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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER GENERAL
OF IMMIGRATION
TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1914



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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Apr. 22, 1915

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, July 1, 1914.

SIR: There is herewith submitted the annual report of the Bureau of Immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. The detailed tables and data, including the reports of commissioners and inspectors in charge of the several immigration districts, are annexed hereto. In addition will be found the report of ex-Commissioner General T. V. Powderly, now Chief of the Division of Information; that of Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, special agent of the bureau, covering special investigations in Europe; and a report filed by Mr. W. W. Husband, special immigrant inspector, regarding immigration from eastern Europe, each document containing important information and valuable suggestions on the subjects treated. The reports of the commissioners and inspectors in charge, as well as those made by Mr. Powderly, Mrs. Barrett, and Mr. Husband, are inserted for general information.

ADMISSIONS AND REJECTIONS.

Immigration, judged from the results of the year, has apparently reached the million mark permanently, and unless some affirmative action is taken by the Federal Government to restrict it, or steps are taken by European and other nations to reduce the steady stream of persons leaving the various countries of the Old World, we need hardly expect that the number annually entering the United States will hereafter fall far below 1,000,000. During the last fiscal year 1,218,480 souls have immigrated to the United States, 20,588 more than were shown for the previous year and only 66,869 less than the total shown for 1907, the banner year in immigration. Comparison of the record of emigrating aliens with that of immigrating aliens shows that 633,805 left the United States, so that the net increase in population by the immigration was 769,276. It was 815,303 in 1913 and 401,863 in 1912.

THE IMMIGRANT FUND.

I discussed the "Immigrant fund" in some detail in my report for 1913 (pp. 30-44), and need not dwell upon the matter here further than to reiterate what was then said and again to suggest that the money collected from the aliens as head tax should be used (1) to protect the people of the United States from the evils of unregulated or insufficiently regulated immigration; (2) to provide protection and

comfort for alien immigrants; and (3) to relieve the various States of the burden of maintaining aliens in their public institutions and the communities of the menace of having in their midst the criminal and immoral classes. The immigration act of 1907, like all previous immigration laws, contemplated that the funds collected as head tax on aliens should be kept intact and used in the enforcement of the law. In line with this policy—adherence to which is recommended—moneys collected from immigrants have by direction of the legislative branch of the Federal Government been employed in enforcing Chinese and other exclusion laws and agreements. Formerly, however, Congress made annual appropriations up to \$500,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, but it later concluded that those expenses should be drawn from the immigrant fund, and still later, when that fund was abolished, the annual appropriation for the general support of the Immigration Service was drawn upon and still continues to meet this expense. The consequence is that the Chinese and other exclusion laws and agreements, as well as the general immigration act, are not being enforced to the extent they should be in order to accomplish the objects in view when the same were enacted and agreed upon by the law-making power.

There may be no objection, of course, to the payment of the expenses of enforcing the exclusion laws out of the immigration appropriation, but the one appropriation should be made large enough to meet the purposes in view from the standpoint of all the laws governing this bureau in order to fully meet all conditions that may arise. Sufficient flexibility should exist in such appropriation laws to allow the bureau to meet emergencies constantly arising and to use its funds to the best and most economical ends.

As to the effectiveness of the law in selecting immigrants, it should be observed that the bureau was able, even with the equipment at hand, to exclude from the country 33,041 aliens, which was 2.3 per cent of the number (1,436,122) applying for admission; in other words, the debarments are 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent greater for 1914 than for 1913. These were excluded mainly on the following grounds: Likely to become a public charge, 15,745; afflicted with physical or mental defects affecting ability to earn a living, 6,537; afflicted with tuberculosis or with contagious diseases, 3,257; afflicted with serious mental defects, 1,274; and contract laborers, 2,793.

To do the work represented by the results above briefly indicated and shown in more detail hereinafter, and in addition enforce the Chinese and other exclusion laws, which without doubt are among the most difficult statutes to enforce with even a reasonable degree of effectiveness, the bureau was allowed appropriations aggregating \$2,645,000. It has been possible to accomplish so much as has been done only because the employees of the bureau at Washington and throughout the country have been working constantly and earnestly for the thorough administration of the bureau's affairs. The strain to which a large number of our officers have been subjected, with hard work and long hours, has been so great at times as to be almost unbearable, service extending with many officers quite often on an average of 12 to 14 hours and on some occasions even more per day, and it is only a question of a short time, if present conditions continue, when the service will suffer the great loss that must result from the breaking down of its force. The Government of the United States

should set the example in the treatment of its employees, both with respect to wages and hours of labor. The force should be reorganized and graded, and no employee should be required to work more than six days in a week.

But all the efforts that are being made to secure a reasonable enforcement of the law are not producing the desired results. This must be obvious to all who will study the statistics and observe the aliens now entering at our ports. Even the existing law, inadequate and cumbersome as it is in many respects, could and should be made to exclude many more than 2.3 per cent of such aliens as are now coming to our shores. As a matter of fact, the country is not obtaining the results that should follow from a reasonable and just administration of our laws; not because strenuous efforts to that end are not being made, but because the funds and men available are wholly insufficient to meet the situation. If the money for the enforcement of these laws was being drawn from the general fund of the Treasury and the taxpayers of the country burdened thereby so that the plea of economy might with some show of reason be raised in this connection, there might then be some excuse for limiting appropriations for this bureau to the extent lately practiced. But every penny spent for the support of the Immigration Service comes out of the pockets of the immigrants, and there is now accumulated in the Treasury (or ought to be if it has not been used for purposes other than that for which collected) about \$10,700,000, some of which should be used to bring about a proper enforcement of the law in the future.

DIVERSION OF FUNDS TO RELIEVE INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

If any diversion of the fund constituted of the head tax collected is permitted, it might be in the direction of protection to the immigrants after landing and in the effort to relieve industrial centers by securing employment for the surplus labor found therein, whether native or foreign, either on farms or in other rural occupations or in settling people on lands. The disposition of any part of the fund permitted by law for this purpose with authority to loan or advance or use the same, under such restrictions as Congress may provide, could be confided to the board proposed in connection with farm loans, reference to which is made hereinafter. As suggested in my last report, this use of the funds could be justified on the ground that congested conditions in our cities and in industrial centers are the result of the concentration therein of our own people from the interior sections of our country and of numerous aliens who come from foreign lands. Thus any relief secured would be for the mutual benefit of all, and as the movement progressed the result would be greater care in avoiding renewal of congested conditions and greater efforts to provide immediate measures to remove the causes therefor, whether consisting of domestic conditions or of the influx of laborers from abroad.

DEFECTIVE ALIENS.

The defects for which aliens are excluded under the law fall into three classes—the physical, including loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases and all ailments and deformities that may affect

earning capacity; the mental, including insanity, idiocy, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, and all mental defects that may have like effect; and the moral, including sexual immorality, criminality, and anarchism. Whatever views may be entertained regarding necessity for a more restrictive law, hardly anyone would contend that the law should be made any less strict than it is concerning the exclusion of defective aliens or should be given any less rigid application to concrete cases; practically all are agreed on the desirability of the strict exclusion of defective aliens. Of special and general interest, therefore, are the figures showing what has been accomplished toward the keeping out or putting out of the country of aliens who fall below the standards set in the law.

During the past year 14,582 such aliens have been returned to the country of origin, 12,494 of whom were debarred from entering and 2,088 of whom were arrested and expelled from the country. Those debarred were divided into 3,257 with grave physical defects, 1,274 with grave mental defects, 6,537 with physical or mental defects not so serious but affecting ability to earn a living, and 1,426 morally defective. Those arrested and deported were divided into 355 physically, 871 mentally, and 862 morally defective. (See Tables XVII and XVIII, pp. 104 and 110.) These results should be compared with the figures for the previous year, during which 10,629 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below the legal standard were returned to the country of origin, 8,999 of whom were excluded at the ports and 1,630 of whom were arrested and expelled. The 12,494 rejected in the past year constituted about 38 per cent of the total number debarred, while the 8,999 rejected in 1913 constituted 45 per cent of the total number debarred in that year. The 2,088 arrested and deported during the past year on grounds of defectiveness constituted 45 per cent of the total expulsions, while the 1,630 arrested and deported on such grounds in 1913 were about 47 per cent of the total expulsions for that year.

It is important to exclude or expel the physically defective, still more important that those mentally below the standard shall be kept out, and of paramount importance that the morally degenerate shall not be permitted to lower American standards of life. It is well, therefore, to give some special consideration to the showing made during the year with regard to the mental and moral defectives.

During the past fiscal year 1,274 aliens suffering from serious mental defects were debarred at the ports. Of these, 14 were idiots, 172 insane, 68 imbeciles, 25 epileptics, and 995 feeble-minded. In the preceding year 753 aliens with serious mental defects were debarred—18 idiots, 175 insane, 54 imbeciles, 23 epileptics, and 483 feeble-minded. It will be observed that there was a very marked increase in the number of feeble-minded excluded. And there were expelled from the country during the year 871 aliens suffering with serious mental defects, 91 of whom it was found had been so affected at the time of entry, divided into 62 insane, 4 imbeciles, 16 epileptics, and 9 feeble-minded; and 780 of the 871 deported became public charges within three years after entry by reason of the development of such deficiencies the underlying causes of which existed prior to entry, divided into 737 who became insane and 43 whose public-charge status was due to other similar causes. The corresponding

figures for 1913 were 113 insane, 12 epileptics, 3 imbeciles, 15 feeble-minded, 514 who became insane, and 19 who became otherwise mentally defective from existing causes—a total of 676 expulsions on mental grounds. Medical science has demonstrated that many, if not all, of these serious deficiencies are handed down from generation to generation, with steady increase in the strain; so that the importance of rejecting and expelling aliens of this class, even to the extent shown to have occurred, can hardly be overstated. The law on this subject should be even more strict; and the bureau urgently recommends that legislation supplementary to the excellent provisions of the existing law be enacted at an early date, so that the people of this country may be fully protected against the introduction here from abroad of additional strains of latent but none the less dangerous cerebral deficiencies, as well as against the introduction of such strains actually developed into acute stages. Why should our difficulties on this score, already sufficiently great, be increased by immigration?

In connection with the foregoing, attention should be directed to the amount of the fines collected from the steamship companies under section 9 of the law for bringing to our ports aliens afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, tuberculosis, or certain mental defects (idiocy, imbecility, or epilepsy). Fines have been assessed in 366 cases in the past year, the amount collected being \$36,600.

It has already been remarked that the exclusion and expulsion of the mentally defective is of paramount importance. The detection of these classes is also most difficult. Wise, therefore, is the provision of the law that allows the sexually immoral to be deported without time limit, and the law should be the same with regard to criminals and anarchists. There should be no room in this country for the moral degenerates of foreign lands. The bureau has been exerting special efforts to carry out the law concerning these classes, and feels that the officers in the service are entitled to commendation for the results achieved, when due allowance is made for the inadequacy of the means afforded it with which to enforce the law. Reference to Tables XVII and XVIII (pp. 104 and 110) shows that 380 immoral women, 254 procurers, 5 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 755 criminals, 31 polygamists, and 1 anarchist were rejected at the ports, and 392 immoral women, 154 procurers, 155 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 157 criminals, 1 polygamist, and 3 anarchists were expelled from the country—a total of 2,288, divided into 1,340 sexually immoral, 912 criminals, 32 polygamists, and 4 anarchists. The corresponding figures for 1913 were 367 immoral women, 253 procurers, 4 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 808 criminals, 40 polygamists, and 2 anarchists were debarred; 330 immoral women, 121 procurers, 100 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 124 criminals, 2 polygamists, and 4 anarchists were expelled—a total of 2,155 aliens, divided into 1,175 sexually immoral, 932 criminals, 42 polygamists, and 6 anarchists. It is hardly necessary to say, so obvious is the fact, that these figures, notwithstanding they show an increase over the work along these lines done in the preceding year, really cover no more than a mere "scratching of the surface" so far as the sexually immoral classes are concerned.

The best the bureau could do with the money and men available for the purpose was to cause the arrest to be made in many cases discovered by or disclosed to it in the regular course of business, without putting forth any special efforts to "clean up" the country or even sections thereof. I estimate, and in so doing consider myself exceedingly conservative, that \$1,000,000 could be spent in ridding the country of sexually immoral aliens, and that even after a judicious expenditure of that amount there would still be some work to do along the same line. And how could that much of the \$10,700,000 now accumulated in the Treasury from immigration revenues be more usefully spent than in ridding the country of these classes? Not only the citizenry, but the aliens of correct life and principles, so many of whom are yearly coming into our midst, would immeasurably benefit. Eminently fitting would it be to spend some of the money contributed by admitted aliens in making the country a better place of residence for all now here, native and foreign, and for the countrymen of the latter who may follow them in seeking the El Dorado of their hopes.

One of the best means of breaking up the entry to the United States of the sexually immoral classes, so far as such entry partakes of the commercial elements of the so-called white-slave traffic, is the prosecution of the importers. This has been done at the instance of the bureau during the past year in 44 such cases, in 29 of which conviction occurred. For more particulars regarding these prosecutions, see the reports of the various commissioners and inspectors in charge (pp. 189-355).

This subject, so far as it affects the treatment and arrest and deportation of women and girls sometimes the prey of importers, is dealt with elsewhere in this report.

ALIENS EXCLUDABLE OR SUBJECT TO DEPORTATION ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS.

Economic conditions and safeguards are responsible for the existence in the law of the provisions requiring the exclusion and expulsion of paupers, persons likely to become a public charge, contract laborers, induced immigrants, and assisted immigrants. It has been considered that a sound economic policy in the interest of the public demands that the taxpayers of the United States shall be saved the expense of maintaining the indigent of other countries whose indigency is in no sense chargeable to conditions existing here; hence the provision that paupers and those likely to become such shall be excluded and that those who become public charges from prior existing causes within three years after entry shall be sent back to the countries directly or indirectly responsible for them. A sound policy also requires that the American standard of living and wages shall be maintained; hence the provisions regarding the exclusion and expulsion of contract laborers and induced and assisted immigrants.

The time limit in these cases should be extended to at least five years, as contemplated by the measure now pending before the Senate. While there may be a difference of opinion on the question of entirely removing the limit from the statute, three years is too short a period in which to allow the removal from the country of these economically undesirable classes.

ALIENS LIKELY TO BECOME PUBLIC CHARGES.

About 48 per cent of all the aliens rejected at our ports during the past year, or 15,745, were debarred because deemed likely to become public charges. Moreover, during the past year 1,091 aliens—public charges—were expelled under deportation proceedings, while 1,356 others were so expelled because it was found that at the time of entry they were likely to become inmates of public institutions—a total of 2,447 (Table XVIII, p. 110). The corresponding statistics for the previous year were: Debarred, 7,941 (40 per cent of all rejected); expelled 1,976, divided into 714 who had become public charges and 1,262 who were likely to become such at time of entry. It will be noted that the debarments on this ground increased about 98 per cent and the expulsions about 24 per cent.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

The most important single event of the year with respect to this subject was the handing down by the Supreme Court of its decision (232 U. S., 647) upholding the law and sustaining the circuit court of appeals in the assessment of a fine of \$45,000 against Grant Bros. Construction Co., a concern which attempted to supply itself with 45 needed laborers by importing them from Mexico. This case had been bitterly contested, and the decision is a distinct victory for the bureau and the law with the enforcement of which it is charged.

Another famous case disposed of during the year by compromise was that against the Dwight Manufacturing Co., of Boston and Chicopee Falls, Mass., and Alabama City, Ala., which was settled on the basis of the payment by the company of \$50,000. These two cases alone brought into the United States Treasury almost twice the sum annually set aside, under section 24 of the law, for the employment of special officers to enforce the alien contract-labor provisions. In numerous other cases smaller sums were collected either by fine or compromise, so that it may be safely asserted that, even aside from the fact that these provisions, like all the others of the statute, are enforced with money collected as head tax from admitted aliens, the alien contract-labor law is self-supporting through the fines which persistency in enforcing the law results in collecting, although, with a more adequate appropriation, work of a preventive nature would ultimately reduce violations thereof, so that the amount of fines collected would be diminished.

Of course the work of excluding and expelling contract laborers, as well as that of bringing to punishment violators of the law, has gone on as usual. Thus 2,793 aliens were excluded and 51 expelled during the year (Tables XVII and XVIII, pp. 104 and 110), compared with 1,624 excluded and 54 expelled in the preceding year. But a few examples like the Grant Bros. and the Dwight Manufacturing Co. cases will do more to break up violations of the law than any number of exclusions and expulsions could be expected to accomplish in that direction; therefore the bureau is always especially anxious to have guilty parties convicted, and congratulates the force assigned to such work whenever some prominent violator is brought to a deserved punishment.

INDUCED AND ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

These classes to a certain extent overlap those of contract laborers and those likely to become a public charge. The policy of the law is opposed to induced immigration, and any alien actually assisted to migrate is put under the burden of showing affirmatively and satisfactorily that he does not belong to one of the directly excluded classes. Many of the 15,745 excluded as likely to become a public charge and of the 2,793 excluded as contract laborers (Table XVII) belonged to the induced and assisted classes. Doubtless many others who were admitted ought to have been excluded on one ground or another because members of such classes; but it is not an easy matter to ascertain that inducements have been held out and assistance rendered, coaching on these points being readily and frequently availed of to circumvent the law and defeat our officers. Immigration, to be healthful in the full sense, should be voluntary—should neither be induced nor assisted. One of the most difficult as well as important tasks confronting the bureau is the carrying out of the spirit of the law in this regard, for the procurement of tangible evidence, however suspicious cases may appear, is often practically impossible. As to the amount of assistance prevailing in our immigration, see Table XVII (p. 104), and comment thereon (p. 30).

IMMIGRATION FROM THE FAR EAST.

I believe it is quite generally conceded that immigration from the Far East is detrimental to the welfare of the United States; not because it has heretofore been so extensive in numbers, but because of its peculiar effect upon the economic conditions and the possibilities of an almost unlimited increase in volume if left unregulated and unchecked. Our oriental-immigration problem, arising more than a quarter of a century ago, has never been satisfactorily solved; the exclusion laws need many amendments, not in purpose but in prescribed method. The Hindu propaganda, as yet in its infancy, is calculated to give much trouble unless promptly met with measures based upon and modeled to take advantage of our past experience in trying to arrange practicable and thorough but at the same time unobjectionable plans for the protection of the country against an influx of aliens who can not be readily and healthfully assimilated by our body politic. Moreover, other possibilities in this direction exist, and it would be the part of wisdom for us to meet them in advance, so as to avoid many of the difficulties and embarrassments that have arisen in controlling oriental immigration so far as such immigration has developed. It is only necessary to consider the history of immigration from Europe to realize how extensively Asiatic immigration may be cultivated and exploited, and what a menace to our economic conditions these possibilities may become.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE NEAR EAST.

Immigration from the Near East has not as yet attracted much attention, largely because it has merged into European immigration and has developed along somewhat similar lines. It may reasonably be expected that western Asia will be developed and exploited more

and more completely by transportation companies whose business profits are dependent to a considerable extent upon filling the steerage quarters of their ships. (See in this connection report of W. W. Husband, given in Appendix V, particularly that part appearing at p. 400.)

ALIENS EMPLOYED ON VESSELS.

This matter was discussed in considerable detail in the report for 1913 (pp. 26-29), and it is not necessary to again go over the same ground. Another year's experience only emphasizes the necessity for legislation to cover this loophole in our immigration safeguards, and the bureau hopes that the legislation pending in Congress affecting this subject may be enacted, as it will materially aid in the enforcement of our immigration laws and bring relief long desired.¹

IMMIGRATION FROM INSULAR UNITED STATES.

Separate statistics are presented on this subject this year for the first time. They have been collected since the taking effect of the act of February 20, 1907. (See Tables XXIV to XXVII, pp. 132-140.) Within the term "insular United States" as used in the above-mentioned tables and in this section of the report are included the Territory of Hawaii and the possessions of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. It will be observed that 15,512 aliens came to continental from insular United States during the seven years covered—10,948 from Hawaii, 3,950 from Porto Rico, and 614 from the Philippines—and that of these, 10,740 landed at San Francisco, 3,910 at New York, and 631 at Seattle, corresponding approximately with the numbers from the said three divisions of insular United States (Table XXIV). Until the annexation of Hawaii, admitted as a Territory in 1898, the United States was all continental, such islands as were included in the domains being so close to the mainland as to be considered to all intents and purposes as a part thereof. From the first it has been recognized that the addition to to our country of territory purely insular introduced new elements into the immigration problem, and with regard to all except Porto Rico special provisions have been placed in our laws with the intent to safeguard the mainland against the islands being used as a "stepping-stone" thereto. Porto Rico, being already well populated with a people indigenous to the soil and needing only to be given opportunities for development, has caused less trouble than the other islands from an immigration standpoint, though representations have been made that owing to local conditions certain immigration thereto from adjacent islands and elsewhere should be prohibited or made subject to strict regulation. Aliens coming from Porto Rico have been handled with a fair degree of success under rule 14, but those coming from Hawaii and the Philippines have given the service a great deal of trouble, the former with regard to the admission of aliens to the Territory and their subsequent migration to the continent, and the latter with respect to the coming of aliens to the mainland from the Philippines only, the Immigration Service having nothing to do with respect to the admission of aliens to these possessions.

¹ See also comment on Tables XX and XXI, p. 30, and reports of commissioners at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Seattle, and San Francisco, pp. 212, 223, 234, 247, 299, 317.

It has been regarded as desirable in the past to encourage the settlement in Hawaii of European aliens and correspondingly to discourage the settlement there of aliens from the Orient, the idea being that the former does and the latter does not tend toward the "Americanization" of the Territory, which already has a large Asiatic population. Under this policy, availing themselves of the exception in favor of States and Territories to the "induced immigration" clauses of the law contained in section 6 of the act of 1907, the board of immigration of Hawaii has induced many Europeans, especially Spaniards, Portuguese, and Russians, to migrate to the Territory. During the said period, however, many of these have left Hawaii and come to the mainland—2,860 Spaniards, 2,414 Portuguese, and 1,010 Russians (Table XXV), or about 57 per cent of the number immigrating. This failure to retain their immigrants secured through the exercise by the Federal Government of a very liberal policy is believed to be due to the fact that the conditions of work and labor are unsatisfactory and the standard of wages too low. As soon as these Europeans learn that much better conditions prevail on the continent they exercise the privilege, which can not be denied them under the existing law, of moving thereto. Alien laborers from China and Japan settled or settling in Hawaii have no such privilege, the Chinese-exclusion laws and the Japanese provisions of the immigration act of 1907 regarding laborers with limited passports being directed against their doing so. It is worthy to be seriously noted, however, that with respect to other Asiatics the law contains no such provisions, so that Hindus, Lascars, and others may soon commence if they please to use Hawaii as a stepping-stone to the continent. This should be remedied without delay, not only by placing them in the same category as the laborers above mentioned but also by prohibiting their landing in that Territory.

The thorough "Americanization" of Hawaii is a matter which demands serious consideration and careful and prompt action. It never will be accomplished, in my judgment, under the present incomplete, haphazard methods. Conditions should be made such as to invite the proper kind of laborers to go to Hawaii from our own country if possible, and laws should be enacted that would induce them to remain there as part of a happy and contented population; anything less than this is not fair to Hawaii or to the mainland, especially so much of the latter as is nearest to that Territory. In this connection attention is called to the fact that of the 15,512 aliens shown to have come from insular United States to the mainland during the past seven years, 8,867 gave their final destination on the continent as California (Table XXVII). Incidentally it might be noted that 2,360 gave their destination as New York, another State which receives under existing conditions extensive immigration directly from foreign countries.

The Philippines are too distant to be used with the same facility and frequency as Porto Rico and Hawaii as stepping-stones to the United States. Hence although only 614 aliens are shown (Table XXIV) to have come thence during the past seven years, 551 of whom landed at Seattle, nevertheless the Philippines are open to be used (and the attempt has already been seriously made so to use them) by aliens who would be excluded at our home ports as likely to become public charges to gain the advantage of being examined

at a port where, on the assumption that they entered—as they usually do not—to remain in the Philippines, they will not be so closely scrutinized or required to come up to so high a standard as would be the case were they applying at a mainland port. For example, the Hindus, having shown a decided inclination to come to our country, were imitating in many ways the wily methods of some Chinese to gain admission. For economic reasons, and because of these reasons, the same if not greater objection has been made to their coming than was raised against their Chinese neighbors on the north. On this account the Immigration Service undertook to the fullest extent the enforcement of the laws so as to exclude, as likely to become public charges or on other grounds when shown to exist, those of this race who came under the objections raised. This action deflected them to the Philippine Islands in their efforts to break into continental United States.

Ascertaining that passage had been engaged for many of these people for the Pacific Coast States and for States as far east as Minnesota, steps were taken, by the adoption of new rules governing the admission of aliens coming from the Philippines and by other methods, to protect the country from what appeared then to be a determination to introduce another race agitation on the Pacific coast by the influx, unless checked, of great numbers of these people. The subsequent attitude of their leaders in British Columbia and in the United States, and their ready ability to raise any amount of money required to litigate with the Government, confirms this belief. It was a fortunate circumstance that the courts sustained the bureau in its contention, and further good fortune—as with all the efforts put forth under the law only about 50 per cent of those applying could be denied admission—was found in the readiness of all steamship companies plying between oriental and Philippine ports and the Pacific ports of the United States and British Columbia not to engage in the traffic pending consideration of exclusion measures in Congress. They have kept the faith and are entitled to credit therefor. I cheerfully concede it and am anxious that the record shall bear evidence of the value of their work, for the West would now be engaged in another race problem had not these great aids come at the opportune moment. This situation has given and still gives the bureau serious concern, for—while so far the department has been sustained by the courts in ordering such Hindus deported to the country of origin on the ground that they were likely to become public charges at the time of entering the Philippines—should they come to the United States it remains to be seen whether the higher courts will uphold the lower on the points in dispute, and if it should finally be held that admission to the Philippines is a bar to action excluding them therefrom on the ground stated the situation will be revived in most of its serious aspects.

As both the Philippines and Porto Rico are merely insular possessions of the United States, and while their citizens are not citizens of the United States nor yet aliens within the meaning of our immigration laws (*Gonzales v. Williams*, 192 U. S., 1), there can be no doubt of the constitutional right of the Government to prohibit the emigration thence to the mainland of aliens admitted thereto; and Hawaii, although it is a Territory and its citizens are citizens of the United States, has been regarded by Congress when passing the

Chinese-exclusion laws and the provision of the immigration law regarding laborers' limited passports as in the same category as the Philippines and Porto Rico. This entire subject of continental immigration from insular United States is subject to control by Congress, which in my judgment should at a very early date proceed to its regulation if the situation herein but very briefly and inadequately portrayed is to be satisfactorily met and adjusted.

The foregoing constitutes but a résumé of the year's work, mainly in the nature of an explanation of the statistical and other matter presented in connection with this report, with recommendations and such comments here and there as were warranted by the importance of the subjects considered. As most of these were discussed in last year's report, and as it is my purpose to present at this time for your consideration certain new proposals which are of special importance, I shall content myself for the present with reference to and reiteration of the suggestions made therein and the views then expressed.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR TREATMENT, ARREST, AND RETURN TO THEIR NATIVE COUNTRIES OF WOMEN AND GIRLS EXCLUDED OR ORDERED DEPORTED.

Learning that Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, M. D., D. Sc., president of the National Council of Women and the National Florence Crittenton Missions, was to visit Europe in May and June this year to attend, at Rome, Italy, the quinquennial session of the International Council of Women, of the press committee of which she is chairman, I requested the department to commission her to represent the bureau in said council. As she proposed to have certain conferences with European organizations of women similar to those over which she presides in this country regarding the enforcement of the international agreement—to which this Government and most of the nations of Europe are signatories—concerning the arrest and return to the country whence they came of persons, including women and girls, guilty of certain immoral acts, she was also authorized to represent the bureau in those conferences. The appointment was promptly made, and the department has at all times not only evinced great interest in the labors assigned to this distinguished lady, but offered every facility for conducting this important investigation. Mrs. Barrett's report is published as Appendix IV, to which special attention is requested, particularly to the recommendations therein contained.

It was fortunate for our country that the services of Mrs. Barrett were enlisted in the study and consideration of questions among the most important of those to which the attention of the department and bureau is constantly directed, as she, by virtue of her many gifts and her labors in humanity's cause, occupies a leading place among the world's greatest benefactors.

From a study of the subject, the experience of the bureau in the past, and application thereto of the views set forth in said report, it is recommended that in the treatment, arrest, and return to the country whence they came of women and girls guilty of immoral acts changes be made so as to accomplish: (1) A more kindly and considerate handling of the cases than has been practicable by a system under which such cases were handled in the main like other deportations; (2) the avoidance to the fullest extent possible of the incarceration

tion of women and girls in jails or other similar places and the holding of them, where suitable immigration stations are not available, in the houses of philanthropic and religious societies, preferably of the nationality or religious sect of the alien; (3) the return of the aliens to their native country at times and under circumstances which will make it possible, either directly or through societies in this country in constant communication with related or similar societies abroad, to see that the women and girls are brought under proper surveillance and influence when landed on the other side. This in order that, to the fullest extent practicable, deportation shall result, not in affording means for further degradation of the alien, but rather in at least placing her in the way of opportunities for reformation.

Until this plan is fully worked out in all its details it is desirable that all officers in charge shall give their personal attention thereto. Some qualified woman among the employees of each station should be selected to look after the welfare of such women and girls of the character above mentioned as may be in detention or under examination in warrant proceedings. Female employees so selected should be required to submit reports to the bureau periodically. The incarceration in jail of women and girls charged with immorality should be discontinued unless authorized by the bureau as a result of a report as to the circumstances of each case. When at our stations or other places under the jurisdiction of the bureau their custody should be confided exclusively to female employees.

Timely and wise suggestions are made by Mrs. Barrett that "pending investigation and deportation such women and girls be placed in the hands of some private philanthropy which has given assurance to the bureau of its practical value as a cooperative agency, such organization to be of the nationality and religion of the alien if possible, and full particulars of the case and such data as to character and antecedents of the woman or girl as can be gathered to be at once sent to the Commissioner General, who shall take up directly the correspondence with the national committee in the country to which the woman or girl belongs.

"The national committee, of course, should be furnished with all the facts in regard to such a case, so that it may investigate the conditions under which the woman or girl will be forced to live after her return. If this were done the Commissioner General would have information that would enable him to decide what is the best disposition to be made of the case.

"If the woman or girl is detained at an immigration station at which there are no women employees, the commissioner in charge of the station could at once place himself in communication with some private organization, preferably of the same nationality and religion as the woman or girl, such organization to be asked to take charge of the case until other provision could be made for the care and disposition of the alien."

In this connection it is also suggested by Mrs. Barrett that the Bureau of Immigration should confer with the officers of the leading private organizations representing different international groups in the United States and ascertain which are willing to cooperate with the Government in assisting women of their own nationality held for deportation.

A woman or girl whose case has been investigated in the manner suggested and by the methods now proposed would, if ordered deported, go to the country to which she belongs, after notice has been given to the officers of the national organization of women of that country, thus insuring to her proper care and attention after her arrival there.

This method of treatment on our part is justified from a humanitarian standpoint and also in the mutual interest of all the nations that have joined in the treaty affecting the subject.

In order to expect and be entitled to the assistance of the nations parties to said treaty and of organizations of women in ferreting out the culprits responsible for the coming of many of these women and girls to this country, and to obtain, in other ways described by Mrs. Barrett in her report, opportunity for work of a helpful and reformatory character, the efforts toward these ends should commence immediately on taking a woman or girl into official custody and continue until she is deported. It is thought also that our Government would thus be in position to receive aid of organizations in this country which have hitherto been backward in this movement, owing to lack of organized effort at home and abroad properly to care for unfortunate women and girls during and subsequent to their apprehension.

With all these elements working in unison the evils aimed to be reached by our laws and the said treaty will receive such a check as to minimize, if not entirely remove, their cause in the United States. One thing is certain, that by reason of the system proposed a greater number of the men who are responsible for the bringing of such women and girls here will be apprehended and punished, and if possible deported.

To effectuate a thorough and complete organization of the system proposed the appointment of a woman employee at each of the principal stations is advisable; each of such stations should be visited in furtherance of the objects of the plan, helping our officers to install the same and in bringing the organizations of women at such places into sympathetic cooperation with the bureau and the department. I recommend that this course be pursued. In my judgment this phase of the bureau's work is of paramount importance, and too much attention can not possibly be given to opportunities for work of a humane and reformatory character that arise almost as a necessary incident to the duty of removing aliens of this kind from the country.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

In the annual report for the fiscal year 1913 brief reference was made to the subject of distribution of immigrants and attention was called to the three main difficulties that were then thought to interfere with the success of an undertaking of this kind. These were: (1) The labor required is to a considerable extent merely seasonal and usually neither aliens nor natives care to go any great distance to accept temporary employment, even though high wages are offered; (2) opportunities for using any plans having in view the distribution of foreign laborers are always more or less open to the objection that labor conditions, already uncertain in many ways, are disturbed by any action that involves artificial interference with the "natural opera-

tion" of the law of supply and demand; (3) in many sections of the country in need of immigration to aid development of agriculture and promote other industrial pursuits, the desire seems to be for settlers who will invest in lands and establish homes rather than for laborers. Hitherto the activities of the Division of Information (a designation, by the way, which does not clearly indicate its object; division of employment and distribution would be preferable) have been employed at the Washington office, with branches at New York and Galveston, and thus demands for laborers as well as requests for employment coming in greater proportion from distant States had to be served at too long a range from the sources of information available.

With the plans herein suggested in full operation and with a noticeable change in sentiment in agricultural districts, there is foundation for the belief that the difficulties above referred to, if not overcome, will be greatly minimized.

During the year much time has been devoted to the study and consideration of questions affecting employment and methods calculated to furnish laborers to those needing them on farms and in other rural occupations, and an opportunity to labor to those applying therefor, open to all citizens and residents of the United States, male or female, native or foreign born.

PUBLICITY A VITAL NECESSITY.

In January last upon application of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, the first and only one received, requesting permission to print free of charge all opportunities offered to Germans for labor on farms, orders were given for compliance therewith. Though the publication of these opportunities still continues, the bureau has the result of the first three months, in which 516 were offered and publication thereof made once a week in said journal. Of that number 283 were known to have been filled with aid thus afforded.

The favorable outcome of this experiment suggested the extension of such publicity so as to cover all newspapers published in the great centers of population, no matter in what language printed. The cooperation indicated by the replies of the newspapers so far at hand promises great results. As publicity is a vital necessity to insure success for the new movement, all efforts to enlist the press should be continued; and in addition a weekly bulletin should be issued by the bureau and mailed to each newspaper printed in the United States and daily telegraphic communication inaugurated with the journals published in the large cities. In this way it is believed that a new department of information as important in a news sense as that recording the daily reports of the Weather Bureau may be created by the press for the benefit of its patrons, the growth of the sections tributary to each populous center, and the general interest of all, employer and employee alike.

EACH STATE ULTIMATELY A LABOR-DISTRIBUTION DISTRICT.

The operations of the division should be enlarged and made coextensive, in so far as continental United States is concerned, with those of the Immigration Service. The mainland for the present should be

divided into zones, with headquarters respectively at the executive offices of the immigration districts in each zone. Ultimately to attain better cooperation with State and local authorities each State should be constituted a labor-distribution district. The commissioner or inspector in charge should be authorized to name at least one of the members of his force or as many more as may be necessary or can be spared from other duties to attend to the work of distribution. As the plan develops and appropriations are made for the purpose, additions to meet increasing demands and the establishment of headquarters in each State can be made. Thus established the entire country will receive the benefits heretofore possible at only New York and in a limited degree at Galveston and Washington.

COOPERATION OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

It is suggested that the cooperation of the Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture be requested, that of the former with a view to establishing at each post office in the United States a depository for blanks, so that those desiring farm and other laborers on the one hand and those desiring employment on the other may apply for blanks to be filled out and transmitted under Government frank to the central office, thus initiating the effort to comply with the desires of the applicants; and that of the latter with a view to utilization of the field force and its representatives throughout the country in furtherance of the objects of the proposed plan. Three or four bureaus of the Department of Agriculture have extensive official connections with agriculturists in every section, with representatives in nearly every county in the United States. The total number of its officers and representatives in the field serving in various capacities is in excess of 170,000; and I am informed that the services of all of them might be secured, not only to enlist farmers in the movement but to carry on investigations of special cases, obtaining information regarding farmers who apply for farm help and in many other ways in an advisory capacity to aid the department and bureau in their respective districts. Nothing more need be said to show how useful cooperation in these two directions can be made.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT.

Labor to meet the requirements of seasonal employment could be secured in part, during college and school vacations, from teachers and students (incidentally many of the latter class who are working their way to secure an education would be greatly assisted and accommodated by this system, as no time would be lost in seeking work), and in part—in fact, in my judgment to almost any extent desired—from mines, mills, and manufacturing plants the managers of which would no doubt often gladly allow vacations to their employees for that purpose, adopting a system of rotation, so that a number of the employees could go at one time and others in their turns later, and so on to the end of the season. This would tend to relieve the shortage of help, particularly in agricultural industries; would provide a change from indoor to outdoor labor for numbers of the classes

above named; would be beneficial in an educational sense as well as from the viewpoint of health; and besides the experience so gained might not only be the means of directing their thoughts and ambitions toward the more healthful country life, but also might lead to the making of investments in country property.

As a large number of our teachers and workmen are known to have savings-bank deposits, it is not by any means an illusion to say that such contact with country life and its diversified industries would lead to investments and aid in the building up of happy rural communities.

This method of supplying help in seasonal occupations would have an advantage over all other, both for the Government and the employer, viz, at the conclusion of the season there would not be an idle mass of people in the communities in which they have found temporary employment, nor would they flock therefrom to congested centers to continue in idleness or seek employment in what might be an oversupplied labor market.

Certainly this system is worth a trial, one with a will and force behind it that will drive it onward to success. Of course problems are presented that will have to be solved. They can be solved, however; all that is required is a trial and determined effort. One problem appears at first glance: How could we transport the people who volunteered for seasonal and other labor? The ordinary method of transportation is, of course, always open; but excursions no doubt could be so arranged that those taking part therein could be taken from one initial point to a central place in the labor field and returned at the conclusion of their employment.

This system would not, either in its proposal to supply seasonal and permanent labor on the farms or in furnishing labor for work in rural communities, tend to disturb labor conditions or to interfere with the natural operation of the law of supply and demand.

GOVERNMENT FARM LOANS OR RURAL CREDIT SYSTEM IN LABOR-DISTRIBUTION MOVEMENT—REVOLVING FARM-LOAN FUND FOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—USE OF PUBLIC DOMAIN AND RECLAMATION DISTRICT LANDS PROPOSED.

Perhaps one of the greatest inducements that can be offered a man who will accept labor on a farm is the hope that ultimately he can secure one of his own and establish a home. The thought is suggested that no better service can be rendered if either of the farm-loan bills now pending in Congress is enacted than to provide that a part of the funds that may be appropriated or provided to establish a system of Government loans to farmers shall be assigned to the Department of Labor to be used in connection with the work of distribution pursuant to terms prescribed by the proposed law. The Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Postmaster General—the respective executive officers of the departments cooperating in the plan above set forth for the employment and distribution of farm and other labor—could be authorized by the proposed farm-loan law to constitute a board to consider and make loans on satisfactory security. Another plan that suggests itself is to make a direct appropriation from the National Treasury or transfer a portion of the moneys in the immi-

grant fund, or of the moneys collected from immigrants, and constitute the same a permanent revolving farm-loan fund of the Department of Labor for aiding people applying for labor on farms in acquiring lands for the establishment of homes and carrying on farm operations thereon. The same officers could constitute a board for the disposition and care thereof under such terms as Congress might prescribe.

The members of a board so constituted under either of the above propositions would possess ample facilities and exceptional opportunities—particularly the Department of Agriculture—through their respective staffs and field officers, including postmasters, to examine and report on the quality of land offered as security; ascertain the value thereof; determine whether terms of loans are observed; collect interest; and attend to such other details as may be necessary. From the standpoint of economy no better method could be devised, as all overhead charges would be avoided, the officers who would be employed being already in the service and under salary. The extra expense involved would not be large, as one or the other of the departments interested would probably have a representative in most counties of the United States. The Post Office Department certainly would have one or more of its force in each county, and always at the county seat, where all records involving real estate transactions are kept.

It might also be advisable to consider in connection with the foregoing, in order to provide opportunities for settling laborers upon lands, that portions of the public domain as well as lands included in reclamation districts now offered for entry or sale by the Government be reserved under methods prescribed by Congress for disposition by such a board.

These features are commended to the special consideration of the department. In connection with the suggestion made elsewhere in this report that a part of the immigrant fund or of the moneys collected from immigrants be used in an effort to relieve industrial centers by securing employment for laborers on farms, etc., they may contain the elements calculated to insure success in the labor distribution plan now proposed to be inaugurated under the authority of the Department of Labor, i. e., to furnish means the lack of which has militated against success of other similar efforts in the past.

SMUGGLING AND SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY OF ALIENS.

Enforcement of the exclusion laws along the borders and even the coast lines and along the lakes and rivers near our boundaries has always been and still is a difficult undertaking. With the best methods that can be devised and the best force that can be selected it will so continue as long as the Government has to deal with men who make a profession of smuggling and also with people so desirous of entering the country without inspection that to attain their object they will readily assume any risk and pay high prices for the services rendered them, no matter how trivial.

To appreciate the magnitude of the labor involved as well as the responsibilities imposed upon this bureau and its officers, it is only necessary to glance at a map of the United States and note the mileage

of our borders and coast lines. And yet—take the northern border, nearly 4,000 miles in length, and the southern, not quite so extensive, with innumerable points offering opportunities in the night or even the day time for smugglers to ply their vocation and for aliens, even unaided by guides, to cross the boundary—comparatively few inspectors were specially assigned to the herculean task of guarding these frontiers; and as to the number of such officers engaged, the same situation relatively existed on our coasts, lakes, and rivers.

In March last the bureau, with the approval of the department, reorganized this branch of the service, assigning thereto additional men throughout the country, including necessary equipment such as boats, etc., for service on the coasts, lakes, and rivers. Even this addition met the situation only in a limited degree. The utmost was done, however, considering the state of our funds. The new system has been tested sufficiently to justify a favorable judgment as to its efficiency, both as to the apprehension of violators of the law and as a preventive measure where put into force. Its scope is general, disregarding immigration district lines, thus avoiding clash of authority among officers of the respective districts; yet—and properly so, as the main force assigned thereto forms part of the personnel of each district organization—it possesses sufficient flexibility to permit full cooperation throughout the service. Its continuance and extension is strongly urged, but it is suggested that executive management be confided to the Commissioner General and that all orders issue under his signature. It has to its credit since its inauguration the institution of proceedings against 75 persons found engaged in illegal importation of contraband Chinese, 63 of whom were arrested—32 have been convicted, 30 are awaiting trial, 1 has been discharged—and the rest are fugitives from justice. During this period, as a result directly or indirectly of its operations, over 400 alleged contraband aliens have been apprehended. It has met with success all along our boundary lines and has broken up the haunts that harbored smugglers, and while some of them have sought new scenes they have been followed and watched. With the meager office force engaged and insufficiently equipped, the success achieved thus far speaks volumes for the ingenuity, ability, and bravery exhibited by our officers in the field and at our stations; for it must be remembered that danger is an element ever present in this work.

It should be emphasized that while all this may be said of the new system it can not be asserted that it is complete, nor extensive enough to cope with the organized efforts on the part of those who engage in the business of bringing aliens into this country contrary to law.

This contraband traffic and illegal entry of aliens can only be broken up by a general and complete organization of border patrol and by active measures calculated to seek out, arrest, and deport all who are in the United States in violation of law, treaties, and agreements. This work should be pursued without cessation in the interior as well as on the boundaries. Every alien who enters without right to the privilege, determined by inspection as provided by law and regulations, and every person who aids or abets him in his illegal acts should be made to feel the rigor of the law by prompt action and energetic prosecution.

The way to break up smuggling is to make it unprofitable and dangerous to engage in the business; the way to stop surreptitious entry of aliens is to make it certain that arrest and expulsion will follow. No half-way measures will give beneficial results.

The present organization should be made to cover all sections and places where conditions permit access to our boundary. More officers and better equipment are absolutely necessary both for land and sea service, so as to equal if not surpass at all times the means employed by the violators of our law.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE SIGNAL CORPS.

It is strongly urged that part of the increased force suggested for the purposes above described be organized and equipped as an Immigration Service Signal Corps, following whenever practicable the plans adopted by the Signal Corps of the United States Army, and that Congress be requested to provide for such organization and the establishment of stations on our borders and coast lines, with the necessary equipment, so as to meet the necessities of the Immigration Service in patrolling the same. The coast-line service might with advantage be conducted in cooperation with the Signal Corps of the United States Army. As the United States Customs Service is enforcing the customs laws and regulations on our boundaries, it may be possible to secure the cooperation of the Treasury Department in the effort to obtain legislation that will furnish such a valuable and effective adjunct in the work of detecting and punishing smugglers who violate immigration laws and also those who break the customs laws and regulations.

The cost of additional organization and equipment required for the Immigration Service Signal Corps would, of course, have to be borne by this bureau unless by cooperation with the Treasury Department some equitable division thereof could be arranged.

Pending action by Congress on this recommendation it is suggested that investigation be made in all sections and places needing additional force and equipment, and that plans and estimates for the system as above proposed be outlined and prepared for submission to the Department, particular attention being given first to those parts of the two borders and the coast lines now in urgent need of better protection.

The existing system, with the additions above suggested and its sphere of operations extended to meet all necessities, would afford the bureau an ideal service and one that when fully organized and in working order would not only increase the efficiency of this branch of our work to the maximum, but would aid in a great degree in convincing lawbreakers that the Government was in earnest.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES—COOPERATION WITH STATE AND MUNICIPAL LABOR BUREAUS.

Many complaints reach the bureau regarding the perpetration of injustice and fraud by private employment agencies engaged in interstate business. In order to protect applicants for employment from such injustice and fraud and guard the public welfare, private

employment agencies doing business in more than one State should by Federal laws be placed under the supervision of the Department of Labor. Closer observation and strict regulation by the Federal Government will be followed by similar efforts on the part of States and municipalities in regulating such agencies doing business within their jurisdictions. Active cooperation with State, county, and city labor bureaus would be advisable, indeed would seem to be a vital necessity. Immediate steps should be taken to detail one or more representatives of the bureau on work of organization and visitation to all immigration stations on the mainland and to every labor bureau, whether State, county, or city, established and maintained under public authority.

LOCAL STATIONS—PLAYGROUNDS AND AMUSEMENTS.

I regret that owing to my desire to present some new features attention to local station matters has for the time been postponed. In general it can be said that marked improvement is shown all along the line. This is apparent from the creditable record made and also from an inspection of the reports of the commissioners and inspectors in charge, herewith presented. One matter, however, in which the bureau is greatly interested, which, indeed, is one of its most ambitious designs, viz, so to arrange detention quarters as to afford to all inmates the maximum comfort within its power to provide, should be impressed upon all of our officers. To this end open spaces should be provided wherever practicable and playgrounds for children established when room is obtainable therefor—even ground space assigned for adults if possible. Lines of amusements for young and old will readily suggest themselves to our force, and to them I commit, with assurances of the support of the bureau, the inauguration of methods which will produce an ideal service, not only with the point of view of reaching a just and reasonable administration of our laws but in the humanitarian sense as well.

MARRIAGES AT OUR STATIONS.

There are perplexing matters that constantly arise in local administration that should be weeded out as soon as sufficient study of conditions will permit a proper and permanent solution. These, too, I should have been pleased to have considered in detail. One of such, against which protests have been made and which the bureau has fully investigated, should be met by positive action. Fortunately neither the immigration laws nor other statutes intervene; practice only gave it life, and regulation should destroy it once and for all. I have reference to the practice of permitting marriages at our stations. The marriage of aliens, where both parties to a union are applicants for admission or where one is a resident and the other such applicant, should be discontinued throughout the service, and no party thereto should be admitted as the wife of a resident who has not consummated marriage with such resident entirely and completely in the country in which marriage is alleged or claimed to have taken place.

THE BURNETT BILL.

The respective committees in charge of the Burnett Immigration Bill, pending in the Senate of the United States, incorporated therein many new provisions and administrative features suggested by the Department of Labor from the experience of this bureau in dealing with the many phases of immigration which if enacted will materially aid in solving many of the vital problems and settling many questions which have impeded the department and bureau in administering and executing the laws. Favorable action thereon would place upon the statute books a system calculated, with reasonable appropriations for its enforcement, to insure just treatment to all comers, the maximum of efficiency in administration, and many benefits for the general welfare of the country.

In conclusion, Mr. Secretary, permit me to express the thanks of all in the service and my sincere appreciation of the able counsel and wise guidance with which you have at all times favored the bureau.

A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General.

Hon. W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

APPENDIX I

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

The tables covering immigration statistics are here presented. They are so arranged as to furnish in convenient form a basis of calculation for reference and for use by those interested in studying and discussing the statistical side of the immigration problem. The following items of special interest shown by the figures are deserving of particular notice and comment.

It should be explained, in the first place, that in the classification of aliens the terms (1) immigrant and emigrant, and (2) nonimmigrant and nonemigrant, respectively, relate (1) to permanent arrivals and departures, and (2) to temporary arrivals and departures. In compiling the statistics under this 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 aliens on the inward.

Table I is a concise statistical summary of the work of the year, with the arriving and departing aliens classified in the manner above described, and showing also the arriving and departing United States citizens and the number of aliens debarred at the ports and expelled after entering the country. Immigration for the year was 1,403,081 aliens (1,218,480 immigrant and 184,601 nonimmigrant), a decrease of 24,146 compared with the preceding year—the immigration for 1913 having been 1,427,227, made up of 1,197,892 immigrant and 229,335 nonimmigrant aliens. Rejections for the year amounted to 33,041 aliens, or 2.3 per cent of the applicants, compared with 19,938, or 1.4 per cent of applicants, for the previous year. In the past year 4,610 aliens were arrested and expelled from the country, compared with 3,461 for the previous year, an increase of 33½ per cent.

The net increase or decrease of population as the result of immigration and emigration of aliens is shown by Tables II to IV, the fiscal years 1913 and 1914 being compared by months, by countries, and by races. In the past fiscal year 1,218,480 immigrant aliens and 184,601 nonimmigrant aliens, a total of 1,403,081, were admitted, and during that period 303,338 emigrant aliens and 330,467 nonemigrant aliens, a total of 633,805, departed from the United States. The net increase in population, therefore, resulting from immigration and emigration of aliens was for the year 769,276. To make an absolutely correct statement as to increase in population along these lines it would be necessary to know the number of citizens of the United States who have emigrated during the year—an item of information not to be gathered from any existing records. The net increase corresponding with the foregoing for the fiscal year 1913 was 815,303.

Table V, giving the intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and the last permanent residence of aliens departed during the fiscal year would be more interesting even than it is if its contents were based upon something more definite and reliable than the assertions of the aliens concerned—open to change so far as they refer to an intent and to errors of other kinds as well.

The occupations of aliens entering and leaving the United States are concisely but interestingly presented in Table VI. Shown separately as immigrant and nonimmigrant, emigrant and nonemigrant, aliens, the occupations of those arriving and departing are classified by general divisions—professional, skilled, and miscellaneous. Of common unskilled laborers 248,729 (226,407 immigrant and 22,322 nonimmigrant) entered, and 274,307 (176,642 emigrant and 97,665 nonemigrant) departed, as against arrivals of members of the skilled trades aggregating 201,389 (173,208 immigrant and 28,181 nonimmigrant), and departures of the same aggregating 85,666 (35,160 emigrant and 50,506 nonemigrant). These figures might be compared with those shown in the last report for 1913, to wit: Unskilled laborers arriving, 251,542 (220,992 immigrant and 30,550 nonimmigrant); unskilled laborers departing, 278,115 (191,604 emigrant and 86,511 nonemigrant); skilled laborers arriving, 192,978 (160,108 immigrant and 32,870 nonimmigrant); skilled laborers departing, 74,449 (31,563 emigrant and 42,886 nonemigrant). But in considering the figures regarding unskilled laborers, it must be remembered that a great many—doubtless the vast majority—of those recorded as “farm laborers” really come here to be ordinary unskilled laborers and with no intention of pursuing here the occupation heretofore followed abroad and naturally given as their personal avocation when called upon to answer the questions on the manifest. It will be noted that 314,305 “farm laborers” entered (288,053 immigrant and 26,252 nonimmigrant), and that 22,428 such departed (3,806 emigrant and 18,622 nonemigrant), compared with 368,718 (320,105 immigrant and 48,613 nonimmigrant) entering and 34,491 (3,948 emigrant and 30,543 nonemigrant) departing in the fiscal year 1913.

Tables VII to XII-A are, from a statistical point of view, the most important of all those presented, for they cover and furnish various interesting details concerning immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed; in other words, they deal with the true immigrant and true emigrant. Some of the more important items are deserving of special notice.

Thus Table VII shows with respect to the 1,218,480 immigrant aliens admitted that 981,692 were between the ages of 14 and 44, 158,621 were under 14, and 78,167 were 45 or over. The corresponding figures for 1913 were 1,197,892 admitted; 986,355 between 14 and 44, 147,158 under 14, and 64,379 were 45 years of age or over. Of those admitted, 260,152 (170,145 males and 90,007 females) could neither read nor write and 3,074 (1,393 males and 1,681 females) could read but not write. These figures do not include aliens less than 14 years of age. In the year 1913, 269,988 of those admitted could neither read nor write and 5,326 could read but not write, a total of 275,314, against a total of 263,226 for the past year. A more lucid way of presenting this, however, is to say that 26.2 per cent of all immigrant aliens admitted in 1913 were illiterate, compared with 24.8 per cent in 1914.

The total amount of money shown by admitted immigrant aliens to the inspection officers was \$42,553,266, or an average of \$35 per person. There is, of course, no way of determining how much of this was money sent the aliens by relatives already located in the United States. Of those admitted, 737,079 showed amounts of less than \$50 each, while 172,394 showed \$50 or over each; so that of 909,473 able to demonstrate the possession of funds, over 81 per cent had less than \$50 each.

It was claimed by 770,245 of the aliens admitted that they had paid their own passage, while it was conceded by 436,343 that their passage had been paid by relatives and by 11,892 that theirs had been paid by persons not related to them. These figures understate rather than overstate the facts, for they are based on assertions made by applicants, and the fact that the law imposes on assisted aliens the burden of showing eligibility to land constitutes an incentive to falsification. But even these figures show that 37 per cent of the aliens admitted were assisted to reach the United States. In 1913 the percentage was 32.

Table VII-A is the counterpart of Table VII. It shows that a total of 303,338 emigrant aliens (242,208 males and 61,130 females) departed during the past year. With respect to 17,819 of these it was not possible to keep a fully detailed record, as they left across the Canadian border. It is shown, however, that 13,117 were less than 14 years old, 256,044 were from 14 to 44, and 34,177 were 45 years of age or over; 201,018 had resided in the United States less than 5 years, 53,675 from 5 to 10 years, 12,948 from 10 to 15 years, 1,398 from 15 to 20 years, 2,878 over 20 years, and the length of United States residence of 31,421 is unknown.

Table VII-B gives the conjugal condition of admitted immigrant aliens and Tables VIII to XII furnish various interesting details regarding immigrant and emigrant aliens, while considerable data of interest regarding nonimmigrant and nonemigrant aliens are supplied in Tables XIII to XIV-A, Tables XV and XVI being devoted to comparisons for past years.

The series composed of 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. They also deserve detailed comment.

It will be observed from Table XVII that during the year there were turned back at the ports 33,041 aliens, or about 2.3 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The principal grounds on which these rejections occurred are shown in the following comparative statement:

Cause of rejection.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Idiots.....	29	20	18	16	12	10	18	14
Imbeciles.....		45	42	40	26	44	54	68
Feeble-minded persons.....		121	121	125	126	110	483	995
Insanity (including epileptics).....	189	184	167	198	144	133	198	197
Likely to become a public charge (including paupers and beggars).....	6,866	3,741	4,458	15,927	12,048	8,182	7,956	15,784
Afflicted with contagious diseases.....	3,822	2,847	2,308	3,033	2,735	1,674	2,457	3,143
Afflicted with tuberculosis.....		59	82	95	111	74	107	114
Physically or mentally defective.....		870	370	312	3,055	2,288	4,208	6,537
Criminals.....	341	136	273	550	644	592	808	755
Prostitutes and other immoral aliens.....	18	124	323	316	253	263	367	380
Procurers of prostitutes.....	1	43	181	179	141	192	253	254
Contract laborers.....	1,434	1,932	1,172	1,786	1,336	1,333	1,624	2,793

Table XVII-A compares, by causes of rejection, aliens debarred during the years 1892 to 1914, inclusive, while Table XVII-B deals with a separate phase of rejections arising from the necessity of sometimes refusing to admit residents of foreign contiguous territory who claim to be coming for temporary purposes, 2,014 such rejections having occurred in the past year.

