965	
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.....	Havre.....	24,590	19,748	4,802	597	23,993	6,662	17,923	
Hamburg-American.....	Cherbourg.....	424	262	162	26	398	418	6	
	Genoa.....	706	526	180	46	660	176	530	
	Hamburg.....	16,954	10,447	6,537	548	16,436	4,189	12,795	
	Naples.....	3,152	2,646	506	178	2,974	181	2,971	
	Plymouth.....	306	172	134	8	298	306		
	Azore Islands.....	177	103	74	37	140	1	176	
	Brazil.....	119	98	21	4	115	28	91	
	British West Indies.....	426	266	160	19	407	413	13	
	Colombia.....	94	78	18	2	92	94		
	Costa Rica.....	115	76	39	9	106	115		
	Gibraltar.....	38	31	7		38	27	11	
	Haiti.....	79	61	18	3	76	79		
	Panama.....	270	179	91	12	258	270		
Hellenic.....	Constantinople.....	14	14			14	4	10	
	Naples.....	1,816	1,624	192	74	1,742	20	1,766	
	Patras.....	26	26			26	1	25	
	Piræus.....	3,059	2,916	143	46	3,013	408	2,651	
Holland-America.....	Boulogne.....	397	236	161	18	379	327	70	
	Rotterdam.....	9,193	6,599	2,594	395	8,798	1,407	7,786	
Italia.....	Genoa.....	430	355	75	20	410	123	2,256	
	Naples.....	2,399	2,119	250	84	2,285	41	408	
	Palermo.....	449	359	90	39	410	219	350	
Lamport & Holt.....	Argentina.....	599	432	137	39	530	231	274	
	Brazil.....	505	359	146	40	465	231	9	
	Uruguay.....	17	14	3		17	8		

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Citizens.						Total.							
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
33	22	11	4	29	33	.....	78	48	30	9	69	78	.....
1,057	656	401	78	979	891	166	1,410	934	476	114	1,296	1,065	345
47	26	21	10	37	22	25	204	145	59	18	186	36	169
60	37	23	45	15	13	47	196	136	60	52	144	21	175
179	142	37	9	170	178	1	337	251	86	20	317	336	1
193	136	57	12	181	172	21	294	215	79	15	279	273	21
305	213	92	15	290	305	.....	693	481	212	45	648	693	.....
479	332	147	24	455	479	.....	634	436	198	39	595	634	.....
1,786	1,217	569	81	1,705	1,782	4	2,020	1,390	630	102	1,918	2,016	4
96	74	22	9	87	96	.....	204	155	49	18	186	204	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	12	7	5	.....	12	10	2
20	16	4	.....	20	20	.....	26	20	6	1	25	26	.....
4,533	3,039	1,494	441	4,092	4,181	352	7,128	4,885	2,243	670	6,458	6,015	1,113
4,472	2,884	1,588	771	3,701	1,031	3,441	10,852	8,116	2,736	979	9,873	3,116	7,736
10	4	6	.....	10	10	.....	18	11	7	.....	18	18	.....
2,831	1,163	1,668	180	2,651	2,831	.....	3,559	1,498	2,061	209	3,350	3,559	.....
1,764	986	778	316	1,448	982	782	4,837	3,220	1,117	375	3,962	1,321	3,016
4,993	2,340	2,653	944	4,049	3,420	1,573	11,000	6,022	4,978	1,223	9,777	6,011	4,989
1,576	80	796	326	1,250	835	741	3,528	1,677	1,851	401	3,127	1,431	2,097
113	67	46	61	52	24	89	1,784	1,579	205	110	1,674	32	1,752
79	49	30	32	47	5	74	685	571	114	58	627	11	674
1,047	654	393	110	937	703	344	1,987	1,416	571	153	1,834	1,009	978
4	1	3	.....	4	4	.....	4	1	3	.....	4	4	.....
328	162	166	118	215	173	159	2,964	2,482	482	231	2,733	256	2,708
5	3	2	.....	5	5	.....	52	39	13	.....	51	.....	52
196	135	61	40	150	85	111	3,013	2,834	179	102	2,911	325	2,688
646	329	317	210	436	330	316	4,096	2,979	1,117	533	3,563	823	3,273
234	208	26	7	227	220	14	298	253	45	12	286	266	32
132	48	84	28	104	71	61	200	93	107	29	171	95	105
19	14	5	.....	19	19	.....	44	28	16	2	42	44	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	13	4	9	.....	13	13	.....
141	105	36	15	126	141	.....	329	230	99	30	299	329	.....
7,569	4,578	2,991	376	7,193	6,852	717	11,758	7,588	4,170	523	11,235	10,289	1,469
2,260	1,333	927	641	1,619	840	1,420	5,359	3,397	1,962	920	4,439	1,054	4,305
666	354	312	71	595	385	281	936	559	377	82	854	464	472
151	82	69	3	148	143	8	175	97	78	3	172	154	21
18,035	10,838	7,197	1,979	16,056	9,448	8,587	32,535	20,945	11,590	2,544	29,991	15,697	16,838
3,392	1,781	1,611	272	3,120	1,551	1,841	6,492	4,478	2,014	346	6,146	2,066	4,226
1,575	874	701	194	1,381	672	903	2,654	1,342	1,312	219	2,435	1,018	1,636
233	127	106	17	211	111	122	488	344	144	21	467	153	335
501	239	262	25	476	476	25	548	263	285	25	523	517	31
200	112	88	4	196	188	12	215	119	96	4	211	203	12
332	153	179	46	286	214	118	819	593	226	52	767	238	581
6,938	3,70	428	213	485	226	472	6,721	5,680	1,041	628	6,093	284	6,437
8,311	5,473	2,658	2,095	6,036	4,500	3,631	32,721	25,261	7,460	2,692	30,299	11,162	21,559
3,301	1,758	1,543	209	3,092	2,491	810	3,725	2,020	1,705	235	3,490	2,909	816
700	289	411	71	629	652	48	1,406	815	591	117	1,289	828	578
17,400	8,933	8,467	3,394	14,006	9,992	7,408	34,384	19,380	15,004	3,942	30,442	14,181	20,203
2,067	957	1,110	354	1,713	1,619	448	5,219	3,603	1,616	532	4,687	1,800	3,419
1,955	1,113	842	111	1,844	1,495	460	2,261	1,285	976	119	2,142	1,801	460
216	90	50	90	21	113	.....	317	193	124	87	230	28	289
140	140	76	12	204	211	5	335	238	97	16	319	239	96
1,673	951	722	49	1,624	1,667	6	2,099	1,217	882	68	2,031	2,080	19
114	94	20	5	109	114	.....	208	170	38	7	201	208	.....
127	87	40	8	119	127	.....	242	163	79	17	225	242	.....
45	20	25	2	43	43	2	83	51	32	2	81	70	13
62	52	10	3	59	62	.....	141	113	28	6	135	141	.....
652	392	260	35	617	652	.....	922	571	351	47	875	922	.....
86	46	40	84	2	5	.....	14	14	.....	.....	14	4	10
106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	1,902	1,670	232	158	1,744	25	1,877
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	26	26	.....	.....	26	1	25
1,627	752	875	124	1,503	1,595	32	3,165	2,997	168	80	3,085	475	2,690
8,120	4,019	4,101	1,949	6,171	5,529	2,591	17,313	10,618	6,695	2,344	14,969	6,936	10,377
105	52	53	50	55	60	45	535	407	128	71	469	183	352
420	243	177	173	247	172	248	2,789	2,362	427	257	2,532	285	2,504
75	51	24	52	23	14	61	524	410	114	61	453	55	469
713	529	184	237	476	538	175	1,282	961	321	276	1,006	757	525
401	249	152	74	327	295	106	906	608	298	114	792	526	380
12	10	2	1	11	8	4	29	24	5	1	28	16	13

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—Continued.							
La Veloce.....	Genoa.....	1,006	805	201	51	955	185	826
	Naples.....	3,209	2,847	362	115	3,094	183	3,024
	Palermo.....	294	281	13	5	289	10	281
	Azore Islands.....	20	15	5	.....	20	.....	20
Lloyd-Brazileiro.....	Brazil.....	77	59	18	7	70	73	4
	British West Indies.....	20	14	6	.....	18	.....	2
Lloyd-Italiano.....	Genoa.....	403	328	75	34	369	24	379
	Messina.....	16	13	3	.....	16	.....	16
	Naples.....	2,302	1,937	365	116	2,186	111	2,191
	Palermo.....	96	76	20	7	89	5	91
Lloyd-Sabaudo.....	Genoa.....	2,048	1,765	283	198	1,850	81	1,967
	Naples.....	2,168	1,738	430	141	2,027	250	1,918
	Palermo.....	103	70	33	13	90	1	102
Munson.....	Cuba.....	184	128	56	14	170	184	.....
National Steam Navigation Co.	Naples.....	747	631	116	29	718	64	683
	Piraeus.....	2,677	2,555	122	67	2,610	345	2,332
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Genoa.....	2,041	1,602	439	100	1,941	375	1,665
	Messina.....	28	24	4	1	27	4	24
	Naples.....	4,030	3,308	722	205	3,825	236	3,794
	Palermo.....	439	381	58	31	408	35	404
	British West Indies.....	345	206	139	24	321	345	.....
New York and Cuba Mail.	Cuba.....	5,005	3,577	1,428	329	4,676	3,902	1,103
	Mexico.....	1,179	935	244	60	1,119	987	192
North German Lloyd..	Bremen.....	25,184	17,378	7,806	765	24,419	3,627	21,557
	Cherbourg.....	647	453	194	17	630	630	17
	Genoa.....	1,773	1,294	479	180	1,593	437	1,336
	Gibraltar.....	73	59	14	3	70	50	23
	Naples.....	5,257	4,641	616	177	5,080	399	4,858
	Plymouth.....	553	381	172	15	538	553	.....
	Algiers.....	15	6	9	.....	15	13	2
	Orient.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Panama.....	Panama.....	348	287	61	11	337	348	.....
Quebec.....	Bermuda.....	989	570	419	60	929	954	35
	British Guiana.....	43	23	20	1	42	28	15
	British West Indies.....	618	338	280	41	577	323	295
	Danish West Indies.....	107	51	56	7	100	44	63
	French West Indies.....	17	6	11	.....	17	7	10
Red D.....	Danish West Indies.....	73	55	18	1	72	73	.....
	Venezuela.....	158	130	28	7	151	158	.....
Red Star.....	Antwerp.....	12,885	8,759	4,126	687	12,198	2,500	10,385
	Dover.....	48	26	22	4	44	48	.....
	Southampton.....	5	4	1	.....	5	5	.....
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	British Guiana.....	21	18	3	.....	21	21	.....
	British West Indies.....	167	109	58	12	155	167	.....
	Dutch Guiana.....	27	18	9	3	24	27	.....
	Dutch West Indies.....	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
	Haiti.....	33	24	9	2	31	33	.....
	Venezuela.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	Southampton.....	369	232	137	15	354	364	5
	Bermuda.....	188	103	85	3	185	188	.....
	British West Indies.....	345	244	101	15	330	336	9
	Chile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Colombia.....	55	38	17	3	52	54	1
	Costa Rica.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Dutch Guiana.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	Ecuador.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Haiti.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
	Nicaragua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Panama.....	134	100	34	.....	134	132	2
	Peru.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia-American.....	Libau.....	2,433	1,782	651	217	2,216	166	2,267
	Rotterdam.....	2,593	2,069	530	107	2,492	82	2,517
Scandinavian-American	Christiana.....	3,028	1,705	1,323	80	2,948	413	2,615
	Christiansand.....	744	311	433	27	717	113	631
	Copenhagen.....	3,209	1,463	1,746	126	3,083	748	2,461
Sicula Americana.....	Naples.....	1,200	1,039	161	53	1,147	1	1,199
	Palermo.....	1,220	973	247	158	1,062	37	1,183
Spanish.....	Genoa.....	150	123	27	15	135	45	105
	Naples.....	1,037	939	98	107	930	2	1,035
	Palermo.....	371	335	36	21	350	.....	371
	Spanish ports.....	920	840	80	19	901	205	715
	Cuba.....	165	102	63	20	145	155	10
	Mexico.....	32	25	7	1	31	26	6
Trinidad.....	British West Indies.....	56	34	22	4	52	56	.....
United Fruit Co.....	British Honduras.....	11	8	3	.....	11	11	.....
	British West Indies.....	131	84	47	7	124	131	.....

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
465	269	196	143	322	246	219	1,471	1,074	397	194	1,277	431	1,040
816	529	287	222	594	294	522	4,025	3,376	649	337	3,688	477	3,548
5	12	6	8	10	6	12	312	293	19	13	299	16	296
15	1	4	5	.....	.....	5	25	16	9	5	20	.....	25
51	39	12	5	46	49	2	128	98	30	12	116	122	6
3	3	.....	1	2	2	1	23	17	6	3	20	20	3
100	48	52	50	50	37	63	503	376	127	84	419	61	442
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	13	3	.....	16	.....	16
544	384	160	213	331	61	483	2,846	2,321	525	329	2,517	172	2,674
4	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	100	80	20	11	89	9	91
276	236	40	143	133	67	209	2,324	2,001	323	341	1,983	148	2,176
323	201	122	109	214	66	257	2,491	1,939	552	250	2,241	316	2,175
40	25	15	23	17	1	39	143	95	48	36	107	2	141
496	296	200	74	422	496	.....	680	424	256	88	592	680	.....
74	60	14	27	47	9	65	821	691	130	56	765	73	748
127	76	51	53	74	25	102	2,804	2,631	173	120	2,684	370	2,434
883	538	345	285	598	313	570	2,924	2,140	784	385	2,539	688	2,236
20	12	8	6	14	17	3	48	36	12	7	41	21	27
1,044	724	320	416	628	475	509	5,074	4,032	1,042	621	4,453	711	4,363
55	40	15	18	37	1	54	494	421	73	49	445	36	458
605	346	259	32	573	551	54	950	552	398	56	894	896	54
4,579	3,208	1,371	275	4,304	4,156	423	9,584	6,785	2,799	604	8,980	8,058	1,526
1,405	778	627	121	1,284	1,315	90	2,584	1,713	871	181	2,403	2,302	282
22,685	13,133	9,552	6,298	16,387	15,534	7,161	47,869	30,511	17,358	7,063	40,800	19,161	28,708
3,939	2,189	1,750	182	3,777	3,923	16	4,586	2,642	1,944	179	4,407	4,553	33
1,967	1,109	858	265	1,702	1,645	322	3,740	2,403	1,337	445	3,295	2,082	1,658
372	140	232	14	358	370	2	445	199	246	17	428	420	25
4,546	1,951	2,595	484	4,062	3,855	691	9,803	6,592	3,211	661	9,142	4,254	5,549
2,188	1,276	912	69	2,119	2,188	.....	2,741	1,637	1,084	84	2,657	2,741	.....
60	19	41	1	59	60	.....	75	25	50	1	74	73	2
559	225	334	9	550	559	.....	561	226	335	9	552	561	.....
6,031	4,089	1,942	907	5,925	106	6,379	6,379	4,376	2,003	918	5,461	6,273	106
9,570	4,564	5,016	349	9,221	9,497	73	10,559	5,124	5,435	409	10,150	10,451	108
57	34	23	7	50	55	2	100	57	43	8	92	83	17
649	331	318	72	577	579	70	1,267	669	598	113	1,154	902	365
31	8	23	11	20	19	12	138	59	79	18	120	63	75
7	6	1	.....	7	7	.....	24	12	12	.....	24	14	10
28	17	11	2	26	28	.....	101	72	29	3	98	101	.....
49	36	13	8	41	49	.....	207	166	41	15	192	207	.....
10,874	6,287	4,587	2,173	8,701	6,285	4,589	23,759	15,046	8,713	2,860	20,899	8,785	14,974
269	120	149	20	249	269	.....	317	146	171	24	293	317	.....
232	98	134	.....	232	232	.....	237	102	135	.....	237	237	.....
46	37	9	4	42	46	.....	67	55	12	4	63	67	.....
133	88	45	9	124	133	.....	300	197	103	21	279	300	.....
33	29	4	1	32	33	.....	60	47	13	4	56	60	.....
4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....	8	6	2	.....	8	8	.....
23	22	1	.....	23	23	.....	56	46	10	2	54	56	.....
3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....
184	112	72	7	177	182	2	553	344	209	22	531	546	7
2,434	1,304	1,130	91	2,343	2,434	.....	2,622	1,407	1,215	94	2,528	2,622	.....
496	282	214	31	465	488	8	841	526	315	46	795	824	17
9	8	1	.....	9	6	3	9	8	1	.....	9	6	13
61	51	10	.....	61	61	.....	116	89	27	3	113	115	1
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....
7	6	1	.....	7	7	.....	8	6	1	.....	8	8	.....
6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
247	178	69	19	228	246	1	381	278	103	19	362	378	3
24	14	10	1	23	24	.....	24	14	10	1	23	24	.....
385	181	204	213	172	195	190	2,818	1,963	855	430	2,388	361	2,467
293	185	108	185	108	72	221	2,892	2,254	638	292	2,000	154	2,738
2,037	1,021	1,016	678	1,359	619	1,418	5,065	2,726	2,339	758	4,307	1,032	4,033
471	241	230	231	240	151	320	1,215	552	663	258	957	264	951
3,191	1,578	1,613	1,055	2,136	1,206	1,985	6,400	3,041	3,359	1,181	5,219	1,954	4,446
154	89	65	115	39	8	146	1,354	1,128	226	168	1,186	9	1,345
164	64	100	41	123	2	162	1,384	1,037	347	199	1,185	39	1,345
25	13	12	21	4	21	4	175	136	39	36	139	66	109
113	58	55	28	85	.....	113	1,150	997	153	135	1,015	2	1,148
35	10	25	19	10	.....	35	406	345	61	40	366	.....	406
40	20	20	18	22	28	12	960	860	100	37	923	233	727
16	3	13	4	12	16	.....	181	105	76	24	157	171	10
21	17	4	7	34	21	.....	32	25	7	1	31	26	6
12	9	3	1	11	12	.....	77	51	26	11	60	77	.....
230	148	82	14	216	230	.....	23	17	6	1	22	23	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361	232	129	21	340	361	.....

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—Continued.							
United Fruit Co.	Colombia	12	6	6	1	11	12	
	Guatemala	30	22	8	4	26	30	
	Panama	72	51	21	1	71	72	
Uranium	Rotterdam	5,115	4,105	1,010	322	4,793	147	
White Star	Cherbourg	2,162	1,838	324	67	2,095	469	
	Genoa	92	80	12	5	87	16	
	Gibraltar	11	9	2		11	6	
	Holyhead	106	63	43	2	104	62	
	Liverpool	10,488	6,967	3,521	352	10,136	3,741	
	Naples	1,596	1,435	161	42	1,554	177	
	Plymouth	1,502	1,064	438	39	1,463	696	
	Queenstown	3,437	1,620	1,817	344	3,093	830	
	Southampton	8,721	6,976	1,745	308	8,413	2,146	
	Azore Islands	288	217	71	13	275	12	
	Madeira Islands	63	56	7	7	56	6	
	Total, New York	259,175	192,570	66,605	11,106	248,069	64,241	
Furness-Withy	From Norfolk, Va., to—London	15	8	7	5	10	15	
	From Philadelphia, Pa., to—Atlantic ports of Canada.	89	48	41	8	81	53	
Allan	Glasgow	22	13	9	1	21	14	
American	Liverpool	2,615	1,450	1,165	256	2,359	577	
	Queenstown	15	6	9	2	13	1	
Atlantic Fruit Co.	British West Indies	18	11	7	4	14	18	
Italia	Genoa	348	280	68	29	319	14	
	Naples	2,232	1,888	344	191	2,041	119	
	Palermo	171	126	45	31	140	27	
Red Star	Antwerp	107	42	65	7	100	105	
United Fruit Co.	British West Indies	91	56	35	7	84	91	
	Total, Philadelphia	5,708	3,920	1,788	536	5,172	1,019	
Allan	From Portland, Me., to—Glasgow	4	2	2		4	3	
Dominion	Liverpool	796	503	293	87	709	445	
Thomson	London	62	50	12	6	56	7	
	Total, Portland	862	555	307	93	769	455	
	From Porto Rico to—Genoa							
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.	Havre	55	29	26	9	46	54	
	Spain	21	16	5	4	17	21	
	Cuba	47	34	13	2	45	35	
	Danish West Indies	87	48	39	7	80	52	
	Santo Domingo	148	94	54	17	131	80	
	French West Indies	45	25	20	11	34	25	
	Haiti	13	9	4	3	10	10	
	Panama	15	10	5		15	15	
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique de Barcelona.	Genoa	81	63	18	16	65	15	
	Marseilles	56	34	22	13	43	27	
	Spain	446	297	149	81	365	275	
	Costa Rica	11	5	6	2	9	8	
	Cuba	203	139	64	30	173	124	
	Mexico	31	21	10	3	28	18	
Hamburg-American	Corunna	30	19	11	8	22	25	
	Hamburg	6	3	3	1	5	5	
	British West Indies	5	4	1		5	5	
	Danish West Indies	79	39	40	16	63	60	
	Santo Domingo	191	122	69	17	174	128	
	Haiti	4	4			4	2	
Herrera	Cuba	142	112	30	11	131	91	
	Santo Domingo	212	142	70	20	192	145	
Pinillos	Cuba	7	2	5		7	3	
	Spain	98	70	28	20	78	73	
Red D.	Venezuela	165	100	65	14	151	164	
	Dutch West Indies	7	4	3		7	7	
Sailing vessels	Do	2	2			2	2	
	Total, Porto Rico	2,207	1,447	760	305	1,902	1,469	

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.—Continued.

Citizens.						Total.							
Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Fe-male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
37	26	11	1	36	37	.....	49	32	17	2	47	49	.....
19	8	11	.....	19	19	.....	49	30	19	4	45	49	.....
236	147	89	28	208	236	.....	5,308	198	110	29	279	308	.....
683	294	389	119	564	113	570	5,798	4,399	1,399	441	5,357	260	5,538
3,173	1,550	1,623	287	2,886	2,328	845	5,335	3,398	1,947	354	4,981	2,797	2,538
116	48	68	12	104	106	10	208	128	80	17	191	122	86
43	16	27	.....	43	42	1	54	25	29	.....	54	48	6
705	369	336	51	654	695	10	811	432	379	53	758	757	54
11,744	6,447	5,297	1,703	10,041	7,200	4,544	22,232	13,414	8,818	2,055	20,177	10,941	11,291
1,939	852	1,087	136	1,803	1,436	503	3,535	2,287	1,248	178	3,357	1,613	1,922
1,772	1,231	541	179	1,593	1,153	619	3,274	2,295	979	218	3,056	1,849	1,425
3,695	1,771	1,924	364	3,331	1,133	2,562	7,132	3,391	3,741	708	6,424	1,963	5,169
8,601	5,453	3,148	1,094	7,507	4,112	4,489	17,322	12,429	4,893	1,402	15,920	6,258	11,064
284	147	137	79	205	11	273	572	364	208	92	480	23	549
18	10	8	6	12	.....	18	81	66	15	13	68	6	75
222,462	124,657	97,805	36,112	186,350	148,097	74,365	481,637	317,227	164,410	47,218	434,419	212,338	269,299
11	6	5	.....	11	11	.....	26	14	12	5	21	21	.....
45	24	21	4	41	42	3	134	72	62	12	122	95	39
31	18	13	2	29	30	1	53	31	22	3	50	44	9
2,424	1,007	1,417	354	2,070	1,753	671	5,039	2,457	2,582	610	4,429	2,330	2,709
21	11	10	1	20	14	7	36	17	19	3	33	15	21
68	44	24	1	67	57	11	86	55	10	5	81	36	37
62	30	32	41	21	22	40	410	310	100	70	340	36	114
305	127	178	143	162	231	74	2,537	2,015	522	334	2,203	350	2,187
35	25	10	26	9	6	29	206	151	55	57	149	33	173
820	273	547	43	777	592	228	927	315	612	50	877	697	230
150	90	60	8	142	150	.....	241	146	95	15	226	241	.....
3,961	1,649	2,312	623	3,338	2,897	1,064	9,669	5,569	4,100	1,159	8,510	3,916	5,753
112	93	19	6	106	98	14	4	2	2	.....	4	3	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	908	596	312	93	815	543	365
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	50	12	6	56	7	55
112	93	19	6	106	98	14	974	648	326	99	875	553	421
8	3	5	2	6	8	.....	8	3	5	2	6	8	.....
11	5	6	8	3	9	2	66	34	32	17	49	63	3
25	10	15	4	21	25	.....	46	26	20	8	38	46	.....
62	47	15	20	42	16	46	109	81	28	22	87	51	58
73	54	19	12	61	16	57	100	102	58	19	141	68	92
474	292	182	79	395	122	352	622	386	236	96	526	202	420
4	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	49	27	22	11	38	29	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	14	7	3	18	16	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	5	.....	15	15	.....
3	2	1	2	1	2	1	84	65	19	18	66	17	67
3	3	3	1	2	3	.....	59	34	25	14	45	30	29
162	67	95	27	135	144	18	608	364	244	108	500	419	189
9	7	2	6	3	9	.....	20	12	8	12	17	17	3
156	97	59	16	140	95	61	359	236	123	46	313	219	140
13	8	5	1	12	4	9	44	29	15	4	40	22	22
7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....	37	24	13	8	29	32	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	14	7	3	18	16	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	5	.....	15	15	.....
3	3	3	1	2	3	.....	84	65	19	18	66	17	67
162	67	95	27	135	144	18	59	34	25	14	45	30	29
9	7	2	6	3	9	.....	608	364	244	108	500	419	189
156	97	59	16	140	95	61	20	12	8	12	17	17	3
13	8	5	1	12	4	9	44	29	15	4	40	22	22
7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....	37	24	13	8	29	32	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	14	7	3	18	16	.....
18	14	4	3	15	18	.....	7	3	4	1	6	6	1
24	18	6	2	22	15	9	23	18	5	3	20	23	.....
24	18	6	2	22	15	9	103	57	40	18	85	75	28
177	134	43	15	162	126	51	368	256	112	32	336	254	114
1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	5	4	1	.....	5	5	.....
414	300	114	57	357	92	322	556	412	144	68	488	183	373
542	295	247	59	483	131	411	754	437	317	79	675	276	478
3	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	10	5	5	.....	10	5	5
3	4	2	.....	6	6	.....	104	74	30	20	84	79	25
94	73	21	10	84	70	24	259	173	86	24	235	234	25
16	9	7	1	15	11	5	23	13	10	1	22	18	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
2,314	1,454	860	325	1,989	942	1,372	4,521	2,901	1,620	630	3,891	2,411	2,110

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Sailing vessels.....	From Providence, R. I., to— Cape Verde Islands.....	3	2	1		3		3
Meteor Boat Co.....	From San Diego, Cal., to— Mexico.....	172	126	46	12	160	172	
Mexican Line.....	Do.....	49	40	9	4	45	49	
South Fishing Co.....	Do.....	10	10			10	10	
Pescadoro.....	Do.....	13	13			13	13	
	Total, San Diego.....	244	189	55	16	228	244	
Oceanic.....	From San Francisco, Cal., to— Central America.....	27	23	4		27	3	24
	Society Islands.....	369	310	59	30	339	154	215
Pacific Mail.....	Hongkong.....	4,041	3,816	225	125	3,916	383	3,658
	Kobe.....	78	70	8	5	73	15	63
	Nagasaki.....	71	57	14	7	64	23	48
	Shanghai.....	76	60	16	5	71	27	49
	Yokohama.....	2,065	1,882	183	93	1,972	282	1,783
	Costa Rica.....	15	12	3	2	13	1	14
	Guatemala.....	29	23	6	3	26	18	11
	Mexico.....	113	105	8	8	105	28	85
	Nicaragua.....	32	27	5	2	30	29	3
	Panama.....	663	538	125	55	608	204	459
	Peru.....	9	7	2	1	8	8	1
	San Salvador.....	63	40	23	4	59	51	12
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	Hongkong.....	720	660	60	36	684	102	618
	Kobe.....	190	165	25	12	178	33	157
	Nagasaki.....	52	40	12	9	43	6	46
	Shanghai.....	66	55	11	11	55	21	45
	Yokohama.....	1,304	1,102	202	140	1,164	645	659
	Total, San Francisco.....	9,983	8,992	991	548	9,435	2,033	7,950
Bank.....	From Seattle, Wash., to— Hongkong.....	8	8			8		8
	Yokohama.....	5	5			5		5
Blue Funnel.....	Hongkong.....	62	62			62		62
	Yokohama.....	18	18			18		18
Great Northern.....	Hongkong.....	137	137			137	6	131
	Kobe.....	16	15	1		16		16
	Nagasaki.....	1	1			1		1
	Shanghai.....	8	5	3		8	7	1
	Yokohama.....	28	22	6		28	22	6
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.....	Hongkong.....	313	300	13	1	312	13	300
	Kobe.....	341	302	39	2	339	24	317
	Shanghai.....	3	3			3	1	2
	Yokohama.....	395	347	48	8	387	144	251
Ocean.....	Hongkong.....	283	280	3		283		283
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.....	Do.....	178	173	5		178	90	88
	Kobe.....	188	180	8	1	187	3	185
	Yokohama.....	69	65	4		69	3	66
	Total, Seattle.....	2,053	1,923	130	12	2,041	313	1,740
Peninsular and Occidental.....	From Tampa, Fla., to— Cuba.....	642	473	169	23	619	7	635
Tramp steamships.....	British Honduras.....	7	4	3	1	6	6	1
Sailing vessels.....	Do.....	8	6	2	2	6	4	4
	Total, Tampa.....	657	483	174	26	631	17	640

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Fe-male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
3	2	1	.....	3	.....	3	6	4	2	.....	6	.....	6
889	702	187	65	824	889	.....	1,061	828	233	77	984	1,061	.....
104	79	25	8	96	104	.....	153	119	34	12	141	153	.....
6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	16	.....
20	20	.....	.....	20	20	.....	33	33	.....	.....	33	33	.....
1,019	807	212	73	946	1,019	.....	1,263	996	267	89	1,174	1,263	.....
17	15	2	2	15	8	9	44	38	6	2	42	11	33
336	245	91	27	309	313	23	705	555	150	57	648	467	238
2,162	1,756	406	152	2,010	1,159	1,003	6,203	5,572	631	277	5,926	1,542	4,661
118	70	48	20	98	118	.....	190	140	56	25	171	133	63
78	47	31	9	69	78	.....	149	104	45	16	133	101	48
188	117	71	39	149	188	.....	264	177	87	44	220	215	49
733	511	222	102	631	733	.....	2,798	2,393	405	195	2,603	1,015	1,783
7	6	1	.....	7	7	.....	22	18	4	2	20	8	14
18	9	9	1	17	11	7	47	32	15	4	43	29	18
98	83	15	.....	98	76	22	211	188	23	8	203	104	107
17	13	4	1	16	11	6	49	40	9	3	46	40	9
365	292	73	14	351	260	105	1,028	830	198	69	959	464	564
10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	19	17	2	1	18	18	1
38	25	13	1	37	38	.....	101	65	36	5	96	89	12
344	279	65	21	323	270	74	1,064	939	125	57	1,007	372	692
112	83	29	10	102	74	38	302	248	54	22	280	107	195
4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	56	44	12	9	47	10	46
55	34	21	9	46	55	.....	121	89	32	20	101	76	45
246	174	72	25	221	34	212	1,550	1,276	274	165	1,385	679	871
4,946	3,773	1,173	433	4,513	3,447	1,499	14,929	12,765	2,164	981	13,948	5,480	9,449
8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	62	.....	.....	62	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	18
148	70	78	18	130	92	56	285	207	78	18	267	98	187
25	10	15	7	18	24	1	41	25	16	7	34	24	17
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
40	19	21	5	35	40	.....	48	24	24	5	43	47	1
28	10	18	7	21	26	2	56	32	24	7	49	48	8
26	16	10	11	15	9	17	339	316	23	12	327	22	317
58	20	38	36	22	28	30	399	322	77	35	361	52	347
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
78	46	32	31	47	25	53	473	393	80	39	434	169	304
11	11	.....	.....	11	.....	11	294	291	3	.....	294	.....	294
19	15	4	1	18	14	5	197	188	9	1	196	104	93
4	2	2	4	.....	.....	4	192	182	10	5	187	3	189
3	3	.....	.....	3	1	2	72	68	4	.....	72	4	68
450	232	218	120	330	260	190	2,503	2,155	348	132	2,371	573	1,930
40	40	.....	2	38	14	26	682	513	169	25	657	21	661
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	5	3	1	7	7	1
4	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	12	8	4	2	10	8	4
45	43	2	2	43	19	26	702	526	176	28	674	36	666

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.  
RECAPITULATION.

Port of departure.	Aliens.						
	Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Male.	Fe-male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Baltimore, Md.	1,504	1,020	484	109	1,395	303	1,201
Boston, Mass.	16,572	9,950	6,622	1,172	15,400	3,470	13,102
Brunswick, Ga.							
Canada (Atlantic seaports)	3,381	2,396	955	236	3,145	797	2,584
Canada (border stations)	62,564	44,734	17,830	7,734	54,830	62,564	
Canada (Pacific seaports)	495	352	143	23	472	392	103
Galveston, Tex.	951	744	207	80	871	136	815
Honolulu, Hawaii	3,495	2,647	848	37	3,458	382	3,113
Jacksonville, Fla.	4	2	2	2	2	1	3
Key West, Fla.	6,052	4,624	1,428	588	5,464	1,208	4,844
Knights Key, Fla.	243	168	75	8	235	232	31
Miami, Fla.	1,329	1,033	296	67	1,262	589	740
Mobile, Ala.	71	60	21	9	62	71	
New Bedford, Mass.	255	241	14	1	254	4	251
New Orleans, La.	2,595	1,846	749	229	2,366	1,834	761
New York, N. Y.	259,175	192,570	66,605	11,106	248,069	64,241	194,934
Norfolk, Va.	15	8	7	5	10	15	
Philadelphia, Pa.	5,708	3,920	1,788	536	5,172	1,019	4,689
Portland, Me.	862	555	307	93	769	455	407
Porto Rico.	2,207	1,447	760	305	1,902	1,469	738
Providence, R. I.	3	2	1		3		3
San Diego, Cal.	244	189	55	16	228	244	
San Francisco, Cal.	9,983	8,992	991	548	9,435	2,033	7,950
Seattle, Wash.	2,053	1,923	130	12	2,041	313	1,740
Tampa, Fla.	657	483	174	26	631	17	640
Total	380,418	279,896	100,522	22,942	357,476	141,789	238,629
Steamships	316,495	234,044	82,451	15,141	301,354	78,789	237,706
Sailing vessels	1,359	1,118	241	67	1,292	436	923
By land	62,564	44,734	17,830	7,734	54,830	62,564	

TOTAL PASSENGERS

Year ended June 30—	Cabin passengers.						Total cabin.
	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1890	5,297	4,099	9,396	66,120	30,359	96,489	105,885
1891	5,604	3,756	9,360	65,056	32,692	97,748	107,108
1892	5,717	3,706	9,423	61,763	33,966	95,729	105,152
1893	5,503	3,727	9,230	57,904	27,995	85,899	95,129
1894	7,622	4,834	12,456	70,864	38,611	109,475	121,931
1895	5,828	3,812	9,640	64,887	38,366	103,253	112,893
1896 <sup>a</sup>	5,111	3,780	8,891	54,533	31,130	85,663	94,554
1899	6,418	4,624	11,042	76,106	41,099	117,205	128,247
1900	10,315	7,443	17,758	87,041	51,096	138,137	155,895
1901	7,646	6,326	13,972	84,853	49,739	134,592	148,564
1902	7,757	5,277	13,034	91,308	53,770	145,078	158,112
1903	6,965	4,994	11,959	99,432	57,293	156,725	168,684
1904	8,235	6,112	14,347	109,469	60,797	170,266	184,613
1905	8,544	6,231	14,775	119,287	67,146	186,433	201,208
1906	8,798	6,060	14,858	125,340	74,471	199,811	214,669
1907	13,008	8,336	21,344	130,276	73,273	203,549	224,893
1908	13,489	8,181	21,670	136,981	78,130	215,111	236,781
1909	11,200	7,581	18,781	136,781	89,238	226,019	244,800

<sup>a</sup> For 1896 and 1897 no figures are available.

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
1,349	565	784	206	1,143	1,130	219	2,853	1,585	1,268	315	2,538	1,433	1,420
11,610	5,099	6,511	2,057	9,553	6,786	4,824	28,182	15,049	13,133	3,229	24,953	10,256	17,926
18	13	5	.....	18	18	.....	18	13	5	.....	18	18	.....
2,588	945	1,643	319	2,269	1,773	815	5,969	3,341	2,628	555	5,414	2,570	3,399
71,269	49,611	21,658	15,077	56,192	71,269	.....	133,833	94,345	39,488	22,811	111,022	133,833	.....
214	163	51	14	200	205	9	709	515	194	37	672	597	112
146	92	54	33	113	145	1	1,097	836	261	113	984	281	816
3,500	2,191	1,309	1,215	2,285	1,088	2,412	6,995	4,838	2,157	1,252	5,743	1,470	5,525
6,035	4,150	1,885	605	5,430	4,997	1,038	12,087	8,774	3,313	1,193	10,894	6,205	5,882
4,697	2,691	2,006	110	4,587	4,688	9	4,940	2,859	2,081	118	4,822	4,920	20
1,202	604	598	64	1,138	1,067	135	2,531	1,637	894	131	2,400	1,656	875
112	69	43	11	101	112	.....	183	119	64	20	163	183	.....
4	2	2	1	3	2	2	259	243	16	2	257	6	253
4,533	3,039	1,494	441	4,092	4,181	352	7,123	4,885	2,243	670	6,458	6,015	1,113
222,462	124,657	97,805	36,112	186,350	148,097	74,365	481,637	317,227	164,410	47,218	434,419	212,338	269,299
11	6	5	.....	11	11	.....	26	14	12	5	21	26	.....
3,961	1,649	2,312	623	3,338	2,897	1,064	9,669	5,569	4,100	1,159	8,510	3,916	5,753
112	93	19	6	106	98	14	974	648	326	99	875	553	421
2,314	1,454	860	325	1,989	942	1,372	4,521	2,901	1,620	630	3,891	2,411	2,110
3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	6	4	2	.....	6	.....	6
1,019	807	212	73	946	1,019	.....	1,263	996	267	89	1,174	1,263	.....
4,946	3,773	1,173	433	4,513	3,447	1,499	14,929	12,765	2,164	981	13,948	5,480	9,449
450	232	218	120	330	200	190	2,503	2,155	348	132	2,371	573	1,930
45	43	2	.....	45	45	.....	702	526	176	28	674	36	666
342,600	201,950	140,650	57,847	284,753	254,251	88,349	723,018	481,846	241,172	80,789	642,229	396,040	326,978
271,206	152,267	118,939	42,732	228,474	182,953	88,253	587,701	386,311	201,390	57,873	529,828	261,742	325,959
125	72	53	38	87	29	96	1,494	1,190	294	105	1,379	465	1,019
71,269	49,611	21,658	15,077	56,192	71,269	.....	133,833	94,345	39,488	22,811	111,022	133,833	.....

DEPARTED, 1890-1909.

Passengers other than cabin.						Total other than cabin.	Total passengers departed.
Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
8,698	7,532	16,230	83,110	32,914	116,024	132,254	238,139
9,268	6,004	15,272	89,034	35,092	124,126	139,398	246,506
9,999	5,969	15,968	96,834	38,602	135,436	151,404	255,556
8,352	5,444	13,796	88,315	33,384	121,699	135,495	230,624
15,798	9,307	25,105	112,941	52,794	165,735	190,840	312,771
17,257	10,612	27,869	123,845	64,951	188,796	216,665	329,558
10,001	5,789	15,790	78,621	36,446	115,067	130,857	225,411
8,836	6,447	15,283	78,061	34,417	112,478	127,761	256,008
13,906	9,095	23,001	78,230	36,268	114,498	137,499	293,394
10,968	8,042	19,010	96,797	42,353	139,150	158,160	306,724
12,067	8,256	20,323	99,966	48,359	148,325	168,648	326,760
13,395	9,082	22,477	132,894	51,206	184,100	206,577	375,261
18,249	13,086	31,335	209,191	83,065	292,256	323,591	508,204
22,104	15,335	37,439	210,270	87,234	297,504	334,943	536,151
16,591	11,144	27,735	179,869	74,464	254,333	282,068	496,737
25,704	16,203	41,907	214,997	88,085	303,082	344,889	569,882
63,751	27,430	91,181	378,246	168,478	546,724	637,905	874,686
30,249	17,400	47,649	199,851	94,152	294,003	341,652	586,452

TABLE A.—JAPANESE APPLIED FOR ADMISSION, ADMITTED, DEBARRED, DEPORTED, AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910.

	1909.		1910.	
	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission.....	2,644	1,539	2,687	1,561
Admitted.....	2,432	1,493	2,598	1,527
Debarred from entry.....	212	46	89	34
Deported after entry.....	288	3	178	1
Departures.....	5,004	2,378	5,024	2,355

TABLE B.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF JAPANESE POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910, BY MONTHS.

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
1908-9.						
July.....	329	271	+ 58	254	231	+ 23
August.....	223	339	- 116	166	352	-186
September.....	199	357	- 158	80	166	- 86
October.....	229	823	- 594	144	323	-179
November.....	148	780	- 632	144	128	+ 16
December.....	199	737	- 538	131	128	+ 3
January.....	146	284	- 138	137	55	+ 82
February.....	120	273	- 153	67	88	- 21
March.....	145	288	- 143	100	225	-125
April.....	242	306	- 64	75	297	-222
May.....	234	238	- 4	110	234	-124
June.....	218	308	- 90	85	151	- 66
Total.....	2,432	5,004	-2,572	1,493	2,378	-885
1909-10.						
July.....	187	298	- 111	131	172	- 41
August.....	228	221	+ 7	125	346	-221
September.....	227	266	- 39	135	268	-133
October.....	223	597	- 374	105	202	- 97
November.....	198	1,319	-1,121	128	128	.....
December.....	168	477	- 309	149	103	+ 46
January.....	150	248	- 98	160	93	+ 67
February.....	187	239	- 52	91	101	- 10
March.....	153	380	- 227	96	222	-126
April.....	325	286	+ 39	99	174	- 75
May.....	302	481	- 179	144	245	-101
June.....	250	212	+ 38	164	301	-137
Total.....	2,598	5,024	-2,426	1,527	2,355	-828

TABLE C.—OCCUPATIONS OF JAPANESE ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910.