Table XVIII covers aliens expelled from the country, divided into the three general classes—"Deportation compulsory within three years," "Deportation compulsory without time limit," and "Public charges within one year after entry, from subsequent causes," and under such general classification into specific causes for deportation. The total number of aliens expelled on departmental warrants was 4,610, compared with 3,461 in 1913. All but 30 of these were aliens of the mandatorily excluded classes, these 30 having been deported by their own consent. Only 215 aliens were deported who had been in the United States more than three years, all of whom were of the sexually immoral classes. Of the remaining 4,365 expelled aliens, 2,028 were members of the excluded classes at the time of entry, 1,091 had become public charges from causes existing prior to entry, 130 had become prostitutes after entry, 61 were found to be supported by or receiving the proceeds of prostitution, and 1,055 had entered without inspection. Of the 215 who had been here more than three years, 108 were immoral women, 13 were procurers, and 94 were being supported by the proceeds of prostitution.

Tables XIX and XIX-A show the appeals and applications for admission under bond. Appeals from excluding decisions to the number of 8,584 were reviewed by the bureau and submitted to the department for final decision. Of the aliens involved, 1,909 were admitted outright, 905 admitted on bond, and 5,770 ordered deported by affirming the decision of the board of inquiry. Dissenting board members took 73 appeals from admitting decisions. Of the aliens involved in these, 28 were admitted outright, 8 admitted on bond, and 37 deported. Direct applications for admission under bond were made in 81 instances, the cases not being technically appealable, 52 of which applications were granted and 29 denied.

Table XX shows the number of alien seamen reported by masters of vessels to have deserted in ports of the United States during the year. These figures are far from accurate and therefore do not adequately portray the possibilities for violation of the immigration law, arising from the fact that the law does not afford a practicable means of keeping track of aliens who come to our ports as seamen—many, of course, bona fide, but others for the very purpose of breaking past the barriers of the immigration law. Even greater difficulty exists regarding Chinese seamen, whose desertion and remaining here constitute a violation of both the immigration and the exclusion laws; for the incentive to use the "seamen claim" is greater in their case than in the case of aliens generally. At least 30,000 Chinese seamen entered our ports during the year; and it has been no small undertaking to endeavor to prevent their remaining in the country.

Table XXI shows 787 stowaways were brought to our ports in the past year. Stowaways should, except in rare instances, be excluded because of the irregular manner in which they come.

Table XXII is one of the most important statements, for it shows the amount of revenue produced for the Government by the immigra-

tion act. Of the 1,403,081 aliens admitted, 1,273,223 were subject to the \$4 head tax, so that during the year the service collected \$5,092,894. The conduct of the service has cost about \$2,600,000. On this subject see also the statement on page 5, showing how much is now accumulated to the credit of the service in the Treasury.

In Table XXIII there is furnished a comprehensive statement of passengers departed from the United States during the fiscal year.

Tables XXIV to XXVII are presented this year for the first time. They cover aliens who, after being admitted to the insular possessions, have come to the mainland since the act of 1907 took effect. As this subject is discussed in detail in the text and is being taken up statistically for the first time this year, comment upon the statistics here is not required.

Table XXVIII, covering cases of hospital treatment, appeared in the report for 1913 as a statement inserted in the text (pp. 10-15). The subject of hospital treatment no longer demands the particular notice then given it; therefore the table is now inserted in the statistical appendix. Its showing may be very briefly commented upon.¹ It will be observed that at New York only 55 aliens were treated in hospital, against 45 for the preceding year; at Baltimore 28, against 25 for the preceding year; at Boston 2, against 4 for the preceding year; at Philadelphia 39, against 54 for the preceding year; at New Orleans 1, against 4 for the preceding year; at Galveston 1, against 1 for the preceding year; at San Francisco 571, against 873 for the preceding year; and at Seattle 205, against 361 for the preceding year. The bureau's constant effort has been to reduce these cases to a minimum, for the reasons of sound policy explained in its last report. How well it has succeeded, with the support given it by the department, is shown by the figures compared above. Moreover, its belief that a rigid policy in this regard would materially reduce the number of applications has been fully justified by the results. If it is known that the return to country of origin for treatment is going to be enforced, afflicted aliens will not come or be brought to our ports in any considerable numbers, and the aliens themselves and the traveling public generally will benefit from the lessening of hardships and of the chances of being infected aboard ship. The present policy should therefore be continued.

Tables A to F cover certain special data regarding aliens of Japanese nationality. The Japanese Government issues to its subjects when emigrating limited passports. This brings laborers from that country within the provisions of section 1 of the immigration act and the President's proclamation issued in pursuance thereof and creates the necessity for presenting certain special statistics in their cases in addition to including them in the general tables kept in pursuance of the provisions of law applicable to all aliens.

To make comparison convenient, the plan followed in previous reports in presenting comment on the statistics regarding Japanese immigration is again adopted here.

Table A shows an increase in the number of Japanese admitted to both the continent and the Territory of Hawaii. However, the figures shown by said table should be compared also with those for 1908, the first year the system under the proclamation and rule 11 of the immigration regulations and the understanding with Japan

¹ In addition to the hospital treatment listed there were 75 at Honolulu.

became operative, 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 1911 the corresponding figures were 4,282, 2,159, 46, and 34, while those for 1912 were 5,358, 3,231, 103, and 63, respectively, and those for 1913 were 6,771, 4,901, 88, and 180. Those for the past year were 8,462, 4,554, 142, and 131. Therefore the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, in 1914, was 25 per cent more for continental United States and 7 per cent less for Hawaii than the number shown for 1913.

Table B furnishes a means of comparing the immigration and emigration of Japanese in 1913 with that of the past year, by months.

Table C gives in some detail the occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country during the year, divided roughly into professional, skilled, miscellaneous (which includes common laborers), and those having no occupation (including women and children). The total number admitted to the mainland for each of these classes, respectively, is 311, 380, 4,298, and 3,473; to Hawaii, 188, 99, 3,530, and 737.

A comparison of the records of Japanese immigration and emigration kept by the bureau with similar records compiled by the Japanese Government is given in Table D. The variation between this and other tables is partially explained by the fact that this table is compiled from records of embarkation and debarkation, whereas the others relate to entries and departures recorded at United States ports.

Table E shows that during the past year 8,604 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 8,462 were admitted and 142 debarred. Of the total number applying, 8,350 were in possession of proper passports and 254 were not. Of the 8,350 holding proper passports, 8,259 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports and the remaining 91 not to fall within such classes. The 8,259 entitled to passports consisted of 3,774 former residents, 3,824 parents, wives, and children of residents, and 661 new arrivals, who were non-laborers, together with no settled agriculturists. The 91 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 8,604 applying for admission, 5,161 were males and 3,443 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship, 25 were "parents," 784 were "children," and 3,015 were "wives" of residents. Of the passports presented 1,449 gave the holders' occupation as of a nonlaboring character, 252 gave such occupation as laboring, and 6,649 failed to state occupation. This table also furnishes other interesting pertinent details regarding the passports and the aliens presenting them, which it is not necessary to emphasize in the text.

Information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii is supplied by Table F. During the year 4,685 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 4,554 of whom were admitted and 131 debarred. All but 8 of the 4,685 applicants had passports. Of the 4,677 holding passports, 4,460 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 217 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 4,460 entitled to passports, 1,212 were former residents and 3,248 were parents, wives, or children of resi-

dents. The 217 not entitled to passports consisted of 46 laborers and 171 nonlaborers who were neither former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

Of the total number of Japanese, 13,016, shown by Tables E and F to have been admitted to the country during the year, 7,694 were nonlaborers and 5,322 were laborers.

Tables 1 to 8 supply special data regarding aliens of the Chinese race, the collection of which (in addition to data concerning aliens of said race compiled under the general law and included in the regular immigration tables) is made necessary by the fact that there is a special law dealing with aliens of said race.

In Table 1 is presented a comparison between the number of Chinese applying for admission during the years 1909 to 1914, inclusive. In the past year 5,773 Chinese were admitted, as compared with 5,662 in 1913, 5,374 in 1912, 5,107 in 1911, 5,950 in 1910, and 6,395 in 1909, the admissions for the past year being 2 per cent greater than for the preceding year, 7.4 per cent greater than for 1912, 13 per cent greater than for 1911, 3 per cent less than for 1910, and 9.7 per cent less than for 1909. In the past year 410 Chinese were deported, as against 384 in the preceding year, 400 in 1912, 692 in 1911, 969 in 1910, and 564 in 1909.

In Table 2 will be found a statement of the disposition, preliminary and final, of every application of a Chinese for admission. New applications to the number of 5,947 were made during the year and 445 were pending from the previous year, a total of 6,392. Of these, 5,695 were admitted at the ports, 77 by the department on appeal, and 1 by the courts, a total of 5,773, while 410 were deported and 209 remain pending. The recapitulation by ports given at the bottom of Table 2 shows that 4,018 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, 1,109 at Seattle, 369 at Vancouver, and 718 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at ports of less importance.

Of the section 6 exempt classes, 669 applied for admission, compared with 559 in the preceding year. Of these classes only 15 were deported. The applicants were composed of 185 merchants, 324 students, 17 teachers, and 32 travelers, together with 111 officials who are for convenience placed in this class. The number of "students" applying decreased from 345 in 1913 to 324 in the past year.

It is also shown by Table 2 that 855 domiciled merchants applied for readmission, 52 cases having been pending from the previous year, making a total of 907, of whom 881 were admitted and 20 deported, while 6 remain pending. Of those claiming to be "minor children of merchants," 674 entered and 125 were deported. Of "wives of merchants," 148 applications were considered, 133 being admitted and 5 deported; while of "wives of natives," 138 applications were considered, in 122 of which admission was ordered and in 2 deportation effected.

Table 3 contains a special discussion of the "United States citizen" class, which falls into two general divisions—(1) those of native birth and (2) those born abroad of native-born parents. Of these "citizens" there were admitted 2,098 (about 36 per cent of all Chinese entering), of whom 1,373 belong to the first and 725 to the second. In 1913 the corresponding figures were 1,553 and 495, respectively. The 1,373 belonging to the first division are segregated further into 49 of whose claimed departure from this country there was no record

(raw natives), and 1,324 of whose departure there was a record (returning natives). Of the latter, status had been determined previously in 1,155 and was determined for the first time in 169 cases. The number of Chinese adjudicated "citizens" for the first time, therefore, was 943, compared with 968 for the previous year, 585 for 1912, 534 for 1911, and 1,295 for 1910. In this connection it should be noted from Table 6 that of the Chinese arrested and brought before courts or court commissioners during the past year 122 were discharged, practically all on the claim of birth in the United States. The corresponding figures for 1913, 1912, 1911, and 1910 are 117, 108, 156, and 190, respectively. It should also be noted from Table 2 that 122 alleged wives of natives were admitted, compared with 126 in 1913, 88 in 1912, 80 in 1911, and 110 in 1910. Adding these several sets of figures relating to admissions as United States citizens and wives of citizens, it will be observed that the total is 5,544, or an average of 1,108 per year for the five years compared.

Table 4 shows that during the past year 250 appeals of Chinese were considered by the department, in 173 of which the decisions of the officers of the ports were sustained and in 77 overruled.

Table 5 presents a concise summary of the granting of return certificates to Chinese residents of this country who applied for the privilege of going abroad with the assurance of prompt admission on return. Applications for these certificates to the number of 3,238 were submitted, divided into 1,349 natives, 1,093 exempts, and 796 laborers, of which applications the officers at the ports of proposed departure granted 3,021 and denied 217. Of those denied, 79 appeared, 16 of the appeals being sustained and 63 dismissed by the bureau. During the year, therefore, return certificates were refused in 201 cases (of which 106 were natives, 76 exempts, and 19 laborers) and granted in 3,037 cases (1,243 natives, 1,017 exempts, and 777 laborers).

Tables 6 and 7 are compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals. During the year 225 Chinese were arrested on judicial warrants, compared with 191 in 1913 and 616 in 1912. There remained pending from the previous year 268 cases, so that the total number of cases considered was 493. These were disposed of as follows: In 18, Chinese died or escaped; in 122, the court or commissioner ordered defendants' discharge; in 131, deportation was ordered; and 222 cases remain pending.

In connection with these tables, attention should be directed to Table XVIII (p. 108), from which it will be observed that during the last fiscal year 748 aliens of the Chinese race were arrested and deported under the immigration law without resort to the provisions of the exclusion laws. Incidentally these figures explain why there has been a decrease in arrests of Chinese before United States commissioners from 616 in 1912 to 191 in 1913 and 225 in 1914.

Table 8 furnishes some interesting items of information that can not conveniently be furnished in the same form in the preceding tables.¹

¹ In connection with the foregoing regarding enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, see reports of the commissioners at Montreal, Seattle, and San Francisco and of the supervising inspector, El Paso. (Appendix III, pp. 189-212, 299-312, 317-327, 339-355.)

TABLE I.—Aliens admitted, departed, debarred, and returned, and United States citizens arrived and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1913 and 1914.

Port.	Aliens.										Citizens.			
	1913					1914					1913		1914	
	Admitted.	Departed.		De-barred.	Re-turned after landing.	Admitted.	Departed.		De-barred.	Re-turned after landing.	Arrived.	De-parted.	Arrived.	De-parted.
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emi-grant aliens.	Non-em-grant aliens.	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emi-grant aliens.	Non-em-grant aliens.	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emi-grant aliens.	Non-em-grant aliens.	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.
New York, N. Y.	892,653	139,937	227,151	171,291	10,720	1,889	878,052	114,521	235,292	208,982	166,686	195,094	168,912	234,691
Boston, Mass.	51,740	11,649	9,003	13,216	384	99	69,365	11,085	9,208	891	11,894	13,839	14,816	16,100
Philadelphia, Pa.	59,466	4,271	7,514	2,284	420	125	56,857	2,672	8,909	2,605	3,999	4,887	3,114	3,506
Baltimore, Md.	32,833	763	1,303	4,511	220	67	39,048	956	1,794	1,019	1,104	1,852	1,071	1,852
Portland, Me.	3,874	22	505	653	43	1	1,951	5,701	386	5,973	134	199	127	386
New Bedford, Mass.	983	139	464	39	1	1	1,682	407	278	171	53	8	45	8
Providence, R. I.	11,101	1,002	1,605	644	100	10	9,852	970	1,264	1,028	173	9	483	538
Newport News, Va.	249	116	1	2	11	1	89	68	1	1	68	1	19	4
Norfolk, Va.	18	4	15	10	7	7	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miami, Fla.	1,312	1,525	723	1,326	3	1	1,429	2,273	984	1,902	28	28	1,405	1,060
Key West, Fla.	1,165	3,140	1,432	5,938	38	9	1,406	3,614	769	6,168	51	1	14,627	11,828
Other Atlantic ports.	26	7	1	3	3	27	1	.....	.....	.....	33	3	27	13
Tampa, Fla.	1,344	1,289	2	6	16	2	1,695	1,512	2	9	20	3	2,045	3
Pensacola, Fla.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.	82	126	12	79	15	2	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	1,446	1,941	12	1,937	62	14	124	195	16	65	17	8	303	184
Galveston, Tex.	5,468	281	603	304	249	40	6,709	260	738	329	287	45	1,177	7,820
Other Gulf ports.	50	1	.....	.....	5	1	43	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,376	1,072
San Francisco, Cal.	5,554	3,381	2,455	6,186	266	170	6,716	3,084	2,228	6,582	338	650	5,909	6,303
Portland, Ore.	31	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seattle, Wash.	2,405	2,020	683	2,280	100	38	2,842	2,531	634	2,460	141	50	801	1,024
Alaska.	359	44	.....	.....	5	.....	571	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,470	4,422
Mexican border ports.	11,273	4,390	741	1,300	1,822	529	12,695	3,206	1,385	1,313	1,484	1,206	1,706	730
Through Canada:														
Atlantic ports.	28,776	18,314	4,920	2,947	333	.....	30,791	15,174	5,759	3,428	5,345	3,928	5,563	4,495
Pacific ports.	211	646	440	1,134	.....	.....	352	1,029	629	1,215	.....	.....	906	541
Border stations.	75,837	9,043	46,646	83,216	4,780	446	86,653	8,861	31,421	62,467	735	90,129	44,013	68,597
Honolulu, Hawaii.	5,797	1,516	681	3,351	298	.....	5,575	1,468	744	3,117	219	1,198	2,110	2,029
Porto Rico.	823	1,284	676	1,148	22	.....	1,246	2,434	925	2,347	.....	.....	2,871	4,215
Total.	1,197,892	229,335	308,190	303,734	19,938	3,461	1,218,480	184,901	303,333	330,467	286,904	347,702	286,586	368,797
Philippine Islands.	4,408	8,238	788	9,138	194	.....	4,049	7,484	1,782	8,732	.....	.....	1,434	1,028

TABLE II.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1913 and 1914, by months.*

Month.	1913						1914							
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.			Departed.			
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	
July.....	78,101	12,417	90,518	24,673	18,189	42,862	+ 47,656	138,244	16,358	154,602	26,434	36,268	62,702	+ 91,900
August.....	82,377	15,424	97,801	25,725	20,710	46,435	+ 51,366	126,180	16,475	142,655	23,242	25,853	49,095	+ 93,560
September.....	103,611	22,855	126,466	23,728	19,559	43,287	+ 85,179	136,247	20,441	156,688	18,241	18,659	37,900	+ 118,788
October.....	108,300	20,288	128,588	27,153	22,133	49,286	+ 79,302	134,140	18,927	153,067	26,998	27,611	54,609	+ 98,468
November.....	94,739	13,348	108,087	41,434	28,683	70,127	+ 37,960	104,671	12,360	117,031	27,632	26,339	53,971	+ 63,060
December.....	76,315	18,794	95,109	45,048	30,737	75,845	+ 11,763	95,387	11,314	106,701	30,243	35,002	65,245	+ 50,114
January.....	66,141	15,704	81,845	55,295	29,730	85,025	+ 1,800	44,708	8,442	53,150	34,216	35,002	69,218	+ 16,068
February.....	59,156	12,190	71,346	43,253	14,866	58,119	+ 41,236	46,873	9,242	56,115	17,074	17,648	34,722	+ 21,393
March.....	96,958	24,283	121,241	43,044	15,823	58,867	+ 90,374	92,621	16,302	108,923	13,500	15,277	28,777	+ 80,146
April.....	136,371	38,808	175,179	45,526	27,195	72,721	+ 129,653	119,885	22,322	142,207	22,801	27,433	50,234	+ 91,973
May.....	137,262	37,430	174,692	43,131	43,218	86,349	+ 102,343	107,796	19,052	126,848	23,544	34,239	57,783	+ 69,065
June.....	176,261	22,136	198,397	43,457	35,236	78,693	+ 110,271	71,728	13,366	85,094	38,413	39,794	78,207	+ 6,887
Total.....	1,197,892	229,335	1,427,227	308,190	303,734	611,924	+ 815,303	1,218,480	184,601	1,403,081	303,338	330,467	633,805	+ 769,276

TABLE III.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1913 and 1914, by countries.*

Country.	1913						1914							
	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Coming from.			Going to.			
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total admitted.	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total departed.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total admitted.	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total departed.	
Austria.....	137,245	11,403	148,648	28,780	3,064	31,824	+ 116,824	134,831	6,690	141,521	35,013	5,813	40,826	+ 100,695
Hungary.....	117,580	1,233	118,813	29,904	2,851	32,755	+ 86,058	143,321	1,217	144,538	39,987	5,746	45,733	+ 98,805
Belgium.....	7,405	1,382	8,787	803	688	1,491	+ 7,296	5,763	838	6,601	1,149	1,196	2,345	+ 4,256

Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	205	1,757	11,421	—	9,463	1,348	10,537	2,553	257	2,810	7,727
Denmark.....	6,847	3,506	9,004	+	5,493	6,262	6,262	6,262	413	1,042	5,461
France, including Corsica.....	9,675	2,900	5,836	+	6,223	9,276	11,638	9,276	2,866	5,793	5,793
German Empire.....	34,329	4,759	9,968	+	29,145	35,734	39,390	35,734	6,308	11,444	28,486
Greece.....	22,817	30,663	34,829	—	11,947	35,852	36,583	11,126	910	12,033	24,549
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	205,542	88,091	96,263	+	190,992	283,738	10,951	294,689	84,351	97,073	197,616
Netherlands.....	6,962	7,826	1,458	+	6,368	6,321	7,056	690	1,045	1,735	5,321
Norway.....	8,587	1,710	2,347	+	7,008	8,329	1,344	7,797	2,797	3,623	6,050
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	14,171	1,905	2,206	+	12,021	10,898	53	10,951	2,055	240	8,656
Roumania.....	2,185	3,319	396	+	1,942	4,652	169	4,197	348	165	3,684
Russian Empire and Finland.....	291,040	26,923	31,333	+	273,227	255,600	6,749	262,409	47,451	14,407	200,911
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	6,167	8,227	2,954	+	5,273	7,591	1,956	9,547	2,254	3,007	5,940
Sweden.....	17,262	1,989	2,463	+	13,464	14,800	471	15,271	2,240	2,877	12,394
Switzerland.....	4,104	4,000	4,510	+	3,680	4,211	320	4,531	452	884	3,647
Turkey in Europe.....	14,128	4,809	5,356	+	8,989	8,199	135	5,334	2,528	500	5,306
United Kingdom: England.....	43,363	66,659	20,812	+	45,847	35,894	11,648	47,512	7,275	24,935	22,577
Ireland.....	27,876	2,894	4,361	+	24,992	24,688	844	25,532	3,632	5,408	20,124
Scotland.....	14,220	3,804	4,880	+	12,644	10,682	1,725	12,407	2,464	5,872	6,535
Wales.....	2,745	2,179	347	+	3,030	2,183	350	2,533	254	265	2,034
Other Europe.....	371	580	33	+	547	967	48	1,015	26	63	952
Total Europe.....	1,055,855	93,078	305,190	+	843,743	1,058,391	55,107	1,113,498	257,295	335,937	777,561
China.....	2,105	2,856	2,710	+	146	2,502	343	2,845	2,112	350	383
Japan.....	8,281	731	1,105	+	7,549	8,929	330	9,259	776	1,456	8,103
India.....	151	240	346	—	16	221	148	389	164	275	94
Turkey in Asia.....	23,955	24,220	1,605	+	22,615	21,716	206	21,982	2,243	471	19,268
Other Asia.....	838	1,103	137	+	819	905	61	966	167	230	736
Total Asia.....	35,358	37,016	5,903	+	31,113	34,273	1,148	35,421	5,442	6,837	28,584
Africa.....	1,409	1,743	496	+	1,247	1,539	283	1,772	196	528	1,244
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1,229	2,825	2,464	+	781	1,336	1,796	3,132	745	1,689	688
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	73,802	191	237	+	65	110	254	364	30	262	102
British North America.....	1,473	14,165	140,991	—	53,024	86,139	15,459	101,588	31,818	75,482	5,702
Central America.....	11,926	3,399	2,464	+	935	1,622	1,966	3,588	437	2,216	6,033
Mexico.....	2,134	14,090	3,293	+	10,767	14,614	2,410	17,024	1,724	2,959	12,341
South America.....	4,248	2,502	1,367	+	3,062	5,869	2,087	7,956	1,376	4,083	12,313
West Indies.....	12,458	8,591	16,633	+	4,416	14,451	9,052	23,503	4,237	3,789	4,167
United States.....	103,150	103,150	130,946	—	27,796	.....	94,957	94,957	14,444	18,081	55,636
Other countries.....	23	33	39	—	6	136	132	238	.....	108	150,593
Grand total.....	1,197,892	229,335	611,924	+	815,303	1,218,480	184,601	1,408,081	303,338	633,805	769,276

TABLE IV.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	
African (black).....	8,447	4,011	12,458	1,805	3,129	4,934	+ 7,524
Armenian.....	7,785	127	7,912	1,250	861	2,111	+ 5,801
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	9,928	503	10,431	1,011	1,027	2,038	+ 8,393
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	15,084	2,236	17,320	5,780	3,779	9,559	+ 7,761
Chinese.....	2,354	1,218	3,572	2,059	3,643	5,702	- 2,130
Croatian and Slavonian.....	37,284	1,629	38,913	14,440	6,260	20,700	+ 18,213
Cuban.....	3,539	3,337	6,876	947	5,960	6,907	- 31
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	5,149	180	5,329	878	707	1,585	+ 3,744
Dutch and Flemish.....	12,566	4,005	16,571	2,252	7,066	9,318	+ 7,253
East Indian.....	172	51	223	143	188	331	- 108
English.....	51,746	34,679	86,425	11,187	59,965	71,152	+ 15,273
Finnish.....	12,805	1,351	14,156	2,941	3,288	6,229	+ 7,927
French.....	18,166	5,852	24,018	2,930	7,246	10,176	+ 13,842
German.....	79,871	18,791	98,662	11,977	26,494	38,471	+ 60,191
Greek.....	45,881	3,110	48,991	11,266	9,494	20,760	+ 28,231
Hebrew.....	138,051	4,825	142,876	6,826	7,568	14,394	+128,482
Irish.....	33,898	10,372	44,270	4,689	14,409	19,098	+ 25,172
Italian (north).....	44,802	7,614	52,416	12,663	14,400	27,063	+ 25,353
Italian (south).....	251,612	19,706	271,318	72,767	39,329	112,096	+159,222
Japanese.....	8,941	4,075	13,016	794	8,109	8,903	+ 4,113
Korean.....	152	13	165	43	32	75	+ 90
Lithuanian.....	21,584	636	22,220	5,522	2,255	7,777	+ 14,443
Magyar.....	44,538	2,477	47,015	14,254	6,785	21,039	+ 25,976
Mexican.....	13,089	3,990	17,079	1,670	2,497	4,167	+ 12,912
Pacific Islander.....	1	8	9	2	2	4	+ 5
Polish.....	122,657	5,738	128,395	35,028	19,061	54,089	+ 74,306
Portuguese.....	9,647	977	10,624	1,848	2,156	4,004	+ 6,620
Roumanian.....	24,070	920	24,990	3,837	2,557	6,394	+ 18,596
Russian.....	44,957	3,619	48,576	17,491	11,916	29,407	+ 19,169
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	36,727	5,686	42,413	5,049	7,378	12,427	+ 29,986
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	36,053	11,236	47,289	8,073	19,221	27,294	+ 19,995
Scotch.....	18,997	8,859	27,856	3,923	13,268	17,191	+ 10,665
Slovak.....	25,819	1,381	27,200	11,786	4,681	16,467	+ 10,733
Spanish.....	11,064	5,701	16,765	3,214	6,593	9,807	+ 6,958
Spanish American.....	1,544	1,978	3,522	542	2,460	3,002	+ 520
Syrian.....	9,023	654	9,677	1,200	1,909	3,109	+ 6,568
Turkish.....	2,693	93	2,786	890	622	1,512	+ 1,274
Welsh.....	2,558	938	3,496	395	1,086	1,481	+ 2,015
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,396	1,572	2,968	677	2,049	2,726	+ 242
Other peoples.....	3,830	453	4,283	1,470	1,017	2,487	+ 1,796
Not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	17,819	.....	17,819	- 17,819
Total.....	1,218,480	184,601	1,403,081	303,338	330,467	633,805	+769,276
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands.....	4,408	8,238	12,646	768	9,138	9,906	+ 2,740

¹ Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE V.—*Intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and last permanent residence of aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States and Territories.*¹

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.
Alabama.....	1,450	142	277	108
Alaska.....	886	104	78	118
Arizona.....	3,886	1,246	560	269
Arkansas.....	399	30	44	34
California.....	32,089	3,993	8,049	7,913
Colorado.....	4,493	328	1,079	882
Connecticut.....	33,192	2,239	7,571	3,420
Delaware.....	1,559	90	370	109
District of Columbia.....	1,913	312	405	262
Florida.....	6,471	2,874	1,961	2,644
Georgia.....	778	147	121	107
Hawaii.....	5,622	1,102	747	2,821
Idaho.....	1,976	184	270	326
Illinois.....	105,811	6,612	23,637	12,536
Indiana.....	14,727	768	4,544	1,270
Iowa.....	9,307	786	1,469	1,457
Kansas.....	2,520	232	421	378
Kentucky.....	944	93	178	158
Louisiana.....	2,268	322	531	374
Maine.....	7,278	292	673	541
Maryland.....	8,944	470	1,313	475
Massachusetts.....	93,200	8,647	15,983	12,972
Michigan.....	49,639	3,025	10,809	5,144
Minnesota.....	22,232	1,432	3,402	3,620
Mississippi.....	500	56	47	99
Missouri.....	13,781	820	2,744	1,855
Montana.....	6,070	420	723	1,045
Nebraska.....	5,056	360	520	549
Nevada.....	1,171	97	258	226
New Hampshire.....	7,313	335	1,545	661
New Jersey.....	62,495	5,167	13,983	6,551
New Mexico.....	895	85	320	107
New York.....	344,663	29,140	76,017	38,937
North Carolina.....	463	53	73	68
North Dakota.....	4,313	292	405	658
Ohio.....	74,615	3,253	16,472	7,552
Oklahoma.....	946	77	215	64
Oregon.....	5,547	632	907	1,225
Pennsylvania.....	184,438	9,685	55,217	16,726
Philippine Islands.....	13	19	11	6
Porto Rico.....	1,203	738	969	279
Rhode Island.....	12,569	1,313	2,821	2,746
South Carolina.....	260	29	43	52
South Dakota.....	1,754	200	183	276
Tennessee.....	846	91	108	104
Texas.....	14,639	1,963	927	484
Utah.....	3,387	297	965	731
Vermont.....	3,503	206	516	355
Virginia.....	1,659	234	330	201
Washington.....	20,061	1,828	2,638	3,542
West Virginia.....	12,399	564	3,357	999
Wisconsin.....	20,660	1,114	4,731	1,874
Wyoming.....	1,377	142	350	303
Outside United States.....	.....	89,912	.....	184,254
Unknown ².....	.....	.....	31,421	.....
Total.....	1,218,480	184,601	303,338	330,467

¹ For permanent residences of aliens arriving in and departing from the Philippine Islands, see Tables IX, IX-A, XIV, and XIV-A.

² Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian Government.

TABLE VI.—Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.¹

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors.....	1,019	1,055	257	1,669
Architects.....	384	329	87	527
Clergy.....	1,144	1,056	288	1,251
Editors.....	228	241	26	262
Electricians.....	1,143	305	132	454
Engineers (professional).....	1,931	2,375	422	2,989
Lawyers.....	296	689	36	865
Literary and scientific persons.....	621	489	92	518
Musicians.....	1,356	494	296	846
Officials (government).....	428	738	102	741
Physicians.....	504	889	138	1,220
Sculptors and artists.....	663	294	94	394
Teachers.....	2,578	1,542	466	1,921
Other professional.....	2,306	1,495	437	1,586
Total professional.....	14,601	11,991	2,873	15,243
SKILLED.				
Bakers.....	4,298	612	507	1,016
Barbers and hairdressers.....	3,656	475	553	747
Blacksmiths.....	5,181	531	424	807
Bookbinders.....	647	45	25	83
Brewers.....	186	58	29	99
Butchers.....	3,685	430	348	716
Cabinetmakers.....	438	99	123	200
Carpenters and joiners.....	15,755	2,391	1,930	4,795
Cigarette makers.....	41	3	5	4
Cigar makers.....	1,125	928	462	1,849
Cigar packers.....	124	50	9	24
Clerks and accountants.....	16,876	4,938	1,907	7,755
Dressmakers.....	9,431	793	498	985
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1,684	1,001	266	1,010
Furriers and fur workers.....	725	69	67	135
Gardeners.....	1,406	539	280	868
Hat and cap makers.....	995	53	60	90
Iron and steel workers.....	1,637	399	350	789
Jewelers.....	432	127	77	251
Locksmiths.....	3,102	141	41	104
Machinists.....	2,676	1,109	1,079	2,523
Mariners.....	5,185	2,521	709	1,941
Masons.....	7,722	1,176	668	1,698
Mechanics (not specified).....	1,954	666	6,776	1,208
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	791	126	60	188
Millers.....	741	53	15	58
Milliners.....	1,933	122	88	177
Miners.....	7,770	1,434	10,162	7,733
Painters and glaziers.....	4,178	622	432	1,158
Pattern makers.....	72	46	26	102
Photographers.....	424	105	40	130
Plasterers.....	425	181	114	362
Plumbers.....	761	183	76	354
Printers.....	1,283	231	123	397
Saddlers and harness makers.....	623	39	25	90
Seamstresses.....	11,694	363	432	353
Shoemakers.....	11,210	792	1,027	1,287
Stokers.....	1,071	416	565	632
Stonecutters.....	1,036	234	181	514
Tailors.....	27,403	1,355	2,246	2,209
Tanners and curriers.....	355	30	29	75
Textile workers (not specified).....	878	240	773	1,105
Tinners.....	1,047	77	77	145
Tobacco workers.....	75	57	14	40
Upholsterers.....	273	37	19	73
Watch and clock makers.....	770	89	37	91
Weavers and spinners.....	3,186	493	350	896
Wheelwrights.....	312	33	17	30
Woodworkers (not specified).....	335	46	50	122
Other skilled.....	5,601	1,623	989	2,508
Total skilled.....	173,208	28,181	35,160	50,506

¹ For occupations of aliens arriving in and departing from Philippine Islands, see Tables X and X-A.

TABLE VI.—Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents	1,057	1,622	176	2,128
Bankers	300	802	102	1,378
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1,211	196	162	447
Farm laborers	288,053	26,252	3,806	18,622
Farmers	14,442	4,678	7,399	10,350
Fishermen	1,122	301	345	612
Hotel keepers	595	475	144	590
Laborers	226,407	22,322	176,642	97,065
Manufacturers	390	784	86	1,164
Merchants and dealers	16,505	11,067	5,623	15,314
Servants	144,409	15,873	18,208	23,087
Other miscellaneous	15,965	7,092	4,815	12,817
Total miscellaneous	710,456	91,464	217,508	184,174
No occupation (including women and children)	320,215	52,965	47,797	80,544
Grand total	1,218,480	184,601	303,338	330,467

TABLE VII.—Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.				Total.
		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).....	8, 447	4, 901	3, 546	718	7, 426	303	8	14	1, 380	403	1, 805
Armenian.....	7, 785	6, 533	1, 252	538	6, 900	287	.....	.....	1, 767	349	2, 116
Bohemian and Moravian.....	9, 928	5, 367	4, 561	1, 972	7, 482	474	1	2	48	50	101
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	15, 084	13, 465	1, 619	689	13, 737	658	7	1	2, 768	515	3, 291
Chinese.....	2, 354	2, 062	302	144	1, 736	474	.....	.....	12	158	170
Croatian and Slovenian.....	37, 284	26, 877	10, 407	3, 511	31, 701	2, 072	11	7	5, 549	2, 307	7, 874
Cuban.....	3, 539	2, 452	1, 087	488	2, 685	366	.....	.....	26	22	48
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	5, 149	4, 437	712	206	4, 722	221	4	.....	2, 134	228	2, 366
Dutch and Flemish.....	12, 566	7, 737	4, 829	2, 400	9, 229	937	5	6	116	90	217
East Indian.....	172	163	9	2	161	9	.....	.....	23	.....	23
English.....	51, 746	28, 920	22, 826	8, 060	37, 393	6, 293	17	15	107	162	301
Finnish.....	12, 805	7, 582	5, 223	1, 115	11, 460	230	4	5	45	37	91
French.....	18, 166	10, 404	7, 762	3, 170	12, 917	2, 079	21	12	812	288	1, 133
German.....	79, 871	44, 821	35, 050	13, 520	60, 008	6, 343	56	77	1, 295	1, 596	3, 024
Greek.....	45, 881	40, 207	5, 674	1, 848	42, 264	1, 769	13	1	6, 456	2, 450	8, 920
Hebrew.....	138, 051	74, 905	63, 146	30, 113	98, 236	9, 702	202	84	7, 613	13, 591	21, 490
Irish.....	33, 898	16, 793	17, 105	2, 482	29, 479	1, 937	7	11	218	123	359
Italian (north).....	44, 802	33, 552	11, 250	4, 775	38, 106	1, 921	6	.....	1, 861	606	2, 473
Italian (south).....	251, 612	184, 270	67, 342	32, 936	201, 428	17, 248	58	20	74, 516	29, 032	103, 626
Japanese.....	8, 941	3, 292	5, 649	438	8, 037	466	3	.....	355	1, 067	1, 425
Korean.....	152	58	94	8	135	9	.....	.....	2	22	24
Lithuanian.....	21, 584	12, 282	9, 302	2, 040	19, 059	485	278	429	4, 389	4, 612	9, 708
Magyar.....	44, 538	27, 517	17, 021	6, 356	33, 445	4, 737	6	5	1, 902	1, 467	3, 380
Mexican.....	13, 089	6, 584	6, 505	4, 409	7, 358	1, 322	12	36	1, 429	1, 928	3, 405
Pacific Islander.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	122, 657	72, 837	49, 820	15, 767	103, 201	3, 689	511	862	17, 589	14, 463	33, 425
Portuguese.....	9, 647	6, 260	3, 387	1, 338	7, 769	540	8	2	2, 950	1, 830	4, 790
Roumanian.....	24, 070	19, 748	4, 322	1, 232	18, 672	4, 166	10	3	5, 961	1, 605	7, 579
Russian.....	44, 957	38, 010	6, 947	2, 143	41, 939	875	59	21	11, 692	3, 133	14, 905
Ruthenian (Russian).....	36, 727	23, 590	13, 137	2, 680	32, 579	1, 468	49	37	8, 454	4, 668	13, 208
Scandinavian.....	36, 053	22, 996	13, 057	3, 068	31, 345	1, 640	6	6	105	38	155
Scotch.....	18, 997	10, 332	8, 665	2, 938	13, 886	2, 173	1	8	36	40	85
Slovak.....	25, 819	15, 009	10, 810	4, 232	19, 998	1, 589	13	10	1, 482	950	2, 455
Spanish.....	11, 064	8, 758	2, 306	1, 198	9, 180	686	6	5	1, 293	544	1, 848
Spanish American.....	1, 544	1, 032	512	245	1, 187	112	.....	.....	3	14	17
Syrian.....	9, 023	6, 391	2, 632	1, 110	7, 533	380	5	2	2, 458	1, 491	3, 956
Turkish.....	2, 693	2, 591	102	47	2, 602	44	1	.....	1, 649	38	1, 688
Welsh.....	2, 558	1, 651	907	443	1, 905	210	1	.....	7	10	18
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1, 396	818	578	150	1, 101	145	.....	.....	26	8	34
Other peoples.....	3, 830	3, 553	277	92	3, 630	108	4	.....	1, 617	72	1, 693
Total.....	1, 218, 480	798, 747	419, 733	158, 621	981, 692	78, 167	1, 393	1, 681	170, 145	90, 007	263, 226
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	4, 049	3, 550	499	816	3, 086	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	250

TABLE VII-A.—Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 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).....	1,805	1,195	610	117	1,539	149	1,422	243	88	14	12	26
Armenian.....	1,250	1,199	51	9	1,108	133	914	260	53	8	8	2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,011	638	373	55	1,081	145	699	239	36	13	10	20
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....	5,780	5,461	319	84	5,126	570	4,528	1,062	126	7	4	58
Chinese.....	2,059	2,005	54	7	2,006	1,546	304	253	226	202	1,074	198
Croatian and Slovenian.....	14,440	12,790	1,650	224	12,521	1,695	9,976	3,583	627	26	6	3
Cuban.....	947	847	288	118	740	89	820	72	40	6	6	4
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	878	847	31	7	775	96	563	282	25	4	4	4
Dutch and Flemish.....	2,252	1,805	647	194	1,821	237	1,396	308	100	10	26	412
East Indian.....	143	116	9	2	116	25	78	61	2	.....	.....	.....
English.....	11,187	4,182	7,005	1,062	8,763	1,362	6,074	1,844	345	58	149	3,217
Finnish.....	2,941	2,028	913	125	2,626	190	1,473	579	186	12	24	667
French.....	2,930	1,819	1,111	121	2,432	377	1,858	531	197	26	53	265
German.....	11,977	7,485	4,492	778	9,654	1,545	7,858	2,193	483	52	196	1,195
Greek.....	11,266	10,776	490	124	9,942	1,200	8,026	2,757	340	19	21	103
Hebrew.....	6,828	5,161	1,665	338	5,462	1,026	5,042	1,166	251	22	37	308
Irish.....	4,689	2,274	2,415	133	4,123	433	2,064	2,064	361	87	151	870
Italian (north).....	12,663	10,707	1,956	323	11,023	1,317	7,606	3,186	1,113	76	143	139
Italian (south).....	72,767	64,049	7,818	1,983	62,362	8,422	50,935	16,382	4,418	322	430	270
Japanese.....	794	615	179	12	651	131	243	349	115	43	30	14
Korean.....	43	41	3	.....	25	18	.....	26	13	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	5,522	4,162	1,360	258	4,741	523	4,249	669	149	31	24	.....
Magyar.....	14,254	10,339	3,915	679	11,424	2,151	10,288	3,155	579	42	34	146
Mexican.....	1,670	1,482	188	85	1,385	200	1,550	86	24	6	3	.....
Pacific Islander.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	35,028	27,334	7,194	1,028	30,354	3,646	29,342	4,340	900	86	74	226
Portuguese.....	1,848	1,397	451	129	1,603	116	1,284	338	103	9	11	3
Romanian.....	3,837	3,359	478	97	2,995	745	3,271	471	4	1	4	.....
Russian.....	17,491	15,015	1,876	592	15,825	1,074	14,963	1,215	208	19	23	1,063
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	3,049	4,104	885	144	4,339	566	3,841	674	153	6	6	370
Scandinavian.....	8,073	5,311	2,562	353	6,320	800	3,065	1,479	498	43	142	2,246
Scottish.....	3,923	1,439	358	3	3,135	430	2,118	411	73	14	26	1,279
Slovak.....	11,780	9,406	2,380	366	9,896	1,524	8,675	2,439	575	33	34	.....
Slovene.....	3,214	2,810	404	151	2,729	334	2,418	553	151	67	16	9
Spanish.....	543	379	163	66	441	35	484	24	14	5	8	.....
Spanish American.....	1,200	950	250	59	974	167	698	331	130	13	10	56
Syrian.....	890	861	29	5	827	55	690	330	92	2	2	18
Turkish.....	395	318	77	33	318	44	228	45	5	3	6	110
W. Indian (except Cuban).....	677	264	416	52	563	62	398	128	20	8	1	122

Other peoples.....	1,470	1,423	47	15	1,388	67	1,072	239	18	2	2	137
Not specified ¹	17,819	3,995	7,824	2,828	14,060	931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,819
Grand total.....	303,338	242,208	61,130	13,117	256,044	34,177	201,018	53,675	12,948	1,398	2,878	31,421
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	1,782	1,439	323	195	1,324	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Departed via Canadian border; reported by Canadian Government; those listed under the head of race or people as not specified reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE VII-B.—*Conjugal condition of immigrant aliens*

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married;

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 14 years (total). ¹	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black).....	344	3,285	1,102	23	4,410	16	115	16	.....	147
Armenian.....	298	3,354	2,709	23	6,086	5	139	5	.....	149
Bohemian and Moravian.....	982	2,506	1,638	16	4,160	10	196	19	.....	225
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....	342	4,960	7,502	71	12,534	17	525	47	.....	589
Chinese.....	118	796	667	1	1,464	1	469	.....	.....	470
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,782	11,487	11,781	82	23,352	55	1,610	77	1	1,743	
Cuban.....	267	1,508	456	17	1,981	28	160	16	.....	204
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	112	2,223	1,879	19	4,121	6	191	7	.....	204
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,226	3,796	2,147	35	5,980	76	414	41	.....	531
East Indian.....	.....	97	57	.....	154	1	7	.....	.....	9
English.....	4,065	14,027	7,510	208	21,749	411	2,356	366	3	3,136	
Finnish.....	561	5,125	1,745	31	6,901	22	86	12	.....	120
French.....	1,587	5,005	2,513	91	7,611	184	848	171	3	1,206	
German.....	6,845	21,380	12,885	163	34,441	310	2,896	324	5	3,535	
Greek.....	1,048	25,889	11,772	72	37,734	77	1,309	39	.....	1,425
Hebrew.....	15,172	35,903	19,047	171	55,132	70	4,044	480	7	4,601	
Irish.....	1,179	12,797	1,820	69	14,688	234	552	138	2	926	
Italian (north).....	2,449	17,060	12,549	131	29,740	122	1,174	67	.....	1,363
Italian (south).....	17,365	78,025	77,120	414	155,559	373	10,395	577	1	11,346	
Japanese.....	291	1,597	1,032	1	2,630	5	356	10	.....	371
Korean.....	4	38	15	.....	53	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lithuanian.....	1,028	8,662	2,305	23	10,990	33	215	16	.....	264
Magyar.....	3,167	5,062	15,372	146	11 20,591	38	3,581	137	3	3,759	
Mexican.....	2,175	2,143	1,553	69	3,765	35	512	97	.....	644
Pacific Islander.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	7 816	37,106	25,427	168	62,701	58	2,151	111	.....	2,320
Portuguese.....	689	2,720	2,525	28	5,274	15	259	23	.....	297
Roumanian.....	633	3,356	11,684	147	6 15,193	22	3,756	144	.....	3,922
Russian.....	1,090	16,449	19,624	113	36,186	31	671	31	1	734	
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	1,345	7,989	12,881	65	1 20,936	26	1,256	27	.....	1,309
Scandinavian.....	1,565	18,077	2,457	56	2 20,592	233	502	104	.....	839
Scotch.....	1,513	5,656	2,098	54	7,808	197	689	124	1	1,011	
Slovak.....	2,100	4,167	7,545	54	11,766	14	1,087	41	1	1,143	
Spanish.....	636	4,975	2,622	35	7,632	62	389	38	1	490	
Spanish American.....	131	694	140	3	837	5	57	2	.....	64
Syrian.....	620	4,237	1,252	81	5,570	18	149	34	.....	201
Turkish.....	31	1,587	939	4	2,530	7	23	.....	.....	30
Welsh.....	246	895	379	9	1,283	22	78	22	.....	122
West Indian (except Cuban).....	79	477	177	4	658	4	74	3	.....	81
Other peoples.....	47	2,121	1,296	8	3,425	10	68	3	.....	81
Grand total.....	80,918	377,231	288,222	2,705	59 668,217	2,853	43,360	3,370	29	49,612	

¹ None divorced; 75 married, as follows: Chinese, Dutch and Flemish, Mexican, Russian, Slovak, and Spanish American, 1 each; French, Irish, Roumanian, and Spanish, 2 each; Bohemian and Moravian, English, and Ruthenian (Russniak), 3 each; Croatian and Slovenian, Finnish, Polish, and Scotch, 4 each; German, Magyar, and Portuguese, 5 each; Hebrew, 9; Italian (south), 12; and widowed, German, 1.

admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by races or peoples.

W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Under 14 years (total). ²	Females.										Single females.			
	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.					14 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
374	2,152	738	126	.....	3,016	21	65	70	.....	156	994	866	215	77
240	435	387	52	.....	874	2	71	65	.....	138	347	75	9	4
990	2,123	1,150	46	3	3,322	4	131	114	.....	249	1,470	540	86	27
347	351	792	58	2	1,203	3	42	24	.....	69	225	109	15	2
26	28	244	.....	.....	272	.....	3	1	.....	4	22	6	.....	.....
1,729	4,765	3,345	237	2	8,349	10	211	107	1	329	3,157	1,371	204	33
221	299	368	37	.....	704	9	81	72	.....	162	160	105	24	10
94	386	207	8	.....	601	2	7	8	.....	17	185	166	30	5
1,174	1,223	1,994	29	3	3,249	26	263	117	.....	406	568	465	147	43
2	3	3	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4,025	7,974	7,207	452	11	15,644	403	1,625	1,128	1	3,157	2,697	3,212	1,517	548
554	3,524	989	45	1	4,559	20	50	40	.....	110	2,035	1,238	216	35
1,583	2,711	2,441	149	5	5,306	118	456	297	2	873	1,263	909	399	140
6,675	14,926	9,881	696	64	25,567	245	1,423	1,125	15	2,808	8,652	4,676	1,246	352
800	2,472	1,948	110	.....	4,530	8	199	137	.....	344	1,539	847	73	13
14,941	27,728	14,296	1,013	67	43,104	36	2,842	2,214	9	5,101	22,960	4,393	310	65
1,303	12,813	1,795	182	1	14,791	198	402	411	.....	1,011	7,283	4,395	880	255
2,326	3,492	4,737	137	.....	8,366	23	301	234	.....	558	2,021	1,198	230	43
15,571	20,200	24,800	867	2	45,869	141	3,289	2,470	2	5,902	13,693	5,378	915	214
147	307	5,098	2	.....	5,407	2	86	7	.....	95	256	30	12	1
4	13	69	.....	.....	82	.....	6	1	1	8	10	2	.....	.....
1,012	6,312	1,660	97	.....	8,069	7	98	116	.....	221	4,521	1,600	173	18
3,189	6,365	5,662	793	34	12,854	11	532	433	2	978	4,857	1,261	196	51
2,234	1,217	2,083	293	.....	3,593	24	283	371	.....	678	818	265	80	24
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,951	28,070	11,587	840	3	40,500	36	676	655	2	1,369	23,192	4,321	492	65
649	1,370	1,063	60	2	2,495	23	91	129	.....	243	939	356	54	21
599	1,063	2,131	269	16	3,479	1	162	81	.....	244	661	360	38	4
1,053	3,423	2,192	137	1	5,753	3	86	52	.....	141	2,424	872	113	14
1,335	8,356	2,857	429	1	11,643	6	70	83	.....	159	7,242	995	104	15
1,503	8,706	1,936	100	11	10,753	154	367	276	4	801	4,657	3,020	823	206
1,425	3,880	2,053	141	4	6,078	182	518	461	1	1,162	1,269	1,751	685	175
2,132	4,736	3,201	294	1	8,232	5	174	267	.....	446	3,118	710	83	25
562	694	807	47	.....	1,548	15	99	82	.....	196	3,969	253	56	16
114	197	143	10	.....	350	6	28	14	.....	48	96	70	23	8
490	888	877	198	.....	1,963	5	58	115	1	179	700	158	26	4
16	25	45	2	.....	72	.....	10	4	.....	14	17	6	.....	.....
197	323	284	15	.....	622	11	47	30	.....	88	118	135	56	14
71	295	134	14	.....	443	6	33	24	1	64	114	118	41	22
45	109	91	5	.....	205	3	13	11	.....	27	61	32	14	2
77,703	183,954	121,296	7,991	234	313,475	1,769	14,898	11,846	42	28,555	125,542	46,272	9,588	2,552

² None divorced; 45 married, as follows: Bohemian and Moravian, Dutch and Flemish, French, Irish, Japanese, Lithuanian, Magyar, Scotch, and Slovak, 1 each; Portuguese and Scandinavian, 2 each; Croatian and Slovenian, German, and Italian (north), 3 each; English and Polish, 4 each; Hebrew, 7; and Italian (south), 8; and widowed, 5, as follows: Hebrew, Italian (north), and Italian (south), 1 each; and English 2.

TABLE VIII.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.
Austria.....	.....	3	9,127	743	.....	15,558	.....	4,606	6	1
Hungary.....	.....	10	225	3,677	.....	19,657	.....	171	18	.....
Belgium.....	.....	1	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,731	.....
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	2	18	4	8,312	1	.....	2	8	8	.....
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	8	.....
France, including Corsica.....	5	25	9	9	.....	21	23	2	170	2
German Empire.....	6	4	113	39	.....	437	1	85	122	2
Greece.....	.....	9	.....	292	.....	41	.....	5	.....	.....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,002	.....
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	1,711	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania.....	.....	.....	8	25	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian Empire.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	.....	872	147	105	.....	43	1	10	5	.....
Sweden.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	.....	3	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe.....	.....	1	13	4	.....	3	.....	.....	15	.....
United Kingdom.....	22	353	2	782	.....	18	.....	2	1	1
Other Europe.....	.....	3	1	38	.....	11	.....	.....	66	8
Total Europe.....	1,751	1,416	9,670	14,054	13	35,878	40	4,899	11,162	14
China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan.....	20	.....	1	3	2,295	1	.....	.....	1	2
India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Asia.....	3	6,097	.....	37	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	105
Total Asia.....	24	6,126	1	40	2,316	11	.....	7	4	1
Africa.....	103	32	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	.....	1	1	1	2	10	.....	6	37	1
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....
British North America.....	342	122	237	885	8	1,254	8	217	1,250	11
Central America.....	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Mexico.....	13	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	9	.....
South America.....	111	85	18	146	4	7	44	1	13	2
West Indies.....	5,724	3	.....	.....	9	111	2	19	20	5
Other countries.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3,440	.....	60	13
Grand total.....	8,447	7,785	9,928	15,084	2,354	37,284	3,539	5,149	12,566	172
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,936	.....	.....	.....	11	.....

Country of last permanent residence.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria.....	16	9	3	8,378	3	15,355	2	1,725	59		
Hungary.....	7	3	5	20,530	8	5,099	2	45	16		
Bulgaria.....	35	13	574	141	4	185	10	13	2		
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	3	9	298	28	298	57	1		1		
Denmark.....	5	1	40	40		112		2			
France, including Corsica.....	230	10	5,930	469	49	803	48	606	180		
German Empire.....	62	4	85	29,027	8	1,127	7	213	72		
Greece.....	7			3	34,832	137	18	39,424	16		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	46	43	43	104	52	19		243,834	1		
Netherlands.....	23	93	4	15	2	13		1	1		
Norway.....	4	4	2	5		11		2	3		
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	8	1	1	5		1		1	1		
Roumania.....	21	2	1	68	24	2,646		1	3		
Russian Empire.....	17	10,968	9	9,889	63	102,638	1	5	5		
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	1	11	14	8	3	101	2	10	3		
Sweden.....	32	3	492	40	1	197		4	11		
Switzerland.....	27	3	2	3,030	4	1,408	1	449	13		
Turkey in Europe.....	11	18	216	585	3,631	3,614	26,284	197	155		
United Kingdom.....	29,274	19	20	3	285	8		7	173		
Other Europe.....	29,813	11,184	7,388	72,483	39,300	133,476	26,378	42,802	244,556	36	2
Total Europe.....	29,813	11,184	7,388	72,483	39,300	133,476	26,378	42,802	244,556	36	2
China.....	33		8	14	4	7	2		1	8	22
Japan.....	13			13		3	2			8,848	9
India.....	61		3	14		6	3				
Turkey in Asia.....	17		4	5	4,946	844	1	9	4		
Other Asia.....	10	1		3	12	17	2		3		116
Total Asia.....	124	1	15	49	4,962	877	10	10	8	8,856	147
Africa.....	186		55	49	4,962	877	10	10	8	8,856	147
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	703	3	13	63	14	299	26	126	145		
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	24	3	6	12	14	37	122	9	5		
British North America.....	19,730	1,602	10,338	6,287	937	2,559	7,215	1,485	6,019	28	1
Central America.....	116	5	47	88	106	29	20	11	33		
Mexico.....	229	2	107	232	17	27	26	11	50		
South America.....	132	2	82	484	336	721	20	286	730	4	1
West Indies.....	610	3	106	117	10	33	46	21	46		
Other countries.....	59	9	9	7	1	2	18				
Grand total.....	51,746	12,905	18,106	79,871	45,881	138,051	33,898	44,802	251,612	8,941	152
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	152		53	93			23	10		1,228	

TABLE VIII.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 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 (Rus- sian).	Scandi- navian.
Austria.....	60	340			48,970		501	319	27,386	14
Hungary.....	5	43,390			285		21,622	56	4,110	9
Belgium.....	1	1			9		2	6	3	2
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	1	20			3		65	2		2
Denmark.....	3	2			207		1	21	9	5,820
France, including Corsica.....	3	23	23		64	8	28	155	34	3
German Empire.....	51	156	4		3,217	4	78	85	484	97
Greece.....					63		63			
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	5	21	1		34		1	19	3	12
Netherlands.....					2		2	2		21
Norway.....					1					8,278
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....					12					
Roumania.....	2	6			11		1,132	11	3	2
Russian Empire.....	20,808	10			66,278		41	40,241	2,543	743
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....			2		2			4		2
Sweden.....					21			14		2
Switzerland.....	3	5			13		1	11	2	14,565
Turkey in Europe.....	5				1		57	5	1	5
United Kingdom.....	256	17	1		137		17	73		155
Other Europe.....	1				1		26			8
Total Europe.....	21,197	43,998	31		119,270		23,655	41,024	35,104	29,769
China.....								12		15
Japan.....		3						1	10	1
India.....										2
Turkey in Asia.....		1					7	5		5
Other Asia.....							1	51		
Total Asia.....		4			3		9	78		23
Africa.....	3	4			6		1	9		13
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	2				6		1	25	2	32
Pacific Islands, not specified.....					2					5
British North America.....	338	501	9		3,143	51	344	3,483	1,507	5,988
Central America.....		5					6			16
Mexico.....	1	8	12,998		3		9	60	9	43
South America.....	42	15	218		218		302	263	14	67
West Indies.....	1	3	48		5		93	10	1	90
Other countries.....					1		1			7
Grand total.....	21,584	44,588	13,089	1	122,657		9,647	44,957	36,727	36,053
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....					15			16		4

Country of last permanent residence.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria.....	1	1,059	.....	1	1	17	.....	.....	18	134,831
Hungary.....	1	24,306	1	1	7	2	.....	.....	39	135,321
Belgium.....	2	.....	2	.....	6	.....	1	.....	3	3,763
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	.....	22	.....	.....	6	82	.....	5	172	9,389
Denmark.....	23	7	145	36	31	8	.....	.....	3	6,502
France, including Corsica.....	9	114	10	5	3	8	6	1	21	3,796
German Empire.....	.....	.....	9	.....	12	157	1	.....	1	35,534
Greece.....	.....	3	12	5	9	2	.....	5	274	35,732
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	283,738
Netherlands.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,321
Norway.....	1	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,329
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,898
Roumania.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	19	4,032
Russian Empire.....	4	.....	1	.....	10	4	3	1	151	257,000
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	1	.....	7,324	19	6	.....	.....	3	123	7,391
Sweden.....	3	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14,800
Switzerland.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4,211
Turkey in Europe.....	.....	3	.....	1	50	504	.....	.....	1,340	8,199
United Kingdom.....	10,002	2	39	26	127	14	1,877	3	22	73,417
Other Europe.....	3	.....	42	.....	6	29	1	.....	273	967
Total Europe.....	10,058	25,561	7,595	100	276	831	1,891	26	2,481	1,058,391
China.....	14	.....	4	17	.....	.....	3	.....	9	2,502
Japan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	8,929
India.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	221
Turkey in Asia.....	3	.....	7	.....	7,772	1,683	.....	.....	262	21,716
Other Asia.....	3	.....	.....	.....	56	8	3	8	569	905
Total Asia.....	32	.....	11	17	7,829	1,691	6	8	857	34,273
Africa.....	25	.....	14	1	106	10	2	1	80	1,530
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	124	4	6	.....	2	.....	6	.....	131	1,336
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	110
British North America.....	8,604	233	192	5	220	125	643	5	173	86,136
Central America.....	27	2	139	519	3	6	.....	55	5	1,622
Mexico.....	28	.....	395	80	130	6	3	.....	6	14,614
South America.....	27	19	369	700	369	19	.....	29	28	5,869
West Indies.....	61	.....	2,335	120	87	10	6	1,267	60	14,451
Other countries.....	5	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	1	7	136
Grand total.....	18,997	25,819	11,064	1,544	9,023	2,693	2,558	1,366	3,830	1,218,480
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	29	.....	255	.....	10	13	.....	.....	29	4,049

TABLE VIII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples.*

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.
Austria.....		5	961	766	1	8,500		879	7	
Hungary.....		5	6	1,733		5,672		5	5	
Belgium.....		7		2,479					1,038	
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....										
Denmark.....		19				2	18		21	
France, including Corsica.....	1	2		3	2	6			6	
German Empire.....		3	4	91						
Greece.....		1		2		6				
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....					1	2			672	
Netherlands.....						1				
Norway.....						1				
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	290									
Romania.....		4	2	4		2				
Russian Empire.....		58	5	12		9			6	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....							3			
Sweden.....										
Switzerland.....		1								
Turkey in Europe.....	3	27	2	603		2	2		14	
United Kingdom.....		7	4	1	2	10	1		14	5
Other Europe.....						1				
Total Europe.....	294	139	984	5,695	6	14,221	24	876	1,786	5
China.....					2,048				3	1
Japan.....					2					1
India.....										127
Turkey in Asia.....		1,000	1	9						
Other Asia.....		1							1	
Total Asia.....		1,001	1	9	2,050				6	129
Africa.....	8	13		1					4	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....			1	4		1			5	
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	26	3	20	62	• 1	200	3	1	390	
British North America.....	26			1	1		11		26	1
Central America.....							2		1	1
Mexico.....			1						9	4
South America.....	18	4	4	7	1	14		5	5	2
West Indies.....	1,433			1	1	4	902		24	2
Other countries.....									1	1
Grand total.....	1,805	1,250	1,011	5,780	2,059	14,440	947	878	2,252	143
Departed from Philippine Islands.....					712				3	55

Country of last permanent residence.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria.....	11		2	1,039	13	1,324		126	21		
Hungary.....	3	1	1	3,407	1	257		4	2		
Belgium.....	3		71	15		8	1	1			
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	2		1	1	7	1			2		
Denmark.....	32		2,363	35	9	81	7	109	40		1
France, including Corsica.....	17	1	10	4,735	2	54	1	5	4		4
German Empire.....	5		11	1	10,947	4			72,150		
Greece.....	1		6	28	8	5	4	12,103			
Netherlands.....	1		9	9	1	4		1	3		
Norway.....	1			1							
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	5	1		3	2	94			4		
Romanian Empire.....	4	2,252	1	811	5	4,174		4		2	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	2		1	3			1				
Sweden.....	2	5		3		2		3	7		
Switzerland.....	6		39	341	1	2		19	3		
Turkey in Europe.....	6,658	2	20	47	117	67	3,705	3	13	9	
United Kingdom.....	5				3	247		5	1		
Other Europe.....					3						
Total Europe.....	6,755	2,263	2,522	10,485	11,118	6,325	3,720	12,383	72,253	16	
China.....	13			5		1	2			5	2
Japan.....	2			2						741	
India.....	20		1	4						1	1
Turkey in Asia.....	5					11					
Other Asia.....	1										38
Total Asia.....	41		1	11	7	12	2			747	41
Africa.....	41	1	7	7	7	44	3	3	6		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	458	3	2	31	14	3	49	6	9		
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	1		12	3							
British North America.....	3,479	668	272	1,208	105	310	895	144	273	16	
Central America.....	48	4	10	34	2	2		3	12	1	
Mexico.....	17		10	21	1	1		7	7	7	
South America.....	41	2	42	98	4	124	3	109	166	4	
West Indies.....	300		48	74	7	5	13	7	27	3	2
Other countries.....	6		4	5					14		
Grand total.....	11,137	2,941	2,480	11,977	11,266	6,826	4,689	12,663	72,767	794	43
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	115		24	88			4	12		369	

TABLE VIII-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus-si-aniak).	Scandi-navian.
Austria.....	20	325	1		15,657		141	447	3,540	24
Hungary.....	11	13,734			91		3,356	65	1,064	1
Belgium.....		1					10	5		1
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....		2			1					617
Denmark.....					8		5	14	1	
France, including Corsica.....	3	3	2		214	3	5	19	2	14
German Empire.....	10	10	2				25	3		
Greece.....		4			4	1	1	3	2	1
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....								3		1
Netherlands.....										2,784
Norway.....	1									
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....					9	1,755				
Roumania.....		3					220		1	
Russian Empire.....		4			18,779		4	15,703	67	28
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	5,480		15							2
Sweden.....					1			1		2,209
Switzerland.....					1					2
Turkey in Europe.....					13		27	2		9
United Kingdom.....	6	2	1				2	24		1
Other Europe.....							2			
Total Europe.....	5,521	14,088	21		34,779	1,762	3,793	16,284	4,667	5,699
China.....								1		10
Japan.....						2				4
India.....										3
Turkey in Asia.....		1					1	1		
Other Asia.....								44		
Total Asia.....		1				2	1	46		17
Africa.....										
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1				2	2	1	9	11	5
Pacific Islands, not specified.....				2				23		20
British North America.....		147	1		230	3	41	1,073	371	2,276
Central America.....		1	5							1
Mexico.....		4	1,875					20		3
South America.....		9	4					33		5
West Indies.....		4	34		16	64		2		20
Other countries.....			34		1	15	1	2		27
Grand total.....	5,522	14,254	1,670	2	35,028	1,848	3,837	17,491	5,049	8,073
Departed from Philippine Islands.....						14	6			3

Country of last permanent residence.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish Ameri- can.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not speci- fied. ¹	Total.
Austria.....	1	1,179	1	.....	5	9	1	.....	16	.....	35,013
Hungary.....	.....	10,565	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,987
Belgium.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1,149
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	19	.....	2,553
Denmark.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629
France, including Corsica.....	6	.....	51	12	63	7	.....	.....	5	.....	2,927
German Empire.....	5	4	1	2	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	5,136
Greece.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	40	.....	11,124
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,351
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	690
Norway.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2,797
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,055
Roumania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	348
Russian Empire.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	7	.....	47,451
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	.....	.....	2,209	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2,451
Sweden.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,260
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432
Turkey in Europe.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,528
United Kingdom.....	2,485	1	3	8	10	663	274	3	1,002	.....	13,005
Other Europe.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	11	.....	26
Total Europe.....	2,501	11,786	2,271	33	84	741	275	6	1,114	.....	257,295
China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,112
Japan.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	756
India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164
Turkey in Asia.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,243
Other Asia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	939	106	.....	.....	69	.....	167
Total Asia.....	12	.....	.....	.....	952	106	5	1	149	.....	5,442
Africa.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	61	.....	3	.....	11	1	.....	.....	11	.....	745
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	34	.....	30
British North America.....	1,312	.....	.....	1	60	21	111	123	138	17,819	31,818
Central America.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	437
Mexico.....	2	.....	54	179	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,724
South America.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,376
West Indies.....	12	.....	176	279	51	5	.....	.....	14	.....	4,237
Other countries.....	11	.....	668	37	34	12	.....	538	.....	.....	38
Grand total.....	3,923	11,786	3,214	542	1,200	890	385	677	1,470	17,819	303,338
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	6	.....	344	1	.....	16	.....	.....	10	.....	1,782

¹ Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE IX.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States of intended future residence and races or peoples.¹

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas-ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	51	1	1	1	26	1	71	38	1,582	6	1	1	1	45	12	58	10	8
Armenian.....	27	1	1	1	471	11	192	4	3	1	1	1	7	712	117	249	10	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	24	39	81	18	67	55	121	18	2	2	1	1	14	2,561	35	223	26	13
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	61	60	80	18	1,609	21	24	43	7	7	1	139	7	32	1	1	349	2
Croatian and Slovenian.....	6	8	57	18	312	333	167	1	4	8	9	.....	24	4,506	878	246	5	3
Cuban.....	6	25	1	.....	22	56	6	2	1,144	4	.....	5	4	830	132	28	15	.....
Dahmian, Russian, and Herzegovinian.....	6	25	1	.....	352	51	59	1	26	41	14	2	33	1,930	309	763	47	14
Dutch and Flemish.....	84	139	308	41	3,697	165	338	60	174	481	75	66	200	2,683	339	484	112	95
East Indian.....	25	33	35	12	2,222	60	.....	7	11	7	.....	.....	43	290	13	7	2	.....
English.....	25	31	14	12	1,003	58	432	81	76	7	7	.....	58	657	112	80	128	5
French.....	64	18	46	76	1,964	991	1,124	26	161	183	42	21	207	9,297	721	1,228	614	111
German.....	186	10	27	29	810	250	796	25	195	564	245	1	114	5,015	751	1,082	91	35
Greek.....	127	12	37	37	581	230	2,084	112	340	49	208	1	1	10,469	453	756	70	112
Hebrew.....	12	71	32	12	1,253	90	898	54	76	65	7	20	76	1,937	167	205	29	28
Irish.....	57	76	201	20	6,042	547	2,016	17	45	8	28	.....	130	4,156	342	448	198	21
Italian (north).....	473	11	32	64	2,958	700	9,973	505	415	373	19	2	57	14,546	801	703	141	119
Italian (south).....	1	12	24	2	3,321	86	2	12	1	1	1	3,817	76	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	1	.....	.....	.....	36	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	92	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korean.....	3	.....	.....	.....	23	14	1,465	27	.....	.....	4	.....	3	5,130	245	144	11	5
Lithuanian.....	3	2	5	.....	60	23	1,748	2	6	11	10	.....	5	2,936	1,346	90	15	35
Magyar.....	7	.....	.....	.....	81	11	4	15	16	1	1	.....	1	17	11	1	10	1
Mexican.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Islander.....	20	6	10	6	75	75	5,666	512	16	3	3	17	28	18,552	1,974	166	131	28
Polish.....	1	1	5	.....	1,562	2	52	9	15	1	1	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Romanian.....	12	50	1	3	286	173	1,079	34	2	20	3	14	10	1,388	2,799	161	6	190
Russian.....	26	113	34	11	1,065	213	658	16	32	68	9	3	347	4,622	151	1,871	219	30
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	40	119	35	9	1,319	90	321	13	39	93	17	54	110	1,177	212	1,682	109	3
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	27	2	2	4	36	46	669	2	1	.....	.....	.....	7	2,702	451	132	62	24
Scottish.....	15	3	623	.....	1,052	35	4	24	1,298	3	1,362	251	7	2,772	16	6	79	5
Slovak.....	13	.....	.....	.....	206	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish.....	36	1	13	29	33	10	323	17	31	42	3	.....	.....	465	232	55	11	60
Spanish American.....	2	.....	.....	.....	12	1	30	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	120	6	1	1
Syrian.....	7	5	17	1	121	39	21	4	14	4	4	2	51	192	43	28	16	1
Turkish.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6	.....	.....	.....
Welsh.....	6	26	.....	.....	106	1	190	17	187	1	1	3	42	439	191	8	1	1
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,450	886	3,886	399	32,089	4,493	33,192	1,559	1,913	6,471	778	5,622	1,976	105,811	14,727	9,307	2,520	944

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Neb.	Nebr.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black).....	39	30	19	1,792	68	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	268	.....	3,410	.....	2	17	.....
Armenian.....	1	57	6	1,751	338	3	141	176	41	387	.....	2	226	.....	2,248	.....	2	84	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	6	.....	145	94	339	212	.....	176	41	.....	.....	2	216	.....	1,532	.....	28	1,037	42
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	7	1	130	88	1,268	642	.....	409	137	47	.....	20	194	.....	1,767	.....	68	3,129	8
Chinese.....	5	.....	1	37	17	8	6	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	113	.....	15	.....
Croatian and Slovenian.....	42	4	74	91	1,568	1,870	6	560	336	135	.....	52	4	.....	146	2,995	17	10	21
Cuban.....	65	.....	21	18	.....	2	.....	10	1	.....	.....	5	40	.....	1	1,952	.....	4	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	11	.....	9	41	126	350	.....	303	47	5	.....	12	129	.....	1	735	.....	1	.....
Dutch and Flemish.....	59	3	26	583	2,541	438	17	99	112	4	49	.....	698	.....	3	2,156	.....	7	183
East Indian.....	1	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	132	1,244	157	5,556	5,209	809	30	282	1,063	141	43	265	1,600	52	11,852	61	265	1,983	72
French.....	3	168	1	2,175	2,272	2,338	3	6	230	1	5	184	246	7	2,136	.....	.....	42	385
German.....	204	1,944	31	2,353	749	253	5	83	202	24	92	1,605	284	12	4,321	8	36	118	14
Greek.....	183	63	844	1,058	3,658	1,598	26	1,789	736	1,267	32	84	4,586	17	19,548	25	1,377	7,455	226
Irish.....	160	204	2,448	7,751	6,900	444	26	1,413	63	226	102	1,725	902	121	12,644	111	41	2,331	22
Italian (north).....	19	478	119	6,133	1,537	1,587	87	1,896	31	397	64	33	81	5	78,575	33	99	3,520	56
Italian (south).....	29	74	76	2,925	1,629	600	36	2,300	576	64	33	191	1,631	7	11,116	8	98	657	10
Japanese.....	563	568	1,779	21,865	4,625	1,323	144	2,356	157	875	123	242	14,300	150	95,989	26	24	11,685	67
Korean.....	2	248	304	3,465	544	78	.....	105	11	39	.....	216	1,011	.....	2	2,933	.....	8	11
Lithuanian.....	3	52	85	67	1,928	225	.....	309	74	33	.....	1	6,830	.....	4	6,679	.....	1	19
Mexican.....	87	2	10	15	3	9	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	40	367	1,022	10,019	9,301	1,424	8	912	77	258	.....	896	10,779	9	25,401	7	102	6,319	117
Portuguese.....	3	18	2	6,052	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	1	802	.....	.....	13
Romanian.....	.....	.....	103	61	1,864	349	.....	330	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	418	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	38	344	1,025	4,787	756	7	.....	367	83	73	.....	1	236	.....	1	12,693	.....	5	9,668
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	.....	.....	178	1,336	1,009	584	.....	367	27	22	.....	.....	187	.....	2	9,961	.....	160	3
Scandinavian, (Norwegian, Dane, and Swede).....	42	166	32	1,980	783	5,141	21	93	976	654	29	126	4,769	23	5,639	12	1,554	1,077	10
Scotch.....	19	391	41	2,453	1,779	369	5	101	447	33	12	158	2,293	23	3,511	49	131	668	22
Slovak.....	5	75	42	135	435	251	.....	262	43	12	5	4	2,293	1	3,183	.....	.....	12	2,986
Spanish.....	207	7	27	219	26	8	11	107	4	6	207	4	91	31	3,587	1	.....	.....	.....
Spanish American.....	189	.....	12	30	4	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	735	.....	.....	21	2
Syrian.....	48	50	3	2,224	485	67	46	94	6	23	.....	1	118	.....	8	2,435	.....	52	11
Turkish.....	5	53	.....	760	247	44	2	49	9	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	369	.....	.....	640	21
Welsh.....	1	18	9	64	114	47	3	13	59	17	.....	.....	3	.....	5	429	.....	16	193
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	3	1	2	64	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples.....	1	228	1	576	112	20	.....	228	4	.....	.....	21	111	.....	1	596	.....	.....	187
Total.....	2,268	7,278	8,944	83,200	49,639	22,292	900	13,781	6,070	5,056	1,171	7,313	62,495	895,944	463	4,313	74,615	946	.....

1 Also 4,049 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

TABLE IX.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 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).....		180		239	450	4	1	9	13		4	13	13	4	4		8,447
Armenian.....	5	295		1	670		2		4	5	3	12	12	5	235	15	7,785
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech). Bulgarian, Servian, and Monte- negrin.....	24	850			1		42	5	971			35	65	50	427		9,928
Chinese.....	60	2,287			22		21	11	70	8	4	12	188	185	227	38	15,084
Croatian and Slovenian.....	211	1,717		29	10	2	15	8	67	237	7	25	134	863	1,886	90	37,284
Cuban.....	1	93							18			15		2			3,539
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herze- govinian.....	94	991		15	106	2	4	9	4	7	5	42	407	165	95	8	5,149
Dutch and Flemish.....	75	240	1				119	9	30	127		42	6	22	420	1	12,566
East Indian.....	3	7															17,172
English.....	616	3,554		13	1,232	25	118	82	315	421	334	223	2,971	198	452	123	51,746
Finnish.....	250	28		44	28	4	50	6	110	61	94	7	620	38	327	63	12,805
French.....	101	596		22	694	11	11	8	110	46	769	5	469	48	108	33	18,166
German.....	992	8,804	2	39	134	14	397	47	868	172	33	93	1,618	199	4,914	46	73,871
Greek.....	307	3,039			401	91		134	120	768	40	308	960	794	1,304	132	45,881
Hebrew.....	188	14,485		1	514	55	16	240	1,038	21	54	199	258	69	1,141	4	138,051
Irish.....	253	3,405		17	452	6	43	5	84	54	69	34	1,023	19	119	36	33,898
Italian (North).....	283	7,177		9	209	30	118	118	207	515	325	27	986	573	448	339	44,802
Italian (South).....	395	48,778	1	8	3,899	4	16	76	293	393	480	154	1,310	5,103	1,818	41	251,612
Japanese.....	249	8		4	1		1	1	16	94	2		838	1	1	52	8,941
Korean.....	1																152
Lithuanian.....	15	4,303			80		1	1	4	2	39	18	85	149	391	2	21,584
Magyar.....	17	10,122			9	1	1	7	40	1	59	145	30	851	645	15	44,338
Mexican.....	2	54			2	3		10	9,180			7	5	1	4		13,089
Pacific Islander.....																	1
Polish.....	53	22,726	1		910	1	12	6	160	3	359	57	309	1,021	2,516	125	122,657
Portuguese.....	1	34			960		1	3	29		4	4	5	3			9,647
Romanian.....	11	3,952			19	1	7	3	29		23		31	294	153	4	24,070
Russian (Russiak).....	279	1,888		2	229	6	20	2	253	3	192	100	478	585	553	3	44,957
Ruthenian (Norwegians, Danes, Scandinavian).....	11	12,937		2	329	1	1	2	63		42	25	60	252	121	5	36,727
Scotch.....	555	733		14	222	7	737	15	150	259	74	43	4,182	19	1,450	56	36,053
Swedish.....	28	1,265		1	266	6	22	15	76	63	190	86	1,429	51	105	91	18,997
Slovak.....	24	11,465			9			13	13	31	31	59	67	291	576	18	25,819
Spanish.....	46	109	4	535	21			7	241	45	186	42	41	343	8	22	11,064
Spanish American.....	2	93		66	3		1	3	15	5	36	64	46	168	37	3	1,544
Syrian.....	1	206		24	289	26	19	13	149	5	6	4	1	14	37	3	9,023
Turkish.....	1	113		1	299	3	1	3	1	6	4	4	1	17	49	6	2,693
Welsh.....	35	530		1	7		8	4	8	28	44	1	196	17	49		2,558
West Indian (other than Cuban). Other peoples.....	30	295	1	139	8			1	4	33		3	3	1	62		1,396
Total.....	5,547	184,438	13	1,203	12,569	260	1,754	846	14,639	3,387	3,593	1,959	20,061	12,399	20,660	1,377	1,218,480

TABLE IX-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.¹

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas-ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Ha-wai.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	11		1		3		5		3	949		2		1		1		
Armenian	9				35		23							168		2		
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)			1	1	14		19	1	1	1			1	264	6	11	2	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2	4	35		59		19						10	1,035	673	69	1	4
Chinese			10		942		3	18		8		198	7	88	4			
Croatian and Slovenian	18	9	34	7	260	208	107	1	3	1	7	24	24	1,441	462	105	156	2
Cuban	5				22		2	1	3	394	2			19	2	1		2
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian			17		71	25	2							87	22	2		1
Dutch and Flemish	1	1			60	7	10		5	3		1	4	300	140	52	6	
East Indian					83		1							2				
English	24	7	80	4	519	43	160	18	56	41	18	46	14	576	131	64	18	11
Finnish		9	16		62	21	13			3	5		9	89	20	4		
French	5		1		271	12	15	2	30	6	1	6	1	107	15	7	1	1
German	10	3	7	6	303	66	131	3	48	14	13	6	10	1,116	104	88	35	21
Greek	29	1	2	3	265	97	104	1	15	120	31	6	26	1,620	142	197	9	5
Hebrew					16	3	31	2	14	7				318	12	13	1	2
Irish	2	1	7		98	15	140	18	13	2	1	3	2	149	15	19	1	1
Italian (north)	27	13	66	7	1,716	151	535	6	20	3		1	16	1,229	79	151	17	17
Italian (south)	52	1	27	2	550	194	2,537	87	77	70	1		13	3,735	217	156	18	61
Japanese		2	1	1	192	8			13			215	4	11	2			
Korean					5							30		2				
Lithuanian			1			1	428	4						1,310	79	18		
Lithuanian					35		355		2		1			759	540	32	3	7
Magyar	6									6				8	4			
Mexican			59		1,363	2		1										
Pacific Islander																		
Polish	10		11	3	28	17	1,750	120	1	2	1			4,375	556	45	31	9
Portuguese	1				186	7	71		2	2				18				
Romanian	1				7		12					33		243				
Russian	2	4	2	1	126	48	554	14	9	2	6	119		465	18			11
Ruthenian (Russiak)					2		1							2,286	95	105		
Ruthenian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	22	21	8	1	184	70	136	7	11	4	3	1	42	756	18	215	6	5
Scandinavian			5	4	95	15	85	9	17	2	7	30	5	255	98	46	5	2
Scotch	11		1		36	5	147	2						673	141	18	5	2
Slovak			162		342	20	7		14	267	1	49	65	33	3	1	3	5
Spanish	3	1			18									6	6	2		
Spanish American	8				34		34		3	5	5			33	48	18	2	5
Syrian	3		3	3	4	4	17			1				123	46	6		1
Turkish	4				6	4	7							31	24	10	3	
Welsh	2				4		3				2	1	10	4				
West Indian (other than Cuban)									11	61								
Other peoples			2		53		44							146	162			
Total	277	78	560	44	8,049	1,079	7,571	370	405	1,991	121	747	270	23,637	4,544	1,469	421	178

¹ Also 1,782 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was the Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

TABLE IX-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 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).....	9	1	.....	291	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	312	.....	.....	3	.....
Armenian.....	1	12	.....	285	110	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	330	.....	.....	11	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	4	.....	8	30	6	.....	.....	19	1	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	227	.....	.....	33	5
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	1	1	.....	37	398	74	.....	197	87	46	28	.....	34	.....	339	.....	.....	1,077	2
Chinese.....	12	.....	6	107	6	.....	.....	27	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	225	.....	.....	10	.....
Croatian and Slovenian.....	28	.....	25	41	484	858	.....	373	152	34	25	.....	108	.....	1,200	.....	.....	1,689	9
Cuban.....	32	.....	8	12	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	361	.....	.....	2	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzego-	10	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	34	10	1	1	.....	40	.....	168	.....	.....	48	.....
vian and Flemish.....	8	.....	4	103	337	35	.....	24	10	8	.....	.....	111	.....	304	.....	.....	41	3
East Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	23	.....	.....	5	.....
English.....	39	46	34	595	287	77	.....	46	45	17	7	.....	384	.....	2,060	.....	.....	257	8
Finnish.....	2	12	.....	318	450	380	.....	4	43	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	324	.....	.....	59	.....
French.....	56	2	4	210	15	8	.....	11	5	3	15	.....	67	.....	1,440	.....	.....	9	.....
German.....	28	3	132	179	562	93	.....	1	15	81	5	.....	711	.....	3,083	.....	.....	827	9
Greek.....	12	59	9	1,153	105	69	.....	362	12	38	37	.....	730	.....	3,024	.....	.....	506	5
Hebrew.....	7	1	31	159	60	13	.....	80	.....	9	.....	.....	11	.....	5,031	.....	.....	82	.....
Irish.....	5	18	9	483	31	15	.....	23	25	2	4	.....	26	.....	1,649	.....	.....	57	.....
Italian (north).....	7	21	21	654	316	188	.....	201	74	25	88	.....	328	.....	3,038	.....	.....	301	96
Italian (south).....	77	204	313	4,312	1,224	324	.....	10	439	53	99	.....	4,044	.....	30,085	.....	.....	2,870	18
Japanese.....	1	.....	5	5	4	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	90	.....	.....	1	.....
Korean.....	.....	35	69	1,058	122	12	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	288	.....	860	.....	.....	110	1
Lithuanian.....	1	7	37	48	845	80	.....	1	124	5	7	.....	1,818	.....	2,041	.....	.....	2,965	2
Magyar.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	102	.....	.....	2	.....
Mexican.....	26	.....	.....	174	.....	.....	.....	113	6	18	3	.....	2,834	.....	7,638	.....	.....	1,737	30
Polish.....	.....	44	.....	2,723	2,890	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	246	.....	.....	1	.....
Portuguese.....	.....	3	.....	895	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Romanian.....	.....	.....	20	360	.....	.....	.....	61	6	8	.....	.....	102	.....	200	.....	.....	1,422	7
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	1	27	292	981	1,289	116	.....	63	4	41	2	.....	672	.....	4,974	.....	.....	563	.....
Ruthenian (Norwegian), Danes,	6	.....	11	44	.....	55	.....	22	3	1	.....	.....	459	.....	629	.....	.....	247	.....
and Swedes).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotch.....	21	29	9	277	126	697	.....	23	92	58	1	.....	186	.....	1,304	.....	.....	55	.....
Slovak.....	7	6	9	271	132	34	.....	24	30	2	4	.....	215	.....	657	.....	.....	104	8
Spanish.....	1	38	20	54	195	30	.....	66	9	1	3	.....	6	.....	1,096	.....	.....	1,419	2
Spanish American.....	49	5	6	35	.....	.....	.....	31	1	1	.....	.....	10	.....	1,270	.....	.....	25	2
Syrian.....	71	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	265	.....	.....	61	.....
Turkish.....	4	1	1	143	96	5	.....	28	.....	8	.....	.....	18	.....	217	.....	.....	11	.....
Walsh.....	1	11	1	237	54	.....	.....	13	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	155	.....	.....	44	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1	1	1	2	10	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	53	.....	.....	18	.....
Other peoples.....	3	.....	2	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	257	.....	.....	77	.....
.....	.....	84	1	192	9	0	.....	85	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	531	673	1,313	15,983	10,809	3,402	47	2,744	723	520	288	1,545	13,983	320	76,017	73	405	16,472	215

Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Not specified. ¹	Total.
African (black).....	1	18	106		33					1	2	5		76	2	26	1,805
Armenian.....	2	92		122			4			1		1		38	1	2	1,250
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	60	1,011					2	118	6	1		54	6	144	16	20	1,011
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	115	74					2	3	22	1		119	71	143	3	2	5,780
Chinese.....	66	4,853			1		4	33	99	8		230	343	518	75	198	2,059
Croatian and Slovenian.....	8	35	17				10	2	1	3	2	74	31	1	3	3	14,440
Cuban.....	8	175			31		10	1	6	4	6	22	10	51	3	412	878
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	9	69	9									9					2,252
Dutch and Flemish.....	9	169	18		169	7	10	8	57	13	44	130	49	69	33	3,217	11,187
English.....	37	77	47		12	1	2	2	7	7	7	119	7	41	19	667	2,941
French.....	3	112	17		46		1	6	10	6	4	52	16	14	3	265	2,920
German.....	51	1,750	6	13	9	4	11	154	10	2	9	56	25	700	6	1,105	11,977
Greek.....	93	377			38	11	1	32	453	3	32	227	188	288	26	1,266	11,266
Hebrew.....	4	377			12	3		6	6	4	4	17	23	23	3	308	6,826
Irish.....	5	622			66	3		1	6	4	7	18	1	8	2	870	4,689
Italian (north).....	70	2,182	7		58		7	15	30	97	8	212	142	131	42	139	12,683
Italian (south).....	116	16,402	10		1,331	4	4	26	32	102	130	283	1,338	525	15	270	72,767
Japanese.....	27	3	1					6	5	2	2	106		1	14	74	1,700
Korean.....	2	928			10				1	10		12			1	43	5,522
Lithuanian.....	15	3,732					1	2	13	1	67	11	28	68	3	146	14,254
Mexican.....		11			1			48	4	30	6	17	267	523	3	1	1,670
Pacific Islander.....																	
Polish.....	13	7,711			295		4	43	4	122	17	54	291	665	39	226	35,028
Portuguese.....	3	10	1		359			8	1	1		12	71	36	41	3	1,848
Romanian.....	3	654			8			1				132	179	284	7	1,063	5,857
Russian.....	34	2,752	1		53	2	1	6	70	38	17	9	45	36	370	3,049	17,431
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	67	182	4		31	2	99	31	14	16	4	445	5	251	13	2,246	8,073
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	18	255	3		24	1		4	5	22	16	34	12	13	11	1,279	3,923
Scottish.....	2	6,467			7	1		5	5	22	13	10	136	149	1	11,786	11,786
Slovak.....	21	44	2		501	3		48	14	27	5	5	67	1	9	3,214	3,214
Spanish.....	38	1	55		3			1	2	5	5	2		1	1	8	542
Spanish American.....	1	199	39		26	2	6	3	9	3	11	12	20	10	5	56	1,200
Syrian.....		33			39		5	5	21	7	5	7	5	22	18	18	890
Turkish.....	2	61				1		3	2	3	1	4	3	4	1	110	395
Waik.....	17		138					3	2	3	1	4	3	4	1	140	677
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	8	160			13		3		48	1	1	12		29	1	137	1,470
Other peoples.....																17,819	17,819
Not specified.....																	
Total.....	907	55,217	11	969	2,821	43	183	927	965	516	330	2,638	3,357	4,731	350	31,421	303,338

¹ Last United States residence unknown. Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government.

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by occupations and races or peoples.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	23	1	2	1	.....	1	6	.....	25	2	419	3	44	138	.....	41	46	50	33	19	.....
Architects.....	17	6	3	3	.....	3	5	.....	27	5	95	5	17	103	.....	26	8	12	6	.....	.....
Clerk.....	1	1	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	28	.....	215	.....	44	135	.....	44	139	31	73	84	.....
Editors.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	69	.....	11	18	.....	15	11	9	13	.....	.....
Electricians.....	3	4	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	242	9	48	147	.....	147	62	25	73	.....	.....
Engineers.....	11	4	11	3	.....	.....	35	.....	59	.....	542	12	131	353	.....	57	74	35	22	16	.....
Lawyers.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	55	.....	4	.....	46	.....	12	29	.....	4	11	11	15	.....	.....
Literary and scientific persons.....	8	7	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	127	1	29	125	.....	91	22	15	21	9	.....
Musicians.....	12	1	24	2	.....	9	8	.....	34	.....	173	4	52	188	.....	220	14	147	196	1	.....
Officials (government).....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	31	.....	11	.....	58	1	46	57	.....	4	11	7	4	22	.....
Physicians.....	6	3	2	1	.....	.....	54	.....	26	.....	109	2	33	148	.....	34	34	10	20	21	.....
Scientists and artists.....	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	437	.....	302	108	.....	32	31	104	66	.....	.....
Teachers.....	64	38	5	5	.....	11	25	.....	32	.....	32	.....	32	410	.....	381	205	39	44	74	.....
Other professional.....	52	6	7	.....	.....	26	19	.....	47	.....	638	12	65	299	.....	130	274	14	17	77	9
Total.....	198	75	76	32	97	39	258	5	350	16	3,246	63	906	2,159	149	1,226	922	508	608	289	10
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	18	47	95	36	.....	36	5	.....	132	.....	131	18	68	862	.....	1,325	48	180	392	.....	.....
Barbers and hairdressers.....	9	81	29	23	.....	20	24	.....	14	.....	89	4	65	368	.....	740	42	76	1,477	5	.....
Blacksmiths.....	65	116	112	34	.....	64	2	.....	68	.....	222	38	77	557	.....	56	870	179	744	3	.....
Bookbinders.....	3	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	30	6	1	52	.....	3	456	11	2	.....	.....
Brewers.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	1	118	.....	2	22	4	2	.....	.....
Butchers.....	4	18	140	7	.....	16	.....	.....	8	.....	236	5	45	743	.....	1,472	58	53	175	.....
Cabinetmakers.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	42	2	4	51	.....	3	116	12	34	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners.....	269	149	269	33	.....	126	11	.....	296	2	1,024	157	363	1,442	.....	3,621	400	604	2,085	13	.....
Cigarette makers.....	123	1	3	.....	.....	.....	565	.....	98	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar packers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks and accountants.....	183	34	145	35	9	54	131	4	207	6	2,371	57	349	2,657	416	4,884	1,264	139	285	52	1
Dressmakers.....	240	15	51	7	1	55	2	7	36	.....	338	20	186	428	50	4,586	269	217	1,521	3	1

Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	47	4	12	5	3	2	1	33	499	6	50	251	36	78	106	17	25	4
Furriers and fir	1	1	9	7	2	1	2	2	16	5	6	29	40	553	1	2	2	
Gardeners.....	9	19	50	1	5	1	158	1	258	12	41	177	22	35	61	50	166	12
Hat and cap makers.	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	12	1	2	33	12	880	3	10	18	
Iron and steel workers.....	7	39	49	2	10	1	21	339	339	12	34	177	27	73	127	22	89	
Jewelers.....	3	15	3	3	2	1	12	12	52	1	12	27	7	107	11	13	14	4
Locksmiths.....	12	168	18	18	28	1	2	12	52	5	10	799	1	1,076	26	26	13	
Machinists.....	40	4	11	11	6	11	22	701	701	23	136	366	22	204	145	54	108	
Mariners.....	157	13	4	4	123	8	52	54	222	69	47	226	406	704	61	42	1,637	2
Masons.....	54	25	172	34	86	4	9	70	338	200	47	694	70	231	86	1,462	3,069	2
Mechanics (not specified).....	27	5	31	8	11	48	1	71	207	15	79	257	29	121	43	174	452	2
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	8	22	4	2	2	2	14	127	127	5	9	86	12	252	22	9	56	
Millers.....	1	8	18	7	9	0	27	40	40	0	7	152	2	197	9	9	97	
Milliners.....	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	100	100	0	37	79	5	1,446	57	6	42	
Miners.....	4	5	193	68	259	4	21	66	1,646	153	370	579	54	30	301	1,357	466	4
Painters and glaziers.	28	17	61	5	12	4	138	1	385	37	70	422	40	1,827	84	90	157	2
Pattern makers.....	3	3	4	4	2	1	2	25	25	0	3	2	1	4	7	1	1	
Photographers.....	3	3	4	4	2	4	6	6	41	2	3	39	8	187	7	4	15	11
Plasterers.....	11	1	9	1	1	1	16	121	121	2	13	21	4	8	42	36	13	
Plumbers.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	17	168	168	2	21	70	1	207	55	5	15	
Printers.....	28	8	19	4	3	8	20	151	151	7	18	120	20	502	43	27	88	6
Saddlers and harness makers.....	11	2	27	3	7	7	8	27	27	1	4	90	0	294	15	5	25	
Seamstresses.....	472	33	35	3	17	3	73	88	88	79	72	325	49	7,817	101	67	1,207	2
Shoemakers.....	80	448	178	33	63	4	32	1	146	31	50	512	318	2,814	39	286	4,503	1
Stokers.....	19	3	13	4	1	1	22	1	169	8	25	86	73	16	88	18	60	
Stonecutters.....	11	4	1	1	1	3	8	64	64	15	23	51	6	20	36	188	243	
Tailors.....	123	314	229	60	85	6	59	235	235	82	61	770	280	19,793	92	231	2,676	10
Tanners and curriers.	1	5	12	3	5	2	2	19	19	4	2	32	14	181	4	3	19	
Textile workers (not specified).....	1	3	3	1	1	1	7	487	487	6	52	28	5	42	74	2	2	
Tinners.....	3	6	8	1	5	1	5	42	42	4	15	94	25	594	15	4	62	
Tobacco workers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	0	1	1	1	7	2	1	7	
Upholsterers.....	2	1	2	2	1	1	11	11	11	0	11	38	2	141	4	1	10	
Watch and clock makers.....	1	13	6	1	4	4	4	26	26	8	25	53	4	506	5	8	30	
Weavers and spinners.....	1	89	49	1	3	3	162	708	708	14	466	335	21	472	123	157	104	1
Wheelwrights.....	9	1	23	3	7	0	9	9	9	0	1	85	0	51	3	2	5	
Woodworkers (not specified).....	1	1	25	1	2	2	2	50	50	4	17	50	2	67	10	7	9	
Other skilled.....	60	35	60	28	52	15	4	104	1,131	28	256	642	138	940	332	221	369	20
Total.....	2,134	1,606	2,367	555	17	1,202	881	147	13,232	987	3,269	15,106	2,896	60,199	4,453	6,073	22,606	3

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian (Czech and Moravian).	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.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents.....	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	4	.....	30	.....	404	8	54	81	14	88	98	16	15	.....	2
Bankers.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	10	.....	19	.....	107	.....	36	35	6	7	12	7	1	.....	5
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	10	.....	12	1	.....	3	3	1	10	1	162	3	43	60	9	111	101	62	382	1	.....
Farin laborers.....	1,257	1,881	1,068	5,025	1	10,611	3	3,221	1,463	1	1,061	564	585	10,751	2,715	3,195	2,584	3,842	87,065	3,069	52
Farmers.....	37	212	91	174	.....	679	25	148	645	5	1,254	134	534	1,566	1,905	154	880	523	1,545	365	.....
Fishermen.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	16	15	4	.....	99	7	22	5	16	10	70	274	16	.....	.....
Hotel keepers.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	9	.....	40	1	22	72	251	43	31	18	19	25	.....
Laborers.....	1,163	2,083	668	7,236	204	12,669	23	778	1,456	27	2,828	5,308	2,621	5,353	28,822	5,624	6,234	19,213	53,916	143	.....
Manufacturers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14	.....	185	.....	23	77	8	37	23	5	6	.....	2
Merchants and deal- ers.....	31	95	43	47	.....	36	322	10	257	37	931	21	359	1,817	928	4,843	232	394	2,553	240	2
Servants.....	1,614	451	1,949	378	14	4,799	41	386	790	9	4,746	3,418	1,775	12,408	3,026	9,671	11,094	3,614	18,160	84	.....
Other miscellaneous.....	452	67	103	33	848	43	147	1	248	19	2,842	101	549	1,474	472	2,023	1,048	379	1,269	645	41
Total.....	4,572	4,794	3,944	12,839	1,894	28,861	577	4,562	4,045	99	14,609	9,565	6,623	33,699	38,167	25,806	22,407	28,079	165,205	4,597	95
No occupation (in- cluding women and children).....	1,543	1,310	3,541	1,598	346	7,182	1,823	435	5,321	45	20,659	2,190	7,308	28,907	4,669	50,820	6,116	10,142	63,193	3,894	44
Grand total.....	8,447	7,785	9,928	15,084	2,354	37,294	3,539	5,149	12,566	172	51,746	12,805	18,166	79,871	45,881	138,051	83,898	44,802	251,612	8,941	152

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russ- mak).	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.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	14	10	6	19	2	14	2	2	2	14	29	30	3	4	4	3	8	5	19	1,019	10
Architects.....	4	4	3	2	2	12	2	2	2	12	34	6	3	3	1	6	1	1	2	384	2
Clergy.....	9	18	30	6	23	46	10	46	10	46	49	1	60	11	11	1	27	2	7	1,144	114
Editors.....	3	1	5	3	34	3	1	15	13	15	13	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	228	228	0
Electricians.....	2	25	34	20	20	9	2	20	2	165	80	10	4	2	2	1	1	9	4	1,143	9
Engineers (professional).....	1	7	37	2	2	2	4	1	7	17	17	13	20	23	3	3	25	7	1	1,031	5
Lawyers.....	2	6	6	12	12	4	5	4	1	22	30	10	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	296	5
Literary and scientific persons.....	5	11	51	53	7	21	6	27	6	27	27	4	18	1	1	1	8	2	1	1,356	0
Musicians.....	9	17	17	6	53	2	1	11	6	12	32	5	15	34	1	4	1	1	9	428	6
Officials (government).....	1	6	24	2	2	3	1	6	6	12	32	13	18	3	3	4	1	5	3	504	1
Physicians.....	8	3	8	5	5	1	4	13	6	19	26	3	30	11	5	1	2	2	5	663	8
Sculptors and artists.....	8	24	39	5	23	3	2	5	6	83	143	3	24	10	13	4	21	22	15	2,578	8
Teachers.....	7	6	37	18	23	3	2	7	2	132	290	19	26	3	3	2	24	15	2	2,306	22
Other professional.....	86	159	234	213	30	687	8	272	169	48	16	129	78	52	14,601	175	52	78	52	14,601	175
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	16	57	31	243	20	8	44	6	152	95	11	47	1	8	9	9	9	2	9	4,298	9
Barbers and hairdressers.....	3	75	20	52	9	16	12	7	69	37	10	29	3	33	15	3	1	3	3	3,636	3
Blacksmiths.....	70	163	36	615	11	27	167	61	406	127	49	42	3	34	6	18	7	6	6	5,181	0
Bookbinders.....	1	8	1	13	1	11	1	1	13	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	647	0
Brewers.....	1	2	2	6	6	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	186	0
Butchers.....	8	76	10	224	5	31	17	106	52	33	12	5	1	5	1	13	1	1	1	3,685	0
Cabinetmakers.....	6	6	1	26	9	5	70	12	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	438	0
Carpenters and joiners.....	152	342	96	947	57	43	396	142	1,374	495	71	239	4	168	18	58	21	22	22	15,755	226
Cigarette makers.....	1	1	10	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	10	1	2	1	1	1	5	21	41	0
Cigar makers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	2	13	2	13	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1,125	0
Cigar packers.....	28	147	212	216	76	31	19	841	199	13	454	60	127	16	103	121	43	43	43	16,876	207
Clerks and accountants.....	61	308	12	414	9	15	47	36	203	142	29	20	2	30	4	20	4	3	3	9,431	0
Dressmakers.....	5	27	5	30	4	26	5	157	199	6	5	1	1	3	23	4	5	5	5	1,684	25
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	3	21	6	43	1	10	2	93	117	4	2	4	11	6	13	5	4	4	4	1,406	0
Furriers and fur workers.....	6	2	2	16	3	9	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	996	0
Gardeners.....	17	43	1	99	3	4	14	14	217	8	7	1	1	6	1	24	1	3	3	1,637	0
Hat and cap makers.....	17	43	1	99	3	4	14	14	217	8	7	1	1	6	1	24	1	3	3	1,637	0
Iron and steel workers.....	17	43	1	99	3	4	14	14	217	8	7	1	1	6	1	24	1	3	3	1,637	0

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.

Occupation.	SKILLED—continued.														Total.	Admitted in Philip- pine Islands.					
	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russ- iak).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scottish.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.			Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.
Jewelers.....		2	9		4	1	1	4	1	14	14		3	1	5	2	1	2	1	432	
Locksmiths.....	43	159	1		484	2	22	149	32	1	1	36	3	8	13	1	23	5	2	3,102	
Machinists.....	8	41	37		61	2	8	25	9	157	295	2	35	2	7	4	23	5	2	2,676	
Mariners.....	10	7	15		13	78	4	42	4	983	93	3	544	6	7	7	29	113	1	2,195	75
Masons.....	17	131	19		317	17	14	46	27	194	136	53	88		78	3	29	3	19	7,722	
Mechanics (not specified).	3	17	28		35	3	5	17	4	78	58	2	82	16	8	5	3	4	5	1,954	3
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	2	6	2		36		2	18	1	34	39	4	4		3		6	2	2	791	
Millers.....	4	26	2		75			12	12	10	13	2	2		1		1			741	
Milliners.....	2	8	1		25			1	10	3	33	4	4	3	3		5	2	5	1,933	
Miners.....	112	75	148		257	9	12	43	45	232	577	71	217	4	1	7	366	5	18	7,770	
Painters and glaziers.....	12	64	15		118	5	4	64	4	342	151	14	15	2	4		12	3	9	4,178	
Pattern makers.....										1	22						1			72	
Photographers.....	1	4	11		7	1	2	6	1	19	13		2	5	8		13	1	1	424	
Plasterers.....		4						2	2	14	104		10	2	1		13	1	3	425	
Plumbers.....		1			18	2	4	3	1	22	93	10	2	1	2		6			761	
Printers.....	17	12			17	2	4	7	1	53	64	2	10	5	12	2	2			1,283	
Saddlers and harness makers.....	4	9	7		46		4	8	3	10	7	4	1	1	1		6			623	
Seamstresses.....	65	44	55		654	5	7	57	42	134	40	10	6	1	67	6	1	48	11	11,694	
Shoemakers.....	61	230	17		582	29	43	146	82	115	33	73	28	1	173	21	4	12	17	11,210	
Stokers.....	5	13	1		42	53	4	4	4	93	69	4	159	4	4	1	6	2	1	1,071	
Stonecutters.....		8			11	4		6	4	132	140	5	22	7	5		17			1,036	
Tailors.....	252	216	22		691	10	40	353	102	169	99	72	44	7	150	13	12	17	24	27,403	14
Tanners and curriers.....		3	1		14		4	2	2	10	4	6	1		3		1			355	
Textile workers (not specified).					10	2		3	2	34	108	1	3		3		2			878	
Tinners.....	2	14	3		27	1	1	1	3	46	26	7	3	3	4		18	1	2	1,047	
Tobacco workers.....	5	1			8			2	1	8	9	2	6		4		6			75	1
Upolsters.....		6						1	1	8	9		2		2		1			273	
Watch and clock makers.....	2	12	2		16	1		2	1	25	6	1	3	2	2		1		2	770	
Weavers and spinners.....	5	5			128	3	2	8	3	34	164	2	3		106	2	1	1	4	3,186	
Wheelwrights.....		24			62			2	7	3	9	2	9				1			312	
Woodworkers (not specified).	1	4			12	1	2	1	2	34	21	2	5		1		1			335	
Other skilled.....	15	55	23		147	8	18	39	15	261	436	19	36	5	18	10	23	9	22	5,601	67
Total.....	1,004	2,510	806		6,891	427	372	1,963	740	6,944	5,382	668	2,313	141	1,107	152	850	443	279	173,208	630

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agents.....	1	4	9	1	8	2	4	2	31	110	23	18	7	1	9	7	5	1,057	13
Bankers.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	5	23	93	5	2	1	1	10	1	1	300	.....
D.-armen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	6	20	123	20	440	13,690	20,066	18,220	85	231	1,571	3	1,486	1,364	76	49	663	1,211	.....
Farm laborers.....	9,685	13,687	123	49,280	2,440	13,690	20,066	18,220	4,881	427	10,428	1,301	26	296	68	75	22	288,053	557
Farmers.....	38	123	124	48	89	418	102	102	1,051	471	35	3	1,486	1,364	76	49	663	14,442	46
Fishermen.....	9	6	6	3	95	1	1	1	391	33	1	12	2	2	13	4	1	1,122	80
Hotel keepers.....	9	6	6	3	95	1	1	1	391	33	1	12	2	2	13	4	1	1,122	80
Laborers.....	1,897	8,167	2,254	13,363	2,357	4,905	14,426	4,359	7,019	1,143	1,848	2,807	17	2,457	893	130	52	226,407	81
Manufacturers.....	15	127	311	103	60	25	105	16	153	230	14	670	156	271	20	52	77	16,505	434
Merchants and dealers.....	4,998	6,712	347	23,527	1,409	3,124	7,502	8,014	2,209	4,918	499	73	944	17	247	104	76	144,409	39
Servants.....	28	121	275	244	33	21	92	45	786	995	26	60	66	16	103	34	55	15,965	42
Other miscellaneous.....	16,627	28,852	3,458	86,752	6,448	20,035	88,254	30,248	22,430	5,784	17,270	6,064	357	5,501	2,381	705	360	710,456	1,292
Total.....	3,917	13,017	8,471	128,801	2,744	3,632	4,577	5,709	5,992	6,875	7,873	2,415	877	144	874	515	268	320,215	1,932
No occupation (including women and children).....	21,584	44,538	13,089	122,657	9,647	24,070	44,957	36,727	36,053	18,997	25,819	11,064	1,544	9,023	2,693	2,558	3,830	1,218,480	4,049
Grand total.....	25,491	58,555	26,568	251,454	12,391	27,700	89,414	73,454	42,049	25,871	43,696	21,528	3,088	10,147	5,447	5,113	7,168	2,438,695	8,981

TABLE X-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by occupations and races or peoples.

Occupation.	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb, 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.
Actors.....	1	1	1	1	11	5	9	114	6	43	1	6	43	4	4	9	8	4	1	.....
Architects.....	1	1	1	1	11	5	9	114	6	43	1	6	43	4	4	9	8	4	1	.....
Clergy.....	4	1	2	4	2	2	6	26	1	43	1	42	18	1	2	2	7	10	4	.....
Editors.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	43	1	43	1	2	4	6	8	12	1	2	5	.....
Electricians.....	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	38	1	10	8	22	6	1	3	6	3	7	1	.....
Engineers (professional).....	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	10	1	17	8	22	64	4	3	12	4	8	3	.....
Lawyers.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	17	1	17	8	22	64	4	3	12	4	8	3	.....
Literary and scientific persons.....	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	17	1	17	8	22	64	4	3	12	4	8	3	.....
Musicians.....	5	5	1	11	2	2	1	26	1	26	1	4	2	2	4	2	3	1	2	.....
Officials (government).....	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	15	1	21	1	8	113	2	8	2	19	62	10	.....
Physicians.....	3	3	3	6	2	7	3	15	1	21	1	8	113	2	8	2	19	62	10	.....
Sculptors and artists.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	24	1	24	1	11	8	1	4	2	5	7	6	.....
Teachers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	19	2	19	1	11	9	1	2	8	8	16	1	.....
Other professional.....	1	1	1	1	3	11	4	58	2	58	3	18	115	5	34	17	9	6	5	.....
Total.....	11	6	10	6	27	61	1	629	13	629	15	255	498	23	88	123	77	131	46	.....

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	4	1	13	12			1		8		16	1	6	125	16	57	6	23	102		
Barbers and hairdressers.....		1	3	8		8	5		3		13	1	3	23	15	23	1	10	374	6	
Blacksmiths.....	1	2	5	3		27	1	1	5		22	7	3	49	1	19	3	15	65		
Bookbinders.....		1									3			5		8			1		
Brewers.....			1	1		2			1		1		2			1					
Butchers.....		1	6	4	1	11		1	2		19		11	85	44	7	11	23			
Cabinetmakers.....		1	8	6		2		1	1		9		1	14	1	3	2	9			
Carpenters and joiners.....	20	8	26	3	3	79	4	2	47		180	58	8	128	5	127	48	54	197	5	
Cigarette makers.....											1										
Cigar packers.....	7		3				186		24		1		4	11	3	12		11	21		
Clerks and accountants.....	11	7	19	4	5	8	43	3	23	1	361	8	69	310	40	175	133	59	80	16	
Dressmakers.....	14		9			6			7		29	1	30	31		64	54	17	70	2	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....			2	2	1		1		4	1	75	3	5	21	1	1	23	2	7	5	
Furriers and fur workers.....	2								1			3	2	5	8	31					
Gardeners.....	2		3	1	3	1			25		42	2	10	47	2		29	40	20	2	1
Hat and cap makers.....														5							
Iron and steel workers.....	1	5	4	1		14			2		54	8		23	3	17	21	9	26	8	
Jewelers.....		2	1				2		2		8			12		2					
Locksmiths.....																					
Machinists.....			4	5		42	6		16		156	11	14	161	6	17	51	23	45	1	
Mariners.....	55		11	6	2	15	1	9	11		45	3	2	20	5	17	6	16	101		
Masons.....			6	2		73			12		58	3	4	44	1	16	8	97	218		
Mechanics (not specified).....	6	8	6	2		36	11	1	73		1,059	101	93	288	17	58	209	55	108	1	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....											15	3	2	9		6	2	1			
Millers.....			1			3			1					2					2		
Milliners.....	2					3					13	3		10		20	1				
Miners.....	1	10	20	112	3	1,081	1	44	52		597	376	62	121	81	19	74	1,964	936	1	
Painters and glaziers.....	2	2	2			3	1		13		55	7	5	43	7	76	10	12	35		
Pattern makers.....											6			1							
Photographers.....							2				9			3		7	2			1	
Plasterers.....											16			3		1					
Plumbers.....							1		3		18			3		9					
Printers.....	1		1			2	3		4		23	1	2	11	2	17	3	6	10		

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.*

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russ- nak).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes.	Scottish.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.	Departed from Philip- pine Islands.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.																						
Merchants and dealers.....	6	39	37	.....	40	7	12	65	13	43	103	7	357	59	351	25	7	47	33	720	5,623	376
Servants.....	532	1,272	7	.....	2,560	56	158	458	338	1,271	381	897	56	19	38	10	23	55	11	1,200	18,208	24
Other miscellaneous.....	184	195	30	1	457	10	46	188	35	163	129	176	98	25	34	16	12	23	19	.....	4,815	54
Total.....	3,980	10,170	1,301	1	1,27,882	1,046	3,378	14,924	3,870	4,714	1,198	8,515	1,781	129	815	795	99	192	1,301	7,943	217,508	975
No occupation (including women and children).....	899	2,844	281	1	4,797	490	360	1,596	583	1,401	1,130	1,627	536	311	250	39	112	285	57	7,199	47,797	444
Grand total.....	5,522	4,254	1,670	2	235,028	1,848	3,837	17,491	5,049	8,073	3,923	11,786	3,214	542	1,200	890	366	677	1,470	7,819	303,388	1,782

TABLE XI.—*Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States of intended future residence and occupations.¹*

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.
Actors.....	2	1	2	.....	44	4	3	1	.....	27	1	5	.....
Architects.....	.....	4	.....	.....	30	2	5	.....	2	4	2	.....	1
Clergy.....	3	2	6	.....	75	7	16	.....	14	4	4	21	4
Editors.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	5	.....
Electricians.....	2	2	.....	.....	78	4	17	.....	11	17	1	.....	2
Engineers (professional).....	4	18	13	.....	129	15	20	1	10	17	1	3	4
Lawyers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	1	6	.....	3	2	3	2	1
Literary and scientific persons.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32	1	7	.....	7	5	1	1	.....
Musicians.....	6	1	7	3	45	3	24	.....	72	5	4	.....	.....
Officials (government).....	1	.....	.....	.....	47	2	5	.....	4	2	.....	8	.....
Physicians.....	1	2	2	1	43	5	1	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Sculptors and artists.....	7	7	5	1	47	1	5	.....	25	9	4	37	2
Teachers.....	8	1	4	2	158	11	51	1	26	7	4	103	1
Other professional.....	.....	38	42	7	901	59	202	3	180	96	21	205	16
Total.....	36	38	42	7	901	59	202	3	180	96	21	205	16

SKILLED.