Occupation.	1909.				1910.			
	Continental United States.		Hawaii.		Continental United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	De-parted.	Ad-mitted.	De-parted.	Ad-mitted.	De-parted.	Ad-mitted.	De-parted.
Actors.....	10	20	3	1	27	14	7	1
Clergy.....	14	25	14	11	21	18	15	8
Government officials.....	45	42	.....	1	28	68	.....	1
Teachers.....	24	15	18	2	24	41	8	4
Other professional.....	65	94	18	7	162	83	11	9
Clerks.....	56	64	12	7	109	42	12	8
Farmers.....	69	492	.....	3	95	551	.....	.....
Merchants.....	274	552	21	24	291	687	36	37
Restaurant and hotel keepers.....	64	67	2	2	68	116	1	2
Students.....	255	239	23	15	288	260	10	5
No occupation, including women and children.....	690	747	149	714	695	889	130	727
Not stated.....	153	684	20	5	85	48	5	8
Total nonlaborers according to rule 21j.....	1,719	3,041	280	792	1,893	2,817	235	810
Barbers.....	9	12	6	1	9	18	1	2
Carpenters.....	12	25	9	4	7	17	7	3
Tailors.....	5	7	6	2	8	11	4	1
Other artisans.....	7	66	13	.....	59	49	2	.....
Cooks.....	60	148	13	9	77	161	9	8
Farm laborers.....	206	246	1,050	1,546	260	612	1,069	1,384
Gardeners.....	6	13	.....	.....	5	5	1	.....
Laborers.....	245	344	10	5	165	1,159	36	112
Servants.....	114	133	74	11	90	112	133	6
Not stated.....	49	969	32	8	25	63	30	29
Total laborers according to rule 21j.....	713	1,963	1,213	1,586	705	2,207	1,292	1,545
Total.....	2,432	5,004	1,493	2,378	2,598	5,024	1,527	2,355

TABLE D.—STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF JAPANESE, COLLECTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, COMPARED WITH THOSE REPORTED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.
To Hawaii.....	1,575	1,521	From Hawaii.....	3,520	2,355
To continental U. S.....	2,373	2,359	From continental U. S.....	4,717	5,024
Total.....	a 3,948	a 3,880	Total.....	b 8,237	a 7,379

a Embarked within the year.

b Debarked within the year.

TABLE E.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

	In possession of proper passports.													Without proper passport.			With and without proper passport.					
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.										Not entitled to passport. Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—Nonlaborers.	Total with passports.			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.		
	Former residents.			Parents, wives, and children of residents.			Settled agriculturists.			Nonlaborers.		Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.							Laborers.	Total.
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.													
Total applications.....	472	250	722	781	377	1,158	.....	1	1	512	2,393	49	1,765	677	2,442	144	101	245	1,909	778	2,687	
Disposition:																						
Admitted.....	469	245	714	775	373	1,148	.....	1	1	509	2,372	47	1,753	666	2,419	140	39	179	1,893	705	2,598	
Debarred.....	3	5	8	6	4	10	.....			3	21	2	12	11	23	4	62	66	16	73	89	
Sex:																						
Male.....	437	229	666	119	132	251	.....	1	1	470	1,388	42	1,026	404	1,430	124	94	218	1,150	498	1,648	
Female.....	35	21	56	662	245	907	.....			42	1,005	7	739	273	1,012	20	7	27	759	280	1,039	
Came from—																						
Japan.....	405	183	588	766	375	1,141	.....	1	1	336	2,066	23	1,507	582	2,089	15	20	35	1,522	602	2,124	
Hawaii.....	10	4	14	8	2	10	.....			14	38	6	38	10	12	22	42	18	42	18	60	
Canada.....	20	56	76	1	2	1	.....			10	87	24	31	80	111	67	49	116	93	129	227	
Mexico.....	5	1	6	6	6	6	.....			13	25	2	24	1	25	20	7	27	64	8	52	
Other countries.....	32	6	38	.....	.....	6	.....			139	177	2	171	8	179	32	13	45	203	21	224	
Arrived via—																						
Seattle.....	222	154	376	551	234	785	.....			162	1,323	18	935	406	1,341	5	17	22	940	423	1,363	
San Francisco.....	179	34	213	218	141	359	.....	1	1	180	753	7	577	183	760	19	13	32	596	196	792	
Canada.....	34	56	90	6	2	8	.....			19	117	24	59	82	141	68	50	118	127	132	259	
Mexico.....	5	1	6	6	6	6	.....			12	24	2	23	1	24	20	7	27	43	8	51	
New York.....	32	5	37	.....	.....	6	.....			139	176	.....	171	5	176	32	14	46	203	19	222	
Resided in continental United States—																						
After January 1, 1907.....	416	239	655	.....	.....	.....	.....			65	.....	.....	416	239	655	49	55	104	465	294	759	
Before January 1, 1907.....	56	11	67	.....	.....	.....	.....			67	.....	.....	56	11	67	7	5	12	63	16	79	
Total former residents.....	472	250	722	.....	.....	.....	.....			722	.....	.....	472	250	722	56	60	116	528	310	838	

How related to resident:			8	3	11			11	8	3	11			8	3	11				
Parents.....			621	259	880			880	621	259	880			621	259	880				
Wives.....			152	115	267			267	152	115	267			153	115	268				
Children.....																				
Total parents, wives, and children.....			781	377	1,158			1,158	781	377	1,158			378	377	1,159				
Kind of passport:																				
Limited to United States.....	444	245	689	780	377	1,157	1	1	304	2,151	47	1,528	670	2,198						
Limited to United States and other countries.....	15	2	17							88	105			103	2	105				
Limited to other countries than the United States.....	4	1	5	1	1					16	22	1	21	2	23					
Unlimited.....	9	2	11							104	115	1	113	3	116					
Passports dated during—																				
Month of arrival.....	23	28	51	69	28	97				20	168			112	56	168				
First month preceding.....	123	69	192	212	88	300				92	584	9	427	166	593					
Second month preceding.....	87	22	109	210	99	309				119	537	8	416	129	545					
Third month preceding.....	65	19	84	142	69	211				88	383			295	88	383				
Fourth month preceding.....	58	19	77	66	54	120				42	239	2	166	75	241					
Fifth month preceding.....	29	16	45	40	20	60	1	1	22	128	2	91	39	130						
Sixth month preceding.....	21	9	30	21	13	34				14	78	4	56	26	82					
Prior to sixth month but not before March 14, 1907.....	32	23	55	21	6	27				88	170	8	141	37	178					
Prior to executive order of March 14, 1907.....	34	45	79							27	106	16	61	61	122					
Occupations mentioned in passports:																				
Nonlaboring occupations.....	302	48	350	336	175	511	1	1	346	1,208	17	984	241	1,225						
Laboring occupations.....	3	50	53	7	14	21				3	77	8	13	72	85					
Occupations not mentioned in passports..	167	152	319	438	188	626				163	1,108	24	768	364	1,132					

a Fifty-six nonlaborers and 47 laborers held passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico; 2 nonlaborers and 4 laborers were not rightfully in possession of passports; 1 non-laborer had passport obtained by false pretenses; 58 nonlaborers and 24 laborers claimed to have lost or left passport held at time of departure from Japan; 27 nonlaborers and 25 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan; 1 laborer did not know whether he had ever had passport or not.

TABLE F.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN HAWAII, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

	In possession of passports.															Without passport.			With and without passport.			
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.									Not entitled to passport.			Total with passports.			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.	
	Former residents.			Parents, wives, and children of residents.			Total entitled to passports.			Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.							
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.				Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.				
Total applications.....	74	183	257	106	1,091	1,197	180	1,274	1,454	54	37	91	234	1,311	1,545	4	12	16	238	1,323	1,561	
Disposition:																						
Admitted.....	74	183	257	103	1,063	1,166	177	1,246	1,423	54	35	89	231	1,281	1,512	4	11	15	235	1,292	1,527	
Debarred.....				3	28	31	3	28	31		2	2	3	30	33		1	1	3	31	34	
Sex:																						
Male.....	51	124	175	42	190	232	93	314	407	42	32	74	135	346	481	4	11	15	139	357	496	
Female.....	23	59	82	64	901	965	87	960	1,047	12	5	17	99	965	1,064		1	1	99	966	1,065	
Resided in Hawaii—																						
After January 1, 1907.....	64	163	227				64	163	227				64	163	227	1	6	7	65	169	234	
Before January 1, 1907.....	10	20	30				10	20	30				10	20	30				10	20	30	
Total former residents.....	74	183	257				74	183	257				74	183	257	1	6	7	75	189	264	
How related to resident:																						
Parents.....				3	27	30	3	27	30				3	27	30				3	27	30	
Wives.....				34	876	910	34	876	910				34	876	910				34	876	910	
Children.....				69	188	257	69	188	257				69	188	257				69	188	257	
Total parents, wives, and children.....				106	1,091	1,197	106	1,091	1,197				106	1,091	1,197				106	1,091	1,197	
Kind of passport:																						
Limited to Hawaii.....	68	183	251	106	1,091	1,197	174	1,274	1,448	47	12	59	221	1,286	1,507							
Limited to Hawaii and other countries.....										4		4	4		4							
Limited to countries other than Hawaii.....	6		6				6		6	3	25	28	9	25	34							



TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES,  
FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1906-1910, BY CLASSES.

Class alleged.	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.			1910.		
	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.
United States citizens .....	915	80	929	77	1,609	127	2,530	254	16	2,109	490	5
Wives of United States citizens.....	7	...	23	8	37	2	98	2	...	110	14	...
Returning laborers.....	431	18	765	19	883	36	950	3	...	1,037	12	...
Returning merchants.....	660	54	733	52	773	55	947	20	5	869	31	...
Other merchants.....	121	14	112	15	216	11	292	19	...	228	29	...
Members of merchants' families.....	391	34	516	77	806	128	1,242	237	10	1,029	332	...
Students.....	39	5	122	6	157	3	161	6	...	268	31	...
Travelers.....	16	...	10	1	13	...	27	...	...	83	3	...
Teachers.....	12	...	6	...	23	...	14	...	...	24	1	...
Officials.....	135	...	22	...	83	...	82	...	...	145	...	1
Miscellaneous.....	5	...	17	4	24	2	52	23	...	48	26	...
Total.....	2,732	205	3,255	259	4,624	364	6,395	564	31	5,950	969	6



TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY CLASSES AND PORTS—Continued.  
SEAPORT CASES.

Class alleged.	Applications.			Disposition.																Total cases.	
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1909.	Total.	Preliminary.			Final.									Pending June 30, 1910.					
				Rejected.			Admitted.						Deported.			Escaped.	Before inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.		Total.
				By inspectors.	Appeals dis- missed by Department.	Writs dis- missed by courts.	By inspectors.	By Depart- ment.	By courts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.						
United States citizens.....	2,378	108	2,486	419	175	13	1,951	18	1,920	49	1,969	445	5	450	5	50	12	62	2,486		
Wives of United States citizens....	121	5	126	16	8		108	1	109	109	109	14	14	14	1	2	3	126			
Returning laborers.....	899	2	901	9	3		881	2	883	883	883	12	12	12	5	1	6	901			
Returning merchants.....	818	13	831	31	4		789	3	792	792	792	25	25	25	12	2	14	831			
Other merchants.....	247	4	251	31	5		220	1	221	221	221	27	27	27	3		3	251			
Merchants' wives.....	125	1	126	9	3		113	1	114	114	114	7	7	7	3	2	5	126			
Merchants' children.....	1,108	75	1,183	294	95	1	844	11	832	23	855	287	1	288	21	19	40	1,183			
Students.....	278	1	279	32	6		247	1	245	3	248	31	31	31				279			
Travelers.....	86		86	3	2		83		74	9	83	3	3	3				86			
Teachers.....	21	2	23	1	2		22		21	1	22	1	1	1				23			
Officials.....	134		134	132			132	1	113	20	133			1				134			
Miscellaneous.....	61		61	14	3		43	2	40	5	45	15	1	16				61			
Total.....	6,276	211	6,487	859	306	14	5,433	41	5,141	333	5,474	846	28	874	6	95	38	133	6,487		

TOTAL.

BY CLASSES.																				
United States citizens.....	2,550	120	2,670	461	197	29	2,083	26	2,060	49	2,109	485	5	490	5	50	12	4	66	2,670
Wives of United States citizens....	122	6	128	17	15		108	2		110	110	14		14		1	2	1	4	128
Returning laborers.....	1,053	2	1,055	10	2		1,032	5	1,037		1,037	12		12		5	1		6	1,055
Returning merchants.....	901	13	914	38	7		865	4	869		869	31		31		12	2		14	914
Other merchants.....	256	4	260	33	5		227	1	228		228	29		29		3			3	260
Merchants' wives.....	133	1	134	11	5		119	1		120	120		9	9		3	2		5	134
Merchants' children.....	1,191	82	1,273	330	124	1	894	15	882	27	909	322	1	323		22	19		41	1,273
Students.....	298	1	299	32	6		267	1	265	3	268	31		31						299
Travelers.....	86		86	3	2		83		74	9	83	3		3						86
Teachers.....	23	2	25	1	2		24		23	1	24	1		1						25
Officials.....	146		146				144	1	125	20	145				1					146
Miscellaneous.....	64	10	74	14	3		46	2	43	5	48	25	1	26						74
Grand total.....	6,823	241	7,064	950	368	30	5,892	58	5,606	344	5,950	939	30	969	6	96	38	5	139	7,064
BY PORTS.																				
San Francisco, Cal.....	4,626	193	4,819	757	283	13	3,939	37	3,749	227	3,976	742	26	768	6	50	19		69	4,819
Seattle, Wash.....	806	14	880	71	14	1	775		732	43	775	65		65		26	14		40	880
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	546	4	550	11	8		520	3	475	48	523	22	3	25	1	1			2	550
Sumas, Wash.....		4	45			1						1		1			3		3	4
Portal, N. Dak.....	140	6	146	33	20		109	5	112	2	114	32		32					1	146
Malone, N. Y.....	281	16	297	45	33	14	237	10	238	9	247	49		49		1				297
Boston, Mass.....	159		159	11	1		134	1	130	5	135	5		5		15	4		19	159
Richford, Vt.....	119	4	123	13	9	1	106	2	107	1	108	12	1	13				2	2	123
New York, N. Y.....	76		76	9			62		53	9	62	11		11		3			3	76
New Orleans, La.....	3		3				3		3		3								3	3
Mexican border.....	7		7				7		7		7								7	7
Grand total.....	6,823	241	7,064	950	368	30	5,892	58	5,606	344	5,950	939	30	969	6	96	38	5	139	7,064
Section 6 cases.....	648	5	653	59	7		591	2			593			57		3			3	653
In transit overland.....	2,097	66	2,163				2,151				2,151			8		4			4	2,163
In tran sit by water.....	945	26	971				929				929			2		40			40	971

TABLE 3.—CHINESE CLAIMING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Port.	Foreign-born children of natives.	Native born.			Total.
		No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		
			Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
Seattle, Wash.	6	9	92	30	155
San Francisco, Cal.	750	3	471	336	
Boston, Mass.	1		62		
Portal, N. Dak.			16	2	
Malone, N. Y.		1	69	4	
Richford, Vt.	2		48		
New York, N. Y.	2				
Total continental United States.	761	13	758	372	
Honolulu, Hawaii.	20		56	129	
Grand total.	781	13	814	501	271
BY WHOM ADMITTED.					
Inspection officers.	767	13	809	494	271
Department.	14		5	7	
Courts.					

TABLE 4.—APPEALS TO DEPARTMENT FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS UNDER CHINESE EXCLUSION LAWS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Boston, Mass.	Portal, N. Dak.	Malone, N. Y.	Richford, Vt.	New York, N. Y.
Pending at close of previous year.	24	1			1	4		
Appealed.	501	37	17	8	28	40	11	2
Total.	525	38	17	8	29	44	11	2
Disposition:								
Sustained (admitted).	37		3	1	5	10	2	
Dismissed (rejected).	283	14	8	1	20	33	9	
Withdrawn or disposed of by means other than departmental decision.	186	10	5	2	4	1		2
Pending at close of current year.	19	14	1	4				

TABLE 5.—DEPARTURE AND RETURN OF REGISTERED CHINESE LABORERS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.	Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.
San Francisco, Cal.	512	414	Boston, Mass.	10	
Seattle, Wash.	289	245	San Diego, Cal.	1	
Honolulu, Hawaii.	288	208	New York, N. Y.	2	
Richford, Vt.	21	38			
Portal, N. Dak.	98	48	Total.	1,315	
Malone, N. Y.	84	68			

TABLE 6.—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, 1910.

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Arrests.....	977
Pending before hearing at close of previous year.....	125
Total.....	<u>1,102</u>

Disposition:

Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	5
Discharged.....	148
Pending before hearing at close of present year.....	116
Ordered deported.....	833

After order of deportation:

Ordered deported.....	833
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year.....	104
Total.....	<u>937</u>

Disposition:

Died.....	2
Escaped.....	4
Deported.....	726
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States district courts at close of present year.....	48
Appealed to United States district courts.....	157

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to United States district courts.....	157
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	106
Total.....	<u>263</u>

Disposition:

Forfeited bail.....	13
Discharged.....	37
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	123
Ordered deported.....	90

After order of deportation:

Ordered deported.....	90
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year.....	22
Total.....	<u>112</u>

Disposition:

Died.....	1
Escaped.....	2
Deported.....	81
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year.....	9
Appealed to higher courts.....	19

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to higher United States courts.....	19
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	15
Total.....	<u>34</u>

Disposition:

Discharged.....	5
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	8
Ordered deported.....	21

TABLE 6.—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, 1910—Continued.

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS—Continued.

After order of deportation:

Ordered deported.....	12
Awaiting deportation at close of previous month.....	16
Total.....	27
Disposition:	
Died.....	1
Escaped.....	1
Deported.....	18
Awaiting deportation at close of present year.....	17

RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.

Arrests.....	977
Pending at close of previous year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	388
Total.....	1,365
Disposition:	
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	29
Discharged.....	190
Deported.....	825
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	321

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE ARRESTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY MONTHS.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Arrests made.....	72	65	113	119	81	71	59	66	69	80	109	73	977
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	4	2	1	5	1	2	2	2	1	5	3	4	29
Discharged.....	22	13	18	12	11	14	18	9	12	10	12	39	190
Deported.....	70	69	8	78	107	48	88	65	47	37	76	132	825

There were 388 cases pending at close of fiscal year 1909 and 321 cases pending at close of fiscal 1910.

TABLE 7.—CHINESE ARRESTED AND DEPORTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, 1909, AND 1910, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Judicial district.	1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Vermont.....	2		8	6		1
New Hampshire.....			1	1		
Massachusetts.....			2	1	1	
Northern New York.....	67	9	63	11	36	15
Southern New York.....			1	4	5	3
Western New York.....	8		28	10		6
Eastern New York.....			3		4	0
Eastern Pennsylvania.....		2	1		1	
Western Pennsylvania.....					2	1
Middle Pennsylvania.....					1	
New Jersey.....			14		1	
Maryland.....			1		8	3
District of Columbia.....			5		4	2
South Carolina.....					6	2
Eastern Virginia.....					1	
Northern Georgia.....			1		2	1
Southern Florida.....						
Middle Alabama.....	1		1			
Northern Mississippi.....	1		3			
Eastern Louisiana.....			3		8	6
Middle Tennessee.....		1				
Northern Ohio.....			2		1	
Southern Ohio.....	1		1	1		
Northern Illinois.....	2		17		22	1
Eastern Michigan.....	12		18	2	3	2
Western Michigan.....					21	6
Minnesota.....					7	
Eastern Arkansas.....					3	1
Western Wisconsin.....					1	
Eastern Wisconsin.....			5	3	1	
Eastern Missouri.....	4		2	1	7	7
Western Missouri.....	3	2				
Nebraska.....		1	1	1		
Idaho.....	2		2	1	13	7
Montana.....	1	1	1			
Wyoming.....	2			1		
Kansas.....			6	2		
Eastern Washington.....	1		3		5	1
Western Washington.....	12	5	18	21	8	4
Oregon.....	4	1	5	1	8	2
Nevada.....	1			1		
Utah.....	2	1			1	
Northern California.....	68	43	19	8	29	13
Southern California.....	25	26	41	49	19	20
Colorado.....					1	
Arizona.....	307	250	215	170	302	349
New Mexico.....	95	41	89	116	93	73
Northern Texas.....	1	5	42	40	32	29
Southern Texas.....	1	1	4	3	18	18
Eastern Texas.....	4					
Western Texas.....	275	87	207	211	272	226
Oklahoma.....	1					1
Hawaii.....	9	1	3		30	25
Total.....	912	477	836	665	977	825

## SOURCES OF AND INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRATION.

Southern and southeastern Europe continue to furnish a very large proportion of immigration to the United States. Table III (p. 15) shows that about 68 per cent came from countries of that section in the past year—from Italy, 215,537, or over 20 per cent; from Austria-Hungary, 258,737, or 25 per cent; from Greece, 25,888, or 2½ per cent; from Turkey and the adjoining principalities, 25,287, or 2½ per cent; from (principally southern) Russia, 186,792, or 18 per cent. In 1909, 67 per cent; in 1908, 64 per cent; in 1907, 74 per cent; and in 1906, 72 per cent of our immigration came from these

countries. For a graphic and more detailed presentation of the subject, see chart 2, at the end of this report, and comment thereon (p. 10).

Thoughtful people are more and more feeling that the immigration problem, which has been growing in importance for many years, takes on additional seriousness from the fact that so many of the aliens entered in recent years belong to races differing radically from the Teutonic and Celtic stocks and that the overstraining of our powers of assimilation is a real menace. Even if the aliens who settle among us and benefit by our higher standards and better living conditions were showing a marked periodical improvement in physique, yet this would not be enough. Improvement must be mental and moral as well. Nor is it enough to say that we are eventually succeeding in raising the new arrivals up to our own level. The time has come when the test should be, Is the American race being actually *improved* through assimilation of the foreign elements introduced? This stand may be criticised as selfish, but selfishness in this matter may be necessary in self-respect and self-defense. How long can we continue the attempt to absorb many of the poorer elements of the Iberic and Slavic races (for the *best* elements in these races are *not* coming here in any numbers) without producing in the body politic very serious consequences?

The reasons for this enormous increase in immigration from southern and southeastern Europe were stated clearly and in some detail in the report for 1909. It is to a very large extent induced, stimulated, artificial immigration; and hand in hand with it (as a part, indeed, of the machinations of the promoters, steerers, runners, sub-agents, and usurers, more or less directly connected with steamship lines, the great beneficiaries of large immigration) run plans for the exploitation of the ignorant classes which often result in placing upon our shores large numbers of aliens who, if the facts were only known at the time, are worse than destitute, are burdened with obligations to which they and all their relatives are parties, debts secured with mortgages on such small holdings as they and their relatives possess, and on which usurious interest must be paid. Pitiably indeed is their condition, and pitiable it must remain unless good fortune accompanies the alien while he is struggling to exist and is denying himself the necessities of decent living in order to clear himself of the incubus of accumulated debt. If he secures and retains employment at fair wages, escapes the wiles of that large class of aliens living here who prey upon their ignorant compatriots, and retains his health under often adverse circumstances, all may terminate well for him and his; if he does not, disaster is the result to him and them. The following is a copy of one of these usurious mortgages:

LOAN CONTRACT OF 600 DRACHMÆ.

In New Corinth and in my notarial office [etc., by way of preamble]: That the party of the second part, of the contracting parties, consisting of George D. Elenis, Demetrios Io. Siachras, and Athanasios Ioan. Siachras, being in need of funds so that Demetrios I. Siachras may go to America, borrowed and received from the party of the first part, Stephanos I. Kaplanis, 600 drachmæ to-day in cash, some time before this hour and not in my office, as they have admitted, which they promise and become bound jointly and severally—waiving the right to contend for a division of responsibility—to pay to the party of the first part, their creditor, Stephanos I. Kaplanis, at the expiration of six months from date without interest, and if not paid then to draw the interest thenceforth at 12 per centum per annum until paid, as per agreement between

the contracting parties. It was further mutually agreed between the contracting parties that the party of the second part is to pay off the aforementioned loan in the following manner: That Demetrios I. Siachras must and is hereby bound to go to Kansas City of America and there personally labor in the factories or works of the brothers George and Theodore Io. Kaplanis, who reside there; and from his compensation or wages he shall leave every month a sum of money in proportion and keep this up until the payment of the aforementioned loan is completed, receiving from them regular and properly signed receipts attesting the deposit of such moneys with the brothers George and Theodore Kaplanis; otherwise, in the event that the aforesaid debtor does not go to Kansas City of America to enter the service of Kaplanis Brothers, but goes to another place and labors for others, or in the event that the debtor does not go there (to America) at all, then this loan and instrument is to be considered immediately due and fully in force for an immediate demand before the expiration of the six months period aforesaid, and further the loan of 600 drachmæ will become not only collectable and subject to immediate demand, but the interest of 12 per centum per annum will commence from the date hereof and continue until paid. And in order to guarantee the payment of these 600 drachmæ and interest thereof, George D. Elenis conveys the right to Stephanos I. Kaplanis to record a first mortgage—waiving the right of being notified of such action—on his following real estate property:

1. On four acres of land newly planted in vines, located [etc.].
2. On three acres of land also newly planted in vines, located [etc.].
3. On a three-acre vineyard located [etc.].
4. On fourteen olive trees located [etc.].
5. On five other olive trees, including the land, located [etc.].
6. One olive tree of great age near the church of Armyre [etc.].

The mortgages recorded on the above property shall be in full force and effect until this present document is canceled. All of the above terms and stipulations having been stated and accepted by the contracting parties, this present document was drawn up, which, having been duly read within hearing of all concerned and confirmed, was signed by all save by George D. Elenis, who duly declared his illiteracy.

The witnesses:

P. KATSOU LIS.  
GEORGE SKOUTERIS.

The contracting parties:

ATHAN. I. SIACHRAS.  
DEM. SIACHRAS.  
STEF. KAPLANIS.

The notary (ss.):

GER. I. DASIOS.

Copy issued for use by the authorities in the prosecuting attorney's office in conformity with their order No. 6683.

New Corinth, Sept. 21, 1909.

The notary for Corinth,  
[Notarial seal.]

G. I. DASIOS.

It seems proper to insert here an extract from the Bureau's remarks on this subject in its last report:

Several facts may be stated in partial explanation [of the increasing immigration of Slavic and Iberic peoples]—the poor conditions, political and social, of their native countries, the natural desire to better their condition, and the wish for liberty of thought and conscience that are to some extent inherent with all races of men. But these do not afford what is believed to be the principal, the underlying, explanation. The truth of the matter is that the peasants of the countries mentioned have for a number of years supplied a rich harvest to the promoter of immigration. The promoter is usually a steamship ticket agent, employed on a commission basis, or a professional money lender, or a combination of the two. His only interest is the wholly selfish one of gaining his commission and collecting his usury. He is employed by the steamship lines, large and small, without scruple, and to the enormous profit of such lines. The more aliens they bring over the more there are to be carried back if failure meets the tentative immigrant, and the more are likely to follow later if success is his lot. Whatever the outcome, it is a good commercial proposition for the steamship line. To say that the steamship lines are responsible, directly or indirectly, for this unnatural immigration is not the statement of a theory, but of a fact, and of a fact that sometimes becomes, indeed, if it is not always, a crying shame.

Some success has attended the Bureau's continued efforts to meet this situation. Many of the 1,786 aliens shown by Table XVII

(p. 78) to have been rejected as contract laborers, and also a considerable number of those shown to have been rejected as likely to become public charges, belonged to this class of unlawfully induced immigration. But as an important part of the plan is the careful coaching of the aliens to hide the facts of the inducement and exploitation, it is extremely difficult to secure evidence sufficient to justify deportation and seldom possible to obtain anything sufficiently definite on which to base a prosecution of those who are responsible for the inducing. To prevent, or even materially reduce, this undesirable artificial immigration it will be necessary to strengthen the law by extending the definition of the term "contract laborer" to include aliens induced to migrate by false promises, and by making the penal provisions more definite, as is again suggested in the reinserted draft of a proposed bill (pp. 161, 173-175, 183, 191). Moreover, section 7 of the act of 1907 should be so extended as to penalize the stimulation of immigration by any person, company, partnership, or corporation, as well as by any transportation line; and, in so far as transportation companies are concerned, the collection of the fine should be made an executive process (enforcible by refusal of clearance), like that contemplated by section 9 of the existing law. This would be legally feasible. (See the decision of the Supreme Court in the Oceanic Navigation Company case, 214 U. S., 320.)

Another matter closely related to the above is the practice among the transportation companies of compelling an alien of whose eligibility to enter the United States there is doubt to deposit with the foreign agent from whom he purchases his ticket a sufficient sum to cover cost of return in the event of rejection. This is a direct violation of section 19 of the law, but is of so much advantage to the companies seeking to encourage immigration that often they are willing to take the chance of being detected. While there is no lack of evidence, sometimes direct but usually indirect or circumstantial, to show to a moral certainty that the practice is quite extensive, it is difficult, indeed practically impossible, to obtain evidence which will in a criminal prosecution convict the agents of the companies in this country of connivance in or responsibility for the acts of foreign agents. Consequently, as the law stands, punishment is seldom meted out to the guilty parties. Section 19 of the existing law should be changed so as to authorize the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to impose the fine on the basis of evidence satisfactory to him that there has been a violation of its provisions by a steamship company, and to refuse clearance unless and until such fine is paid. Under the principles announced by the Supreme Court in the Oceanic Navigation Company case, already mentioned, such a provision would seem to be legal, as a part of the control of immigration by the executive branch. One of the provisions of section 37 of the proposed new law has this object in view. (See pp. 172, 190, and also report of the commissioner at New York, p. 137.)

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

During the past year it was found necessary to levy against the transportation companies for violations of section 9 of the law, in 290 cases, fines aggregating \$29,900. Of this amount \$27,400 was on account of bringing to United States ports aliens afflicted with loath-

some or dangerous contagious diseases; \$300 on account of bringing tuberculous aliens, and \$1,300 on account of bringing mentally afflicted aliens. The very fact that in so many cases it was possible for the Department to reach the conclusion that the affliction had existed in a discoverable form at the time of foreign embarkation indicates that there must have been many other such cases in which it was not possible to ascertain the facts and punish the offenders. This useful measure will not become ideal in its operation until the amount of the fine is fixed high enough to compel the steamship companies, as a measure of self-interest, to conduct at the foreign ports such an inspection as will prevent the taking on board of any diseased aliens. The suggestion that the fine be increased to \$200 is therefore repeated (pp. 170, 189).

Table XVII (p. 78) shows that during the past fiscal year 3,128 aliens were rejected solely on account of physical, 379 solely on account of mental, and 1,215 solely on account of moral defects, to which should be added 312 rejected because certified for minor physical or mental defects, sufficiently grave, however, to affect ability to earn a living, a total of 5,034. Table XVIII (p. 82) shows that there were expelled from the country on warrants of deportation 315 aliens because of physical, 709 because of mental, and 554 because of moral defects, a total of 1,578. In other words, it was found necessary to return to the country of origin 6,612 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below the standard set by the law.

Regarding aliens applying for admission during the year, it appears from Table XVII (p. 78) that 3,128 were rejected on account of physical afflictions placing them in the mandatorily excluded classes, and that 312 were certified under sections 2 and 26 of the law as persons not comprehended in the other excluded classes, but found to be physically defective to such an extent as to affect ability to earn a living. Many of these applied for admission under bond, of which applications 110 were denied and 126 granted. Thus 3,440 aliens were returned on account of physical diseases and 382 were required to secure the Government, by the giving of a bond, against the likelihood of becoming a public charge. Minor physical defects not sufficient to be considered in determining eligibility were of course discovered in many others. The practice is to admit aliens under bond only when severe and peculiar hardship (such as the separation of the immediate members of a family) would result from deportation. This matter is wholly within the discretion of the Department, but the wording of the statute is such as actually to encourage the coming of aliens who are so afflicted that they can not be permitted to land unbonded, and they rely upon all kinds of humanitarian pleas to procure landing. The Bureau again urges, therefore, that section 26 of the law be changed so as to write the above-mentioned practice into the statute. (See pp. 165, 185.)

Table XVII shows that last year 379 aliens mentally afflicted were detected and returned, viz, 16 idiots, 169 insane, 40 imbeciles, 29 epileptics, and 125 feeble-minded, as compared with 18 idiots, 141 insane, 42 imbeciles, 26 epileptics, and 121 feeble-minded, a total of 348, in 1909. In 1908, 20 idiots, 184 insane, 45 imbeciles, 25 epileptics, and 121 feeble-minded were rejected. It is of the greatest importance to the welfare of our country that extreme care shall be exercised with regard to the mental qualifications of immigrants. It

was shown in last year's report that the number of insane aliens incarcerated in the asylums of this country had increased, in only four years (1904 to 1908) from 19,764 to 25,606, or about 30 per cent; whereas the total number of alien inmates of penal, charitable, and reformatory institutions had increased in the same time only about 34 per cent. It is not an easy task to detect at the ports, in the limited time available for examination, these mental disqualifications. The report of the commissioner of immigration at New York (p. 134) deals extensively with these important matters, and what he says meets with the Bureau's approval. The transportation companies should be encouraged to the utmost to make their examination at the port of embarkation more thorough; hence the suggestion (pp. 165, 185) that the fine for taking aliens so afflicted on board be made \$200 instead of \$100.

During the last few years special efforts have been directed toward excluding and expelling aliens of the criminal and sexually immoral classes. It is particularly difficult to detect at the ports those who belong to these classes, because they know that their entry is inhibited and are careful to divulge no information regarding their real status. Table XVII shows, however, that 5 anarchists, 580 "criminals," 316 immoral women, and 179 procurers of women were rejected in 1910; and Table XVIII records 1 anarchist, 126 "criminals," 308 immoral women, and 65 procurers apprehended within the country and deported. Of these classes, therefore, there were removed to the countries of origin 1,580, compared with a total of 1,138 for the preceding year and 213 for 1908.

The Bureau has continued, to the best of its ability with the appropriation available, the special campaign inaugurated in 1908 against alien prostitutes and procurers. Whenever possible, cases of what were believed to be violations of the penal provisions of section 3 were reported to United States attorneys for prosecution. Since the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the Keller case (213 U. S., 138), it has been necessary to connect any person whom it is proposed to prosecute under section 3 for harboring an alien in a house of ill fame with the actual importation; in other words, the "harboring, maintaining, keeping," etc., must be in pursuance of the importation. This it is usually impossible to prove, and on this particular feature of the "white-slave traffic" there must be exercised by the various States and cities a much greater activity than at present if the Federal Government's efforts are to be made even reasonably effective.

On March 26, 1910, the President approved an act which amends sections 2 and 3 and gives the statute a broader field of operation in so far as it affects the cases of the sexually immoral. An important feature of this law is that it abolishes the three-year limit with regard to the deportation of these immoral classes; and, as its terms indicate an intention that it shall be retroactive, the Bureau anticipates that there will be a considerable increase of deportations in the ensuing year. So far, owing to the smallness of the appropriation, no marked advance step under the new law has been taken. In its revised draft of a proposed bill the Bureau has incorporated this new law, with the object of making the draft complete. (See pp. 168, 187.)

On June 25 the President approved another law having in view a further restriction of the "white-slave traffic" by heavily penalizing the shipment of women and girls for immoral uses in interstate com-

merce, and by requiring the keepers of houses of ill fame into which alien women are brought to report the particulars regarding the procurement of such women to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who is to make use of the information in his capacity of representative of the United States Government for the carrying out of the International White-Slave Agreement. It is yet too early to express any positive view regarding this measure; but it is believed to be a step in the right direction, at least to the extent that it may be found practicable.

Another year's experience does not make it possible to add much to what was said in last year's report on the general subject of the "white-slave traffic." Its operations and ramifications are extended and varied. It finds in the importation of aliens and the exploitation of those already here its greatest field of endeavor. These statements are believed to be incontrovertible. It is only natural that in so beastly and revolting a matter as this dealing in human flesh and human souls the dealers should select as their victims those who, by reason of ignorance and helplessness, are the least able to protect themselves. Frequently, therefore, the victims are the alien women who have no acquaintance here, or have before leaving Europe been reduced to a state of utter dependence upon their inhuman owners. Section 1994 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen.

The Bureau repeats on this matter what it urged in its last report:

Said section should be so amended as to leave no doubt on the question whether an alien woman, not in her own person entitled to naturalization, who marries an American citizen, is thereby invested with citizenship. This matter is now much in doubt, and is of primary importance in the handling of cases of alien immoral women, as well as the cases of those who are mentally or physically defective. One of the favorite devices of those engaged in the importing of prostitutes is to have the imported woman marry an American citizen, thereby protecting the importer against a criminal prosecution and his business against the damage that would result from the deportation of the prostitute. There has recently been a decision by a circuit court to the effect that marriage in such a case can not confer citizenship, at least unless followed by a residence in the country (165 Fed. Rep., 980); but in the light of a decision of the Supreme Court (7 Wall., 496) indirectly touching the point, the existing doubt can not be effectually removed otherwise than by a decision of a higher court on the exact question, or by an amendment of the law, so that it would read as follows:

"Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who herself possesses the qualifications of race and character required by law of an alien applying for naturalization, shall be deemed a citizen upon commencing to reside permanently in the United States."

#### ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

By reference to Table XVII (p. 78) it will be seen that during the last fiscal year 1,786 alien contract laborers were debarred from entering the United States, as compared with 1,172 in 1909. Table XVIII (p. 82) shows that during the past year 78 alien contract laborers were arrested within the country and deported; in 1909, 122 were so deported. When it is remembered that great difficulty attaches to the discovery of these cases, because of the care with which the aliens are usually coached, there is much cause for gratulation in the figures given, which show an increase in the total number of aliens removed on this ground to the countries whence they came from 1,294 in 1909 to 1,864 in 1910.

Considerable has been done toward further specialization in this work. Until the past year only two inspectors (stationed at New York and Boston) were engaged by the Department, under section 24 of the law, to devote their entire time to alien contract-labor matters. During the year six more were appointed and were assigned to duty in several of the more important labor centers. While these employes are made, by the law, answerable directly to the Department, for convenience of administration they are placed under this Bureau. Their appointment in no way interferes with the duty of all regular immigration officials to enforce these particular provisions of the statute, but their efforts ought to be a valuable supplement to those of the officers engaged in the general administration of the law.

This subject of contract labor is so closely related to that of induced immigration that no discussion of the one is complete without extensive reference to the other. (See pp. 116-118, where the latter subject is covered in some detail.) The padrone system of immigration and employment of aliens has continued to flourish, but a serious blow has been given it by the prosecution of a number of the padrones and by the requirement in cases of boys under 16 years of age that bond shall be given conditioned that such boys shall not be placed at work but shall be kept in school. This latter requirement, it is believed, will operate to discourage the importation of Greek and Italian bootblacks and waiters.

In April last the Bureau issued to all its officers in charge, and to the special contract-labor inspectors above mentioned, instructions to look carefully into the conditions in their respective localities and report in general terms the situation with regard to direct or indirect violations of the alien contract-labor provisions. On the receipt of their reports a summary thereof was prepared, from which the following is quoted:

The officers in charge of districts and the contract-labor inspectors are practically unanimous in the belief that open and direct violations of the letter of the statute are rare, but that, on the other hand, the spirit of the law is being constantly violated in indirect and devious ways, through what has come to be known as "induced," "solicited," "artificial," or "stimulated" immigration. Solicitation in Europe by steamship companies anxious to increase in every way their third-class passenger business, intimidation by employers in this country to their foreign-born employees that the latter's compatriots and relatives would be welcomed as additions to their labor force, and the constant correspondence going on between the alien residents of the United States and their relatives and friends abroad, through which a knowledge (sometimes accurate, but often inaccurate) of economic conditions here is disseminated throughout Europe are some of the causes assigned for this artificial immigration. Most of the officers seem to be of the opinion also that practically all of the aliens who work under the padrone system as common laborers on construction works of large magnitude are imported from southern and southeastern Europe in violation of the spirit, at least, of the law, but that the operations of the importers are so well concealed and the coaching system so nearly perfect that detection is practically impossible under existing legislation.

The situation in the vicinity of the land boundaries would seem to show that this indirect violation of the law is widely prevalent in those sections of the country. The officer in charge of the Mexican border district reports that the bulk of the common labor in the States adjoining said border consists of Mexicans and Spaniards whose immigration is believed to be of an "artificial" character, their answers to the questions put to them by the immigration officers indicating that they are carefully coached. Along the Canadian border, it is stated, the lumber industry, among others, could not be maintained, particularly in the East, without the assistance of the large numbers of French Canadians who cross and recross the border as the demand for their services rises or falls. It is also claimed that the proprietors of Canadian textile mills are complaining of the fact that American employers are constantly depriving them of their best skilled help by means of solicitation and advertisement in Canadian papers.

The inspector in charge at Chicago advances the opinion that the largest number of violations of the contract-labor law by direct importation takes place among the smaller employing concerns which suffer close competition in the manufacture or output of the cheaper products and are compelled to seek help that will work at the lowest possible wages and amid unfavorable surroundings. He cites instances within his knowledge where American labor had been gradually but surely supplanted by newly arrived aliens under circumstances which strongly indicate that the latter were imported contrary to law. The officers are also unanimous in the opinion that the existing law is being enforced as well as conditions will permit, and that further and more definite legislation will be necessary in order to accomplish results more far-reaching than those now obtained; that the law as it now stands is wholly inadequate to reach the evil of "induced or solicited immigration."

A striking illustration of the ease with which conscienceless persons or corporations can violate the spirit of this law without putting themselves within reach of the letter was recently brought to the Bureau's attention. A large concern in central New York made arrangements with one of the immigrant societies at New York City to keep it supplied with common manual laborers, offering a fair wage. The wage offered would usually be paid for the first week's services, and then the aliens were placed on "piecework" at a wage and under conditions barely affording an existence. This would result in their leaving the concern's employ as soon as they could, by starving economy or otherwise, raise a sufficient sum to take them to some other locality. Then their places would be filled with other unskilled and ignorant men forwarded by the society, supposed to be a philanthropic organization. Thus the concern maintained a constant supply of cheap foreign labor, the society reaped a large reward, and the aliens were outrageously exploited, all at the expense of the high standard of labor and wages the contract-labor law is intended to insure for this country.

Lack of space prevents the insertion at this point, as has been customary for several years, of a description of the more important contract-labor cases that have arisen during the period covered by the report. Two cases, however, are of so much interest and importance that they must be noticed briefly.

In November last the Grant Brothers Construction Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., a concern engaged in construction work on the Southern Pacific Railway, undertook to bring a party of 45 Mexicans into the United States at Nogales, Ariz. The aliens were rejected by the immigration officials and the matter referred to the local United States attorney, who instituted a civil suit for the recovery of the penalties. In this the United States attorney was eminently successful, although the case was strenuously contested by the most eminent counsel the company could retain in Arizona and California, a verdict being secured in the full amount of the statutory penalties, \$45,000. While a motion has been made for a new trial, which will be argued at the fall term of court, the Bureau is very hopeful that the decision will be upheld. If it is then, and also on appeal to the higher court should an appeal be taken, the importation of Mexican peons for use as laborers in the Southwest will have been struck so serious a blow that the employers will, it is thought, be likely thereafter to resort usually if not uniformly to legitimate means in procuring unskilled help.