Bakers.....	4	2	11	2	122	12	90	5	2	17	1	4	1
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	4	2	2	54	5	87	4	10	37	3	4	2
Blacksmiths.....	6	6	29	5	116	18	139	3	4	17	2	3	10
Bookbinders.....	1			1	13	1	11	1					
Brewers.....	1				5	1	1						
Butchers.....	1	1	7		58	7	64	2	8	8	2		1
Cabinetmakers.....	1	5	1	1	19	1	2		1	5	5	2	3
Carpenters and joiners.....	12	31	51	3	419	41	331	17	25	183	5	22	40
Cigarette makers.....					1								
Cigar makers.....					4					778			
Clerks and accountants.....					2								
Cigar packers.....	34	16	51	9	728	44	272	10	55	278	38	38	10
Dressmakers.....	11	3	7	2	148	14	211	10	30	29	6	9	8
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary). Furriers and fur workers.....	2	9	4	1	122	4	36	2	2	7	9	9	4
Gardeners.....	1				3	2	10	1		1	1	1	
Gardners.....	3				104	3	32	1	2	15	1		1
Hat and cap makers.....	4				5	2	21	1	3	1	1		1
Iron and steel workers.....	3				1	2	31	1	1	4			4
Jewelers.....			5	1	29	1	4			3	2	1	
Locksmiths.....	2				1	22	7	77	5	5			1
Machinists.....	3	2	21	1	37	1	129	1	43	18	1		5
Mariners.....	24	1	6	1	225	1	68	1	11	399	12	2	11
Masons.....	15	4	30	5	325	21	292	6	8	28	4	2	23
Mechanics (not specified).....	3	3	6	1	65	7	56	2	5	40	3	6	6
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin). Millers.....					14	3	17		1				1
Milliners.....			2		17	1	14		1				1
Miners.....					26	1	32	2	2	1	1	1	1
Painters and glaziers.....	29	189	335	10	246	117	74	7	3	6	6	3	109
Pattern makers.....	4	8	7	1	111	10	74	1	14	16	5	1	6
Photographers.....			1		2								
Plasterers.....			2		36	1	7		1	3	1	5	
Plumbers.....			3	1	20	3	3						
Printers.....	1		3		39	3	26		3	7	3	7	
Saddlers and harness-makers.....	2		2		25		10		1				1
Seamstresses.....	6		13	1	54	0	252	10	20	48	14	2	9
Shoemakers.....	19		10	6	87	28	346	20	33	25	8		2
Stokers.....	2	1	1		31	6	9		36				3
Stonecutters.....			1		33	2	14		2				2
Tailors.....	15	1	2	3	200	24	402	12	55	34	22	1	4
Tanners and curriers.....					0				1				1
Textile workers (not specified). Tinner.....	2	1	2	1	9	1	32	2	3				1
Tobacco workers.....					1		19		3				1
Upholsterers.....					2	1							
Watch and clock makers.....	1				6		8		3				
Watch and clock makers.....			1		10	6	13		3				

¹ 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.

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States of intended future residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.
SKILLED—continued.													
Weavers and spinners.....			2		22	4	150	2	1	1	1	3	1
Wheelwrights.....		1			6	3	5	1	1				
Woodworkers (not specified).....		13	3	1	13	2	8			1			1
Other skilled.....	11	13	5	4	285	21	114	11	17	34	3	7	8
Total.....	223	305	638	64	4,088	436	3,549	147	334	2,130	145	132	279
MISCELLANEOUS.													
Agents.....	2	2	2		124	5	8	1	8	9	4		
Bankers.....	1	1	1		32	1	1			1			1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	3	3	5	1	57	8	31			13		3	9
Farm laborers.....	182	17	225	57	3,208	816	9,406	501	143	901	21	3,699	224
Farmers.....	32	13	67	21	1,213	93	248	5	19	151	10	7	122
Fishermen.....		27			68	5	11	2		20		9	7
Hotel keepers.....	12		2	1	46	2	8		2	5	15		5
Laborers.....	348	308	1,046	55	6,072	981	5,377	176	221	746	157	19	672
Manufacturers.....					11	2	5			5		1	
Merchants and dealers.....	43	9	31	12	1,160	19	224	5	40	153	46	67	10
Servants.....	85	19	148	22	2,617	389	5,158	258	266	154	65	45	116
Other miscellaneous.....	20	42	88	16	1,595	80	298	17	52	379	21	37	45
Total.....	725	441	1,615	186	16,203	2,401	20,835	965	751	2,537	339	3,887	1,211
No occupation (including women and children).....	466	102	1,591	142	10,897	1,597	8,606	444	648	1,708	273	1,398	470
Grand total.....	1,450	886	3,886	399	32,089	4,493	33,192	1,559	1,913	6,471	778	5,622	1,976
Occupation.													
PROFESSIONAL.													
Actors.....		99	5	2			4	3	1	31	11	1	
Architects.....		23		3			3			15	11	8	
Clergy.....		69	6	21	8	4	17	9	12	71	42	26	
Fathers.....		10								11	4	1	
Electricians.....		102	8	9	4	2	1	7	5	77	78	36	1
Engineers (professional).....		129	9	12	1	3	14	7	4	73	75	16	
Lawyers.....		7					1	1		14	5	1	
Literary and scientific persons.....		40	2				4		3	38	18	8	
Musicians.....		93	2	7	1	1	15	1	12	72	39	12	
Officials (government).....		14		1		2	7		2	15	4	3	

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States of intended future residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.
SKILLED—continued.												
Upholsters.....	20	3	6	1	1	2	3	2	15	15	3	.....
Watch and clock makers.....	70	4	3	1	1	2	3	10	33	27	10	.....
Weavers and spinners.....	128	17	21	5	1	3	83	9	744	62	31	.....
Wheelwrights.....	42	4	5	1	1	5	2	4	11	12	5	.....
Wood workers (not specified).....	31	6	5	5	2	5	2	6	23	26	12	.....
Other skilled.....	390	39	52	5	4	19	54	39	316	349	153	1
Total.....	13,965	996	1,242	336	125	452	731	1,335	11,992	6,638	2,816	109
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Agents.....	54	5	4	4	4	9	3	5	46	61	11	.....
Bankers.....	9	1	1	1	1	5	10	8	10	3	2	.....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	72	2	18	1	1	1	1	1	75	79	38	.....
Farm laborers.....	26,083	4,382	2,104	423	264	147	994	2,233	22,632	10,736	4,039	38
Farmers.....	1,104	168	341	49	11	36	140	39	737	548	483	5
Fishermen.....	45	1	14	1	1	9	24	5	134	37	57	2
Hotel keepers.....	57	10	2	.....	4	2	3	1	21	12	7	.....
Laborers.....	19,803	3,542	2,050	459	145	282	2,231	932	17,886	11,087	6,873	89
Manufacturers.....	15	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	22	8	2	.....
Merchants and dealers.....	910	71	74	14	9	117	38	106	811	324	121	12
Servants.....	13,804	1,294	925	232	69	140	664	963	14,325	4,726	2,620	32
Other miscellaneous.....	1,069	99	122	21	14	50	115	69	757	739	402	13
Total.....	62,965	10,126	5,656	1,230	519	799	4,223	4,364	57,496	28,360	14,655	191
No occupation (including women and children).....	27,967	3,545	2,317	928	278	886	2,271	2,556	22,901	14,127	4,556	195
Grand total.....	105,811	14,727	9,307	2,520	944	2,268	7,278	8,944	93,200	49,639	22,232	500
PROFESSIONAL.												
Actors.....	7	4	1	8	.....	644	.....	4	10	1	2	17
Architects.....	6	1	.....	18	.....	177	.....	.....	12	.....	2	30
Clergy.....	19	5	8	32	3	315	1	20	35	2	13	81
Editors.....	2	.....	1	5	.....	136	.....	.....	4	.....	2	9
Electricians.....	19	8	6	54	1	363	.....	4	38	.....	5	77
Engineers (professional).....	18	13	4	70	2	930	2	1	45	.....	8	127
Lawyers.....	3	2	1	3	.....	175	.....	.....	7	1	1	10

	4	5	6	7	8	41	431	12	6,433	16	46	2	338	23	338	2	338	2	338	13	36	2	3	1	24	
Literary and scientific persons.....																										
Musicians.....	7	2	2	6	4	2	201	2	674	1	16	2	674	3	674	2	674	2	674	36	2	3	1	1	24	
Officials (government).....	8			6	4	11	189		1,794	1	17		1,794	3	1,794		1,794		1,794	174	4	2	3	1	135	
Physicians.....	7			11	2	24	257		1,530	1	23		1,530	3	1,530		1,530		1,530	134	6	4	1	1	18	
Scientists.....	6			31	4	17	25		1,331	1	1		1,331	6	1,331		1,331		1,331	286	1	3	1	1	43	
Sculptors and artists.....	4			1	3	1	9		70	1	14		70	1	70		70		70	18	1	1	1	1	15	
Teachers.....	31	4	4	14	3	13	180	1	1,449	1	14	1	1,449	16	1,449	1	1,449	1	1,449	127	4	7	7	7	376	
Other professional.....	18	11	8	8	6	16	21	5	1,122	2	85	2	1,122	13	1,122	2	1,122	2	1,122	4	4	3	3	3	26	
Total.....	152	50	46	46	8	41	758	5	5,054	2	85	2	5,054	78	5,054	2	5,054	2	5,054	658	11	114	114	114	1,503	
SKILLED.																										
Bakers.....	51	9	24	24	4	11	201		1,839	1	16		1,839	201	1,839		1,839		1,839	8	7	1	1	1	356	
Barbers and hairdressers.....	49	10	11	11	2	24	189		1,794	1	17		1,794	189	1,794		1,794		1,794	174	4	2	19	19	10	
Blacksmiths.....	47	31	27	31	4	17	257		1,530	1	23		1,530	257	1,530		1,530		1,530	286	6	39	39	39	348	
Bookbinders.....	2			1	1	1	9		70	1	1		70	1	70		70		70	18	1	1	1	1	703	
Brewers.....	6			1	1	1	9		70	1	1		70	1	70		70		70	18	1	1	1	1	15	
Butchers.....	68	17	30	30	2	2	180	1	1,449	1	14	1	1,449	16	1,449	1	1,449	1	1,449	127	4	7	7	7	376	
Cabinetmakers.....	2			1	1	2	21		1,122	2	85	2	1,122	13	1,122	2	1,122	2	1,122	4	4	3	3	3	26	
Carpenters and joiners.....	157	142	81	81	9	70	758	5	5,054	2	85	2	5,054	78	5,054	2	5,054	2	5,054	658	11	114	114	114	1,503	
Cigar makers.....	1					9	10		148		1		148		148		148		148	8	7	1	1	1	6	
Cigar packers.....	171	73	86	86	10	48	737		6,961	7	54		6,961	171	6,961	7	6,961	7	6,961	485	11	100	100	100	1,206	
Clerks and accountants.....	99	6	39	39	6	11	490	3	4,684	1	10		4,684	99	4,684	1	4,684	1	4,684	288	1	233	233	233	953	
Dressmakers.....	14	23	5	5		1	67	1	483	2	6		483	14	483	2	483	2	483	60	1	24	24	24	142	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	6			1			25		510	1	17		510	6	510	1	510	1	510	17					50	
Furriers and fur workers.....	13	4	8	8		7	64		484	3	4		484	13	484	3	484	3	484	50	1	11	11	11	116	
Gardeners.....	10			1		1	42		598	1	1		598	10	598	1	598	1	598	19					98	
Hat and cap makers.....	11	15	4	4	1	7	77		402	1	1		402	11	402	1	402	1	402	121	9	9	9	9	182	
Iron and steel workers.....	1	2	2	2			16		200				200	1	200		200		200	12	3	3	3	3	31	
Jewelers.....	43	2	12	12	1	2	179		1,103	5	5		1,103	43	1,103	5	1,103	5	1,103	212	4	9	9	9	452	
Locksmiths.....	13	21	5	5		20	109	4	644	1	8		644	13	644	1	644	1	644	122	3	21	21	21	224	
Maebists.....	26	10	12	12	3	3	216	1	2,315	3	11		2,315	26	2,315	3	2,315	3	2,315	68	11	60	60	60	197	
Masons.....	88	43	41	41	11	15	360	6	2,363	6	24		2,363	88	2,363	6	2,363	6	2,363	392	12	30	30	30	1,092	
Mechanics (not specified).....	14	1	5	5		5	110	4	823	1	339	1	823	14	823	1	823	1	823	68	3	8	8	8	149	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1	2	1	1	2		39	1	339	1	339	1	339	1	339	1	339	1	339	26	85	3	7	7	85	
Millers.....	10	3	3	3		1	44		250	1	3		250	10	250	1	250	1	250	33	3	2	2	2	83	
Miners.....	19	1	4	4		1	75		973	1	3		973	19	973	1	973	1	973	60	3	3	3	3	272	
Painters and glaziers.....	58	377	9	34	12	107	35	1,697	1	19	19	1,697	35	58	1,697	2	1,697	2	1,697	345	48	34	34	34	1,467	
Pattern makers.....	35	15	29	29	11	11	209	1	1,697	1	19		1,697	35	1,697	1	1,697	1	1,697	160	26	26	26	26	330	
Photographers.....	3			1			2		12				12	3	12		12		12	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Plasterers.....	2	5	1	1		1	14		185		1		185	2	185		185		185	18	34	34	34	34	34	
Printers.....	9	4	2	2	1	4	10		87		5		87	9	87		87		87	10	10	17	17	17	20	
Rubbers.....	9	4	2	2	1	4	10		87		5		87	9	87		87		87	10	10	17	17	17	20	
Saddlers and harness makers.....	8	7	5	5	8	8	56	1	623	1	1		623	8	623	1	623	1	623	28	28	8	8	8	51	
Seamstresses.....	6	5	5	5		2	31		260	4	4		260	6	260	4	260	4	260	24	24	10	10	10	93	
Shoemakers.....	108	5	19	19	11	11	567	1	6,774	5	5		6,774	108	6,774	5	6,774	5	6,774	336	1	16	16	16	837	
Shoemakers.....	150	11	43	43	6	51	616	1	4,590	4	4		4,590	150	4,590	4	4,590	4	4,590	305	5	5	5	5	1,406	
Stokers.....	4	4	12	12	2	2	32	1	420	2	2		420	4	420	2	420	2	420	36	1	1	1	1	57	
Stonecutters.....	5	7	1	1		43	35		267	5	5		267	5	267	5	267	5	267	15	15	7	7	7	72	
Tailors.....	297	11	77	77	5	31	1,030	2	14,859	7	24		14,859	297	14,859	7	14,859	7	14,859	811	12	44	44	44	2,906	

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States of intended future residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	
SKILLED—continued.															
Tanners and carriers.....	5	1	5	2	18	124	1	8	1	1	16	8	45		
Textile workers (not specified).....	5	2	2	1	17	66	1	16	1	1	34	1	76		
Tinners.....	12	5	4	1	25	436	1	34	3	3	34	4	128		
Tobacco workers.....	2	1	1	2	13	296	1	11	1	1	11	1	5		
Upholsters.....	7	1	1	1	381	126	1	21	1	1	21	3	23		
Watch and clock makers.....	27	6	7	1	287	381	1	658	2	2	73	1	6		
Weavers and spinners.....	4	1	4	1	116	658	1	68	1	2	38	1	306		
Wheelwrights.....	1	1	1	1	18	18	1	82	3	3	14	7	10		
Woodworkers (not specified).....	55	3	20	24	223	1,881	4	1,881	2	17	218	4	37	525	
Total.....	1,725	917	648	109	615	7,717	82	69,886	59	421	6,207	141	757	17,391	
MISCELLANEOUS.															
Agents.....	5	7	3	2	32	438	2	194	4	3	21*	1	9	49	
Bankers.....	1	1	1	1	4	194	1	359	1	11	44	1	1	5	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	10	11	15	2	9	63,223	146	2,592	53	957	24,106	142	749	83	
Farm laborers.....	2,734	697	949	200	1,392	17,513	146	2,592	4	246	646	17	336	64,920	
Farmers.....	193	856	120	50	173	323	21	201	4	21	9	9	14	1,266	
Fishermen.....	18	13	3	1	21	21	1	201	3	21	16	9	24	24	
Hotel keepers.....	9	5	3	9	18	18	1	201	3	655	16	107	5	36	
Laborers.....	3,561	1,277	833	485	2,187	8,681	300	53,231	98	439	16,324	107	1,102	34,902	
Manufacturers.....	11	2	6	1	14	14	1	247	1	13	4	4	1	15	
Merchants and dealers.....	163	28	62	36	545	8,616	7	8,616	15	13	385	13	78	1,050	
Servants.....	1,324	426	567	91	925	10,753	81	45,248	45	471	7,546	78	448	19,537	
Other miscellaneous.....	120	83	78	16	53	647	10	5,102	21	61	563	16	168	1,191	
Total.....	8,145	3,403	2,633	858	4,798	38,595	567	179,682	244	2,439	49,605	375	2,929	121,878	
No occupation (including women and children).....	3,759	1,700	1,729	196	1,859	15,732	234	88,662	144	1,407	18,436	416	1,779	44,268	
Grand total.....	13,781	6,070	5,056	1,171	7,313	62,495	895	344,663	463	4,313	74,615	946	5,547	184,438	
PROFESSIONAL.															
Actors.....	21	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	20	1	12	.....	1,019
Architects.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	1	1	.....	384
Clergy.....	23	4	.....	6	2	48	2	15	8	23	4	23	.....	1,144
Occupation.....	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.

Editors.....	3	1	4	1	4	30	42	45	318	29	157	8	1	228
Electricians.....	3	4	2	2	4	5	4	1	62	18	3	1	18	1,143
Engineers (professional).....	7	10	1	1	25	5	2	8	40	6	14	3	14	1,931
Lawyers.....	5	3	1	2	14	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	296
Literary and scientific persons.....	3	6	1	2	11	1	1	1	7	2	8	8	8	621
Musicians.....	3	6	1	1	46	3	1	1	15	46	10	2	10	1,356
Officials (government).....	11	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	9	5	7	7	7	428
Physicians.....	4	1	1	1	14	6	4	1	11	11	5	5	5	504
Sculptors and artists.....	1	1	2	3	9	9	9	12	33	8	26	2	2	2,578
Teachers.....	10	23	1	6	5	72	7	9	81	3	29	1	1	2,306
Other professional.....	34	14	1	6	5	72	5	5	81	3	29	1	1	2,306
Total.....	128	78	4	22	21	357	42	45	318	29	157	8	14	901
SKILLED.														
Bakers.....	3	22	5	5	64	11	10	10	73	8	67	5	5	4,298
Barbers and hairdressers.....	4	40	2	2	30	3	5	11	45	19	36	2	2	3,656
Blacksmiths.....	8	33	1	3	63	13	14	9	179	29	113	2	2	5,181
Bookbinders.....	7	7	2	6	6	3	1	1	17	7	10	1	1	5,847
Brewers.....	17	17	1	11	65	11	6	9	1	7	71	2	2	1,886
Cabinetmakers.....	3	3	5	1	6	1	1	1	17	16	16	10	10	3,688
Carpenters and joiners.....	24	141	4	27	13	179	42	14	798	65	281	10	10	15,755
Cigarette makers.....	3	2	4	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	1,421
Cigar packers.....	2	1	7	27	287	50	30	35	399	25	199	12	12	16,876
Clerks and accountants.....	71	128	2	6	63	27	12	11	59	13	87	3	3	9,431
Dressmakers.....	8	63	1	2	13	8	5	8	131	4	26	1	1	1,624
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	9	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	725
Furriers and fur workers.....	2	1	1	2	18	6	3	9	36	4	33	2	2	1,406
Gardeners.....	10	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	37	2	1,637
Hat and cap makers.....	1	29	5	5	11	5	5	4	56	10	10	2	2	3,985
Iron and steel workers.....	1	1	13	6	1	1	1	1	15	4	15	4	4	3,102
Jewelers.....	1	19	3	3	36	3	2	3	9	2	98	1	1	2,676
Locksmiths.....	5	40	1	1	3	6	10	6	123	5	39	2	2	2,185
Machinists.....	40	50	6	6	48	5	10	23	322	53	335	12	12	7,722
Mariners.....	4	62	2	11	54	42	4	3	103	98	135	8	8	1,954
Masons.....	9	29	1	2	24	3	6	3	23	4	26	1	1	791
Mechanics (not specified).....	1	8	1	1	12	1	1	2	12	1	17	1	1	1,933
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	6	6	2	2	18	3	3	2	10	12	12	8	8	7,770
Millers.....	2	7	1	18	2	5	3	2	688	177	118	83	3	4,178
Miners.....	1	39	1	10	84	203	11	13	104	8	54	3	1	72
Painters and glaziers.....	5	26	1	10	5	40	5	5	3	3	1	1	1	424
Pattern makers.....	1	1	1	1	12	2	1	1	60	1	9	1	1	425
Photographers.....	3	9	1	2	6	1	3	2	36	1	9	1	1	761
Plasterers.....	3	9	1	2	6	1	3	2	36	1	9	1	1	283
Plumbers.....	1	11	1	1	14	7	2	2	36	2	15	2	2	1,623
Printers.....	1	2	2	2	12	4	1	1	4	4	13	1	1	1,694
Saddlers and harness makers.....	15	58	5	6	47	14	14	18	28	16	101	1	1	11,694
Seamstresses.....	8	125	6	11	98	14	20	15	39	91	136	2	2	11,210
Shoemakers.....	8	125	6	11	98	14	20	15	39	91	136	2	2	11,210

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States of intended future residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
SKILLED—continued.															
Stokers.....			4			2	10	3	2	6	76	6	13		1,071
Stonecutters.....			8		3		4	3	152	1	48	9	20		1,036
Tailors.....	11		172	5	9	24	138	16	16	43	106	42	259	3	27,466
Tanners and curriers.....			123		1		2	5	9		2	1	16		355
Textile workers (not specified).....			13	2		2	7	5	2	4	13	7	13	1	1,047
Tinners.....		1						2	2		1				75
Tobacco workers.....			1		1			2			1		3		273
Upholsterers.....			4				13			5	3	2	7		770
Watch and clock makers.....		2	270		3	4	23	10	41	3	13	6	28		3,186
Weavers and spinners.....			2			2	10						8		312
Wheelwrights.....			3		2	1	8		1		11		13		335
Woodworkers (not specified).....	1	5	55	5	8	2	82	11	25	16	283	31	78	3	5,601
Total.....	3	252	1,677	45	208	172	1,686	542	521	304	4,087	760	2,343	156	173,208
MISCELLANEOUS.															
Agents.....	1	5	11			6	25	2	1	3	49	2	7	2	1,057
Bankers.....		1	13		1	1	1	5	4	1	8		1	1	300
Braymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....		3	3		3	2	8	3	4	2	99	5	18	3	1,211
Farm laborers.....		32	2,900	18	372	61	788	374	695	291	1,457	4,757	4,436	215	288,053
Farmers.....		37	110	5	17	22	191	111	89	65	738	115	326	35	14,442
Fishermen.....		2	47		11		11	1			105	6	43		1,122
Hotel keepers.....		4		1		11	9	5		5	19	6	5		595
Laborers.....		48	2,214	67	272	141	2,080	1,179	683	449	6,451	3,375	4,593	455	236,407
Manufacturers.....		6	86	16	8	39	337	36	14	36	186	55	117	8	16,505
Merchants and dealers.....	1	102	1,679	23	233	57	322	234	293	151	1,358	686	2,234	123	144,409
Servants.....		54	120	8	42	14	348	66	58	38	745	42	238	23	15,965
Other miscellaneous.....															
Total.....	3	387	7,286	144	1,020	355	4,315	2,001	1,841	1,043	11,298	9,045	12,021	866	710,456
No occupation (including women and children).....	2	436	3,528	67	504	298	8,281	814	1,099	567	4,358	2,565	6,139	347	320,215
Grand total.....	13	1,203	12,569	260	1,754	846	14,639	3,387	3,503	1,959	20,061	12,399	20,660	1,377	1,218,480

TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States of last permanent residence and occupations.*¹

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.
PROFESSIONAL.													
Actors.....					13				1			3	
Architects.....					5								
Clergy.....	1				19	2	3		1	4		1	
Editors.....					4								
Electricians.....			1		12	2	4		3	3	2	2	
Engineers (professional).....	1		1		26	1	2	1	3	3			
Lawyers.....					3				1				
Literary and scientific persons.....	1				2		1						
Musicians.....			1		8	2	6					1	
Officials (government).....					4	1			26	1		2	
Physicians.....					14	1			4		1	2	
Sculptors and artists.....				2	6	1	1		5	2		3	
Teachers.....	2				18	3	11		6	1	1	6	
Other professional.....					22	3	5		6	1			
Total.....	6		3	2	156	19	33	1	47	12	4	20	
SKILLED.													
Bakers.....			2		26	1	17		2				
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1				11	2	18		6	5		1	
Blacksmiths.....	2	2	2		10	2	12	1	1			2	1
Bookbinders.....													
Butchers.....					9	2	6		1			1	1
Cabinetmakers.....					3		2					1	
Carpenters and joiners.....	1	1	1	1	71	6	41	3	4	36	1	15	5
Clear makers.....					1		3			263			
Clerks and accountants.....	4	1	6	1	84	9	22	1	7	42	5	10	4
Dressmakers.....					11	2	5		2				
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	4			2	26	4	8		2	1		6	1
Gardeners.....			1		61	1	9	1	1	3			
Hat and cap makers.....							2						
Iron and steel workers.....	3	1			12	2	12	1				1	
Jewelers.....					1								
Locksmiths.....							3						
Machinists.....			4		28	2	47	3	6	4	1	4	3
Mariners.....	13				38	1	3		2	72		1	1
Masons.....			1	1	11	6	50						
Mechanics (not specified).....	1				25	1	55		2	2		2	1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....					1		5	1					
Milliners.....					2		2						

¹ For last permanent residence of emigrant aliens departed from the Philippine Islands, see Table IX-A; for occupations of emigrant aliens departed from the Philippine Islands, see Table X-A.

TABLE XI-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States of last permanent residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.
SKILLED—continued.													
Miners.....	27	29	175	6	153	164	12		1	3			33
Painters and glaziers.....			1		17		10			1			
Pattern makers.....							2						
Photographers.....		1			1		2		1				
Plasterers.....					6		2						
Plumbers.....					11		4		1				
Printers.....					7		4						
Saddlers and harness makers.....					3		1						
Seamstresses.....					3		41		2	23			
Shoemakers.....	2		1	1	5	2	46	1	7	2			
Stokers.....					5		11		2	9			
Stonemasons.....					4		6						
Tailors.....			2		28	1	37	3	7	2	1	5	1
Tanners and curriers.....					2		1						
Textile workers (not specified).....							9			1			
Tinners.....					1		1	1		2			
Tobacco workers.....													
Upholsters.....					1								
Watch and clock makers.....													
Weavers and spinners.....					3		20	2					
Wheelwrights.....					3								
Woodworkers (not specified).....			1		1		3						
Other skilled.....	1		1		71	1	24	2	4	14		2	2
Total.....	59	37	200	10	755	209	562	23	60	499	11	51	53
MISCELLANEOUS.													
Agents.....	1				14	2	1						
Bankers.....	1				8	1	1						
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....					8		7					3	
Farm laborers.....			5		84	7	15			521		68	19
Farmers.....	7		14	1	325	43	57	1	2	6	1	8	13
Fishermen.....					28		7	2		8		1	
Hotel keepers.....					1	3	7						
Laborers.....	112	23	236	9	4,867	556	4,961	240	72	283	44	318	159
Manufacturers.....					3		5			5			
Merchants and dealers.....	20		13	3	340	9	45	1	12	32	6	17	2
Servants.....	5	3	14	2	234	54	633	45	51	22	6	13	3
Other miscellaneous.....	5		16	1	202	8	151	7	20	200	7	32	5
Total.....	151	34	299	17	6,125	683	5,878	298	157	1,078	68	460	203
No occupation (including women and children).....	61	7	58	15	1,013	168	1,098	48	141	372	38	216	14
Grand total.....	277	78	560	44	8,049	1,079	7,571	370	405	1,961	121	747	270

Occupation.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.
PROFESSIONAL.												
Actors.....	13		1			1			11			
Architects.....	9	3						2	6	4		
Clergy.....	13	1	2		2	6		2	18	1	4	1
Editors.....	2					2					1	
Electricians.....	14	2				1		1	5	6	2	
Engineers (Professional).....	28	2	4	2	1	10		2	19	10	3	1
Lawyers.....						1			2	1	1	
Literary and scientific persons.....	7	1				2	2	3	14	10		1
Musicians.....	4					2			3			
Officials (government).....	4					2			6			
Physicians.....	7					9		5	1	1		
Sculptors and artists.....	5					1	5	8	45	5		
Teachers.....	29	1	6			1		8	45	5	4	
Other professional.....	31	3		2		2		4	14	5	3	
Total.....	174	13	13	4	3	38	7	28	158	47	22	3
SKILLED.												
Bakers.....	48	5	6			2		10	55	7	7	1
Barbers and hairdressers.....	26	2					1	2	82	7	3	
Blacksmiths.....	47	17	7	1			1	8	18	24	5	
Bookbinders.....	3	1										
Brewers.....	3				1							
Butchers.....	5		2			1		6	24	11	5	
Cabinetmakers.....	17	4				1		1	5	8	3	
Carpenters and joiners.....	294	69	22	4	1	9	5	7	95	81	49	
Cigarette makers.....	1											
Cigar makers.....	5	1							22	2		
Clerks and accountants.....	167	11	12	2	1	23	3	12	106	31	20	4
Dressmakers.....	66	3					2	3	31	5	4	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	26	4	3			6		2	20	12	4	
Furriers and fur workers.....	4									2	1	
Gardeners.....	16	2	1		1	2		1	23	11	1	1
Hat and cap makers.....	44	9		1	1	1	1	1	10	2	3	
Iron and steel workers.....	6					1			21	29		
Jewelers.....	18					1			6			
Looksmiths.....	1					3		1				
Machinists.....	129	33	5			5	2	4	64	82	9	1
Mariners.....	13	9	2			3	6	7	68	5	5	1
Masons.....	55	5	7	1		1	1	3	64	18	5	
Mechanics (not specified).....	30	10	1		1		3	1	47	45	7	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	3								10	3		
Millers.....	1	1								1	3	
Milliners.....	8			2					3		2	
Miners.....	739	181	160	14	9	4	2	11	14	433	175	1

TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States of last permanent residence and occupations—Continued.*

Occupation.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.
SKILLED—continued.												
Painters and glaziers.....	62	1	1	2		1	2	1	29	20	10	
Pattern makers.....	5											
Photographers.....	2											
Plasterers.....	19			2		2		1	16	6	1	
Plumbers.....	4	1					1	2	11	4	3	
Printers.....	14	1						2	4	3		
Saddlers and harness makers.....	2											
Seamstresses.....	13	2	3			2	5	4	133	1	1	
Shoemakers.....	48	4	3	3	1	3	4	9	246	19	2	
Stokers.....	23	2		1		6			16	9	2	
Stonecutters.....	10	1					5	2	24	4	3	
Tailors.....	257	9	6		3	3	2	66	97	23	9	
Tanners and curriers.....	6								3	4		
Textile workers (not specified).....	2						13	2	3	2	1	
Tinners.....	12								404	3		
Tobacco workers.....	1								2			
Upholsters.....	2	1							2			
Watch and clock makers.....	9	2							3	1		
Weavers and spinners.....	8	6					7	2	110			
Wheelwrights.....	1							2	3			
Woodworkers (not specified).....	4				1				3	4	1	
Other skilled.....	60	5	11			6	2	12	48	44	8	
Total.....	2,403	401	254	33	20	84	69	190	1,951	980	356	9
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Agents.....	19		5			4	4	1	7	4	1	
Bankers.....	1					4			8	1		
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	29		2					1	12	3	3	
Farm laborers.....	76	13	29				14		129	39	43	
Farmers.....	277	168	150	12	6	25	5	29	93	214	157	8
Fishermen.....	2					4	2		83	1	3	1
Hotel keepers.....	10	3	2			3			4	6	2	
Laborers.....	15,639	3,317	720	288	96	103	462	803	9,352	7,701	2,231	9
Manufacturers.....	4		2			1			2		1	
Merchants and dealers.....	230	39	11	4	4	29	2	17	210	60	10	3
Servants.....	1,368	122	52	20	5	36	27	47	1,039	405	169	3
Other miscellaneous.....	317	31	23	4	3	12	11	13	416	111	35	2
Total.....	17,972	3,693	996	330	115	221	523	911	11,355	8,545	2,655	26
No occupation (including women and children).....	3,088	437	206	54	40	188	74	184	2,519	1,237	369	9
Grand total.....	23,637	4,544	1,469	421	178	531	673	1,313	15,983	10,809	3,402	47

Occupation.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.
PROFESSIONAL.														
Actors.....	2					2		183			3			8
Architects.....								35			9			8
Clergy.....	5		3			12		118		2	9	2	1	21
Editors.....								9						2
Electricians.....						6		49			6			12
Engineers (professional).....	3	1		4		26		194			6	1	3	37
Lawyers.....			1			2		19			1			1
Literary and scientific persons.....	1		1		1	21		51			6			6
Musicians.....	1		1					150			1		7	32
Officials (government).....	3	1				1		41			1			11
Physicians.....	1		1			4		50			2			18
Sculptors and artists.....	5					8		47			7			9
Teachers.....	2	2	1			24		221	1		7		6	42
Other professional.....								225		2	5	1	1	42
Total.....	23	5	7	4	1	115		1,392	1	4	55	5	18	249
SKILLED.														
Bakers.....	6				1	16		207			22			41
Barbers and hairdressers.....	6		1		7	35		205		1	21			59
Blacksmiths.....	7	3	2	1		26		89	1	1	25	1		66
Bookbinders.....								15			1			1
Brewers.....	2					2		10						3
Butchers.....	8	1	2			21		120			12	1		36
Cabinetmakers.....						6		33			9			7
Carpenters and joiners.....	12	4	11	4	7	133	1	549	1	8	61	5	5	169
Cigarette makers.....						1		2						1
Cigar makers.....						18		62			3			75
Clerks and accountants.....	16	6	3			59	2	890	1	2	45		6	145
Dressmakers.....	2		2		2	19		278		1	32			32
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	3	1		1	3	9		54			10		1	22
Furriers and fur workers.....	1							56			1			1
Gardeners.....	4					21		66			5	2	2	23
Hat and cap makers.....						13		29						3
Iron and steel workers.....	4	1			3	20		52			30	2		75
Jewelers.....	1					4		45					5	5
Locksmiths.....						1		6			1			3
Machinists.....	5		2	2	2	85		171		3	62	1	3	243
Mariners.....		1				23		276		1	6		3	41
Masons.....	58	3	1	4		39		140			29		1	98
Mechanics (not specified).....	2	1	4			23		150		2	22		2	53
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1				2	4		17		1	2		1	6
Millers.....	1		1					2						3
Milliners.....						1		58		1	2			3
Miners.....	55	124	1	31		16	111	131	1	2	359	102	8	5,276

TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States of last permanent residence and occupations—Continued.*

Occupation.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.
SKILLED—continued.														
Painters and glaziers.....	5	3	3		2	25		160	2	1	14		2	27
Pattern makers.....	1					3		4			1		1	3
Photographers.....	1					3		27						3
Plasterers.....	1					3		36			7			3
Plumbers.....	1					3		29			3			3
Printers.....	1					9		48	1	1	5			9
Saddlers and harness makers.....						12		12			2			
Seamstresses.....	1	1	1		7	10		112		1	6		1	33
Shoemakers.....	18	3	3		15	50		338		1	35			94
Stokers.....	1	1			1	16		388		1	11		2	39
Stonecutters.....	1				15	5		30			8			11
Tailors.....	21		2	1	14	56	2	1,306	1	2	70		1	146
Tanners and curriers.....	1					6		3			2			2
Textile workers (not specified)					27	6		12			1			24
Tinners.....	1					2		27		1	3			13
Tobacco workers.....						6		6			2			2
Upholsters.....	1					1		8			1			5
Watch and clock makers.....	1		1		1	1		13			1			1
Weavers and spinners.....						46		30			4			60
Wheelwrights.....	1					3		3			1			3
Woodworkers (not specified)						1		13			2			10
Other skilled.....	12	2	2	1	1	73		299	1		60		3	148
Total.....	260	153	42	41	110	917	116	6,020	10	30	975	109	42	7,133
MISCELLANEOUS.														
Agents.....	1	1				5		76			9		1	9
Bankers.....						2		62						4
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	1					14		51			2			21
Farm laborers.....	3	8	4	8	8	11		70		22	21	1	9	42
Farmers.....	270	64	46	11	4	70	3	432	5	109	467	3	34	1,325
Fishermen.....	2					5		53			7			3
Hotel keepers.....	6				2	3		58			6		1	3
Labors.....	1,567	380	289	202	1,156	8,706	152	44,859	21	148	12,170	51	661	36,755
Manufacturers.....						7		48			2			4
Merchants and dealers.....	56	2	8	1	11	68	7	2,189	9		72		1	264
Servants.....	93	31	30	5	88	1,339	4	6,338	9	37	778	4	26	2,598
Other miscellaneous.....	48	11	13		44	331	2	1,490	4	2	133	3	18	678
Total.....	2,047	497	390	227	1,315	10,561	168	55,726	48	318	13,662	63	771	41,706
No occupation (including women and children).....	414	68	81	16	119	2,390	36	12,279	14	53	1,780	38	76	6,129
Grand total.....	2,744	723	520	288	1,545	13,983	320	76,017	73	405	16,472	215	907	55,217

Occupation.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Un- known. ¹	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																
Actors.....		12												1		257
Architects.....			1											1		87
Clergy.....		13					4		1							288
Editors.....						1	1									26
Electricians.....			2			1	2									122
Engineers (professional).....	1		2		1		4		1							422
Lawyers.....		1														35
Literary and scientific persons.....		1					1									92
Musicians.....			1			1	8									296
Officials (government).....		5					1									296
Physicians.....		5					1									192
Physicians and artists.....		1				1	1									138
Sculptors.....		3				3	2		1							34
Teachers.....		3		6		2	7									400
Other professional.....		3	1			2	7									457
Total.....	1	44	13	1	1	6	31	4	2	9	37	4	27	1		2,873
SKILLED.																
Bakers.....		2		6			2									507
Barbers and hairdressers.....		1	27						1							553
Blacksmiths.....		2	11				2	1	1							424
Bookbinders.....																25
Brewers.....							1									29
Butchers.....			3													348
Cabinetmakers.....							3		1							123
Carpenters and joiners.....		17	19		2		10	2	1	4	33	2	51	2		1,930
Cigar makers.....		3	1				2									5
Cigar packers.....		1					2									9
Clerks and accountants.....		53	9	1	2	6	22	5	1	3	18	5	14			1,907
Dressmakers.....		2	2		1		1	1	1	1	2		3			1,498
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		9	5				9									266
Furriers and fur workers.....																67
Gardeners.....			3				4		3							280
Hat and cap makers.....		1														60
Iron and steel workers.....			6					1	2							350
Jewelers.....			5													77
Locksmiths.....																41
Machinists.....			13				4									1,079
Mariners.....		28	50			1	5									709
Masons.....		4	23		3	1	1									668
Mechanics (not specified).....		30	12			1	2		1						6,218	6,776

¹ Last United States residence unknown. Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government.

TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States of last permanent residence and occupations—Continued.*

Occupation.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Un- known.	Total.
SKILLED—continued.																
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			1								1	1	1			60
Millers.....													1			15
Milliners.....	1												1			88
Miners.....	1		4		11	1	28	88	6	15	125	412	36	108	764	10,162
Painters and glaziers.....	3						3	3			6		13	1		432
Pattern makers.....			1										1			26
Photographers.....																40
Plasterers.....	1		1				1	1		1	3		1			114
Printers.....	1									1	1	1				76
Saddlers and harness makers.....												1				123
Seamstresses.....	5		12					3	3	2	2	1	1			425
Shoemakers.....	5		24			2	4	1	1	2	6	6	16			1,027
Stokers.....			2				1			1	3	3	4	2		965
Stonemasons.....			4				2		38	1	1	2				81
Tailors.....	3		11		4	1	5	7	2	2	14	4	13	1		2,246
Tanners and curriers.....							1	1								29
Textile workers (not specified)			270				2					1	2			773
Tinners.....			2							1		1				77
Tobacco workers.....										1						14
Upshoers.....										1						19
Watchmakers.....							2			1			1			37
Wagon and dock makers.....							2			1			1			350
Weavers and spinners.....			51										1			17
Wheelwrights.....																50
Wood workers (not specified)			10			1	14		1	1	6	9	17	1		989
Other skilled.....	5		10		4	1	14		1	1	6	9	17	1		989
Total.....	178	588	5	27	14	14	132	111	72	46	291	460	292	125	6,982	35,160
MISCELLANEOUS.																
Agents.....	2						4				3	1	2			176
Bankers.....	3						2				2					102
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	3		1				4	1			3					162
Farm laborers.....	49		31		7	1	8	2		2	15		19	8	2,440	3,806
Farmers.....	4		3		54	1	66	9	4	7	105	70	124	2	2,489	7,399
Fishermen.....			83										2			345
Hotel keepers.....	1				1		407	780	353	104	9		1			1,444
Laborers.....	1		1,427		19	49	52	407	780	353	104	2,274	3,384	157	6,269	176,642
Manufacturers.....	1		1		6	7	37	9	5	9	53	11	27	3	1,313	86
Merchants and dealers.....	6		19		7	7	37	9	5	9	53	11	27	3	1,313	5,625

Servants.....	14	136	1	21	2	24	18	24	17	98	79	224	11	1,781	18,208
Other miscellaneous.....	25	60	.....	.....	1	17	10	3	8	72	143	57	8	.....	4,815
Total.....	7	403	1,702	28	139	63	565	390	208	2,072	2,578	3,792	189	14,242	217,508
No occupation (including women and children).....	3	344	458	9	16	25	199	52	67	238	315	620	35	10,197	47,797
Grand total.....	11	969	2,821	43	183	108	927	965	330	2,638	3,357	4,731	350	31,421	303,338

TABLE XII.—Immigrant aliens admitted during specified periods, Jan. 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, by races or peoples and sex.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1914.			6 months ended June 30, 1914.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1913.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1913.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	African (black).....	4,901	3,546	8,447	2,803	1,729	4,532	2,098	1,817	3,915	4,252	3,307	7,559
Armenian.....	6,533	1,252	7,785	1,544	272	1,816	4,989	980	5,969	8,991	1,449	10,440
Bosnian and Moravian.....	5,367	4,561	9,928	1,933	1,737	3,720	3,354	3,824	6,208	6,916	5,168	12,084
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....	13,465	1,619	15,084	7,498	752	8,250	5,967	867	6,834	8,966	1,374	10,340
Chinese.....	2,052	3,302	5,354	1,818	148	1,966	1,234	154	1,388	1,978	285	2,263
Croatian and Slovenian.....	26,877	10,407	37,284	4,900	2,956	7,856	21,977	7,451	29,428	39,643	13,130	52,773
Cuban.....	2,452	1,087	3,539	1,131	378	1,509	1,689	709	2,408	2,380	1,047	3,427
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	7,437	7,712	15,149	1,307	292	1,599	3,749	420	3,550	5,414	662	6,076
Dutch and Flemish.....	7,737	4,829	12,566	3,988	2,410	6,398	3,749	2,419	6,168	10,498	5,554	16,052
East Indian.....	163	9	172	52	8	60	111	1	112	184	2	186
English.....	28,920	22,826	51,746	12,269	9,437	21,706	16,651	13,380	30,040	32,749	24,454	57,203
Finnish.....	7,582	9,223	12,805	2,634	1,795	4,429	4,948	3,428	8,376	10,618	5,631	13,949
French.....	10,404	7,762	18,166	4,319	2,975	7,294	6,085	4,787	10,872	11,401	8,596	19,997
German.....	44,891	35,050	79,941	20,095	14,157	34,252	24,736	20,893	45,619	49,029	37,204	86,233
Greek.....	40,207	27,674	67,881	25,959	3,171	29,130	14,248	2,503	16,751	22,731	3,321	26,052
Hebrew.....	14,965	63,146	78,111	26,253	22,722	48,975	48,652	40,424	89,076	78,286	59,719	138,005
Irish.....	16,798	17,105	33,903	8,053	7,534	15,587	8,740	9,571	18,311	19,693	18,341	38,034
Italian (north).....	33,552	11,350	44,902	14,331	4,308	18,639	10,201	6,944	16,145	40,434	12,108	52,542
Italian (south).....	184,270	67,342	251,612	74,703	23,992	98,695	109,567	43,350	152,917	222,976	69,003	291,979
Japanese.....	3,232	3,049	6,281	1,663	2,913	4,576	1,629	2,738	4,365	3,038	4,892	7,930
Korean.....	58	94	152	2	77	79	32	75	107	37	62	99
Lithuanian.....	12,252	9,302	21,554	2,877	2,462	5,339	9,405	6,840	16,245	19,001	10,867	29,868
Magyar.....	17,021	44,538	61,559	7,209	2,074	9,283	9,752	9,812	19,564	15,728	16,310	32,038
Mexican.....	6,584	13,089	19,673	2,366	2,961	5,327	3,989	3,544	7,533	6,558	5,678	12,236
Pacific Islander.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Polish.....	72,837	49,820	122,657	18,458	16,462	34,920	51,370	33,358	87,723	129,994	67,728	197,722
Portuguese.....	6,260	3,387	9,647	3,663	1,774	5,437	2,367	1,130	3,500	8,298	4,221	12,521
Romanian.....	19,748	4,322	24,070	11,398	1,074	12,472	6,300	2,702	9,072	15,223	7,964	23,187
Russian.....	36,640	6,947	43,587	13,528	2,454	15,982	24,452	4,463	28,915	55,213	7,063	63,277
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	22,996	13,137	36,133	7,287	4,830	12,117	16,303	3,367	19,670	26,860	14,859	41,719
Scandinavian.....	22,996	13,057	36,053	11,810	5,075	16,885	11,186	7,982	19,168	26,950	30,902	40,902
Scottish.....	15,009	8,665	23,674	4,416	3,570	7,986	5,916	4,011	12,911	12,191	9,571	21,762
Slovak.....	15,009	10,810	25,819	5,787	4,080	9,867	3,570	6,700	15,562	15,013	12,323	28,233
Spanish.....	8,758	2,306	11,064	4,284	777	5,061	4,474	1,529	6,003	9,013	2,673	11,686
Spanish-American.....	1,032	512	1,544	456	249	705	576	263	839	1,008	3,448	4,456
Syrian.....	2,591	902	3,493	1,801	705	2,506	4,590	1,927	6,517	7,343	3,119	10,462
Turkish.....	6,391	2,632	9,023	781	21	1,801	1,831	81	1,912	1,468	1,095	3,015
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,651	907	2,558	631	340	971	1,020	567	1,587	1,980	794	3,460
Welsh.....	1,818	578	2,396	338	179	517	399	389	789	1,387	866	2,253
Other peoples.....	3,553	277	3,830	1,137	116	1,253	2,416	161	2,577	3,193	270	3,463
Total.....	798,747	419,733	1,218,480	324,992	158,619	483,611	473,755	261,114	734,869	935,970	451,348	1,387,318

TABLE XII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed during specified periods, Jan. 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, by races or peoples and sex.*

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1914.			6 months ended June 30, 1914.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1913.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1913.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black).....	1,195	610	1,805	516	326	842	679	284	963	1,081	547	1,628
Armenian.....	1,199	51	1,250	640	25	665	559	26	585	768	32	800
Bosnian and Moravian.....	1,638	373	2,011	357	192	549	281	181	462	545	366	911
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....	5,461	319	5,780	2,640	168	2,808	2,821	151	2,972	6,296	267	6,563
Chinese.....	2,005	154	2,159	736	21	757	1,269	33	1,302	2,046	51	2,097
Croatian and Slovenian.....	12,790	1,640	14,430	7,867	976	8,843	5,423	674	6,097	9,222	1,215	10,437
Cuban.....	659	288	947	360	139	499	390	149	539	878	27	905
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	847	31	878	364	15	379	483	16	499	903	97	1,000
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,605	647	2,252	878	365	1,243	727	282	1,009	1,311	552	1,863
East Indian.....	1,134	9	1,143	32	1	33	102	8	110	144	1	145
English.....	7,005	4,187	11,192	3,824	1,930	5,754	3,822	2,252	6,074	6,052	4,048	11,000
Finnish.....	2,028	2,641	4,669	1,021	489	1,510	1,107	424	1,531	1,891	839	2,730
French.....	1,845	1,113	2,958	765	558	1,323	1,054	553	1,607	2,237	3,401	5,638
German.....	7,485	4,492	11,977	3,835	2,477	6,312	3,650	2,725	6,375	6,870	4,094	10,964
Greek.....	10,776	11,566	22,342	4,739	2,262	7,001	6,032	2,228	8,260	18,323	3,289	21,612
Hebrew.....	5,751	1,065	6,816	3,009	965	3,974	2,272	768	3,040	3,246	1,301	4,547
Irish.....	2,274	2,415	4,689	997	1,077	2,074	1,077	1,388	2,465	2,268	1,658	3,923
Italian (north).....	10,707	1,966	12,673	5,445	1,014	6,459	5,262	1,942	7,204	9,407	1,763	11,170
Italian (south).....	64,949	7,818	72,767	23,477	3,372	26,849	39,472	4,446	43,918	58,713	7,248	65,961
Japanese.....	615	179	794	272	91	363	343	88	431	558	149	707
Korean.....	40	3	43	21	3	24	9	1	10	30	1	31
Lithuanian.....	4,162	1,360	5,522	2,137	623	2,760	2,025	737	2,762	3,244	1,162	4,406
Magyar.....	10,359	3,915	14,274	6,213	2,183	8,396	4,126	1,732	5,858	8,171	3,213	11,384
Mexican.....	1,482	188	1,670	866	95	961	616	93	709	1,064	165	1,229
Pacific Islander.....	27,834	7,194	35,028	16,153	3,927	20,080	11,681	3,267	14,948	19,875	5,242	25,117
Polish.....	1,397	451	1,848	862	180	1,042	835	271	1,106	1,156	445	1,601
Portuguese.....	3,359	478	3,837	1,928	129	2,057	1,431	199	1,630	2,678	356	3,034
Romanian.....	15,615	1,876	17,491	9,377	1,015	10,392	6,238	861	7,099	10,991	1,630	12,621
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	4,164	885	5,049	2,542	547	3,089	3,311	622	3,933	3,911	663	4,574
Scandinavian.....	5,511	2,562	8,073	2,301	1,227	3,528	3,210	1,355	4,565	5,353	5,330	10,683
Scottish.....	2,484	1,439	3,923	1,076	638	1,714	1,408	801	2,209	2,664	1,396	4,060
Slovak.....	9,406	2,380	11,786	5,904	1,420	7,324	3,502	900	4,402	2,008	3,390	5,800
Spanish.....	2,810	404	3,214	1,276	199	1,475	1,334	205	1,539	2,586	9,321	11,917
Spanish-American.....	163	379	542	181	86	267	198	77	275	381	173	554
Syrian.....	950	250	1,200	402	103	505	548	147	695	748	205	953
Turkish.....	861	29	890	424	17	441	437	12	449	997	25	1,022
Welsh.....	284	111	395	132	60	192	152	51	203	274	84	358
West Indian (except Cuban).....	361	316	677	147	126	273	214	190	404	355	319	674
Other peoples.....	1,423	47	1,470	633	17	650	790	30	820	1,400	64	1,464
Not specified ¹	9,995	7,824	17,819	4,551	3,190	7,741	5,444	4,634	10,078	10,400	8,189	18,589
Total.....	242,208	61,130	303,338	119,269	30,279	149,548	122,939	30,851	153,790	219,064	55,145	274,209

¹ Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE XIII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of nonimmigrant*

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.				Total.
		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).....	4,011	2,866	1,145	165	3,482	364	10	18	880	177	1,055
Armenian.....	127	108	19	5	112	10	.....	.....	14	1	15
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	503	263	240	51	400	52	.....	.....	5	3	8
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	2,236	2,089	147	77	2,078	81	.....	.....	347	35	382
Chinese.....	1,218	1,197	21	8	605	605	1	.....	13	16	30
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,629	1,219	410	180	1,295	154	4	.....	216	70	290
Cuban.....	3,337	2,226	1,111	341	2,457	539	.....	1	21	26	48
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	180	162	18	11	154	15	.....	.....	50	4	54
Dutch and Flemish.....	4,005	2,770	1,235	426	3,125	454	1	.....	30	12	43
East Indian.....	51	44	7	.....	45	6	.....	.....	8	.....	8
English.....	34,550	20,857	13,693	2,829	24,945	6,776	2	7	58	60	127
Finnish.....	1,351	731	620	106	1,215	30	1	2	4	3	10
French.....	5,852	3,361	2,491	370	4,408	1,074	1	.....	32	24	57
German.....	18,791	11,171	7,620	1,910	14,119	2,762	2	4	207	174	387
Greek.....	3,110	2,858	252	104	2,855	151	.....	1	282	78	361
Hebrew.....	4,825	2,890	1,935	863	3,472	490	2	.....	176	231	409
Irish.....	10,372	4,077	6,295	408	8,676	1,288	.....	3	30	31	64
Italian (north).....	7,614	6,222	1,392	490	6,622	502	1	.....	268	51	320
Italian (south).....	19,835	16,846	2,989	1,350	16,784	1,701	5	.....	6,425	1,092	7,522
Japanese.....	4,075	3,707	368	42	3,682	351	.....	.....	114	53	167
Korean.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	636	429	207	78	518	40	10	2	86	59	157
Magyar.....	2,477	1,346	1,131	394	1,793	290	1	.....	88	74	163
Mexican.....	3,990	2,276	1,714	572	2,734	684	5	8	344	478	835
Pacific Islander.....	8	7	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	5,738	3,889	1,849	962	4,424	352	39	18	934	452	1,443
Portuguese.....	977	750	227	38	814	125	.....	1	321	85	407
Roumanian.....	920	714	206	75	711	134	1	2	159	63	225
Russian.....	3,619	3,212	407	207	3,226	186	7	.....	1,032	95	1,134
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	5,686	4,072	1,614	890	4,364	432	99	7	1,451	569	2,126
Scandinavian.....	11,236	6,584	4,652	596	9,701	939	.....	4	10	5	19
Scotch.....	8,859	5,250	3,609	612	6,548	1,699	.....	.....	21	20	41
Slovak.....	1,381	853	528	193	1,072	116	.....	.....	72	37	109
Spanish.....	5,701	4,570	1,131	355	4,507	839	3	2	664	39	708
Spanish-American.....	1,978	1,344	634	200	1,427	351	.....	1	7	11	19
Syrian.....	654	484	170	80	530	44	1	.....	64	46	111
Turkish.....	93	82	11	5	82	6	.....	.....	14	3	17
Welsh.....	938	593	345	104	686	148	.....	.....	1	6	7
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1,572	931	641	132	1,204	236	1	1	25	16	43
Other peoples.....	453	352	101	18	372	63	.....	.....	33	4	37
Total.....	184,601	123,415	61,186	15,247	145,264	24,090	201	78	14,506	4,203	18,988
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	7,484	7,056	428	163	5,405	1,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,007

aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by races or peoples.

Money.		By whom passage was paid.				Going to join—		Not going to join relative or friend.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.		
\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.								
690	2,480	\$96,193	3,176	725	110	1,679	321	2,011	.....
48	92	11,258	109	17	1	86	18	23	.....
209	178	42,634	363	129	11	329	96	78	.....
272	1,810	84,196	2,000	235	1	1,116	987	133	.....
193	837	23,655	1,149	48	21	300	684	234	6,107
309	1,055	68,966	1,286	335	8	1,098	449	82	.....
1,383	687	131,670	2,058	1,168	111	1,418	164	1,755	.....
36	122	13,263	156	23	1	112	41	27	.....
1,995	970	325,370	2,772	1,099	134	1,801	817	1,387	10
49	5	6,870	46	2	3	4	3	44	86
21,571	5,661	2,621,629	23,042	9,668	1,840	13,966	2,930	17,654	401
428	691	75,851	910	390	51	762	458	131	.....
3,903	735	528,022	4,037	1,204	611	1,570	483	3,799	55
10,230	4,183	1,947,175	13,093	4,875	823	8,322	3,152	7,317	155
1,129	1,736	207,767	2,873	230	7	1,909	856	345	.....
1,451	1,597	274,895	2,488	2,293	44	3,569	560	696	.....
4,722	4,469	700,309	7,808	2,102	462	6,163	877	3,332	13
2,749	3,937	433,174	6,381	1,032	141	4,851	1,717	1,046	8
5,182	12,568	888,966	15,643	4,033	159	17,500	1,280	1,055	.....
3,069	642	353,804	3,609	375	91	758	1,434	1,883	166
7	6	592	13	.....	.....	3	2	8	.....
165	328	37,565	391	242	3	549	65	22	.....
561	1,336	112,668	1,576	869	32	1,868	344	265	.....
1,013	1,260	123,478	2,555	1,317	118	2,011	181	1,798	.....
7	.....	650	7	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....
891	3,416	219,276	3,761	1,929	48	4,654	798	286	.....
232	528	51,390	475	487	15	755	110	112	111
165	619	36,094	708	199	13	628	234	58	.....
733	2,449	168,212	2,941	625	53	1,955	1,159	505	21
374	3,481	117,450	3,616	1,979	91	4,176	1,395	115	.....
3,896	5,190	653,216	8,224	1,874	1,138	5,268	2,493	3,475	10
5,400	1,849	638,872	6,351	2,122	386	3,817	975	4,067	47
293	803	53,994	1,006	364	11	1,178	159	44	.....
2,806	1,327	388,503	4,521	860	320	1,305	701	3,695	257
1,468	107	380,728	1,244	517	217	244	215	1,519	.....
324	190	133,770	469	169	16	331	84	239	2
47	81	9,817	78	13	2	39	20	34	4
505	196	72,631	647	228	63	417	117	404	.....
1,036	195	155,288	1,117	407	48	444	244	884	.....
269	133	76,896	354	64	35	122	86	245	31
79,810	67,949	12,266,757	133,053	44,308	7,240	97,077	26,709	60,815	7,484

TABLE XIII-A.—Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by races or peoples.

Race or people	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					Residence outside United States.	Departed from Philippine Islands.
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	45 years and over.		Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.		
					14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.							
African (black).....	3, 129	2, 238	891	179	2, 627	323	369	132	51	12	3	2, 562	.....
Armenian.....	861	410	450	15	821	90	403	147	29	4	4	2, 274	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1, 027	617	410	70	839	118	346	172	58	4	16	431	.....
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	3, 779	3, 542	237	107	3, 435	1, 203	1, 207	213	198	.....	1	2, 330	.....
Chinese.....	3, 643	3, 562	81	80	2, 291	1, 272	2, 617	519	27	229	702	1, 382	6, 881
Croatian and Slovenian.....	5, 260	4, 488	772	142	5, 348	2, 064	2, 664	986	210	19	23	2, 359	.....
Cuban.....	6, 960	4, 085	2, 875	708	4, 446	806	1, 678	144	51	7	2	4, 071	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	7, 077	5, 199	1, 878	9	628	70	378	112	13	3	2	4, 139	.....
Dutch and Flemish.....	7, 066	5, 199	1, 867	591	5, 688	787	1, 994	800	156	18	53	4, 045	19
East Indian.....	188	187	1	1	167	20	60	72	3	2	.....	51	176
English.....	59, 965	37, 937	22, 028	4, 686	44, 617	10, 662	9, 085	2, 997	778	206	366	46, 553	578
Finnish.....	3, 288	2, 188	1, 100	101	3, 046	141	1, 444	25	758	13	25	4, 989	61
French.....	7, 246	4, 361	2, 885	417	5, 647	1, 182	1, 388	554	215	39	61	14, 968	188
German.....	26, 494	16, 412	10, 082	2, 157	20, 647	3, 690	6, 934	3, 050	960	151	431	1, 880	.....
Greek.....	9, 494	8, 937	557	158	8, 353	983	5, 266	2, 023	297	16	12	6, 047	.....
Hebrew.....	7, 568	5, 325	2, 243	929	5, 709	930	1, 036	353	102	8	22	3, 395	12
Irish.....	14, 409	8, 345	8, 064	309	12, 654	1, 446	4, 313	3, 920	1, 243	308	395	4, 230	.....
Italian (north).....	14, 400	12, 409	1, 991	515	12, 777	1, 108	3, 823	1, 913	637	57	127	7, 843	8
Italian (south).....	39, 329	34, 870	4, 459	1, 517	34, 019	3, 793	11, 943	5, 859	1, 830	235	188	19, 274	.....
Japanese.....	8, 109	6, 730	1, 379	46	6, 941	1, 122	1, 175	4, 565	1, 375	399	172	4, 423	296
Korean.....	32	30	2	1	26	5	5	16	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	2, 255	1, 799	456	108	1, 950	197	674	204	62	9	3	1, 303	.....
Magyar.....	6, 785	4, 736	2, 049	471	5, 185	1, 129	897	217	217	9	19	2, 993	.....
Mexican.....	2, 497	1, 678	819	303	1, 858	336	1, 110	37	5	2	6	2, 337	.....
Pacific Islander.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	19, 061	15, 469	3, 592	941	16, 464	1, 656	6, 615	1, 559	389	31	31	10, 406	106
Portuguese.....	2, 156	1, 612	544	125	1, 854	177	802	1, 762	155	36	13	388	.....
Romanian.....	2, 557	2, 194	363	98	1, 870	589	816	193	21	2	4	1, 525	.....
Russian.....	11, 910	10, 717	1, 199	404	10, 758	754	2, 710	403	97	4	16	8, 086	28
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	7, 378	5, 629	1, 749	870	5, 922	586	734	147	40	3	4	6, 450	.....
Scandinavian.....	19, 221	11, 225	7, 996	532	17, 117	1, 572	8, 039	4, 779	1, 628	192	416	4, 167	15
Slovak.....	13, 268	8, 160	5, 108	987	10, 094	2, 187	3, 234	1, 084	46	11	8	8, 601	25
Slovenian.....	4, 681	3, 670	1, 011	170	4, 036	475	2, 690	1, 802	166	11	5	1, 004	.....
Spanish.....	6, 593	5, 703	1, 090	170	5, 390	863	2, 872	80	25	55	12	5, 250	291
Spanish-American.....	2, 480	1, 703	757	246	1, 851	363	80	353	5	1	5	2, 344	.....
Syrian.....	1, 909	1, 536	373	132	1, 564	213	663	121	17	13	12	717	1
Turkish.....	622	557	65	23	545	54	244	85	.....	1	6	269	.....

TABLE XIV.—Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by countries—Continued.

Countries of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future residence—Continued.																				
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Baleare Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Turkey in Europe.....																		25	4		29
United Kingdom.....																			5,657	14	5,669
Other Europe.....																					17
Total Europe.....	278	147	171	66	69	940	2,158	65	547	282	1,107	35	9	515	249	140	108	25	5,699	14	12,624
China.....																				113	147
Japan.....																				57	64
India.....																				54	55
Turkey in Asia.....																					1
Other Asia.....																				21	29
Total Asia.....		2	2				26		2	4					4		1		245		296
Africa.....																					
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....																				27	29
Pacific Islands, not specified.....																				328	359
British North America.....																				35	105
Central America.....																				1,736	26
Mexico.....																				187	3
South America.....																				229	1
West Indies.....																				320	1
United States.....																				659	8
Other countries.....																				33	1,673
Grand total.....	460	172	339	74	105	1,883	3,000	99	1,495	388	1,128	41	10	963	1,297	164	183	33	9,500	52	21,326
Male.....	321	136	261	71	81	1,296	2,277	76	1,179	323	1,073	36	7	761	859	136	139	24	6,490	39	15,585
Female.....	139	36	78	3	24	587	723	23	316	65	55	5	3	202	378	28	44	9	3,010	13	5,741

Countries of intended future residence—Continued.

Countries of last permanent residence.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
Austria.....	1				1	2				9,365	6	2	20	9			6,690	4,560	2,130	
Hungary.....										1,065				3			1,217	810	407	
Belgium.....	2				2	2			1	622	5	11	8	25			838	568	270	
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....										1,279				1			1,318	1,303	45	
Denmark.....										149				11			231	147	84	
France, including Corsica.....	4				4	4		1	85	672	103	145	69	319		10	2,332	1,546	786	20
German Empire.....	18				19	19		5	26	1,598	164	59	63	117			4,196	3,064	1,132	40
Greece.....	1					1		1	2	686	23	50	18	153			751	594	157	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	2				2	2		2	1	10,156	23	16	4	23			10,951	9,276	1,675	2
Netherlands.....	1				1	1		2	1	396	6	16	4	6			735	508	227	
Norway.....										218	4		5	6			1,344	1,220	124	
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	4				4	4				3			1	9			53	46	7	
Roumania.....										146	1	6	1				165	103	62	
Russian Empire.....	1				1	1		5		6,202	14			4			6,749	4,714	2,035	1
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....										706	111	237	32	615			1,956	1,591	365	7
Sweden.....	2				2	2				314	1	1		6			471	361	110	
Switzerland.....										172	20	2	1	4			320	222	98	
Turkey in Europe.....										64				42			135	95	40	
United Kingdom.....	28	83	15	1	127	3	138	27	7,782	183	108	108	105	425			14,567	9,332	5,235	79
Other Europe.....										26	2	1		2			48	34	14	47
Total Europe.....	34	114	15		2	165	4	155	143	38,621	643	638	328	1,776		10	55,107	40,094	15,013	196
China.....	149					149			3	30				4			343	247	96	732
Japan.....	1	214			1	215		1	26	19		3	2	30			330	298	32	53
India.....	1		68			69				22	2						148	101	47	130
Turkey in Asia.....			34			34		1		185	16	8	1	20			266	178	88	
Other Asia.....		4			19	23		1		8							61	51	10	37
Total Asia.....	151	218	68	34	19	490	1	2	29	264	18	11	13	24			1,148	875	273	952
Africa.....							115	7		63	5	1	1	12			233	144	89	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....		1			1	1		1,328	4	85	8	1	1	5			1,796	1,102	694	96
Pacific Islands, not specified.....		11				14		4	124	5							254	179	75	
British North America.....	4	6	2	3	3	18	2	62	2	11,548	10	10	76	135		22	15,459	10,991	4,468	
Central America.....	2			5	1	8		6		76	1,012	4	8	124			1,966	1,326	640	

TABLE XIV.—Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by countries—Continued.

Countries of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future residence—Continued.																	Admitted in 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.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.		Male.	Female.
Mexico.....				4		9	2	2		99	18	1,102	49	41		5	2,410	1,086	724
South America.....			2	6		13	1	5	2	289	28	35	711	237		2	2,087	1,556	531
West Indies.....	47			29		76	7	3		950	42	19	93	6,187		2	9,052	6,116	2,936
United States.....						4		1	3	126	18	6	6	28	94,689	1	94,957	59,219	35,708
Other countries.....	1									4		1		3	120		132	97	35
Grand total.....	239	366	87	81	25	798	136	1,565	307	52,130	1,802	1,828	1,287	8,578	160	184,601			7,484
Male.....	180	331	61	56	22	650	90	983	201	37,230	1,244	1,347	989	5,925	121	123,415			7,056
Female.....	59	35	26	25	3	148	46	582	106	14,900	558	481	298	2,648	39	61,186			428

TABLE XIV-A.—Nonimmigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by countries.

Countries of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future residence.																	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 Azore Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Bale- artic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.		Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.
Austria.....	4,933					7	22	7	7				1	11		2			21		5,008
Hungary.....	7	5,551		1		3	6												4		5,574
Belgium.....	1	1,000		1		5	1		1										5		1,014
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			160											2							162
Denmark.....				375		7	1														378
France, including Corsica.....	1	11		1		1	1							4					21		2,065
German Empire.....	14	7		1		0	5,748		9	1	1		1	2					42		5,847
Greece.....						741	1	799									6		2		807

TABLE XIV-A.—Nonmigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by countries—Continued.

Countries of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future residence—Continued.													Grand total.	Male.	Female.			
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.				West Indias.	United States.	Other countries.
Austria.....	1					1	2			7,952	5	1	12	10	220		13,211	9,908	3,303
Hungary.....										1,204	1		11		181		6,971	5,295	1,676
Belgium.....							3			674	3	1	8	19	104		1,826	1,362	464
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....										1,300			3		3		1,468	1,411	57
Denmark.....										207			5		48		655	407	248
France, including Corsica.....	2		1			5	1			771	80	86	73	224	204	10	3,519	2,229	1,290
German Empire.....	4	5				9	1	4	2	1,863	162	47	84	334	38	6	8,525	5,924	2,601
Greece.....										618	7	1	1	5	38		1,477	1,282	195
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....										12,054	40	35	80	146	445	1	23,305	19,489	2,816
Netherlands.....					2	2				435	4	23	3		84		1,569	1,140	429
Norway.....										272	2	1	3	6	97		1,083	782	301
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....										14			12	6	7		276	241	35
Roumania.....										184					4		349	248	101
Russian Empire.....				4		4	3	1		8,127	5	1	34	6	363		21,565	17,774	3,781
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....							3			803	58	50	67	491	32		2,001	1,947	254
Sweden.....								1		405		4			76		1,055	772	283
Switzerland.....	1					1				187	10		3	19	74		729	483	246
Turkey in Europe.....							1			67		2	4		21		558	490	68
United Kingdom.....	17	26	9		1	53	12	38	5	9,991	165	100	107	476	1,209	9	30,797	19,882	10,915
Other Europe.....										100				1	3		176	172	4
Total Europe.....	25	34	9	5	3	76	26	44	7	47,288	545	353	507	1,700	3,547	26	120,305	91,258	29,067
China.....	210			1		211				17		53	14	723	2		1,106	995	111
Japan.....		334				334		2		15	1	4			4	1	416	368	48
India.....			94			94				32		3	10				155	114	41
Turkey in Asia.....				394		394	7			199	16	3	1	47	18		707	566	141
Other Asia.....						56		1		11				1	2		84	66	19
Total Asia.....	210	334	94	394	57	1,089	7	3		274	17	61	25	771	26	1	2,468	2,108	360

TABLE XV.—Immigration, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 to 1914, by races or peoples—Continued.

Race or people.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Grand total.
Italian (south).....	65,639	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528	242,497	110,547	165,248	192,673	159,638	135,830	231,613	251,612	2,680,626	
Japanese.....	3,395	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,029	14,243	30,824	16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941	2,176,719	
Korean.....	22	71	47	564	1,907	4,929	1,277	39	26	11	19	8	33	64	152	8,047	
Lithuanian.....	6,858	10,311	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257	25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027	14,078	24,647	21,584	252,594	
Magyar.....	5,700	13,777	13,311	27,124	23,883	46,030	44,261	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996	23,999	30,610	44,538	456,894	
Mexican.....	163	261	350	715	447	227	441	91	5,682	15,591	17,760	18,784	22,901	10,954	13,089	106,742	
Pacific Islander.....	172	188	167	185	41	22	13	3	2	7	61	12	3	11	1	1,048	
Polish.....	28,466	46,938	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	95,835	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446	85,163	174,365	122,667	1,402,685	
Portuguese.....	2,096	4,241	5,309	8,433	6,338	4,855	8,729	9,648	6,809	4,606	7,657	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,647	112,982	
Roumanian.....	96	398	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199	5,311	8,329	13,451	24,070	133,805	
Russian (Russ- nian).....	1,774	1,200	1,551	3,608	3,961	3,746	5,814	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	22,558	51,472	44,937	221,284	
Ruthenian (Nor- wegian, Danes, and Swedes).....	1,400	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,592	14,473	16,257	24,081	12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724	21,965	30,588	36,727	254,379	
Scandinavian (Nor- wegian, Danes, and Swedes).....	23,249	32,952	40,277	55,780	61,029	62,284	58,141	53,425	32,789	34,996	52,037	45,859	31,001	38,737	36,053	738,556	
Scotch.....	1,752	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	16,144	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625	20,293	21,293	18,997	223,050	
Slovak.....	15,838	29,243	36,934	38,427	27,940	52,368	38,221	42,041	16,170	22,586	32,416	21,415	25,281	27,234	25,819	477,276	
Spanish.....	996	1,111	1,202	1,954	4,662	5,590	5,332	9,495	6,636	4,939	5,897	8,068	9,070	9,042	11,064	88,295	
Spanish American.....	110	111	276	496	1,666	1,658	1,585	1,090	1,063	890	900	1,153	1,342	1,363	1,544	16,181	
Syrian.....	3,708	2,920	4,064	4,982	3,653	4,822	5,824	5,880	5,520	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525	9,210	9,023	86,111	
Turkish.....	28	184	136	165	449	2,145	2,033	1,902	2,327	820	1,283	918	1,336	2,015	2,693	19,916	
Welsh.....	1,359	762	674	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,754	2,504	1,699	2,244	2,244	2,289	2,826	2,558	30,617	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	144	78	82	137	1,497	1,548	1,476	1,881	1,110	1,024	1,150	1,141	1,132	1,171	1,396	16,409	
Other peoples.....	193	73	35	147	668	351	1,027	2,058	1,530	1,537	3,330	3,323	3,660	3,038	3,830	24,889	
Total.....	311,715	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	878,587	888,172	1,197,892	1,218,480	13,688,804

TABLE XVI.—Total immigration each year, 1820 to 1914.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—	
1820.....	8,385	1866.....	332,577
1821.....	9,127	1867.....	303,104
1822.....	6,911	1868.....	282,189
1823.....	6,354	1869.....	352,768
1824.....	7,912	1870.....	387,203
1825.....	10,199	1871.....	321,350
1826.....	10,837	1872.....	404,806
1827.....	18,875	1873.....	459,803
1828.....	27,382	1874.....	313,339
1829.....	22,520	1875.....	227,498
1830.....	23,322	1876.....	169,986
1831.....	22,633	1877.....	141,857
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832.....	60,482	1878.....	138,469
Year ended Dec. 31—		1879.....	177,826
1833.....	58,640	1880.....	457,257
1834.....	65,365	1881.....	669,431
1835.....	45,374	1882.....	788,992
1836.....	76,242	1883.....	603,322
1837.....	79,340	1884.....	518,592
1838.....	38,914	1885.....	395,346
1839.....	68,069	1886.....	334,203
1840.....	84,066	1887.....	490,109
1841.....	80,289	1888.....	546,889
1842.....	104,565	1889.....	444,427
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843.....	52,496	1890.....	455,302
Year ended Sept. 30—		1891.....	500,319
1844.....	78,615	1892.....	579,663
1845.....	114,371	1893.....	439,750
1846.....	154,416	1894.....	285,631
1847.....	234,968	1895.....	258,536
1848.....	226,527	1896.....	343,267
1849.....	297,024	1897.....	230,832
1850.....	310,004	1898.....	229,299
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850.....	59,976	1899.....	311,715
Year ended Dec. 31—		1900.....	448,572
1851.....	379,466	1901.....	487,918
1852.....	371,603	1902.....	648,743
1853.....	368,645	1903.....	857,046
1854.....	427,833	1904.....	812,870
1855.....	200,877	1905.....	1,026,499
1856.....	195,857	1906.....	1,100,735
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857.....	112,123	1907.....	1,285,349
Year ended June 30—		1908.....	782,870
1858.....	191,942	1909.....	751,786
1859.....	129,571	1910.....	1,041,570
1860.....	133,143	1911.....	878,587
1861.....	142,877	1912.....	838,172
1862.....	72,183	1913.....	1,197,892
1863.....	132,925	1914.....	1,218,480
1864.....	191,114		
1865.....	180,339		
		Grand total.....	32,027,424

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).....			5		6		6		13			211	
Armenian.....			4	1			118	1	3			207	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1					12		1			57	
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....	1	2		1		1	54	2	5			914	
Chinese.....						1	51		10			21	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1		27		3		89	2	2	1		279	
Cuban.....							3					25	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....			5				7		1			65	
Dutch and Flemish.....					1		1					75	
East Indian.....							19		4			115	
English.....	1	3	13	7	27		32		13	2	3	1,126	
Finnish.....					4		1		25			144	
French.....	1	3	2	5			13	5			5	525	
German.....	5	21		17			13	104	3	20	10	668	
Greek.....		40		6			2	71	3	26		881	
Hebrew.....	3	14	65		9		4	222	27	44		1,055	
Irish.....	1	29	1	29			7	12		5		518	
Italian (north).....	3	23		2			2	44	4	7	1	270	
Italian (south).....	1	26	523	4	11	2	12	427	27	87	1	1,945	
Japanese.....				3	1		2	127		10		32	
Korean.....								3				1	
Lithuanian.....			20					81		12		97	
Magyar.....	1	6		2				28		13		242	
Mexican.....	5	1	14	3	2		8	172	1	77	2	1,267	
Polish.....	1	4	87	2	8		5	261	3	28	1	783	
Portuguese.....			5		2	1	1	4		8		108	
Roumanian.....			1					30	8	13	3	480	
Russian.....			20		3			110	3	24		1,003	
Ruthenian (Russian).....	1	44	1	7				42	1	10		413	
Scandinavian.....	1	4		14			2	23		9		245	
Scotch.....	1	6		7			6	8		7		437	
Slovak.....	3	13		1			1	28				99	
Spanish.....	1	2	1				1	76		8	3	237	
Spanish American.....				2			1	3				28	
Syrian.....			8	1			1	203	6	1	4	535	
Turkish.....								28	4	4		256	
Welsh.....			2					4		1		36	
West Indian (except Cuban).....										1		7	
Other peoples.....	2		2		1		2	28	7	2		338	
Total.....	14	68	995	25	172	4	110	2,565	102	476	28	11	15,745
Debarred from Philippine Islands.....								58		1			80

fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 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 are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, section 1.	Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act.	Total debarred.	Debarred from Philippine Islands.
12	15	12	22	4	20			9	1	3			339	
52	9	5	14		1								415	
24	13	3	2		2			1		1			118	
143	117	3	22	5	5								1,275	
1											4	322	410	70
204	48	3	24	3	14			1					703	
1	2	1			1			2					35	
26			6	1	4					2			117	
15	47		2	4	6			6		9			175	
6	11	1				2		2					160	81
49	269	11	44	29	67			57		34			1,808	1
16	20	2		1	7			3		1			226	
26	125	9	35	42	37			32		14			884	
200	103	30	26	23	63			37		31			1,375	
857	161	29	74	14	17			1		2			2,184	
838	20	37	45	44	35			27		17			2,506	
47	81	6	13	25	25			17		15			832	
195	138	8	14	2	26			4		4			747	
1,948	586	81	61	34	197			14		14			6,001	
4	1							1		5	87		273	54
													4	
39	3	3	4	8	3								270	
275	8	31	13		51			6		4			680	
10	91	139	117	6	6		1	107	2	65			2,097	
489	90	25	27	14	42			16	1	9			1,896	
28	22	1	1		6			2					187	
286	80	1	19	3	32					1			959	
140	234	2	15	13	20			5		3			1,596	1
279	51	9	18	19	18			2		2			917	
32	50	2	10	6	8			6		2			414	
17	93	12	16	16	15			16		11			668	
98	8	3	15		16								285	
50	7	8	14		1					1			475	
	2	1		1						1			39	
62	6	22	36	5	6	17		3		2	1		919	
14	55	2	1	4	2	8							376	
	10			2				1		1			55	
2		2	4	1	1								18	
52	154	4	4		1	4		1	1				603	
6,537	2,793	508	718	330	755	31	1	380	5	254	92	322	33,041	
												68		207

TABLE XVII-A.—Aliens debarred and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1914, 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		275
1903.....	857, 046	1				23		1,773	5,812		1,086
1904.....	812, 870	16				33		1,560	4,798		1,501
1905.....	1,026, 499	38				92		2,198	7,898		1,164
1906.....	1,100, 735	92				139		2,273	7,069		2,314
1907.....	1,285, 349	29				189		3,822	6,866		1,434
1908.....	782, 870	20	45	121	25	159	6	2,900	3,710	870	1,932
1909.....	751, 786	18	42	121	26	141	8	2,382	4,402	370	1,172
1910.....	1,041, 570	16	40	125	29	169	5	3,123	9,158	312	1,786
1911.....	878, 587	12	26	126	33	111	15	2,831	9,103	3,055	1,336
1912.....	838, 172	10	44	110	28	105	15	1,733	8,160	2,288	1,333
1913.....	1,197, 892	18	54	483	23	175	2	2,562	10,796	4,208	1,624
1914.....	1,218, 480	14	68	995	25	172	4	3,253	15,756	6,537	2,793

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.										Total debarred.	Deported after entry.
	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 and females for any immoral purpose.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Under passport provision, section 1.			Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act.
1892.....			23	26			80				2,164	637
1893.....				12							1,053	577
1894.....				8			2				1,388	417
1895.....			1	4							2,419	177
1896.....											2,799	238
1897.....			3	1							1,617	263
1898.....			79	2							3,030	199
1899.....			82	8							3,798	263
1900.....			2	4			7				4,246	356
1901.....			50	7			3				3,516	363
1902.....				9			3				4,974	465
1903.....			9	51	1		13				8,769	547
1904.....			38	35		1	9	3			7,994	779
1905.....			19	44	3	1	24	4		394	11,879	845
1906.....	180		205	5	1		30	2		122	12,432	676
1907.....	134		341	10			18	1	60	160	13,064	995
1908.....	168	88	54	136	6	2	124	43	272	190	10,902	2,069
1909.....	206	138	34	273	24		323	181	81	413	10,411	2,124
1910.....	315	296	34	580	134	5	316	179	59	819	24,270	2,695
1911.....	359	549	116	644	57		253	141	27	605	22,349	2,788
1912.....	226	395	94	592	38	2	263	192	50	350	16,057	2,456
1913.....	357	492	129	808	40	2	367	253	48	333	19,938	3,461
1914.....	508	718	330	755	31	1	380	254	92	322	33,041	4,610

TABLE XVII-B.—*Permanent residents of foreign contiguous territory applying for temporary sojourn in the United States refused admission, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by causes.*

Cause.	Canadian border.	Mexican border.	Boston, Mass.	Total.
Idiots	2	3		5
Imbeciles	2	3		5
Feeble-minded	5	6		11
Epileptics	2	7		9
Insane persons	3	2		5
Tuberculosis (noncontagious)	1			1
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	91	162		253
Professional beggars		3		3
Paupers, or likely to become public charges	505	694	11	1,210
Surgeon's certificate	6	3		9
Contract laborers	7	38		45
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11)	15	103		118
Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent	32	75		107
Assisted aliens	12			12
Criminals	24	3		27
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose	27	86		113
Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution	1	4		5
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose	24	38		62
Under passport provision, section 1	1	13		14
Total	760	1,243	11	2,014

TABLE XVIII.—Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by races or peoples and causes.

Race or people.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parent.	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, section 1.	Other causes.	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry.
					Tuberculous (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.													
African (black)				1	1					10		1	1								16
Armenian										3		5									9
Bohemian and Moravian	1			1						13			1								15
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin										5											5
Chinese				1						13							1				15
Croatian and Slovenian					1					43	2		2				1	3			59
Cuban										4	1										6
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.				1						4											4
Dutch and Flemish										26							5				42
East Indian				1						25							2				31
English				10	1					104	5	3	36			1	22	27			273
Finnish	1						2			12											14
French				2						32	3		9				14				49
German	1			1						175	3		22				14				246
Greek	2			1						13			14				13				44
Hebrew				1			3			86	1		3				11	9			126
Irish				3			2	1		68	1		9				2				94
Italian (north)				1			3			13	2		3				3				14
Italian (south)				1			2			8			2				1				14
Japanese	3	2		6	2					165		3	12				10	12			217
Lithuanian							1			45							2				18
Magyar				1						8											10
Mexican				3						90	1		8				1				10
Polish	1			6	1		1			82	3	3	3				6				69
Portuguese				1			1			127	1	2	2				24	17			141
										2							9	14			165
																					3

Members of excluded classes at time of entry.

Deportation compulsory within 3 years.

TABLE XIX-A.—*Appeals from decisions under immigration laws, and applications for admission under bond, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by ports.*

Action taken.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadel- phia, Pa.	Balti- more, Md.	Mon- treal, Canada.	San Fran- cisco, Cal.	Galves- ton, Tex.	Mexican border.	Hono- lulu, Hawaii.	San Juan, P. R.	New Orleans, La.	Seattle, Wash.	Jack- son- ville, Fla.	New Bed- ford, Mass.	Provi- dence, R. I.	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUD- ING DECISIONS.																
Number of appeals.....	4,733	867	525	308	1,492	52	127	336	14	29	15	6	17		3	8,584
Disposition on appeal:																
Admitted without bond.....	1,160	213	128	97	172	11	37	57	2	15	6	3	8			1,909
Admitted on bond.....	565	493	61	50	101	8	14	4		7					2	905
Debarred.....	3,068	561	336	161	1,219	33	76	275	12	7	9	3	9		1	5,770
APPEALS FROM ADMIT- TING DECISIONS.																
Number of appeals.....	14	8	11		25	3	3	8	1							73
Disposition on appeal:																
Admitted without bond.....	1	5	9		6	3		4								28
Admitted on bond.....	6	2														8
Debarred.....	7	3			19		3	4	1							37
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMIS- SION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.																
Admitted.....	13	16	2	1	7		10	2		1						52
Refused.....	9	6	1	1	4		7	1								29

TABLE XX.—*Deserting alien seamen, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by ports.*

New York, N. Y.	4,767	Tampa, Fla.	20
Boston, Mass.	606	Pensacola, Fla.	176
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,047	Mobile, Ala.	237
Baltimore, Md.	231	New Orleans, La.	718
Portland, Me.	6	Galveston, Tex.	349
Newport News, Va.	113	Gulfport, Miss.	305
Norfolk, Va.	126	Pascagoula, Miss.	2
Savannah, Ga.	94	San Francisco, Cal.	227
Key West, Fla.	4	Portland, Oreg.	344
Wilmington, N. C.	3	Seattle, Wash.	164
Charleston, S. C.	72	San Diego, Cal.	7
Brunswick, Ga.	11	Los Angeles, Cal.	31
Jacksonville, Fla.	23	Honolulu, Hawaii.	29
Fernandina, Fla.	15	San Juan, P. R.	9
Port Inglis, Fla.	3		
Boca Grande, Fla.	8	Total	9,747

TABLE XXI.—*Alien stowaways found on board vessels arriving at ports of the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by ports.*

New York, N. Y.	396	Mobile, Ala.	12
Boston, Mass.	56	New Orleans, La.	35
Philadelphia, Pa.	75	Galveston, Tex.	16
Baltimore, Md.	51	Gulfport, Miss.	2
Portland, Me.	2	San Francisco, Cal.	48
Newport News, Va.	3	Seattle, Wash.	35
Norfolk, Va.	5	Alaska	2
Savannah, Ga.	9	San Diego, Cal.	3
Miami, Fla.	2	Los Angeles, Cal.	8
Wilmington, N. C.	1	Honolulu, Hawaii.	7
Charleston, S. C.	5	San Juan, P. R.	5
Brunswick, Ga.	1		
Tampa, Fla.	3	Total	787
Pensacola, Fla.	5		

TABLE XXII.—*Agreement between alien arrivals and head-tax settlements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Immigrant aliens admitted	1,218,480		
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted	184,601		
Aliens debarred	33,041		
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam	2,918		
Died	255		
Erroneous head-tax collections	2,569		
Head-tax payments pending from previous year	138,585		
			1,580,449
Exempt from head-tax payment, as follows:			
In transit	88,643		
One-year residents of Cuba	8,550		
One-year residents of British North America	62,320		
One-year residents of Mexico	18,176		
Domiciled citizens of British North America, Mexico, and Cuba (rule 1, sub. 3c)	14,036		
Government officials	1,215		
Arrivals in Hawaii	7,265		
Arrivals in Porto Rico	3,720		
Exemptions on account of aliens debarred	28,667		
Total exempt	232,592		
Head-tax payments pending at close of year	74,633		
			307,225
Aliens on whom head tax was paid			1,273,224
Amount of head tax collected during year			\$5,092,894

¹ One alien arrived prior to July 1, 1907, on whom \$2 was collected; 1,273,223 aliens were taxed at \$4 each.

TABLE XXII-A.—*Refunds of head tax, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by causes.*

United States citizens.....	670
Aliens in transit.....	75
Destitute alien seamen.....	15
Aliens deported.....	10
Foreign diplomats.....	9
Mexican refugees.....	2
Residents of Porto Rico.....	2
Not specified.....	46
	829
Total number on whom head tax was refunded, at \$4 each.....	829
Amount refunded.....	\$3, 316

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 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.	
North German Lloyd... Hamburg-American...	From Baltimore, Md., to—								
	Brenten.....	2,664	2,106	558	96	2,568	238	2,426	
	Hamburg.....	149	128	21	2	147	.....	149
	Total Baltimore.....	2,813	2,234	579	98	2,715	238	2,575	
Allan..... Cunard.....	From Boston, Mass., to—								
	Fishguard.....	1,809	956	853	172	1,637	658	1,151	
	Liverpool.....	124	69	55	2	122	99	25	
Hamburg American.....	Queenstown.....	5,896	3,430	2,466	351	5,545	1,579	4,317	
	Boulogne.....	1,738	534	1,204	16	1,722	243	1,495	
	Hamburg.....	140	72	68	16	124	84	56	
Leyland..... Navigazione Generale Italiana.....	Plymouth.....	1,177	736	441	59	1,118	289	888	
	Liverpool.....	62	36	26	7	55	59	3	
	Genoa.....	464	224	240	29	435	464	.....
Red Star.....	Naples.....	60	46	14	2	58	15	45	
	Palermo.....	1,185	1,035	150	56	1,129	49	1,136	
	Antwerp.....	19	16	3	.....	19	.....	19
Russian American..... United Fruit Co.....	Dover.....	257	178	79	14	243	129	128	
	Rotterdam.....	9	3	6	1	8	9	.....
	Costa Rica.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Warren..... White Star.....	Cuba.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....
	British West Indies.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
	Liverpool.....	18	10	8	.....	18	18	.....
Tramp.....	Liverpool.....	11	8	3	.....	11	11	.....
	Genoa.....	287	196	91	18	269	90	197	
	Gibraltar.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
	Liverpool.....	3,586	2,316	1,270	238	3,348	1,057	2,529	
	Naples.....	6,203	5,455	748	221	5,982	461	5,742	
	Queenstown.....	819	321	498	27	792	117	702	
	Algiers.....	3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....
	Azores.....	1,587	1,055	532	134	1,453	144	1,443	
	Madeira.....	249	193	56	12	237	24	225	
		Total Boston.....	25,717	16,902	8,815	1,375	24,342	5,608	20,109
		From Brunswick, Ga., to—							
		Miscellaneous.....	1	1	1	1
Allan..... Canadian Northern..... Canadian Pacific..... Cunard..... Donaldson..... Compagnie Generale Transatlantique..... White Star Dominion.....	From Canada (Atlantic seaports) to—								
	Glasgow.....	777	609	168	50	727	197	580	
	Havre.....	154	135	19	7	147	11	143	
	Liverpool.....	2,500	2,149	351	100	2,400	245	2,255	
	London.....	249	173	76	21	228	113	136	
	Avonmouth.....	282	239	43	14	268	21	261	
	Bristol.....	275	217	58	16	259	63	212	
	Avonmouth.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	1	3
	Liverpool.....	2,180	1,664	516	167	2,013	301	1,879	
	London.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
	Naples.....	20	17	3	1	19	2	18	
	Trieste.....	103	89	14	4	99	5	98	
London.....	373	281	92	14	359	69	304		
Plymouth.....	102	62	40	5	97	39	63		
Southampton.....	57	47	10	.....	57	25	32	
Glasgow.....	807	631	176	45	762	162	645		
Havre.....	6	2	4	.....	6	4	2	
	Liverpool.....	1,292	887	405	109	1,183	305	987	
	Total Atlantic seaports of Canada.....	9,187	7,212	1,975	553	8,634	1,563	7,624	
	Via Canadian border stations—								
	Canada.....	93,888	65,146	28,742	11,451	82,437	93,888	.....

United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

[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.]

Number.	Citizens.						Total.						
	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
1,842	829	1,013	361	1,481	1,315	527	4,506	2,935	1,571	457	4,049	1,553	2,953
10	9	1	10	.....	.....	10	159	137	22	12	147	.....	159
1,852	838	1,014	371	1,481	1,315	537	4,665	3,072	1,593	469	4,196	1,553	3,112
819	384	435	247	572	519	300	2,628	1,340	1,288	419	2,209	1,177	1,451
174	72	102	11	163	164	10	298	141	157	13	285	263	35
4,481	2,585	1,896	935	3,546	2,990	1,491	10,377	6,015	4,362	1,286	9,091	4,569	5,808
897	582	315	220	677	326	571	2,635	1,116	1,519	236	2,399	569	2,066
440	196	244	54	386	419	21	580	268	312	70	510	503	77
1,451	906	545	321	1,130	889	562	2,628	1,642	986	380	2,248	1,178	1,450
207	102	105	14	193	207	.....	269	138	131	21	248	266	3
779	365	414	70	709	779	.....	1,243	589	654	99	1,144	1,243	.....
20	19	1	17	3	12	8	80	65	15	19	61	27	53
148	130	18	130	18	10	138	1,333	1,165	168	186	1,147	59	1,274
3	2	1	2	1	.....	3	22	18	4	2	20	.....	22
79	25	54	21	58	59	20	336	203	133	35	301	188	148
21	13	8	4	17	21	.....	30	16	14	5	25	30	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
107	68	39	2	105	107	.....	111	72	39	2	109	111	.....
23	16	7	.....	23	23	.....	25	17	8	.....	25	25	.....
204	111	93	.....	204	204	.....	222	121	101	.....	222	222	.....
10	7	3	.....	10	10	.....	21	15	6	.....	21	21	.....
430	166	264	65	365	350	80	717	362	355	83	634	440	277
28	10	18	.....	28	27	1	29	10	19	.....	29	27	2
2,507	1,201	1,306	444	2,063	1,696	811	6,093	3,517	2,576	682	5,411	2,753	3,340
2,127	913	1,214	561	1,566	1,574	553	8,330	6,368	1,962	782	7,548	2,035	6,295
584	300	304	152	432	236	348	1,403	601	802	179	1,224	353	1,050
4	3	1	.....	4	3	1	7	4	3	.....	7	6	1
522	292	230	349	173	111	411	2,109	1,347	762	483	1,626	255	1,854
36	12	24	32	4	5	31	285	205	80	44	241	29	256
16,101	8,460	7,641	3,651	12,450	10,741	5,360	41,818	25,362	16,456	5,026	36,792	16,349	25,469
.....
13	8	5	.....	13	13	.....	14	9	5	.....	14	14	.....
.....
499	177	322	71	428	457	42	1,276	786	490	121	1,155	654	622
45	18	27	11	34	34	11	199	153	46	18	181	45	154
809	565	244	147	662	622	187	3,309	2,714	595	247	3,062	867	2,442
390	159	231	22	368	371	19	639	332	307	43	596	484	155
19	10	9	14	5	5	14	301	249	52	28	273	26	275
105	57	48	11	94	87	18	380	274	106	27	353	150	230
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	1	3
627	302	325	186	441	409	218	2,807	1,966	841	353	2,454	710	2,097
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	22	19	3	.....	19	4	18
21	8	13	7	14	15	6	124	97	27	11	113	20	104
82	40	42	23	59	44	38	455	321	134	37	418	113	342
71	38	33	18	53	58	13	173	100	73	23	150	97	76
104	61	43	15	89	55	49	161	108	53	15	146	80	81
667	289	378	77	590	579	88	1,474	920	554	122	1,352	741	733
9	4	5	1	8	8	1	15	6	9	1	14	12	3
1,045	457	588	91	954	904	141	2,337	1,344	993	200	2,137	1,209	1,128
4,495	2,187	2,308	696	3,799	3,650	845	13,682	9,399	4,283	1,249	12,433	5,213	8,469
.....
68,597	46,309	22,288	14,756	53,841	68,597	.....	162,485	111,455	51,030	26,207	136,278	162,485	.....

TABLE XXIII.—Passengers departed from the United

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Canadian Australian Royal Mail. Canadian Pacific.....	From Canada (Pacific sea-ports) to—							
	Australia.....	381	254	127	17	364	268	113
	New Zealand.....	134	97	37	.....	134	116	18
	Fiji.....	12	9	3	.....	12	11	1
	Hongkong.....	1,157	1,135	22	17	1,140	117	1,040
	Kobe.....	11	9	2	.....	11	8	3
	Shanghai.....	40	25	15	.....	40	33	7
	Yokohama.....	109	91	18	1	108	106	3
	Total Pacific sea-ports of Canada.....	1,844	1,620	224	35	1,809	659	1,185
	Booth..... Leyland..... North German Lloyd.....	From Galveston, Tex., to—						
Liverpool.....		18	12	6	1	17	18	.....
Do.....		34	11	23	3	31	34	.....
Bremen.....		985	790	195	41	944	150	835
Southampton.....		8	4	4	1	7	8	.....
Spain.....		10	9	1	1	9	4	6
Cuba.....		5	3	2	.....	5	4	1
Christiania.....		2	1	1	1	1	2	.....
Cuba.....		5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Total Galveston.....		1,067	835	232	48	1,019	225	842
Canadian Australian Royal Mail. Oceanic..... Pacific Mail..... Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	From Honolulu, Hawaii, to—							
	Australia.....	116	75	41	10	106	90	26
	New Zealand.....	59	42	17	5	54	45	14
	Pacific islands.....	7	5	2	.....	7	5	2
	British North America.....	115	68	47	15	100	81	34
	Australia.....	61	42	19	.....	61	45	16
	Pacific islands.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	3	1
	Hongkong.....	402	387	15	.....	402	16	386
	Kobe.....	427	305	122	50	377	76	351
	Nagasaki.....	5	2	3	.....	5	3	2
Yokohama.....	494	359	135	16	478	79	415	
Miscellaneous.....	5	4	1	.....	5	4	1	
Hongkong.....	164	152	12	4	160	20	144	
Kobe.....	717	500	217	3	714	7	710	
Nagasaki.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	1	3	
Shanghai.....	7	5	2	1	6	7	.....
Yokohama.....	1,274	849	425	35	1,239	104	1,170	
Total Honolulu.....	3,861	2,803	1,058	139	3,722	586	3,275	
Peninsular and Occi- dental. Sailing vessels.....	From Key West to—							
	Cuba.....	6,880	5,042	1,838	708	6,172	2,935	3,945
	British West Indies.....	57	48	9	3	54	.....	57
Total Key West.....	6,937	5,090	1,847	711	6,226	2,935	4,002	
Compania Naviera del Pacifico. Miscellaneous.....	Via Mexican border stations to—							
	Mexico.....	2,680	2,237	443	191	2,489	1,225	1,455
	Miscellaneous.....	18	15	3	3	15	18	.....
Total Mexican border.....	2,698	2,252	446	194	2,504	1,243	1,455	
Peninsular and Occi- dental. Saunders..... Sailing vessels.....	From Miami, Fla., to—							
	British West Indies.....	541	379	162	14	527	124	417
	Do.....	1,108	897	211	39	1,069	.....	1,108
	Do.....	1,237	876	361	114	1,123	549	688
Total Miami.....	2,886	2,152	734	167	2,719	673	2,213	

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Citizens.						Total.							
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
177	113	64	34	143	129	48	558	367	191	51	507	397	161
29	23	6	.....	29	25	4	163	120	43	.....	163	141	22
2	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	14	11	3	1	13	13	1
414	336	78	25	389	161	253	1,571	1,471	100	42	1,529	278	1,293
19	7	12	.....	19	19	.....	30	16	14	.....	30	27	3
122	57	65	25	97	102	20	162	82	80	25	137	135	27
129	71	58	5	124	129	.....	238	162	76	6	232	235	3
892	609	283	90	802	567	325	2,736	2,229	507	125	2,611	1,226	1,510
2	1	1	1	1	2	.....	20	13	7	2	18	20	.....
25	11	14	5	20	25	.....	59	22	37	8	51	59	.....
997	543	454	188	809	554	443	1,982	1,333	649	229	1,753	704	1,278
37	7	30	7	30	37	.....	45	11	34	8	37	45	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	1	1	9	4	6
3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	8	3	5	3	5	7	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....
8	4	4	3	5	8	.....	13	9	4	3	10	13	.....
1,072	566	506	207	865	629	443	2,139	1,401	738	255	1,884	854	1,285
76	48	28	2	74	67	9	192	123	69	12	180	157	35
17	12	5	.....	17	15	2	76	54	22	5	71	60	16
7	5	2	.....	7	4	3	14	10	4	.....	14	9	5
308	151	157	37	271	262	46	423	219	204	52	371	343	80
72	42	30	3	69	62	10	133	84	49	3	130	107	26
12	9	3	.....	12	11	1	16	13	3	.....	16	14	2
148	92	56	42	106	64	84	550	479	71	42	508	80	470
108	49	59	101	7	14	94	535	354	181	151	384	90	445
7	1	6	1	6	6	1	12	3	9	1	11	9	3
249	122	127	131	118	122	127	743	481	262	147	596	201	542
9	4	5	2	7	9	.....	14	8	6	2	12	13	1
82	52	30	20	62	39	43	246	204	42	24	222	59	187
344	168	176	338	6	5	339	1,061	668	393	341	720	12	1,049
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	5	4	1	.....	5	2	3
8	5	3	.....	8	8	.....	15	10	5	1	14	15	.....
581	317	264	436	145	146	435	1,855	1,166	689	471	1,384	250	1,605
2,029	1,077	952	1,113	916	835	1,194	5,890	3,880	2,010	1,252	4,638	1,421	4,469
12,687	7,969	4,718	797	11,890	12,011	676	19,567	13,011	6,556	1,505	18,002	14,946	4,621
8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	65	56	9	3	62	.....	65
12,695	7,977	4,718	797	11,898	12,011	684	19,632	13,067	6,565	1,508	18,124	14,946	4,686
690	538	152	63	627	680	10	3,370	2,775	595	254	3,116	1,905	1,465
40	34	6	1	39	40	.....	58	49	9	4	54	58	.....
730	572	158	64	666	720	10	3,428	2,824	604	258	3,170	1,963	1,465
869	450	419	65	804	752	117	1,410	829	581	79	1,331	876	534
77	46	31	37	40	.....	77	1,185	943	242	76	1,109	.....	1,185
114	72	42	41	73	100	14	1,351	948	403	155	1,196	649	702
1,060	568	492	143	917	852	208	3,946	2,720	1,226	310	3,636	1,525	2,421

TABLE XXIII.—Passengers departed from the United

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Hubbard Zemurray	From Mobile, Ala., to—							
Orr Laubenheimer	Honduras	5	5			5	5	
Seeberg	British Honduras	34	14	20	8	26	34	
Miscellaneous	British West Indies	29	27	2		29	29	
	Miscellaneous	13	9	4	1	12	13	
	Total Mobile	81	55	26	9	72	81	
Tramp	From New Bedford to—							
	Cape Verde Islands	449	404	45	11	438		449
	Total New Bedford	449	404	45	11	438		449
	From New Orleans, La., to—							
Bluefields	Nicaragua	134	97	37	10	124	130	4
Campagne Generale	Havre	279	194	85	11	268	51	228
Transatlantique	Miscellaneous	40	34	6	4	36		40
Hubbard Zemurray Steamship Co.	Honduras	32	20	12	4	28	32	
Leyland	Liverpool	74	43	31	10	64	74	
Navigatione Generale Italiana	London	22	11	11	3	19	22	
North German Lloyd	Palermo	185	130	55	14	171	29	156
	Bremen	221	148	73	22	199	131	90
	Miscellaneous	86	63	23	21	65	1	85
Norway Mexico Gulf	Christiania	29	23	6	3	26	12	17
Southern Pacific Co.	Cuba	801	615	186	55	746	467	334
United Fruit Co.	British Honduras	202	136	66	17	185	202	
	Costa Rica	97	55	42	24	73	97	
	Cuba	189	113	76	22	167	189	
	Guatemala	559	399	160	59	500	559	
	Honduras	173	133	40	21	152	173	
	Panama	278	204	74	15	263	278	
Vaccaro	Honduras	162	125	37	7	155	162	
Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	5	4	1		5	3	2
	Total New Orleans	3,568	2,547	1,021	322	3,246	2,612	956
	From Newport News, Va., to—							
Norway Mexico Gulf	Christiania	1		1		1	1	
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
American	Cherbourg	4,217	3,694	523	94	4,123	241	3,976
	Plymouth	468	322	146	21	447	222	246
Anchor	Southampton	7,507	6,334	1,173	193	7,314	1,416	6,091
	Genoa	12,060	8,676	3,384	643	11,417	4,006	7,994
	Glasgow	3,505	1,644	1,861	100	3,405	1,018	2,487
	Londonderry	20	17	3		19		20
	Messina	2,791	2,500	291	115	2,676	13	2,778
	Naples	55	46	9	1	54		55
Atlantic Transport	Palermo	1,023	553	470	64	959	1,023	
Austro American	London	3	3			3		3
	Genoa	5,003	4,510	493	82	4,921	364	4,639
	Naples	5,578	5,341	237	62	5,516	733	4,845
	Patras	8,768	6,873	1,895	310	8,458	658	8,110
	Trieste	54	53	1		54	1	53
	Algiers	36	27	9	2	34	18	18
Booth	Azores	103	80	23	4	99	59	44
	Brazil	316	140	176	13	303	49	267
Clyde	British West Indies	29	17	12	3	26	29	
	Do	400	257	143	36	364	400	
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	San Domingo	1		1		1		1
Cunard	Bordeaux	33,000	28,357	4,643	744	32,256	5,604	27,396
	Havre	4,448	3,060	1,388	197	4,251	3,696	752
	Fishguard	6,827	4,920	1,907	514	6,313	206	6,621
	Fiume	289	213	76	15	274	48	241
	Genoa	109	85	24	5	104	38	71
	Gibraltar	30,309	23,022	7,287	1,103	29,206	6,999	23,310
	Liverpool	196	167	29	8	188	21	175
	Madeira							

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
39	28	11	1	38	39	.....	44	33	11	1	43	44	.....
43	22	21	10	33	43	.....	77	36	41	18	59	77	.....
35	13	22	4	31	35	.....	64	40	24	4	60	64	.....
39	20	19	1	38	39	.....	52	29	23	2	50	52	.....
156	83	73	16	140	156	.....	237	138	99	25	212	237	.....
8	5	3	7	1	.....	8	457	409	48	18	439	.....	457
8	5	3	7	1	.....	8	457	409	48	18	439	.....	457
211	164	47	21	190	210	1	345	261	84	31	314	340	5
55	27	28	17	38	20	35	334	221	113	28	306	71	263
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	34	6	4	36	.....	40
166	122	44	29	137	166	.....	198	142	56	33	165	198	.....
82	29	53	19	63	82	.....	156	72	84	29	127	156	.....
14	8	6	9	5	14	.....	36	19	17	12	24	36	.....
77	43	34	54	23	24	53	262	173	89	68	194	53	209
162	80	82	26	136	139	23	383	228	155	48	335	270	113
5	4	1	3	2	1	4	91	67	24	24	67	2	89
6	4	2	6	6	6	.....	35	27	8	9	26	18	17
1,482	1,005	477	125	1,357	1,299	183	2,283	1,620	663	180	2,103	1,766	517
200	146	54	20	180	200	.....	402	282	120	37	365	402	.....
149	98	51	9	140	149	.....	246	152	93	33	213	246	.....
264	160	104	17	247	264	.....	453	273	180	39	414	453	.....
524	397	127	39	485	524	.....	1,083	796	287	98	985	1,083	.....
541	411	130	57	484	541	.....	714	544	170	78	636	714	.....
3,560	2,327	1,233	231	3,329	3,560	.....	3,838	2,531	1,307	246	3,522	3,838	.....
320	255	65	34	286	320	.....	482	380	102	41	441	482	.....
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	7	6	1	.....	7	5	2
7,820	5,282	2,538	716	7,104	7,521	299	11,388	7,829	3,559	1,038	10,350	10,133	1,255
4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....	5	3	2	.....	5	5	.....
1,448	800	648	437	1,011	858	590	5,665	4,494	1,171	531	5,134	1,099	4,566
1,040	672	368	127	913	476	564	1,508	994	514	148	1,360	698	810
3,092	1,694	1,398	564	2,528	2,387	705	10,599	8,028	2,571	757	9,842	3,803	6,796
6	3	3	.....	6	6	.....	6	3	3	.....	6	6	.....
4,102	2,131	1,971	1,207	2,895	2,910	1,192	16,162	10,807	5,355	1,850	14,312	6,976	9,186
2,032	1,076	956	611	1,421	972	1,060	5,537	2,720	2,817	711	4,826	1,990	3,547
4	3	4	1	3	1	3	24	20	4	20	1	.....	23
259	164	95	207	52	16	243	3,050	2,064	386	322	2,728	29	3,021
9	7	7	2	.....	9	.....	64	50	14	8	56	.....	64
2,504	1,081	1,423	188	2,316	2,504	.....	3,527	1,634	1,893	252	3,275	3,527	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....
873	441	432	413	400	448	425	5,876	4,951	925	495	5,381	812	5,064
388	224	164	125	263	302	86	5,966	5,565	401	187	5,779	1,035	4,931
2,225	1,160	1,065	1,349	876	897	1,328	10,993	8,033	2,960	1,659	9,334	1,555	9,438
3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....	57	54	3	.....	57	4	53
13	6	7	8	5	5	8	49	33	16	10	39	23	26
80	62	18	2	78	70	10	183	142	41	6	177	129	54
120	62	58	87	33	39	81	436	202	234	100	336	88	348
6	3	3	.....	6	6	.....	35	20	15	3	32	35	.....
375	273	102	41	334	375	.....	775	530	245	77	698	775	.....
6	2	4	3	6	6	.....	7	2	5	3	4	7	.....
14,763	8,237	6,526	4,176	10,587	9,356	5,407	47,763	36,594	11,169	4,920	42,843	14,900	32,803
5,205	3,162	2,043	285	4,920	4,856	349	9,653	6,222	3,431	482	9,171	8,552	1,101
1,136	580	556	823	313	209	927	7,963	5,500	2,463	1,337	6,626	415	7,548
220	85	135	59	161	150	70	509	298	211	74	435	198	311
112	50	62	5	107	110	2	221	135	86	10	211	148	73
12,899	7,836	5,063	2,684	10,215	5,379	7,520	43,208	30,858	12,350	3,787	39,421	12,378	30,830
100	50	50	24	76	74	26	296	217	79	32	264	95	201