In the report for 1909 the Bureau described the difficulty it had experienced in disposing of the "lace-makers' case." There was in the tariff law passed at the special session of the Sixty-first Congress a

provision permitting the entry free of duty, for a limited period, of machinery for the manufacture of "levers lace." That industry has heretofore been almost exclusively confined to the cities of Calais, France, and Nottingham, England, and the law was passed in deference to the wish of some of the American manufacturers of other styles of lace to establish the industry here. This, of course, again raised the question of allowing skilled labor to enter for operating the new machinery, it being claimed that such labor was not available in any quantity in the United States. After an exhaustive investigation and careful consideration of the entire matter, permission was granted two manufacturing companies of Philadelphia for the landing of 29 operatives who had been secured in Calais and Nottingham. As others are brought over by the same concerns or other companies who attempt to establish the industry, the same degree of care will be exercised, and the aliens will be admitted only upon a satisfactory showing that at the particular time of their importation labor of like kind unemployed is not to be had in this country.

As was said in last year's report, the law with regard to alien contract laborers is much in need of amendment and strengthening. It is of great importance to the industries in this country that employ skilled help that the exception to the law, allowing the importation of such help if labor of like kind is not available in the United States, shall be so worded as to permit the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to determine in advance of the departure of the aliens from the foreign country that, so far as this particular inhibition is concerned, they are admissible, or inadmissible, as the case may be, so that a useless voyage by such people (who are usually of a higher class than the average immigrant) may be avoided. To reach the padrone and peonage operators, as well as that large and growing element of resident aliens who prey upon and exploit their fellow-countrymen in connection with the inducing of immigration by false promises of employment, it is essential that the law should clearly define the offense as including such operations and should provide a means of punishing by imprisonment those who, because they are actually poor or because they deposit in banks in their own land as rapidly as made the gains of their nefarious operations, can not be reached in the civil suit for the \$1,000 penalty. These various suggestions are put in concrete form in the suggested bill (pp. 161, 173, 183, 191).

#### JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

This subject as a distinct phase of the immigration problem was discussed for the first time in the report for 1908 and was covered in detail by last year's report. It was last year and is now possible to supply detailed figures and to reach at least fairly accurate conclusions with regard to the operation of the experiment in immigration control constituted by the "Japanese proviso" to section 1 of the act of February 20, 1907, and the President's proclamation regarding "Japanese and Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled," of March 14, 1907. The experiment has, with the cooperation of the Japanese Government, quite satisfactorily accomplished the exclusion of "Japanese laborers," as defined in the regulations putting the arrangement into effect. In the report for 1908 it was pointed out that the law and the proclamation had been supplemented by a general under-

standing with Japan, contemplating 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 therein, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise located in this country; so that the three classes of laborers entitled to receive passports became known as "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 to that Territory would be limited to "former residents" and "parents, wives, or children of residents." The said Government has continued to exercise a careful supervision over the emigration of its laboring class to Canada and Mexico.

Tables A to F (pp. 102-106) cover this interesting phase of immigration for the past year. Table A shows that there has been a slight increase in the number of Japanese admitted both to the continent and to the Territory of Hawaii. In order to draw accurate conclusions, however, the figures shown by said table should also be compared with those for 1908, in which year 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, with 643 debarred at the ports of the former and 60 at the ports of the latter. In 1909 the corresponding figures were 2,432, 1,493, 212, and 46, respectively, and those for 1910 are 2,598, 1,527, 89, and 34, respectively. Thus it will be seen that the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, in 1910 was about 27 and 18 per cent of the number for the year 1908, and only about 7 and 2 per cent, respectively, greater than the number shown for 1909.

Table B furnishes for the guidance of anyone interested in following this subject in detail a means of comparing the immigration and emigration of Japanese in 1909 with that of the past year by months.

Table C is of more direct interest to those who wish to ascertain the occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country, such occupations being segregated into the two classes, nonlaborers and laborers. It will be noted that of the latter class, to which the most interest attaches, only 705 were admitted during 1910 to continental United States, while 2,207 departed, as against 713 entering and 1,963 leaving in the preceding year; the figures for Hawaii are 1,292 and 1,545, against 1,213 and 1,586, respectively.

Table D is a comparison of the records of Japanese immigration and emigration kept by the Bureau with similar records compiled by the Japanese Government. The variation between these figures and those contained in other tables is partially explained by the fact that this table is compiled from records of embarkation and debarkation, whereas the other tables relate to entries and departures recorded at United States ports. It is both interesting and gratifying to observe how nearly the figures covering departures from Japan kept by the Japanese officials agree with those kept by the officials of the Bureau, the difference being too slight to call for particular notice.

Table E shows that during the past year 2,687 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 2,598 were admitted and 89 debarred. Of the total number applying 2,442 were and 245 were not in possession of proper passports. Of the 2,442 holding

proper passports, 2,393 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports, and the remaining 49 were found on examination not to fall within such classes. The 2,393 entitled to passports consisted of 722 former residents, 1,158 parents, wives, or children of residents, 1 settled agriculturist, and 512 new arrivals who were nonlaborers. The 49 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 residents, or settled agriculturists. Of the 2,687 applying for admission 1,648 were males, while 1,039 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship 11 were "parents" and 268 were "children," while 880 were "wives" of residents. Of the 2,442 passports presented, 1,225 gave the holders' occupation as of a nonlaboring character, 85 gave such occupation as laboring, and 1,132 failed to state occupation. Other interesting and pertinent details regarding the passports and the aliens presenting them may be gathered from this comprehensive table.

Table F furnishes information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii. During the year 1,561 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 1,527 of whom were admitted and 34 debarred. All but 16 of the 1,561 applicants were in possession of passports. Of the 1,545 holding passports, 1,454 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 91 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 1,454 entitled to passports, 257 were former residents and 1,197 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 91 not entitled to passports consisted of 37 laborers and 54 nonlaborers who were neither former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

#### CHINESE EXCLUSION.

In accordance with the plan of arrangement adopted in the last report, the tables on this subject are given under the heading "Statistical tables," comment on them being reserved for this place.

Table 1 (p. 108) gives a comparison between the number of Chinese who sought admission under the various claims permitted by the law during the years 1906-1910, inclusive. In the past year 5,950 Chinese were admitted, as compared with 6,395 in 1909, 4,624 in 1908, 3,255 in 1907, and 2,732 in 1906; the admissions for the past year being 7 per cent less than for the preceding year, 28 per cent greater than for 1908, 83 per cent greater than for 1907, and 118 per cent greater than for 1906. In the past year, 969; in the preceding year, 564; in 1908, 364; in 1907, 259, and in 1906, 205 Chinese were deported; so that the ratio of deportations to admissions is approximately 73 per cent greater for the past year than for 1909, 92 per cent greater than for 1908, 89 per cent greater than for 1907, and 100 per cent greater than for 1906. This increase in rejections is due to three principal causes—(1) the improvement in methods and their effectiveness that naturally occur as experience is gained; (2) the advantages that have accrued to the Government by reason of the opening of the new immigration station on Angel Island, San Francisco Harbor, breaking up opportunities for coaching of witnesses in fraudulent cases, and (3) the fact that, undoubtedly, there has come

to the ports during the past year a larger proportion than usual of inadmissible Chinese.

Table 2 (p. 109) shows comprehensively the action taken on cases of Chinese during the past year, and is so arranged as to account for every application and show the disposition, preliminary and final, of them, and the number pending at the close of the year. New applications to the number of 6,823 were made during the year, and 241 were pending from the previous year, a total of 7,064 to be considered. Of that number 5,892 were admitted by the inspectors at the ports, and 58 were admitted by the Department on appeal, a total of 5,950; while 969 were deported, 6 escaped, and 139 remain pending. During the past year the exclusive jurisdiction of the immigration officials in these matters has been uniformly upheld by the courts, although frequently attacked by the attorneys for Chinese applicants. At the bottom of Table 2 there is given a recapitulation, arranged by ports instead of by classes, and showing that 4,626 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, 540 at the four Canadian-border ports (which were closed on February 1, 1910), 866 at Seattle, 159 at Boston, and 546 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at ports of less importance.

During the year, 648 Chinese holding the certificate prescribed by section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, applied at the ports (an increase of 28 per cent over the year 1909), of whom 57 were rejected. If such an applicant is refused admission under the methods observed in enforcing the law, it is because the officials are fully convinced of the fraudulent character of the case. No technicality is permitted in this matter; substance, not form, is observed. It can therefore be stated, with no possibility of contradiction, that at least 8 per cent of the Chinese who in the past year obtained from their own Government the certificate mentioned and succeeded in having such certificate approved by the United States consular officers were frauds and imposters. Evidence has been secured which convinces the Bureau that, in connection with frauds of this character, a plan has been adopted which materially magnifies the evil. A Chinese who has lived in the United States long enough to become thoroughly familiar with the operation of the law is selected and sent to China, or located while on a visit there, and led to assume the character of a member of one of the large mercantile firms of Canton or Hongkong. In this guise he procures from the proper Chinese official a section 6 certificate, and has his status (assumed for the purpose) investigated by the United States consular officer. He then sails for the United States, brings with him one or more "minor sons" procured and coached for the purpose, and arranges his testimony regarding his family so as to have it show that he is the father of a number of other sons who are still minors. Thus several frauds are perpetrated at once and a solid foundation laid for perpetration of numerous others. A typical case of this kind was that of Fong Tin, who recently arrived at San Francisco holding a section 6 certificate and accompanied by an alleged son. So well were they coached that on examining them the officers became satisfied that their claims were bona fide and instructions were given for their landing. If Fong Tin had been satisfied to perpetrate only two frauds, and lay the basis for later similar operations, success would have attended him. But he over-

reached himself. As he started ashore one of the watchmen noticed something about him that excited the suspicion that he was carrying coaching letters, and a search of his person revealed the fact that he had consented to be the message-bearer for a number of the detained Chinese who, their cases being fraudulent, wished to get letters ashore to the smugglers interested in them showing how they had testified, so corroborating witnesses could be produced. Fong Tin and his "son" were therefore reexamined and a search made of their effects, whereupon it was positively shown not only that they were not exempts, but that they were not father and son and were not even members of the Fong family; in other words, that their cases were manufactured in their entirety. (See further on this subject, pp. 132-133.)

Table 2 also shows that 901 domiciled merchants applied for readmission, which with 13 such cases pending from the previous year made 914 considered, 869 of whom were admitted and 31 deported, while 14 remain pending. This is a decrease in applications compared with 1909 of about 7 per cent. The deportations were, of course, on the ground that the applicants failed to prove that they had been formerly domiciled in this country as merchants.

Of those claiming to be "minor sons of merchants," 909 entered during the year—nearly one-sixth of the total admissions—and 323 alleged members of said class were deported. The following is quoted from the report for 1909 on this important subject:

The admission of these "children" is based upon the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Mrs. Gue Lim* (176 U. S., 459). Clearly that decision, and the opinions of lower courts thereby affirmed, being a judicial exception to the general provisions of the statute, was never intended to authorize the admission of persons who had reached maturity. What the courts had in mind, undoubtedly, was that Chinese of the excepted classes domiciled in this country should not be refused the privilege of having their minor children, dependent upon them for support and education, with them in their adopted home. The judicial exception has, however, been made the means of introducing into this country numbers of young Chinese coolies, who are really mature and whose nurture and education is a thing of the past, and they, immediately, or soon after entry, engage in laboring pursuits contrary to the spirit of the law. It is understood that the practice in the Philippine Islands has been to admit no children of members of the exempt classes that are over 16 years of age. In the Bureau's opinion the law could with propriety and with distinct advantage be made to contain such a requirement. Great difficulty is now often encountered in determining whether an applicant is actually a minor, it not being easy to say positively that a person who appears to be over 21 is not slightly under that age. Many apply claiming to be minors who are undoubtedly from 25 to 35 years of age. The law should not only fix the age at 16 years, an age more easily recognized, but should, in the Bureau's opinion, specify that any doubt concerning the question shall be authoritatively and finally settled by a physical examination made by a surgeon of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

During the year many cases have come to light which show that a large number of this class that succeed in producing evidence apparently credible are merely ordinary coolies imported by the steerers and dealers to be placed at work in laundries and elsewhere. This is usually developed when a "father" makes a second or third attempt to land a "son," whereupon it transpires that the "son" or "sons" previously landed had left the father's roof without availing themselves even for a few days of the care and nurture of their fond paternal parent, and proceeded to a remote part of the country to take up work in a laundry or restaurant, or elsewhere, and, incidentally, to pay the steerer the money advanced to secure passage

and entry. In other words, these "sons" are brought in under a system which practically amounts to temporary slavery, or at best peonage. This is also true of the "sons of natives" mentioned in the next paragraph.

Table 3 (p. 112) must be considered to understand the class described in Tables 1 and 2 as United States citizens. In the last report, for the first time in the history of Chinese immigration, it was necessary to specify separately the class of "foreign-born children of natives," of whom during 1909 there were admitted 1,113. Although the past year has witnessed a decrease in this class to 781, nearly one-seventh of all the Chinese admitted were members of this new class of "foreign citizens." The remainder of the 2,109 alleged American citizens admitted consists of 13 persons of whose departure from this country there was no record, a class known as "raw natives," and 1,315 persons of whose departure there was a record, a class known as "returning natives." Of the latter, status had been determined previously in 814 and was determined at the time of admission in 501 cases. Table 2 shows that 110 alleged wives of natives were admitted. It frequently transpires that women brought in by these "citizens," who claim and maintain the right to have their foreign "wives" with them here, are imported by the dealers for sale or hire for immoral purposes. During the year 156 alleged natives, 334 alleged foreign-born sons of natives, and 14 "wives" of natives were rejected and ordered deported. The following on this subject is repeated from the Bureau's last report:

There is no feature of Chinese immigration that has commanded so much attention and caused so much trouble to administrative officers as that constituted by these so-called "natives born." Since the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the Wong Kim Ark case (169 U. S., 649), it has been necessary to recognize as American citizens Chinese born in the United States; and now that the second generation of this class is coming forward in such numbers the matter becomes more grave than ever. Thousands of Chinese have availed themselves of this claim and "established" American birth by fraudulent means. Almost uniformly these citizens marry in China, or else pretend to have done so, and then claim for their wives the right of free entry to the United States and for their children the rights of American citizenship. In this connection it is interesting to note a report in the public press that China has recently issued an edict under which all persons of this character are declared to be subjects of the Chinese Empire. They indeed seem, therefore, to constitute a privileged class, enjoying as they do all the rights of American citizenship and the protection that goes therewith, and at the same time being able to claim, when absent from the country of which they could not become citizens otherwise than by the accident of birth, the protection of the country of which their parents or grandparents were subjects and to which they really, perhaps, more properly belong. This matter deserves careful attention, for not only is it a serious evil at the present time, but it is one which will constantly be increasing unless some statutory remedy is adopted changing the rule by which, or specifying a high class of evidence on which, the claim of citizenship shall be determined.

It will be interesting to compare Table 4 (p. 112) with the table of the same number in the report for 1909. In 1909 the Department considered 409 appeals in Chinese cases, sustaining 51 and dismissing 245, while 83 were withdrawn or disposed of otherwise than by departmental decision, and 30 remained pending at the close of the fiscal year. The corresponding figures for 1910 are 674, 58, 368, 210, and 38, respectively. Therefore, in 1909 the decisions of the officers at the ports were confirmed by the Department in all but about 12.5 per cent of the cases actually appealed, while in 1910 the corresponding ratio was 8.5 per cent.

Table 5 (p. 112) shows that 1,315 Chinese laborers left the country in 1910 after procuring return certificates, and 1,049 reentered on return certificates previously granted. Under the new rule which has been adopted with regard to this lawfully resident class (see p. 131) every encouragement is offered to induce the laborer to qualify for reentry in regular manner before leaving. The process is made as simple as the terms of the law will permit. All restrictions on the departure and return of Chinese lawfully resident here, except such as are essential to insure identification and prevent substitution, should be removed from the law. Not only are they unfair to the Chinese, but by discouraging departures and returns of a regular character the Chinese laborer is often encouraged, if not actually forced, to reenter surreptitiously, if at all, and that but adds to the (sufficiently onerous at best) difficulties of guarding the irregular avenues of entry and the prevention of the smuggling of the new laborer.

The duplicate copies of all Chinese certificates of residence issued under the registration acts of 1892 and 1893 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. Verification was had of the certificates presented by the 1,315 Chinese laborers shown by Table 5 (p. 112) to have left during the year, and of many others desired for use as evidence in cases pending in court or elsewhere, and it was necessary to furnish for like purposes a large number of certified copies of duplicate certificates or of applications therefor; while under the provisions of rule 42 of the Chinese regulations applications for certificates of residence were considered and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, in the manner indicated by the following statement:

Cases pending . . . . .	44
Cases reopened . . . . .	5
Applications . . . . .	146
Total . . . . .	195
Duplicate certificates of residence issued . . . . .	103
Original certificates found . . . . .	2
Applications denied . . . . .	28
Applications dropped . . . . .	10
Applications pending . . . . .	52
Total . . . . .	195

Table 6 (p. 113) is compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals concerning Chinese arrested on judicial warrants. During the year 977 Chinese were so arrested, compared with 836 for the previous year. There remained 125 cases pending from the year 1909, so that the total number of cases under consideration during the past year was 1,365. Of these, 29 died or escaped, 190 were discharged, 825 were deported, and 321 cases remain pending. Table 7 shows the districts in which the 977 arrests were made and compares the figures with those for the preceding two years. During the past year, as for several immediately preceding, the majority of the arrests

were of Chinese who had surreptitiously crossed the land boundaries; and, as in the years 1908 and 1909, about 89 per cent of those apprehended were taken into custody in districts immediately on or directly connected with the land boundaries. It will be noted, however, from Table 6 that the Government was somewhat more successful in securing orders of deportation in the past than in the preceding year, the deportations in 1909 being only about 75 per cent of the cases considered, while in 1910 the ratio was 79 per cent.

While, despite the most strenuous efforts to prevent it, the smuggling of Chinese proceeded during the past year, it is believed that there did not attend it quite the usual degree of success. Constant watchfulness by the regular inspectors on the land borders and the conducting of a number of investigations by special officers tended to keep the smugglers uneasy and resulted in the capture of enough of the smuggled Chinese to reduce materially the profits. (See report of supervising inspector of the Mexican border, p. 146, and report of the commissioner for Canada, pp. 143-144.)

On April 18, 1910, the Bureau issued, with the approval of the Department, a revised edition of the pamphlet "Treaty, Laws, and Regulations Governing the Admission of Chinese." This pamphlet contains the treaty of 1880 and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, eliminating such provisions of each act as have been repealed or reenacted with amendment, so that the live law only is presented; and a complete rearrangement and revision of the regulations. The latter have been made as broad and liberal as is possible under the law, and have been reduced to simpler terms than any rules heretofore issued. Aside from various minor changes, having in view a more logical arrangement and the use of simpler language, the principal feature of the revision consists in applying to the cases of domiciled exempts and domiciled laborers a system of pre-investigation similar to that heretofore adopted in the cases of American citizens of the Chinese race. Under these new regulations it is possible for any Chinese, whatever his occupation, who can show that he is lawfully in the United States, to go abroad carrying with him a return certificate, issued after thorough investigation, under which his prompt readmission is assured. Another feature of the revised pamphlet consists of footnotes giving with respect to each provision of law and regulation the judicial decisions interpreting or otherwise relating thereto. This ought to be of great value to the immigration officials and United States attorneys.

The Bureau has advocated for several years, and repeats the recommendation herein (see pp. 168, 187), that the existing system of arresting Chinese and proceeding judicially for their deportation be substituted by a plan like that followed so much more successfully and economically with regard to aliens of all other races. At the same time the Bureau has held that the general immigration law applies to Chinese as well as other aliens. Persisting in this view for several years has resulted in securing from the courts decisions upholding the Department's authority to deport Chinese under the immigration law in these respects: That Chinese who enter while afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease may be so deported (164 Fed. Rep., 506); that Chinese women who are prostitutes at time of entry or become such within three years thereafter may be so deported (170 Fed. Rep., 566; and see also 24 Op. Atty. Gen., 706); and finally

that Chinese who enter surreptitiously and are apprehended within three years of the time of such entry are subject to deportation by the Department without recourse to the courts (*Ex parte Li Dick* and *Ex parte Wong You*, 176 Fed. Rep., 998 and 933). The last-mentioned decision, however, has been overruled by the circuit court of appeals, second circuit, which will, for the time being at least, deter the Bureau from proceeding otherwise in that circuit than by arrest and trial before United States commissioners or courts. Being thoroughly convinced that the decision of the district court, sustaining its power to do so, is correct (and as doubtless the question will soon go before the Supreme Court for review), the Bureau's policy of arresting under the immigration law Chinese surreptitiously entering will be continued in other parts of the country. Whatever may finally be decided by the courts, the law should be amended in the manner suggested in last year's report; for in so far as are concerned the cases of those who are now unlawfully residing in the country, or of those who may hereafter succeed not only in passing the boundaries but in getting into the interior without leaving any trace of their unlawful entry, the practical situation will remain unchanged, because in such cases it is impossible to show recent entry, and Chinese almost invariably, when arrested, claim American birth, or at least a long and uninterrupted residence in this country.

The only complete, or even reasonably satisfactory, solution of this matter will be a law whereunder a new start may be made with the enforcement of the exclusion policy—one which will legalize the residence of the large numbers of Chinese now in the United States, and furnish each Chinese resident, whatever his status, with an incontrovertible and nonforgeable certificate, under which he may continue to reside in or leave and return to the United States at will, and which will also vest in the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the duty and full authority for the arrest and deportation of all who after its passage unlawfully enter.

One of the chief causes of complaint in connection with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws has for years been the detention of applicants at San Francisco, the principal port of entry, in the quarters provided by the steamship companies. These conditions have been considerably ameliorated from time to time by the Bureau's insistence that the quarters should be made more comfortable. When instructions were given in October last for the occupancy of the new Angel Island station, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was in the midst of arranging more commodious, comfortable, and safe quarters. The Bureau has always regarded as the ideal arrangement for detention purposes one under which applicants can actually be isolated, such as that existing at Ellis Island. Its objection to the opening at this time of Angel Island was solely because of the expense, as may be seen from its remarks on the subject in its last report. The Angel Island station was built largely because of the persistent complaints of the Chinese and their friends and attorneys that conditions with respect to their detention were unsafe and unsanitary. No sooner did they find, however, that the new station would actually be occupied, and the Government at an advantage thereby in preventing the coaching of applicants and witnesses, than violent protests were made. Such concessions as could be allowed with propriety and without practically destroying the use-

fulness of Angel Island as a place of detention and examination have been made. Instructions have been given for the examination on the mainland of principals and witnesses in outgoing cases, and for the landing from the steamer of all new exempts and returning domiciled exempts on the face of whose cases there is not reason for holding for a further and more particular inquiry, thus reducing to a minimum the necessity for either principals or witnesses proceeding to the island. With this, however, the Chinese and their attorneys are not satisfied, and their protests have gone so far as to threaten another boycott.

The "real inwardness" of this whole matter is this: The importation of Chinese has become a regular business, out of which a number of promoters, steerers, and attorneys make an enormous profit. Just so long as administrative methods are not made too difficult of defeat profits are large, but as soon as the administration of the laws is made so effective as seriously to impair those profits a storm of protest is heard and an effort is made to intimidate the executive branch of the Government by threats of a commercial boycott. It requires no argument, therefore, to support the Bureau's oft-expressed conviction that the threat emanates, not from the real merchant, who is attending strictly to other merchandising than dealing in human beings, but from the steerers, promoters, lawyers, and quasi (for-a-purpose) merchants whose chief profits are derived from the importation of coolies. The bona fide merchant, if ever implicated, is drawn into the vortex very much against his will, and because in such matters, in the councils of the various commercial, semicommercial, and "protective" associations of the Chinese, those interested in smuggling constitute the majority.

No one can read the foregoing and study the statistics without some appreciation of the difficulties that must constantly be overcome in enforcing the law with even reasonable effectiveness. In fact, as has repeatedly been stated in the Bureau's reports, systematic and thorough violation of the law has become so prevalent, methods of overturning every statutory barrier have been so perfected by those who amass fortunes out of the business of smuggling, that it would be the grossest of untruths to assert that the purpose of the law is ever literally carried out. The law itself is antiquated, incomplete, and clumsy; indeed, is so illy adapted to the purposes in view when enacting it that it needs revision from the bottom up. In fact, the Bureau ought not to be expected, as the matter now stands, to give any assurance that the policy of exclusion will be carried out, even along general lines, unless legislative relief is afforded—this in spite of the fact that, so far as the administration is concerned, there is constant improvement.

The Chinese and their abettors have become so expert in the presentation and preparation of manufactured evidence that they frequently deceive the court commissioners and courts before whom they are brought; so that the arresting of Chinese who have succeeded in getting into the interior results usually in conferring the boon of citizenship upon the Chinese, and not only "legalizing" his unlawful residence but laying the foundation for the introduction of his foreign-born children and their descendants to the remotest generation. The Bureau can not be too emphatic in calling attention to this growing menace to a continuance of the exclusion policy.

Since the Supreme Court held in the Liu Hop case (209 U. S., 453) that the appeal allowed a Chinese from an adverse decision by a commissioner entitles him to a trial de novo in the district court, the difficulties of deporting Chinese by judicial process have become more onerous than ever. The Chinese has two separate and distinct opportunities, with a sufficient lapse of time between to enable him to manufacture a line of testimony that can not be broken down. Therefore it need be a matter of little concern to the Chinese how the commissioner decides the case. But the Government has no appeal from a commissioner's decision, and is thus, between the two propositions, placed in a position where the disadvantages are so great as to leave it practically at the mercy of the Chinese.

#### REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE.

For convenience in enforcing both the immigration and the Chinese-exclusion laws the country is divided into districts. If such districts contain a port under a commissioner, his jurisdiction is extended to cover the district; and in other districts there are stationed at points of easy access inspectors in charge. These various officials in charge have, as usual, submitted reports showing the work performed during the fiscal year. Space will not allow of the incorporation of even extracts from all of these various reports, but quotations are made from several of the more important.

New York is the leading port of entry for aliens, and the report of the commissioner in charge there is always given. While the district of the said commissioner includes the very important States of New York and New Jersey, his duties are confined to the enforcement of the immigration law, wherein his district differs from the others. There is too much regular immigration business to permit of his being burdened with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws; therefore, their enforcement is vested in another official—the Chinese inspector in charge of the port of New York and of the district comprising the States of New York and New Jersey—who has submitted an excellent report, which for lack of space can not be reproduced here. The commissioner at New York reports as follows:

I submit herewith my annual report with reference to Ellis Island affairs for the year ended June 30, 1910. During this period over 850,000 aliens were inspected under the immigration law at the port of New York. While a large proportion were admitted upon first inspection, yet great numbers were detained under the requirement of law that every alien "who may not appear to the examining inspector to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land" shall be held for special inquiry. Relatively few immigrants from northern Europe are so held. It is those coming from the other parts of Europe (particularly the southern and southeastern parts) that constitute the great majority of the doubtful cases, which latter are responsible for the most trying part of our work. The immigrants brought by some vessels are of so inferior a character that we are required to detain for a thorough examination as many as 30 per cent. On numerous occasions during the past year over 1,000 have been held on a single day, and since the quality of immigration is not improving these figures are likely to recur at frequent intervals during the coming year, unless the steamship companies at fault can be induced or compelled to exercise greater care abroad.

#### IMMIGRANTS WITH PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEFECTS.

A large proportion of the detentions are due to serious physical defects discovered by our surgeons, and I now desire to direct particular attention to that excellent provision of the law of 1907 which added a new class of aliens who should be excluded,

namely, those "who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as *being mentally or physically defective*, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which *may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living*." Following are a few of the physical defects which it becomes necessary to consider in this connection: Ankylosis of various joints, arterio-sclerosis, atrophy of extremities (following old poliomyelitis), chronic progressive diseases of central nervous system, chronic inflammation of lymph glands of neck, dislocation of hip joint with shortening and lameness, double hernia, goiter, poor physical development, locomotor ataxia, psoriasis and lupus (chronic skin diseases), valvular disease of heart, well-marked varicose veins.

Physical defects of these classes are not, per se, ground for exclusion (as are idiocy, insanity, tuberculosis, and loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases), but whenever present in aggravated form, as so often happens, they usually affect the alien's ability to earn a living—in fact, they frequently render him incapable to do so—and thus operate to exclude him, irrespective of whether in addition he is a person likely to become a public charge. The far-reaching effect of this new provision of law is not generally understood. If understood by the transportation companies, it is not sufficiently heeded by many of them in their inspection (often inadequate and careless) of immigrants prior to embarkation. The statute also refers to persons who are "mentally" defective to such a degree as possibly to affect their ability to earn a living. No one whose views are entitled to any weight wishes to see immigrants admitted who are not physically and mentally sound, and yet to determine which of four or five thousand arriving in one day are subject to the physical or mental defects described by the statute is a very difficult and delicate task to perform. The chief burden falls on our surgeons, who are obliged to do this particular work under unfavorable circumstances, due chiefly to lack of proper quarters, which in turn necessitates too rapid examinations. I write this with a view to securing relief through congressional action. So many aliens have within the past few years found their way into the almshouses and asylums of New York and other States that it behooves the Federal Government to put the immigration authorities in a position effectively to execute the law and prevent the landing of all who are ineligible, including particularly such as are physically or mentally defective under the statute. No part of the immigration law is more important than that which concerns the medical examination. This calls for professional work of a high order, which, however, can not be given without adequate facilities both as regards time and space. Mental defects in particular can often be detected only where opportunity exists for observation extending sometimes over several days. The additional space required should be in the vicinity of that already occupied by the medical division in the main building. The hospitals (which, besides, are on another island) serve other purposes and are not available for those under discussion. I have accordingly recommended elsewhere that Congress appropriate \$455,000 with which to erect a new building adjoining the northeast corner of the main building to correspond approximately to a similar building erected by my predecessor at the northwest corner.

#### QUARTERS FOR CABIN PASSENGERS AND FOR STATISTICAL FORCE.

Such a building would also provide quarters (which are most urgently needed) for two other branches of our work, both of the first importance. One relates to the proper care of cabin passengers. The fact is often overlooked that the latter are subject to the immigration law just as much as are steerage passengers and that some of the most flagrant violations of the law occur through the medium of the cabin. This is especially true of the second cabin, which is quite likely to contain aliens with physical defects of such a character as to render it a matter of grave doubt whether they will be able to support themselves. During three months of last spring it was necessary to bring over 2,500 cabin aliens to Ellis Island for special examination. There should be special quarters for the detention of such passengers, in which they may be accommodated in a manner appropriate to their condition in life. To-day it is usually necessary to place them in the same kind of quarters as are furnished steerage immigrants, with resulting unpleasant (but often just) criticism. I urge that Congress give this point very careful consideration.

The other branch of our work which is carried on in wholly inadequate quarters is that relating to the preparation and filing of statistical records. These are increasing at an enormous annual rate, as are also the calls for extracts therefrom by applicants for citizenship. Three hundred such applications are often received in one day. We are without space properly to accommodate either the records or the clerks employed in the statistical division, and the situation is growing perceptibly worse every month.

## CARE AND TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.

While it is not easy to render the lot of the detained immigrant a pleasant one, yet constant effort is being made to remove as many as possible of its disagreeable features. How immigrants must be treated by all who come in contact with them sufficiently appears from the following order, which is printed in large letters and posted at a dozen places:

"Immigrants shall be treated with kindness and civility by everyone at Ellis Island. Neither harsh language nor rough handling will be tolerated. The commissioner desires that any instance of disobedience of this order be brought immediately to his attention."

A detained immigrant can now communicate more easily than ever before with his relatives or friends in the United States through the introduction of an official postal card bearing the following inscription, which card the Government causes to be filled in and sent free of charge to whomsoever the immigrant may designate:

"\_\_\_\_\_ has arrived at Ellis Island by steamship \_\_\_\_\_. This immigrant refers to you. If you desire to call on his or her behalf, you may do so. Ferryboat leaves barge office (Battery Park) every hour on the hour. You are not required to pay anything to anyone in connection with this matter. If you come to Ellis Island, bring this card with you.

"WILLIAM WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*"

For the purpose of communicating with near-by places these cards have now largely supplanted telegrams and resulted in the saving of considerable sums to immigrants.

Upon taking office in 1909 I observed that immigrants were being improperly fed. A painstaking investigation was begun to determine whether or not the contractor was living up to his contract. It was found that he was not. Thereupon the contract was canceled, though it still had many months to run, and a new contractor selected who is rendering satisfactory service.

## MISSIONARIES AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES.

In my last annual report I said:

"It is very annoying to have to report that some of the immigrant aid societies represented at Ellis Island are grossly mismanaged. \* \* \* A few are mere commercial institutions in which the immigrant is not only exploited but compelled to remain in filthy surroundings and foul atmosphere. Societies of this class will shortly be either reformed or removed altogether from the island."

In investigating these societies I was greatly assisted by confidential reports of agents of the Congressional Immigration Commission made shortly before I resumed office, and I wish publicly to acknowledge my indebtedness for such assistance. I found that the trustees of some (not all) of these societies had confided the management to incompetent or corrupt underlings with the usual results in such cases and the additional disgraceful result that a government station was being used as a basis for carrying on various practices of the meanest kind. I use advisedly the word "meanest," because they were perpetrated against helpless, ignorant immigrants. Some of these practices included housing them in quarters of extreme filth at a charge of about \$1 a day; exposing girls to coarse, vulgar treatment, turning them over to improper persons, and reporting fictitious addresses as to where they were sent; treating immigrants in an unfriendly, even brutal, manner; taking their money on deposit and refusing to surrender it on request, and (in one instance) advising an immigrant to loan his money to a missionary's bankrupt friend. It is difficult to find words adequately to express the contempt one must have for persons who would knowingly do such things or allow them to be done. All such as were found guilty were duly punished and their misdeeds exposed in the press. An immigrant society which is not conducted on a high plane of efficiency and decency by managers whose own sense of duty will make them unwilling to see it conducted in any other way is obviously not fit to be represented at a government station, and it ought not to be necessary (as it has been) to tell persons supposedly engaged in philanthropic business such elementary truths. I may add that there are at Ellis Island several societies which are conducted in a model way and also several missionaries whose work is disinterested and excellent. These could add still further to their usefulness if they would band together for the purpose of assisting the Government in detecting black sheep and the missionary for revenue, whose presence should be as unpleasant to them as it is to the commissioner.

A new and great influence for good has recently come into this field through the North American Civic League for Immigrants, composed of high-minded citizens who are undertaking among other things to protect immigrants from imposition

between the time when they leave federal control and arrive at destination. During its short existence this organization has been most active in its good work, and, incidentally, has caused to be prosecuted and punished some of the clever swindlers who thrive on the miserable business of fleecing immigrants after they land.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW.

The law should be amended in several particulars, if its true intent is to be carried out in all cases.

(a) In the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120) the Supreme Court has held that alien employees of vessels may go on shore for the purposes of their calling and in important respects are not subject to the immigration law. This privilege is being grossly abused, and under it many aliens arriving here on ships' articles, including waiters and cabin boys, go on shore without inspection and thereafter remain in the United States. There is authority for the statement that there are foreign agencies at work thus to secure entrance, sometimes through the connivance of stewards and other ships' employees, of aliens who would be rejected by the immigration authorities.

(b) The fine of \$100 which may be imposed under section 9 whenever a person with certain mental defects, or tuberculosis, or a dangerous contagious or loathsome disease, detectable abroad, is brought here should be increased to \$200. Nearly \$27,000 in such fines have been collected at this office during the past year, which goes to show that it is not yet heavy enough to instill the necessary caution into the minds of the foreign steamship agents whose duty it is to inspect immigrants prior to embarkation.

(c) A competent immigrant inspector, and perhaps also a surgeon, should be placed on board every vessel bringing large numbers of immigrants. During the ocean voyage ample opportunity would exist for these officials to become familiar with all doubtful cases, and upon arrival they would be in a position to report to the commissioner much valuable information which it is impossible to elicit during the very rapid examination which takes place at Ellis Island on busy days. Such officials in addition could ascertain in what instances the passenger act (relating among other things to steeage accommodations, food, and cleanliness of quarters, etc.) is violated. On some vessels it may not be violated at all, but on others it is.

(d) Section 19 of the law forbids taking security from an immigrant for cost of the return voyage in the event of rejection. Recently a woman arrived bearing a paper of which this is a copy:

BAHNHOFSTRASSE 40, Zurich, March 29, 1910.

Received from Frau Dora Rösler the amount of 275.65 francs (two hundred seventy-five francs 65 centimes) as a deposit in the event of a possible return voyage for her and child in the steerage of a "Postdampfer" from New York to Bremen.

This amount shall be paid back to Frau Rösler through the general agents of the North German Lloyd in New York, Messrs. Oelrichs and Company, 5 Broadway, in case the American immigration authorities allow Frau Rösler to land.

P. P. H. MEISS & Co.,

General Agency of the North German Lloyd for Switzerland.

It so happened that this woman was allowed to land. She thereupon presented this order to the local agents and it was paid. The facts have been reported to the United States attorney for appropriate action. I am informed, however, that if this woman had been rejected and deported the language of the law is such that no one could have been punished, partly because the offenders were beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. Yet Congress surely did not intend that such transactions should go unpunished. Its purpose was to discourage steamship companies from accepting doubtful cases. The law now fails of its purpose and puts it in the power of the steamship companies to accept such cases with impunity and to make money through their transportation both ways. Congress could probably put an end to this abuse by permitting the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for breach of the law to impose an administrative fine of the character of that which he may impose under section 9 of the law where idiots, persons with dangerous contagious diseases, etc., are brought here.

## UNDESIRABLES NOT REACHED BY PRESENT LAW.

I have frequently pointed out that our statutes, except as they relate to contract laborers, exclude only such manifestly undesirable persons as idiots, the insane, paupers, persons likely to become a public charge, persons with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, persons whose physical or mental defects prevent them from earning a living, convicted criminals, prostitutes, etc., and that even a strict execution of these laws makes it possible to keep out only the poorest and worst elements that

might seek to come here. We have no statutes excluding those whose economic condition is so low that their competition tends to reduce the standard of our wage worker, nor those who flock to the congested districts of our large cities, where their presence may not be needed, in place of going to the country districts where immigrants of the right type are needed. As far back as 1901 reference was made by President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress to those foreign laborers who "represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level," and it was recommended that "all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial fields as competitors with American labor." There are no laws under which aliens of the class described can be kept out, unless they happen to fall within one of the classes now excluded by statute (as they sometimes do); and yet organized forces are at work, principally on the other side of the ocean, to induce many to come here whose standards of living are so low that it is detrimental to the best interests of the country that the American laborer should be compelled to compete with them. These are matters which I have touched upon in some of my earlier reports and I will not repeat what is there said except to reiterate that one of the best means of encouraging the good immigration, which we want, is to prohibit that which is bad.

The immigration law is enforced along the Canadian border and at Canadian seaports in accordance with an agreement with the various steamship and railway companies, adopted to insure an efficient administration without undue interference with a free commercial intercourse between Canada and this country. The United States commissioner of immigration for Canada, whose headquarters are at Montreal, is in charge of this important and delicate task. At the commencement of the past fiscal year said commissioner was also placed in charge of the enforcement of the exclusion law along the Canadian border and at the three border ports of entry for Chinese then existing—Portal, Malone, and Richford. He still has jurisdiction of the prevention of smuggling along the border, but on February 1 the ports were closed. The Bureau became convinced that the law could be quite as effectively and conveniently and much more economically administered by requiring all Chinese passengers coming from oriental ports through Canada to be examined at Vancouver, British Columbia, like aliens of other races, and the ports on the border closed except for the purpose of admitting such oriental Chinese passengers when declared admissible and furnished with a certificate of identity at Vancouver, and for the entry of Chinese seeking admission from Canada. Accordingly, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was notified of a desire to modify the agreement to the extent mentioned; but said company refused to accede to the Bureau's view, and was therefore advised that the land border ports would be closed absolutely, and that on and after February 1 any Chinese carried by said company destined to the United States would have to be brought to either Port Townsend, Seattle, or Boston for examination. That is now being done, but is not, in the Bureau's opinion, as good an arrangement as the one proposed by it. If the Bureau's plan had been accepted, every Chinese found admissible upon arrival at Vancouver would have been able to continue his journey across the continent with the absolute assurance of free entrance into the United States at any one of the land-border ports upon identification on the train, and those found inadmissible at Vancouver, under either the Chinese-exclusion or the immigration law, would have been saved the expensive and useless trip across Canada. The Bureau can see no good reason for the adoption of the roundabout route of crossing Canada to Halifax and sailing thence to Boston, especially as a large percentage of the Chinese traveling by this route are of the returning

classes whose status is established before departure. The following extracts are given from the report of the commissioner for Canada:

Readopting the plan pursued in previous annual reports, the total number of aliens examined in this jurisdiction have been separated into classes, thus supplying in condensed form information otherwise obtainable only from a close examination of the manifests, upon which are recorded all aliens seeking entry to the United States through and from Canada.

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

Number examined at Canadian Atlantic seaports.....	31, 666
Number examined at Canadian Pacific seaports.....	1, 534

Total (including Chinese)..... 33, 200

Number debarred and causes therefor—

Idiots.....	3
Imbecile.....	1
Feeble-minded.....	4
Insane.....	2
Trachoma.....	288
Other dangerous contagious diseases.....	2
Likely to become public charges.....	161
Surgeon's certificate.....	27
Contract laborers.....	51
Guardians to helpless aliens (section 11).....	17
Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by either parent.....	46
Assisted alien.....	1
Criminals.....	12
Prostitutes.....	10
Polygamist.....	1
Procurers.....	8
Chinese.....	20

Total debarred..... 654

Percentage debarred at Atlantic seaports..... 1. 98

Percentage debarred at Pacific seaports..... 1. 69

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..... 7, 523

Number debarred..... 360

Percentage debarred..... 4. 78

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..... 6, 922

Number debarred..... 383

Percentage debarred..... 5. 53

Class CC. Aliens claiming residence of more than one year in Canada, but who were unable to give satisfactory proof thereof:

Total number examined..... 3, 140

Number debarred..... 161

Percentage debarred..... 5. 12

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

Total number examined..... 9, 771

Number debarred..... 501

Percentage debarred..... 5. 12

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

Total number examined..... 44, 340

Number debarred..... 1, 917

Percentage debarred..... 4. 32

Total number examined at border stations..... 71, 696

## Number debarred and causes therefor:

Idiots.....	4
Imbeciles.....	4
Feeble-minded.....	9
Epileptics.....	13
Insane.....	32
Tuberculosis.....	45
Trachoma.....	385
Favus.....	6
Other dangerous contagious diseases.....	69
Beggars.....	5
Paupers.....	6
Likely to become public charges.....	1,513
Surgeon's certificate.....	127
Contract laborers.....	525
Guardians to helpless aliens (section 11).....	38
Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by either parent.....	35
Assisted aliens.....	12
Criminals.....	253
Polygamists.....	9
Anarchist.....	1
Prostitutes.....	126
Procurers.....	61
Under passport provision (section 1).....	44
Total debarred.....	<u>3,322</u>
Percentage debarred of border classes.....	<u>4.63</u>
Chinese examined at Chinese ports of entry.....	887
Number debarred.....	77
Percentage debarred.....	8.68
Percentage debarred of border classes (including Chinese).....	4.68

\* \* \* \* \*

Rule 25, paragraph (k), of the regulations directs that aliens applying for admission to the United States from Canada shall not be examined until guaranty of payment of head tax is received. During the year covered by this report border stations report a total of 1,149 aliens who were refused examination, owing to nonreceipt of guaranty that head tax would be paid in respect of such cases. It is also necessary to add to the number denied admission at the border a total of 1,247 aliens who were held for boards of special inquiry but who failed to report for examination.

Grand total examined.....	108,179
Grand total debarred.....	6,449
Percentage debarred.....	5.96

In point of numbers immigration to the United States through and from Canada during the above year exceeds the immigration of any previous year by 21½ per cent, and the increase seems not confined to any particular class, but is very general in character. There is shown an increase in the number of aliens arriving at Canadian seaports and having United States destinations of more than 110 per cent. There are several causes contributing to this unusual increase of travel by the Canadian route. At least a portion of this increase is due to the many new steamers now in the Canadian passenger service, some of them belonging to lines that have yet to complete their first year's business. There is little doubt, too, that a greater number of immigrants than ever before have been induced to take the Canadian route to the United States because of a belief abroad that the inspection at all United States Atlantic ports is more exacting now than during previous years, and in all likelihood the thoroughness with which the Dominion of Canada and the Canadian route thereto is being advertised throughout Europe and the United Kingdom stimulates travel by said route even though the real objective point of the passenger be the United States.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Bureau will appreciate the difficulties with which its officers have to contend in their efforts to reach absolute correctness as to the number of citizens of Canada who enter the United States to take up permanent residence therein. Inquiries must be made with due regard for the feelings of the passenger, and in numerous instances travelers are in doubt as to their return to Canada, and others do not hesitate to misrepresent or withhold their real intentions when entering the United States.

A case in point recently requiring the attention of this office was that of six electrical engineers, recent graduates from Canadian universities, who had proceeded to the United States to enter the employ of a prominent manufacturing concern. These passengers entered in parties of two at three different points on the border, each representing that he was entering the United States for a visit only. All were found in the employ of the concern mentioned, under contracts which would compel permanency of residence in the United States.

The year also witnessed considerable growth in the number of United States citizens who were returning to their former homes after previous residence in Canada, reports already submitted to the Bureau showing the total number to be 22,832. It is my judgment, however, that said number does not show even approximately the actual number of citizens returning to the United States from Canada. As such passengers are immune from the operations of our immigration laws and regulations, they are especially resentful of any attempt at examination on the part of our officers, and the number of returning citizens recorded represents only those who have manifested willingness to answer such questions as would establish the place of immediate previous residence.

\* \* \* \* \*

As regards aliens admitted to the United States at the border, after residence in Canada, the percentage debarred is practically the same as for the preceding year. This is also the record regarding aliens arriving at Canadian Pacific ports destined to the United States. Referring to trans-Atlantic arrivals, however, it is necessary to report a decided increase in the number who failed to measure up to the requirements of our laws and regulations, the percentage debarred being just double the number excluded during the previous fiscal year.

This increase in exclusions, however, need cause no undue concern, for it is explained by the fact that the rules of the Dominion immigration department now forbid extended treatment of any arriving aliens excepting in very special cases where immediate deportation would work great hardship, and by the further fact that considerable of such increase may be credited to the immigrants brought by one particular steamship line, now defunct, nearly 10 per cent of such passengers having been denied admission.

In addition to the inspection of aliens arriving at Canadian seaports destined to the United States, our officers at such ports also examined 5,914 citizens of the United States who were returning to their homes by the Canadian route.

For convenient comparison with the foregoing figures which show immigration from and through Canada to the United States, the following table, for which we are indebted to the superintendent of the Dominion immigration service, comprises monthly statements showing immigration to Canada from all sources, the second table showing from April (which month marked the commencement of the receipt of such reports from the Dominion immigration department) the occupations from which immigration from the United States to Canada was made up:

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA FROM ALL SOURCES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910,  
BY MONTHS.

Month.	British.	Conti- nental.	United States.	Total.
1909.				
July.....	5,250	3,520	7,343	16,113
August.....	4,428	2,889	8,016	15,333
September.....	4,062	3,036	8,182	15,330
October.....	4,719	3,313	9,228	17,260
November.....	2,436	3,353	6,295	12,084
December.....	1,495	2,268	4,910	8,673
1910.				
January.....	1,152	1,422	4,064	6,638
February.....	2,493	2,143	5,526	10,162
March.....	9,919	5,836	17,310	33,065
April.....	16,859	10,960	20,363	48,182
May.....	20,037	13,358	14,197	47,592
June.....	14,955	8,662	10,943	34,560
Total.....	87,805	60,810	116,377	264,992

## OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO CANADA, APRIL TO JUNE, 1910.

Month.	Farmers and farm laborers.	General laborers.	Skilled.	Domestic servants.	Not classified.
April.....	14,497	2,234	2,652	211	769
May.....	7,550	2,737	2,856	111	943
June.....	6,023	1,915	1,963	132	910
Total.....	28,070	6,886	7,471	454	2,622

For further convenient comparison of immigration and emigration from Canada to the United States and from the latter country to Canada, the following table is respectfully submitted:

Month.	From Canada to United States. <sup>a</sup>				From United States to Canada. <sup>b</sup>			
	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.
1909.								
July.....	1,369	2,582	1,836	5,787	4,406	1,028	1,909	7,343
August.....	1,352	2,799	2,248	6,399	4,858	1,123	2,035	8,016
September.....	1,521	3,666	2,474	7,661	5,511	881	1,790	8,182
October.....	984	4,279	2,641	7,904	6,023	1,130	2,075	9,228
November.....	1,499	4,445	3,535	9,479	3,626	892	1,777	6,295
December.....	1,418	3,219	3,611	8,248	2,464	944	1,502	4,910
1910.								
January.....	1,121	2,328	1,582	5,031	2,519	647	1,898	4,064
February.....	1,705	2,713	1,487	5,905	3,506	805	1,215	5,526
March.....	2,065	3,997	1,597	7,659	13,371	1,898	2,041	17,310
April.....	2,646	5,790	1,924	10,360	15,266	2,469	2,628	20,363
May.....	3,276	4,617	2,142	10,035	9,803	1,856	2,538	14,197
June.....	3,876	3,893	2,259	10,028	7,344	1,530	2,069	10,943
Total.....	22,832	44,328	27,336	94,496	78,697	15,203	22,477	116,377

<sup>a</sup> Figures show applications for admission to United States.

<sup>b</sup> Figures show admissions to Canada.

That heavy immigration means increased deportations seems a certainty. At the commencement of the last fiscal year there were pending in this district 135 cases under department warrants of arrest, deportation resulting in 95 of said cases. In addition, during the year mentioned no less than 705 department warrants of arrest have issued to officers identified with this jurisdiction, with the result that 539 aliens were deported, 92 cases are still pending, and in 209 cases the alien absconded or the hearing authorized by the Secretary developed justification for cancellation of the warrant of arrest. Of the 539 aliens deported, 310 were males and 229 females, the points to which deported being as follows: To Europe via United States ports, 118; to Europe via Canadian ports, 34; to Canada, 387.

Some very effective work has been done by officers in this jurisdiction during the past fiscal year in putting into effect the Bureau's instructions looking to the apprehension and punishment of violators of the immigration laws, particularly as to those engaged in the so-called "white-slave traffic."

In the enforcement of our immigration laws and regulations along the land boundaries some friction would be obviated were our friends of the press on both sides of the line to realize that the United States immigration laws apply to all aliens, including Canadian citizens, precisely as the Dominion immigration laws are intended to reach all aliens, including citizens of the United States; and it may shock and surprise those interested in this subject to know that the percentage of Canadian citizens who, upon examination, fail to meet the requirements of our laws, and the percentage of citizens of the United States who fail to measure up to the demands of the Canadian laws, are greater than the percentage of transoceanic aliens who are deported under the laws of Canada or the United States. So that if, as appears to be the case, the two governments are convinced of the necessity for the proper inspection of transoceanic aliens,

it logically follows that border inspection is even of greater importance to both countries. For example, of the 33,200 immigrants landing at Canadian ports during the past year having United States destinations, 1.97 per cent of such number were debarred, whereas of the 44,340 Canadian citizens who applied for admission at border ports, 4.32 per cent were found unacceptable under our laws. Furthermore, from the figures available at this time it is shown that a similar condition exists under application of the Dominion laws as regards those seeking entrance to Canada through the seaports of that country and for those applying for admission from the United States. The latest records obtainable show that 1½ per cent of transoceanic immigrants destined to Canada are debarred under Dominion law, while of those seeking admission to Canada from the United States fully 8 per cent are excluded.

INSPECTION OF CHINESE.

On July 1, 1909, the responsibility for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws along the Canadian border was placed upon this office, it being believed that by such a centralization of responsibility greater uniformity in methods and results could be achieved than under the former plan, wherein the inspection was divided among the various districts whose northern limits reached to the Canadian border, but whose headquarters were, in most instances, hundreds of miles distant from the international boundary. The Chinese port of Sumas, Wash., was closed, and the officer in charge was transferred to Montreal with supervisory authority over the border Chinese work under the direction of the commissioner.

The reorganization plan had hardly been started, however, when a more comprehensive plan for a centralization of responsibility and an economical administration of the Chinese-exclusion laws on the border was proposed, its purpose being to close all Chinese ports on the border and to examine at Vancouver, British Columbia, all Canadian Pacific Chinese passengers who were destined to the United States. Owing to the long pendency of this proposal and of other proposals growing out of it, the reorganization plan was never completed and was forced to struggle along with inadequate facilities and under adverse conditions until February 1, 1910, at which time the closing of all Canadian border Chinese ports of entry was actually accomplished, thus leaving this office responsible only for border arrest work under the Chinese-exclusion laws. Despite the handicaps referred to, however, \* \* \* the change of July 1 brought uniform results from the three ports of entry which were under this office for eight months ended February 1, 1910.

A large measure of the effective work done by the border officers who were handling Chinese applications for admission was destroyed by the impotency of the arrangement made for the deportation of rejected applicants for admission. Under the agreement between the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the latter was to return all rejected applicants to China. This agreement was practically nullified, however, by the Canadian law which permits the admission of any Chinese to Canada on payment of a \$500 per capita tax. Chinese who were rejected at the border and were started on the return trip to China would have their friends pay the Canadian head tax for them, and would thus gain their freedom at Montreal, from where they would subsequently smuggle into the United States. A number of such were recaptured after surreptitious entry and some were finally deported to China, while other cases are still pending in the courts. The plan is still being employed more or less with applicants who are rejected at the port of Boston, to which port a large part of the Chinese movement which was formerly disposed of at the border ports is now presenting itself. Either a different plan for the deportation of such rejected applicants should be employed or the Canadian Government should be asked to so modify its Chinese head-tax law as to make it impossible for men rejected at United States ports to become applicants for admission to Canada while en route through Canadian territory under order of deportation.

A most troublesome situation has long presented itself along the northern border of New York, wherein young Chinese walk over the border, submit to arrest, are taken before a United States commissioner, and ask for discharge on the claim that they were born in the United States. The testimony of a Chinese witness who has been coached is then introduced to support the defendant's claim, and the Government is helpless to controvert the testimony unless a search, so costly as to be prohibitive, is made for rebuttal evidence. Thousands of Chinese have been discharged under this system as American citizens, and on taking the responsibility of conducting the Chinese work on the border this office urged that the practice of arresting such Chinese under the

exclusion laws be abandoned and that arrests be made under the immigration laws. A test of the questions involved in such a change was agreed to by both the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Department of Justice, and it fell to the lot of this office to start the test cases through the courts. It is interesting to set forth some of the results in northern New York in percentages, as follows:

	Commissioners' court procedure.	Immigration-law procedure.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Arrested Chinese discharged.....	95.0	0.0
Arrested Chinese deported or pending.....	5.0	100.0
Arrested Chinese actually deported.....	.0	42.1
Chinese arrested before and discharged during the fiscal year:		
By northern New York courts.....	95.0	
Other districts along the Canadian border.....	19.5	

The use of immigration law procedure in Chinese arrests in northern New York during the latter part of the fiscal year brought discomfiture to the disreputable "steerers" who had been so long conducting this disgraceful traffic, and resulted in a complete suspension by them of their work. The "walkover" cases for the year, and indeed the total number of Chinese arrest cases in northern New York, were greatly reduced in number and it seems a reasonable conclusion that the use of immigration-law procedure in Chinese arrests, if finally shown to be tenable under the law, will prove the solution to the troublesome situation which has so long existed in northern New York.

The satisfactory results attendant upon the consolidation in 1907 of the Mexican border from the Gulf west to the California line, under a supervising inspector at El Paso, commented upon in last year's report, have not only continued, but have grown more manifest during the last year. The following extracts from the report of the supervising inspector under, rather than over, state the progress that has been made in the enforcement of both sets of laws:

#### CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION.

In last year's report comment was made upon the noticeable reduction in what has been generally termed, in this district, illegitimate immigration, i. e., aliens from transoceanic countries destined to points in the interior of the United States who choose the more circuitous route by way of Mexico with the idea that the land boundary forms an easier means of access than one of the seaports. The above class of immigration continues, but in such small numbers as to lend additional emphasis to the theory, advanced in previous reports, that when information was sufficiently diffused at the principal foreign recruiting stations for immigrants that the Mexican border no longer presented an easy means of avoiding the provisions of the immigration laws this class of immigration would cease to be a problem of any considerable magnitude along this boundary. There is now no reason to believe that this class of immigration will assume any large proportions in the near future.

#### ALIENS ADMITTED.

\* \* \* \* \*

Although the immigration of aliens from Europe and Asia by way of the Mexican border ports has decreased during the fiscal year, the immigration of Mexicans has increased largely and bids fair to continue to grow. The principal reason underlying this increase is the extensive industrial development now taking place in the southwestern part of the United States. The migration of Mexican laborers to the United States has developed into a problem of considerable proportions. \* \* \*

#### JAPANESE.

\* \* \* The small proportion to which this character of immigration has declined will be readily marked, as the total for the year reached only 56 cases, 36 of whom were admitted, 2 debarred, and 18 were departmental warrant cases.

With the lapse of additional time, the effectiveness attending the regulation of Japanese immigration by agreement between the two countries interested becomes more forcibly demonstrated. Japanese applications for admission at Mexican border ports are now confined almost wholly to transits, bona fide residents of Mexico, or domiciled residents of the United States returning, and the few surreptitious entries represent merely the straggling rear guard of the Japanese immigrants who entered Mexico in such large numbers three or four years ago. The easy effectiveness with which the Japanese coolie labor problem has been met throws into still sharper contrast the cumbersome, ineffective Chinese-exclusion law with which our officers are daily struggling in an effort to secure a satisfactory enforcement.

\* \* \* \* \*

DEBARMENTS.

\* \* \* The total for the year is 2,821, as against 1,455 for the previous year. The chief significance attached to this increase of nearly 100 per cent in debarments rests in the greater effort being put forth to exclude from entry into the United States all aliens not entitled to admission, the greater control over arriving aliens at ports in this district, the additional year's time in perfecting the working organization, and the additional experience gained by the officers in the enforcement of the laws. Our service in this district is, with each succeeding year, acquiring a firmer control over all alien arrivals from Mexico, with a corresponding lessening of the number of those who either intentionally or through ignorance enter the United States without being properly examined by medical examiners as well as immigrant inspectors.

\* \* \* \* \*

DEPARTMENTAL WARRANTS.

\* \* \* The number of cases handled under process of departmental warrants shows an increase over the preceding year from 293 to 442, the increase being chiefly represented by Mexican cases developed in the course of the "white-slave" investigation and Chinese who, for the first time, were handled through this medium.

\* \* \* \* \*

PROSECUTIONS (IMMIGRATION).

\* \* \* Signal success has attended our efforts in prosecutions arising in the Territory of Arizona, where, through the unremitting efforts of our officers in obtaining evidence and preparing cases for trial, the high character of ability and zeal displayed by the United States attorney, and the favorable disposition toward the Government of the courts in that Territory, we have been fortunate in securing some important victories, the most notable, perhaps, being a judgment of \$45,000 rendered against Grant Brothers Construction Company for violation of section 7 of the act of 1907 in importing 45 alien Mexicans under contract. In the western and southern judicial districts of Texas, which embrace the entire border from El Paso to Brownsville, decisions rendered by the courts have not been nearly so encouraging. \* \* \* This office will continue by every possible means to secure decisions favorable to the enforcement of the immigration laws along the Texas border, but it is not sanguine of any favorable results in this line, and the only remedy would seem to be the enactment of new legislation.

\* \* \* \* \*

"WHITE-SLAVE" TRAFFIC.

During the first six months of the fiscal year the special detail of two officers in this district for the purpose of enforcing those particular sections of the immigration laws relating to the suppression of the so-called "white-slave" traffic was continued and completed. Every city or town of any considerable size in the State of Texas and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona was visited by these officers, and a careful, systematic, and successful campaign waged against procurers and alien prostitutes. While it will of course be necessary to keep up the work so well started by periodical investigations of the various red-light districts in the cities and towns within this jurisdiction, it is not felt that in view of the plans which were effected during the past year the "white-slave" traffic can attain any considerable proportions in this section of the United States.

## CHINESE (GENERAL).

The fiscal year just ended covers a period during which the successful enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws in the Mexican border district reached high-water mark, and, through the uniform efforts of our officers, this office is convinced we have in Chinese matters advanced to a point never previously attained. \* \* \*

## CONTRABAND CHINESE—ARRESTS AND DEPORTATIONS.

It is in the detection and arrest of contraband Chinese and the prosecution of those persons responsible for their unlawful entry into the United States that the burden of the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws along the Mexican border rests, and it is in these two lines of work where the greatest amount of progress is shown during the fiscal year, until we have reached a point in the enforcement of such laws where we are no longer acting upon the defensive and are now engaged in following up the advantages thus obtained with the perfection of plans designed to accomplish the final rout of Chinese smugglers in this section of the country.

\* \* \* \* \*

The total number of arrests during the year aggregated 713, to which should properly be added, for purposes of comparison, the cases of 22 Chinese persons arrested pursuant to departmental warrants, against 558 arrests for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and 676 arrests for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. Although the number of arrests shows an increase of more than 30 per cent over the preceding year, the number actually deported, 694, shows an even greater percentage of increase over the 540 deported during the preceding fiscal year.

\* \* \* \* \*

An analysis of the cases of Chinese arrested in the Mexican border district during the past three fiscal years discloses a significant trend. In 1908 there were apprehended in box cars 12 parties, aggregating 115 Chinese persons, and in the same year there were apprehended on passenger trains 6 parties, aggregating 35 Chinese persons. During the fiscal year 1909 there were apprehended in box cars 6 parties, aggregating 69 persons, and on passenger trains during the same year 1 party, aggregating 8 persons. During the fiscal year just ended there were apprehended in box cars 8 parties, aggregating 91 Chinese, and no parties apprehended on passenger trains. Of the box-car parties, 2 were apprehended before it was possible for the smugglers to load the Chinese in the car, and 2 parties were apprehended after the Chinese had been placed in the car but before same had been moved, and 4 by the inspectors stationed at interior points.

The evidence of the above figures is convincing that, although the aggregate number of arrests in this district has increased, the character has changed materially during the past three years, and at the present time only about 12 per cent of those arrested are in organized parties, where three years ago about 25 per cent of the total arrests were of this class.

## CERTIFICATE CHINESE.

At the termination of the fiscal year information from innumerable sources indicates that the smuggling of raw Chinese, unsupplied with any kind of papers, has practically been discontinued at and in the vicinity of El Paso. \* \* \* At the same time, we are in possession of substantial evidence that the number of Chinese who hold valid certificates of residence, who have at some previous time left the United States without having made preparations to return thereto, and who in order to return find it necessary to clandestinely enter, is largely increasing at this port, although every possible means which the ingenuity of experienced immigration officers could devise has been used to cull from the certificate holders who daily apply in large numbers at this office to be "checked out" of El Paso those who are in possession of papers to which they are not entitled, and to recognize among them persons who have been seen in Mexico by our officers and who can later be identified in court. We have not only failed to stem the tide of certificate men, but the number "checked out" of El Paso during the fiscal year aggregated 827, as against 354 for the fiscal year preceding, and it may be stated that in the case of each one of the persons every possible means has been exhausted to detect the fraud which is known to exist in at least 98 per cent.

As was shown conclusively in the report submitted in May last by one of the inspectors attached to this office, as a result of extended investigation of smuggling conditions in Juarez, Mexico, a satisfactory profit is derived by the smugglers in Mexico from the board money paid on behalf of Chinese waiting in Mexico for a favorable opportunity to secure surreptitious entry to the United States, and the amount paid for the successful smuggling of certificate men over the border, while small, is earned with com-

parative ease, on account of the extreme difficulty of proving that the rightful holder of the certificate when found in the United States with such certificate in his possession has been out of this country.

It is thus apparent that, paradoxical as it may seem, the provision in the existing statutes which placed unnecessarily harsh restrictions upon the departure and return of legally registered Chinese laborers not only encourages the smuggling of such persons into the United States, but by the profit derived from the smuggling of certificate men enables the smuggling organization to maintain an existence and await favorable opportunities for the larger profit derived from the smuggling of raw Chinese, when the evidence is overwhelming that were registered Chinese laborers permitted to depart from the United States and return thereto upon proof of identity alone the smuggling organization in Mexico could not maintain itself, but would be forced to the wall through lack of income from this source. \* \* \*

#### PROSECUTIONS—CHINESE.

\* \* \* During the year 42 arrests were made in connection with violations of the Chinese-exclusion acts, in addition to which 10 indictments were returned against offenders whom it has not yet been possible to arrest, as they are fugitives from justice. A satisfactory measure of success has attended the prosecution of these cases and \* \* \* a number of convictions have been had. Several highly important cases are set for trial at the fall term of court; one in particular, the case against Mar Been Kee et al., charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese, is expected to come to trial at El Paso in October. This is the case in which the evidence against the conspirators was obtained by an inspector attached to this office and a former interpreter, and from the startling and sensational character of the evidence should prove a revelation, not only to the court but to the law-abiding citizens of this section of the country, and it is firmly believed that the facts which will come out at that trial will largely sway public sentiment in favor of the Government as against Chinese smuggling and its kindred evils.

#### PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The immigration act of February 20, 1907, as amended by the act of March 26, 1910, has proven a very satisfactory instrument for enforcement by administrative officers. It has, however, proven extremely difficult in the judicial districts already named along the Mexican border to make any appreciable progress with prosecutions for violations of certain of the penal provisions of this statute. It has been held in both the southern and western districts of Texas that section 8 has no application to the land boundary of the United States. These decisions take away perhaps our most formidable weapon against violators of the immigration law. The only relief would appear to be by the insertion in the statute of language clearly setting forth the intent of Congress that section 8 embraces the land borders of the United States. \* \* \* The obstacles in the way of successful prosecution for violations of immigration laws in this district would be, it is felt, practically removed if the proposed act as embodied in the last annual report of the Commissioner-General became a law. Should it, however, prove impossible to secure the passage of the bill drafted by the Bureau, an amendment of section 8 of the act of February 20, 1907, along the lines above suggested, with the addition of legislation making it a misdemeanor for deported aliens of whatever class to reenter the United States without inspection, and providing a suitable penalty for such reentry, would immeasurably strengthen the hands of the officers in this section of the United States.

The proposed new law as prepared by the Bureau meets with the heartiest approval of this office in every particular, as the provisions embodied therein would seem to cure practically every evil disclosed by the administration of existing statutes relative to both general immigration and Chinese matters; especially would the proposed act remedy those vexatious conditions which have always characterized the attempts of our officers to secure a proper enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. Time serves merely to add additional emphasis to the difficulty and embarrassment in attempting to secure such results through the medium of these ineffective instruments. Should said bill be enacted into law, this office feels that a highly satisfactory administration of Chinese business would result. Should it be impossible to secure the enactment of the proposed bill, it is felt that every effort should at least be made to secure legislation definitely fixing the authority of an immigrant inspector, with particular reference to the administration of the Chinese-exclusion laws, authorizing said officer to administer oaths in all necessary instances and to compel the production of documentary evidence in possession of Chinese persons who might base their right to be and remain in the United States upon such evidence, and that paragraph 2 of section 13 of the act

approved September 13, 1888, be amended, giving the Government as well as the defendant the right of appeal from the decision of United States commissioners, providing also that the decision by United States district courts on appeal from commissioners' decisions be rendered solely upon the evidence produced at such commissioners' hearings.

As in each preceding report, the necessity of repealing the harsh and ineffective provisions at present governing the departure from and return to the United States of lawfully registered Chinese laborers is again pointed out, and the vast amount of harm which this very provision is doing to our service is shown elsewhere in this report.

It is not deemed necessary to quote from the reports submitted by the commissioners at Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as the immigration work at those ports is similar to that conducted at the port of New York. The said commissioners now have charge of districts for the enforcement of both the immigration and the Chinese-exclusion laws, comprising (1) the New England States, (2) Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia, and (3) Maryland and the District of Columbia. The Chinese work at Boston has been materially increased by the closing of the Canadian border ports of entry and the arrangement inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company whereby all of the Chinese brought by such company destined to eastern United States are carried across Canada from Vancouver to Halifax and thence by boat to Boston.

Seattle and New Orleans are now in charge of commissioners instead of inspectors, as heretofore. Extracts are given from the report of the commissioner at Seattle, and would also be given from the report of the commissioner at New Orleans but for the lack of space:

As it has been in the past, immigration through this district is largely from Japan, aside from Chinese (mentioned later). \* \* \* The entry of aliens at the Puget Sound ports has increased materially over that of last year. There is no apparent reason for an increase in Japanese immigration. The fluctuation in the number of Japanese immigrants is much the same as that of European through Atlantic ports, but the Chinese entering through this district in larger numbers is doubtless due to the closing of the northern border ports of entry.

Quite a large number of arrests have been made on department warrants during the year, and particularly has a relentless war been waged on prostitutes and procurers.

The detention quarters have been enlarged, but are still inadequate to properly care for the inmates at all times. The quarters are periodically overcrowded and complaint has been made that respectable Japanese females detained here are compelled to be placed in quarters with females of the lower order—those held on warrants.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

During the last fiscal year the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was held at Seattle. A large number of visitors attended this exposition and added materially to the work of the district. Although there were but few Chinese admitted in accordance with the provisions of Department Circular No. 183 to take part in the exposition, as much labor was entailed upon the office as if a large number had been admitted. Owing to the strong position taken by the Bureau and the efficient work of our officers, every Chinese who arrived departed for China shortly after the close of the fair.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### HINDUS.

A number of Hindus have applied for admission to the United States through this district during the year just past. Every Hindu laborer has been rejected by a board of special inquiry on the grounds of belief in polygamy, likely to become a public charge, doctor's certificate, or as an assisted immigrant.

The Hindu laborers are certainly not a class of immigrants who can be allowed to enter the country freely. They are not fitted physically to cope with the more efficient American and European labor. They tend to lower the standard of wages

and living. They are clannish to a degree. They only come here for temporary purposes, do not bring their families, and have no idea of remaining permanently in the country. They are filthy and insanitary in their habits. They refuse to eat food prepared by any but themselves, rendering it impracticable to care for them in an immigrant station. There is a strong prejudice on the Pacific coast against the Hindus by all classes of people except among a few employers who think to profit by the procurement of cheap labor. They have been driven out of many localities on the coast and the people generally have no use for them.

I understand that Canada has not permitted a Hindu laborer to land at any of her ports for more than a year. The United States can well afford to deny entry to a class of laborers who are refused admission by a sister colony. We have race troubles enough of our own without permitting the Hindus to invade our shores. If permitted to come freely, we would certainly have an invasion. There are so many million Hindus in India that they could spare as many as we now have people in the whole United States, never miss them, and be glad to get rid of them.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Since our last annual report Sumas and Portal, on the Canadian border, have been closed to the Chinese as ports of entry, and the records of both places transferred to Seattle. These changes naturally diverted to this port and to American transportation lines much Chinese travel which has heretofore gone to the Canadian line. And, as anticipated, the having at Seattle of all the records relating to the Chinese who formerly traveled via either of these three ports is of decided advantage in the handling of cases. Not only is it possible through the accessibility of these records to gain much useful information for examinations, but cases can be disposed of more expeditiously, a matter of moment to both the Chinese and the steamship companies.

This work, which required many more employees when done at Port Townsend, Sumas, and Portal, is now, under the consolidation effected, handled by a comparatively small number of men in Seattle, and at a saving to the Government of many thousands of dollars per annum.

\* \* \* \* \*

During the fiscal year 1909 there were 470 applications for admission under consideration, while during the past year the number was 940, an increase of exactly 100 per cent. In a general way this increase has come about through the closing of the ports of Sumas (twelve months ago) and Portal (five months ago), though an increase in the number of water transits and in section 6 students and travelers will be noted. The latter, however, were mostly business men and their families from Canada who came to visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition held in Seattle last summer. The large increase in the number of section 6 students admitted is traceable to a movement set on foot by Miss Ober and Miss Greenlee, two professors at the state university here, to encourage the education in this country of Chinese boys. These two women recently visited China in behalf of a school in this city for which they stand sponsor, and while there personally made selection of those who in their judgment would make acceptable students. Both these ladies have given assurances that if any of the boys do not continue bona fide students due notice of such fact will be given this office, so that they may be returned to China.

As to the character of Chinese immigration through this port, no movement of importance is noted. The water transits are unimportant, and likewise the coming of the section 6 students and travelers already referred to. Our chief concern is with the minor sons of those claiming an exempt status, usually that of domiciled merchants. In such cases the applicant's testimony in his own behalf is corroborated by the alleged father and a Chinese friend or two. If their statements are consistent and the essential trip of the father is verified, it is almost impossible to show in the record that the applicant is not in fact of the class claimed, though the examining inspector may not be satisfied that he is. It is also most difficult at times to judge correctly the age of these so-called minors. The plan now followed is to have the medical examiner of aliens make a certificate as to age in all doubtful cases, and to accept this certificate as controlling in the matter. Returning "citizens" are no longer as troublesome as formerly. The persistent fight heretofore made on such applicants seemingly has discouraged them. Especially is this true in Seattle, there being but few "raw" cases now originating here. There are, however, many applicants who claim a prior adjudication of their citizenship by the courts and by this service, and among the most disappointing of this class are those who present court discharges obtained in northern New York a few years ago. In securing for our records the family history of such applicants it soon develops that they could not have been born in this country. These

applicants, who almost invariably are now eastern laundrymen, will in time bring into the country as citizens their alleged sons, and thus will they perpetrate an additional fraud on this country. From this unfortunate situation there seems to be no relief, as the department has held that prior adjudications of citizenship by United States commissioners are binding on this service.

At the close of business last year there were but two writ of habeas corpus cases pending in this district, those of See Ham and D. Charlie Mark, both passport cases. In the former the court has since discharged the writ and See Ham has been deported. In the latter the court decided against the Government. From this decision appeal was taken to the circuit court of appeals, and this body has just reversed the holding of the lower court. D. Charlie Mark is now at liberty on a \$1,000 bond and has not yet been surrendered for deportation. Not one case has been taken into court here the past year. The fact that of 11 cases heretofore taken into court on writs of habeas corpus after the excluding decision of this office had been affirmed by the Secretary every one was decided ultimately in favor of the Government seems to have deterred the Chinese from attempting to gain admission through this means.

There have been 24 arrests of Chinese in this district during the time covered by this report, 2 of which were on department warrant.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### NEW LAW.

The draft of the proposed new immigration act, as embodied in the last annual report of the Commissioner-General, is most excellent, and is a step in the direction of progressive legislation. This proposed act is clear, concise, definite, and comprehensive. It will convert many of our present regulations, customs, and practices into statutory law. It follows the latest decisions of the courts and is couched in language that can readily be understood by the layman as well as the jurist. \* \* \*

Reports of a generally satisfactory character have been received from the inspectors in charge at the other seaports and the various interior stations, as well as from the commissioner for Porto Rico and the inspectors in charge of the Hawaiian Islands and the Territory of Alaska.

#### IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

Progress has been made toward the erection at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, and Charleston, of the stations for the inspection of aliens that were authorized by Congress some time since. The Bureau regrets that this is about all that can be said on this important subject at the present time. These projects have been delayed so often and in such various ways (a recital of which would be tiresome and useless here) that discouragement has frequently been felt. All possible has been and is being done to bring about their completion as rapidly as adverse circumstances will permit. At the last session of Congress bills were introduced in both the Senate and the House having in view the construction of an immigrant station at Seattle. As the business of that port is constantly increasing (see report of commissioner, p. 148), the passage of such a measure is highly desirable.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a brief statement of the cost for the year of enforcing the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, and of the several objects to which the \$2,631,538.02 expended were devoted. The immigrant fund is now a thing of the past, for under the sundry civil appropriation act of March 4, 1909, it was directed that after July 1, 1909, all head tax collected should be deposited in the Treasury as

miscellaneous receipts, and that the expenses of regulating immigration and of enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws, respectively, be paid from an annual appropriation. As the appropriation acts stipulate that no more than \$500,000 of the full amount appropriated shall be expended for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, it is necessary to keep separate accounts for such expenditures. This is of no particular advantage, and often is extremely inconvenient, as the same officers are, under the present practice, engaged upon both classes of work. It would be in the interest of convenience and economy to remove the said stipulation from future appropriations.

EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1910.

Expenses of regulating immigration, 1910:		
Enforcing immigration laws.....	\$1,855,257.34	
Enforcing Chinese-exclusion laws.....	413,314.06	
		a \$2,268,571.40
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, New York (special fund):		
Remodeling main building, etc.....	15,013.09	
Further remodeling main building.....	b 11,917.95	
Mechanical equipment of contagious-disease hospital, etc.....	c 10,331.35	
Addition to old hospital building.....	9,173.71	
New water main between Ellis Island and Jersey City.....	17,750.00	
Dredging new channel and constructing new wharf.....	63,309.19	
Rental of wharf adjacent to barge office.....	468.75	
		127,964.04
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, New York, 1910:		
Medical and surgical equipment of contagious-disease hospital.....	7,417.89	
Additional engines, generators, etc.....	70,427.28	
		77,845.17
Immigrant station, Boston, Mass.....		34,000.00
Immigrant station, Philadelphia, Pa. (special fund).....		100,000.00
Immigrant station, San Francisco, Cal.....		23,120.32
Ferry steamer, immigrant service, San Francisco, Cal. (special fund).....		37.09
Total.....		2,631,538.02

THE BUREAU AT WASHINGTON.

As the labors of the field service are closely supervised by the Bureau, its duties expand as the field work increases. There has been moreover, a constant effort more thoroughly to centralize the administration of the laws and thereby to bring about a uniform enforcement thereof, which tends further to increase the Bureau's duties. Space and time will not permit of the incorporation in this report of even as much data as usual regarding the details of the year's work. A description of its various functions may be found in the report for 1906, or in the brochure entitled "Organization of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization," published in November, 1907.

a Including vouchers amounting to \$3,838.19 approved by Bureau prior to June 30, 1910, but not paid by the disbursing clerk until after July 1, 1910.  
 b Including a voucher for \$66 approved but not paid in fiscal year 1910.  
 c \$15,162.35 was paid from this appropriation during the fiscal year 1910, but of this amount \$4,831 was approved by the Bureau in the previous fiscal year.

Suffice it to say that there has been no diminution of the Bureau's efforts so to direct its affairs as to give to the various laws the enforcement of which is placed under its jurisdiction the fullest practicable force and effect at the least possible cost to the Government.

#### CONCLUSION.

The Bureau is sure that the foregoing necessarily rather incomplete and inadequate review of the work of the Immigration Service for the fiscal year 1910 justifies the positive assertion that progress has been made all along the line in the enforcement of the laws intrusted to its care; and also, therefore, that it will enter upon the new fiscal year with its chances for an approach near to the ideal increased and constantly increasing.

In closing, the Bureau wishes to give expression to its high appreciation of the services rendered by every one of its numerous officials and employees, whose conscientious and earnest endeavors have made possible the presentation of the foregoing encouraging report. In this commendation there are included, as usual, the doctors of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who always render such essential and helpful assistance.

Respectfully,

DANL. J. KEEFFE,  
*Commissioner-General.*

To HON. CHARLES NAGEL,  
*Secretary of Commerce and Labor.*

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APPENDIX I

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DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT AND  
MEMORANDUM IN EXPLANATION THEREOF

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## DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

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AN ACT To regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens within the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the word "alien" wherever used in this Act shall include any person not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States; and the term "United States" wherever used in this Act shall include any waters, territory, or other place under the jurisdiction thereof, except the Isthmian Canal Zone. This Act shall be enforced in the Philippine Islands by officers of the general government thereof designated by appropriate legislation of said government: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments nor to their suites, families, or guests: *Provided further*, That if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, he shall become subject to the provisions of this Act at such other place.

SEC. 2. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of four dollars on account of every alien who shall come to the United States. The said tax shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port or customs district to which said alien shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port or district, then to the collector nearest thereto, by the transportation line or by the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance bringing such alien to the United States, or by the alien himself if he does not come by a transportation line, vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance. The said tax shall be a lien upon the vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance bringing the alien to the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner of such vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance, and the payment of such tax may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy: *Provided*, That the said tax shall not be levied on account of aliens who are citizens of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, the Republic of Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico, nor on account of otherwise admissible residents of any possessions of the United States, nor on account of aliens in transit through the United States, nor on account of aliens visiting the United States as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure, nor on account of aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory, nor on account of aliens employed on vessels who are brought to and are shown to depart within a reasonable time from ports of the United States in the pursuit of such employment; but, to insure against evasion of said tax under these exceptions, the Commissioner-General of Immigration may require the deposit

of such tax, to be refunded only upon proof of departure of the aliens affected: *Provided further*, That said tax shall not be levied upon aliens arriving in Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii; but if an such alien shall later arrive at any port or place of the United States on the North American continent the provisions of this section shall apply: *Provided further*, That said tax when levied upon aliens entering the Philippine Islands shall be paid into the treasury of said islands, to be expended for the benefit of such islands: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration may by agreement with transportation lines bringing aliens from foreign contiguous territory arrange in some other manner for the payment of said tax: *Provided further*, That in the cases of aliens applying for admission from foreign contiguous territory and rejected the hear tax collected shall upon application be refunded to the alien.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, as chief administrative officer of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and of the Immigration Service, shall perform his duties and issue rules and regulations for the enforcement of this Act under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. In addition to such other duties as may now or hereafter devolve upon him by law, or by virtue of his office, he shall have charge of the administration of all the provisions of this Act and of all laws relating to the immigration of aliens into, their residence within, and their deportation from the United States, and shall have the control, direction, and supervision of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed thereunder. He shall establish such rules and regulations, prescribe such certificates, bonds, reports, entries, and other papers, designate such districts, ports of entry, and stations, and enter into such contracts as may be necessary to carry out any provision of this Act and to control the entry by sea or across the land boundaries of aliens to, their residence within, their transit across, and their deportation from the United States, and shall issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this Act and for protecting the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud and loss. He shall have authority to enter into contract for the support and relief of such aliens within the United States as may fall into distress or need public aid, and to remove to their native country, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, such as fall into distress or need public aid from causes arising subsequent to their entry and are desirous of being so removed. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to detail officials of the Immigration Service from time to time, as may be necessary in his judgment, to secure information as to the number of aliens detained in penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions (public and private) within the United States and to inform the officers of such institutions of the law in relation to the deportation of aliens subsequent to their admission; and he may, whenever necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, detail immigration officials, and also Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service surgeons employed under this act for service in foreign countries. The duties of commissioners of immigration and of other immigration officials in charge of districts, ports, or stations shall include the administration of the provisions of this Act in the

districts or at the ports or stations to which they are appointed or assigned, which duties shall be performed subject to such regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe in regard thereto.

SEC. 4. That the inspection, other than the physical and mental examination, of aliens, including those seeking admission or readmission to or the privilege of passing through or residing in the United States, and the examination of aliens arrested within the United States, under this Act, shall be conducted by immigrant inspectors. Immigrant inspectors are hereby authorized and empowered to board and search any vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle in which they may suspect aliens are being brought into the United States. Such inspectors shall have power to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in, or pass through the United States, and to make a written record of such evidence where such action may be necessary. Said inspectors shall also have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in or pass through the United States, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States; and any circuit or district court within the jurisdiction of which investigations are being conducted by an immigrant inspector shall, in event of neglect or refusal to respond to a subpoena issued by such inspector or refusal to testify before such inspector, issue an order requiring such person to appear before said inspector, produce books, papers, and documents if demanded, and testify, and any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. The physical and mental examination of all arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who shall have had at least two years' experience in the practice of their profession since receiving the degree of medicine and who shall certify for the information of the immigration officials and the boards of special inquiry any and all physical and mental defects or diseases observed by them. Should medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service not be available, civil surgeons of not less than four years' professional experience may be employed in such emergency for such service, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens to any port of the United States on the North American continent from a foreign port or a port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, or to any port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii from any foreign port, from a port of the United States on the North American continent, or from a port of another insular possession of the United States to deliver to the immigration officials at the port of arrival a manifest made at the time and place of embarkation of aliens on board such steamer or vessel, with the names arranged in convenient groups, the names of those coming from the same locality to be assembled so far as practicable. The manifest shall contain full and accurate information as to each alien as follows: Name, age, and sex;

whether married or single; calling or occupation; personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and marks of identification); place of birth; whether able to read or write; country of which a citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence; name and address of nearest relative or friend in country from which alien came; seaport for landing in United States; intended future permanent residence; whether having a ticket through to final destination; by whom passage was paid; amount of money possessed by alien; whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, with name and complete address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in a prison or an almshouse, or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane, or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether an anarchist; whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States; condition of health, mental and physical; whether deformed or crippled, and if so, for how long and from what cause. To each alien or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall be written his name, and a number, letter, or other data designating the place on the manifest at which he is listed. It shall also be the duty of every such master to furnish to the immigration officials information in relation to the sex, age, class of travel, and foreign port of embarkation of arriving passengers who are United States citizens.