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Citizens.						Total.							
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
67	35	32	3	64	67		25	24	1	1	24		25
4,566	1,815	2,751	985	3,581	3,519	1,047	14,741	10,594	4,147	1,258	13,483	4,414	10,327
117	75	42	44	73	85	32	1,678	1,578	100	56	1,622	3,311	1,367
14	9	5	8	6	.....	14	125	109	16	9	116	.....	125
1,327	718	609	288	1,039	514	813	2,949	1,351	1,598	295	2,654	818	2,131
288	138	150	59	229	219	69	1,455	1,173	282	82	1,373	319	1,136
277	96	181	20	257	272	5	1,351	136	215	22	329	322	29
104	31	73	6	98	104	.....	128	43	85	7	121	128	.....
145	50	95	18	127	145	.....	195	71	124	23	172	195	.....
36	25	11	7	29	31	5	226	205	21	7	219	48	178
551	237	314	70	481	539	12	1,044	635	409	83	961	733	311
2,444	1,240	1,204	1,347	1,097	1,352	1,092	15,119	12,462	2,657	1,664	13,455	2,830	12,289
16	9	7	6	10	16	.....	43	32	11	6	37	33	10
39	17	22	1	38	39	.....	45	18	27	2	43	44	1
20	10	10	2	18	20	.....	25	13	12	2	23	25	.....
36	25	11	2	25	22	14	118	96	22	12	106	37	81
36	7	29	.....	36	36	.....	40	8	32	.....	40	40	.....
3,153	1,545	1,608	180	2,973	3,145	8	4,175	2,144	2,031	210	3,965	4,146	29
1,128	470	658	84	1,044	1,116	12	1,569	763	806	97	1,472	1,376	193
22,384	11,570	10,806	6,349	16,035	12,411	9,973	59,841	37,923	21,918	8,071	51,770	17,680	42,161
1,134	670	464	54	1,080	1,134	.....	1,560	967	593	70	1,490	1,560	.....
1,501	855	646	75	1,426	1,501	.....	2,072	1,238	834	101	1,971	2,072	.....
72	38	34	6	66	68	4	125	76	49	8	117	103	22
1,570	690	880	490	1,080	1,041	529	7,438	5,956	1,482	652	6,786	1,319	6,119
64	31	33	1	63	63	1	219	177	42	2	217	119	100
529	294	235	32	497	529	.....	871	466	405	55	816	869	2
71	58	13	6	65	71	.....	144	118	26	10	134	144	.....
87	61	26	11	76	87	.....	196	136	60	22	174	196	.....
455	298	157	30	425	455	.....	670	442	228	39	631	670	.....
162	124	38	24	138	162	.....	315	231	84	34	281	315	.....
552	373	179	22	530	552	.....	793	549	244	36	757	787	6
128	79	49	111	17	7	121	1,021	879	142	141	880	19	1,002
53	34	19	49	4	34	19	480	397	83	56	424	169	311
276	190	86	205	71	163	113	6,218	5,808	410	305	5,913	1,097	5,121
1,438	425	943	104	1,334	1,412	26	2,136	926	1,210	140	1,996	1,842	294
533	224	329	47	506	553	.....	655	278	377	52	603	655	.....
6,400	3,236	3,224	2,470	3,990	3,995	2,465	22,598	15,554	7,044	3,127	19,471	6,169	16,429
145	84	61	73	72	55	90	408	275	133	82	326	121	287
42	27	15	32	10	5	37	336	295	41	35	301	16	320
598	365	233	349	249	94	504	3,526	2,968	558	412	3,114	344	3,182
104	63	41	88	16	31	73	644	505	139	104	540	118	526
1,247	902	345	170	1,077	1,010	237	2,482	1,871	611	247	2,235	1,506	976
791	503	288	133	658	688	103	1,552	1,100	452	184	1,368	1,072	480
69	29	40	28	41	59	10	216	100	116	43	173	163	53
41	25	16	15	26	26	15	100	70	30	18	82	46	54
394	224	170	214	180	158	236	1,008	631	377	244	764	365	643
66	48	18	43	23	4	62	416	348	68	51	365	19	397
1,237	764	473	638	599	298	939	5,770	4,724	1,046	732	5,038	562	5,208
141	91	50	99	42	31	110	750	581	169	112	638	106	644
243	130	113	148	95	139	104	898	616	282	178	720	348	550
77	41	36	73	4	10	67	767	653	114	95	672	38	729
807	444	363	534	273	240	567	6,404	5,519	885	640	5,764	536	5,868
177	82	95	137	40	43	134	1,215	956	259	159	1,056	137	1,078
195	102	93	69	126	126	69	617	436	181	86	531	222	395
26	14	12	22	4	.....	26	257	230	27	27	230	.....	257
377	199	178	252	125	122	255	2,963	2,557	406	312	2,651	192	2,771
63	46	17	50	13	11	52	508	438	70	58	450	22	486
226	134	92	26	200	226	.....	315	194	121	36	279	315	.....
43	25	18	37	6	32	11	372	306	66	51	321	189	183
169	102	67	118	51	93	76	4,578	4,313	265	161	4,417	738	3,840
28	21	7	23	5	7	21	312	257	55	34	278	52	260
619	338	281	318	301	350	269	1,721	1,074	647	350	1,371	719	1,002
92	53	39	74	18	19	73	807	693	114	82	725	56	751
1,450	919	531	741	709	341	1,109	10,088	8,779	1,309	881	9,207	817	9,271
230	156	74	145	85	55	175	1,528	1,269	259	174	1,354	169	1,359
865	504	361	35	830	831	34	1,238	696	542	54	1,184	1,182	56
5,250	3,609	1,641	275	4,975	4,974	276	9,957	7,206	2,751	625	9,332	8,235	1,722
1,206	851	355	77	1,129	1,182	24	2,372	1,707	665	178	2,194	2,173	199

TABLE XXIII.—Passengers departed from the United

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y. to—Continued.							
North German Lloyd ..	Bremen.....	41,229	30,665	10,564	1,358	39,871	4,829	36,400
	Cherbourg.....	999	603	396	37	962	999	.....
	Genoa.....	879	603	276	30	849	484	395
	Gibraltar.....	56	42	14	.....	56	41	15
	Messina.....	571	527	44	10	561	6	565
	Naples.....	9,537	8,663	874	227	9,310	840	8,697
	Palermo.....	1,159	1,030	129	42	1,117	97	1,062
	Plymouth.....	908	628	280	14	894	907	1
	Algiers.....	9	6	3	.....	9	5	4
Norwegian American...	Bergen.....	2,824	1,536	1,288	67	2,757	434	2,390
	Christiania.....	1,088	571	517	54	1,034	244	844
	Christiansand.....	437	226	211	12	425	29	408
	Copenhagen.....	34	20	14	.....	34	6	28
	Stavenger.....	352	242	110	7	345	25	327
Panama	Panama.....	231	194	37	6	225	105	126
Quebec Steamship Co....	Bermuda.....	1,585	807	778	123	1,462	1,585	.....
	British Guiana.....	76	41	35	4	72	51	25
	British North America.....	33	15	18	1	32	33	.....
	British West Indies.....	519	291	228	32	487	210	309
	Danish West Indies.....	88	35	53	5	83	49	39
	French West Indies.....	27	15	12	.....	27	13	14
Red Cross.....	British North America.....	528	319	209	23	505	528	.....
Red D.....	Dutch West Indies.....	105	80	25	5	100	105	.....
	Venezuela.....	229	161	68	16	213	229	.....
Red Star.....	Antwerp.....	22,612	17,306	5,306	833	21,779	1,991	20,621
	Dover.....	139	75	64	3	136	139	.....
	Plymouth.....	33	17	16	.....	33	33	.....
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	British Guiana.....	9	6	3	.....	9	9	.....
	British West Indies.....	109	63	46	9	100	109	.....
	Dutch Guiana.....	11	9	2	1	10	11	.....
	Dutch West Indies.....	12	11	1	.....	12	12	.....
	Haiti.....	24	13	11	3	21	24	.....
	Venezuela.....	13	6	7	5	8	13	.....
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	Cherbourg.....	10	4	6	1	9	10	.....
	Southampton.....	105	53	52	5	100	105	.....
	Bermuda.....	953	495	458	55	898	953	.....
	British West Indies.....	434	287	147	36	398	340	94
	Colombia.....	74	46	28	5	69	74	.....
	Cuba.....	105	75	30	9	96	101	4
	Panama.....	116	84	32	10	106	112	4
Russian American.....	Libau.....	12,883	10,553	2,330	585	12,298	1,587	11,296
	Rotterdam.....	3,831	3,297	534	91	3,740	374	3,457
Scandinavian American	Christiania.....	3,140	1,480	1,660	100	3,040	566	2,574
	Christiansand.....	1,346	675	671	35	1,311	102	1,244
	Copenhagen.....	3,430	1,696	1,734	128	3,302	846	2,584
Sicula Americana.....	Genoa.....	70	51	19	7	63	14	56
	Messina.....	411	369	42	5	406	23	388
	Naples.....	3,000	2,636	364	125	2,875	137	2,863
	Palermo.....	1,130	854	276	54	1,076	113	1,017
Spanish.....	Spain.....	1,038	963	75	20	1,018	143	895
	Cuba.....	136	96	40	13	123	123	13
	Mexico.....	53	39	14	5	48	53	.....
Trinidad.....	British West Indies.....	277	173	104	42	235	276	1
United Fruit Co.....	British Honduras.....	14	8	6	1	13	14	.....
	British West Indies.....	333	195	138	12	331	332	1
	Colombia.....	207	146	61	16	191	207	.....
	Costa Rica.....	94	61	33	4	90	94	.....
	Cuba.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Guatemala.....	146	95	51	18	128	146	.....
	Honduras.....	30	16	14	2	28	30	.....
	Panama.....	488	355	133	25	463	488	.....
Uranium.....	Rotterdam.....	4,219	3,688	531	122	4,097	177	4,042
White Star.....	Cherbourg.....	4,697	3,971	726	107	4,590	1,002	3,695
	Genoa.....	252	187	65	6	246	79	173
	Gibraltar.....	28	22	6	1	27	20	8
	Liverpool.....	17,562	13,087	4,475	705	16,857	5,686	11,876
	Naples.....	3,474	3,145	329	72	3,402	413	3,061
	Plymouth.....	1,742	1,272	470	60	1,682	1,140	602
	Queenstown.....	4,726	1,642	3,084	48	4,678	685	4,041
	Southampton.....	13,156	10,219	2,937	457	12,699	3,431	9,725

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer age.		Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
19,022	9,931	9,091	6,769	12,253	11,065	7,957	60,251	40,596	19,655	8,127	52,121	15,894	44,357
4,009	1,972	2,037	205	3,804	4,009	.....	5,008	2,575	2,433	242	4,766	5,008	.....
1,323	585	738	210	1,113	1,207	116	2,202	1,188	1,014	240	1,962	1,691	511
156	73	83	9	147	156	.....	212	115	97	9	203	197	15
46	24	22	34	12	.....	46	617	551	66	44	573	6	611
2,991	1,529	1,462	809	2,182	2,019	972	12,528	10,192	2,336	1,036	11,492	2,859	9,669
142	88	54	101	41	19	123	1,301	1,118	183	143	1,158	116	1,185
3,010	1,737	1,273	102	2,908	3,010	.....	3,918	2,365	1,553	116	3,802	3,917	1
61	29	32	5	56	61	.....	70	35	35	5	65	66	4
3,062	1,856	1,206	652	2,410	757	2,305	5,886	3,392	2,494	719	5,167	1,191	4,695
1,280	720	560	331	949	484	796	2,368	1,291	1,077	385	1,983	728	1,640
285	169	116	128	157	28	257	722	395	327	140	582	57	665
34	14	20	15	19	6	28	68	34	34	15	53	12	56
460	290	170	101	359	76	384	812	532	280	108	704	101	711
4,731	3,153	1,578	576	4,155	4,463	268	4,962	3,347	1,615	582	4,380	4,568	394
7,493	3,301	4,192	268	7,225	7,493	.....	9,078	4,108	4,970	391	8,687	9,078	.....
59	35	24	5	54	53	6	135	76	59	9	126	104	31
474	228	246	25	449	474	.....	507	243	264	26	481	507	.....
270	154	116	86	184	201	69	789	445	344	118	671	411	378
47	26	21	19	28	30	17	135	61	74	24	111	79	56
10	6	4	.....	10	9	1	37	21	16	.....	37	22	15
1,844	953	891	94	1,750	1,844	.....	2,372	1,272	1,100	117	2,255	2,372	.....
57	47	10	2	55	57	.....	162	127	35	7	155	162	.....
114	85	29	8	106	114	.....	343	246	97	24	319	343	.....
7,656	3,871	3,785	3,315	4,341	4,082	3,574	30,268	21,177	9,091	4,148	26,120	6,073	24,195
393	171	222	34	359	393	.....	532	246	286	37	495	532	.....
48	23	25	5	43	48	.....	81	40	41	5	76	81	.....
21	17	4	2	19	21	.....	30	23	7	2	28	30	.....
94	66	28	15	79	94	.....	203	129	74	24	179	203	.....
22	17	5	.....	22	22	.....	33	26	7	1	32	33	.....
3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	15	14	1	.....	15	15	.....
9	9	.....	.....	9	9	.....	33	22	11	3	30	33	.....
2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	15	6	9	6	9	15	.....
25	7	18	.....	25	25	.....	35	11	24	1	34	35	.....
169	77	92	8	161	169	.....	274	130	144	13	261	274	.....
10,405	4,511	5,894	295	10,110	10,405	.....	11,358	5,006	6,352	350	11,008	11,358	.....
261	161	100	25	236	250	2	695	448	247	61	634	599	96
57	38	19	9	48	57	.....	131	84	47	14	117	131	.....
380	239	141	57	323	379	1	485	314	171	66	419	480	5
166	116	50	10	156	161	5	282	200	82	20	262	273	9
1,699	870	829	1,556	143	587	1,112	14,582	11,423	3,159	2,411	12,441	2,174	12,408
456	231	225	296	160	211	245	4,287	3,528	759	387	3,900	585	3,702
2,795	1,369	1,426	966	1,829	802	1,993	5,935	2,849	3,086	1,066	4,869	1,368	4,567
1,029	538	491	434	595	162	867	2,375	1,213	1,162	469	1,906	264	2,111
3,311	1,683	1,628	1,047	2,264	1,182	2,129	6,741	3,379	3,362	1,175	5,566	2,028	4,713
14	8	6	11	3	6	8	84	59	25	18	66	20	64
59	33	26	38	21	13	46	470	402	68	43	427	36	434
361	212	149	264	97	89	272	3,361	2,848	513	389	2,972	226	3,135
285	164	121	242	43	55	230	1,415	1,018	397	296	1,119	168	1,247
63	31	32	32	31	40	23	1,101	994	107	52	1,049	183	918
24	11	13	5	19	24	.....	160	107	53	18	142	147	13
2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	55	41	14	5	50	54	1
214	153	61	27	187	214	.....	491	326	165	69	422	490	1
5	1	4	.....	5	5	.....	19	9	10	1	18	19	.....
1,178	677	501	40	1,138	1,178	.....	1,511	872	639	52	1,459	1,510	1
277	197	80	8	269	277	.....	484	343	141	24	460	484	.....
207	136	71	3	204	207	.....	301	197	104	7	294	301	.....
83	46	37	1	82	83	.....	85	48	37	1	84	85	.....
92	59	33	2	90	92	.....	238	154	84	20	218	238	.....
39	33	6	.....	39	39	.....	69	49	20	2	67	69	.....
1,334	940	394	38	1,296	1,334	.....	1,822	1,295	527	63	1,759	1,822	.....
498	252	246	282	216	192	306	4,717	3,940	777	404	4,313	369	4,348
3,321	1,893	1,428	504	2,817	2,647	674	8,018	5,864	2,154	611	7,407	3,649	4,369
272	107	165	50	222	237	35	524	294	230	56	468	316	208
44	17	27	1	43	41	3	72	39	33	2	70	61	11
9,932	5,379	4,553	1,597	8,335	7,178	2,751	27,494	18,466	9,028	2,302	25,192	12,864	14,630
1,107	501	606	225	882	898	2,059	4,581	3,646	935	297	4,284	1,311	3,270
2,006	1,188	818	202	1,804	1,772	234	3,748	2,460	1,288	262	3,486	2,912	836
3,984	2,058	1,926	1,070	2,914	2,722	5,12	8,710	3,700	5,010	1,118	7,592	2,157	6,553
7,121	4,231	2,890	1,097	6,024	4,527	2,594	20,277	14,450	5,827	1,554	18,723	7,958	12,319

TABLE XXIII.—Passengers departed from the United

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
White Star—Contd.	From New York, N. Y., to—Continued.	117	78	39	6	111	55	62
	Alexandria.....	12	8	4	.....	12	7	5
	Algiers.....	45	20	25	3	42	28	17
Miscellaneous.....	Miscellaneous.....	77	42	35	6	71	72	5
	Total, New York....	444,274	346,129	98,145	15,203	429,071	86,795	357,479
	From Philadelphia, Pa., to—							
Allan.....	Glasgow.....	49	29	20	2	47	21	28
	British North America	76	45	31	6	70	43	33
American.....	Liverpool.....	2,909	1,952	957	222	2,687	651	2,258
	Queenstown.....	423	102	321	.....	423	62	361
Hamburg American.....	Hamburg.....	1,092	731	361	59	1,033	187	905
Italia.....	Genoa.....	26	24	2	.....	26	.....	26
	Messina.....	157	143	14	2	155	5	152
	Naples.....	2,475	2,290	185	49	2,426	67	2,408
	Palermo.....	115	108	7	.....	115	7	108
La Veloce.....	Genoa.....	34	23	11	1	33	9	25
	Messina.....	79	67	12	5	74	1	78
	Naples.....	1,111	992	119	36	1,075	31	1,080
	Palermo.....	40	35	5	1	39	.....	40
Lloyd Italiana.....	Genoa.....	17	12	5	.....	17	10	7
	Messina.....	60	58	2	2	58	.....	60
	Naples.....	526	478	48	10	516	22	504
	Palermo.....	42	39	3	.....	42	.....	42
	Genoa.....	28	18	10	.....	28	10	18
	Messina.....	59	54	5	1	58	2	57
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Naples.....	1,207	1,128	79	21	1,186	33	1,174
	Palermo.....	64	57	7	2	62	.....	64
Red Star.....	Antwerp.....	62	31	31	2	60	62	.....
United Fruit.....	British West Indies...	43	26	17	.....	43	43	.....
Sailing vessels.....	Do.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Total Philadelphia..	10,695	8,443	2,252	421	10,274	1,266	9,429
	From Portland, Me., to—							
Allan.....	Glasgow.....	1,180	930	250	77	1,103	258	922
Cunard.....	Liverpool.....	763	615	148	64	699	180	583
	London.....	1,299	921	378	150	1,149	434	865
White Star Dominion..	Liverpool.....	3,117	2,575	542	208	2,909	605	2,512
	Total Portland, Me..	6,359	5,041	1,318	499	5,860	1,477	4,882
	From Porto Rico to—							
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	France.....	69	48	21	12	57	46	23
	Spain.....	49	37	12	6	43	43	6
	Cuba.....	68	46	22	15	53	43	25
	Danish West Indies...	64	39	25	11	53	41	23
	French West Indies...	63	36	27	8	55	11	52
	Haiti.....	7	2	5	1	6	7	.....
	Santo Domingo.....	309	189	120	38	271	197	112
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique de Barcelone.	Genoa.....	55	40	15	5	50	31	24
	Marseille.....	38	25	13	3	35	14	24
	Spain.....	449	332	117	37	412	345	104
	Cuba.....	264	189	75	23	241	167	97
	Mexico.....	30	17	13	8	22	17	13
	Panama.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	4	2
Donald.....	Santo Domingo.....	9	6	3	.....	9	8	1
Hamburg American.....	Hamburg.....	3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....
	British West Indies...	26	20	6	2	24	20	6
	Danish West Indies...	205	108	97	27	178	127	78
	Haiti.....	3	2	1	1	2	3	.....
	Santo Domingo.....	537	320	217	62	475	303	234
	Colombia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herrera.....	Cuba.....	220	159	61	21	199	150	70
	Santo Domingo.....	321	234	87	25	296	165	156
Pinillos.....	Spain.....	66	48	18	26	40	57	9
	Cuba.....	7	6	1	.....	7	7	.....
Red D.....	Dutch West Indies...	120	87	33	2	118	108	12
	Venezuela.....	250	170	80	25	225	196	54

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
394	168	226	20	374	374	20	511	246	265	26	485	429	82
79	33	46	3	76	79	.....	91	41	50	3	88	86	5
97	40	57	7	90	93	4	142	60	82	10	132	121	21
27	19	8	2	25	27	.....	104	61	43	8	96	99	5
234,991	126,248	108,743	56,096	178,895	159,056	75,935	679,265	472,377	206,888	71,299	607,966	245,851	433,414
24	16	8	9	15	17	7	73	45	28	11	62	38	35
42	26	16	17	25	33	9	118	71	47	23	95	76	42
1,436	580	856	372	1,064	982	454	4,345	2,532	1,813	594	3,751	1,633	2,712
342	152	190	73	269	166	176	765	254	511	73	692	228	537
891	356	535	168	723	726	165	1,983	1,087	896	227	1,756	913	1,070
5	3	2	4	1	.....	5	31	27	4	27	.....	31	.....
18	8	10	15	3	.....	18	175	151	24	17	158	5	170
179	92	87	156	23	13	166	2,654	2,382	272	205	2,449	80	2,574
8	5	3	7	1	7	.....	123	113	10	7	116	8	115
10	6	4	6	4	4	6	44	29	15	7	37	13	31
6	2	4	6	.....	6	.....	85	69	16	11	74	1	84
99	56	43	90	9	10	89	1,210	1,048	162	126	1,084	41	1,169
2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	42	36	6	3	39	.....	42
3	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	20	15	5	3	13	7	.....
3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	63	60	3	5	58	.....	63
64	30	34	41	23	28	36	590	508	82	51	539	50	540
3	1	2	3	.....	3	3	45	40	5	3	42	.....	45
5	4	1	5	.....	3	2	33	22	11	5	28	13	20
10	7	3	9	1	4	6	69	61	8	10	59	6	63
88	50	38	81	7	5	83	1,295	1,178	117	102	1,193	38	1,257
4	1	3	4	.....	4	.....	68	58	10	6	62	.....	68
334	113	221	23	311	334	.....	396	144	252	25	371	396	.....
229	127	102	8	221	229	.....	272	153	119	8	264	272	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	1	.....
3,806	1,641	2,165	1,105	2,701	2,559	1,247	14,501	10,084	4,417	1,526	12,975	3,825	10,676
32	20	12	10	22	19	13	1,212	950	262	87	1,125	277	935
15	9	6	2	13	13	2	778	624	154	66	712	193	585
227	141	86	18	209	113	114	1,526	1,062	464	168	1,358	547	979
119	63	56	19	100	54	65	3,236	2,638	598	227	3,009	659	2,577
393	233	160	49	344	199	194	6,752	5,274	1,478	548	6,204	1,676	5,076
11	5	6	3	8	10	1	80	53	27	15	65	56	24
5	3	2	.....	5	5	.....	54	40	14	6	48	48	6
37	23	14	8	29	15	22	105	69	36	23	82	58	47
23	16	7	6	17	22	1	87	55	32	17	70	63	24
10	4	6	5	5	5	5	73	40	33	13	60	16	57
1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	3	5	1	7	7	1
849	538	311	161	688	405	444	1,158	727	431	199	959	602	556
12	9	3	3	9	8	4	67	49	18	8	59	39	28
16	7	9	7	12	4	.....	54	32	22	12	42	26	28
230	111	119	97	133	210	20	679	443	236	134	545	555	124
149	105	44	19	130	97	52	413	294	119	42	371	264	149
5	3	2	.....	5	3	2	35	20	15	8	27	20	15
7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....	13	11	2	.....	13	11	2
191	158	33	18	173	49	142	200	164	36	18	182	57	143
3	2	1	2	1	3	.....	6	3	3	2	4	6	.....
33	26	7	1	32	32	1	59	46	13	3	56	52	7
73	49	24	26	47	56	17	278	157	121	53	225	133	95
3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	6	5	1	1	5	6	.....
378	239	139	36	342	153	225	915	559	356	98	817	456	459
70	42	28	29	41	1	69	70	42	28	29	41	1	69
658	417	241	156	502	174	484	878	576	302	177	701	324	554
1,129	761	368	201	928	235	894	1,450	995	455	226	1,224	400	1,050
37	15	22	17	20	30	7	103	63	40	43	60	87	16
31	20	11	8	23	17	14	38	26	12	8	30	24	14
50	27	23	7	43	42	8	170	114	56	9	161	150	20
169	126	43	22	147	135	34	419	296	123	47	372	331	88

TABLE XXIII.—Passengers departed from the United

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Sailing vessels.....	From Porto Rico—Con.							
	British West Indies.....	7	7		7	6	1	
	Danish West Indies.....	17	10	7	1	16	10	
	Dutch West Indies.....	10	10			10	2	
	Total Porto Rico....	3,272	2,194	1,078	359	2,913	2,131	
Fabre.....	From Providence, R. I., to—							
	Lisbon.....	521	464	57	19	502	13	
	Marseille.....	24	20	4	2	22	5	
	Naples.....	1,062	943	119	17	1,045	21	
	Azores.....	685	436	249	49	636	50	
	Total Providence....	2,292	1,868	429	87	2,205	89	
Aroline..... New York and Pacific..	From San Francisco to—							
	Panama.....	2	2			2	2	
	Chile.....	1		1		1	1	
	Panama.....	2	1	1		2	2	
	Peru.....	5	2	3		5	5	
Oceanic.....	San Salvador.....	11	1	10		11	11	
	Australia.....	471	332	139	18	453	351	
	New Zealand.....	7	5	2		7	4	
	Pacific Islands.....	46	33	13	4	42	37	
	Hongkong.....	1,755	1,704	51	18	1,737	156	
Pacific Mail.....	Kobe.....	94	82	12		94	12	
	Nagasaki.....	51	40	11		51	19	
	Shanghai.....	26	15	11	3	23	24	
	Yokohama.....	978	885	93	13	965	418	
	Costa Rica.....	6	4	2	3	3	4	
	Guatemala.....	62	41	21	13	49	48	
	Honduras.....	2		2		2	1	
	Mexico.....	299	216	83	22	277	161	
	Nicaragua.....	10	6	4		10	6	
	Panama.....	39	31	8	5	34	18	
	Peru.....	91	72	19	2	89	47	
	San Salvador.....	57	43	14	6	51	36	
	Hongkong.....	847	810	37	7	840	135	
	Kobe.....	193	164	29	1	192	21	
	Nagasaki.....	56	45	11	2	54	4	
Shanghai.....	67	44	23	11	56	63		
Yokohama.....	2,604	2,228	376	10	2,594	1,100		
Union.....	Australia.....	501	366	135	22	479	286	
	New Zealand.....	330	235	95	25	305	191	
	Pacific Islands.....	197	134	63	24	173	137	
	Total San Francisco..	8,810	7,541	1,269	209	8,601	3,300	
Blue Funnel..... Great Northern.....	From Seattle, Wash., to—							
	Hongkong.....	519	517	2		519	519	
	Hongkong.....	75	72	3		75	38	
	Kobe.....	6	5	1		6	2	
	Nagasaki.....	3	1	2		3	3	
	Shanghai.....	2	2			2	2	
	Yokohama.....	8	7	1		8	3	
	Hongkong.....	85	74	11	2	83	29	
	Kobe.....	668	569	99	7	661	100	
	Moji.....	26	18	8	1	25	26	
Nippon Yusen Kaisha..	Shanghai.....	40	30	10	7	33	27	
	Yokohama.....	906	815	91	2	904	296	
	Hongkong.....	55	55			55	1	
	Kobe.....	340	296	44		340	15	
	Moji.....	10	7	3		10	1	
Osaka Shosen Kaisha... Yokohama.....	Nagasaki.....	22	21	1		22	2	
	Yokohama.....	329	307	22	2	327	13	
		Total Seattle.....	3,094	2,796	298	21	3,073	529
		From Tampa, Fla., to—						
	Honduras.....	11	5	6	3	8	3	
Sailing vessels.....							8	

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Citizens.								Total.							
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.			
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
18	8	10	6	12	10	8	25	15	10	6	19	16	9		
15	13	2	1	14	12	3	32	23	9	2	30	22	10		
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12	4	8
4,215	2,738	1,477	841	3,374	1,753	2,462	7,487	4,932	2,555	1,200	6,287	3,884	3,603		
111	94	17	38	73	10	101	632	558	74	57	575	23	609		
15	7	8	1	14	13	2	39	27	12	3	36	18	21		
131	69	62	109	22	18	113	1,193	1,012	181	126	1,067	39	1,154		
251	163	118	162	119	48	233	966	599	367	211	755	98	863		
538	333	205	310	228	89	449	2,830	2,196	634	397	2,433	178	2,652		
10	7	3	.....	10	10	.....	12	9	3	.....	12	12	.....	
3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	4	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	
16	5	11	2	14	16	.....	18	6	12	2	16	18	.....	
29	17	12	4	25	27	2	34	19	15	4	30	32	2		
5	4	1	1	4	5	.....	16	5	11	1	15	16	.....	
718	479	239	53	665	633	85	1,189	811	378	71	1,118	984	205		
10	7	3	.....	10	8	2	17	12	5	.....	17	12	5
125	104	21	7	118	117	8	171	137	34	11	160	154	17		
1,538	1,085	453	89	1,449	838	700	3,293	2,789	504	107	3,186	994	2,299		
141	65	76	44	97	132	9	235	147	88	44	191	144	91		
67	42	25	20	47	64	3	118	82	36	20	98	83	35		
154	69	85	24	130	154	.....	180	84	96	27	153	178	2	
415	239	176	108	307	357	58	1,393	1,124	269	121	1,272	775	618		
6	4	2	2	4	3	3	12	8	4	5	7	7	5		
46	33	13	6	40	34	12	108	74	34	19	89	82	26		
13	9	4	2	11	13	.....	15	9	6	2	13	14	1	
279	217	62	25	254	244	35	578	433	145	47	531	405	173		
39	29	10	5	34	32	7	49	35	14	5	44	38	11		
60	34	26	5	55	53	7	99	65	34	10	89	71	28		
220	160	60	20	200	161	59	311	232	79	22	289	208	103		
34	25	9	.....	34	31	3	91	68	23	6	85	67	24	
744	440	304	61	683	537	207	1,591	1,250	341	68	1,523	672	919		
90	43	47	51	39	47	43	283	207	76	52	231	68	215		
46	24	22	26	20	29	17	102	69	33	28	74	33	69		
235	119	116	47	188	232	3	302	163	139	58	244	295	7		
681	375	306	424	257	529	152	3,285	2,603	682	434	2,851	1,629	1,656		
336	237	99	42	294	253	83	837	603	234	64	773	539	298		
99	60	39	28	71	68	31	429	295	134	53	376	259	170		
144	103	41	8	136	109	35	341	237	104	32	309	246	95		
6,303	4,037	2,266	1,104	5,199	4,739	1,564	15,113	11,578	3,535	1,313	13,800	8,039	7,074		
94	93	1	7	87	2	92	613	610	3	7	606	2	611		
267	148	119	8	259	166	101	342	220	122	8	334	204	138		
49	28	21	13	36	49	.....	55	33	22	13	42	51	4	
13	4	9	11	2	2	11	16	5	11	11	5	2	14		
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....	
17	9	8	2	15	16	1	25	16	9	2	23	19	6		
103	56	47	8	95	76	27	188	130	58	10	178	105	83		
120	63	57	84	36	45	75	788	632	156	91	697	145	643		
20	7	13	10	10	15	5	46	25	21	11	35	15	31		
97	42	55	20	77	88	9	137	72	65	27	110	115	22		
140	67	73	65	75	93	47	1,046	882	164	67	979	389	657		
9	9	.....	.....	9	1	8	64	64	.....	.....	64	2	62
49	25	24	37	12	6	43	389	321	68	37	352	21	368		
8	3	5	2	6	2	6	18	10	8	2	16	3	15		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	21	1	.....	22	2	20
36	21	15	21	15	8	28	365	328	37	23	342	21	344		
1,024	576	448	288	736	571	453	4,118	3,372	746	309	3,809	1,100	3,018		
3	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	14	8	6	3	11	5	9

TABLE XXIII.—Passengers departed from the United
RECAPITULATION.

Ports of departure and means of transportation.	Aliens.						
	Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Baltimore, Md.....	2,813	2,234	579	98	2,715	238	2,575
Boston, Mass.....	25,717	16,902	8,815	1,375	24,342	5,608	20,109
Brunswick, Ga.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Canada (Atlantic seaports).....	9,187	7,212	1,975	553	8,634	1,563	7,624
Canadian border stations.....	93,888	65,146	28,742	11,451	82,437	93,888	.....
Canada (Pacific seaports).....	1,844	1,620	224	35	1,809	659	1,185
Galveston, Tex.....	1,067	835	232	48	1,019	225	842
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	3,861	2,803	1,058	139	3,722	586	3,275
Key West, Fla.....	6,937	5,090	1,847	711	6,226	2,935	4,002
Mexican border stations.....	2,698	2,252	446	194	2,504	1,243	1,455
Miami, Fla.....	2,886	2,152	734	167	2,719	673	2,213
Mobile, Ala.....	81	55	26	9	72	81	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	449	404	45	11	438	.....	449
New Orleans, La.....	3,568	2,547	1,021	322	3,246	2,612	956
Newport News, Va.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
New York, N. Y.....	444,274	346,129	98,145	15,203	429,071	86,795	357,479
Philadelphia, Pa.....	10,695	8,443	2,252	421	10,274	1,266	9,429
Portland, Me.....	6,359	5,041	1,318	499	5,860	1,477	4,882
Porto Rico.....	3,272	2,194	1,078	359	2,913	2,131	1,141
Providence, R. I.....	2,292	1,863	429	87	2,205	89	2,203
San Francisco, Cal.....	8,810	7,541	1,269	209	8,601	3,300	5,510
Seattle, Wash.....	3,094	2,796	298	21	3,073	529	2,565
Tampa, Fla.....	11	5	6	3	8	3	8
Total.....	633,865	483,265	150,540	31,915	601,890	205,903	427,902
Steamships.....	538,577	417,162	121,415	20,343	518,234	111,445	427,132
Sailing vessels.....	1,340	957	383	121	1,219	570	770
By land.....	93,888	65,146	28,742	11,451	82,437	93,888	.....
BY YEARS.							
1910.....	380,418	279,896	100,522	22,942	357,476	141,789	238,629
1911.....	518,215	400,294	117,921	27,175	491,040	172,485	345,730
1912.....	615,292	480,732	134,560	28,593	586,699	188,550	426,742
1913.....	611,924	477,769	134,155	30,368	581,556	230,496	381,428
1914.....	633,805	483,265	150,540	31,915	601,890	205,903	427,902

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
1,852	838	1,014	371	1,451	1,315	537	4,665	3,072	1,593	469	4,196	1,553	3,112
16,101	8,460	7,641	3,651	12,450	10,741	5,360	41,818	25,362	16,456	5,026	36,792	16,349	25,469
13	8	5	.....	13	13	.....	14	9	5	.....	14	11	.....
4,495	2,187	2,308	696	3,799	3,650	845	13,682	9,399	4,283	1,249	12,433	5,213	8,469
68,597	46,309	22,288	14,756	53,841	68,597	.....	162,485	111,455	51,030	26,207	136,278	162,485	1,510
892	609	283	90	802	567	325	2,736	2,229	507	125	2,611	1,226	1,510
1,072	566	506	207	865	629	443	2,139	1,401	738	255	1,884	854	1,285
2,029	1,077	952	1,113	916	835	1,194	5,890	3,880	2,010	1,252	4,638	1,421	4,469
12,695	7,977	4,718	797	11,898	12,011	684	19,632	13,067	6,565	1,508	18,124	14,946	4,686
730	572	158	64	666	720	10	3,428	2,824	604	258	3,170	1,963	1,465
1,060	568	492	143	917	852	208	3,946	2,720	1,226	310	3,636	1,525	2,421
156	83	73	16	140	156	.....	237	138	99	25	212	237	.....
8	5	3	7	1	.....	8	457	409	48	18	439	.....	457
7,820	5,282	2,538	716	7,104	7,521	299	11,888	7,829	3,559	1,038	10,350	10,133	1,255
4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....	5	3	2	.....	5	5	.....
234,991	126,248	108,743	56,096	178,895	159,056	75,935	679,265	472,377	206,888	71,299	607,966	245,851	433,414
8,806	1,641	2,165	1,105	2,701	2,559	1,247	14,501	10,084	4,417	1,526	12,975	3,825	10,676
393	233	160	49	344	199	194	6,752	5,271	1,478	548	6,204	1,676	5,076
4,215	2,738	1,477	841	3,374	1,753	2,462	7,487	4,932	2,555	1,200	6,287	3,854	3,603
538	333	205	310	228	89	449	2,830	2,196	634	397	2,433	178	2,652
6,303	4,037	2,266	1,104	5,199	4,739	1,564	15,113	11,578	3,535	1,313	13,800	8,039	7,074
1,024	576	448	288	736	571	453	4,118	3,372	746	309	3,809	1,100	3,018
3	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	14	8	6	3	11	5	9
368,797	210,353	158,444	82,420	286,377	276,579	92,218	1,002,602	693,618	308,984	114,335	888,267	482,482	520,120
300,039	163,938	136,101	67,616	232,423	207,855	92,184	838,616	581,100	257,516	87,959	750,657	319,300	519,316
161	106	55	48	113	127	34	1,501	1,063	438	169	1,332	697	804
68,597	46,309	22,288	14,756	53,841	68,597	.....	162,485	111,455	51,030	26,207	136,278	162,485	.....
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
349,471	211,644	137,827	69,717	279,754	263,585	85,886	867,686	611,938	255,748	96,892	770,794	436,070	431,616
353,890	208,666	145,224	74,117	279,773	275,149	78,741	969,182	689,398	279,784	102,710	866,472	463,699	505,483
347,702	204,568	143,134	71,646	276,056	278,782	68,920	959,626	682,337	277,289	102,014	857,612	509,278	450,348
368,797	210,353	158,444	82,420	286,377	276,579	92,218	1,002,602	693,618	308,984	114,335	888,267	482,482	520,120

TABLE XXIV.—*Alien arrivals from insular United States, by ports, 1908 to 1914, inclusive.*

Port.	Num-ber.	Year of arrival.							From Hawaii.	From Porto Rico.	From Philip-pine Islands.
		1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914			
New York.....	3,910	440	423	579	616	548	610	694	.....	3,910	.....
New Orleans.....	37	.....	2	2	3	7	11	12	.....	37	.....
Galveston.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
San Francisco.....	10,740	912	896	1,591	1,076	1,402	2,268	2,595	10,682	.....	58
Seattle.....	631	6	7	17	28	99	460	14	80	.....	551
Canadian Pacific.....	191	.....	.....	9	63	24	59	36	186	.....	5
Total.....	15,512	1,358	1,328	2,198	1,786	2,080	3,411	3,351	10,948	3,950	614

TABLE XXV.—Race, sex, age, and year of arrival in continental United States of aliens from insular United States, 1908 to 1914, inclusive, showing length of residence in insular United States.

Race or people.	Number.	Sex.		Age.			Year of arrival in continental United States.						
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
African (black).....	389	199	190	31	331	27	18	19	34	62	63	75	118
Armenian.....	8	8											1
Bosnian and Moravian.....	27	16	11	7	18	2	1	1	3	25			
Bulgarian, Serbian, Montenegrin.....	115	97	18	3	95	17	16	22	18	20	10	21	8
Chinese.....	117	7										2	2
Croatian and Slovenian.....	49	36	13	3	38	8	9	3	5	11	5	6	10
Cuban.....	4						2						
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	4												
Dutch and Flemish.....	163	139	24	4	135	24	27	24	16	10	17	27	33
East Indian.....	1,053	1,032	21		1,032	20	11	164	260	89	79	430	20
English.....	1,737	1,121	636	107	1,187	463	160	123	172	251	317	382	349
Finnish.....	26	24	2		24	2		2	6	6		5	7
French.....	458	338	120	25	323	104	87	48	52	107	63	68	70
German.....	702	397	165	33	383	146	65	90	114	107	121	159	126
Greek.....	75	52	23	16	56	3	1	18	5	11	21	7	4
Hebrew.....	29	27	2	1	27	1	6	3	5	9	2	3	3
Irish.....	134	90	44	3	94	37	5	11	14	15	25	41	20
Italian (north).....	213	166	47	10	180	23	15	16	14	16	41	65	46
Italian (south).....	151	126	25	4	131	16	16	19	20	22	32	26	26
Japanese.....	581	462	119	14	542	25	177	54	90	62	69	91	68
Korean.....	70	58	12	6	62	2	15	5	6	9	5	15	20
Magyar.....	7	5	2	3	4			1	1	1		1	3
Mexican.....	25	21	4		20	5	6	3	4	2	2	5	3
Pacific Islander.....	10	7	3		9			1	1	1	6	2	
Polish.....	24	19	5	1	19	4	6	3	4	4	3	2	3
Portuguese.....	2,424	1,492	932	500	1,503	421	264	104	315	339	245	594	503
Roumanian.....	2				2								1
Russian.....	1,064	727	337	250	783	31	14	3	137	36	95	92	687
Scandinavian.....	307	236	71	5	266	36	17	22	45	42	68	62	51
Scotch.....	395	282	113	16	293	86	34	27	52	14	85	84	99
Slovak.....	4				4								
Spanish.....	3,755	2,520	1,215	868	2,513	354	282	373	447	339	554	1,008	714
Spanish American.....	134	101	33	4	105	25	13	18	7	18	16	32	25
Syrian.....	331	220	111	46	266	19	7	25	140	93	21	18	27
Turkish.....	43	34	9	6	31	9	5	15	2	5	1	5	8
Welsh.....	12	10	2	36	3	2	2	2	2	5		3	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	348	206	142	36	267	45	23	39	60	25	39	12	148
Other peoples.....	572	352	220	30	425	117	52	41	143	65	62	86	125
Total.....	15,512	10,861	4,651	2,033	11,404	2,075	1,358	1,328	2,198	1,786	2,080	3,411	3,351

TABLE XXV.—Race, sex, age, and year of arrival in continental United States from insular United States, 1908 to 1914, inclusive, showing length of residence in insular United States—Continued.

Race or people.	From Hawaii.			From Porto Rico.			From Philippine Islands.					
	Length of residence in Hawaii.			Length of residence in Porto Rico.			Length of residence in Philippine Islands.					
	Number.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Number.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Number.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Over 5 years.
African (black).....	8	6		2	381	273	79	29				
Armenian.....					8	6		2				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2	1		1	25	25						
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....	1				3	1	2					
Chinese.....	113	31	1	51	6	2						
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1				6	6						
Cuban.....	3			1	46	41	2	3				
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.....	4	3										
Dutch and Flemish.....	54	40	12	1	106	84	16	6	3			
East Indian.....	417	45	45	53	10	1			5			
English.....	515	417	178	96	426	296	85	45	587	308	156	13
1,515	1,041				4	4			16	6	3	7
Finnish.....	122	19	2	1	356	224	74	38	1			
French.....	101	66	24	11	329	214	55	60	5	1		
German.....	428	245	86	97	8	8			4			
Greek.....	66	51	9	6	9							
Hebrew.....	13	7	1	1	16	14	1	1				
Hungarian.....	122	86	16	20	10	6	4	1	2			
Italian (north).....	64	47	11	13	148	124	13	11	1			
Italian (south).....	17	9	5	3	134	110	20	4	1			
Japanese.....	533	229	189	115	22	16	4	2	26	10	10	6
Korean.....	70	8	34	28								
Magyar.....	1	1			6	5	1	1				
Mexican.....	10	8		2	15	7	7	1				
Pacific Islander.....	10	4	6									
Polish.....	18	8		10	6	5		1				
Portuguese.....	2,414	240	1,577	597	10	6	4	1				
Roumanian.....	1			1	1	1						
Russian.....	1,010	190	272	548	47	42	5	7	7	4	3	
Scandinavian.....	159	100	36	23	145	109	27	9	3	1	2	
Scotch.....	318	165	82	71	74	45	19	10	3	1	1	2
Slovak.....	4	4										
Spanish.....	2,860	296	2,301	263	869	445	165	259	6	1	1	4
Spanish American.....	10	5	4	1	124	94	17	13				
Syrian.....					328	266	35	27	3			
Turkish.....					22	22	1	5				
Welsh.....	15	7	7	1	3	3						
West Indian (except Cuban).....	9	4	1	4	243	201	26	16	1			
Other peoples.....	552	416	76	60	19	17	1	1				
Total.....	10,948	3,767	5,025	2,156	3,950	2,723	664	563	614	394	185	35

TABLE XXVI.—Arrivals in continental United States from insular United States during the 7 years from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1914, inclusive, showing races and count ries in which aliens resided before going to insular United States.

Race or people.	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Italy, including Sully and Sardinia.	Nether-lands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.
African (black).....			1	1	1				1
Chinese.....				1					
Cuban.....			10	3	1		10		
Dutch and Flemish.....				1	1				1
English.....			4	132	140				1
French.....	2				1				
German.....									
Greek.....									
Irish.....									
Italian (north).....						22			1
Italian (south).....						10			
Japanese.....									
Polish.....	8				1				2
Portuguese.....				1		2			2,198
Romanian.....									
Russian.....	1								
Scandinavian.....			1	4	1			11	
Scotch.....					1				
Spanish.....		1		6					5
Spanish American.....				1					
Syrian.....				1					
Turkish.....				8					
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	9		1	1	3				2
Other peoples.....					5				1
Total.....	20	1	17	170	155	34	10	11	2,213

TABLE XXVI.—Arrivals in continental United States of aliens from insular United States during the 7 years from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1914, inclusive, showing races and countries in which aliens resided before going to insular United States—Continued.

Race or people.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
African (black)									4
Armenian			1						1
Chinese			1						1
Cuban									1
Dutch and Flemish					1		1		26
English			7				117		127
French		4							4
German			6				2	1	156
Greek		2			1		3		146
Hebrew		1				1			4
Irish									1
Italian (north)			1				11		13
Italian (south)			2						24
Japanese			3						13
Polish			1						2
Portuguese									11
Roumanian		1	15				1	1	2,218
Russian		867							1
Scandinavian									868
Scottish				7			1		25
Spanish							54		55
Spanish American			3,213				2		3,227
Spanish			7						8
Swedish			2						3
Welsh			2						11
West Indian (other than Cuban)			4				3		3
Other peoples	1				2		9	15	11
Total	1	875	3,265	7	4	2	205	17	7,007

Race or people.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
African (black)							4								28		389
Armenian						24									6		8
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)						958									1		27
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin						223	1								3		
Chinese	91				1	92				1					4		4
Croatian and Slovenian															2		115
Cuban								2					1		5		7
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian													1		10		49
Dutch and Flemish		22				24									7		4
East Indian	446				8	454				4					21		78
English	14	205	497		2	223	1			17					1		163
Finnish								461		9	1	2			6		1,053
French	2	15				17	2			1					19		1,757
German	4	73			1	78	2			4					10		26
Greek	1					1				5					15		458
Hebrew								31		4					39		762
Irish		10				10				5					4		75
Italian (north)		4				4									3		29
Italian (south)		1				1				10					3		134
Japanese	5	403				408				2					8		213
Korean	2	6			54	62				1					1		151
Magyar															7		581
Mexican															8		70
Mexico Islander															9		25
Polish		1				1									2		10
Portuguese															11		24
Roumanian										4					6		2,424
Russian	8	42			45	95				1					1		1,064
Scandinavian	1	10				11	1			3					6		307
Scottish	11	26				37		52		45					2		395
Slovak															6		4
Spanish	3					3				1					332		3,735
Spanish American	2					2				2					27		134
Syrian					8	8	1			1					31		331
Turkish		2			5	7				3					13		43
Welsh										3					2		12
West Indian (other than Cuban)															35		348
Other peoples	5	98*	1		2	106		93	9	131					157		572
Total	590	931	500	13	117	2,151	5	766	51	425	13	10	206	1,481	3,385	8	15,512

TABLE XXVII.—Arrivals in continental United States from insular United States during the 7 years from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1914, inclusive, showing races and final destinations within continental United States.

Race or people.	Alabama.	Alaska.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Hawaii.
African (black)	2				8		4	1			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)					1						
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin					1						
Chinese			1		87			2			
Croatian and Slovenian					2						
Cuban					1						
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian					4						
Dutch and Flemish					20						
East Indian					522						
English		2			506		3				
Finnish					16						14
French					57	1		3	1		
German					197				2		
Greek					48						
Hebrew					12						
Irish			1		61						1
Italian (north)					54						
Italian (south)					12		1				
Japanese	1				448		2	7			4
Korean					58						
Magyar					1						
Mexican					9						
Pacific Islander					6						
Polish					16						
Portuguese					2,353						4
Roumanian					1						1
Russian					958						
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)					83						
Scotch					149				2		7
Slovak					4						
Slovak					4						
Spanish					2,832				7		
Spanish American	1				8		1				
Syrian					1						
Turkish					7				2		
Turkish					7						
Welsh					4						
West Indian (other than Cuban)					101						
West Indian (other than Cuban)					220				1		
Other peoples					3						
Total	4	2	2	1	8,867	4	12	16	13	2	52

TABLE XXVII.—Arrivals in continental United States during the 7 years from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1914, inclusive, showing races and final destinations within continental United States—Continued.

Race or people.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Philippine Islands.	Porto Rico.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	South Dakota.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Outside the United States.	Total.	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovian.													1									2				98	4
Dutch and Flemish.						40																	2				163
East Indian.						183								1									522				1,053
English.				7	1		2	2	2	2	4		14	1		2	2	2			1						1,757
Finnish.						4																3					26
French.				2									8										3				458
German.			1	8		183			1	1	5	2	13	1	1	1	1				1	24					762
Greek.						10																					75
Hebrew.						13					1											1					29
Irish.		1				9				3	1											6					134
Italian (north).				1		105					4		1														213
Italian (south).				3		107	1						1														40
Japanese.	1				1	26	1		1		2							1	1		3	28	1	1			151
Korean.			10			4																1					70
Magyar.						4																					7
Mexican.						5																					25
Pacific Islander.	1																	4				1					5
Polish.						6																					4
Portuguese.						6					1																24
Romanian.						1																					2
Russian.						46												3									424
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	2			3		100							1									41					1,064
Scotch.			1	1		30					2												27				307
Slovak.						5																8					395
Spanish.	2					524					5		35														4
Spanish American.	1			1		83							4														3,735
Syrian.						190			1																		134
Turkish.	1					18					49																331
Wahsh.						1					1																43
West Indian (other than Cuban).				5		174					6		2														348
Other peoples.	4					19			4		7											3					572
Total.	13	1	17	39	2	2,360	1	2	5	17	97	2	83	2	1	2	3	16	4	2	11	714	1	1	2,884	15,512	

TABLE XXVIII-A.—Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 19 and 37 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by ports.

Port.	Diseases.						Result of treatment, and disposition.						Length of treatment.						Total.
	Trea- choma.	Tinea tonsu- rans.	Favus.	Uncl- naria- sis.	Other.	Cured and admit- ted.	Not cured, deport- ed.	Still under treat- ment.	Under 1 month.	Under 2 months.	Under 3 months.	Under 4 months.	Under 5 months.	5 to 10 months.	10 to 20 months.	Still under treat- ment, length of time not stated.			
																	Under 1 month.	Under 2 months.	
New York.....	44	3	3	2	3	18	12	25	5	5	7	3				25	55		
Boston.....	2					2											2		
Philadelphia.....	36				3	28		11	4	13	2	5	1	1		11	39		
Baltimore.....	8	20				18	2	8	1	5	2	4				8	28		
New Orleans.....	1					1		1								1	1		
Galveston.....	1					1											1		
San Francisco.....	37			534		568	1	12	529	16	7	1				12	571		
Seattle.....	12			193		187		18	150	22	5	6	1			18	205		
Honolulu.....	16			59		71		4	48	14	5	1	3			4	75		
Total.....	157	23	3	788	6	883	15	79	737	85	28	20	6	15	7	79	977		

TABLE A.—*Japanese applied for admission, admitted, debarred, deported, and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1913 and 1914.*

	1913		1914	
	Continental United States.	Hawaii.	Continental United States.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission.....	6,859	5,081	8,604	4,685
Admitted.....	6,771	4,901	8,462	4,554
Debarred from entry.....	88	180	142	131
Deported after entry.....	61	.....	153	.....
Departures.....	5,647	2,793	6,300	2,603

 TABLE B.—*Increase or decrease of Japanese population by immigration and emigration, fiscal years ended June 30, 1913 and 1914, by months.*

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).
1912-13.						
July.....	650	273	+ 377	328	437	- 109
August.....	646	256	+ 390	410	259	+ 151
September.....	380	532	- 152	385	246	+ 139
October.....	624	718	- 94	466	259	+ 207
November.....	580	919	- 339	555	226	+ 339
December.....	626	764	- 138	612	332	+ 280
January.....	332	513	- 181	411	136	+ 275
February.....	385	387	- 2	399	76	+ 323
March.....	497	280	+ 217	367	137	+ 230
April.....	663	400	+ 263	283	137	+ 146
May.....	654	396	+ 258	337	215	+ 122
June.....	734	209	+ 525	338	333	+ 5
Total.....	6,771	5,647	+1,124	4,901	2,793	+ 2,108
1913-14.						
July.....	710	329	+ 381	306	191	+ 115
August.....	551	507	+ 44	420	233	+ 187
September.....	495	483	+ 12	567	390	+ 177
October.....	642	991	- 349	373	239	+ 134
November.....	510	954	- 444	405	206	+ 199
December.....	510	1,109	- 599	374	190	+ 184
January.....	730	333	+ 397	400	232	+ 168
February.....	925	274	+ 651	403	62	+ 341
March.....	745	272	+ 473	244	109	+ 135
April.....	944	453	+ 491	412	164	+ 248
May.....	738	340	+ 398	346	365	- 19
June.....	962	255	+ 707	304	222	+ 82
Total.....	8,462	6,300	+2,162	4,554	2,603	+1,951

TABLE C.—Occupations of Japanese admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.		Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.		Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
PROFESSIONAL.					SKILLED—continued.				
Actors.....	18	7	6	3	Miners.....	15	19		
Architects.....	3	1			Painters and glaziers.....	1		2	4
Clergy.....	25	24	27	17	Pattern makers.....		1		
Editors.....	30	28	6	1	Photographers.....	13	10	9	3
Electricians.....	2	2			Plasterers.....				1
Engineers (professional).....	53	39	1		Plumbers.....	1		1	2
Lawyers.....	3	1			Printers.....	3	7	5	
Literary and scientific persons.....	11	17	2		Saddlers and harness makers.....				1
Musicians.....		1	1	1	Seamstresses.....	1	1	2	
Officials (government).....	52	48	2	3	Shoemakers.....	7	10		
Physicians.....	25	30	12	6	Stokers.....		1		
Sculptors and artists.....	7	4			Stonecutters.....				2
Teachers.....	53	46	56	15	Tailors.....	31	41	1	15
Other professional.....	29	29	75	22	Tinners.....				1
Total professional.....	311	277	188	68	Watch and clock makers.....		1		
SKILLED.					MISCELLANEOUS.				
Bakers.....	11	6		1	Agents.....	5	18	1	
Barbers and hairdressers.....	35	43	7	10	Bankers.....	20	14		
Blacksmiths.....	3		4	2	Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	2	1	4	8
Brewers.....	1			1	Farm laborers.....	517	191	3,296	472
Cabinetmakers.....					Farmers.....	1,171	1,940	3	2
Carpenters and joiners.....	22	11	21	42	Fishermen.....	67	13	13	15
Clerks and accountants.....	77	61	23	14	Hotel keepers.....	163	189	3	2
Dressmakers.....		2	3		Laborers.....	862	1,525	24	1,283
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	13	15	1	3	Manufacturers.....	4	5	1	
Gardeners.....	54	59		1	Merchants and dealers.....	557	528	103	110
Hat and cap makers.....					Servants.....	99	86	53	30
Iron and steel workers.....					Other miscellaneous.....	831	372	29	38
Jewelers.....	5	8	1	1	Total miscellaneous.....	4,298	4,882	3,530	1,660
Machinists.....	10	5			No occupation (including women and children).....	3,473	758	737	467
Mariners.....	32		2	1	Grand total.....	8,462	6,300	4,554	2,603
Masons.....			4						
Mechanics (not specified).....	3	3	3						
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....									
Milliners.....				1					

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, 1914.*

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.
To Hawaii.....	4,820	4,451	From Hawaii.....	3,903	2,596
To continental United States..	8,065	8,053	From continental United States.....	6,689	6,100
Total.....	¹ 12,885	¹ 12,504	Total.....	² 10,592	¹ 8,696

¹ Embarked within the year.

² Debarked within the year.