SEC. 6. Each manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer or the first or second below him in command, taken before an immigration official at the port of arrival, to the effect that he has caused the surgeon sailing with said vessel to make a physical and mental examination of each of said aliens, and that from the report of said surgeon and from his own investigation he believes that no one of said aliens belongs to any of the excluded classes named in this act, and that also, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the information in the manifest is correct and true in every respect. The surgeon sailing with the vessel shall also sign the manifest and make oath or affirmation in like manner, stating his professional experience and qualifications, and that he has made a personal examination of each of the aliens named therein, and that the manifest, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars relative to the mental and physical condition of the aliens. If no surgeon sails with a vessel bringing aliens the mental and physical examination shall be made by some competent surgeon employed at the port of departure by the owners of the vessel, and the manifests shall be verified by such surgeon before a United States consular officer.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of any vessel taking passengers from any port of the United States on the North American continent to a foreign port or a port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii or from any port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii to any foreign port, to a port of the United States on the North American continent, or to a port of another island possession of the United States to file with the immigration officials before departure accurate and full information in relation to the following matters regarding all alien

passengers and all citizens of the United States or insular possessions of the United States departing with the stated intent to reside permanently in a foreign country taken on board: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence; intended future permanent residence; amount of money possessed; if a citizen of the United States or insular possessions of the United States whether native-born or naturalized; and time and port of last arrival in the United States, or insular possessions thereof. It shall also be the duty of every such master to furnish to the immigration officials information in relation to the sex, age, class of travel, and port of debarkation of United States citizens departing who do not intend to reside permanently in a foreign country. No such master shall be granted clearance papers for his vessel until he has duly furnished such information and statement and made oath that they are accurate and full as to all matters herein required: *Provided*, That in the case of vessels making regular trips to ports of the United States, the Commissioner-General of Immigration may, when deemed by him expedient, arrange for the delivery of such information at a later date. It shall be the duty of immigration officials to record the following information regarding every alien and citizen leaving the United States by way of the Canadian and Mexican borders for permanent residence in a foreign country: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of which subject or citizen; race; last permanent residence; intended future permanent residence; amount of money possessed; and if a United States citizen whether native-born or naturalized.

SEC. 8. That upon the arrival of any vessel bringing aliens, it shall be the duty of the appropriate immigration officials to go or to send competent inspectors to the vessel and there inspect such aliens, or said immigration officials may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, but such temporary removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it relieve the transportation lines bringing such aliens nor the owners, masters, agents, or consignees of the vessel upon which they arrive from any of the obligations which in case such aliens remained on board would bind them or any of them: *Provided*, That where removal is made to premises owned or controlled by the United States they and each of them shall, so long as detention there lasts, be relieved of responsibility for the safe-keeping of such aliens. Whenever a temporary removal of aliens is made the transportation lines which brought them and the masters, owners, agents, and consignees of the vessel upon which they arrive shall pay all expenses of such removal and all expenses arising during subsequent detention pending decision on the aliens' eligibility to enter the United States and until they are either allowed to land or returned to the care of the line or to the vessel which brought them, such expenses to include those of maintenance, medical treatment in hospital or elsewhere, burial in the event of death, and transfer to the vessel in the event of deportation, excepting only where they arise under the terms of any of the provisos of section twenty hereof.

SEC. 9. That every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to

land shall be detained for examination by a board of special inquiry. The decision of an immigrant inspector, if favorable to the admission of an alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigrant inspector, and such challenge shall operate to take the alien before a board of special inquiry for examination. Such boards of special inquiry shall be created by the commissioner of immigration, or other immigration official, in charge at the various sea or land-border ports as may be necessary for the determination of the cases of all aliens there detained for examination. Each board shall consist of three members who shall be selected from such of the immigration officials as the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall from time to time appoint to serve on such boards. At ports where there are fewer than three immigration officials, the Commissioner-General of Immigration may appoint other United States officials or employees for such service. Such boards shall have authority to determine whether an alien who has been detained for examination shall be allowed to land or shall be deported. All hearings before boards shall be separate and apart from the public, but boards shall keep a complete permanent record of their proceedings, including all testimony given before them. The decision of any two members of a board shall prevail, but either the alien or any dissenting member may appeal through the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival and the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay further action until the receipt by such immigration official of the decision of said Secretary, which shall be rendered solely upon the record of the board. In every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States, under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the board of special inquiry if adverse to the admission of such alien shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; but the decision of a board of special inquiry, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens affected with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental disability which would bring such aliens within any of the excluded classes.

SEC. 10. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being found by a board of special inquiry to be of a nature which may affect their ability to earn a living; male persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty coming to perform skilled or unskilled manual labor, who are found to be and are certified by a board of three surgeons as below the physical standard now observed for recruits for the United States naval service; persons who have committed a felony or crime, or an offense or misdemeanor

involving moral turpitude; citizens or subjects of any country that issues penal certificates or certificates of character who do not produce to the immigration officials such a certificate; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all government, or persons who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive, in whole or in part, the proceeds of prostitution; persons, hereinafter called "contract laborers," who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to come to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, or in consequence of advertisements printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for, directly or indirectly, by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that they do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by a parent; at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe; persons who, by reason of industrial, social, or other conditions existing in the locality for which bound, are deemed to be economically unfit, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, whether subjects of China or subjects or citizens of any other country foreign to the United States, unless they belong to the classes enumerated in section thirteen of this Act; and, for a period of one year from date of deportation, persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this Act, unless prior to their reembarkation the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons who have committed an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: *Provided further*, That no provision of this section relating to the payment for tickets or passage shall apply to aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further*, That skilled labor may be imported with the permission of and under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, such permission to be granted only if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country: *Provided further*, That the provisions of

this law concerning contract laborers shall not apply to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided further* That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any alien exhibitor, or holder of a concession or privilege for any fair or exposition authorized by act of Congress from bringing into the United States, under contract, such alien mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or for preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any such fair or exposition in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe both as to the admission and return of such persons.

SEC. 11. Where a rejected alien, certified by a medical officer to be unable to travel alone by reason of sickness or mental or physical disability, or certified by a medical officer or found by a board of special inquiry to be unable to travel alone by reason of infancy, as accompanied by another alien such accompanying alien may also be excluded by a board of special inquiry and shall be deported in the manner in which other excluded aliens are required to be deported.

SEC. 12. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used to enable 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.

SEC. 13. That for the purpose of exclusion and expulsion contemplated by sections ten and twenty-seven hereof and of admission under section fourteen hereof, the excepted classes of Chinese aliens or aliens of Chinese descent shall consist of those who, in their personal capacity, are of the following status or occupations: government officers, ministers of the Gospel, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, engineers, teachers, students, authors, editors, journalists, merchants, bankers, capitalists, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure.

SEC. 14. That every Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who is entitled by this Act to enter and who is about to come to the United States, except such as are covered by sections fifteen and twenty-five hereof, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or other foreign government of which a subject or citizen, such permission and identification in each case to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such government, which certificate shall be in the English language, shall show that the person to whom issued is entitled to come to the United States under the terms of this Act, and shall contain a photograph of and the following data regarding the person to whom issued: Family and individual name or names in full, title or official rank, if any, age, height, physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, and when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence. If the alien applying for the certificate is a merchant, said certificate shall, in addition, state the nature, character, and estimated value of the business carried on by him.

prior to and at the time of his application therefor. The term "merchant" wherever used in this Act shall mean a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business and who performs no manual labor other than that necessarily incident to the conduct of such business. If the person applying is a student, such certificate shall, in addition, state the nature of the studies theretofore pursued, the nature of the studies to be pursued in the United States, and where they will be pursued, and that provision has been made for the care and maintenance of the student, as such, in this country. If the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity, it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, and his financial standing in the country issuing such certificate. The certificate and the identity of the person named therein and whose photograph is attached thereto shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be viséed by the indorsement of the diplomatic representative of the United States in the foreign country from which such certificate issues, or of the consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart, or of an official of the Immigration Service detailed for that purpose; and it shall be the duty of such diplomatic representative or consular representative or immigration official before indorsing such certificate to examine into the truth of the statements set forth therein, and if he shall find upon examination that any statement therein contained is untrue it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the certificate. The said certificate, viséed as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the immigration official in charge at the port of the United States at which the alien named therein shall arrive, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of such person to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities. The said certificate shall be taken up by the immigration official by whom the person presenting same is admitted to the United States and there shall be issued in lieu thereof a certificate of identity, containing a complete personal description and a photograph of the admitted person, which certificate of identity shall be retained by him as evidence of his lawful entry to the country and of his right to reside therein so long as he maintains a status or occupation placing him within the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof.

SEC. 15. That the legal wives and natural-born children under sixteen years of age of members of the excepted classes of Chinese aliens enumerated in section thirteen hereof shall be regarded as partaking of the status of the husband and father, respectively, so long as coverture continues or they remain under the age stated and shall, if in all other respects admissible, be admitted to the United States and supplied with a certificate of identity of the character mentioned in section fourteen hereof upon satisfactorily establishing that they sustain the claimed relationship to a person of the said excepted classes residing within the United States or seeking admission thereto in company with them and that coverture exists or they are of the age hereinbefore stated at the time of application: *Provided*, That no such wife or child shall be admitted to the

United States as of that status unless accompanied by, or coming to join, the husband or father, and, if the husband or father is already in the United States, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such husband or father is lawfully entitled to be and remain in the United States, and shown by the testimony of at least two witnesses other than Chinese that such husband or father is and has been for at least three years a *bona fide* member of an exempt class: *Provided further*, That Chinese aliens or aliens of Chinese descent admitted to the United States as the natural-born children of members of the said exempted classes shall not at any time establish and maintain themselves in any other status or occupation than one which will constitute them members themselves of the said excepted classes, otherwise they shall be subject to deportation in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-seven hereof.

SEC. 16. That the owner, master, officer, or agent of every vessel arriving at any port of the United States shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent any alien employed on such vessel from landing otherwise than temporarily in the pursuit of his calling. No such owner, master, officer, or agent shall pay off or discharge any alien so employed, or permit the removal of any such alien's personal effects, or any part thereof, until such alien has been examined by an immigrant inspector. Every such owner, master, officer, or agent shall furnish such lists, descriptions, and photographs of aliens so employed as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may require, and shall report to the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival, as soon as discovered, every case of desertion, and shall show, when applying for clearance, that all aliens so employed on the vessel at the time of arrival who have not deserted or been discharged are leaving the port on said vessel. No alien suffering from any mental defect or from tuberculosis or a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease shall be employed on any vessel coming to the United States. Head tax shall be payable under section two hereof on account of all alien employees of vessels who are discharged or who desert in ports of the United States and who in either case are not shown within a reasonable time to have left the country.

SEC. 17. That no Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent employed on board vessels entering the ports of the United States not entitled to enter under the various provisions of this Act shall be permitted to land in the United States, unless satisfactory bond is furnished conditioned for the departure of such alien from the United States with the vessel on which employed, in accordance with proper regulations requiring names, description, and photograph, to insure the identity of such departing Chinese alien.

SEC. 18. That no alien certified, as provided in section seven of this Act, to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form or from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease other than one of a quarantinable nature shall be permitted to land for medical treatment in any hospital in the United States unless it is shown that the disease did not develop until after embarkation on the voyage from which seeking to land and in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor such treatment is imperatively required as a measure of humanity, in which event authority therefor may be granted, the expense, however, not to be borne by the Government.

SEC. 19. That any alien excluded because likely to become a public charge or because of being certified by a board of surgeons to be below the naval-service physical standard or because of physical disability other than tuberculosis in any form or a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease may, if otherwise admissible and if in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor peculiar individual hardship or suffering would result from deportation, nevertheless be admitted by said Secretary upon the giving of a suitable bond, approved by said Secretary, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States, and to all States, Territories, counties, municipalities, and districts thereof, holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against such alien becoming a public charge. The admission of such alien shall be a consideration for the giving of such bond or undertaking. Suit may be brought thereon in the name of and by the appropriate law officers either of the United States or of any State, Territory, district, county, or municipality in which such alien becomes a public charge.

SEC. 20. That all aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall be sent back to the country whence they respectively came as soon as practicable, on the vessels bringing them, or, if that is not practicable, on other vessels of the same line, or otherwise at the expense of the owners of the vessels bringing them: *Provided*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration may suspend, upon conditions to be prescribed by him, the deportation of any alien found to have come in violation of any provision of this Act if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States Government in the prosecution of offenders against any provision of this Act, and the cost of maintenance of any person so detained resulting from such suspension of deportation and a witness fee in the sum of one dollar per day for each day such person is so detained may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or such alien may be released under bond, in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars, with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required as a witness and for deportation: *Provided further*, That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the effect that the health or safety of any rejected alien would be unduly imperiled by immediate deportation, such alien may be held and treated at the expense of the owner of the vessel by which brought until such time as he may, in the opinion of such medical officer, be safely deported.

SEC. 21. That whenever an alien shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country, and shall have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, if said wife or any of said children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, and if it is certified by the examining surgeon at the port of arrival that said disorder was contracted on board the ship in which they came, such wife or children shall be held, under such regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall prescribe, until it shall be determined whether the disorder will be easily curable or whether they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons; and

they shall not be either admitted or deported until such facts have been ascertained; and if it shall be determined that the disorders are easily curable and the husband or father is able and willing to bear the expense of treatment, they may be accorded treatment in hospital until cured and then be admitted, or if it shall be determined that they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons they may, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted.

SEC. 22. That it shall be the duty of each and every Chinese alien and alien of Chinese descent within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage hereof to apply within one year after the taking effect hereof to the immigration official of the United States whose office is most conveniently located to the place of residence of such alien for a certificate of residence; and any such alien found within the United States after the expiration of said period without such certificate shall be subject to deportation, as provided in section twenty-seven hereof, unless it shall be made to appear affirmatively and satisfactorily that his failure to procure such certificate within the time limited was due to unavoidable causes. Persons of Chinese descent who claim to be American citizens by reason of birth in this country or under the Act of Congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands shall be accorded the privilege of registering under the terms of this Act upon proving their claims to the satisfaction of the Commissioner-General of Immigration or of an immigration official designated by him to hear the evidence in such cases; and whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, or the Commissioner-General of Immigration, or immigration official designated by them shall determine under proceedings connected with the application of a person of Chinese descent for admission to the United States or under proceedings connected with the issuance of warrants in accordance with section twenty-seven hereof that such person of Chinese descent is an American citizen, or whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner-General of Immigration that a child of Chinese descent has been born within the United States, there shall be issued to such person of Chinese descent of proven American nativity a certificate of residence of the character herein described: *Provided*, That in all questions of citizenship arising under this Act evidence other than record evidence shall not be regarded as sufficient or satisfactory unless it includes the testimony of at least one credible white witness.

SEC. 23. That the registration prescribed in the preceding section shall be enforced in the insular territory as well as in the continental territory of the United States. Chinese aliens and aliens of Chinese descent, not members of the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof, shall not be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular territory of the United States nor to enter one group of islands from another group, and members of the said excepted classes shall be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular possessions only upon compliance with the terms of section fourteen hereof by obtaining from officers to be designated for that purpose by the governors of the respective insular possessions a certificate of the character prescribed in said section: *Provided*, That said laws shall not apply to the transit of Chinese aliens from one island to another island of the same group, and any islands within the jurisdic-

tion of any State or the Territory of Alaska shall be considered a part of the mainland under this section.

SEC. 24. That the certificate of residence mentioned in section twenty-two hereof shall be prepared on secret-process paper in a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration; shall contain a complete personal description and a photograph of the person to whom issued; and shall be issued by immigration officials under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, a complete duplicate in each instance to be retained for the files of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The cost of the preparation and issuance of said certificate shall be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. Should such certificate be lost or destroyed, a certificate in lieu thereof shall be furnished by the Commissioner-General of Immigration upon proof of the identity of the applicant therefor, and of the loss or destruction of the original, and in the cases of children born in the United States certificates may be issued, from time to time, upon the surrender of any previously granted and the establishment of the identity of the applicant, as the appearance of such children changes with growth and development. No Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent heretofore convicted in any court of the United States or of the States or Territories thereof of a felony shall be permitted to register under the provisions of this Act, unless such person was registered under the provisions of the Act of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, or the Act of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three; but such alien shall immediately, or at the expiration of his sentence, be removed from the United States in accordance with section twenty-seven hereof. Certificates of residence granted under the provisions of the Acts of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, shall be surrendered by applicants for registration hereunder to the immigration officials to whom application is submitted.

SEC. 25. That any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent, whether a member of the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof or not, who obtains a certificate of residence in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any Chinese alien admitted to the United States as a member of the excepted classes in accordance with section fourteen hereof, or who is admitted in accordance with and continues to observe the provisions of section fifteen hereof, shall be permitted to leave the United States at any time and through any seaport, or through any land border port designated by the Commissioner-General of Immigration as a port of entry for aliens under this Act, and, if admissible under the general provisions of this Act, to return to and reenter the United States at any future time upon the following conditions: He shall at the time of departure deposit with the immigration official in charge at the port through which he departs his certificate of residence or certificate of identity, obtaining in lieu thereof a return certificate of a character and form to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General, and shall reenter through such port of departure, and satisfactorily identify himself at the time of return as the person to whom the certificate of residence or certificate of identity so deposited relates. Upon the readmission of such an applicant the

deposited certificate shall be returned to him and the return certificate issued in lieu thereof shall be retained by the immigration official in charge at the port.

SEC. 26. That any alien who shall enter the United States in violation of this Act; any alien who shall become a public charge from causes existing prior to landing; any alien who shall after arrival be convicted of or admit having committed a felony or crime or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; any alien who shall be found an inmate of or connected with the management of a house of prostitution or practicing prostitution, or who shall receive, share in, or derive benefit from any part of the earnings of any prostitute, or who is employed by, in, or in connection with any house of prostitution or music or dance hall or other place of amusement or resort habitually frequented by prostitutes, or where prostitutes gather, or who in any way assists, protects, or promises to protect from arrest any prostitute; any alien who shall import or attempt to import any person for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; any alien who, after being excluded and deported or arrested and deported as a prostitute, or as a procurer, or as having been connected with the business of prostitution or importation for prostitution or other immoral purposes in any of the ways hereinbefore specified, shall return to and enter the United States; any alien convicted and imprisoned for a violation of any of the provisions of section thirty-nine hereof; any alien who shall enter the United States by water at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials, or by land at any place other than one designated as a port of entry for aliens by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, or at any time not designated by immigration officials, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be taken into custody and deported. The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the classes of aliens therein mentioned irrespective of the time of their entry to the United States. In every case where any person is ordered deported from the United States under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall be final.

SEC. 27. That any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent now residing in the United States who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to procure for himself, in the manner and within the time prescribed by section twenty-two hereof, a certificate of residence, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who, not being a member of the excepted classes described in section thirteen hereof, shall enter the United States, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who shall secure admission to the United States by claiming membership in such excepted classes and after entry engage in any occupation not contemplated in the description of such classes, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who shall in any other manner enter or reside in the United States in violation of this Act, or who is deportable under the provisions of section twenty-six hereof, shall be, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, taken into custody and deported.

SEC. 28. That the deportation provided for in the two next preceding sections, including the cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall, if effected at any time within five years after the entry of the

alien, be at the expense of the contractor, procurer, or other person by whom the alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if in the opinion of the Commissioner-General of Immigration no such person exists or it is not practicable to recover such expense from any of said persons, then the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act and the deportation from such port shall be at the expense of the owner, master, person in charge, agent, or consignee of the vessel or transportation line by which the alien came, or, if that is not practicable, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. If such deportation is effected later than five years after the entry of the alien, or, if the deportation is solely upon the ground that the alien is a Chinese who has failed to register, the expense thereof shall be payable from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. When in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the mental or physical condition of any alien rejected or arrested and ordered deported is such as to require personal care and attendance, he may employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to final destination, and the expenses incident to such service shall be defrayed in like manner as expenses incident to the deportation, or he may require special reports from the transportation company regarding the disposition made of the alien.

SEC. 29. That pending the final disposal of the case of any alien arrested under the provisions of this Act, or of any suit or proceeding in which such alien's testimony may be required, he may be detained, and if used as a witness be paid a witness fee of one dollar per day during such detention, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or may be released under a bond in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required for a hearing or hearings in regard to the charge upon which he has been taken into custody, or as a witness in a pending suit or proceeding, and for deportation if he shall be found to be unlawfully within the United States.

SEC. 30. That the deportation of aliens arrested within the United States after entry and found to be illegally therein shall, at the option of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be to the country whence they came or to foreign port at which such aliens embarked for the United States; or, if such embarkation was for foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at which they embarked for such territory; or, if such aliens entered foreign contiguous territory from the United States and later entered the United States, or if such aliens are held by the country from which they entered the United States not to be subjects or citizens of such country, and such country refuses to permit their reentry, or imposes any condition upon permitting reentry, then to the country of which such aliens are subjects or citizens, or to the country in which they resided prior to entering the country from which they entered the United States.

SEC. 31. That it shall be unlawful for the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens into or carrying aliens out of the United States to refuse or fail to deliver to the immigration officials the accurate and full manifests or statements or information regarding all aliens on board or taken on board such vessels required by

this Act, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a refusal or failure, such master or commanding officer shall pay to the collector of customs at the port of arrival or departure the sum of ten dollars for each alien concerning whom such accurate and full manifest or statement or information is not furnished, or concerning whom the manifest or statement or information is not prepared and sworn to as prescribed by this Act. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and, in the event that such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 32. That any person, including the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall conceal or harbor, or attempt to conceal or harbor, or assist or abet another to conceal or harbor in any place, including any building, vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter or to reside within the United States under the terms of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every alien to whom this section is applicable. Every vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle or conveyance of whatever description, the master, owner, lessee, or bailee of which shall use the same in violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle may enter or in which it may be found.

SEC. 33. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company other than railway lines entering the United States from foreign contiguous territory, or the owner, master, agent, or consignee of any vessel, to bring to any port of the United States, with or without intent to land, any alien, including employees of vessels, belonging to any of the following classes: Idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, or persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien or alien employee so brought to the United States was afflicted with any of the said diseases or disabilities at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such disease or disability might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person, or transportation company, or the master, owner, agent, or consignee of any such vessel, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation of this provision. And it shall also be unlawful for any such person to bring to any port of the United States any alien

afflicted with any mental or physical defect of a less degree than hereinbefore specified but of a nature which may affect ability to earn a living, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien so brought to the United States was so afflicted at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such mental or physical defect might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every violation of this provision. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of either of such fines, and in the event that a fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 34. That it shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of every person, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels or transportation lines, other than those railway lines which may enter into a contract as provided in section three of this Act, bringing an alien to any seaport or land border port of the United States to insure absolutely that such alien shall not land in the United States at any time or place not designated by the immigration officials, and the failure of any such person to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be deemed a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine in the case of each alien so landed of not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; or, if in the opinion of the Commissioner-General of Immigration it is impracticable or inconvenient to prosecute the owner, master, officer, or agent of any such vessel, a pecuniary penalty of one thousand dollars shall be a lien upon the vessel whose owner, master, officer, or agent violates the provisions of this section, and such vessel shall be libeled therefor in the appropriate United States court.

SEC. 35. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels bringing aliens to ports of the United States to fail or refuse to present every such alien for inspection by the immigration officials at such time and place as may by them be designated; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a failure or refusal the person so failing or refusing shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of two hundred dollars on account of each and every alien with regard to whom such failure or refusal has occurred, and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event that such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: *And provided further*, That such fine shall not be imposed in any case in which prosecution is had under the provisions of section thirty-four hereof.

SEC. 36. That it shall be unlawful for any owner, master, person in charge, or agent of any vessel arriving at a port of the United States to permit any alien employee of such vessel to land otherwise than temporarily in the pursuit of his calling until such alien has been admitted by an immigrant inspector; or to pay off or discharge any such alien, or to permit the removal from the vessel of his personal effects or any part thereof, until such alien has been admitted by an immigrant inspector; or to refuse or fail to furnish lists or descriptions or photographs of all such alien employees; or to refuse or fail to report to the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival as soon as discovered any case of desertion of such an alien employee; or to fail or refuse to show that all aliens employed on board at the time of arrival of the vessel who have not deserted or been discharged are leaving the port on said vessel; all as required by section sixteen hereof. And if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been any violation of any of the provisions of this section, such owner, master, person in charge, or agent shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation hereof. It shall be unlawful for any owner, master, person in charge, or agent of any vessel arriving at a port of the United States to permit any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent employed on such vessel who has not been admitted by an immigrant inspector to land for any purpose, otherwise than under the bond required by section seventeen hereof; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that this provision has been violated such owner, master, person in charge, or agent shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of one thousand dollars for each and every violation hereof. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of either of the fines prescribed by this section, and in the event the fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 37. That it shall be unlawful for any owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee of any vessel to refuse or fail to pay any of the expenses incident to the detention of aliens as required by section eight hereof; or to refuse or fail to pay any of the expenses incident to the deportation of aliens arrested and ordered deported as required by section twenty-eight hereof; or to refuse or fail to receive on board the vessel by which brought or a vessel owned or operated by the same interests any alien rejected, or arrested, and ordered deported under any provision of this act, or to fail to safely guard and detain any such alien thereon, or to refuse or fail to return any such alien to the foreign port whence he came or to which ordered deported under any provision of this act; or to make any charge to cover the expense of deporting any alien brought or to be brought to the United States, or to take any security for the payment of such charge, or to take any consideration to be returned in case the alien is landed; or to bring to the United States at any time within one year from the date of deportation any alien rejected, or arrested, and deported under any provision of this Act, unless prior to reembarkation the Secretary of

Commerce and Labor has consented that such alien shall reapply for admission, as required by section ten hereof; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee has violated any of the foregoing provisions, such owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located or in which any vessel of the line may be found the sum of four hundred dollars for each and every violation of any provision of this section; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine. If the vessel by which any alien ordered deported came has left the United States and it is impracticable for any reason to deport the alien within a reasonable time by another vessel owned by the same interests, the cost of deportation may be paid by the Government and recovered by civil suit from any agent or consignee of the vessel.

SEC. 38. That any person who aids or assists any anarchist, as described in section ten hereof, to enter the United States, or who connives or conspires with any person or persons to allow, procure, or permit any such anarchist to unlawfully enter therein, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years and pay a fine of not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 39. That the importation into the United States of any alien for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall, directly or indirectly, import, or attempt to import, into the United States any alien for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, or whoever shall hold or attempt to hold any alien for any such purpose in pursuance of such illegal importation, or whoever shall keep, maintain, control, support, employ, or harbor in any house or other place for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, in pursuance of such illegal importation, any alien shall, in every such case, be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than one nor more than ten years and pay a fine of not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars. Any alien who shall, after being excluded and deported or arrested and deported, under those provisions of section ten or section twenty-six hereof which relate to prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons, reenter or attempt to reenter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years. In prosecutions under this section the testimony of a husband or wife shall be admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband.

SEC. 40. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, or to attempt to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, any alien to come into the United States, by means of any offer or

promise of employment, whether true or false, or by means of any agreement, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, unless with the permission of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, in accordance with section ten of this Act; and for every violation of any of the provisions of this section the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such contract laborer thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; or for every violation of the provisions hereof the person violating the same may be prosecuted in a criminal action for a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, and under either the civil or the criminal procedure mentioned separate suits or prosecutions may be brought for each alien thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid.

SEC. 41. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of section forty of this Act to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, or to attempt to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit any alien to come into the United States by promise of employment through advertisements printed, published, or distributed in any foreign country, whether such promise is true or false, and either the civil or the criminal penalty imposed by said section shall be applicable to such a case: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to States or Territories, the District of Columbia, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration thereto, respectively; but they shall be permitted to advertise such inducements and to make their advertisements effective by written or oral communication with prospective alien settlers and by paying out of the ordinary State or Territorial funds regularly appropriated for that purpose the transportation of such alien settlers, provided always that the exception hereby made is not used as a means of evading the provisions of this and the preceding section.

SEC. 42. That it shall be unlawful for any person, association, society, company, partnership, or corporation, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels and others engaged in transporting aliens to the United States, to, directly, or indirectly, by writing, printing, or oral representation, solicit, invite, or encourage, or to so attempt to solicit, invite, or encourage any alien to come into the United States, and anyone violating any provision hereof shall be subject to either the civil or the criminal prosecution prescribed by section forty of this Act; or if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a violation by an owner, master, officer, or agent of a vessel, such owner, master, officer, or agent shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located or in which any vessel of the line may be found the sum of four hundred dollars for each and every such violation; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid,

nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: *Provided further*, That this section shall not be held to prohibit transportation companies from issuing letters, circulars, or advertisements confined strictly to stating the sailing schedules of and the terms and facilities of transportation upon their vessels.

SEC. 43. That any person, including employees, officials, or agents of transportation companies, who shall assault, resist, prevent, impede or interfere with any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty under this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years and fined not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars; and any person who shall use any deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten years. Any person to whom an oath has been administered by an immigration official under the provisions of this act who shall knowingly or willfully give false evidence or swear to any false statement in relation to or in any way affecting the right of any alien to admission or readmission to or to residence within or to pass in transit through the United States shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section fifty-three hundred and ninety-two, United States Revised Statutes.

SEC. 44. That any person who shall substitute any name for the name written in any certificate herein required, or any photograph for the photograph attached to any such certificate, or shall in any manner alter any such certificate, or forge any such certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, or issue or utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or present to an immigrant inspector or other government official any forged or fraudulent certificate, and any person other than the one to whom there has been duly issued any certificate prescribed by this Act who shall present to an immigrant inspector or other government official any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned for a term of not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 45. That the circuit and district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this Act. It shall be the duty of the United States attorneys to conduct every suit or prosecution brought in court by the United States under this Act. Such prosecutions or suits may be instituted at any place in the United States at which the violation may occur or at which the person charged with such violation may be found. No suit or proceeding for a violation of the provisions of this Act shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court in which it is pending, entered of record, with the reasons therefor.

SEC. 46. That immigrant inspectors and other immigration officials, clerks, and employees shall be appointed and their compensation fixed and raised or decreased from time to time by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner-

General of Immigration and in accordance with the provisions of the civil service Act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: *Provided*, That said Secretary in the enforcement of that portion of this Act which excludes contract laborers, may employ, without reference to the provisions of the said civil service Act, or to the various Acts relative to the compilation of the official register, such persons as he may deem advisable and from time to time fix, raise, or decrease their compensation. He may draw annually from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act fifty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended for the salaries and expenses of persons so employed and for expenses incident to such employment; and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall pass to the credit of the proper disbursing officer expenditures from said sum without itemized account whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor certifies that an itemized account would not be for the best interests of the Government: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of immigration at the several ports of the United States as provided by the sundry civil appropriation Act approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, or the official status of such commissioners heretofore appointed.

SEC. 47. That all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating houses, and all other like privileges in connection with any United States immigrant station, shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Commissioner-General in his discretion from permitting these things to be done by government agencies. All receipts accruing from the disposal of such exclusive privileges shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold in any such immigrant station.

SEC. 48. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States and Territories of the United States where the various immigrant stations are located, the officials in charge of such stations, as occasion may require, shall admit therein the proper state and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purpose of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local courts shall extend over such stations.

SEC. 49. That the President of the United States is authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, an international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon, or to send special commissioners to any foreign country, for the purpose of regulating by international agreement, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the immigration of aliens to the United States; of providing for the mental, moral, and physical examination of such aliens by American consuls or other officers of the United States Government at the ports of embarkation, or elsewhere; of securing the assistance of foreign governments in their own territories to prevent the evasion of the laws of the United States governing immigration to the United States; of entering into such international agreements as may be proper to

prevent the immigration of aliens who, under the laws of the United States, are or may be excluded from entering the United States, and of regulating any matters pertaining to such immigration.

SEC. 50. That this act shall take effect and be enforced from and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven. The act of March twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and ten, amending the act of February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, the act of February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except sections thirty-four and forty thereof, the act of March third, nineteen hundred and three, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except section thirty-four thereof, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed on and after the taking effect of this act: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect any prosecution, suit, action, or proceeding brought, or any act, thing, or matter, civil or criminal, done or existing at the time of the taking effect of this act, except as stated in section twenty-six hereof; but as to all such prosecutions, suits, actions, proceedings, acts, things, or matters, the laws or parts of laws repealed or amended by this Act are hereby continued in force and effect.

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## MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

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The draft of a proposed new law on the subject of immigration which formed Appendix I of the report for 1909 consisted mainly of a codification of already existing law concerning the regulation of immigration and the exclusion of Chinese, with only such changes in its arrangement as would place the various provisions in logical order and such changes in its language as would make possible the attainment of what was conceived to be the intent of the several statutes heretofore passed. In reinserting the said draft a few further changes of the same character, which the experience of another year has suggested, are made in its text; and, with the object of giving concrete expression to the Bureau's recommendations for immigration legislation of a more restrictive character, and for legislation regarding Chinese of a more exact and in some respects more liberal nature, than has heretofore been attempted, language adopting such recommendations is incorporated in the appropriate sections and commented upon in the body of the report as well as in this memorandum.

The various subjects of the proposed bill are arranged in the following order: (1) Definitions of terms; (2) Collection of head tax; (3) Immigration officials—their functions and their control; (4) Collection of statistics; (5) Admission and exclusion of aliens; (6) Residence of aliens in the United States; (7) Arrest and deportation of aliens; (8) Penalties for violation of various provisions; (9) Miscellaneous items; and (10) Repealing and saving provisions.

In explaining the origin of the text and the reasons for the various amendments, the sections of the draft are taken up in numerical order. Throughout the draft the language has been simplified and made more succinct than that of existing law.

### SECTION 1.

The definition given for the term "alien" is what it is confidently believed was intended when Congress abandoned in the acts of 1903 and 1907 the term "alien immigrant." It is absolutely necessary that some clear definition shall be adopted, as conflicting decisions in the courts have placed the matter in doubt (143 Fed., 922, and 148 Fed., 1022; 141 Fed., 221, and 152 Fed., 346; 160 Fed., 842; also 128 Fed., 652; 152 Fed., 1; 164 Fed., 152; 165 Fed., 830; 166 Fed., 536 and 1007; 173 Fed., 500; 179 Fed., 839; and 158 U. S., 538).

The remaining provisions of this section are taken out of sections 41 and 33 of the immigration act of 1907, and section 6 of the act of February 6, 1905, providing for the government of the Philippines and require no comment.

## SECTION 2.

This is section 1 of the act of 1907, so changed as to make the head tax payable on account, not merely of all aliens entering the United States, but of all brought to United States ports—a return to the language of the act of 1903. The present wording results, usually, in reducing by four dollars the penalty against a transportation company for bringing an inadmissible alien, which penalty consists in the return of the alien at the company's cost.

As there is a great deal of travel between the Bermuda Islands and the United States, that colony has been classed with Canada, Newfoundland, etc., in the exemption from the head tax. The language of the act of 1903 has also been reinstated, in naming the countries exempted from head tax, as experience has shown it is both more convenient and more satisfactory to exempt *citizens* of such countries than *conditional residents* thereof. A provision is inserted also for the refund of head tax exacted on account of aliens applying at the land boundaries; this to avoid complaints which arose under the act of 1903 from the collection of head tax on aliens who were rejected at the land boundaries, where the tax is often collected directly from the alien and thereby given prominence.

While it is desirable that the head tax shall not be collected on aliens in transit, it is quite as desirable that there shall be no evasion of the law as to others, and that any refunds made shall go to the alien (by whom actually paid) and not into the coffers of the transportation companies, as now often happens. It is also quite a good policy not to assess the head tax on tourists and temporary visitors. Provisions are accordingly inserted to accomplish these several objects. On the same theory alien seamen, arriving and departing in the pursuit of their calling, are exempted. The third proviso to this section, requiring that head tax collected in the Philippines shall go into the treasury of said islands, is taken from section 6 of the act of February 6, 1905.

## SECTION 3,

consisting of a combination of the provisions of sections 22, 23, and 32 of the act of 1907, states that the duties of the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall be performed "under the direction of with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor," and thus avoids the necessity for the awkward repetition of the phrase as in the act of 1907, and at the same time preserves the present practice. The duties of the Commissioner-General are specified in some detail, but purposely not in an exclusive manner, which is also true of the duties of commissioners of immigration and other immigration officials in charge. There is one addition of especial importance, viz, the insertion of a clause permitting the removal from the United States of aliens who fall into distress from causes arising subsequent to entry and are anxious to return to their foreign home, which object is now partially accomplished by a regulation (rule 39)

## SECTION 4.

It has been deemed advisable to state definitely by whom the inspection of aliens shall be made (viz, by "inspectors"), and thereby give statutory force to the existing custom; and to directly empower such officials to board and search vessels, etc., a duty that now constantly devolves upon them, especially in localities where smuggling is common. In this section also has been placed so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as confers upon immigration officials the power to administer oaths. It is highly essential to good administration and the rendering of just decisions that the officials empowered by the law to decide questions arising under the immigration act shall be authorized to subpoena witnesses, and that means shall be provided to compel witnesses to appear and testify. There is accordingly inserted a provision adapted from the interstate-commerce act (24 Stat., 383), under which the aid of the courts may be invoked to the end desired. There are also incorporated the provisions of section 17 of the act of 1907, regarding the physical and mental examination of aliens, with the provision for the reimbursement of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service for expenses connected therewith eliminated, as a separate appropriation is now made for that purpose.

## SECTION 5.

This is so much of section 12 of the act of 1907 as relates to the collection of data regarding incoming aliens, with certain changes in the items of statistical data required, shown by experience in keeping the figures to be essential. One very important change is made, viz, that requiring that the data furnished be *accurate* as well as full. Obviously inaccurate information for economic and scientific purposes is worse than none at all. Yet a district court has held (162 Fed., 803) that all the present law requires is full information, no matter how inaccurate, which decision has been affirmed by the circuit court of appeals, fifth circuit. To meet this it is necessary to change this section and also section 15 of the act of 1907, which becomes section 31, hereafter explained. An addition is made to insure the collection of accurate and properly segregated data concerning and as between the mainland and insular possessions, respectively. An addition is also made calling for sex, age, class of travel, and foreign port of embarkation of arriving passengers who are United States citizens. Information of a similar character is now being secured with regard to departing passengers only.

## SECTION 6

is a combination of sections 13 and 14 of the act of 1907, the former being relieved of repetitions and modified to require the assembling of names on manifests (because by some steamship lines there is apparently a studied effort to separate names and avoid detection of violations of the contract-labor provisions), and the latter slightly modified so as to specify that the certificate of a surgeon specially employed to verify manifests shall be made before a consular officer.

## SECTION 7.

The provisions with regard to furnishing data covering passengers leaving the United States are separated from those regarding passengers entering, and extended so as to cover citizens (native born and naturalized) departing with the intent to settle abroad, and to empower immigration officials to obtain information regarding aliens and permanently departing citizens leaving the country over the land boundaries similar to that furnished by transportation companies concerning those leaving by vessels. Information regarding sex, age, class of travel, and foreign port of debarkation of departing United States citizens who do not intend to reside permanently in a foreign country is also required. This information is now secured by indirect, nonstatutory means regarding all departing passengers. These modifications of the statistical requirements are essential to the compilation of accurate figures on this very important subject. Instead of requiring manifests of outward-bound passengers, "information" only is required, and provision is made for the adoption of regulations as to the form and manner in which it shall be collected and supplied. Here also an addition is made to insure the collection of accurate and properly segregated data concerning and as between the mainland and insular possessions, respectively.

## SECTION 8.

The changes made in section 16 of the act of 1907 in redrafting it into this section are to render perfectly clear the requirement that steamship companies permitted to place aliens temporarily in immigration stations or elsewhere pending inspection are to bear *all* the expenses incident to such detention until the aliens are actually landed. Although that is undoubtedly the present intent, four steamship companies have compelled the Government to bring suit for hospital treatment rendered aliens suffering from ailments from which they recovered (whereupon admission followed).

## SECTION 9

embodies the provisions relating to the inspection and exclusion of aliens contained in sections 24, 25, and 10 of the act of 1907. Several changes in language are made in the interest of clearness and comprehensibility, those regarding the appointment of boards of special inquiry being occasioned by a recent judicial decision to the effect that a board appointed by an "inspector in charge" is not a legal body, but the appointment must be made by a "commissioner of immigration."

## SECTION 10

consists of a compilation of all the provisions of the immigration act, the amendatory act of March 26, 1910, and the Chinese-exclusion laws regarding classes of aliens not to be admitted. The term "tuberculosis" is defined by adding thereto "in any form." This is thought to have been the intent of the act of 1907; but said act has been regarded by some as covering only contagious forms of the dis-

ease. The provision regarding anarchists has been so extended as to include the terms of section 38 of the 1907 act. The clause relating to criminals has been broadened to include all persons who have committed a felony or crime, or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, irrespective of whether they have been convicted or admit the commission thereof. The clause defining and excluding "contract laborers" has been brought into textual agreement with the penal provisions on the same subject (sections 4-7 becoming sections 40-42, hereafter explained); also to require rejection of the laborers irrespective of whether the offers or promises inducing them to come to the United States are true or false, so as to reach a large class of induced immigration not covered with sufficient clearness by the present law; and further by modifying the term "labor" with the word "manual" to bring the law into textual agreement with its construction by the Attorney-General (27 Op., 383), which makes it possible to eliminate the proviso (meaningless under the construction mentioned) exempting from the classification of contract laborers professional men, artists, and others whose pursuits are strictly mental, now and for many years encumbering the statute. Whether or not this produces too narrow a field of operation for the alien contract-labor law is a matter for careful consideration by the legislative branch. Another very essential modification is made, viz, the proviso allowing the importation of skilled laborers if labor of like kind unemployed is not available, is conditioned upon the permission of the Department first being obtained. This is the only reasonable and fair method of handling the matter. It has been demonstrated that the present bare exception is not fair to either the importer or those interested to prevent importations. There have been specifically enumerated in the list of excluded classes "persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government." Such persons are excluded by the present law, but placing them in the list makes the language plainer. There have been added to the said list the two new classes suggested in the report for 1909, and again in this report (p. 5, ante.), viz, "male persons between the ages of 16 and 50 coming to perform skilled or unskilled manual labor who are found to be and are certified by a board of three surgeons as below the physical standard now observed for recruits for the United States naval service," and "persons who by reason of industrial, social, or other conditions existing in the locality for which bound are deemed to be economically unfit at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor." With respect to the former, however, provision is made for their inclusion in the bonding provisions of section 19, to avoid any peculiar individual hardship or suffering. Concerning the latter, placing exclusion in the discretion of the Secretary is merely adopting the arrangement now followed so successfully in the cases of unaccompanied children under the age of 16. Two other new classes are added to aliens excluded. One classification is intended to strengthen the chances for detecting at the ports aliens with criminal records and the other has in view the breaking up of an extensive practice under which aliens rejected at one port are returned by the steamship companies to another port, where they often, as the result of arrangements made meantime to give their application a new aspect, effect entry, which practice is penalized in section 37 of the draft.

## SECTION 11

is merely the section of the same number of the act of 1907, modified in the interest of clearness, and

## SECTION 12

the proviso which was attached to section 1 of said act to enable the President and Department to deal with the Japanese-laborer situation as it existed at the time of the passage of such act.

## SECTION 13

contains a list of exempt classes of aliens of the Chinese race. Every status or occupation that has been encountered or suggested in practical administration as properly falling in this category has been named. This results in a very material broadening of the present law and treaty (Art. II), which regard as "laborers" all who are not officials, merchants, teachers, students, or travelers. To thus name the exempt classes is the safer—in fact, it is believed, the only fairly safe—method of handling the matter in a statute. The term "engineer" is here used, of course, in the professional sense.

## SECTION 14.

This is section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, slightly changed to make it consistent with the other sections of the draft, and to render its language exact and comprehensive. The added provision requiring a photograph to be attached to the exempt's certificate is merely making statutory a requirement long existing by custom. The term "merchant" is defined in accordance with section 2 of the act of November 3, 1893, as construed judicially and administratively; and certain useful data regarding "students" are required to be inserted in the certificate. The term "student" is, of course, used in the same sense as it has been construed under the previous law, which construction is set forth in rule 8 of the Chinese regulations in force for several years. The provision regarding the visé, or approval, of the certificate has been so modified as to permit of the employment of immigration officials for that purpose when necessary or expedient; and there is added a provision for the issuance of a noncounterfeitable certificate of identity to each Chinese admitted to the United States—which is already done by regulation, but which ought to be specifically authorized by law, as it is essential that admitted Chinese shall have in their possession permanent, incontrovertible evidence of their lawful entry.

## SECTION 15,

covering the admission of the legal wives and natural-born (not adopted) children of members of the exempt classes, is new in the statutory law, but is a correct statement, from an administrative point of view, of the judicial exception to the law made in the case of Mrs. Gue Lim (176 U. S., 459), and the cases approved in that decision (42 Fed., 398; 83 Fed., 136; 85 Fed., 635). This judicial

exception has constituted one of the greatest difficulties in enforcing the law, and unless it is defined and limited in some such manner as here proposed will continue to give trouble. Sixteen years is fixed as the maximum age at which a child may be admitted under the status of an exempt father because that is the age which by Chinese custom corresponds most nearly to twenty-one years in this country. See also p. 128, ante.

#### SECTION 16

is designed to close a wide and continually widening breach in the immigration law. It has never been easy to prevent violations of the law by aliens employed on vessels, and since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120), it has been practically impossible to do so. Violations of the law in this connection will never be prevented to any appreciable extent until the immigration officials are given direct authority to control the masters of vessels carrying foreign crews. The proposed provision has been worked out with great care and it is believed will afford a remedy for the serious evil and yet not impose any undue hardship on vessels engaged in the foreign trade. See also explanation of section 36.

#### SECTION 17

is intended to effect a purpose similar to that of section 16, by preventing serious violations of the Chinese-exclusion laws. Recently the district court at Philadelphia has ruled in a criminal case that the exclusion laws do not apply to Chinese laborers employed as seamen. If this ruling obtains the exclusion laws will to a considerable extent become inoperative. The requirement of bond in the cases of Chinese seamen has had the sanction of the courts (101 Fed., 989), but has never been made absolute by statute, nor has there been any thorough method of identifying those bonded to prevent substitutions, which are constantly occurring. This situation is met, it is believed, by the proposed section. See also explanation of section 36.

#### SECTION 18.

So much of section 19 of the act of 1907 as relates to admission for hospital treatment is drawn into this separate section and so modified as to prevent diseased aliens being brought to United States ports for the very purpose of being treated, as is done under the present law, although contrary to its spirit. That the expense of so treating those who contract disease on the voyage shall not be borne by the Government is also specified.

#### SECTION 19.

Section 26 of the act of 1907, regarding the admission of aliens under bond, is too loosely drawn to be administratively satisfactory, and therefore encourages transportation companies to accept alien passengers who ought never to be permitted to embark for or enter this country. This defect is remedied by a slight modification of the text as here reproduced. There is some doubt whether, not

being parties to the bond; a State or Territory can recover under it. This is made certain by requiring that the bond shall run to all States, Territories, etc., as well as to the United States. Slight changes are also made to bring about agreement with other sections of the draft. The bonding provision is extended to cover the new class, persons below the naval-service physical standard, with the same limitations as attach to the other classes named therein.

#### SECTION 20

is so much of section 19 of the act of 1907 as relates to the return of rejected aliens and a delay in deportation for certain reasons. A provision permitting the release under bond of those whose deportation is delayed, or the payment of a witness fee in case they are held in detention, is incorporated so that prosecutions of importers may be made more easy and effective and the holding of aliens in confinement without remuneration avoided.

#### SECTION 21.

Section 37 as it appeared in the act of 1903 was at least a reasonable measure. As it was worded (inadvertently, it is thought) in the act of 1907, however, it has become a source of trouble and embarrassment. Language calculated to meet the spirit of the former provision is therefore adopted, conforming substantially to that of the act of 1903, but making it plain that expenses growing out of the privilege granted are to be borne by the beneficiary.

#### SECTIONS 22, 23, AND 24.

It is essential if the Chinese-exclusion laws are to be placed upon a reasonable and efficient plane of administration, that a registration shall be had of all Chinese now in the United States. These three sections, based in a general way upon the registration acts of 1892 and 1893, and the acts of April 30, 1900, and April 29, 1902, regarding Hawaii and the Philippines, respectively, and in particular upon the experience of many years with the defects of the said registration acts, provide for a registration that will be fair to all, will not lend itself to the perpetration of fraud, and will be of a continuing character. This provision for a complete registration, taken in conjunction with the provisions in sections 14 and 15 of the draft for furnishing all legally admitted Chinese with a certificate of identity, will make it possible for each and every person of that race rightfully located in the country to always have at hand absolute evidence of his status, and all confusion and embarrassment will thus be avoided. Those who refuse or fail to register, without good cause, will be deported under the regular immigration plan—which has been shown to be the ideal plan for removing aliens from the country.

Section 22 is also found to be a convenient location for a proviso requiring that in all questions of citizenship arising under the act, evidence, other than records, that does not include the testimony of at least one credible white witness will not be regarded as sufficient or satisfactory. Such a provision will be useful in all classes of cases and is absolutely required in the cases of Chinese, as was shown in the

report for 1909. The legality of such a requirement, as well as the necessity therefor, is clearly shown by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Fong Yue Ting case (149 U. S., 698, 729-730).

#### SECTION 25.

There are in the existing exclusion laws a number of harsh and useless restrictions on the departure and return of lawfully resident Chinese. A Chinese alien legally in the country should be allowed to leave and return as freely as aliens of other races, his identification being the only important requirement. Under this section that will be possible, and all of the restrictions that are productive of no good but of much harm will be removed.

#### SECTION 26

is a combination of all the sections of the act of 1907 that deal with deportation in the sense of expulsion (20, 21, and 36, and parts of 3 and 18), and of the similar provisions of section 2 of the act of March 26, 1910. An effort is exerted to make it inclusive of every class covered in whole or in part by existing law. The provisions dealing with criminals, anarchists, prostitutes, and procurers have been modified to a considerable extent so as effectively to rid the country of these particularly undesirable aliens, and the three-year limit has been eliminated, leaving the Government possessed of its inherent right to remove objectionable aliens at any time. This has already been done in the act of March 26, 1910, with regard to aliens objectionable on moral grounds, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be done with respect to all the undesirable classes. If the law is thus broadened it will be strengthened almost incalculably. In order to avoid any confusion on the question whether aliens already in the United States when the proposed new law takes effect are subject to the provisions thereof relating to deportation, the terms of this section are made applicable to aliens without regard to time of entry. There is inserted here, for the sake of regularity and clearness, a provision making the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor final in cases of deportation, which is the construction now usually given the law by the courts.

#### SECTION 27

is devoted to the deportation (expulsion) of Chinese aliens wrongfully in or who illegally enter the country. It has been so worded as to make the deportation of Chinese on any and all of the statutory grounds a process in every respect similar to the deportation of aliens of other races. See also pp. 131-132, ante.

#### SECTION 28

contains, with appropriate modifications, such of the provisions of sections 20 and 21 of the act of 1907 as relate to the manner in which the expense of deportation shall be borne. It is not thought that the deportation of such aliens as, under the proposed broadened terms of section 26 of the draft, may be removed from the country

later than five years after entry should be charged to the transportation companies, but there is nothing unreasonable in requiring the responsible companies to bear the expense when deportation is effected within five years, and this is true of Chinese as of all other aliens. The clause added to the end of this section is an incorporation into the statute of direct authority for the observance of rule 37 of the immigration regulations—adopted at the request of the largest steamship lines to avoid any interference with the control and discipline of their employees, and found to work in a satisfactory manner.

#### SECTION 29.

The act of 1907 contains no provision for the detention as witnesses of *arrested* aliens. In this section such provision is made, and, in order to keep such witnesses in a "willing" frame of mind, the payment of a fee during their detention, or their release under bond, is authorized, the bond being made to cover not only their production for a hearing on the charge on which arrested and their deportation (as in sec. 20, act of 1907), but also for their production as witnesses. Thus the law regarding detention of arrested aliens is brought into accord with that concerning excluded aliens (sec. 20 of this draft).

#### SECTION 30

is section 35 of the act of 1907, modified to meet every difficulty so far encountered with respect to the country to which aliens (including Chinese) shall be deported. It now often happens that the Canadian officials refuse to allow an alien who has entered the United States from Canada to be put back into that country, even though it is clearly shown that such alien was a citizen of Canada, holding that by removal to the United States and a residence, however short, in this country he has expatriated himself, and in the case of Chinese return is conditioned upon the payment of \$500 head tax.

#### SECTION 31

is section 15 of the act of 1907, changed to agree with sections 5, 6, and 7 of the draft (12, 13, and 14 of the act), and to make the assessment of the \$10 fine for failure to furnish accurate statistical data an administrative instead of a judicial process, thus adopting in this connection the method which has in the case of *Oceanic Navigation Company v. United States* (214 U. S., 320) received the unqualified approval of the Supreme Court as applied to the collection of the \$100 fine assessed under section 9 of the act of 1907 (sec. 33 of this draft). This is necessary in view of the decision of the circuit court of appeals in the case *United States v. Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars*, mentioned in commenting on section 5 of this draft.

#### SECTION 32.

In this, which is a modification of section 8 of the act of 1907, as in the other penal provisions of the draft, an effort has been made to fix upon a reasonable, and yet sufficient, *minimum* and *maximum* penalty. In some localities there is so little sympathy with the

laws dealing with aliens that violators sometimes receive sentences altogether inadequate to the offense. This should be prevented, and the best way is to fix the minimum as well as the maximum limit of the penalty. The attempt has also been made to so word this and all the penal provisions as to make them operative despite the tendency of the courts to adhere to perhaps unduly strict rules of construction in criminal and penal matters. That is very important in this section, as it covers the smuggling of Chinese as well as of other aliens, and the smuggling of Chinese is an exceedingly lucrative business, affording great temptation to those criminally disposed. Hence also the provision for the confiscation of vessels and vehicles used in smuggling.

#### SECTION 33

is section 9 of the present act, which has had the unanimous approval of the Supreme Court in *Oceanic Navigation Company v. United States* (214 U. S., 320), so modified as to have it apply specifically to alien seamen as well as other aliens, and to make it unlawful to bring to ports of this country aliens afflicted at the time of foreign embarkation with physical or mental defects of a nature which may affect ability to earn a living; also, to make the fine assessable, whether or not there is an intent to land the afflicted alien. It is suggested, however, that the amount of the fine be doubled—i. e., be made \$200—in cases of mental defects, tuberculosis, and loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases; this in order to encourage the steamship companies to observe greater precaution in the physical and mental examination of aliens embarking at foreign ports for the United States, the object of the measure not being the collection of revenue but the practical prohibition of the taking on board of certain classes of afflicted aliens. In the cases of aliens less seriously afflicted the amount of the fine is fixed at \$25. See also pp. 6 and 119-120, ante.

#### SECTION 34

is section 18 of the act of 1907 materially strengthened. And it needs to be so strengthened, for various decisions by the courts, especially one by the Supreme Court (197 U. S., 442), under the rules of strict construction observed in criminal and penal matters, have almost destroyed this important requirement, particularly in the cases of Chinese seamen and other alien seamen diseased, or criminal, or otherwise disqualified, whose cases are also covered in an alternative way by the succeeding two sections. The duty to prevent the landing of aliens at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials is therefore made absolute ("mandatory and unqualified")—the owners, masters, etc., are made insurers that the alien shall not land. The alternative method of punishment provided for in the latter part of the section, viz, by libeling the vessel where impracticable or inconvenient to fine or imprison a responsible person, is a suggestion made by United States Attorney Youngs, of Brooklyn, who has had a large experience in endeavoring to attain results under the present terms of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws dealing with this subject. It is necessary for two reasons to have a provision of this kind in the law, although the same offenses are mentioned in section 35 hereof providing for an administrative fine:

(1) Flagrant cases should be punished by imprisonment as well as fine; (2) the effectiveness of an administrative fine is dependent upon ability to refuse clearance—not always possible, especially at points other than seaports.

## SECTION 35

is an adaptation of the plan, found to work so satisfactorily with regard to diseased aliens, contained in section 9 of the act of 1907 (section 33 hereof), to the very important matter of compelling transportation companies and others to present for inspection every alien brought to the United States. Flagrant cases of this kind—cases in which evidence sufficient to convict criminally might be obtained—can be handled under section 34. (It is not intended that both sections shall be used in any one case.) But less flagrant cases, or those in which the technical proofs required under criminal procedure might not be available, can and ought to be covered by an administrative fine. This proposal seems to fall within the broad and comprehensive language of the Supreme Court in *Oceanic Navigation Company v. Stranahan* (214 U. S., 320, 342-343).

## SECTION 36.

Here also there is applied to the cases of alien seamen, with a view to make the provisions of section 16 effective, the plan of fining administratively for refusal or failure of masters of vessels and others to observe such precautions as will enable the service to exercise a reasonable control over the entry of alien seamen. Section 17 regarding Chinese seamen is also made effective by a similar provision; but the fine is fixed at \$1,000, instead of \$200, because it is a common thing for Chinese to pay as much as \$600 to \$800 for being smuggled in.

## SECTION 37.

A very important element in the control of immigration consists in controlling the transportation companies, whose agents, in their eagerness to build up the passenger-carrying business, often indulge in questionable practices. To bring the wrong kind of aliens, or to refuse or fail to carry such aliens back or to bear the expense brought upon their lines by their own careless or inadvisable selling of tickets, ought to be severely punished. That is one of the purposes of this section. Another is to make effective the new provision placed in section 10 requiring the exclusion of aliens who have once been deported and who return within a year without the consent of the Department.

## SECTION 38

corresponds with the penal portion of section 38 of the act of 1907, except that the minimum penalty is made definite.

## SECTION 39.

Modified in several respects, section 3 of the act of 1907, as amended by section 2 of the act of March 26, 1910, is proposed for reenactment, it being considered that the decision of the Supreme Court in *Keller v. United States* (213 U. S., 138) is overcome by the change of lan-

language made in the last-mentioned act from that contained in the first mentioned. There is also incorporated a provision similar to one in the act of March 26, 1910, making it a misdemeanor for an alien who has been excluded or arrested and deported under the provisions of sections 10 or 26 relating to prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons, to reenter or attempt to reenter the United States after once having been deported; also the provision of the same act making the testimony of a husband or wife admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband, which is required because the practice has become common for procurers to marry the immoral women they bring in, and often the couple are the only parties having knowledge of the transaction.

#### SECTION 40

is a combination of sections 4 and 5 of the act of 1907, regarding contract labor, modified to agree with changes made in section 2 of the act (section 10 of the draft), and so as to punish in clear terms the attempt to import, etc. The word "unlawful" has been readopted from the act of 1903, as its use has been held to constitute the proceeding a civil one (213 U. S., 103). An alternative method of punishment is provided, viz, a criminal prosecution for a misdemeanor to be used in cases (of frequent occurrence) in which the violator of the law is pecuniarily irresponsible.

#### SECTION 41

modifies section 6 of the act of 1907 to agree in text with sections 4 and 5 (preceding), and to the proviso allowing States and Territories to advertise their inducements to immigration is added a specification of exactly what they may do to make their advertisements effective. This is in the interest of clearness, and is only fair to those States that really desire and need a good class of immigration.

#### SECTION 42

changes section 7 of the act of 1907 to agree in text with sections 4, 5, and 6 (40 and 41 preceding), and so extends its provisions as to penalize soliciting, inviting, or encouraging immigration (or the attempt) by persons, associations, societies, companies, partnerships, or corporations of all kinds, as well as by owners, masters, officers, or agents of vessels. Violations are made punishable by either the criminal or civil process prescribed by section 40, and in the case of owners, masters, etc., of vessels an alternative punishment is provided, viz, administrative fine enforced by refusal of clearance, as this is a very important part of the control of immigration by controlling the activities of the transportation lines.

#### SECTION 43.

It is essential that immigration officials shall be protected in the performance of their duties. The present law is deficient in this respect, and this section is designed to effect that purpose. It also contains so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as describes perjury before immigration officers, so modified as to cover in a clear manner

swearing before such officers with regard to an alien's admission, or readmission to, residence within, or transit through the United States. This is an absolutely necessary provision. The present law on this point with regard both to Chinese and other aliens is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

## SECTION 44.

This section has been so drawn as to cover, it is believed, every phase of the improper making or use of any of the certificates required under the proposed act. In this respect the present Chinese-exclusion laws (sec. 7, act of 1884; sec. 11, act of 1888; and sec. 8, act of 1892) are very deficient.

## SECTION 45

is sections 29 and 27, act of 1907, with slight unimportant modifications; also a clause taken from section 5 of said act. And there is added a provision that suits may be instituted under the various provisions of the law wherever the parties may be located, a jurisdictional question having arisen on that point.

## SECTION 46

is a proposed reenactment of so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as relates to the appointment of immigration officials, the latter part of said section being carried into section 9 of the draft.

## SECTION 47

is section 30 of the said act, so changed as to make it perfectly clear that the exchanging of aliens' money, the feeding of detained aliens, etc., may, if deemed necessary, be done by the Government, rather than by contractors. It may at any time become desirable that the Government should do at least some of these things itself.

## SECTION 48

is section 31 of the act of 1907, while

## SECTION 49

is so much of section 39 of said act as gives the President authority to call a world convention on immigration questions.

## SECTION 50

fixes the date the proposed measure shall take effect, names the laws repealed thereby, and adds a proviso (consisting of a modification of sec. 28 of the act of 1907) showing to what extent only the act shall be given a retroactive effect and avoiding any hiatus between the operation of the old and the *new* statute.

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APPENDIX II

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910

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# 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, 1910.*

SIR: In submitting the fourth annual report of the Division of Naturalization, covering its operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, attention is called especially to the increase in the amount of business transacted. As was intimated in former reports, this increase was to be expected, as the passage of a new and in some respects a stricter law naturally operated for some time as a check on aspirants for American citizenship. Now that it has been learned from experience that the standards exacted of them by the new law are not materially different from or higher than those established during a century past, the number of applications for naturalization is returning to the average of former years, and will probably soon exceed it, because of the rapid increase in our alien population. Experience warrants the conclusion that the increase in the applications will appear in the large industrial and commercial cities because of the settling there of the bulk of the alien arrivals. The basis for this view will be found in the tables appearing further on in this report.

## WORK OF THE DIVISION.

For convenience the business of the year is treated under various heads, such as "Work of the Division" and "Work of the courts," although all of the work is to a large extent the work of the Division. Thus, clerks of courts prepare declarations, petitions, and certificates, but every such paper has to be examined by the Division; similarly, hearings upon petitions are in open court, and the judge thereof must be satisfied as to whether a petitioner is qualified and has complied with the provisions of the law, and must pronounce his decision in accordance therewith, but it is by an officer of the Division (an examiner) that the facts are ascertained before the hearing and developed at the hearing. The latter is the chief respect in which the act of June 29, 1906, is entitled in any practical sense to be called new. The distinguishing feature of this law is not that it exacts higher qualifications in the candidate for citizenship, but that it provides the means to ascertain certainly whether an applicant for citizenship actually possesses the qualifications which he claims and which witnesses sometimes testify to in a spirit of accommodation merely, without any personal knowledge of the claims set up by a petitioner.

So there is no part of the actual working of the naturalization law in which the Division proper does not have a large share. Even after naturalization, certificates are examined there, and if they are not in agreement with the record of the court by which they are issued they are corrected. Also investigations into the validity of certificates are made from time to time for the Department of State, the Civil Service Commission, the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the General Land Office, other administrative offices, and the public generally. A large amount of work falls to the Division in duplicating destroyed records of courts, investigating alleged losses of papers by the owners thereof, supplying data for checking up work in the offices of clerks of federal courts, preparing evidence for the use of United States attorneys in prosecutions for criminal offenses against the naturalization laws and in proceedings to cancel illegally obtained certificates of citizenship, and performing many other duties such as are usually connected with administrative work by a central office. Much of this work can not, of course, be adequately set forth in either verbal summaries or tabular statements, but in cases where it has been possible to do so and where statements of totals have been found to be insufficient to convey a proper idea of what has been accomplished tables have been made up and are inserted in the following pages to show the amount and kind of each class of work performed by the Division and its services.

The following table shows the volume of mail handled by the Division during the fiscal years 1909 and 1910, that for 1910 being given by quarters. In appraising the amount of work done, as shown by the table, however, allowance must be made for the fact that each "parcel" of mail received usually contains a number of inclosures. For instance, monthly transmittals by clerks of courts of duplicates of naturalization papers filed inclose from a small number to several hundred papers. Under instructions from the Division all correspondence from its field officers for each day also is inclosed in one envelope.

	1909, total.	1910.				
		First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
<b>Incoming mail:</b>						
Unregistered parcels.....	50,651	12,951	13,124	12,706	12,045	50,826
Registered parcels.....	13,905	3,124	3,416	3,389	3,670	13,599
Total.....	64,556	16,075	16,540	16,095	15,715	64,425
Average per working day.....	217-	214+	214+	209+	204+	210+
<b>Outgoing mail:</b>						
Letters.....	39,621	7,953	10,191	9,290	9,980	37,414
Form letters.....	40,197	7,498	8,531	8,502	9,626	34,157
Documents.....	9,710	4,074	5,962	981	987	12,004
Total.....	89,528	19,525	24,684	18,773	20,593	83,575
<b>Average per working day:</b>						
Letters.....	133-	106+	132+	121-	130-	122+
Form letters.....	135-	100-	111-	110+	125+	111+
Documents.....	32+	54-	77+	13-	13-	39+
Total average.....	300+	260+	321-	244-	267+	273+

The incoming mail, varying but slightly during the two years, indicates that approximately the same number of courts were exercising naturalization jurisdiction, but, owing to the varying contents of parcels or pieces of mail, it does not indicate the amount of the business transacted by the courts. This will appear in the table giving the number of naturalization papers filed during the year (pp. 207-211).

The decrease in the number of outgoing letters is evidence principally that greater care and skill is being exercised by clerks of courts in preparing naturalization forms. The difference shown, however, about 2,200, does not indicate fully the improvement in this respect, because other branches of correspondence, such as letters of general inquiry, have increased. Other minor but relatively unimportant factors also contributed to the diminution in the bulk of letters actually sent out.

A decrease in the volume of mail handled should not, however, be taken as indicating a reduction in actual work performed by the Division during the year as compared with the preceding year. The contrary, in a very marked degree, will appear further on. This is somewhat more apparent from the fact that the parcels received in 1910 from clerks of courts contained 167,226 declarations, 55,038 petitions, and 39,206 certificates, being a total of 261,470 naturalization papers, against a total of but 227,227 in 1909. In addition to these, thousands of reports, drafts and other forms of remittances of fees, and unenumerated communications were contained therein.

Each of the naturalization papers received is card indexed and given an appropriate file number as a preliminary to a careful examination. Those needing correction are returned to the clerks of courts issuing them and reexamined when they again reach the Division. Those other than certificates found to be fatally defective are used as a basis for objecting to naturalization. To realize the pressure of time under which much of this work has to be done, it must be remembered that the interval between the receipt of a petition and its examination in the Division is seldom ninety days, as clerks are not required to transmit duplicate papers until the end of each calendar month. If defects in declarations or petitions are to be used effectively, the many thousands received each month must be examined in time to notify the field officers, or clerks of courts where there are no field officers, of the ground of objection in any case before the date set for hearing. It is necessary also to keep a careful account of the number of each of the naturalization papers received from each clerk of court every month for the purpose of auditing quarterly fee accounts of the clerks. The number of such accounts handled during the year and the periods to which the accounts relate are as follows:

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910. <sup>a</sup>	Total.
Transactions.....	3	27	1,704	4,616	6,350
No transactions.....	14	56	656	2,023	2,754
Total.....	17	83	2,360	6,644	9,104

<sup>a</sup> First three quarters.

The fees received for naturalization business during each of the quarters of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, were as follows:

Quarter ended—	
September 30, 1909.....	\$38, 098. 91
December 31, 1909.....	42, 710. 94
March 31, 1910.....	60, 852. 90
June 30, 1910.....	80, 103. 63
Total receipts.....	221, 766. 38

With the beginning of the fiscal year the Division was given charge of the officers (examiners and clerks) in the field, an arrangement which has been of marked advantage to efficient administration, though it has increased the responsibilities and work of the Division. Monthly travel and maintenance expense accounts, the salary vouchers, the rent vouchers for quarters used by field officers, the supplies of stationery and other office accessories, etc., all required prompt and careful attention, as it was necessary to provide as nearly as possible attendance by examiners at the hearings on all naturalization petitions throughout the United States within a limit for salaries and expenses of \$125,000. During the fiscal year the Division passed on accounts for which expenditures were chargeable against this appropriation as follows:

Salary rolls.....	285	Additional clerks.....	44
Field vouchers.....	493	Miscellaneous.....	409
Suspensions.....	150		
Telephones.....	77	Total.....	1, 076
Rent.....	18		

Additional work was imposed upon the Division last year in still another way. To relieve the congestion of applicants for naturalization papers, occurring principally in the clerks' offices of the courts in New York City and Brooklyn and due to the limitation of \$3,000 placed by the act of June 29, 1906, on the amount of fees that might be retained by a clerk in any one year for employing additional clerical assistants, Congress appropriated \$25,000 for the field service, to be used for the employment of assistants to clerks of courts, the Department's estimate of the amount required being \$150,000. This subject will be treated elsewhere, but is adverted to here as bearing upon the increase in the work of the Division. There was an increase of 16,514 in the number of naturalization papers sent from the courts in New York to the Division for examination during the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year 1910, as compared with the corresponding quarters of the preceding year. This ratio of increase, if maintained throughout the year, as it could be within the limitation of the \$25,000 appropriation, without other restriction, will more than double the papers sent from all the courts of the entire State of New York.

A careful study of the work of the Division of Naturalization for the four years of its operation under the act of June 29, 1906, has been made to determine its present as well as future needs.

Since the date on which the act referred to became effective there have been received in this office over 800,000 declarations, petitions, and certificates, \$677,543.78 in naturalization fees, together with approximately 150,000 reports relating thereto, and about 50,000 letters of general inquiry. On account of the shortage of clerical help in the Division it has been necessary to arrange the work in

two classes in order to keep abreast of the most urgent work, such as answering general inquiries and examining petitions and declarations, as well as auditing the accounts of the clerks of courts and field officers. This has resulted in deferring certificates, declarations, and petitions, in the order named, with a corresponding accumulation in each, as shown below.

In order to handle the naturalization papers received it is necessary to index the name of each declarant or petitioner alphabetically, with sufficient data for identification and reference. For this purpose an index of 2,520 subdivisions is maintained. In order to confine the indexing to the smallest practicable space and facilitate the work of searching, both sides of the cards are used, each side containing approximately 13 entries. On account of the enormous number of preliminary papers already indexed it is necessary when indexing certificates to refer to both sides of from 15 to 60 cards before it is possible, in most instances, to locate the name of the petitioner and enter the certificate number. One man can not index over 100 certificates a day. Approximately 110,000 are unindexed. There should be five additional clerks upon this work.

When petitions are based on declarations of intention filed under the new law, instead of simply indexing them it is necessary to ascertain from the alien index the file numbers of the declarations in order to withdraw them from the files to attach to the petitions for examination together. After the naturalization papers are indexed they are examined as to form and execution together with the reports relating thereto. There are but five clerks regularly engaged on examining work, who in addition to examining the papers are also required to conduct the necessary correspondence in connection therewith, which alone amounts to approximately 65,000 letters annually. The number of declarations and petitions received during the last fiscal year will approximate 200,000 and 50,000, respectively, an approximate increase in declarations of 48 per cent and in petitions of over 16 per cent over the fiscal year 1908. There have been but two additions to the clerical force of the Division since 1908. There are now about 40,000 declarations and about 5,000 petitions to be indexed and examined, and within the next ten days there will be received about 20,000 declarations and 4,000 each of petitions and certificates, which, together with the certificates referred to above, will make 114,000 certificates to be examined. Four more clerks should be added to this work.

The number of letters of general inquiry during the past fiscal year approximated 15,000, which of course necessitated a like number of responses. Experience has shown that in 80 per cent of these cases the alien index must be consulted. This necessitates searching both sides of anywhere from 15 to 80 or 100 index cards in each instance. One more clerk is needed on the indexing work and one more on the correspondence.

The number of papers placed in and abstracted from the files range from 3,000 to 4,000 a day. It is not possible to assign more than two clerks to this work, and it is in a very unsatisfactory state, as a result of which a larger amount of time is consumed than would be necessary if the files could be overhauled and the surplus papers removed. Two additional clerks should be assigned to file work.

The receipts of naturalization fees have been heavier in amount but not much larger in number of remittances during the past six months than in any other similar period. Three clerks are regularly assigned to this work, which is practically current. Since July 1, 1909, these clerks have also audited all miscellaneous expenses and the salaries and expense accounts of the field force transferred to this Department from the Department of Justice and have carried on the correspondence relating thereto. They have been unable to maintain entirely satisfactory and complete accounting records from which to make the report to Congress required by law. One additional clerk should be assigned to accounting work.

During the past six months employees of this office have worked over one hundred days in excess of the regular office hours in endeavoring not only to keep up with the current work but to try to make an inroad on the arrearages. Old arrearages have been considerably reduced, but so great has been the increase in the amount of current work during the past two years beyond the ability of the Division with its present force to dispose of that the net result has been an accumulation of a greater amount of arrearages than at any previous time. To be explicit, the number of papers received during the past six months of the present calendar year has been more than double the corresponding period of the last year and far beyond a like period in any preceding year.

Under the sundry civil act of March 3, 1909, the field force was transferred from the Department of Justice to this Department. This alone has resulted in a 10 per cent increase in the volume of correspondence through inquiries being addressed to this office which went formerly to the special assistant United States attorneys.

Other factors in the increase have been in the allowance of salaries to clerks of courts for assistants, the restoration of burned records, a large increase in the number of papers lost or needed in connection with entries upon public lands, and the normal increase resulting from greater familiarity on the part of aliens with the provisions of the naturalization law—a larger number of courts entertaining naturalization jurisdiction—the necessity for a more elaborate accounting system, the increased number of files, which exceed 600,000, and index cards, requiring more time than heretofore necessary to locate a given case. The largely increased floor space of the offices makes necessary two additional messengers in order to save the time of the clerks now spent upon messenger work.

The regard for the administration of the naturalization law has greatly increased during the period of federal supervision, as shown by the number of letters received from both clerks of courts and judges from various parts of the country, and of the action of courts in deferring hearings on naturalization matters until the presence of naturalization examiners could be insured. As is well known, the present field force is inadequate to the demands upon it for a preinvestigation of each petition. These officers must therefore receive prompt information regarding any defects in petitions for naturalization in order to determine whether a personal investigation in any particular case is necessary. If they are to handle their work economically, the examination of petitions and declarations, as well as certificates, should be kept constantly current. This is equally true

if full cooperation of the courts in administering the naturalization law is to be received.

There are now on detail to this Division 3 clerks and 1 messenger, and a further detail of 11 clerks and 1 messenger should be made in order to prevent the work of the Division from falling steadily into greater arrears. If these additions to the force can be made, they should be continued until provision is made by Congress for a like addition in the appropriations.

Taking all the foregoing into consideration, it can not be pretended that with its present clerical force, even working that force overtime and on holidays, the Division can keep up its work.

During the year ended June 30, 1910, certificates of naturalization were received from the Steamboat-Inspection Service and the Civil Service Commission for examination and appropriate action as follows:

	Steamboat-Inspection Service.	Civil Service Commission.
Number received.....	a 550	7
Reported favorably.....	524	3
Reported unfavorably.....	b 13	0
Canceled.....	3	3
Pending cases.....	10	1

a Includes 146 certificates issued under the act of June 29, 1906.

b Includes 4 cases pending cancellation.

During the fiscal year 1910 requests for the issuance of 136 new certificates of naturalization and 884 declarations lost or destroyed were passed upon by the Division, as compared with 119 and 593, respectively, for the entire period from September 27, 1906, to June 30, 1909.

Early in the year it became evident that with the small number of examiners employed in the service it would be impossible to continue to make investigations of cases for the Steamboat-Inspection Service, and this work, except in cases where certificates had been procured through fraud and deception, was discontinued. This action was justified further by the terms of a circular of instructions issued by the Department of Justice to United States attorneys advising them in substance that "good cause," in the sense in which these words are used in section 15 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, is not shown for the institution of proceedings to cancel a certificate of naturalization where it only appears that it was issued illegally, without any direct evidence of an intent to deceive and impose upon the court and without any showing that such cancellation would result in a substantial betterment of the citizenship of the country.

The result of this ruling has been greatly to diminish cancellation proceedings. Investigation has too often developed the fact that the holders of illegally obtained papers were themselves the victims of deception, and not guilty of any design to violate the law, to leave any doubt that to cancel their citizenship would not be productive of any advantage, as they are usually qualified individually to obtain naturalization. If inquiry, therefore, into any case reported by the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the Civil Service Commission, or the

Department of State fails to disclose evidence showing a positive disqualification or an attempt to deceive the court, on the part of a person illegally naturalized, the office or department of the Government by which it was reported is informed that no action will be taken to revoke the citizenship of that person.

During the past year fire destroyed the naturalization records in Cordell, Okla., Dothan, Ala., Saguache, Colo., Springfield, Colo., Hyde Park, Vt., Lake Charles, La., and Placerville, Cal. Records were partially destroyed in Broken Bow, Nebr., and Imperial, Nebr. These fires required the restoration of 184 records of declarations of intention, 75 records of petitions for naturalization and 35 certificates of naturalization.

#### WORK OF EXAMINERS.

With the beginning of the fiscal year 1910 there was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor the force of naturalization examiners and clerks employed by the Department of Justice, the appropriation for their salaries and traveling expenses being at the same time reduced from \$150,000 to \$125,000. This reduction has resulted in very inadequate service, as many of the districts into which the country is divided for the purpose of apportioning the work of the examiner so as to involve the least travel expense and to economize the time of the officers are still so large and include so many courts that at many of the hearings the Government can not be represented. It results further from this condition that it is impossible in many instances to make any investigation of the character and antecedents of petitioners and their witnesses, and thus the advantage of the interval between the filing and the hearing of a petition is lost. This is partially remedied by correspondence, however.

The alleviating feature of this situation is that it exists principally in the large rural districts of the West, where it is fair to assume there is less danger of deception and of the naturalization of unfit persons than in our large cities. In no district, however, are there sufficient examiners to care for the naturalization business arising in such district, and in many instances the examiners are overworked, at the cost of efficiency and physical endurance. Also the Southern States have not been included in any naturalization district, and, as a result, except for the examination of the duplicate papers received from them by the Division, there are virtually no investigations in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and no appearances for the Government in the courts thereof. The seriousness of this situation will appear if we consider the influx of Italian labor in recent years to the last three mentioned States, the municipal law of New Orleans confining the "corner-grocery" and retail liquor business to citizens, and the limitation contemplated by the proposed state law of Florida of the issuance of licenses for sponge fishing to citizens—that business heretofore having been confined to Greeks, who are experts in that line.

There is, too, in the Southern States a frequent laxity in the enforcement of the naturalization law, partly because that section has thus far had but little experience with the problems involved in the introduction among them of a large foreign-born population. Moreover, in some places the view is apparently held that if the negroes could

justly be naturalized en masse it is both useless and inconsistent to be critical in bestowing a like status on persons of any of the other races of mankind who desire it.

There are many reasons, therefore, for such an increase in the appropriation as will admit of the employment of sufficient examiners for assignment both to the organized districts now insufficiently manned and to the Southern States now without any such service. Resort to the services of United States attorneys, many of whom have displayed a most accommodating disposition to aid the service, has rarely been satisfactory. They have their own duties to engross their time and care, can not make investigations to aid them in court, as they can not be reimbursed for their incidental expenses.

Strenuous efforts to cover the territory to which they are assigned have been put forth by the few examiners employed. During the year 52,736 petitions were examined, 68,396 petitioners and their witnesses were interviewed in person and 12,291 by correspondence, while at 3,098 court sessions examiners were in attendance and at 400 other sessions the position of the Government was made known in written form. In addition, 2,581 investigations of a miscellaneous character pertaining to naturalization were made, and there were 5,114 visits to offices of clerks of courts.

The petitions examined are the originals of record in the clerks' offices, and the examination is necessary in some of those offices because the natural assumption that they are identical with the duplicates examined by the Division is sometimes misleading. Such field examination, so to speak, is also necessary when notice of the result of the office examination by the Division does not reach the examiner in the field in time for use at the hearing before the court. The 3,098 hearings attended represent not the number of cases at hearings which examiners attended, but the number of terms of court they attended, at each of which varying numbers of cases were heard. The 5,114 visits to offices of clerks were for the purpose of giving instructions or advice, correcting mistakes, urging prompt transmittal of duplicates of papers filed, and exacting settlement of quarterly fee accounts with the Division. This has been a necessary and no inconsiderable part of the duties of the examiners, and, because there was no such officer in the Southern States, the Division found it necessary during the latter part of the year to detail a member of its office force to travel through that section. This trip served to make many requirements, and the reason for them, plain to the clerks, who only needed some one familiar with the subject to solve the problems they fancied they saw in the law and the regulations. The 2,581 miscellaneous investigations related to papers already referred to as being submitted by other administrative officers, to claims for the issuance of duplicate papers based upon the alleged loss or destruction of the originals, and to alleged violations of the penal provisions of the naturalization laws.

This report will not be burdened with a statement of the number of miles traveled by examiners; of the average hours per day they were on duty, nor of the time required to receive, consider, and acknowledge office correspondence and instructions from the Division and maintain their files in working order. It will be sufficient to point out that the work was, for the first three quarters of the fiscal year, performed by 11 chief examiners, 25 examiners, and 11 clerks,

to which force there were added during the latter part of the year 8 examiners. The work of the examiners has been performed in such a manner as to elicit the commendation and secure the good will of the clerks of courts and judges. Many of the latter have voluntarily both orally and in writing, testified to the high regard they entertain for the ability and the practical usefulness of the examiners to the courts in disposing intelligently of the cases before them. The only criticism was elicited, by a request for criticism, from a western judge, who thought one of the officers who appeared in his court was a clerk and too young and inexperienced to know how to abbreviate his examinations so as to save time. The vulnerable point to this sole criticism was, not the work of the examiners, but the limitations of the service, which made it necessary to rely entirely, in the instance specified, on an inexperienced examiner. Such inexperience can be replaced by experience and skill only at the cost of inconvenience temporarily to some courts.

In concluding this portion of the report, attention is directed to the large increase in the work of the examiners occasioned by the allowance to the clerks of certain courts of additional clerical assistants. The extent to which the examining force in New York had to dispose of additional work is apparent from the statement on page 223, showing that there were filed in the courts of that city 22,680 declarations and 5,243 petitions during the last half of the fiscal year, as compared with 9,988 declarations and 3,300 petitions during the corresponding part of 1909. During 1910 also there has at no time been as large an examining force in that city as in 1909. The appointment, therefore, of assistants to clerks of courts requires the appointment of additional examiners in the field and additional clerks in the Division to dispose of the enlarged business resulting therefrom. The Division has been struggling from its inception to conduct the administration of the naturalization law at the minimum of cost, under the conviction that only experience could show certainly how much is actually required to discharge its duties efficiently and economically and in the belief that the Congress would furnish the means shown to be necessary. It has never been in a position, therefore, to assume additional work, or even to keep abreast of that already arising.

#### WORK OF CLERKS OF COURTS.

The work of the clerks is shown in great part under the "Work of the courts," on succeeding pages. The object of dealing with it separately is to report the situation in the offices where there is a large volume of naturalization work. Of the naturalization fees collected in any one year a clerk is permitted under the law to retain one-half, up to the sum of \$6,000, in payment for services rendered by his office. He is required to surrender all collections from that source in excess of \$6,000 for deposit in the "Miscellaneous fund" of the Treasury Department, whence withdrawals may be made only in pursuance of an express appropriation by Congress. It follows that under this provision all naturalization business offered to a clerk of court which would produce fees in excess of \$6,000 in any fiscal year must either be done gratuitously or be refused. Prior to the past fiscal year the latter course was usually pursued, and to relieve the clamor that consequently arose Congress appropriated

\$25,000, available during the fiscal year 1910, from which allowances were authorized to be made by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to clerks of courts doing a business yielding fees in excess of \$6,000, for the employment of additional clerks, if the business of any clerk's office, in the judgment of the Secretary, justified such allowance. It was provided also that allowances were to be based on the amount of business transacted during the preceding year by the office of the clerk applying for relief from this fund.

Since it is required by law that all appropriations must be apportioned so as to cover the entire year for which they have been made, the creation of a deficiency being forbidden under severe penalties, and since the sum of \$3,000 or less, withheld by any clerk of court, from the fees is made a special fund for the payment of additional clerks, it was not until the second quarter of the year began that any allowances could be made from the \$25,000 fund. At various times during the year allowances were made for 3 additional clerks to the clerk of the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, 1 additional clerk to the clerk of the United States district court for the same district, 7 additional clerks for the clerk of the supreme court in New York City, 2 additional clerks for the United States district court in Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 additional clerks for the supreme court of New York in Brooklyn, and 1 additional clerk for the United States circuit court for the district of Massachusetts. The result of these allowances was a large increase in the amount of work accomplished in each of the courts mentioned. In the New York courts named there was an increase of 111 per cent in the number of papers filed as compared with the number filed in the entire State during the last quarter of 1909, and 29 per cent as compared with the total during the entire fiscal year 1907. The full significance of this is accentuated by the fact that in the fiscal year 1907 the courts of New York disposed of more than 18 per cent of the entire naturalization business of the United States.

Although these allowances partially relieved the situation in Greater New York, it was still impracticable to avoid entirely the delay and cost to applicants of making more than one visit to the clerk's office to file their papers, and the complaints of discrimination in advancing some out of turn with the consequent scandals assigning the use of money and influence to secure preference to some over others in the disposal of their cases. The appropriation, too, is a small one and is available for only one year, when a readjustment must be made for the next year to agree with the business transacted, thus unsettling the organization of the clerks' offices at the end of every year. An act passed at the last session of Congress, June 25, 1910 (Public—No. 283), was designed to relieve this situation by authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to continue the allowances for additional clerical assistants employed at the end of any fiscal year until it becomes apparent that fees will be insufficient to justify such continuance. Were sufficient appropriations made, this provision would probably prove effective. The same act, however, further restricts the amount available for the relief of clerks of courts to \$3,000 in each case.