TABLE E.—Japanese arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended

	Came from—					In possession of proper passports.		
	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement: Former residents.		
						Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total applications.....	8,115	64	152	220	53	2,257	1,517	3,774
Admitted:								
Male.....	4,614	32	130	212	46	2,039	1,497	3,536
Female.....	3,414	2	.....	5	7	211	17	228
Total.....	8,028	34	130	217	53	2,250	1,514	3,764
Debarred:								
Male.....	75	27	22	3	.....	6	3	9
Female.....	12	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	87	30	22	3	.....	7	3	10
Housewives without other occupation.....	3,145	1	.....	3	.....	181	.....	181
Children under 14 without occupation.....	158	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Came from—								
Japan.....	8,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,180	1,503	3,683
Canada.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
Mexico.....	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	32	7	39
Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	37	.....	37
Other countries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	2	1	3
Resided in continental United States:								
After Jan. 1, 1907.....	3,672	17	21	38	7	2,219	1,512	3,731
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907.....	11	5	73	8	.....	38	5	43
Total former residents.....	3,683	22	94	46	7	2,257	1,517	3,774
How related to resident:								
Parents.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wives.....	3,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children.....	783	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total parents, wives, and children of residents.....	3,823	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Kind of passport:								
Limited to United States.....	7,883	16	39	22	14	2,219	1,514	3,733
Limited to other countries.....	5	.....	.....	23	1	2	.....	2
Limited to United States and other countries.....	120	1	3	136	24	31	3	34
Unlimited.....	41	.....	.....	16	6	5	.....	5
Passports dated during—								
Month covered by this report.....	3,244	.....	3	1	11	898	649	1,547
First month preceding.....	3,334	1	2	7	3	854	736	1,590
Second month preceding.....	791	.....	1	11	4	225	57	282
Third month preceding.....	353	.....	2	25	.....	112	29	141
Fourth month preceding.....	155	.....	1	15	.....	51	16	67
Fifth month preceding.....	99	.....	.....	9	1	37	10	47
Sixth month preceding.....	57	.....	.....	11	.....	19	6	25
Prior to sixth month, but not before Mar. 14, 1907.....	16	10	18	107	25	39	8	47
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907.....	.....	6	15	11	1	22	6	28
Occupations mentioned in passports:								
Nonlaboring occupations.....	1,266	5	7	143	28	412	68	480
Laboring occupations.....	228	6	1	2	15	5	176	181
Occupations not mentioned in passports.....	6,555	6	34	52	2	1,840	1,273	3,113

¹ 42 nonlaborers and 33 laborers held passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico; 1 laborer held passport not genuine; 32 nonlaborers and 42 laborers claimed to have lost or left passports held at time of departure from Japan; 5 nonlaborers and 59 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan; 2 nonlaborers were diplomats holding no passports and 1 nonlaborer holding no passport

June 30, 1914, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of proper passports—Continued.						Without proper passport.			With and without proper passport.					
Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement—Continued.						Total with proper passports.			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Parents, wives, and children of residents.			Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, not settled agriculturists—nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.	Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, not settled agriculturists—laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.						
Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.												
3,705	119	3,824	661	8,259	91	6,623	1,727	8,350	101	153	1,254	6,724	1,880	8,604
582	87	669	626	4,831	67	3,246	1,652	4,898	85	51	136	3,332	1,702	5,034
3,111	32	3,143	34	3,405	17	3,357	65	3,422	6	.....	6	3,362	66	3,428
3,693	119	3,812	660	8,236	84	6,603	1,717	8,320	91	51	142	6,694	1,768	8,462
2	.....	2	1	12	7	9	10	19	9	99	108	18	109	127
10	.....	10	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	1	3	4	12	3	15
12	.....	12	1	23	7	20	10	30	10	102	112	30	112	142
2,965	.....	2,965	2	3,148	.....	3,148	.....	3,148	2	.....	2	3,150	.....	3,150
153	.....	153	1	158	.....	158	.....	158	1	.....	1	159	.....	159
3,705	119	3,824	470	7,977	72	6,355	1,694	8,049	5	61	66	6,360	1,755	8,115
.....	.....	.....	3	15	2	9	8	17	16	31	47	25	39	64
.....	.....	.....	2	41	1	34	8	42	58	32	110	92	20	152
.....	.....	.....	157	194	2	194	2	196	19	5	24	213	7	220
.....	.....	.....	29	32	14	31	15	46	3	4	7	34	19	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,731	.....	2,219	1,512	3,731	12	12	24	2,231	1,524	3,755
.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	38	5	43	20	34	54	58	39	97
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,774	.....	2,257	1,517	3,774	32	46	78	2,289	1,563	3,852
20	5	25	.....	25	.....	20	5	25	.....	.....	.....	20	5	25
2,984	31	3,015	.....	3,015	.....	2,984	31	3,015	.....	.....	.....	2,984	31	3,015
701	83	784	.....	784	.....	701	83	784	2	.....	2	703	83	786
3,705	119	3,824	.....	3,824	.....	3,705	119	3,824	2	.....	2	3,707	119	3,826
3,702	119	3,821	384	7,938	36	6,305	1,669	7,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	27	29	.....	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3	206	243	41	240	44	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	44	49	14	49	14	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,488	44	1,532	149	3,228	31	2,535	724	3,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,479	52	1,531	183	3,304	43	2,516	831	3,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
438	8	446	72	800	7	735	72	807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164	6	170	65	376	4	341	39	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	4	75	28	170	1	150	21	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	1	39	22	108	1	97	12	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	4	25	18	68	.....	58	10	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	6	120	173	3	165	11	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	32	1	26	7	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
488	1	489	474	1,443	6	1,374	75	1,449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	5	2	188	64	9	243	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,215	115	3,330	185	6,628	21	5,240	1,409	6,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

was a resident of the United States; 4 laborers and 4 nonlaborers holding no passports were citizens of Canada; 1 nonlaborer holding no passport was a servant of a United States citizen; 1 nonlaborer not in possession of a passport was born en route; and as to 15 nonlaborers and 12 laborers the reason for not being in possession of proper passports are not known.

TABLE F.—*Japanese arrivals in Hawaii, fiscal year ended June*

	Came from—		In possession of passports.					
	Japan.	Other countries.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.					
			Former residents of Hawaii.			Parents, wives, and children of Hawaiian residents.		
			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred	4,684	1	308	904	1,212	534	2,714	3,248
Admitted:								
Male	1,965		200	688	888	210	702	912
Female	2,588	1	107	203	310	316	1,914	2,230
Total	4,553	1	307	891	1,198	526	2,616	3,142
Debarred:								
Male	53		1	10	11	5	28	33
Female	78			3	3	3	70	73
Total	131		1	13	14	8	98	106
Housewives without other occupation	236		54		54	180		180
Children under 14 without occupation	271		72	5	77	172	16	188
Resided in Hawaii:								
After Jan. 1, 1907	943	1	231	713	944			
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907	268		77	191	268			
Total former residents	1,211	1	308	904	1,212			
How related to resident:								
Parents	179					7	172	179
Wives	2,059					217	1,842	2,059
Children	1,010					310	700	1,010
Total parents, wives, and children of residents	3,248					534	2,714	3,248
Kind of passport:								
Limited to Hawaii	4,672		308	904	1,212	534	2,714	3,248
Limited to Hawaii and United States	2							
Limited to other countries	3							
Passports dated during—								
Month covered by this report	1,967		101	429	530	222	1,175	1,397
First month preceding	2,307		121	415	536	254	1,428	1,682
Second month preceding	203		44	28	72	27	63	90
Third month preceding	89		18	12	30	12	22	34
Fourth month preceding	58		9	8	17	13	15	28
Fifth month preceding	30		9	4	13	5	6	11
Sixth month preceding	10		2	3	5	1	1	2
Prior to sixth month, but not before Mar. 14, 1907	13		4	5	9		4	4
Occupations mentioned in passports:								
Nonlaboring occupations	75		29		29	5		5
Occupations not mentioned in passports	4,602		279	904	1,183	529	2,714	3,243

¹ 1 nonlaborer and 6 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan and 1 laborer was a servant returning from Vancouver with his master.

TABLE I.—Summary of Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal years ended June 30, 1909 to 1914, by classes.

Class alleged.	1909			1910			1911		1912			1913			1914	
	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Died.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.
United States citizens	2,530	254	16	2,109	490	5	1,639	284	1,756	170	1	2,171	121	....	2,201	139
Wives of United States citizens.....	98	2	....	110	14	....	80	5	88	5	....	126	9	....	122	2
Returning laborers...	950	3	....	1,037	12	....	1,113	19	1,103	1	....	1,036	5	....	1,000	7
Returning merchants	947	20	5	869	31	....	1,092	33	1,093	18	1	986	13	1	881	20
Other merchants.....	292	19	....	228	29	....	199	28	170	8	....	105	16	....	180	7
Members of merchants' families.....	1,242	237	10	1,029	332	....	559	259	558	133	....	738	92	....	807	130
Students.....	161	6	....	268	31	....	213	25	413	20	....	370	11	....	338	5
Travelers.....	27	....	....	83	3	....	52	....	80	7	....	19	....	....	29	3
Teachers.....	14	....	....	24	1	....	32	....	33	1	....	33	1	....	17	....
Officials.....	82	....	....	145	....	1	87	....	47	1	....	38	....	....	110	....
Miscellaneous.....	52	23	....	48	26	....	41	39	33	36	....	40	116	....	88	97
Total.....	6,395	564	31	5,950	969	6	5,107	692	5,374	400	2	5,662	384	1	5,773	410

TABLE 3.—Chinese claiming American citizenship admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 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.	
San Francisco, Cal.....	641	22	657	69	1,389
Seattle, Wash.....	40		272	8	320
New York, N. Y.....				1	1
Vancouver, British Columbia.....	28	1	126	6	161
Mexican border.....			4		4
Total continental United States.....	709	23	1,059	84	1,875
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	16	26	96	85	223
Grand total.....	725	49	1,155	169	2,098
BY WHOM ADMITTED.					
Inspection officers.....	684	48	1,155	168	2,055
Department.....	40	1		1	42
Courts.....	1				1

TABLE 4.—Appeals to department from excluding decisions under Chinese-exclusion laws, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by ports.

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	New Orleans, La.	Vancouver, British Columbia.	Montreal, Canada.	Total.
Number of appeals.....	185	40	2	1	20	2	250
Disposition:							
Sustained (admitted).....	57	11	2		7		77
Dismissed (rejected).....	128	29		1	13	2	173

TABLE 5.—Disposition of cases of resident Chinese applying for return certificates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Class.	Applications submitted.	Primary disposition.		Disposition on appeal.		Total number of certificates granted.	Total number of certificates finally refused.
		Granted.	Denied.	Sustained.	Dismissed.		
Native born.....	1,349	1,233	116	10	39	1,243	106
Exempt classes.....	1,093	1,012	81	5	21	1,017	76
Laborers.....	796	776	20	1	3	777	19
Total.....	3,238	3,021	217	16	63	3,037	201

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, 1914.*

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Arrests.....	225
Pending before hearing at close of previous year.....	120
Total.....	<u>345</u>
Disposition:	
Died.....	1
Forfeited bail.....	5
Discharged.....	84
Pending before hearing at close of present year.....	81
Ordered deported.....	<u>174</u>
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	174
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year.....	14
Total.....	<u>188</u>
Disposition:	
Escaped.....	2
Deported.....	72
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States district courts at close of present year.....	18
Appealed to United States district courts.....	<u>96</u>

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to United States district courts.....	96
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	85
Total.....	<u>181</u>
Disposition:	
Died.....	1
Forfeited bail.....	4
Discharged.....	36
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	75
Ordered deported.....	<u>65</u>
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	65
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year.....	19
Total.....	<u>84</u>
Disposition:	
Escaped.....	2
Deported.....	50
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year.....	8
Appealed to higher courts.....	<u>24</u>

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to higher United States courts.....	24
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	17
Total.....	<u>41</u>

Until order of deportation or discharge—Continued.

Disposition:	
Died.....	2
Discharged.....	2
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	26
Ordered deported.....	11

After order of deportation:

Ordered deported.....	11
Awaiting deportation at close of previous year.....	13

Total.....	24
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Disposition:

Died.....	1
Deported.....	9
Awaiting deportation at close of present year.....	14

RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.

Arrests.....	225
Pending at close of previous year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	268

Total.....	493
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Disposition:

Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	18
Discharged.....	122
Deported.....	131
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	222

Summary of action taken in the cases of Chinese arrested, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by months.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Arrests made.....	27	14	11	13	16	17	30	12	39	20	9	17	225
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	1	..	7	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	1	18
Discharged.....	9	6	13	4	10	16	9	6	12	6	14	12	122
Deported.....	9	27	2	12	8	12	16	11	4	14	4	12	131

TABLE 7.—Chinese arrested and deported, fiscal years ended June 30, 1911 to 1914, by judicial districts.

Judicial district.	1911		1912		1913		1914	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Maine.....							3	
Vermont.....			4					
Massachusetts.....	4	1	6		2		5	
Connecticut.....	1						1	1
Northern New York.....	58	12	13	24	2	5	2	2
Southern New York.....	20	5	27	17	18	12	30	8
Western New York.....	3	1	6	4	2	1		
Eastern New York.....	5	1	10	7	8		9	1
Eastern Pennsylvania.....			5				9	
Western Pennsylvania.....					3		1	
Middle Pennsylvania.....							6	
New Jersey.....			2	1	6	2	8	3
Maryland.....	2		1	1	1	1		
District of Columbia.....					1		6	1
Eastern North Carolina.....							3	
Eastern Virginia.....			3					
Southern Florida.....			1					
Northern Mississippi.....			1					
Southern Mississippi.....	1	1	1			1		
Eastern Louisiana.....	4				1			
Western Louisiana.....			1		1	2		
Western Tennessee.....	2		2					
Middle Tennessee.....					1			
Eastern Kentucky.....							2	
Northern Ohio.....	1		2		3	2	3	
Southern Ohio.....	1		1		1		6	
Indiana.....			2		1			
Northern Illinois.....	27	13	43	7	10	22	9	6
Southern Illinois.....	1	1	2					
Eastern Michigan.....	2	1	7	5	1		8	
Western Michigan.....	1			1	1		1	1
Minnesota.....			6		5		1	1
North Dakota.....	1							
South Dakota.....	1							
Eastern Missouri.....	1				3	1		
Western Missouri.....							2	
Nebraska.....	8	4		1				
Idaho.....	3			1	2		1	1
Montana.....	1	1			1			
Wyoming.....							2	1
Kansas.....					1			
Eastern Washington.....	1							
Western Washington.....	5	7	7	8	5	2	2	4
Oregon.....	1	2	5	4		1	4	2
Utah.....					6	3	4	
Northern California.....	23	13	49	25	42	27	4	9
Southern California.....	172	135	170	120	33	57	62	50
Colorado.....	1	1						
Arizona.....	85	74	52	49	10	11	6	3
New Mexico.....	56	65	23	27	3	6	7	5
Northern Texas.....	8	9	19	20	4	3	6	3
Southern Texas.....	4	3						
Eastern Texas.....			6	6				
Western Texas.....	157	168	137	69	10	6	8	25
Hawaii.....	8	5	2		1			
First Alaska.....					2			
Porto Rico.....							4	
Total.....	669	522	616	397	191	165	225	131

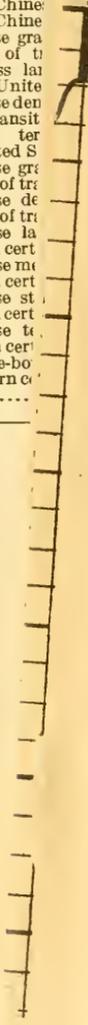
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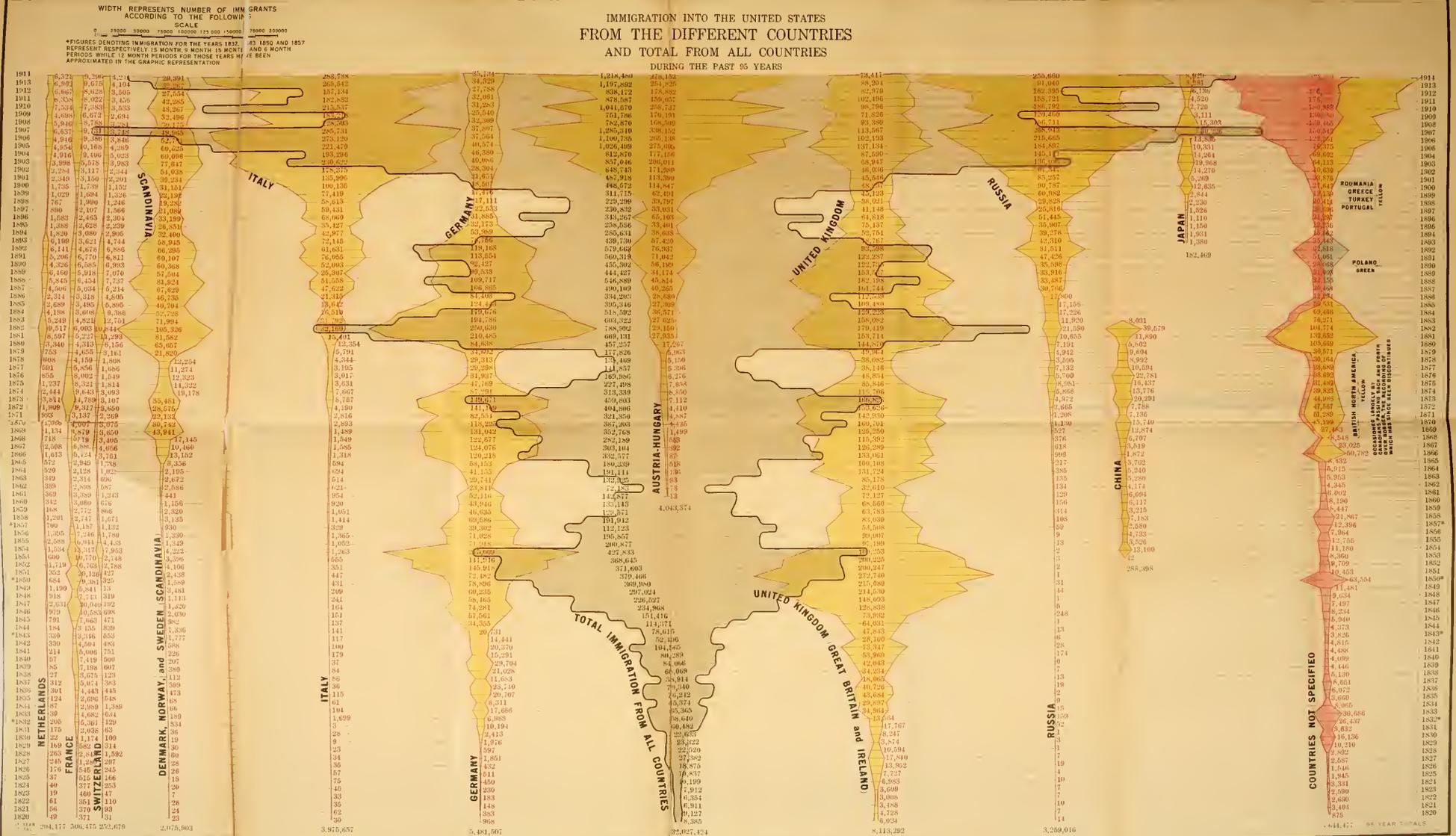
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IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES AND TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES

DURING THE PAST 85 YEARS



WIDTH REPRESENTS NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCALE

*FIGURES DENOTING IMMIGRATION FOR THE YEARS 1913 REPRESENT RESPECTIVELY 15 MONTHS, 9 MONTHS, 15 MONTH PERIODS WHILE 12 MONTH PERIODS FOR THOSE YEARS IF APPROXIMATED IN THE GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION

Table with columns for years (1913-1929) and rows for countries (Italy, Germany, Scandinavia, Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, etc.).

Table with columns for years (1913-1929) and rows for countries (Italy, Germany, Scandinavia, Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, etc.).

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Table with columns for years (1913-1929) and rows for countries (Italy, Germany, Scandinavia, Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, etc.).



APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF
THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.



APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, August 1, 1914.

SIR: Herewith is submitted for your consideration the annual report of the Division of Information for the year ended June 30, 1914.

It is deemed advisable, owing to the wider field of activity entered upon during the 12 months just closed, to refer briefly to some of the causes leading up to the establishment of the division and the efforts made in past years to carry out the intent of Congress when it created the division.

The division was established July 1, 1907, under authority given in section 40 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, in this language:

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

In order to obtain useful information from all available sources, the division corresponded with the governors and principal officers of all the States and Territories; with all the leading manufacturers and employers of labor whose addresses could be obtained; with all of the labor organizations and farmers' associations then existing, through their national officers; and in every way which was suggested as likely to bring results the division endeavored to obtain the information suggested by the statute. Some of the State officials responded very generously; others have not as yet made reply to the letters sent to them, although they have been corresponded with at frequent intervals.

A bulletin containing a synopsis of the information received was prepared and submitted to the then Commissioner General, who approved of it and submitted it to the Division of Publications for advice as to the best means of publishing it in different languages. It was then discovered that no appropriation was available to defray the expense of publication in the different languages.

After a brief experience in the effort to impart information verbally to arriving immigrants at Ellis Island, it was discovered that they were in no mood on being admitted to accept suggestions or advice from anyone. Many of them declared that they had been informed before leaving Europe that they must be on the lookout for

all who approached them with a view to assisting them in any way. They were worried, anxious, in a hurry to land, and in no frame of mind to receive or appreciate a tender of information or assistance from anyone. As a consequence it would be a waste of time and money to place lengthy bulletins in their hands. It was decided, after conferring with the commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, that the best way to reach arriving aliens would be to establish a branch of the division in New York City and prepare a brief notice directing their attention to it, to be handed to immigrants on the ferryboat between Ellis Island and New York City. This was accordingly done. It will be noted that the statute provided that publications be distributed "among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information." The intent of Congress in providing for such a course of procedure has never been made known to the Division of Information, for it is not probable—and scarcely possible—that a stranger entering a foreign country, unacquainted with the language of that country, will know anything about such information as the division might have to offer. Consequently no inquiries are made either for any of the bulletins or other information which the division had or has to offer.

During the first year of the existence of the Division of Information it was given a good deal of publicity through the newspapers and in this way incurred the hostility of a great majority of employment agencies throughout the United States that saw in it a possible rival, and the division was instructed to go as quietly about its work as possible.

On October 14, 1908, the following letter of instructions was issued to all commissioners of immigration and inspectors in charge in the Immigration Service:

To aid the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in promoting a beneficial distribution of arriving aliens and others, as provided by act of Congress, it is directed that active cooperation be extended to the said division and the same measure of attention given to the work of this branch of the service as is accorded other immigration work.

It is directed that one employee, whose name is to be sent to the division as early as possible, be detailed to take charge of information and distribution work at each station; to receive and distribute documents; to keep and mail to the division on proper blanks a comprehensive record of all applicants for information and of those who are directed to employment, and to perform such other duties as circumstances may require. It is understood that the person so designated shall devote as much of his time, under the direction of his superior officer, as may be necessary, and such designation shall not relieve him for the remainder of his time from the performance of his other duties.

The fullest measure of assistance is expected and required.

Respectfully,

F. H. LARNED,
Acting Commissioner General.

Approved:

OSCAR S. STRAUS, *Secretary.*

With the exception of the immigrant inspector in charge at Galveston, Tex., but little notice was taken of the letter issued by the department. A plan was prepared and submitted to the Commissioner General for the guidance of such officers as would be designated to take up the work of the Division of Information, but no action was taken thereon.

During the fiscal year 1910 a rumor was industriously circulated that steamship companies and large employers of labor in the United States who were interested in stimulating immigration had advertised

the Division of Information throughout Europe, and several employers were named as deeply interested in the movement. Inquiry of the most painstaking character failed to disclose evidence of any kind tending to prove the truth of the rumor, and up to the present time no alien coming to the United States has ever asked a question concerning the Division of Information or in any way indicated that he knew of its existence.

It appears, however, that one of the employment agencies of New York City, which was subsequently abolished by act of the State Legislature, had repeatedly stated that the Division of Information was being advertised abroad and that such advertising stimulated immigration. The purpose of making such a statement is so apparent that it needs no comment.

During the year 1910 the Chief of the Division of Information visited Great Britain and France with a view to familiarizing himself with the operation of the British labor exchanges act of 1909 and the French exchange bureau. While in those countries he made careful inquiry as to whether government officials, steamship companies, or others knew of the existence of the Division of Information, and could not discover that it had ever been brought to their attention.

The chief of the division in the various annual reports recommended the establishment of branches of the division in Chicago, St. Louis, and other places, but no favorable action was ever taken on those recommendations. Perhaps the time was not yet ripe or sentiment sufficiently crystallized to call for the establishment of additional branches of the Division of Information.

In the meantime several of the States created immigration bureaus and proceeded to cooperate with the Division of Information. So satisfactorily did this work progress that on July 5, 1911, the division addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to the various States and Territories engaged in the work indicated:

The Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Commerce and Labor, is considering the desirability and feasibility of endeavoring to arrange a conference at such time and place as will be most satisfactory to those concerned, the members of which shall include one or more officials from each State having a board of immigration, free employment office, or other similar agency, and a representative of the division.

It would be the purpose of such a conference to try by discussion and exchange of ideas to formulate a plan for the better distribution of immigrants and other residents of this country, through the cooperation of the States with the division. For instance, if each State were to report to the Division of Information the exact conditions with respect to the "resources, products, and physical characteristics" of said State and follow this up at stated intervals with reports showing the demand for labor or the unemployment of labor, the division, having all the reports in its possession, would be in a position to direct settlers, homeseekers, and unemployed to localities in need of them.

This letter is written for the purpose of ascertaining your views in respect to the holding of such a conference, and if you are favorably inclined to such a plan, whether you or some one to represent you or your State would probably attend. In any event I would be pleased to receive your suggestions on the subject, including a statement of your preference as to the date and place of the proposed conference.

With but one exception all the States and Territories acknowledged that letter and agreed to participate in a conference or approve of its work. Accordingly a call was issued; Washington, D. C., was named as the place of meeting; and November 16, 1911, the date. When

the conference was called to order the States of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the Territory of Hawaii were represented, and the concensus of opinion was that each State and Territory should have a bureau of information cooperating with the National Government in providing the information to citizens and resident aliens who desired to change their residence or improve their condition.

While the Division of Information has adhered closely, or as closely as possible, to the lines indicated by statute, it has done far more than to merely supply information. It has created a healthy public sentiment on the subject of bringing the man who wants land to the land, and in favor of bringing the man who needs employment in touch with the man in need of his labor.

It is doubtful if to-day anyone can be found who, after giving consideration to the question, will contend that the scope of the Division of Information should not be enlarged so that the men and women of labor throughout the United States may be furnished with accurate up-to-date information concerning labor conditions in all parts of the country.

A perusal of the tables herewith submitted, which give the number of applications for information, the number distributed to places of employment, the races or nationalities of those so distributed, and the States to which they were directed, will show that fewer applications were received and fewer persons directed to employment than in former years. The reason for this is plainly stated in the report—at the end of this appendix—of the inspector in charge of the distribution branch, United States Barge Office, New York City.

As in former years, the number applying for information shows a preponderance of Germans, the number of that nationality applying being 4,039; the next in number being the Poles with 1,973. The Russians are next with 1,315, the Finnish following with 1,291, the Swedish 1,184, and Danish with 1,154. American citizens, native and naturalized, to the number of 2,344 were applicants for information. Here it is well to again direct attention to the act of February 20, 1907, which says that the information obtained by the division may not only be given to admitted aliens but “to such other persons as may desire the same.” This language is broader and enables the division to go further than that part of the law which restricts its activity to the imparting of information to admitted aliens “who may ask for the same.” Citizens and resident aliens of the United States need not inquire for such information as the division has to give, for if their wants are communicated to the division in any way efforts are put forth to supply the needed information, and in conversation with Members of Congress who took part in the debates preceding the passage of the act of February 20, 1907, the Chief of the Division of Information was informed that the intent in passing the act was in reality to supply everybody who might need it with information concerning industrial conditions throughout the United States.

The tables are as follows:

TABLE I.—Applications for information, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by races or peoples and by occupations—Continued.

Race or people.	Race or people.																	Total.									
	Architects.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters.	Chauffeurs.	Clerks.	Dairy-men.	Domestics.	Drivers (coachmen and teamsters).	Electricians.	Engineers (mechanical).	Factory hands.	Farmers.		Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Furriers and fur workers.	Gardeners.	Harvest hands.	Hotel porters and other help.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watchmakers.	Laborers (common).
Spanish.....								2				11				35		98	64			1					287
South American.....																123	2	245	143			37	3	28	6		12
Swedish.....							8	47				96	20	7	2			72				2					221
Swiss.....								1				3															10
Syrian.....																											7
Turkish.....																		1									2
United States born.....		1						3			1	54	58	17		178	4	352	25			8	564	43	3		190
United States born (negroes).....												4	4			2		27	2			2	17				63
United States naturalized citizens.....												11	40	1		80	1	138	31			15	3	19			126
Welsh.....																		2									1
Total.....	1	55	5	71	19	4	45	724	2	428	4	820	472	87	12	1,712	50	4,943	1,005	2	332	707	983	97	8		4,833

Race or people.	Race or people.																	Total.									
	Literary and scientific persons.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Merchants.	Metal workers (other than iron and steel).	Millers.	Miners.	Miscellaneous.	Painters.	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Sellers.		Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters and drillers.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Tinners.	Weavers, spinners, carders, etc.	Wheelwrights.	Woodworkers.
Armenian.....																											42
Australian.....																											3
Belgian.....																											3
Bohemian.....																								1	1		77
Bosnian.....																											5
Bosnian.....																											34
Bulgarian.....	1																										50
Canadian.....					2																						16
Croatian.....													1														40
Cuban.....					8																						23
Dalmatian.....					85																						1,454
Danish.....	1	63										2	6	2													23
Dutch.....												1	1														1,243
English.....												2													3		130

TABLE II.—Distribution of aliens and others applying to the Division of Information during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States and by occupations.

State.	Bakers, assist- ant.	Boarding-house keepers.	Cabinetmakers.	Carpenters.	Carpenters' ap- prentices.	Children, em- ployed.	Children, un- employed.	Domestics.	Factory work- ers.	Farmers.	Farm workers.	Firemen.	Gardeners.	Hostlers.	Janitors.	Janitors, assist- ant.	Laborers, com- mon.	Machinists.	Miscellaneous.	Porters.	Seamen.	Seeking em- ployment.	Settlers.	Teamsters.	Wives, em- ployed.	Wives, unem- ployed.	Woodsmen.	Total.
Alabama.....									1								9										9	
California.....									129				1				46				1				2		183	
Connecticut.....								4																			7	
Delaware.....									6																		12	
District of Columbia.....									9																		9	
Georgia.....									3																		6	
Illinois.....									1																		35	
Indiana.....									1																		29	
Iowa.....			2						3																		16	
Kansas.....									10																		1	
Kentucky.....									1																		2	
Louisiana.....									6																		79	
Maine.....																											10	
Maryland.....									10																		13	
Massachusetts.....									29																		40	
Michigan.....									1																		128	
Minnesota.....									47																		9	
Mississippi.....									26																		26	
Missouri.....									1																		7	
Nebraska.....									6																		5	
New Hampshire.....									4																		16	
New Jersey.....	2								12																		800	
New York.....	2								665																		968	
North Carolina.....									614																		4	
North Dakota.....									3																		5	
Ohio.....									7																		176	
Oklahoma.....									154																		10	
Pennsylvania.....									10																		340	
Rhode Island.....		1							4																		7	
South Carolina.....									50																		53	
South Dakota.....									7																		7	
Tennessee.....																											34	
Texas.....									23																		84	
Vermont.....									3																		58	
Virginia.....									36																		55	
West Virginia.....									44																		133	
Wisconsin.....									4																		77	
Wyoming.....									64																		2	
Total.....	4	1	2	11	3	3	76	73	12	6	1,870	4	17	1	2	2	1,022	10	5	42	1	3	4	2	59	27	3,368	

TABLE III.—Distribution of aliens and others applying to the Division of Information, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by States and by races or peoples.

State.	Armenian.	Australian.	Austrian.	Belgian.	Bohemian.	British South African.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Croatian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian.	Danish.	Dutch.	English.	Esthonian.	Finnish.	Flemish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian.	Lettsish.	
Alabama.....	1						8												1						
California.....																									
Connecticut.....					2			2														1	2	10	5
Delaware.....																									
District of Columbia.....																									
Georgia.....									2																
Illinois.....					4							2											1	4	
Indiana.....																							1	11	
Iowa.....																									
Kansas.....																									
Kentucky.....																									
Louisiana.....			1				6							10				7	12					8	
Maine.....																									
Maryland.....																									
Massachusetts.....	1																							11	
Michigan.....																									
Minnesota.....									1				7												
Mississippi.....													1												
Missouri.....																									
Nebraska.....																									
New Hampshire.....					1																				
New Jersey.....	1				7			5	1		3	27	11	5	1	34		3	196	1	6	42	10	1	
New York.....				1	9	1		4				32	8	5	1	40	2	2	277	7	85	29			
North Carolina.....																									
North Dakota.....					2																				
Ohio.....		1					8		4							7								29	
Oklahoma.....																									
Pennsylvania.....					4			1	2	6	13	4	3	2	4							1	1		
Rhode Island.....																									
South Carolina.....									1																
South Dakota.....																									
Tennessee.....							10																		
Texas.....		5																							
Vermont.....																									
Virginia.....																									
West Virginia.....																									
Wisconsin.....																									
Wyoming.....							1																		
Total.....	3	6	1	1	29	1	34	12	11	6	18	87	35	24	3	116	2	17	744	7	21	93	111	1	

The report of the inspector in charge of the branch of the division in New York City, heretofore referred to, so fully coincides with the views of the Division of Information that it is presented in full at the close of this appendix with approval of the recommendations contained therein.

Under the instructions from the Commissioner General, given on May 11, a report on "the advisability of having employment agencies of all kinds engaged in interstate business placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor" was submitted. That report, with renewal of recommendations, follows:

JUNE 9, 1914.

The COMMISSIONER GENERAL,
Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor:

Following instructions contained in yours of May 11, I herewith present a report on "the advisability of having employment agencies of all kinds engaged in interstate business placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor."

I have believed, ever since the division of information was established, that employment agencies conducting an interstate business should be subject to Federal jurisdiction. That belief became conviction when some cases in which fraud was practiced on workmen were brought to my attention as chief of the division and it was found that we were powerless to afford relief to the injured parties or to punish the offenders.

It may be well to cite an instance or two by way of illustration.

In July, 1908, the division received a communication from the Chicago League for the Protection of Immigrants complaining of ill treatment and alleged robbery of a number of laborers. From that letter I quote the following:

"On April 14, 1908, an employment agency in this city—W. C. Dean, 102 East Van Buren Street—collected \$14 apiece from 51 men and 2 women (all Hungarians and unable to speak English) and sent them to Leslie, Ark., to work on the Missouri & Northern Arkansas Railroad, which is being built between Leslie and Seaxey [Searcy], Ark. When they reached the place where the work was going on the foreman laughed at them and told them he had work for no such number as that. He finally took 14 men and 1 woman. The rest, having no money, started to walk back. They scattered and tried to get work on the way. Most of them finally reached Chicago, demanded their money back from the agent, but did not get it. Thus far I have been unable to get it for them, although I have taken the matter up with our State officials, because the agent says there was work for them there and the contractors (Burke & Joseph) ordered the men. I feel sure there is an understanding between the contractors and the agent in this city. These Hungarians made no official complaints; they warned a man not to register with Dean's agency and told this story. He reported it to me. Some Bulgarians have had a similar experience, and the agency still offers to send 30 to 40 men a week to Leslie.

"I have written you about this because it is typical of what is happening here right along and shows the need of a new bureau here in Chicago, and also because I am in hopes you may be able to get some information for us, as [so] that these Hungarians may recover their money and damages."

In April, 1909, J. Eads How, representing the national committee for the unemployed, in commenting on the need for Federal supervision of employment agencies, reported as follows:

"Thomas Cleary, a well-built Irishman in the prime of life, walked and 'beat his way' back from Louisiana, weak with hunger, and reported having been sent from here there by the Koenig Labor Agency, with 10 other men, to a prospective job at an unknown point in that State. While Cleary managed to work his way back over the 700 or more miles which he had been shipped, his companions, not so fortunate, were arrested in the State of Arkansas, and, being without visible means of support, are now working out fines in the stone quarries with ball and chain attachment.

"William Connors, of equal ability to accomplish hard labor, was shipped by the same agency from their Chicago headquarters to work on the Rock Island system in Iowa. This time the job existed but had been fully furnished with men several days previously, and still men were being sent there; and the authorities of the small town adjacent were making it as unpleasant as possible

for the penniless strangers thrust upon them, and drastic measures were resorted to to get rid of them."

In August, 1909, the Sandusky Portland Cement Co., of Syracuse, Ind., wrote the division complaining of a New York agency. The following extract from their letter tells its own story:

"We are writing you from the fact that recently we were in correspondence with a concern that title themselves as the American-European Labor Exchange, 119 St. Marks Place, New York, N. Y., who agreed to send us 10 newcomers or greenhorn Roumanian laborers, of which we have a few in our employ at the present time. We advanced to these people the necessary money to pay their fee of \$2 each, and also the \$14.20 each for railroad fare, amounting to \$16.20 each, and they in turn sent us 10 men of the wise kind of foreigners, who were laborers of different nationalities who have been in the country for several years knocking about from place to place in different positions, and, although all of them arrived here, three of them never even came to the factory, and one pulled out after he had worked two or three days; in which case you realize that these fellows were only after somebody to pay their fare so that they could reach Gary or Chicago, and believe the labor agency obtained our money under false pretenses when they stated they would send us newcomers, all of which were to be German-speaking Roumanians, but instead send us some Roumanians, Hungarians, Slavs, etc., who had been in the country for several years. Nearly all of them could speak English and were simply trying to get out of New York at somebody else's expense."

Investigation of these and other cases wherein workingmen were deceived to their injury by employment agencies resulted in securing no measure of relief or abatement of the practice of directing men from one State to another on misrepresentation. The fraud may now be practiced with impunity, since the transaction is not completed in one State and the court of initial proceeding has no jurisdiction in the State to which the men are sent. Even though adequate relief could be afforded through the courts, the victims are without funds and therefore unable to secure redress.

Unscrupulous employment agents are at least impartial in their operations; they will as cheerfully relieve a citizen of his money as though he were a newly arrived alien.

In a recent publication of the North American Civic League for Immigrants I find this language:

"Wherever the distribution of labor has been left in private hands for their own profit, misrepresentation, fraud, and other dishonest practices have been found. States and municipalities have for years endeavored to regulate employment agencies. But the jurisdiction of the State or city does not extend beyond its boundaries, and local authorities are helpless when the fraud occurs in an interstate transaction where laborers are sent from one State to another."

The cases cited may be duplicated by the hundred, but they are quite sufficient to illustrate the need of an extended protecting hand that will cast its shadow over and across State lines to prevent conscienceless employment agents from wronging industrious workmen and protect the latter in their quest for employment.

On receipt of your letter of instruction, I wrote Dr. Prentis, inspector in charge at Chicago, requesting that he provide such facts as were easily and quickly obtainable. From a report made to him by Inspector Hogan I quote:

"I beg to report that there were a total of 362 labor agencies in the State of Illinois, each paying an annual license fee of \$50. The fee for registering an applicant for a position is \$2. There is no limit to the amount chargeable for the selling of a job or position. There has been considerable complaint with reference to abuse or overcharging for positions furnished applicants. The abuses exist largely amongst agencies operated by foreigners dealing with foreigners, many of whose complaints are never divulged.

"From Mr. Nathan Elmer, in charge of the Freeland Labor Agency, 102 South Canal Street, Chicago, I am informed that there are about 200,000 positions filled in the interstate feature of the labor agencies of Illinois, about 85 per cent of which are filled by the Chicago agencies. The next largest offices doing interstate business in the State of Illinois are at East St. Louis. They supply only about 2 or 3 per cent. The charges for procuring positions or jobs of an interstate nature range from \$1 to \$10, average charge being about \$4 according to Mr. Elmer. Mr. Elmer, whom I believe to be one of the most reliable of the labor agents, expressed the opinion that the work should be handled by the Federal Government, in order to maintain a more rigid inspection. He stated that the abuses are usually practiced by smaller

and unreliable agencies, many of whom have no regular office or domicile where they may be located and observed.

"It is seemingly possible that were the interstate feature of employment agencies handled by the Federal Government it would be the source of considerable additional revenue as well as productive of very much more satisfaction than exists at the present time, although of course it is to be expected that the labor agencies would oppose Federal agencies handling the matter direct. They naturally would be in favor of Federal supervision or regulation, which of course it would seem would not be productive of the desired results."

State lines, so far as the employment agent is concerned, have disappeared and are known to him only as aids in obtaining the fee which he may exact from the applicant who registers with him and who may be directed to another State where employment may or may not await him.

The most cordial relations now exist between the employment and immigration bureaus of the various States and the Division of Information, and I feel warranted in saying that these bodies will cheerfully cooperate with the Department of Labor in safeguarding working men and women from fraud and loss at the hands of careless or dishonest employment agents.

The law should make it an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for an employment agent to send men from one State to employment in another without a license from the Department of Labor.

Each agent so licensed should be required to make weekly reports of all interstate business to the Division of Information, giving names, nationalities, occupation, and wages of all men directed across State lines; also the names and addresses of firms or individual employers to whom workmen were directed.

Every State employment agency should have jurisdiction over all private employment agencies in the State. Through an arrangement with those State agencies they could be designated as representatives of the Department of Labor and through them the Division of Information could place such workmen as applied to it for information concerning that State.

My best information is that the employment agencies of New York City warn applicants against calling at the distribution branch of this division. They also represent themselves, in some instances, as being authorized to act for the Division of Information.

Private employment agencies charge fees ranging from \$2 to \$10 for their services, but give no guaranty of employment. No contract or memorandum of agreement entered into to establish liability or insure reliability of statement is given or handed to the person engaged and sent forward except in rare instances. Under Federal supervision the interests of the workmen directed to employment could be safeguarded in this respect.

Once employment agencies doing an interstate business are under the supervision of the Department of Labor, and all State commissions, bureaus, and boards of immigration are cooperating with the Department of Labor, uniformity of practice and action may be established. A uniform system of blanks, record cards, and reports may be adopted, and then it will be possible to determine the causes of unemployment among the men and women willing to work who apply at the exchanges. A card can be devised on which the name, age, occupation, citizenship, place of last employment, and cause of unemployment may be entered. A card should be filled out for each applicant, whether placed or not, and on properly arranged forms reports sent weekly to the Division of Information for compilation, study, and investigation.

Under the general powers conferred by the statute which created the Department of Labor, the Secretary may do all that is herein suggested without additional legislation other than a supplementary act giving the Department of Labor the required supervision of employment agencies doing interstate business.

In connection with the foregoing I respectfully direct your attention to the British labor-exchange act of 1909, a copy of which may be found in my report on foreign labor exchanges, dated January 31, 1911. Under that act general authority is conferred on the British Board of Trade to establish labor exchanges and take over private exchanges, the details, rules, and regulations to be framed and adopted by the said board of trade.

It would appear that the passage of a law broad enough in its terms to enable the Secretary of Labor to meet emergencies as they arise and take steps to regulate them would be preferable to an act which would attempt to provide for everything arising in the management of labor employment agencies and exchanges.

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief of Division.

Evidence tending to show the necessity for placing employment agencies doing interstate business under the control of the Department of Labor accumulates every month. It would appear that if no action is deemed advisable on the various bills before Congress looking to the establishment of an employment bureau, an act, brief and comprehensive, should be passed in line with the suggestions contained in the report just quoted.

HELP FOR THE HARVEST FIELDS.

For several years at the opening of the harvest season in the wheat-growing States appeals have come for help to gather the crop, but until this year no real practical steps were taken to direct men to the places where they were needed.

On May 25 Charles L. Daugherty, State labor commissioner, Oklahoma City, Okla., telegraphed Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, as follows:

Would it be possible for you to communicate the needs of this State by way of men for the wheat harvest through any of the official channels of the State Department? We will need from twelve to fifteen thousand men at from two to two and one-half dollars per day with board, to help harvest our wheat and thrash same, and 85 per cent of men so employed will be given employment in this State by the farmers in handling the various forage crops, which promise a big yield at this time, thereby guaranteeing from four to six months' steady work. The State will maintain free employment offices at Oklahoma City, Enid, Alva, Woodward, Frederick, and other points in the State to help distribute the men, and any publication you can give this matter through your department will be greatly appreciated by the citizens of this State.

On receipt of that telegram the Secretary of Labor directed that everything possible be done to inform those in need of employment throughout the United States of the call coming from the State of Oklahoma. Under the direction of the Secretary a copy of that telegram was embodied in a bulletin which notified persons interested in obtaining work of the kind specified to apply to any of the State free employment offices in the cities named in the foregoing telegram. Postmasters were requested to post the bulletin in a conspicuous place and to have public attention called to it through the press.

Immediately following the publication in the press of the needs of Oklahoma, the States of Kansas, Missouri, and South Dakota appealed for help, and on June 4 a bulletin, of which the following is a copy, was sent out by the Division of Information:

POSTMASTER: PLEASE POST THIS IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE AND HAVE PUBLIC ATTENTION CALLED TO IT THROUGH THE PRESS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, June 4, 1914.

NOTICE.

HARVEST HANDS WANTED IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

The Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, U. S. Department of Labor, has received telegrams from Kansas, Missouri, and South Dakota concerning the need of harvest hands in those States, in addition to the request from Oklahoma which appeared in bulletin dated May 27, 1914.

Persons interested in obtaining work of this kind should apply to the offices in the States named.

It will be necessary for those desiring work to defray their own expenses to the place of employment.

KANSAS.

40,000 men needed; wages will range upward from \$2 per day and board, average probably \$2.50. Large percentage of men will be needed for from 90 to 120 days. Men can go direct to towns in wheat belt in central and western Kansas and be distributed to farmers by local organizations, or write to W. L. O'Brien, director, State free employment bureau, Topeka, Kans., for directions.

MISSOURI.

30,000 men needed; wages \$2 to \$3.50 per day according to experience, class of work and conditions; three to six months' work, beginning about June 15. Apply to State free employment offices at St. Louis, Kansas City, or St. Joseph, or write to John T. Fitzpatrick, labor commissioner, Jefferson City, Mo., for directions.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Harvest help needed beginning about July 15; wages \$2 to \$3.50 per day and board. Considerable of the former wheat acreage is now in alfalfa and corn, and help will be needed through husking. Apply to Charles McCaffree, commissioner of immigration, Pierre, S. Dak.

Inquiries at once began to flow into the division concerning the opportunities for employment in the States named, and applicants presented themselves in person at the office of the Division of Information in Washington and at its branch office in New York City. Upward of a hundred persons called on the Chief of the Division of Information, and of that number 63 stated their intention to go to the West, defraying their own expenses.

The principal inquiry made by every one who applied was as to whether the Government or the States in question would defray transportation expenses. The one drawback to the immediate filling of every demand coming from the harvest fields was lack of transportation, and if some means can be devised to advance a loan to responsible men in need of employment during the harvest season there need be no fear of loss through lack of help to harvest the crops in future years.

On June 24, on notice from the States indicated, the following bulletin was sent out and posted as were the others:

POSTMASTER: PLEASE REMOVE FROM YOUR BULLETIN BOARD THE NOTICES DATED MAY 27, 1914, AND JUNE 4, 1914, REGARDING THE NEED FOR HARVEST HANDS, AND SUBSTITUTE THIS BULLETIN, GIVING THE LATTER THE SAME PUBLICITY AS PREVIOUS BULLETINS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, June 24, 1914.

NOTICE

REGARDING HARVEST HANDS.

The State officials in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri have notified this division that a sufficient number of men have proceeded to those States to meet the demands for help in the harvest fields, and South Dakota advises that many applications are being received for work in that State.

All persons are accordingly advised not to proceed to any of these States with the expectation of procuring work in the harvest fields without first communicating with and securing definite assurances of employment from one of the

following officials: W. L. O'Brien, director State free employment bureau, Topeka, Kans.; Charles L. Daugherty, State labor commissioner, Oklahoma City, Okla.; John T. Fitzpatrick, labor commissioner, Jefferson City, Mo.; Charles McCaffree, commissioner of immigration, Pierre, S. Dak.

It has not been possible to estimate just how many men responded to the call for help, but sufficient is known to warrant the division in saying that through the publicity given under direction of the Secretary of Labor at least 75,000 who otherwise would not have known of the opportunities wended their way to the wheat-growing States and were employed during the harvest season in gathering in the crops. This transaction taking place so close to the end of the fiscal year makes it impossible to include the full details in this report, for at this time all of the States have not yet made complete reports to the Division of Information. It may not be amiss to include part of a letter received since the close of the fiscal year, as follows:

I beg to advise that the results obtained from the publicity given by your department and this department, so far as attracting the attention and getting the number of harvest hands out in Missouri, was a huge success. For a very limited time a great volume of workers were wending their way over and across the State to the harvest fields. The approximate number of harvest hands used in this State during the harvest, from the best source of information that I have, namely, the board of agriculture, farm advisers, and crop reporters, was from 30,000 to 35,000.

A sufficient number of men having applied to the farmers of the other States for employment following publication of our bulletins, it is safe to assume that the number stated, 75,000, is a conservative estimate of those who would not have known of the opportunities for employment in the wheat-growing States had it not been for the work done through the Division of Information by direction of the Secretary of Labor.

The call for help came just when the need for the men manifested itself. No time was to be lost. The action taken in response to the call was prompt and effective; and it is gratifying to be able to state, even though full reports are not yet obtainable, that success attended the effort put forth in behalf of the farmers of Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, and South Dakota.

SALEM FIRE.

On June 25, 1914, a disastrous fire swept away the manufacturing and tenement portions of Salem, Mass., and although the work of providing employment for the idle and homeless of Salem was not completed until after the close of the last fiscal year it may not be inappropriate to report the action taken and something of the results obtained. Perhaps a comprehensive way of stating the result would be to incorporate the report of the Chief of the Division of Information, which will explain what was done and how it was accomplished.

JULY 28, 1914.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF LABOR
(Through official channels).

SIR: As per instructions contained in your letter of July 14, 1914, and verbally imparted to me prior to my departure on the 15th, I proceeded to Salem, Mass., and performed the duties assigned to me.

That this report may be comprehensive and of value for future reference I deem it proper to include in it the correspondence which led up to my detail on so important a mission.

A great fire, which destroyed many factories, business houses, and homes in Salem, Mass., occurred June 25, 1914.

Early in July a letter, copy next following, was presented through Representative [Augustus P.] Gardner, of Massachusetts:

"Hon. WILLIAM B. WILSON,

*"Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.*

"DEAR SIR: As a result of the recent conflagration at Salem, Mass., in which many factories were destroyed, large numbers of men and women have been thrown out of employment.

"These people were for the most part employed in the boot and shoe and cotton industries, and it has occurred to me that you have data in your department which would assist in locating jobs for some of these people.

"Congressman Gardner has kindly offered to present this letter to you in person, and I trust that you may be able to give us some information which would lead to the finding of reemployment for some of these people in localities either in or not far removed from New England.

"I am writing you as a member of the committee which has been formed to seek occupations for those who are without it and who have been in many cases burned out of house and home.

"Thanking you in advance for any information you may be able to give me, I am,

"Very truly, yours,

JOHN L. SALTONSTALL."

On receipt of that letter the following telegram, prepared by you, was wired to 95 manufacturers of boots and shoes in Massachusetts and other New England States:

"Great fire at Salem has destroyed mills in that city. Thousands of boot and shoe workers are homeless and idle. Can you give any of these people employment if they apply? If so, how many? Please wire answer."

A telegram similar in all respects, save that the words "textile workers" were substituted for "boot and shoe workers," went the same day to 218 manufacturers of cotton textiles.

Immediately following the telegram indicated a letter embodying the same information was mailed by the Division of Information to 600 manufacturers of boots and shoes and to 700 manufacturers of textile fabrics located in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

The general president of the United Textile Workers of America, located at Fall River, Mass., and the general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, with headquarters at Boston, were apprised of the action taken by you and requested to offer suggestions in connection therewith. Both of these officials were also notified of your action in detailing me to proceed to Boston and requested to cooperate in the work in hand.

A telegram addressed by you to Alfred W. Donovan, chairman of the State board of labor and industries of Massachusetts, relative to the unemployment situations at Salem, was referred to Charles F. Gettemy, director of the bureau of statistics of Massachusetts. That official, in response to your telegram, stated that he had authorized the free employment bureau, through Walter L. Sears, superintendent, to assist in alleviating conditions at Salem.

Prior to my departure from Washington a telegram as follows came from Beverly, Mass.:

"Secretary WILSON,

*"Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.*

"Estimate Salem labor situation as follows: About 3,500 thrown out of employment by fire. Of this number there remain in Salem about eleven hundred textile workers, half of whom are women. There are about 1,000 boot, shoe, and leather workers still here, and 400 who were employed in miscellaneous occupations. If there is any information you can give us, kindly reply to Wm. H. Reed, jr., secretary of relief committee, employment bureau, Phillips School, Salem, Mass.

"J. L. SALTONSTALL."

On reaching Salem on the morning of the 16th I proceeded to the Phillips School, where I found Mr. William H. Reed, jr., and a corps of assistants facing a very difficult problem, one which presented several angles, all of them per-

plexing. To house, provide sustenance, and secure employment for 3,000 homeless, workless families was a task calling for the highest order of ability, patience, and knowledge of human nature and funds sufficient to finance the carrying out of the plans.

I learned that in addition to the responses to your telegrams and letters received at the Department of Labor in Washington a large number of employers, anxious to hasten the relief work, had wired and were every day writing to Salem direct instead of making known their wants and intentions through the Department of Labor. I should say that perhaps 200 manufacturers had answered your appeal by writing to Mr. Reed or to some one whom they knew in Salem.

It is estimated that of the 40,000 people that made up the population of Salem approximately 12,000 were workers, and of this number some 3,500 lost employment as a direct result of the fire of June 25. This statement applies to conditions which existed immediately following the fire and before you were called upon to aid and in response to that call had sent out the appeal for help for those in need at Salem.

A third of Salem, some 253 acres, was burned; about 3,000 homes, mostly tenements, and 46 manufactories or industrial plants covered this area before the fire.

The 3,500 thrown out of work were for the most part French Canadians, Poles, Italians, Greeks, Russian Jews, and a few other non-English-speaking people.

The following is a list of 20 plants which were totally destroyed; also the number employed by each:

	Employees.		Employees.
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.....	1,500	Marston & Brooks.....	300
Wilkinson Counter Co.....	300	Hodgdon Durand.....	75
Arthur T. Way.....	175	E. S. Woodbury.....	100
Carr Leather Co.....	100	M. Shortwell & Son.....	50
Patrick Creeden Co.....	150	D. Glover & Son.....	90
Martin Shribman Co.....	50	American Toy Co.....	50
Chas. H. Carey Co.....	25	Highland Tanning Co.....	50
Charles H. Keefe.....	100	P. J. Smith Counter Co.....	100
Dane Machine Co.....	25	Pitman & Brown Co.....	100
Marrs Bros. Leather Co.....	25		
P. A. Field Shoe Co.....	305	Total.....	3,670

So far as I could ascertain, the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., the largest concern in the city, employed before the fire 1,500 people. These represented about one-half the unemployed on the 16th of July.

The problem at the time I arrived in Salem differed materially from that immediately after the fire. Homeless, workless, and in many cases moneyless, the workers were panic-stricken. Relief was quickly rushed to Salem from all parts of the country, and the conditions were not only less severe but were becoming easier every day.

I found Mr. Reed in charge of a registration and transportation department, and, though deluged with applications for work and relief, was systematically attending to the many details promptly and satisfactorily.

The Massachusetts State Free Employment Bureau, under the superintendency of Mr. Walter L. Sears, was represented at Salem by Francis E. Deady, an energetic, active, and very competent young man, who was rendering great aid and to whom I am indebted for much valuable information.

I discovered that so far as taking part in the routine work of directing men to places of employment was concerned, my services were unnecessary, and I devoted most of my time to investigating conditions in and adjoining the fire district.

After a discussion of the situation with Messrs. Reed and Deady it was decided that a duplicate copy of all requests for workers received at the Department of Labor in Washington should be sent to the free employment bureau at Boston. In this way the latter office, with its experienced staff of employees, could conduct the business of directing workers to such places as would be opened for them in response to your telegrams and letters without incurring the risk of sending two men to fill the same vacancy.

On the 18th, after a conference with Mr. Sears at his office in Boston, I wired the Assistant Chief of the Division of Information to "prepare two copies future bulletins of opportunities for Salem. Send one to Reed, the other

to Walter L. Sears, superintendent free employment office, Boston." During one hour at Mr. Reed's desk in Salem he had arranged to place five of those called for in response to your telegram.

Inquiry elicited the information that the greater number of the unemployed now remaining in Salem are non-English-speaking, unskilled workers. The difficulty in placing these lies in the fact that since their arrival in this country they have been employed in the factories of Salem, have not attempted to learn English, and are naturally timid about leaving there to accept employment elsewhere.

In addition to this I discovered, on what I regard as reliable ground, that the French-Canadian business men are urging their countrymen not to leave Salem even temporarily for fear that they may not return. The Salem relief fund, which on July 19 had grown to about \$550,000, and so noted in the press, was pointed to by these merchants and others as evidence that the victims of the fire would be cared for in any event, and in consequence they need not leave Salem.

Rumors of all kinds as to the rapid building up of the factories were on every tongue; and these, too, were potent in halting many who might otherwise leave Salem. The 12,000 who lost their homes through the fire found shelter with relatives, friends, or acquaintances in many instances. Those who did not were cared for at two camps, one known as Bertram Field, the other Forest River Park. Just before I arrived in Salem the Bertram Field Camp was closed. Its temporary occupants were the Americanized French and others who could speak English. They have gone to Lowell, Lawrence, Ipswich, Peabody, Beverly, and other near-by towns. Some have gone to cities outside the State. At the Forest River Camp some 192 families were located, representing 817 individuals. It is expected that this camp will be closed before the end of the month.