The terms of the appropriations made for the relief of clerks of courts transacting business in excess of \$6,000 in any one year have limited the portion thereof which could be allowed to any such clerk

“for additional clerical assistants” to one-half the gross amount of fees collected “by him” “in naturalization cases during the preceding year.” Thus, if any clerk of court had collected \$9,000 from this source during last year, he might be allowed from the appropriation, to be used as compensation for clerical assistants, the sum of \$4,500 irrespective of the \$3,000, or one-third thereof, retained by him under section 13 of the act of June 29, 1906.

Section 1 of the act approved June 25, 1910, provides that “in no event shall the whole amount allowed *the clerk of a court* and his assistants exceed one-half the gross receipts of the office of said clerk from naturalization fees during such fiscal year.” The naturalization law, as already stated, allows the clerk to retain \$3,000 if he collects as much as \$6,000 from that source in any one fiscal year. Hereafter, therefore, if a clerk collects \$9,000 in a year, there can be allowed him for assistants a maximum of but \$1,500, this sum constituting, with the \$3,000 retained by the clerk himself, the sum of \$4,500, or the half of the gross receipts of \$9,000. This accords with a ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury and necessitated an immediate reduction in the allowances for the fiscal year 1911. In the cases of the clerks of the supreme courts of the State of New York in New York City and Brooklyn, four clerks were discontinued. Thus there is a partial reversion in two of the principal courts to the conditions which gave just cause for so much complaint in the past.

This situation calls for remedial legislation, which will be suggested under the appropriate heading further on in this report.

#### WORK OF THE COURTS.

There are presented on the following pages statements showing, by States and Territories, the number of naturalization papers filed and issued out of the state and federal courts, respectively, during the past fiscal year, the number of declarations and petitions filed and certificates issued during the fiscal years 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910, together with the total number filed and issued during the time that the act of June 29, 1906, has been in operation, and the number of certificates of naturalization issued and denied, with reasons for denials, during the fiscal year 1910.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, 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.....	5	26	31	28	30	58	21	36	57	36	47	83	33	13	46	244
Alaska.....	6		6	103		103	108		108	71		71	70		70	352
Arizona.....	5	a 8	13	53	20	73	49	29	78	73	17	90	42	16	58	299
Arkansas.....	7	6	58	58	9	6	15	10	27	16	18	34	50	18	68	144
California.....	4	2	58	62	575	970	1,545	637	1,070	1,707	646	1,490	2,136	667	474	1,141
Colorado.....	2	4	58	60	67	285	352	80	263	343	109	333	442	132	431	563
Connecticut.....	2	1	11	13	238	277	515	219	573	792	268	497	765	315	402	777
Delaware.....	1	3	4	30	1	31	25	2	27	38	3	41	49	4	53	152
District of Columbia.....	1		1	85		85	85		85	107		107	107		107	343
Florida.....	6	25	31	65	30	95	67	80	147	113	19	132	122	15	137	511
Georgia.....	9	38	47	34	12	46	42	6	48	54	14	68	46	18	64	226
Hawaii.....	1	a 8	9	12	14	26	21	18	39	15	11	26	80	9	89	180
Idaho.....	4	24	28	38	355	393	10	139	149	19	133	152	20	350	370	1,064
Illinois.....	5	106	111	314	2,270	2,584	343	1,968	2,311	697	3,511	4,208	788	4,141	4,929	14,032
Indiana.....	4	87	92	1,210	82	1,292	1,763	1,592	3,355	43	85	128	61	162	223	4,998
Iowa.....	5	104	108		330	330		430	430		6	186	10	205	215	647
Kansas.....	2	105	107		122	122		10	114	124		16	24	40	23	186
Kentucky.....	5	54	59	22	16	38	23	23	46	6	24	40	23	39	62	176
Louisiana.....	6	33	39	110	16	126	201	52	253	170	47	217	138	16	154	750
Maine.....	1	14	15	57	52	109	47	50	81	131	132	99	231	100	143	714
Maryland.....	6	23	24	36	148	184	47	155	202	54	104	158	129	55	184	728
Massachusetts.....	2	2	4	1,715	780	2,495	1,788	1,168	2,956	2,148	1,003	3,151	2,141	1,242	3,383	11,985
Michigan.....	1	86	87	9	942	951	16	949	965	14	1,547	1,561	17	1,617	1,634	5,111
Minnesota.....	12	86	98	130	901	1,031	128	1,195	1,323	115	1,504	1,619	159	1,668	1,827	5,800
Mississippi.....	6	49	55		16	16	4	12	16	13	18	31	9	14	23	86
Missouri.....	6	101	110	472	21	493	463	79	542	520	3	1,049	572	656	60	2,323
Montana.....	9	28	30	10	1,556	1,566	6	819	825	3	1,049	1,052	3	1,068	1,071	4,514
Nebraska.....	2	92	94		351	351	2	377	379		881	881		414	414	2,025
Nevada.....	1	14	15	1	84	85	19	66	85	4	51	55	6	71	77	302
New Hampshire.....	1	11	12		52	52	17	138	155	3	137	140	5	123	128	475
New Jersey.....	1	21	22	3	1,661	1,664	5	1,604	1,609	3	1,589	1,592	4	1,634	1,638	6,503
New Mexico.....	7	a 10	26	10	25	35	10	27	37	12	26	38	6	80	86	196
New York.....	5	62	67	2,640	3,892	6,532	4,264	4,545	8,809	6,000	5,305	11,305	6,861	9,075	15,936	42,582
North Carolina.....	3	37	46		22	22		8	9		13	13	2	8	10	54
North Dakota.....	9	47	50	40	459	499	108	882	990	45	858	903	73	850	923	3,315
Ohio.....	3	86	89	158	1,077	1,235	165	1,087	1,252	173	987	1,160	215	1,140	1,355	5,002

a Territorial courts.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES—Continued.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION 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.	
Oklahoma.....	2	64	66	.....	110	110	2	93	95	4	141	145	2	124	126	476
Oregon.....	2	34	36	9	391	400	14	341	355	15	381	396	6	451	457	1,608
Pennsylvania.....	8	60	68	1,840	1,999	3,839	2,549	2,112	4,661	3,348	2,261	5,609	3,036	1,732	4,768	18,877
Rhode Island.....	2	1	3	334	27	361	451	27	478	361	30	391	540	22	562	1,792
South Carolina.....	5	16	21	13	1	14	9	.....	9	43	1	44	13	16	29	96
South Dakota.....	1	57	58	.....	453	453	1	703	704	1	608	609	3	708	711	2,477
Tennessee.....	7	22	29	39	4	43	34	.....	34	36	.....	36	56	1	57	170
Texas.....	20	152	172	61	196	257	66	208	274	154	432	586	97	238	335	1,452
Utah.....	1	27	28	11	179	190	18	192	210	9	150	159	17	157	174	733
Vermont.....	2	13	15	145	6	151	34	41	75	91	25	116	137	16	153	495
Virginia.....	10	53	63	47	16	63	62	23	85	61	25	86	66	40	106	340
Washington.....	6	38	44	959	1,253	2,212	353	572	925	370	715	1,085	416	712	1,128	5,350
West Virginia.....	8	35	43	29	85	114	42	74	116	31	89	120	38	83	121	471
Wisconsin.....	2	71	73	42	458	500	49	558	607	110	1,119	1,229	123	1,061	1,184	3,520
Wyoming.....	1	13	14	11	118	129	26	103	129	19	85	104	22	135	157	519
Total.....	227	2,247	2,474	11,814	22,171	33,985	14,517	24,651	39,168	16,389	28,295	44,684	17,670	31,719	49,389	167,226

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED.

Alabama.....	5	26	31	3	9	12	15	20	35	18	24	42	11	9	20	109
Alaska.....	6	6	6	18	.....	18	41	.....	41	33	.....	33	32	.....	32	124
Arizona.....	5	8	13	18	5	23	32	6	38	21	5	26	21	3	24	111
Arkansas.....	7	51	58	.....	7	7	7	4	11	5	4	9	7	11	18	45
California.....	4	58	62	103	489	592	99	501	600	67	783	850	63	789	852	2,894
Colorado.....	2	58	60	22	78	100	25	89	114	35	133	168	28	172	200	582
Connecticut.....	2	11	13	65	119	184	59	222	281	106	168	274	149	216	365	1,104
Delaware.....	1	3	4	13	.....	13	13	1	14	9	2	11	23	4	27	65
District of Columbia.....	1	.....	1	44	.....	44	28	.....	28	40	.....	40	25	.....	25	137
Florida.....	6	25	31	24	7	31	40	9	49	32	5	37	27	12	39	156
Georgia.....	9	38	47	18	.....	18	21	5	26	22	2	24	22	9	31	99
Hawaii.....	1	8	9	3	2	5	6	5	11	11	9	20	6	6	12	48
Idaho.....	4	24	28	4	68	72	5	70	75	8	60	68	5	97	102	317
Illinois.....	5	106	111	67	579	646	87	580	667	194	1,087	1,281	295	1,074	1,369	3,963

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Indiana.....	5	87	92	15	37	52	3	58	61	4	74	78	83	85	276
Iowa.....	4	104	108	122	122	122	173	173	173	4	276	276	370	370	941
Kansas.....	2	105	107	80	81	81	101	105	105	4	122	126	173	180	492
Kentucky.....	5	54	59	1	17	17	9	23	23	7	9	16	5	16	77
Louisiana.....	6	33	39	31	37	37	11	56	56	47	30	77	47	13	230
Maine.....	1	14	15	18	25	25	22	30	30	31	27	58	59	64	276
Maryland.....	1	23	24	33	35	35	24	49	73	25	48	73	61	37	332
Massachusetts.....	1	16	18	422	156	578	485	394	379	536	347	883	502	517	3,359
Michigan.....	2	86	91	1	432	436	2	526	528	3	707	710	1	875	2,550
Minnesota.....	12	86	98	64	504	568	59	560	619	88	834	922	67	770	876
Mississippi.....	0	49	55	7	4	4	6	10	10	4	3	7	1	12	41
Missouri.....	9	101	110	121	120	241	112	30	142	160	27	187	181	34	215
Montana.....	2	28	30	123	123	123	2	103	105	1	132	133	3	191	555
Nebraska.....	2	92	94	155	155	155	148	148	148	1	200	200	200	217	720
Nevada.....	1	14	15	2	20	20	2	27	31	2	27	29	2	71	155
New Hampshire.....	1	11	12	463	463	463	537	537	537	6	678	678	1,044	1,044	2,722
New Jersey.....	1	21	22	4	11	15	2	17	19	6	14	20	4	26	84
New Mexico.....	7	19	26	4	1	1	1,339	2,083	1,144	2,245	3,389	1,278	2,604	3,882	11,512
New York.....	5	62	67	779	1,379	2,158	744	1,339	2,083	1,144	2,245	3,389	1,278	2,604	3,882
North Carolina.....	9	37	46	318	318	318	4	414	414	5	586	586	561	561	1,879
North Dakota.....	3	47	50	348	348	348	44	262	306	40	324	364	57	538	1,676
Ohio.....	3	86	89	63	55	55	66	66	66	6	54	54	108	108	283
Oklahoma.....	2	64	66	4	55	55	4	90	94	4	135	141	7	138	474
Oregon.....	2	34	36	4	90	94	4	90	94	6	135	141	7	138	474
Pennsylvania.....	8	60	68	589	664	1,253	672	639	1,311	1,046	694	1,740	1,115	641	1,756
Rhode Island.....	2	1	3	118	118	118	116	116	116	178	178	178	360	360	6,060
South Carolina.....	1	16	21	7	132	136	4	132	133	4	14	14	9	10	772
South Dakota.....	1	57	58	4	10	10	1	4	4	3	138	141	2	195	35
Tennessee.....	7	7	29	8	9	10	4	10	10	4	10	10	15	1	607
Texas.....	20	152	172	22	96	118	2	79	105	46	140	186	11	109	40
Utah.....	1	27	28	34	40	40	2	47	49	5	48	53	11	54	529
Vermont.....	2	13	15	21	21	21	11	15	15	4	45	46	9	65	207
Virginia.....	10	53	63	10	26	26	33	6	39	33	17	50	41	13	136
Washington.....	6	38	44	86	210	296	79	262	341	130	384	514	130	260	169
West Virginia.....	8	35	43	4	14	18	1	13	14	13	23	36	37	26	1,541
Wisconsin.....	2	71	73	23	358	381	25	447	472	67	507	574	62	754	613
Wyoming.....	1	13	14	2	22	24	3	29	32	3	26	29	7	32	2,243
Total.....	227	2,247	2,474	2,876	7,448	10,324	3,035	8,208	11,243	4,308	11,242	15,550	4,842	13,079	55,038

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED.

Alabama.....	5	26	31	4	3	7	2	16	18	12	9	21	15	1	16	62
Alaska.....	6	6	6	14	3	14	20	20	20	40	40	40	22	22	22	96
Arizona.....	5	13	13	5	3	8	14	4	18	11	1	11	22	9	31	68
Arkansas.....	7	51	58	8	8	8	6	4	10	6	1	7	4	2	6	31
California.....	4	58	62	35	307	342	49	342	391	46	459	505	75	448	523	1,761
Colorado.....	2	58	60	7	61	68	19	87	106	23	66	89	25	83	108	371

a Territorial courts.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES—Continued.

CERTIFICATES OF 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.	
Connecticut.....	2	11	13	32	117	149	68	122	190	70	138	208	31	145	176	723
Delaware.....	1	3	4	1	1	2	19	2	21	12	12	12	10	2	12	45
District of Columbia.....	1			32		32	45		45	27		27	28		28	132
Florida.....	6	25	31	7	3	10	11	13	24	32	19	51	10	10	20	105
Georgia.....	9	38	47	7	1	8	20	2	22	6	2	8	16	1	17	53
Hawaii.....	1	1	2	5	1	6	4	1	5	7	5	12	5	10	15	35
Idaho.....	4	24	28	4	61	65	3	91	95	3	67	70	9	52	61	287
Illinois.....	5	106	111	82	499	581	43	608	656	110	603	713	109	780	889	2,830
Indiana.....	5	87	92	29	29	58	36	37	73	46	46	92	66	66	132	208
Iowa.....	4	104	108	147	147	294	97	97	194	149	149	298	125	125	250	518
Kansas.....	2	105	107	53	53	106	84	34	118	1	104	104	104	104	104	345
Kentucky.....	5	54	59	2	8	10	4	8	12	9	11	13	5	11	13	52
Louisiana.....	6	33	39	7	12	19	43	8	51	53	5	58	42	11	53	174
Maine.....	1	14	15	5	30	35	9	33	42	20	22	42	14	21	35	166
Maryland.....	1	23	24	1	51	52	63	30	93	34	53	87	22	34	56	288
Massachusetts.....	2	16	18	374	339	713	367	213	580	487	291	778	548	429	977	3,048
Michigan.....	5	86	91	7	450	457	292	292	584	4	444	448	500	500	500	1,697
Minnesota.....	12	86	98	88	370	458	44	612	656	6	473	479	73	736	809	2,402
Mississippi.....	6	49	55	3	3	6	2	2	4	5	10	10	4	4	4	19
Missouri.....	9	101	110	95	20	115	109	44	153	109	17	126	147	14	161	555
Montana.....	2	28	30	1	82	83	2	103	105	1	71	72	1	82	83	343
Nebraska.....	2	92	94	93	93	186	1	185	186		132	132	153	153	153	564
Nevada.....	1	14	15	1	1	2	15	15	15	3	14	17	2	13	15	48
New Hampshire.....	1	11	12	25	25	50	1	25	26		54	54	1	84	85	190
New Jersey.....	1	21	22	356	356	712	304	304	608		538	538	457	457	457	1,655
New Mexico.....	7	19	26	5	5	10	6	10	16	2	12	14	2	13	15	50
New York.....	5	62	67	729	904	1,633	714	926	1,640	654	1,126	1,780	1,033	1,842	2,875	7,928
North Carolina.....	3	37	40	2	3	5	1	3	4		3	3	2	1	3	13
North Dakota.....	3	47	50	401	401	802	442	442	884		187	187	512	512	512	1,542
Ohio.....	3	86	89	18	253	271	41	199	240	13	226	239	57	279	336	1,086
Oklahoma.....	2	64	66	39	39	78	2	106	108		51	51	54	54	54	252
Oregon.....	2	34	36	10	84	94	8	86	94	3	69	72	4	87	91	351
Pennsylvania.....	8	60	68	580	468	1,048	503	411	914	636	608	1,244	435	548	983	4,159
Rhode Island.....	2	1	3	163	163	326	117	117	234	133	133	133	178	178	178	589
South Carolina.....	5	16	21	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	9	9	7	7	7	17
South Dakota.....	1	57	58	1	60	61	1	218	219	1	66	67	3	132	135	482
Tennessee.....	7	22	29	3	3	6	6	6	12	6	6	6	8	8	8	23

Texas.....	20	152	172	7	24	31	21	86	107	13	76	89	42	33	113	340
Utah.....	1	27	28	5	33	38	4	24	23	7	29	36	3	33	36	138
Vermont.....	2	13	15	57	5	62	18	.....	18	37	1	38	45	4	49	167
Virginia.....	10	53	63	7	8	15	17	11	28	30	12	42	29	6	35	120
Washington.....	6	38	44	45	186	181	46	194	240	93	192	285	98	303	401	1,107
West Virginia.....	8	35	43	8	5	13	9	4	13	1	4	5	13	13	26	57
Wisconsin.....	2	71	73	49	376	425	22	479	501	19	327	346	47	476	523	1,795
Wyoming.....	1	13	14	1	15	16	3	21	24	.....	16	16	4	20	24	80
Total.....	227	2,247	2,474	2,502	5,942	8,444	2,512	6,604	9,116	2,792	6,802	9,594	3,274	8,778	12,052	39,206

<sup>a</sup> Territorial courts.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907-1910, BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Declarations.					Petitions.					Certificates.					Grand total.
	1907. <sup>a</sup>	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	1907. <sup>a</sup>	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	1907. <sup>a</sup>	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	
Alabama.....	258	279	199	244	980	50	73	95	109	327	19	45	69	62	195	1,502
Alaska.....	87	425	526	352	1,390	19	74	111	124	328	8	34	64	96	202	1,920
Arizona.....	136	260	305	299	1,000	50	113	94	111	368	11	58	65	68	202	1,570
Arkansas.....	43	88	100	144	375	32	35	53	45	165	9	38	36	31	114	654
California.....	5,383	7,213	6,198	6,529	25,323	790	2,142	1,893	2,894	7,719	176	1,258	1,446	1,761	4,641	37,683
Colorado.....	876	1,468	1,708	1,700	5,742	303	611	560	582	2,056	101	324	509	371	1,305	9,103
Connecticut.....	922	2,140	2,066	2,849	7,977	238	752	612	1,104	2,706	118	374	688	723	1,903	12,586
Delaware.....	124	180	208	152	664	38	94	60	65	227	23	30	71	45	169	1,060
District of Columbia.....	205	365	378	343	1,291	65	94	130	137	426	21	77	74	132	304	2,021
Florida.....	174	372	366	511	1,423	38	102	121	156	417	15	66	112	105	298	2,138
Georgia.....	55	230	207	226	718	19	53	63	99	234	5	29	54	53	141	1,093
Hawaii.....	61	133	202	130	576	12	28	37	48	125	5	21	33	35	94	795
Idaho.....	721	1,024	897	1,064	3,646	198	314	364	317	1,193	74	251	255	287	867	5,706
Illinois.....	5,272	12,498	13,603	14,032	45,405	1,185	3,073	3,340	3,963	11,561	433	1,711	3,043	2,839	8,026	64,992
Indiana.....	1,203	774	9,046	4,998	16,021	109	210	297	276	892	54	111	252	208	625	17,538
Iowa.....	1,141	1,851	1,837	1,929	6,758	381	796	668	941	2,786	121	478	706	518	1,823	11,367
Kansas.....	559	642	2,359	647	4,207	418	497	532	492	1,939	215	356	469	345	1,385	7,631
Kentucky.....	64	158	179	186	587	13	52	43	77	185	4	36	38	52	130	902
Louisiana.....	206	516	862	750	2,334	43	179	239	230	691	17	138	196	174	525	3,550
Maine.....	230	413	566	714	2,923	99	151	217	276	743	24	105	202	166	497	3,163
Maryland.....	729	909	709	728	3,075	201	232	294	332	1,059	98	174	216	288	776	4,910
Massachusetts.....	4,845	9,327	10,024	11,985	36,181	1,023	2,463	2,830	3,359	9,675	383	1,677	2,453	3,048	7,561	53,417

<sup>a</sup> Nine months only.

<sup>b</sup> The differences between the number of papers indicated, as shown in the above table, and the number for the same periods, as shown in the respective previous annual reports, are due to imperfections in the record of the receipts of those papers.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907-1910, BY STATES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Declarations.					Petitions.					Certificates.					Grand total.
	1907. <sup>a</sup>	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	1907. <sup>a</sup>	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	1907. <sup>a</sup>	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	
Michigan.....	1,821	<sup>b</sup> 4,083	4,685	5,111	15,700	945	2,234	1,943	2,550	7,672	333	1,135	1,743	1,697	4,908	28,280
Minnesota.....	2,907	5,159	5,056	5,800	18,922	1,004	2,462	2,449	2,946	8,861	357	1,606	2,405	2,402	6,770	34,553
Mississippi.....	52	92	71	86	301	7	20	25	41	93	3	10	17	19	49	443
Missouri.....	1,127	2,776	3,083	2,323	9,309	152	518	760	785	2,215	73	279	657	555	1,564	13,088
Montana.....	791	<sup>b</sup> 1,505	<sup>b</sup> 2,438	4,514	9,248	312	564	535	555	1,966	107	373	510	343	1,333	12,547
Nebraska.....	787	<sup>b</sup> 1,659	3,194	2,025	7,665	643	865	801	720	3,020	337	615	697	564	2,213	12,907
Nevada.....	260	<sup>b</sup> 386	360	302	1,308	18	<sup>b</sup> 85	155	338	538	3	<sup>b</sup> 18	60	48	129	1,775
New Hampshire.....	171	530	551	475	1,727	67	149	197	306	719	21	64	161	190	436	2,882
New Jersey.....	2,722	5,947	5,173	6,503	20,345	826	2,087	1,795	2,722	7,430	246	<sup>b</sup> 821	1,683	1,655	4,405	32,180
New Mexico.....	95	155	217	196	663	28	41	71	84	224	6	28	37	50	121	1,008
New York.....	18,934	31,567	26,402	42,582	119,485	4,496	8,416	7,804	11,512	32,228	1,585	5,363	6,484	7,928	21,360	173,073
North Carolina.....	27	30	36	54	147	5	7	14	19	45	2	4	8	13	27	219
North Dakota.....	2,782	3,321	2,524	3,315	11,942	1,267	<sup>b</sup> 2,501	1,677	1,879	7,324	494	1,710	1,743	1,542	5,489	24,755
Ohio.....	1,772	4,740	4,563	5,002	16,077	433	1,315	1,207	1,676	4,631	110	542	955	1,086	2,693	23,401
Oklahoma <sup>c</sup> .....	200	449	383	476	1,508	313	<sup>b</sup> 391	299	283	1,286	124	255	237	252	868	3,662
Oregon.....	916	1,671	1,559	1,608	5,754	281	436	474	564	1,634	130	352	384	351	1,217	8,609
Pennsylvania.....	7,631	<sup>b</sup> 15,121	14,815	18,877	56,444	2,285	4,337	4,218	6,060	16,900	1,033	1,975	4,044	4,189	11,241	84,585
Rhode Island.....	595	1,385	1,339	1,792	5,111	258	623	564	772	2,217	81	414	557	589	1,641	8,969
South Carolina.....	32	48	55	96	231	6	10	17	35	68	.....	9	10	17	36	335
South Dakota.....	1,003	2,481	2,165	2,477	8,126	408	<sup>b</sup> 645	514	607	2,174	202	418	481	482	1,583	11,883
Tennessee.....	40	119	122	170	451	10	23	42	40	115	.....	14	18	23	55	621
Texas.....	632	1,257	1,179	1,452	4,520	282	412	388	529	1,611	124	299	386	340	1,149	7,280
Utah.....	287	<sup>b</sup> 821	672	733	2,513	60	206	180	207	653	12	133	149	138	432	3,598
Vermont.....	49	166	536	495	1,246	24	95	243	136	498	6	57	147	167	377	2,121
Virginia.....	232	394	339	340	1,305	46	98	127	169	440	17	70	80	120	287	2,032
Washington.....	2,527	4,063	4,427	5,350	16,367	815	1,586	1,456	1,541	5,398	353	997	1,419	1,107	3,876	25,641
West Virginia.....	132	424	488	471	1,515	30	129	131	131	421	9	48	99	57	213	2,149
Wisconsin.....	1,740	<sup>b</sup> 5,191	6,344	3,520	16,795	662	1,509	2,381	2,243	6,795	236	869	2,054	1,795	4,954	28,544
Wyoming.....	165	<sup>b</sup> 434	<sup>b</sup> 533	519	1,651	87	157	147	124	515	15	94	96	80	285	2,451
Total.....	73,723	137,229	145,794	167,226	523,972	21,094	44,029	43,161	55,038	163,322	7,953	25,963	38,372	39,206	111,494	798,788

<sup>a</sup> Nine months only.

<sup>b</sup> The differences between the number of papers indicated, as shown in the above table, and the number for the same periods, as shown in the respective previous annual reports, are due to imperfections in the record of the receipts of those papers.

<sup>c</sup> Includes Indian Territory for 1907 and four months of 1908.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.														Total certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.	
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	Insufficient residence.	Insufficient knowledge of government.	Irregular procedure.	Minor.	No declaration.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's motion.	Premature petition.	Want of prosecution.	Sec. 2169, Rev. Stat.	Miscellaneous.				Total.
Alabama.....				1	1							1			3	62	65	0.0462
Alaska.....											4				4	96	100	.0400
Arizona.....	1		16	2	1		4		3	7		13			52	68	.4333	
Arkansas.....			1	1	1	1							3		9	31	40	.2250
California.....	1	3	128	6	28		8	5	7	66		115		42	412	1,761	2,173	.1896
Colorado.....	5	1	44	5	2		5	2	7	1		36	1	20	133	371	504	.2639
Connecticut.....	2	1	6	8	4					4		14		4	43	723	766	.0561
Delaware.....				1	1				1			13			15	132	158	.1646
District of Columbia.....	1			1	0		4	1	1			9			26	105	108	.0278
Florida.....				1								2			7	53	60	.1167
Georgia.....	1									6					4	35	39	.1026
Hawaii.....							2	5				4			7	48	287	.335
Idaho.....	3	1	8	3	1					1		23			1	48	287	.335
Illinois.....	4	24	115	19	13		2	5	15	28		230		90	546	2,839	3,385	.1613
Indiana.....	1	1	15	2				2	1	3		36		12	75	208	283	.2650
Iowa.....	1		36	5	4		10		4	1		15		16	94	518	612	.1536
Kansas.....	1	2	31			1	2	3	4	1		7		11	63	345	408	.1544
Kentucky.....				2					1			1			4	52	56	.0714
Louisiana.....															4	174	174	.0000
Maine.....										1				1	2	166	168	.0119
Maryland.....		2	9	2	1					1		16			33	288	321	.1028
Massachusetts.....		3	20	8	13	1		1	2	1	4	110		27	190	848	833	.3532
Michigan.....	1	30	167	18	20		21	4	23	27		161		63	537	1,097	2,234	.2404
Minnesota.....	15	4	34	45			11	2	10	3		86		35	253	2,402	2,655	.0953
Mississippi.....			1							1					3	19	22	.1364
Missouri.....	1	1	28	3		1			2	4		15		11	66	555	621	.1063
Montana.....	1	4	26	1	2		4	2	2	1		40		5	89	343	432	.2060
Nebraska.....	4	1	38	8			11	2	15		4	27	1	7	118	564	682	.1730
Nevada.....			7	1			1		1	2		14		2	28	48	76	.3684
New Hampshire.....		2	2	4	2							14		8	32	190	222	.1441
New Jersey.....	1	7	131	26	36	1	1	4	24	1	4	169	1	31	487	1,655	2,092	.2089
New Mexico.....	1		12				1		2	2		2		4	50	80	74	.3243
New York.....	2	26	327	28	246	1	1	3	40	5	4	1,512		73	2,268	7,928	10,196	.2224
North Carolina.....										1				1	1	13	14	.0714
North Dakota.....	17	3	20	26			8	3	4	6		41		35	170	1,542	1,712	.0993
Ohio.....		5	125	17	14		6	2	5	7		165		29	376	1,086	1,462	.2572

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.														Total Certifi- cates granted.	Total peti- tions dis- posed of.	Per- centage of de- nials.	
	Already a citi- zen.	Im- moral char- acter.	Incom- petent wit- nesses.	Insuffi- cient resi- dence.	Insuffi- cient knowl- edge of govern- ment.	Irregu- lar pro- cedure.	Minor.	No de- clara- tion.	No ju- ris- diction.	Peti- tioner's mon.	Prema- ture peti- tion.	Want of prose- cution.	Sec. 2169, Rev. Stat.	Mis- cella- neous.				Total.
Oklahoma.....	1		5		2			5	1	1	5		4	24	252	276	0.0870	
Oregon.....	3	2	18	10	4	1	7	1			24		5	75	351	426	.1761	
Pennsylvania.....	1		127	28	20			5	21	8	10		35	717	4,189	4,906	.1461	
Rhode Island.....			1	1										2	589	591	.0034	
South Carolina.....															17	17	.0000	
South Dakota.....	17		4	9		1	4	3	6			29	7	80	482	562	.1423	
Tennessee.....			1	1										2	23	25	.0800	
Texas.....	1			5					1	2	1			10	340	350	.0286	
Utah.....			7	3			1		1			14	6	32	138	170	.1882	
Vermont.....		2	2	3	1							2	1	15	167	182	.0824	
Virginia.....				4					4	2			2	12	120	132	.0909	
Washington.....	1	5	54	18	12		15	2	13	6	3	199	28	356	1,107	1,403	.2433	
West Virginia.....			13						1			9	17	40	57	97	.4124	
Wisconsin.....	5	19	51	22	3	1	3	1	12	11	4	42	28	202	1,795	1,997	.1012	
Wyoming.....	3	10	4	2			1		4	1	1	16	4	46	80	126	.3651	
Total.....	96	159	1,634	349	440	9	133	57	243	205	81	3,697	4	674	7,781	39,206	46,987	.1656

In the table below is given the number of courts, state and federal, exercising naturalization jurisdiction during each fiscal year since the act of June 29, 1906, was passed.

Courts.	1907. <sup>a</sup>	1908.	1909.	1910.
State.....	1,678	2,016	2,177	2,247
Federal.....	201	228	217	227
Total.....	1,879	2,244	2,394	2,474

<sup>a</sup> Nine months.

The burden of this work is borne largely by the federal courts, for, although they constituted but 10 per cent of the total number which received naturalization papers during 1910, they received 36 per cent of the declarations of intention, more than 27 per cent of the petitions, and bestowed certificates on more than 28 per cent of all the petitioners who were admitted to citizenship. The figures to verify this statement are as follows:

Courts.	Number of courts.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
State.....	2,247	106,836	39,977	28,126
Federal.....	227	60,390	15,061	11,080
Total.....	2,474	167,226	55,038	39,206

The disposition to resort to the federal courts is not, however, uniform throughout the country. Thus in Iowa, though 1,929 declarations and 941 petitions were filed and 518 certificates were issued, the four federal courts transacted no naturalization business. That the same situation prevailed in some of the other States is shown in the following table:

State.	Number of federal courts.	Declarations filed.		Petitions filed.		Certificates issued.	
		Federal courts.	State and federal courts.	Federal courts.	State and federal courts.	Federal courts.	State and federal courts.
Michigan.....	5	56	5,111	7	2,550	11	1,697
Montana.....	2	22	4,514	6	555	5	343
Nebraska.....	2	2	2,025	0	720	1	564
New Hampshire.....	1	25	475	3	306	2	190
New Jersey.....	1	15	6,503	0	2,722	0	1,655
North Dakota.....	3	266	3,315	0	1,879	0	1,542
Oklahoma.....	2	8	476	0	283	2	252

The causes are doubtless various; such as comparative inaccessibility of federal courts, unwillingness of such courts to naturalize aliens, and strictness of judges. A careful study of the tables will probably result in the conclusion also that rural peoples are in the habit of resorting chiefly to the courts of the States, while the residents of the larger cities resort more frequently to the federal courts. To illustrate this view the following statement is compiled.

State.	Number of courts.		Declarations filed.		Petitions filed.		Certificates issued.	
	State.	Federal.	State courts.	Federal courts.	State courts.	Federal courts.	State courts.	Federal courts.
California.....	58	4	4,004	2,525	2,562	332	1,556	205
Illinois.....	106	5	11,890	2,142	3,963	643	2,490	347
Massachusetts.....	16	2	4,193	7,792	1,414	1,945	1,272	1,776
Missouri.....	101	9	212	2,111	211	574	95	460
New York.....	62	5	22,817	19,765	7,567	3,945	4,798	3,130
Pennsylvania.....	60	8	8,104	10,773	2,638	3,422	2,035	2,154

One of the causes of the disproportion between the work of the state and federal courts is the very general view that the fees are inadequate compensation for the labor and responsibility involved. As the exercise of jurisdiction by the state courts is in most cases volitional merely, they discourage applicants for citizenship from resorting to them, advising application to the federal courts. In many cases the state courts have failed to assume jurisdiction, and in others they have sought to turn over their records to the Government and to discontinue receiving naturalization papers for record and hearing. To the examiners sent to them to urge a compliance with the requirements of the law and regulations in regard to making reports, forwarding duplicates of papers filed, and submitting quarterly fee accounts the clerks of the state courts protest against the work imposed upon them for such small returns, and frequently express the wish to surrender the business altogether. Not infrequently, too, this desire is stimulated by local requirements that the portion of the fees retained under authority of the naturalization law be accounted for and paid over by the clerks of the courts to the state treasury.

From the following table it will be seen that of the 2,474 courts 546 are habitually delinquent in sending in duplicate papers, reporting the transaction of business, and forwarding fee accounts. It must not be assumed, however, that so large a proportion is dissatisfied because of the insufficiency of the fees, for 305 of them are located in the Southern States, where it has been impossible as yet to employ examiners to explain and impress upon the clerks the nature of their duties.

State or Territory.	Habitually delinquent.	Exercising jurisdiction.	State or Territory.	Habitually delinquent.	Exercising jurisdiction.
Alabama.....	15	31	Nebraska.....	17	94
Alaska.....	1	6	Nevada.....	12	15
Arizona.....	1	12	New Hampshire.....	12	12
Arkansas.....	31	58	New Jersey.....	22	22
California.....	1	62	New Mexico.....	26	26
Colorado.....	3	60	New York.....	67	67
Connecticut.....	13	13	North Carolina.....	21	46
Delaware.....	4	4	North Dakota.....	3	50
District of Columbia.....	1	1	Ohio.....	14	89
Florida.....	14	31	Oklahoma.....	16	66
Georgia.....	25	47	Oregon.....	4	36
Hawaii.....	9	9	Pennsylvania.....	10	68
Idaho.....	3	28	Rhode Island.....	3	3
Illinois.....	12	111	South Carolina.....	11	21
Indiana.....	30	92	South Dakota.....	6	58
Iowa.....	8	108	Tennessee.....	14	29
Kansas.....	17	107	Texas.....	76	172
Kentucky.....	27	59	Utah.....	12	28
Louisiana.....	14	39	Vermont.....	3	15
Maine.....	15	15	Virginia.....	29	63
Maryland.....	7	24	Washington.....	1	44
Massachusetts.....	18	18	West Virginia.....	9	43
Michigan.....	7	91	Wisconsin.....	3	73
Minnesota.....	6	98	Wyoming.....	3	14
Mississippi.....	28	55			
Missouri.....	48	110	Total.....	546	2,474
Montana.....	30	30			

With a view to reducing the clerical work involved in executing declarations and petitions, these forms have recently been amended and simplified so far as it is practicable to do so and still retain the substance prescribed by law. With the same object in view the titles of courts will be printed in the blank forms for use in those courts doing a very large amount of naturalization business. These measures, however, will be a relief appreciably only to the larger courts. The smaller ones, particularly the state courts, will continue to find the compensation allowed them insufficient, in view of the care they are required to exercise and the strict accountability to which they are held, and will gradually abandon naturalization jurisdiction except where the public demand is too strong to be resisted. This will put applicants for citizenship to the extra time, trouble, and expense of traveling greater distances to reach the federal courts. Fees twice the amount now required of them would be less burdensome in many instances than the cost of attending, with their two witnesses, courts even a little more remote than the ones nearest them qualified to grant citizenship, if willing to do so. This is particularly true of alien residents of the sparsely settled rural districts, practically all of whom are qualified to become desirable citizens, but who may suffer a virtual denial of the privilege if compelled to make long journeys, with their witnesses, to reach the courts.

By reference to the table on pages 213-214 it will be seen that of the 46,987 petitions disposed of by the courts during the year 39,206 were granted, 3,697 were stricken from the dockets under rules of court for failure of the petitioners to prosecute them, and 4,084 were denied. The reasons for the denials, sometimes formal and sometimes substantial, are given at the top of each column. Of these reasons it is necessary here to note only two—"Petitioner's motion" and "Already a citizen." The first class represents the cases in which petitioners themselves, realizing the futility of seeking citizenship, usually because of some irregularity in the proceedings instituted, of their own volition sought dismissal, so that they might lawfully apply again. The latter class is composed of those cases in which persons already citizens either by birth in the United States or by derivation from naturalized parents, as well as those already naturalized but the record of whose naturalization has been lost or destroyed, sought this means of securing evidence of a status already acquired.

In the following table are summarized the cases which, under the provisions of section 15 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, have been reported to United States attorneys for the institution of cancellation proceedings. Most cases of this kind are discovered as incidents of the regular work of examiners in ascertaining the competency of witnesses for petitioners. Occasionally an instance also occurs where the holder of an illegally granted certificate voluntarily seeks a revocation of such certificate, so that he may, by proceeding anew, obtain a certificate that is not open to question.

Cause.	Referred to U. S. attys.	Certificates canceled.	Dis-missed.	Pending June 30, 1910.
Violation of sec. 2167, R. S.	76	101		69
Violation of sec. 2168, R. S.		1		
Violation of sec. 2169, R. S.	1	1		
Violation of act of Mar. 2, 1907.	4		1	4
Violation of act of May 6, 1882.	3	4		
Violation of act of July 26, 1894 (insufficient service)				1
Wrong renunciation of allegiance.	2	3		2
Wrong renunciation of allegiance and violation of sec. 2167, R. S.		2		
Not resident 5 years.	94	89	1	126
Not resident 5 years and violation of sec. 2167, R. S.	10	59		16
Not resident 5 years and wrong renunciation of allegiance	4	4		
Not resident 5 years and declaration and petition not 2 years apart.	1	1		1
Not resident 5 years and less than 1 year in State		1		
Not resident 5 years, less than 1 year in State, and violation of sec. 2167, R. S.	1	1		
Not resident 5 years and invalid declaration	8	7		
Alien witness	4	10		2
Wife a witness.	1	1		1
Clerk of court a witness		1		
Incompetent witness	3	3		3
Incompetent witness and not posted.				2
Not 90 days between filing and hearing.	3	9		2
Petition filed less than 2 years after declaration	11	8	1	6
Invalid declaration	30	6	1	41
Under 21 years of age when naturalized	23	23		21
Admitted under old law after Sept. 26, 1906	4	43		9
Immoral character.	1	3		
Court without jurisdiction	7	6		10
Miscellaneous	4	10	1	8
Total	295	397	5	324

Although the evidence upon which cancellation is obtained is as a rule furnished by the examiners, the Division regards cancellation proceedings as exclusively a function of the law branch of the executive government, and inserts the table here merely to give as complete a view as practicable of the operation of the law under all of its provisions. The same is true of indictments and convictions under the penal provisions of the law.

In cases of both kinds, the Division believes that its obligation and responsibility are confined to a report of the facts to the proper representative of the Department of Justice. As that Department alone has the authority to determine whether the facts in any such case require action, the institution or noninstitution by it of proceedings in the courts, as well as the results of such action, is a matter for which the Division has no responsibility.

It is impossible for the candid and unprejudiced mind to consider the various causes for cancellation, above set forth, without entertaining a doubt as to whether the results accomplished were worth all the trouble and expense incurred. It was, doubtless, in this view that the Department of Justice Circular No. 107, already referred to, was issued. Many of the holders of certificates issued in years gone by with a flagrant and obvious disregard of the requirements of the law were the victims rather than the perpetrators of the offenses which secured to them citizenship. This is often shown by the facts narrated in the record, and had the clerks of courts, or even the courts, known their duty under the law the certificates in most of such cases would have been denied. It accordingly seems not only unjust to worthy holders of certificates of naturalization issued in violation of law to come now, at the eleventh hour, so to speak, and deprive them of their citizenship, but futile and barren of any benefit to anybody for the Government to spend energy and money in taking away that status from a man,

not because he is not worthy of it, but because the court disregarded the limitations of the law under which alone it had power to naturalize him. If, on the other hand, the holder of an illegally granted certificate is unworthy, section 15 of the act furnishes the means of purging the citizenship of the country of such an undesirable member, and should be invoked for that purpose against only such naturalized persons as were admitted to citizenship before the Government assumed jurisdiction over naturalization matters.

The results of prosecutions for violations of the naturalization laws are shown in the following table, arranged by States:

State.	Prosecutions.	Nolle prossed.	Acquittals.	Convictions.				Pending.
				Fines.	Jail sentences.	Both fines and jail sentence.	Sentence suspended.	
California.....	4			2			a 1	1
Colorado.....	1							1
Illinois.....	7	1	2	3				1
Maryland.....	1							1
Mississippi.....	1		b 1					1
New Jersey.....	10		c 1	7			1	1
New York.....	35	4	c 2	8	2		1	18
North Dakota.....	3							3
Ohio.....	1							1
Oregon.....	2				1		d 1	1
Pennsylvania.....	10	e 3		2	2			3
Rhode Island.....	2		1			1		
Total.....	77	8	7	22	5	1	4	30

a Deported and forfeited United States citizenship.

b Case dismissed by United States attorney.

c Indictment dismissed in 1 case.

d Sentence not yet reported.

e With payment of costs in 1 case.

Fines amounting to \$2,275 were levied and collected in the following courts:

United States district court, San Francisco, Cal.....	\$200
United States district court, Chicago, Ill.....	a 200
United States district court, Trenton, N. J.....	425
United States circuit court, New York City, N. Y.....	1,300
United States district court, Pittsburg, Pa.....	50
United States district court, Providence, R. I.....	100
Total.....	2,275

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURALIZATION.

A study of the large tables showing the total amount of business in the naturalization courts will disclose some interesting and significant facts. Thus, in the six adjoining States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut the business shown was as follows:

State.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
Massachusetts.....	11,985	3,357	3,048
Rhode Island.....	1,792	772	589
Connecticut.....	2,849	1,104	723
New York.....	42,582	11,512	7,928
New Jersey.....	6,503	2,722	1,655
Pennsylvania.....	18,877	6,060	4,189
Total.....	84,588	25,527	18,132

a Also in 2 cases fines of 1 cent and costs, equaling \$18.52 each.

These totals represent, respectively, 50, 46, and 46 per cent—virtually one-half of the business—of the total number of corresponding papers filed in or issued out of all the naturalization courts in the country during the year.

The following table shows a group of seven States in which the naturalization papers constituted, respectively, 25, 28, and 28 per cent of the total number of corresponding papers handled by all courts during the year:

State.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
Illinois.....	14,032	3,963	2,839
Indiana.....	4,998	276	208
Michigan.....	5,111	2,550	1,697
Minnesota.....	5,800	2,946	2,402
North Dakota.....	3,315	1,879	1,542
Ohio.....	5,002	1,676	1,086
Wisconsin.....	3,520	2,243	1,795
Total.....	41,778	15,533	11,569

For the sake of further comparison, the work in the following group of five States, which constituted about 10 per cent of the grand total for the entire United States, is given:

State.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
California.....	6,529	2,894	1,761
Idaho.....	1,064	317	287
Montana.....	4,514	555	343
Oregon.....	1,608	474	351
Washington.....	5,350	1,541	1,107
Total.....	19,065	5,781	3,849

In these three groups of States all but about 16 per cent of the entire naturalization work of the country was transacted, while nearly one-half was done in the first-named group of six States. In that group are included New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, which, in the order named, outranked all other States in the amount of naturalization business transacted, and New York alone shows as many declarations of intention filed, four-fifths as many petitions filed, and seven-tenths as many persons naturalized as the other five States of the group combined. A further illustration of the relative amount of business done in New York during the past year is afforded by the following statement:

	Entire country.	New York.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.
Declarations filed.....	167,226	42,582	25
Petitions filed.....	55,038	11,512	20
Certificates issued.....	39,206	7,928	20

As appears elsewhere in this report, the proportion of this work in the State outside of New York City and Brooklyn is relatively insignificant. Impressive as these figures are, they do not represent fully the actual situation in the great metropolis of the country. At no time since the federal naturalization laws have been in effect have the resources of the courts in these two cities been at all adequate to the demands upon them. Employees in the offices of clerks have always been far too few in number to meet promptly the needs of applicants for citizenship papers, and, even were there a sufficient number furnished, the vast amount of other litigation to be disposed of in the courts makes it impossible for them to consider and dispose of the accumulated petitions for naturalization until many months after they are filed. The latter difficulty is one, however, which it is reasonable to assume the State would make suitable provision to avoid were sufficient clerks provided, for the laws of that State require its courts to exercise jurisdiction of petitions for citizenship. It is true that objections are occasionally made that the States should not be expected to sustain the burden of administering a federal law, but it should be remembered that the judgment of naturalization makes the person in whose behalf it is rendered a citizen no less of the State by whose court it is pronounced than of the United States.

Reverting to the second group of States shown above, attention is directed to the fact that in Indiana there were filed about 5,000 declarations, while but 276 petitions were made for citizenship and 208 were naturalized. In Ohio, on the other hand, where about the same number declared their intention to become citizens, 1,676 petitions were filed and 1,086 certificates of citizenship were issued. Consideration of these comparative figures would seem to develop a persuasive and practical reason for dispensing altogether with the preliminary declaration of intention. Sympathy for those who for years had unlawfully exercised the rights of citizenship, on misinformation from others, inspired the only new naturalization legislation passed at the last session of Congress, which legislation exempts such persons from the necessity of filing declarations and awaiting two years thereafter to petition for actual citizenship. The alien who has lived here five years or more and can fulfill all the other requirements of the law should not, because he has not mistakenly exercised rights and privileges to which he was not entitled, be penalized by being required to file a declaration and wait two years longer for citizenship than one who has played the rôle of citizen "because of misinformation." Apart from the intrinsic merits of this question, the situation presents an objection from an administrative standpoint in that excepted cases add to the complexity of the law and to the consequent difficulty of its successful enforcement.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The total expenditures for the Naturalization Service during the past year was \$176,415.98, consisting of the following items:

## Division of Naturalization:

Salaries .....	\$39,873.07
Contingent expenses.....	1,984.42
Office rent.....	3,508.31
Printing.....	755.24
Total.....	46,121.04
Printing for courts, including certificates.....	13,089.26
Field service:	
Salaries examiners, etc.....	\$76,476.98
Traveling, subsistence, etc.....	27,018.80
Contingent expenses.....	5,110.98
Total.....	108,606.76
Salaries of assistants to clerks of courts.....	8,598.92
Grand total.....	176,415.98

There has been received from fees transmitted to the Division by clerks of courts for naturalization business transacted during the same period the sum of \$221,766.38. Thus, a sufficient amount has been received and turned into the Treasury to defray the entire cost of this service and leave, besides, a balance to its credit of \$45,350.40. Although this sum may not be used otherwise than in pursuance of express appropriation, it seems not unreasonable to point to it as a reason for supplying such additional appropriations as will bring the service up to the highest point of efficiency. Unless the naturalization law was enacted as, in some degree, a measure to raise public revenue, expenditures within the limit of the collections made under its provisions, if necessary to good administration, can not be reduced upon the like considerations of economy as are legitimately used in cases where the cost of administration is not defrayed by collections.

The collections made for naturalization papers filed and issued during the year, contrasted by quarters with the collections for papers filed and issued during the preceding year, are as follows:

Quarter.	1909.	1910.
First.....	\$42,285.03	\$38,098.91
Second.....	45,945.85	42,710.94
Third.....	40,091.00	60,852.90
Fourth.....	43,880.25	80,103.63
Total.....	172,202.13	221,766.38

Collections in the fiscal year 1910 thus show an increase of \$49,564.25 over those of 1909.

These figures are substantially, though not mathematically, accurate, as many small sums continue to come in long after they are due and payable by the clerks of courts. The marked increase in the last two quarters of 1910 resulted from the employment from March to June, inclusive, of additional assistants to the clerks of the courts in New York and Brooklyn, N. Y., and in Boston, Mass., as is shown by the following comparative statement of the naturalization work of

the courts in the cities named for each quarter of the fiscal years 1909 and 1910:

	Supreme court, New York County.			U. S. circuit court, New York City.			U. S. district court, New York City.		
	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
<b>Declarations filed:</b>									
First quarter.....	543	698	+ 155	1,514	1,723	+ 209	339	103	-236
Second quarter.....	748	892	+ 144	1,849	a 3,274	+1,425	191	116	- 75
Third quarter.....	729	b 1,921	+1,192	2,404	4,812	+2,408	86	75	- 11
Fourth quarter.....	731	4,678	+3,947	2,146	c 5,269	+3,123	137	41	- 96
Total.....	2,751	8,189	+5,438	7,913	15,078	+7,165	753	335	-418
<b>Petitions filed:</b>									
First quarter.....	200	301	+ 101	87	100	+ 13	294	397	+103
Second quarter.....	195	343	+ 148	57	106	+ 49	292	351	+ 59
Third quarter.....	328	b 709	+ 381	94	a 145	+ 51	378	538	+160
Fourth quarter.....	367	955	+ 588	82	155	+ 73	527	d 657	+130
Total.....	1,090	2,308	+1,218	320	e 506	+ 186	1,491	1,943	452
<b>Certificates issued:</b>									
First quarter.....	200	319	+ 119	116	78	- 38	355	341	- 14
Second quarter.....	128	236	+ 108	120	99	- 21	227	365	+138
Third quarter.....	199	309	+ 110	52	a 88	+ 36	245	270	+ 25
Fourth quarter.....	295	b 574	+ 279	92	c 138	+ 46	274	438	+164
Total.....	822	1,438	+ 616	380	403	+ 23	1,101	1,414	+313
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>4,663</b>	<b>11,935</b>	<b>+7,272</b>	<b>8,613</b>	<b>15,987</b>	<b>+7,374</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>3,692</b>	<b>+347</b>

  

	U. S. district court, Brooklyn, N. Y.			Supreme court, Kings County, N. Y.			U. S. circuit court, Boston, Mass.		
	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
<b>Declarations filed:</b>									
First quarter.....	940	767	-173	537	1,160	+ 623	1,007	1,106	+ 99
Second quarter.....	1,044	814	-230	1,123	1,512	+ 389	1,079	1,133	+ 54
Third quarter.....	986	e 1,039	+ 53	1,000	f 1,193	+ 193	901	1,423	+ 522
Fourth quarter.....	766	1,375	+609	1,003	2,277	+1,274	63	g 1,369	+1,306
Total.....	3,736	3,995	+259	3,663	6,142	+2,479	3,050	5,031	+1,981
<b>Petitions filed:</b>									
First quarter.....	197	250	+ 53	226	379	+ 153	232	272	+ 40
Second quarter.....	295	259	- 36	255	338	+ 83	218	289	+ 71
Third quarter.....	398	e 411	+ 13	366	f 524	+ 158	235	341	+ 106
Fourth quarter.....	381	398	+ 17	379	751	+ 372	28	g 276	+ 248
Total.....	1,271	1,318	+ 47	1,226	1,992	+ 766	713	1,178	+ 465
<b>Certificates issued:</b>									
First quarter.....	227	286	+ 59	176	240	+ 64	157	147	- 10
Second quarter.....	200	237	+ 37	220	183	- 37	178	214	+ 36
Third quarter.....	371	266	-105	257	245	- 12	228	281	+ 53
Fourth quarter.....	377	428	+ 51	376	f 439	+ 63	114	326	+ 212
Total.....	1,175	1,217	+ 42	1,029	1,107	+ 78	677	968	+ 291
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>6,182</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>+348</b>	<b>5,918</b>	<b>9,241</b>	<b>+3,323</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>7,177</b>	<b>+2,737</b>

a Oct. 25, 1909, 2 assistants.

b Feb. 1, 1910, 1 assistant; Mar. 1, 1910, 6 assistants.

c Mar. 1, 1910, 1 assistant.

d June 1, 1910, 1 assistant.

e Feb. 9, 1910, 2 assistants.

f Feb. 1, 1910, 4 assistants; April 1, 1910, 1 assistant.

g Mar. 1, 1910, 11 assistants.

A brief computation will show that from the increase during the last two quarters the Government received for 14,520 declarations of intentions and 2,297 petitions the sum of \$23,708. Since, as already shown, only \$8,598.92 of the \$25,000 appropriation was expended, the wisdom of such outlay, from a purely financial view and apart from the main object of promptly accommodating those who desire to file naturalization papers, is demonstrated by the increase of \$49,564.25 in the collections, at the extra cost stated. In another aspect, however, the result is far from satisfactory. These collections represent a corresponding increase in the number of cases to be handled by the Division and to be investigated by the examiners. No provision was made, either in the clerical force of the Division or in the force of examiners in New York and Boston, to meet the requirements of such enlarged business. The logical result has ensued that the Division can not keep near abreast with its work, and the examiners in the above cities can not give adequate attention to all the cases arising in their districts. This situation will be reflected in the estimates for appropriations for the next fiscal year.

It should be noted that virtually the same clerical assistance allowed during 1910 has been continued into the fiscal year 1911, and that the forms of naturalization papers heretofore used have been so simplified as to considerably reduce the amount of clerical work required to complete them. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to expect that the ratio of increase in receipts shown during the last two quarters of 1910 will be maintained throughout the year 1911, and will amount to probably \$100,000.

Of the appropriation of \$41,160 for the salaries of officers and clerks of the Division, there was expended \$39,873.07, leaving a balance of \$1,286.93; of the appropriation of \$125,000 for the field service there was spent \$76,476.98 for salaries and \$27,018.80 for traveling, subsistence, etc., or a total of \$103,495.78, leaving a balance of \$21,504.22. Lest this large unexpended balance should be misconstrued, it should be stated that as the field service was transferred at the beginning of the fiscal year to the Department of Commerce and Labor from the Department of Justice it was necessary, until experience could show what amount would be required for travel and subsistence, to maintain it on a basis of the narrowest economy, both as to travel expenses and as to salaries of the official force. When the year closed the service was being operated on a basis that would have left an unexpended balance of not more than \$5,000.

As already shown a balance of \$16,401.08 was left unexpended from the appropriation for assistants to clerks of courts. This is explained by the fact that the terms of the appropriation did not make it available until the clerks of courts for whose relief it was made could show actual collections for the year amounting to \$6,000.

It should be noted that expenditures for contingent expenses, rent, and printing were not made from the appropriations for the Division or the field service, but from appropriations to the Department for those purposes. They are necessary, however, to show the entire cost of the naturalization service.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

The situation disclosed in the foregoing pages suggests as the most pressing want of the service an adequate provision for assistants to clerks of courts in order that all applications to file naturalization papers may be promptly disposed of. The lack of such provision has been the occasion in the large cities of the only just complaint against the operation of the new law. It has entailed in those cities many delays and much expense to applicants on account of the repeated visits of both themselves and their witnesses to offices of clerks of courts. The need in this respect has been recognized by the Congress and, as already stated, various but impracticable devices have been adopted.

The simple plan of removing the \$3,000 limit placed by section 13 of the act of June 29, 1906, on the amount of the fees that may be retained by the clerk of any court during any one fiscal year offers, it is believed, the easiest and most effective method of avoiding the difficulty. It automatically supplies the funds to enable the clerks to employ and pay for such assistants as their business may require. When the business increases or declines the fees increase or decrease in the same ratio. Thus under no condition can the clerks secure an undue compensation. As compared with the present system, it has also the very practical advantage of relieving the Department of the labor and embarrassment of deciding when any portion of a specific appropriation may be expended and the amount thereof. The decision in any case may well vary from estimates of the clerk applying for relief, and thus may occasion a feeling of dissatisfaction, if not resentment, in that officer of the court upon whose cooperation with the Department the successful and harmonious administration of the law so largely depends. It is obvious that the limitation was introduced into the law as a sort of offset or curb to the fee system, which is in many cases open to serious objection. This limitation, however, is not in this instance any curb on the excessive accumulation of fees, for that curb was already effectively applied in the same section of the law by the requirement that the clerks of courts shall pay out of the fees retained by them in naturalization proceedings for "all additional clerical force that may be required in performing the duties imposed by this act upon the clerks of courts"—that is, "additional" to themselves.

With the limitation entirely removed, surely no abuse of the fee system provided by this law could be guarded against more effectively. In no case can a clerk collect more than the uniform and very modest fee prescribed by the law; in no case can he retain more than half of that fee, and in all cases the fund composed of the half of the fees retained by him is charged with the cost of such additional clerical assistance as his office shall require to dispose of the duties imposed upon him by the naturalization law.

The limitation now affects only the few courts—certainly less than a dozen—whose business in any year produces in fees more than \$6,000, and its only apparent effect upon them is to disable them to a greater or less extent in disposing of the duties imposed upon them by the naturalization law. With the removal of this limitation, so that

the clerks of courts may retain one-half of the fees collected in naturalization cases, irrespective of the amount of such collections, it is believed the problem of securing sufficient clerks to avoid the delays now occasioned in the filing of papers will as completely disappear from those clerks' offices where the aggregate annual collections exceed \$6,000 as they have been absent from the offices which collect less than that amount.

The legislation recommended will also at once produce an increase of business, and, as a necessary sequence, require an enlargement of the appropriation for the field service, so that no delay or failure in the law may occur through the employment of an insufficient number of examiners to prepare the cases for hearing in court. This again calls for an increase in the clerical force of the Division. As has already been shown, the partial relief afforded by the use of the special appropriation for the employment of assistants to clerks of courts resulted in completely overtaxing the capacity of the examiners and placed the Division greatly in arrears in the handling of its work.

That funds required for such increases in the administrative force will not constitute an additional burden on the public treasury is shown elsewhere in this report by a statement of the increased revenue resulting from the aid given to the clerks of courts. Thus it is apparent that the increases urged are in the line of true economy, not only as regards efficient administration but as well in enlargement of the receipts over disbursements.

Other recommendations made in the last annual report of the Division have been embodied in a bill introduced at the last session of Congress and now pending on the House Calendar. It is hoped that this measure will be taken up and passed at the next session of Congress.

The Division again urges the importance of making specific legislative provision for a review, on appeal or writ of error, of the decisions by naturalization courts of original instance, both state and federal. The necessity for thus providing means to reconcile discordant constructions of the law is too obvious to require the support of argument.

The hope, expressed a year ago, of having the question of the right of review by the United States circuit court of appeals of decisions rendered by state courts in naturalization cases passed upon by the United States Supreme Court was not fulfilled, as the Attorney-General did not think the affirmative view could be sustained. Since then serious doubts have been expressed by some of the judges as to the right under the judiciary acts of the circuit court of appeals to review the naturalization decisions of the federal courts of original jurisdiction. It seems, therefore, most important that the Congress should in terms make such provision for appeals as will prevent the increasing confusion resulting from divergent decisions of the same questions by courts which are now practically tribunals of both original and final jurisdiction and of coordinate authority.

Respectfully,

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

HON. DANL. J. KEEFE,  
*Commissioner-General of Immigration.*

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APPENDIX III

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910

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# 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, 1910.*

SIR: The report of the Division of Information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, is herewith submitted.

The plan of presenting a view of part of the work of the Division by means of tables is followed as in former reports, but these tables do not give an adequate estimate of either the amount or the true value of the work done.

During the greater part of the year the distributive work of the Division was confined to farm laborers and domestics, and it was near the close of the year when the determination was reached to extend the scope of the Division's work so as to embrace ordinary or common laborers. As a consequence, the number directed to designated localities where they found employment awaiting them was less than it otherwise would have been, although it will be noted that the number distributed was 4,283 as against 4,168 for the preceding fiscal year.

Table I shows that information was given to 18,239 applicants, nearly all of whom called at the New York branch of the Division. From past experience the Division is warranted in assuming that the information so imparted benefited over double that number, for the reason that callers at the branch office claimed, in many instances, to represent groups of from 2 to 10 who could not call in person to make inquiry. As in the preceding year, no information was duplicated; that is, the same person applying twice or oftener was recorded but once, and in giving information to applicants the greatest care was exercised in order to serve only the industrious and earnest workers, for no good end could be served by directing the non-worker to where a worker was wanted.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, when information was given to 26,477 persons, there was no restriction as to the occupations to be served. During the last fiscal year the 18,239 were nearly all farmers, farm laborers, common laborers, or domestics. Over half of those directly applying for information were made up of six nationalities from northern Europe, viz, German 3,557, Polish 2,657, Swedish 1,424, Danish 1,239, Russian 1,233, and Norwegian 1,014, making a total of 11,124. Those who applied for but did not receive information were not recorded. This would indicate that a greater interest in farming or farm work prevailed during the last fiscal year than during the preceding year, and that the interest in farm work is

greater among the people referred to than among others. One thousand and ninety-seven Greeks and 1,248 Italians applied for and received information during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, whereas but 430 Greeks and 438 Italians received information during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1910. Inasmuch as Greeks and Italians are supposed to follow such occupations as keep them in industrial centers or on railroads, the above showing evidences a growing tendency on their part to turn to the farm.

Nine hundred and fifty-two native-born and 363 naturalized citizens of the United States applied for information during the past fiscal year. In this connection it is well to consider the alien as a factor in the work of distribution. For years many thoughtful and patriotic citizens have contended that the influx of a great number of immigrants deprived many citizens, native-born and naturalized, of their positions. Whether this contention is borne out by facts has not been made a subject of inquiry by the Division. The Division believes that the alien has in many instances caused the citizen to seek other fields of labor and that the advance guard of industry always pushes others ahead of it. This movement is responsible for the building up of a large part of the vast territory west of the Mississippi, and to the northwest as well as the southwest.

To the alien prior to the moment of landing the Division can give no information; with him it has nothing and can have nothing to do. After he lands, however, the Division may inform him of actual conditions throughout the country generally or specifically as may be required. The likelihood of his displacing a citizen or any other is lessened when he is impartially informed of the real industrial situation. The Division has not withheld information from citizen applicants who wished to learn where they could locate or find industrial conditions adapted to their wants. Whether the contention that the alien, or newcomer, "distributes the citizen" is well grounded or not, justice demands that the fullest information be given the citizen who may apply for it. The gathering of information by the Division was intended to benefit the United States and the citizens thereof by paving the way for relief of congestion in industrial centers. To accomplish this it is as necessary to give information to citizens as to aliens, and this should be done fully and impartially.

Those who seek the Division to inform themselves on industrial conditions in the United States were not attracted to it by any system of advertising adopted for that purpose. After being landed the alien is handed a leaflet printed in the following languages: English, German, Dutch and Flemish, Norwegian and Danish, Swedish, Italian, Spanish, French, Greek, Turkish, Syrian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Croatian, Bohemian, Polish, Ruthenian, Russian, Finnish, Magyar, Lithuanian, Yiddish. These leaflets, being short, are, in perhaps a majority of cases, preserved for future use by the recipients. They are often passed along to some out-of-work persons and are handed in by callers at the branch office as an introduction by the applicant for information.

TABLE I.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

Race or people.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.	Carpenters and cabinet-makers.	Clerks.	Domestics.	Drivers, coachmen, and teamsters.	Electricians.	Engineers (civil).	Engineers (mechanical).	Engravers.	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Gardeners.	Hat and cap makers.	Hotel porters and other help.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watch-makers.	Laborers.	Literary and scientific persons.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	
African.....																2											
Armenian.....								2								1							20				
Australian.....	2					2								5			1	1									
Basque.....																1											
Belgian.....																		1									
Bohemian.....	2		1			8	2	20	4					22		61		6		10			55			2	
Bosnian.....																13							7				
Bulgarian.....																27							48				
Canadian.....						5		2								29		1					13			3	
Croatian.....																11							24				
Cuban.....								7						2			3						9				
Dalmatian.....	2		1	4						2				6		16							37				
Danish.....	18		14	2		45	18	72	36	7			2	71	2	329	128	17		70	8	2	199	10	31		
Dutch.....	1		2			8	3	28	3					15		80	11	5		8			32		2		
English.....						6		16	2	3				3		61		7		12	3		26		9		
Finnish.....						87		26	12					40	5	210	25	3		10			220	1	11		
Flemish.....			7											8		2							10				
French.....						2		10	5					5		54	2	2					33			3	
German.....	61	2	46	9	4	93	73	144	62	28		26	2	203	17	1,329	214	109	4	160	16	1	483	36	69		
Greek.....						3	2	2						19		113	9	2	3	24			242			5	
Hebrew.....						4		21	12					134		62			23	47			81			7	
Herzegovinian.....	15		1	5				2														2					
Icelandic.....																											
Irish.....						2		25	51					2		189	7	19		17	11		123			1	
Italian.....			1			7		13	7	3				16	1	96	17			14			205			3	
Lettish.....						2		2						56		25							21				
Lithuanian.....						2		10						34	1	131	2			5			61			2	
Magyar.....	2	2	8			4	2	19	4			1		41		102	4	3		9			92				
Mexican.....							4									9		5					46				
Montenegrin.....																4							15				
Norwegian.....			15			54	2	51	10	4				53	5	356	71	13	2	13	3	1	224	5		29	
Polish.....	12	3	31	1		54	13	68	35	3		1		271	11	903	48	48		122	6		750	4		40	
Porto Rican.....							1	2						4		26		4					28				

TABLE I.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Race or people.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.	Carpenters and cabinet-makers.	Clerks.	Domestics.	Drivers, coachmen, and teamsters.	Electricians.	Engineers (civil).	Engineers (mechanical).	Engravers.	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Gardeners.	Hat and cap makers.	Hotel porters and other help.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watchmakers.	Laborers.	Literary and scientific persons.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.
Portuguese.....																7	2						24			
Roumanian.....																15							32			
Russian.....			4			17	4	12	2		1			141	1	474	13	4		13			470			18
Ruthenian.....								13						51		180	1			2			184			2
Scotch.....								2	6							28	6	1					13			
Servian.....																7							11			
Slovak.....								8						24	1	80			2	2			79			
Slovenian.....								1						3		15							13			
Spanish.....																43	13	4		8			114			
South American.....			3			4								8		3	9						20			
Swedish.....	10		27	1	5	56	8	54	23	1				81		461	114	14		34	9		340	1	5	29
Swiss.....	1					2	2	6	4					6		94		5					33			
Syrian.....														14						3			22			
Turkish.....																							19			
United States born.....	1		7			6	18	60	20	4	1	10		48	2	365	10	15	4	44	10		265		2	24
United States born (negroes).....								1	3							1				6			32			
United States naturalized citizens.....			1		2	4	2	23	8					26	5	173	8	8		16	6		77			
Welsh.....																4					3		3			
Total.....	127	7	169	22	11	475	175	713	297	55	2	61	4	1,419	51	6,202	745	290	36	659	75	5	4,857	1	63	290

TABLE I.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Race or people.	Mariners.	Masons.	Merchants.	Metal workers, other than iron and steel.	Millers.	Miners.	Musicians.	Painters and glaziers.	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers and pipe-fitters.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness-makers.	Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters and drillers.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Tinners.	Tobacco workers.	Upholsterers.	Weavers, spinners, carders, etc.	Wheelwrights.	Woodworkers, turners, etc.	All others.	Total.	
African.....																										2	
Armenian.....																											30
Australian.....																											14
Basque.....																											1
Belgian.....																											1
Bohemian.....																									1	194	
Bosnian.....																											20
Bulgarian.....															1												76
Canadian.....																											53
Croatian.....																											35
Cuban.....																											21
Dalmatian.....			2																								78
Danish.....	6			7		2					3	5		19									2		2	1,239	
Dutch.....	95						15										1									212	
English.....	3					2	1																			164	
English.....											1	2														694	
Finnish.....	24						1							12												23	
Flemish.....																										134	
French.....	6						1														1					430	
German.....	137	17	21	2	11	51	1	25	1	2	11	3	8	4	8	10	6	3	3	2	9	20	6	4	1	3,557	
Greek.....	3						2																			430	
Hebrew.....											7	11	2		3	19	1		5	7	10	42				526	
Herzegovinian.....																										4	
Icelandic.....																										1	
Irish.....											4															451	
Italian.....		8																								438	
Lettish.....	3					6																				81	
Lithuanian.....						4																				253	
Magyar.....						40		2																		334	
Mexican.....																										64	
Montenegrin.....																										19	
Norwegian.....	85					11							2										4			1,014	
Polish.....	2	4	4		1	156		6			2				18	3	6	6				5		1		2,657	
Porto Rican.....																											65

TABLE I.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Race or people.	Mariners.	Masons.	Merchants.	Metal workers, other than iron and steel.	Millers.	Miners.	Musicians.	Painters and glaziers.	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers and pipe fitters.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters and drillers.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Tinners.	Tobacco workers.	Upholsterers.	Weavers, spinners, carders, etc.	Wheelwrights.	Woodworkers, turners, etc.	All others.	Total.
Portuguese.....																										33
Roumanian.....																										47
Russian.....						58	1																			1,233
Ruthenian.....						27																				460
Scotch.....						2																				58
Servian.....																										18
Slovak.....						41																1				238
Slovenian.....																										32
Spanish.....																										182
South American.....																										47
Swedish.....	100	4				5		6		2	3	1	3	14	5											1,424
Swiss.....																							2			154
Syrian.....																						1				39
Turkish.....																										19
United States born.....	7	6			1			5			14					2						1				952
United States born (negroes).....																								1		44
United States naturalized citizens.....	2														1											363
Welsh.....																										11
Total.....	479	39	27	9	13	405	2	64	1	8	45	22	13	52	38	16	32	10	8	13	21	79	19	11	2	18,239

TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS AND OTHERS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

State or Territory.	Baker helper.	Boarding-house keepers.	Bowling-alley pit boys.	Carpenters.	Children (unemployed).	Clerk.	Deck hands.	Domestics.	Farm work.	Gardeners.	Granite cutters.	Hostlers.	Laborers (common).	Machinists.	Miner.	Porters.	Settlers.	Watchman.	Wives (unemployed).	Woodsmen.	Total.
Alabama								2	6				18						1		27
Arkansas									1				10								10
Colorado								7	116				74	1					1		202
Connecticut					3			3	3												3
Delaware								6	6												15
Georgia					2			2	2				1				5				52
Illinois					2			3	46												15
Indiana									15												15
Iowa					13			3	121										3		140
Kansas					1				27				1						1		30
Kentucky					2				4												6
Maine								2	20												22
Maryland					10			6	41	1			1						2		61
Massachusetts					2			1	32				8								43
Michigan					11			6	60				7						1		85
Minnesota									43												43
Missouri					6			1	29										2		38
Montana									1												1
Nebraska					3			2	33												38
Nevada									4												4
New Jersey	1				6		2	50	811				73	1							948
New York		3	5	2	35	1		218	1,066	4		4	787			2		1	6	5	2,139
North Carolina									1												1
North Dakota					5				26				1						2		34
Ohio									27												27
Oklahoma								2					12						1		15
Pennsylvania								3	18		2										23
Rhode Island					2			1	5												8
South Carolina									2												17
South Dakota									14				15								14
Texas								4	100				26						3		133
Vermont									5												5
Virginia									30												39
West Virginia					1				1				13		1				1		17
Wisconsin					2			1	24												27
Total	1	5	5	2	106	1	2	314	2,747	7	2	4	1,047	2	1	2	5	1	24	5	4,283

TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS AND OTHERS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES AND BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

State or Territory.	African.	Armenian.	Basque.	Belgian.	Bohemian.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Croatian.	Dalmatian.	Danish.	Dutch.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Icelandic.	Irish.	Italian.	Leftish.	Lithuanian.	Macedonian.
Alabama.....						8														6			
Arkansas.....															9								
Colorado.....															1								
Connecticut.....					4		1			17	1		9		27		1		2	1		2	
Delaware.....															2								
Georgia.....		1													6	7							
Illinois.....										1	2				30	1							
Indiana.....															6					1			
Iowa.....					4					1		1	2		63	8	1	1				2	
Kansas.....										3					11								
Maine.....										1	1		3		9								1
Maryland.....					2			1							13		2		1				
Massachusetts.....										1					9					8			
Michigan.....								4		2		2		1	24								
Minnesota.....										4		3	1		6						1		
Missouri.....					1					1	1		2		14								
Montana.....										1													
Nebraska.....										3		2			9					2			
Nevada.....									1						1								
New Jersey.....	1			1	2	1	2	1	1	45	2	9	16	3	262	4	14		25	4	3	18	
New York.....	1	1	1	3	9	8	2	4	8	88	13	18	53	7	377	52	15		50	19	14	46	1
North Carolina.....															1								
North Dakota.....				1											9								
Ohio.....										1	1	2			9				5		1		
Oklahoma.....						8									9								
Pennsylvania.....															4								
South Carolina.....										4			3		6								
South Dakota.....										1			1										
Texas.....					1	17									7								
Vermont.....															9								
Virginia.....															1								
West Virginia.....					2											35							
Wisconsin.....										2					4								
Total.....	2	2	1	4	26	42	5	10	10	176	21	37	91	11	939	107	34	1	83	41	21	67	1

State or Territory.	Magyar.	Montenegrin.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Porto Rican.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Servian.	Slovak.	Slovenian.	South American.	Spanish.	Swede.	Swiss.	Turkish.	U. S. citizen.	Welsh.	West Indian.	Total.
Alabama.....	1							10								1			2			27
Arkansas.....																						10
Colorado.....																						1
Connecticut.....	2		17	31				15	5	1		2			12	38			13	1		202
Delaware.....																						3
Georgia.....									1										1			15
Illinois.....	1			4					3							2	1		9			52
Indiana.....				1					1										5			15
Iowa.....			8	12				6	3	4						5	3		16			140
Kansas.....				3					1							1	3		7			30
Kentucky.....				2				2											2			6
Maine.....				2												2			3			22
Maryland.....			2	4				3	2		1								32			61
Massachusetts.....	3			7				1	2							3			9			43
Michigan.....			3	4				16	14										15			85
Minnesota.....				11		2		5	1							5			4			43
Missouri.....				6				1	1				2			2			7			38
Montana.....																						1
Nebraska.....				1						1						3			17			38
Nevada.....								2														4
New Jersey.....	14		31	143	7	1	3	57	10	6		6	3		4	66	17		166			948
New York.....	17	1	100	435	1		9	289	109	2	3	13	2	2	14	112	19		214	1	6	2,139
North Carolina.....																						1
North Dakota.....	1			11				1	1										3			34
Ohio.....				2															10			27
Oklahoma.....	1			2																		15
Pennsylvania.....				8					1							1	2		4			23
Rhode Island.....						3									1				4			8
South Carolina.....				4												6						17
South Dakota.....				1				1			1					1			1			14
Texas.....	25							78						1				1				133
Vermont.....				1												1			2			5
Virginia.....					1														3			39
West Virginia.....				7		1													4			17
Wisconsin.....				4												2	1		7			27
Total.....	65	1	171	700	9	6	12	487	149	14	5	21	7	3	31	253	46	1	562	2	6	4,283

Tables II and III show the number distributed, by nationalities and callings, and the States to which they were directed. The question of transportation is a very important one and is responsible for the fact that New York and New Jersey received the greater part of those who applied for information. If branches of the Division of Information were established in other large cities, the number called from the ranks of the unemployed to profitable occupations would continue to grow each year and amply demonstrate the wisdom of opening up such agencies for the use of the people. I recommend that a branch of the Division be established at Chicago, Ill.

Undoubtedly the placing of so many in close proximity to New York City is due to the fact that the cost of transportation was such as to impose no great financial strain on the persons directed. It is gratifying to be able to report that of the number of persons directed to employment during the year but 13 failed of arrival, and in only one of these cases was money advanced. This indicates that great care was exercised in selecting those who filled the applications and that those who were directed were honest and in earnest in making application.

The experience of the Division since it was established warrants it in stating that the rate of wages for farm hands has materially advanced during the last two years. Many who applied for help and whose applications were honored have sent in applications for other workmen, and in doing so announced their willingness to pay higher wages than when making their first application.

From the report of the inspector in charge of the New York office to the Division the following is quoted:

#### WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

The prevailing scale of wages for farm hands has increased about \$5 per month in one year, due to the supply of help not meeting the demand. Wages of common unskilled laborers have advanced in about the same proportion, the scale at the present time being 17½ cents to 22 cents per hour, while a year ago the prevailing rates were 15½ cents to 17½ cents per hour. Conditions have undergone a material change; the bulk of the applicants seem to prefer farm work to common labor. I am inclined to believe that the panic of 1907-8 has brought about this change, for the following reasons:

Prior to the depression a large percentage of arriving aliens found their way or were directed to laboring work in factories, large manufacturing plants, or mines, regardless of the fact that the majority of them had known only agricultural work prior to their embarkation. With the depression came the necessity of looking to other fields of labor; the most available were the farms. These aliens, returned to their agricultural pursuits by force of circumstances, apparently found conditions more to their liking, and now prefer to continue in such work rather than return to the factory or mine. Another feature which influences me is the increased cost of living; on the laboring work they must provide their own food, on the farm it is furnished to them.

There is practically no demand on the branch for common laborers for work in New York City, although various public works and private enterprises are employing great numbers of men. This is due to the supply being greater than the demand, caused by the fact that there are large numbers of unemployed or part-time employed men who prefer to remain in the city and will not, as a rule, accept out-of-town work. Many of these have established their families here, due to long periods of employment in subways, tunnels, and other public works, and therefore do not care to move. Again, many of the positions offered to common laborers do not admit of a man having his family with him.

The army of "idle-by-choice" is still with us, but their ranks seem to have suffered in point of number. Many curious results have followed attempts to place some of these at permanent employment. The call of the city, or that which goes with it, seems to be irresistible.

An unofficial canvass of various labor agencies seems to indicate a general shortage of desirable laborers for out-of-town work. Mechanics and men of trades seem to be pretty well employed.

## QUARTERS.

The quarters now occupied by this branch have up to the present time answered their purpose fairly well, but I am under the impression that by the close of the ensuing fiscal year the work will have entirely outgrown them and will demand larger and better lighted space.

## TITLE.

I suggest that you recommend that the Department and Bureau consider the changing the name of the Division to "Division of Distribution and Information," since distribution is the real work of the Division.

## TRANSPORTATION.

I desire to again call attention to what appears to be discrimination by transportation companies. Arriving immigrants may travel third class and at a low rate from the immigrant stations, while immigrants and all others located in New York must pay full first-class fare in case they desire to proceed to other parts of the country. This is by reason of the fact that the railroad companies will not sell third-class or immigrant transportation except at the immigration stations. It appears to me that if transportation companies publish a third-class rate or immigrant rate all who are willing to travel third class should be able to secure the rates. Such rates are published, being known as immigrant clearing-house tariff No. 13. Alien residents and citizens are barred from the privileges of these rates.

## COOPERATION.

This branch has enjoyed the cooperation of the New York state department of agriculture and has directed to that department numbers of men for agricultural work. Several immigrant homes and societies have also been active in lending their aid to the work of distribution. The charity organization of this city has used the information of the Division in locating their charges, as have also the Young Men's Christian Association and some church workers.

## PUBLICITY.

I feel that there is great need of giving publicity to the work of the Division in order that those who desire to remove from congested centers may know that the means to that end are at hand. This can best be obtained by newspaper notices so worded as to leave no doubt as to the real object of the work.

To comply with the spirit of the law which called the Division of Information into being, the information to be distributed to those in need of it should be up-to-date, or as nearly so as possible. The Division has a vast accumulation of information which it has gathered from many available sources concerning the resources and physical characteristics of the various States and Territories. But changes are constantly going on; improvements are being made and new avenues of production are being opened throughout the country. To keep in touch with this ever varying and increasing progress in industry the Division should have the aid of every state government and every other institution or agency competent to furnish accurate information.

The Weather Bureau receives telegraphic reports concerning atmospheric conditions each day and at various times during the day from all parts of the United States and from many important places in other countries. The success enjoyed by the Weather Bureau is the result of years of trial, experiment, and patient endeavor; failure followed close on the heels of the most carefully planned efforts in the beginning, and adverse criticism was frequently the reward of those who planned and executed. Now the Weather Bureau performs a service that directly or indirectly benefits every inhabitant of the United States, and its influence for good is felt throughout the world.

Through 35,000 county and township correspondents the Department of Agriculture receives at stated intervals reports on the conditions and prospects of crops. The value of this information can not be measured in words; it is a benefit to consumers and producers alike. By means of it the Department of Agriculture is enabled to contradict unfounded statements which, if permitted to go unchallenged, would have the effect of adding to the price of foodstuffs. Unfounded reports of labor conditions frequently do great injury to large numbers of workmen and to certain communities. In 1908 eastern papers reported a "steady, certain revival" of business in all lines of industry in the State of Washington, particularly in the neighborhood of Seattle. Thousands of workmen of various callings went to that State, many spending their last dollar for car fare, only to find no work and to meet others like themselves awaiting them. If the Division of Information had been established twenty-five years ago and in proper running order in 1908, its existence known to the masses, it would have been possible to prevent the loss of time and money of those, or of the majority of those, who went to the State of Washington in a vain search for work, by directing them to communities where their services were needed.

Through the courtesy of the Post-Office Department in 1908 the postmasters at the county seats in each State and Territory were corresponded with by the Division of Information with a view to securing certain information; they promptly and willingly responded. When the request was made of the Post-Office Department to cooperate with the Department of Commerce and Labor in permitting the Division of Information to reach the agriculturists of the various States through a system of postal-card inquiry, it at once complied with the request.

The Division of Information has no agents in the field to gather information or verify reports sent to it. It must, therefore, seek for information through other agencies. The Division believes that through the cooperation of other branches of the service and other departments of the Government, especially the Post-Office Department, accurate, up-to-date information may be had concerning the labor demands in all parts of the United States, changes in the same, and such information utilized for the benefit of all the people by directing willing workers to where employment awaits them.

Arrangements should be made with the Post-Office Department to have each postmaster outside of certain large centers post a notice in his office asking for information as to labor conditions in his vicinity, said notice to be supplied by the Division of Information; supply each postmaster with a sufficiency of return postal cards to be sent to the various agriculturists and others who may need labor in his jurisdiction, one part to state its purposes, the other to contain information as to the needs of the receiver, the latter to be forwarded to the Division of Information. Either that or have these cards sent to the postmasters and they in turn to report receipt of the cards to the Division. This latter course might be preferable, for in forwarding these cards the postmasters would indicate many things which agriculturists and others would not think of or care to discuss. By making returns at stated, frequent intervals the Division of Information would be enabled to impart accurate, up-to-date information at all times to applicants. A little effort on the part of other branches of the government service would enable the Division of Information to render the greatest possible service to the people.

There is no good reason why every change in the industrial life of the nation should not be reported to the Division of Information and made available to every resident of the United States when necessary. In each new immigrant station to be built and in those in course of construction, rooms should be set apart for the use of the Division of Information and data collected by it should be accessible not only to arriving aliens but to all others.

It is the intention during the coming year to collect and compile information by States, so that a person wishing for information concerning a certain locality in a certain State may not have to delve through huge volumes which may not interest him. With a large map facing the applicant for information, in a room specially set apart for that purpose, and data carefully compiled concerning the resources and physical characteristics of each State, and with proper advertising of the same, so that the people generally would know where to seek this information, there would no longer exist a reason why men should want for work or employers want for workmen in a land of such boundless resources as the United States. One great cause of idleness to-day—that is, on the part of those willing to work—is a lack of knowledge of where to go to find work. The Division of Information, with its limited force, will be able to supply this information if the cooperation of other branches of the government service is secured.

During the preceding fiscal year it was rumored that steamship companies and others interested in the migratory movement of workmen from Europe to this country were advertising the Division of Information in Europe and that such advertising stimulated immigration. A most painstaking and careful inquiry as to the truth of such statements was made and not a scintilla of evidence discovered which would lend color to the rumor. To advertise the Division abroad with a view to stimulating immigration it would be necessary to have those who come here avail themselves of the services of the Division on landing, and up to the present time no immigrant has stated that he possessed a knowledge of the Division or its work. To advertise the Division abroad as a means of stimulating immigration and then counsel those induced to come here not to seek the services of the Division would be folly, and but a moment's thought is necessary to demonstrate how unreliable and baseless was the rumor.

It is the practice of the Division to ascertain exact conditions in every locality where men are wanted, and it is gratifying to be able to report that no complaints have been made of the Division's work during the past year.

There exist in most of the States boards of immigration or bureaus of agriculture and immigration. It has been the aim of the Division to induce these to collect such information as is indicated in section 40 of the act of February 20, 1907, with a view to future cooperation, and while progress in this direction was slow at first it is now believed that in a few years all of the State agencies will be acting in accord with this Division and that each one will have its division or bureau of information, through which reliable data may be obtained on every phase of industry without loss of time.

Respectfully,

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

To Hon. DANL. J. KEEFE,  
*Commissioner-General of Immigration.*

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