The careful, painstaking effort of the Salem relief committee, under Mr. Reed's supervision, to handle the problem of unemployment has met with a fair degree of success and each day the situation grew less tense.

In response to your telegram Mr. John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America, called me on the long-distance phone from Fall River to say that he had just returned to that city and was then about to leave for Albany, N. Y., on official business. He further assured me that he had confidence in the officials of the Free Employment Bureau of Massachusetts, and would be satisfied with any arrangement I might make with that office.

I called at the office of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, but found none of the officials present. At the free employment bureau I learned that a representative of the Boston Central Labor Union was one of the staff, and as all matters relating to trade unions would pass before him I felt that no need existed for calling on the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to appoint a representative to cooperate with me.

From the time your telegrams and letters went out the situation at Salem began to brighten, and now there exists no reason why any boot or shoe worker or textile worker need remain idle in Salem, for the railroads are cooperating with the relief committee in providing transportation for all who find employment elsewhere, while the positions offered in response to your appeal far outnumber the skilled workers who were thrown idle by fire.

The answers received in response to your telegrams and letters show a most gratifying result, for the number of opportunities thus secured for the Salem textile and boot and shoe workers is approximately as follows:

July 14-----	213	July 20-----	551
July 15-----	77	July 21-----	27
July 16-----	71	July 28-----	75
July 17-----	77		
July 18-----	171	Total-----	1,262

I have no means of determining just how many responded to your appeal by sending to Salem direct for workers, but judge that the number must be between three and four hundred. It is safe to assume, therefore, that your call for help for the homeless, idle workers of Salem was responded to by the opening of not less than 1,500 places into which they could fit and retain their standing as producers.

As to the unskilled male portion of the fire sufferers, the work of clearing away the debris and preparing for the rebuilding of Salem is rapidly taking up their time and attention.

I regard the situation at Salem as gratifying. The number of idle men and women has rapidly dwindled since July 14. The directing of workers has been systematically carried forward. The situation is now well in hand, and the wisdom of your course in opening the door of relief to stricken Salem has been amply demonstrated.

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief of Division.

Since the filing of that report it has been estimated that all who were in need of employment were taken care of, and in this connection the division takes pleasure in stating that the cooperation of the Free Employment Bureau of Massachusetts with the Division of Information was prompt, willing, and effective. Under the able management of that bureau every application for help was at once honored and men sent forward to places of employment. It is gratifying to report that the most cordial relations exist between the Massachusetts Employment Bureau and the Division of Information.

PUBLICITY.

On January 24, 1914, the inspector in charge of the New York distribution branch advised the division that the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, a newspaper published in the German language, had expressed a willingness to publish, free of cost to the Government or to applicants, brief notices of such opportunities for securing employment as might come to the Division of Information. The facts were submitted to the Secretary of Labor in a memorandum by the Commissioner General of Immigration on January 30, with the recommendation that the plan of cooperation be approved, and with the statement that, in his opinion, the same course could be pursued with respect to other large centers of population as well as New York City. The Secretary approved the plan, so far as it applied to farm labor. Accordingly the New York distribution branch furnishes each week to the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung a list of opportunities for agricultural work available to Germans and the Staats-Zeitung publishes the information with such additional comment as it cares to make.

As a result of the publicity thus given by the Staats-Zeitung, during the first six months of its operation, 1,174 Germans applied to the distribution branch for agricultural work, of whom 630 were directed to definite employment on farms. These workers were distributed to 23 different States at an average monthly wage of \$23.23, in addition to board and lodging. In other words, through this single avenue of publicity and for but one nationality 630 persons have been placed at farm work, for which they receive, in the aggregate, a monthly compensation of \$14,634.90, in addition to board and lodging.

The success of this new plan of publicity was so marked that its extension to other newspapers and other cities was deemed advisable. Hence on June 13, 1914, the following letter was sent to all of the leading foreign-language newspapers in the United States, and a similar letter was sent to all of the leading American daily newspapers in the larger centers of population:

The Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, has been engaged in the work of promoting a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted to the United States, as directed by law, and, in addition, under its general powers, a like distribution of residents and citizens of the

United States who wish to avail themselves of opportunities for labor afforded through its instrumentality. For this purpose the Division of Information, as part of the Bureau of Immigration, was established. This division has been in receipt of applications from farmers and others resident in every State of the Union, offering to hire men and women of the nationality and experience designated, often giving terms and other information; and so far as the means of publicity have permitted the division has brought these to the attention of persons seeking farm and other employment, whether residents or aliens admitted at our immigration stations. Many have in this way secured employment outside of the industrial centers of the country. The division has sought in the past, and is now desirous of availing itself of every avenue offered by State, county, or municipal authority, or otherwise, to secure publicity and further this work. The managers of the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, a newspaper printed in New York City in the German language, patriotically offered to establish, free of charge to the Government or to applicants, a department in their journal devoted to the publication of such farm-employment opportunities as came to the Division of Information in the manner above stated. An experience of 90 days in this entirely new field of publicity discloses the fact that during said period 516 Germans responded, and of that number 283 are known to have been placed at remunerative employment. The applicants have been located in 20 different States, New York and New Jersey receiving the greater part, due largely to the small cost of transportation from New York City, although Wisconsin, credited with 35, Michigan with 12, and Illinois with 9, received a substantial proportion of those so placed.

The average wage of those accepting employment was \$24.01 per month, including board and lodging. In other words, through this single channel of publicity for one nationality alone, there has resulted in three months the placing of 283 Germans on farms where they have become producers.

From the success that has attended this undertaking, it is believed that with the cooperation of the foreign-language newspapers generally, and with distribution branches established at the principal ports of entry and the leading cities, with officers in charge as now maintained at New York City, the results attained would far exceed even the gratifying showing which the first experiment has demonstrated.

If your publication is willing to cooperate as above indicated, please advise the bureau to that effect. The inclosed envelope for reply will require no postage.

A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General.

Approved:

W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

The time intervening between the date of sending out these letters and the preparation of this report has not been sufficient to enable all of the papers to give proper consideration to the matter and make reply. Notwithstanding this fact, favorable responses have been received from 25 newspapers printed in foreign languages and 20 printed in the English-language newspapers. The papers are distributed in 20 different cities as follows: Washington, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh.

It is believed that when sufficient time has elapsed the number of papers agreeing to cooperate will be greatly increased. Based on what has been accomplished through the publicity furnished by one paper, the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, it is safe to predict that the results following the cooperation with this greatly increased number of papers, and with the establishment of a sufficient number of distribution branches to make that cooperation effective, will be of far-reaching benefit alike to the farmers who are in need of additional help and to those in congested districts who desire to secure employment on farms.

DISTRIBUTION ZONES.

It may not be inappropriate to discuss at this time a plan which is now in contemplation, and which in all probability will be put into operation before this report is in print, having for its object the dividing of the United States into distribution zones. The contemplated number of zones, the headquarters thereof, the territory embraced in each zone, and the subbranches are set forth in the following table:

Zone No.	Headquarters.	Territory.	Subbranches.
1	Boston, Mass.	Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine.	Providence, Portland.
2	New York City, distribution branch (and Ellis Island, N. Y.).	New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut.	Buffalo.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.	Pittsburgh.
4	Baltimore, Md.	Maryland.	
5	Norfolk, Va.	Virginia, North Carolina.	
6	Jacksonville, Fla.	Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina.	Savannah, Mobile, Birmingham, Charleston.
7	New Orleans, La.	Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee.	Gulfport, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.
8	Galveston, Tex.	Texas, New Mexico.	Albuquerque.
9	Cleveland, Ohio.	Ohio, Kentucky.	
10	Chicago, Ill.	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin.	Detroit.
11	Minneapolis, Minn.	Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.	
12	St. Louis, Mo.	Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa.	Kansas City, Mo.; Des Moines, Iowa.
13	Denver, Colo.	Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Utah.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
14	Helena, Mont.	Montana, Idaho.	Moscow, Idaho.
15	Seattle, Wash.	Washington.	
16	Portland, Oreg.	Oregon.	
17	San Francisco, Cal.	Northern California, Nevada.	Fresno, Sacramento.
18	Los Angeles, Cal.	Southern California, Arizona.	San Diego; Tucson, Ariz.

The intention is to designate officials of the Immigration Service already on duty in the cities named to attend to the work of distribution. In this way it is hoped to extend the work of the division as now carried on at its distribution branch in New York City to every State in the Union. It will furnish a means for making effective the publicity afforded by the newspapers as outlined earlier in this report; it will tend to relieve the congestion in industrial centers and awaken interest in farm life and rural occupations generally. It is not intended to limit the activities of these distribution offices to aliens, but our own citizens, male and female, are to be given an equal chance.

In this connection it is also hoped, through cooperation with the Post Office Department, to effect an arrangement whereby every post office in the United States will become an agency for the distribution of the blanks of this division, so that farmers who desire additional help in the fields, farmers' wives who require workers in the homes, and men and women seeking employment on farms or in rural communities can apply at any post office for a blank on which to make application, said blank, when filled out and signed, to be mailed under Government frank to the division of information and the substance thereof transmitted by the division in the form of bulletins to the appropriate distribution office or offices for attention. Notices to the effect that these blanks may be had on request from the postmaster will be posted in a conspicuous place in each post office.

Furthermore, this plan will overcome one of the great difficulties encountered in the distribution of labor as heretofore carried on, in that the distance from the point of distribution to the employer was in many instances entirely too great. Under the new system every part of a zone will be within a reasonable distance from the headquarters or a branch office in such zone.

The extension of the work of the division to include the distribution and employment of labor throughout the United States, as outlined above, can only be accomplished with the cooperation and approval of the Secretary of Labor and the Commissioner General of Immigration, and the Division of Information is particularly pleased to be able to record the fact that both of these officials generously and actively support this proposed enlargement of the scope of the duties of the division and have practically directed that the plan be put into operation.

In conclusion, the division hopes to be able in its next annual report to record the fact that it has secured the cooperation of farmers' organizations in directing harvest hands to where they may be needed, and that arrangements shall have been entered into with the various railroad companies to provide transportation to workers at reduced rates.

In this connection it should be noted that some complaints have been registered regarding the treatment received by harvest hands and the long hours they were required to work. These matters are, however, subject to future action, and it is expected that the next report will record a satisfactory settlement of all disputed questions.

Respectfully,

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

Hon. A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE OF DISTRIBUTION BRANCH AT
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Bureau of Immigration, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to report that during the fiscal year July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, applications for information were received from 19,091 persons, as noted in monthly reports forwarded to the division. Of this number it is positively known that 3,243 accepted employment at points to which they were directed. Of these 3,243, 68 per cent were directed to agricultural pursuits, 27 per cent as common laborers in rural districts and villages, and the remaining 5 per cent were made up of miscellaneous help who accepted work as domestics, factory hands, porters, marine firemen, etc. Less than 2½ per cent of all those who accepted employment remained in large cities. No attempt was made to cater to city employment, every effort being directed toward removing applicants from congested centers to the rural districts. Detailed statistics have been forwarded monthly to the division showing nationality, occupation, wages, and States to which directed.

In point of numbers who found work through information furnished, the total for this fiscal year is the smallest in the history of the branch. I am, however, convinced that the numbers who profited by the information given, but concerning whom we have not definite knowledge as to the final results, exceed any previous year. The falling off in numbers may be accounted for in part by the fact that the branch moved from the old quarters at 17 Pearl Street, where it was located a number of years, and the additional fact that said old quarters were immediately occupied by the labor bureau of the New York

State Department of Agriculture and the Immigrant Free Labor Bureau, two organizations engaged in the placing of men free of charge. Naturally, many men who knew of the address as one at which information could be obtained free of charge did not seek further when they found what they desired through the new occupants. Another reason for the shortage is due to the fact that hundreds of men who are usually employed on public works and improvements went to the farms this year because of lack of work on such works and improvements.

Our present quarters are admirably suited to the work, being located at the most convenient point in the city for transportation facilities and in a section which unemployed men have been accustomed to frequent for many years when seeking employment. Being located as we are in a Federal building effects a saving in rent of more than \$1,800 per annum and gives us quarters infinitely better than we had and more accessible to immigrant and resident applicants. It will take some time to make the new address well known, but this is being rapidly accomplished through the very friendly cooperation of the press, especially the *Staats-Zeitung* of this city and *Zgoda*, the official organ of the Polish National Alliance.

One of the difficult problems in this work is the securing of reliable and definite information, information which can be given out with positive assurance as to its accuracy and fullness. Employers and employees alike are in many instances prone to sins of omission rather than commission. There is rarely a misstatement of facts by employers, but frequently conditions or requirements are not mentioned if not attractive. This causes no end of trouble to us and disappointment and expense to employers and employees. Employees unless questioned closely by one acquainted with the kind of work they are to do will frequently give wrong impressions as to ability, leading to disappointment and dissatisfaction, and this in spite of warnings that they will not be employed if they misrepresent their qualifications. To prevent this in so far as is possible, we require the applicant's statement as to experience, ability, and employment desired prior to giving information as to opportunities available. Having secured his statement, we select the opportunity for which he seems best fitted and as a rule get satisfactory results. Some applicants, however, are well coached and will answer readily all questions concerning farm work, for instance, when they know positively nothing of the work. To properly handle such a case a practical demonstration farm would be necessary. The average man does not seem to realize what farming is. It is neither a science nor a trade, but both combined; and the idea that any man with proper physical development can properly do farm work is a myth. It must be learned as any trade or scientific calling must be learned.

Because of the real nature of farm work, cooperation with certain organizations is difficult, as some of the workers of these organizations are ignorant of the requirements of farm work. They frequently refer to us men who have never seen a farm except from the window of a train; or will send a man of 40, who was born on a farm (so stated), omitting to mention that he has lived in the city since the age of 10; or the poor fellow who has contracted tuberculosis in the factory and whose physician recommends out-of-door life, taking no note of the danger of infection should he be sent to the farm; or the paroled convict whom no one in the city will employ, and so on.

In contrast to the above are the very highly satisfactory results obtained from cooperation of certain newspapers and mission societies. The *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* has for some months past been publishing free of all charge bulletins of opportunities available through the Division of Information. This paper reaches Germans of all classes, and we have found the applicants responding through this publicity most satisfactory. The results have proved the wisdom of such publicity and the fact that among the city employed as well as among the unemployed at large are to be found many competent men who are anxious to enter and follow agricultural pursuits. I have forwarded weekly reports of the results of this cooperation. I am of the opinion that when all of our newspapers take up this matter of giving information to the public the results will be immediately noticeable and beneficial to all concerned.

Closer cooperation with the station at Ellis Island would, in my opinion, lead to better results. Certain aliens embark for the United States seeking employment, with no definite address. Such aliens are furnished with an address by some agent abroad to meet the manifest requirements—often that of an employment agency, more frequently that of some so-called banker. These men have no relatives or friends in the United States, or, if they have, they do not know

where they are located. Other immigrants lose the addresses of their friends in transit; in other cases the addresses are old, and the relatives or friends have moved to parts unknown to the alien or immigration authorities; still others destined to friends or relatives in the interior have not sufficient funds for the inland transportation, and the persons to whom they are destined can not or will not forward the necessary amount for travel. Such aliens, if otherwise eligible to land, very frequently are admitted to the care of one of the various mission societies which have representatives at the station. Such societies are doing good work, and the aliens discharged to their care seldom come to grief; but, in my opinion, all such cases should first be called to the attention of this branch before being admitted to any society, in order that they may be immediately directed to work, whenever practicable, thus saving expense and valuable time and avoiding the dangers which may be encountered in the city of New York as well as the temptation to remain in the great city until funds are exhausted. This last named frequently happens, and hundreds of good men—at least the wrecks of what were good men—are to be found washing dishes in restaurants, porters in saloons, and other similar work in the city, brought to their present condition through not having sufficient funds to go to the better employment for which they were once fitted and being forced to accept such nearer at hand employment as was available.

There is an ever-present reception committee of watchful crooks waiting for each unattended prosperous-looking immigrant who emerges from the barge office, where he lands in New York, and the work of separating him from his worldly goods is a matter of but a few short pleasant moments to these parasites who constitute the committee referred to. These men work in the vicinity of the barge office, usually in Battery Park and near-by streets, through which the immigrants must pass, and carry on a regular trade of petty thieving, robbing the ignorant immigrants of anything they can lay their hands on. A case which came to my attention in June of this year is that of a Scotch woman who was stopping at one of the mission houses while trying to secure employment. She went to Battery Park, and while reading her paper placed her purse beside her on the bench. It was stolen and with it her last penny. In this condition she was referred to this branch and placed as a domestic the same day in the country home of a gentleman personally known to me.

Another case, which happened in the latter part of May of this year, was that of a German and his wife who were stopping at one of the mission houses while waiting for employment. They did not place their money in the safe of the home as advised. One afternoon they went to a moving-picture show in the lower end of the city and upon their return the husband reported that his pocket had been picked at the show and all his money, \$600, taken. With such good pickings and easy subjects it is small wonder that the number of these nimble-fingered conscienceless rascals grows no less.

The "dropped-pocketbook" swindle is practiced almost daily; the old games of "selling excursion boats" and "park privileges for fruit stands" less frequently, but regularly. It seems to be without the jurisdiction of the immigration authorities to protect the landed immigrants from these rogues, and the police are not always successful in looking after their welfare. Therefore it might be well to use preventives instead of cures by directing the alien to actual work instead of places where he can only seek work, and in such a way as to avoid the dangers which do exist. Such immigrants as are referred to this branch and directed by us to employment rarely see New York, except from the deck of the ferry which takes them from Ellis Island to their trains.

Transportation as a stumbling block to distribution is properly recognized as one of the most difficult obstacles to overcome in the bringing about of a proper adjustment of supply and demand of labor. While New York groans under the burden of feeding and housing its thousands of idle men, Kansas may be crying aloud for help in her wheat fields to save the crops from destruction. But, assuming that the idle man has been given the information that his services are wanted, how can he reach the work? Hundreds of solutions have been offered and rejected; the only solution which presents itself to me as one which does not carry with it the possibility of injustice, swindling, or one of the other many objections usually raised against proposed plans, is to have the man who wants the job get himself to it and at as reasonable cost as possible, then have the employer for whom he has worked satisfactorily reimburse him for the expense in whole or in part after his services have terminated. To help such a plan along I would suggest that the transportation lines be permitted—not compelled or even requested—to issue through the United States

Department of Labor special rates to workingmen when traveling to positive employment. An act based upon the following would in my opinion serve the purpose and safeguard all interests:

"SECTION 1. That railway and steamship lines and other common carriers may issue to certain workers herein mentioned special reduced rates of transportation under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, who is hereby empowered and authorized to make such rules and regulations, and that all existing laws are hereby modified to meet the provisions of this act in so far as they may conflict with the provisions thereof or its administration: *Provided*, That said rates shall be regularly filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission in the same manner and form as is required by the law for other passenger rates; but that the granting of such reduced rates shall be entirely voluntary on the part of any railway, steamship line, or other common carrier. If granted, however, they shall be binding for the period agreed upon by said companies and the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor.

"SEC. 2. That such reduced rates may be allowed only on written order of an authorized official of the United States Department of Labor, designated by the Secretary thereof, which official shall positively assure himself that the traveler is in reality a resident of the United States, or, if alien, that he or she has been legally admitted to the United States by proper authority and is a person seeking legitimate employment to which he or she is being directed by a proper agent or agency, recognized as such by the United States Department of Labor, to positive employment at a specifically named address: *Provided*, That dependent members of the immediate family of such person seeking and proceeding directly to such employment may in the discretion of the aforementioned representative of the United States Department of Labor accompany said traveler at same reduced rate; or if the person seeking and being directed to employment proceed alone, then said dependent members of his or her immediate family may, in the discretion of the representative of the United States Department of Labor, travel later at the reduced rate, if still in effect, to join said person, said dependent members to include wives, dependent children, or dependent husbands or parents only.

"SEC. 3. That for the purpose of the administration of this act the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor may in writing designate and empower any official of the United States Department of Labor or bureaus under said department to issue orders for said reduced-rate transportation: *Provided*, That all officials so designated shall be of the classified civil service and bonded to the United States in an amount to be determined by the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, but to be in no case less than \$1,000, premiums for said bonds to be paid by the United States Department of Labor, which payment is hereby authorized, said bond to cover all financial loss to the United States, to persons seeking employment, or to transportation companies, through error or fraud on part of bondee in the execution of duties in ordering said reduced rates, but not to apply to payment of fines imposed for violation of this act: *Provided further*, That if any such representative orders reduced transportation in violation of the provisions of this act, and the transportation so ordered is used in whole or in part, his bondsman shall be liable for the difference between the regular and reduced fare, which difference shall be paid to the transportation company furnishing the reduced transportation, such reimbursement not to relieve said representative from punishments provided for violations of this act.

"SEC. 4. That any person who shall knowingly issue, cause to be issued, or be a party to the issue of such reduced transportation for the use of any person or persons not of the classes by this act entitled to use the same, or for any purpose not provided by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and if convicted shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment at hard labor for less than ten days nor more than one hundred days, or both.

"SEC. 5. That any person other than those heretofore specified as being permitted to use such reduced transportation who uses such transportation, or any persons of the classes named as permitted to use such transportation who uses such transportation for any purpose other than the purposes designated shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall if convicted be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment at hard labor for not less than ten days nor more than one hundred days, or

both. Further, that second offense of violation of either section 4 or section 5 shall be punished by either maximum fine or imprisonment therein named, and that violations subsequent to the second offense shall be punished by both maximum fine and maximum imprisonment mentioned in said sections.

"SEC. 6. That reduced transportation issued as provided in this act shall be stamped on each ticket and coupon 'Special Rate, United States Department of Labor,' and that such tickets or orders may not be redeemed in whole or in unused part except upon written order of the United States Department of Labor who issued the order for the said transportation.

"SEC. 7. That trafficking in said reduced transportation, the buying or selling of the same except upon written order of a duly designated representative of the United States Department of Labor, the having in possession by any person not legally and by this act entitled to use or issue same, are each and all forbidden, and that violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor, and in cases where conviction is obtained shall be punished in the same manner, amounts, and degrees as prescribed in sections 4 and 5 of this act.

"SEC. 8. That this act shall be administered by the United States Department of Labor; all violations thereof shall be called by representatives of the said Department of Labor to the attention of the Department of Justice, which shall prosecute the offending parties, and district attorneys shall bring proper action for such reported violations in the United States courts having jurisdiction.

"SEC. 9. This act shall be effective immediately upon passage."

To make a success of this work, I believe it to be necessary that the plan to establish additional branches of the division, now under consideration by the department, be put in operation immediately. I am convinced that the establishment of numerous subbranches should follow as soon as possible in order that efficient information service may be established and maintained throughout the land. I recommend the greatest possible publicity to the work of the division in order that employers and employees may alike benefit from the services rendered, also the fullest cooperation with responsible newspapers, societies, and agencies who make no charge to employees for services rendered.

In my opinion the Federal Division of Information should be the clearing house for information of all kinds of interest to employers, employees, and all workers. It should collect and promptly and efficiently give the greatest possible publicity to this information, to the end that every employer in need of help may without delay or unnecessary expense know just where such help is available, and every idle man be able to ascertain, without undue trouble, expense, or delay just where his services are needed and to whom to apply for the work wanted. This may be brought about by a close cooperation with State and municipal bureaus and agencies, with employers' associations, and with other like bodies which are in a position to keep in close touch with the local needs. Just as important is the keeping of men posted as to where their services are not needed. Daily bulletins should in my opinion be issued covering in a general way, but as specifically as practicable, conditions of the labor market in every section of the country. These bulletins should be given to the daily press and also posted in conspicuous places in all public Federal buildings. They should include the address of the nearest branch of the Division of Information, to which application may be made for detailed information concerning existing opportunities for employment.

The steps now being taken by the department to divide the country into districts with a large and efficient branch of the division in each district, each branch to be in charge of several subbranches for the local needs and reporting daily to its main branch all details of the work by exchange of carbons of all correspondence as well as reports as to all local changes in the labor situation is timely and should prove most beneficial.

Actual placements of men and filling of opportunities should in my opinion be made by the State, municipal, and other bureaus established for that purpose, the Federal bureau requiring, in return for the information furnished these bureaus, statistics of results following such cooperation.

I heartily approve of the recommendation to establish a registration system consisting of blanks to be filled out by applicants desiring employment or employers desiring help of any kind, said blanks to be kept on hand at all post offices of the United States for free distribution and to be forwarded officially by the postmasters to the division in all cases where the applicant deposits same with the postmaster, franked envelopes addressed to the nearest main branch of

the division to be furnished postmasters by the division for this purpose. In every post office I would place conspicuously a notice advising of the existence and purpose of such blanks.

In closing this report I beg to call attention to the very efficient services of my associates in the work of this branch and to recommend tangible recognition of said services. The cost of living for years past has been and still is advancing rapidly while salaries remain the same, with the result that the younger men hesitate to assume family responsibilities and the older ones with families find themselves overcome by the constantly increasing expenses with no increase in income with which to meet them. There is one man in my office who receives \$60 per month and from this amount must support himself and his aged mother. With his rent paid, he has but a trifle over \$1 per day to buy food, clothes, medicines, etc., for two persons. I have in a previous communication requested an increase in his salary, and hope that it may be granted; also that the other members of my force may receive increases commensurate with their work and such as will offset the increased cost of living which is with us in fact.

C. L. GREEN, *Inspector in Charge.*

APPENDIX III.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND
INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF
DISTRICTS.

APPENDIX III.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF DISTRICTS.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION FOR CANADA, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 1, COMPRISING ALL CANADIAN SEAPORTS AND THE ENTIRE CANADIAN BORDER.

I beg to submit the following report pertaining to immigration matters in district No. 1 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

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.....	46,959
Number examined at Canadian Pacific seaports.....	1,384
Total.....	48,343

Percentage debarred at Atlantic seaports, 1.84.

Percentage debarred at Pacific seaports, 0.21.

Regarding aliens shown in above figures as seeking entry to the United States at Canadian Atlantic seaports and Canadian Pacific seaports the following summary will show the manner in which their cases were disposed of:

Admitted on primary examination.....	45,109
Admitted by board of special inquiry.....	2,053
Admitted outright on appeal.....	76
Admitted on bond.....	104

Total admitted.....	47,342
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Admitted by board of special inquiry.....	2,070
Debarred by board of special inquiry.....	1,049
Examination not completed.....	72

Total held for board of special inquiry.....	3,191
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Admitted outright on appeal.....	76
Admitted on bond.....	104
Debarred on appeal.....	195

Total appeals decided.....	375
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Causes for exclusion:

Imbeciles.....	1
Feeble-minded.....	14
Insane.....	7
Tuberculosis.....	4
Trachoma.....	56
Favus.....	2
Other dangerous and contagious diseases.....	8
Likely to become public charges.....	628
Contract laborers.....	71
Section 11.....	14
Under 16 years, unaccompanied.....	40
Assisted aliens.....	1
Criminals.....	19
Prostitutes.....	2
Procurers.....	1
Passport provision, section 1.....	1

Total.....	869
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Class B. Aliens coming originally to Canada, and who sought entry to the United States within 1 year from date of arrival:

Total number examined.....	20,966
Total number debarred.....	2,185

Percentage debarred, 10.42.

Class C. Aliens who entered Canada via the United States and aliens from the United States who sought reentry thereto within 1 year:

Total number examined.....	16,515
Total number debarred.....	1,465

Percentage debarred, 8.87.

Class CC. Aliens claiming residence of more than 1 year in Canada, but who were unable to give satisfactory proof thereof:

Total number examined.....	3,824
Total number debarred.....	564

Percentage debarred, 14.74.

Class D. Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than 1 year in Canada, the transportation lines being exempt from payment of head tax as to this class:

Total number examined.....	17,909
Total number debarred.....	2,295

Percentage debarred, 12.81.

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

Total number examined.....	45,893
Total number debarred.....	3,083

Percentage debarred, 6.71.

Aliens debarred at border stations, but not included in above figures, who applied for admission to the United States for temporary sojourn.....

760

Total number examined at border stations..... 105,867

Regarding aliens shown in above figures as seeking entry to the United States at Canadian border ports of entry, the following summary will show the manner in which their cases were disposed of:

Admitted on primary examination.....	55,473
Admitted by board of special inquiry.....	39,891
Admitted outright on appeal.....	¹ 159
Admitted on bond.....	¹ 17

Total admitted..... 95,364

Admitted by board of special inquiry.....	39,891
Debarred by board of special inquiry.....	² 10,352
Examination not completed.....	151

Total held for board of special inquiry..... 50,394

Admitted outright on appeal.....	159
Admitted on bond.....	17
Debarred on appeal.....	1,306

Total appeals decided..... 1,482

Causes for exclusion:

Idiots.....	5
Imbeciles.....	6
Feeble-minded.....	35
Epileptic.....	13
Insane.....	48
Tuberculosis.....	88
Trachoma.....	587
Favus.....	10
Other dangerous and contagious diseases.....	86

¹ Included in above as debarred.

² Includes 176 aliens subsequently admitted on appeal.

Causes for exclusion—Continued.

Beggars	24
Paupers	11
Likely to become public charges	6, 610
Surgeon's certificate—	
Physically defective	44
Mentally defective	32
Contract laborers	1, 495
Section 11	57
Under 16 years, unaccompanied	228
Assisted aliens	323
Criminals	280
Polygamists	3
Prostitutes	193
Procurers	142
Passport provision section 1	20
Receiving proceeds of prostitution	3
Total	<u>10, 352</u>
Chinese examined	988
Number debarred	53
Percentage debarred, 5.36.	

For the year covered by this report 3,013 aliens were refused examination, owing to nonreceipt of guaranty of payment of head tax. There were also 1,535 returned from the border for board of special inquiry hearing who failed to present themselves for such examination; also 1,586 referred to board of special inquiry from railway stations and wharves at interior points in Canada where the bureau's officers are located who likewise failed to present themselves for examination, and these three classes may very properly be added to the number debarred.

Grand total of border class debarred	16, 486
Percentage debarred, 14.72.	
Grand total examined	161, 332
Grand total debarred	17, 408
Percentage grand total debarred, 10.78.	

Number of United States citizens returning from Canada

44, 013

During the past year, as will be noted above, 48,343 aliens destined to United States points were examined by our officers at Canadian seaports. These figures practically duplicate the arrivals for the fiscal year previous. While aliens arriving by the Canadian lines continued satisfactory from a health point of view, yet it will be noted that exclusion at the Canadian ports increased more than 100 per cent. Officers on duty at these ports, in accordance with the bureau's wishes, have exercised extreme care in the examination of aliens coming before them.

Where applicants destined to congested centers were without reasonable funds, and without relatives or friends at destination capable of assisting, boards of special inquiry have been resorted to, and this more careful procedure has resulted in the debarment of a much greater percentage of applicants than has characterized the work of inspection at Canadian ports in the past.

During the earlier portion of the past fiscal year our service met with no end of trouble because of large numbers of aliens being booked to Quebec and Montreal who were in reality destined to points in the United States. For a considerable length of time aliens of this class continued to come by every steamer, until it became necessary to appeal to the steamship officials, the Dominion immigration service, and local consuls representing countries whence such aliens came to aid our service in putting an end to the fraudulent manifesting of these passengers. Drastic action was required to destroy the practice. Upon arrival of steamers all aliens booked to Canada were closely questioned by the Canadian authorities as to real destination. If found improperly manifested immediate deportation was resorted to, and as soon as foreign booking agents became aware that this policy would prevail at Canadian ports our troubles from fraudulent manifesting came to an end.

ALIENS EXAMINED AT BORDER PORTS.

The number of aliens examined at border ports of entry during the last fiscal year was 17,254 in excess of the number handled in any year previous, the total being 105,867. There were periods during the year at certain localities along the border where the aliens excluded equaled 25 per cent of the number examined. As will be seen by the tables above, the rejections at the border for the entire year—14.72 per cent—have never been so numerous. Labor conditions in Canada were unsatisfactory practically during the entire year. Large numbers of laborers had wintered in Canada unemployed, with the expectation of readily finding work in the spring; but their services being uncalled for, an exodus to the United States of thousands of these workmen was a condition with which our officers suddenly found themselves confronted.

It will not be difficult to understand the perplexities which attended the inspection of aliens at the border ports when consideration is given to the facts that hundreds of such applicants were of a class whose admission would have involved little or no risk had they not been practically without funds and had not the labor markets at points of intended destination appeared already to be fully supplied. The exclusion of laborers because of lack of funds and scarcity of employment in the United States naturally aroused some complaint, but the course pursued by our inspectors would seem but a reasonable and proper exercise of the power conferred upon immigration officers in the act defining the status of such officers, for in determining whether an alien applicant for admission to the country will be likely to suitably maintain himself it would seem of the utmost importance that members of boards of special inquiry carefully weigh all information procurable relative to industrial and labor conditions at the given destination of those examined.

DISTRIBUTION OF ADMITTED ALIENS.

In its letter of May 29, containing instructions pertaining to the preparation of annual reports, the bureau has particularly invited comment from its various officers in charge upon the subject of proper distribution of admitted aliens. Touching this subject only briefly, in response to the bureau's invitation for comment on the question of how best to accomplish the distribution of admitted aliens so as to prevent the congestion in urban centers, it seems doubtful whether any one plan can be devised that will provide the complete relief desired, but it is firmly believed that much advantage can be gained by resorting to all three of the plans here noted:

1. Adoption of the Federal labor-exchange system, similar to that now in use throughout Germany and England.

2. Cooperation between the bureau's officer in charge of the division of distribution and its commissioners of immigration and the officer or officers of the various State governments having charge of immigration matters, to the end that a practicable plan may be devised whereby admitted immigrants may be moved to those interior localities where help is in demand.

3. Stimulate distribution to the more sparsely settled portions of the country among arriving immigrants themselves by a vigorous dissemination among steamship officials, booking agents, American consuls abroad, and similar foreign officials residing in the United States of the information that henceforth it will be the policy of our Government to rigorously apply the "likely to become a public charge" provision of the immigration law to arriving aliens who may be destined to urban centers already congested and where unemployment is known to exist.

ENFORCEMENT OF ALIEN CONTRACT-LABOR LAWS.

Because of the cordial support given them by the department, the bureau's officers in this district have been enabled during the past year to do work of a highly satisfactory character in the way of enforcing our alien contract-labor laws. As regards aliens seeking entry to the United States in consequence of "offers," "promises," or "agreements," or because of having been "assisted," "encouraged," or "solicited" to migrate for the purpose of taking employment, the observance of a policy requiring officers to discriminate in favor of the alien whose occupation might be more mental than manual, thus rendering the law effective against aliens following the pursuits common to manual laborers, to a very large degree robbed the alien contract-labor law of its vitality, and

in addition gave rise to no end of criticism because of the discrimination referred to. Under present instructions, however, our officers are made to feel that it is the desire of the department that the alien contract-labor laws be made to apply with equal strictness to all aliens seeking entry to the country, except those specifically exempted in the act itself.

By reference to page 189 it will be seen that as regards aliens of class A (arrivals at Canadian seaports having United States destinations) the number excluded as contract laborers was comparatively small, but the table next hereafter given will afford a fairly good idea as to the work which our officers have in hand to prevent violations of the contract-labor laws along the Canadian border, where no less than 1,570 aliens were excluded for the cause mentioned during the past fiscal year.

Table showing number of aliens debarred as coming to the United States in violation of the alien contract labor laws, the number of said aliens who appealed, and the disposition of said appeal cases.

Ports.	Total aliens debarred as alien contract laborers.	Total who appealed.	Total admitted on appeal.	Total whose appeals were dismissed.
Atlantic seaports:				
Quebec, Province of Quebec.....	17	7	2	5
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	58	41	2	39
Total Atlantic seaports.....	75	48	4	44
Border stations:				
Buffalo, N. Y.....	175	61	5	56
Blaine, Wash.....	40	9		9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3			
Detroit, Mich.....	70	32	1	31
Eastport, Idaho.....	15	8	1	7
Duluth, Minn.....	2			
International Falls, Minn.....	16	3		3
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	18			
Houlton, Me.....	8			
Montreal, Canada.....	272	172	5	167
Lewiston, N. Y.....	9			
Marcus, Wash.....	1	1		1
Newport, Vt.....	45	6	2	4
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	111	12	2	10
Oroville, Wash.....	13			
Port Huron, Mich.....	56	15		15
Portal, N. Dak.....	75	2		2
Quebec, Province of Quebec.....	4	2	1	1
St. John, New Brunswick.....	15			
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	35	1		1
Sweet Grass, Mont.....	12			
Sumas, Wash.....	45	1		1
Vancouver, British Columbia.....	215	36	2	34
Victoria, British Columbia.....	14			
Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	219	43	4	39
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	7			
Total border.....	1,495	404	23	381
Grand total ¹	1,570	452	27	425

¹ No transactions at Pacific seaports.

Percentage of appeals sustained, 5.97.

There are but two substations in this district having inspectors employed by virtue of authority contained in section 24 of the immigration law, namely, Buffalo and Detroit.

The inspector (sec. 24) assigned to duty at Buffalo has displayed unusual intelligence and energy in the performance of his official duties, and his work in consequence has been of an effective and satisfactory character. Said officer was actively identified during the year with the investigation of 34 separate important contract-labor cases, though such cases afford no index to the assistance which he cheerfully rendered in connection with general immigration work.

Of these 34 cases, one case was settled in court for \$1,500, three are pending in court, one for \$1,000 and one for \$9,000, and in one a compromise for \$500 and costs was agreed to.

At Detroit experience had thus far with the extra help authorized by section 24 of the immigration law can not be said to have been of a satisfactory character. The incumbent in the position mentioned is practically a new appointee and has yet to become thoroughly acquainted with the work for which appointed.

It is believed that with greater experience this officer's services will become more valuable, in which event the inspector in charge at Detroit will suffer less of a handicap in the matter of help for investigations that are so necessary when attempted infractions of the alien contract-labor law are being dealt with.

Twenty alien contract-labor cases were investigated at the Detroit office, with only fair results.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Referring to the instructions contained in the bureau's letter of May 29, relative to officers in charge furnishing data concerning "number of investigations made regarding alien applicants," the following table will show the amount of work of this character performed by inspectors in this district during the past year.

To avoid duplication I have not undertaken to supply, separately, data concerning investigations conducted in connection with Chinese applicants, for the reason that all such data will be supplied by the officers in charge of districts whence applications for investigations emanated.

Report of investigations conducted concerning alien applicants for admission, miscellaneous investigations, and investigations requested made by officers in district No. 1 covering the fiscal year 1914.

Ports.	Investigations made.			Investigations requested made.		
	Investigations concerning alien applicants for admission.	Miscellaneous investigations conducted.	Total investigations conducted.	Favorable report received.	Unfavorable report received.	Total investigations requested made.
Buffalo, N. Y.	76	91	167	5	4	9
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.		2	2			
Beaudette, Minn.	1		1			
Blaine, Wash.		1	1	1	1	2
Clayton, N. Y.		1	1			
Charlotte, N. Y.	35	60	95			
Cape Vincent, N. Y.		10	10	1		1
Detroit, Mich.	141		141			
Duluth, Minn.	28	9	37			
Eastport, Idaho.		9	9	13	5	18
Fort Covington, N. Y.		1	1			
Halifax, Nova Scotia.				84	91	175
International Falls, Minn.	9	17	26	3	3	6
Lowelltown, Me.		4	4			
Montreal, Canada.				137	118	265
Malone, N. Y.	3	8	11			
Marcus, Wash.		29	29			
Newport, Vt.	3		3			
Nyando, N. Y.		1	1			
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	16		16	2	2	4
Ogdensburg, N. Y.		15	15	3	3	6
Port Huron, Mich.	10		10	6	6	12
Quebec, Province of Quebec.				489	150	639
St. John, New Brunswick.				2		2
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	5	99	104	1		1
Sumas, Wash.				4	1	5
Van Buren, Me.		1	1			
Waddington, N. Y.		2	2			
Vancouver, British Columbia.		23	23	16	16	32
Victoria, British Columbia.				4	1	5
Warroad, Minn.	2					
Winnipeg, Manitoba.	3		3	73	48	121
Total.....	332	383	715	844	446	1,300

PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

The tabulation next following gives the information asked for by the bureau for annual report purposes, regarding prosecutions in this immigration district for the past fiscal year.

An interesting feature of the prosecutions under section 3 of the immigration act in the following tables is that no less than six of the cases represent the prosecution of immoral women because of reentering after previous deportation. While the sentences imposed in this class of section 3 cases have not been particularly drastic, ranging from 10 days to 9 months and averaging only about 4 months, it is believed that they were sufficiently severe to have a salutary effect for the future.

During the past fiscal year no cases of importation for purposes of prostitution, where proof of that fact could be obtained sufficient to warrant prosecution for that cause under section 3, were handled in this jurisdiction. The cases prosecuted, other than those of returning immoral women above alluded to, represent couples who were coming to the United States to live together, either for a short time or permanently. Some of these cases involved those who were deserting their own spouses and families for the illicit purpose mentioned and the aggravated circumstances in some instances where the importer had succeeded in breaking up a theretofore happy home circle accounts for the severity of some of the sentences imposed. In other cases both parties seemed equally at fault, and, the circumstances indicating that no permanent residence in the United States was intended, but light sentences were given.

It is also apparent from the following tables that there is a decided variance in different judicial districts as to the seriousness with which violations of section 3 are regarded. An offense for which Congress has imposed a maximum penalty of \$5,000 fine and 10 years imprisonment seems to be treated by some courts as of no more gravity that would be a charge of disorderly conduct in a police court. There is also the disposition in some jurisdictions to regard very lightly those violations of section 3 where prostitution is not involved. Since the decision of the United States Supreme Court showing that importation for immoral purposes other than prostitution violates the statute, releases on suspended sentences or exceedingly light fines or jail sentences which result quite frequently in some districts seem painfully inadequate. Without doubt justice should be tempered with mercy in some cases, but to follow this practice to too great an extent leads to the conclusion that the law can be violated with comparative impunity and has a depressing effect upon the bureau's officers who are zealously trying to enforce the law.

There were two cases under section 6 of the white slave traffic act, in both instances the offenders receiving one year and one day imprisonment at hard labor. Only one of these involved traffic in prostitution; the circumstances in the other case were such, however, by reason of involving the seduction of a young girl, as to make the sentence imposed one that was richly deserved.

As in the past, those desiring to import women or girls for immoral purposes have not been lacking in a multitude of devices to accomplish their unlawful purpose. The officers in this jurisdiction are vigilant, and the prosecutions under section 3 set forth below show that the bureau's inspectors have been successful in bringing about the punishment of a number of offenders; the subjoined tables, too, represent only a small portion of the cases in which the plans of these immoral persons have been thwarted, although the evidence obtainable was not sufficient to justify prosecution.

Civil actions and criminal prosecutions concluded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, other than those relating to Chinese cases.

[This table only includes cases where the Government was sustained.]

DISTRICT OF VERMONT.

Name of defendant.	Section violated.	Result.
Julian Gamelin.....	3, immigration act.....	Pleaded guilty; 6 months.
Emile Dubois.....	.....do.....	Do.
Sebastiano Scandura.....	8, immigration act.....	Pleaded guilty; \$60 and costs.
Levi Groteau.....	4 and 5, immigration act....	Pleaded guilty; \$120.
H. W. Chase.....	.....do.....	Do.

Civil actions and criminal prosecutions concluded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, other than those relating to Chinese cases—Continued.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Name of defendant.	Section violated.	Result.
Peter Vechie.....	6, white-slave traffic act....	Convicted; 1 year and 1 day.
Matteo Mongeluzzi.....	8, immigration act.....	Pleaded guilty; 60 days.
Gordon Martin.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; 1 year and 1 day.
Wencelous Gregoire.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; \$50.
Giuseppe Stupillo.....	do.....	Convicted; 2 years and 3 months.
Sam Flemma.....	do.....	Forfeited \$1,000 bail. Subsequently arrested; pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.
John White.....	6, white-slave traffic act....	Pleaded guilty; 1 year and 1 day.
Walter Snow.....	3, immigration act.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.
Alfred Stone.....	do.....	Do.
David Latour.....	3 and 8, immigration act....	Pleaded guilty; \$250 and 1 year and 9 months.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Alexander Dakicz.....	3, immigration act.....	Pleaded guilty; \$1 and 10 days.
Fred'k Reavly Grainger.....	8, immigration act.....	Pleaded guilty; \$15.
Domenick Milszak.....	3, immigration act.....	Pleaded guilty; \$10 and 1 day.
James Vincent McKee.....	do.....	Do.
Salvatore Morabite.....	8, immigration act.....	Pleaded guilty; \$25 and 1 day.
Leonardo Caro.....	do.....	Do.
John Fritz.....	3 and 8, immigration act....	Pleaded guilty; \$25; committed in default of payment.
Fiori D'Agostino.....	3, immigration act.....	Convicted; \$25; remitted.
Joseph B. Cholodienko.....	3 and 8, immigration act....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

Anna M. Burr.....	8, immigration act.....	Pleaded guilty; \$100.
Jane Sterling.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; \$250.
Martin Kelly.....	3, immigration act.....	Pleaded guilty; 8 months.
Capt. Peter Ekbert.....	8 and 18, immigration act....	Pleaded guilty; \$100.
Samuel Collins.....	3, immigration act.....	Pleaded guilty; 3 months.
Norman Woodward.....	do.....	Do.
Henrietta Ruth Barton.....	do.....	Do.
Laurence Harlow.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; 1 year.
Dora Reid.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; 10 days.
Oscar Mergaert.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; 3 months.
Margaret Rankin.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; 9 months.
George Turcott.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; 4 months.
Jennie Beattie.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; 3 months.
Anna Neubauer.....	do.....	Do.
Ralph C. Connable.....	8, immigration act.....	Pleaded guilty; \$1,000.
Owen Brooks.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; \$500.
Joseph Dice.....	3, immigration act.....	Pleaded guilty; 6 months.
S. McKirdy.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; 1 year.
Dragica Vukevlic.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; 3 months.
August Siturak.....	do.....	Do.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

Worcester Lumber Co.....	4 and 5, immigration act....	Compromised; \$1,000.
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DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Napoleon Longtin.....	4 and 5, immigration act....	Pleaded guilty; \$25.
Nathan Steinart.....	8, immigration act.....	Pleaded guilty; \$10 and 3 days.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON (NORTHERN DIVISION).

Sherman Nickaeff.....	8, immigration act.....	Convicted; 1 year and 1 day.
Peter Markov.....	do.....	Do.
Dris Dzansloff.....	do.....	Do.
Jakob Russleff.....	do.....	Do.
Pete Mankoff.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; 9 months.
Alessandro Tanucci.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; \$150.

Prosecutions pending June 30, 1914:	
Section 3, immigration act.....	5
Sections 4 and 5, immigration act.....	10
Section 8, immigration act.....	4

All but one of the cases under sections 4 and 5 mentioned above are civil suits, and the total penalties sued for aggregate \$35,000.

Prosecutions attempted, but unsuccessful, year ended June 30, 1914:	
Section 3, immigration act.....	3
Section 4, immigration act.....	1
Section 8, immigration act.....	7
Section 18, immigration act.....	1

Action under section 4 above mentioned was civil in character; all the others were criminal prosecutions and only include those cases in which indictment had been procured but prosecution was not successful. The above table does not include a number of cases where the facts were presented to United States attorneys for consideration as to prosecution, but where such action was deemed inadvisable; neither does it include cases presented to United States commissioners where defendants were not held for grand juries, or where, if held, the grand juries failed to indict.

Writs of habeas corpus in immigration cases, year ended June 30, 1914:	
Number applied for.....	6
Number granted.....	5
Number denied.....	1
Writs sustained.....	3
Writs dismissed.....	1
Writs withdrawn.....	1

DEPORTATIONS WITHIN THREE YEARS OF ENTRY.

The attention of the bureau is particularly invited to the appended tables showing the number of aliens who, within three years from date of landing, were returned during the past year, under department warrant procedure, to the countries whence they came.

Deported via American ports during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Males.....	318
Females.....	177
Total.....	<u>495</u>

Causes:	
Criminals.....	33
Procurers.....	31
Prostitutes.....	48
Insane.....	71
Public charges.....	274
Public charges, tuberculosis.....	24
Dangerous contagious disease.....	8
Alien contract laborers.....	5
Polygamist.....	1

Deported via Canadian ports during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Males.....	106
Females.....	29
Total.....	<u>135</u>

Causes:	
Criminals.....	4
Alien contract laborer.....	1
Procurers.....	4
Prostitutes.....	5
Insane.....	21
Public charges.....	92
Public charges, tuberculosis.....	8

Deported to Canada during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Males	207
Females	122
Total	329

Causes:

Criminals	42
Alien contract laborers	18
Procurers	18
Prostitutes	44
Insane	17
Public charges	155
Entry uninspected	32
Dangerous contagious disease	3

Deported to Canada via other districts during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Males	65
Females	47
Total	112

Causes:

Criminals	14
Alien contract laborers	2
Procurers	4
Prostitutes	18
Insane	15
Public charges	56
Illegal entry	3

Summary of deportations fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Pending July 1, 1913	222
Reported during year	1,562
Total	1,784

Deported from United States ports	495
Deported to Canada	329
Deported from Canadian ports	135
Deported by other districts to Canada	112
Warrants applied for and not issued	25
Warrants canceled	356
Pending June 30, 1914	332

Deportations from Canada to the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Deported	381
Pending	44
Cases dropped—either not United States citizens or released by Canadian authorities before their citizenship could be established	129
Total	554

Causes:

Procurers	1
Prostitutes	15
Insane	38
Public charges	104
Entry uninspected	20
Criminals	203

Including 222 cases pending July 1, 1913, and 332 cases not entirely disposed of at the close of the fiscal year just past, no less than 1,784 cases were given attention by officers in this district, the actual deportations numbering 1,071. It will be noted that 112 of the above deportations were made to Canada by officers identified with other immigration districts, after arrangements had been made with the Dominion Government by this office whereby these depor-

tations were made possible. When we consider the cost of caring for the above large number of aliens pending their final disposal, the labor and expense involved in the hearings and investigations required under the immigration act, and finally the outlay of Government funds necessary to accomplish deportation, these tables seem to present a most convincing argument in favor of the tightening of immigration inspection throughout the entire service.

During the year covered by this communication the Dominion immigration authorities reported 554 citizens of the United States who had been found deportable under Canadian law. Deportation was actually accomplished in 381 of these cases. The undeported represent cases (a) where the person whose deportation was sought had escaped; (b) whose prison sentence had expired, discharge being necessary before investigation as to claims to United States citizenship could be completed; and (c) persons allowed to remain in Canada upon production of guaranty of support satisfactory to the Dominion authorities.

As stated in previous reports, the deportation of United States citizens from Canada presents one of the most difficult problems with which this office has to deal, especially where the person deported is insane or requires continuous public support. The work involved in arranging for public institutions to which members of the above class may be taken by the Dominion officials is infinitely greater than is the effort to arrange for the deportation of aliens from our own country, and it is therefore felt that this office has actually been called upon to deal with 2,338 deportation cases during the past year.

JAPANESE AND HINDU IMMIGRATION.

In its letter directing preparation of this report, the bureau suggested: "Japanese and Hindu immigration should be covered specially by reports from ports and stations where these subjects are of particular significance."

So far as this district is concerned, the inspection of Hindus and Japanese is confined exclusively to the British Columbia end of the district, and the inspector in charge at Vancouver was therefore called upon for reports which would place before the bureau the exact situation, so far as our service is concerned, with regard to aliens of the Hindu and Japanese races, such reports being as follows:

"In considering the question of emigration of Japanese from the Province of British Columbia it will be necessary, in a sense, to discuss it from an economic viewpoint, due to the fact that the Japanese residents of this district, of which there are about 11,000, have entered into the business life of the Province to such an extent that they have supplanted the white race and at the present time strenuous efforts are being made to overcome this and restore the white man to the position he occupied previous to the coming of the Japanese.

"One of the principal industries of this Province is the curing and canning of salmon and herring. The herring trade, in catching, curing, and exporting, has been entirely monopolized by Japanese, and in the salmon industry practically all of the fishing is done by Japanese. To do this they have been required to become Canadian citizens, and by reason of their industry practically control all of the fishing incident to supplying the canneries with salmon, the canneries being owned and controlled by white men.

"A large number of Japanese also follow the mercantile pursuits and the number engaged in these lines is constantly increasing.

"The Japanese is a law-abiding individual. In most instances he brings his wife and family to Canada, establishes a home, and in so far as his industry is concerned can not be considered undesirable. From the viewpoint of his becoming a part of the people of the community and becoming assimilated with the other races, he is a decided failure, for he has his own colony in the city and very few Japanese live outside it. Japanese schools are maintained and, while a few of the Japanese children attend the public schools, the majority of them attend these Japanese schools, where the language and ideals of the race are perpetuated. In every Japanese colony will be found a Japanese association made up of leading business men of the colony, and this organization looks after the interests of its countrymen and uses every legitimate means to advance the interests of the Japanese.

"During the last three or four years there has been very little immigration of Japanese from British Columbia to the United States, due to the fact that each applicant is required to meet all the requirements of the immigration law, and very few are able to do this. Previous to the year 1907 a large number of Japanese laborers who had been issued passports to the United States migrated to Canada, they no doubt giving their destination at the time the passports were issued as some place in the United States. They were sold tickets to

Vancouver or Victoria, Canada, and there caused to disembark by the transportation companies, later applying for admission to the United States. The reason the transportation companies did this was to prevent their being required to transport the applicant to Japan in the event of his being debarred at a United States ocean port, for in the event of the applicant not being admitted he would only be returned to Canada, the last country from which he came, thereby saving the transportation companies considerable money and also still allowing the alien to remain on the American Continent. A large number of this class were debarred and remained in Canada, and it is not an infrequent occurrence for these Japanese to apply for admission at the present time with a passport issued to the United States, but very few of them are able to pass inspection and they therefore remain in Canada.

"It is generally conceded by any person who has given any attention to the question that unrestricted Japanese immigration to the United States is not desirable, and Congress in its wisdom has seen fit to place certain restrictions upon it, thereby removing any danger of any great number migrating direct; but outside of the Japanese laborers who hold passports limited to Canada who come under this congressional restriction, no restriction is placed other than that provided for in the general immigration law. Consequently, there are a very large number of Japanese laborers who have resided in Canada for a number of years who hold passports in which the original destination is given as the United States.

"Besides those above mentioned there are about 6,000 Japanese who are citizens of Canada who also do not come under the congressional restriction placed upon the admission of Japanese generally. It can readily be seen that, although the United States is protected from the immigration of Japanese to this country from Japan by special treaty, no restrictions other than those found in the general immigration law can be applied against approximately two-thirds of the 11,000 Japanese residents of British Columbia if for any reason they should decide to migrate to the United States. The citizenship granted to Japanese by the Canadian Government carries with it very few rights or privileges as compared with naturalization in the United States, as the only privilege received is that of securing a fishing license. Citizenship which does not grant full privilege can not be looked upon as of much importance, and the desirability of such an alien as an immigrant to the United States must be handled from the viewpoint of his still being a Japanese.

"The migration of Japanese to the United States direct from Japan through this jurisdiction comprises only such Japanese as hold passports destined to the United States, and the number is comparatively small.

"The question of migration of Hindus from British Columbia to the United States is at the present time of such vital importance that it is felt that special consideration should be given it, due to the fact that there are residing in British Columbia at the present time from three to four thousand Hindus, the great majority of whom are employed as laborers in various sawmills of the Province and in clearing land for corporations having large holdings in this Province. Practically all of these people are controlled by a few of the better-educated Hindus and are exploited by them in any manner which will produce the most revenue for the exploiter.

"Although a very strong prejudice exists against the Hindu here, he is nevertheless industrious, and I am informed by a local Hindu who is considered reliable that out of 3,500 residing in the Province only about 400 are idle, but my informant states that there is a strong probability that the number without work will increase in the near future, as there is a movement on foot to replace Hindu labor with white labor. The officers of various municipalities in the Province are cooperating and are endeavoring to formulate a policy by which contracts for supplies will be given only to such corporations as employ white labor. If it becomes possible for them to do this, there will be a large number of Hindus, as well as other Asiatics, thrown upon the labor market, and it will be then that the question of Hindu immigration to the United States from British Columbia will assume such proportions as to require strenuous action, for the Hindus at the present time are aware that to secure legal admission to the United States it is necessary for them to meet all the requirements of the immigration laws, and it has been found from past experience that very few of them are able to do this. Therefore, knowing that they will be unable to secure admission legally, their next step will be to enter surreptitiously across the international border, many miles of which, stretching from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains, by reason of the present small inspection force are

unguarded. The records will show that quite a number of Hindus have attempted surreptitious entry and have been apprehended; some of these have been returned to Canada and others to India.

"An attempt has been made in the past by the Canadian immigration department to debar Hindus coming from India. Several decisions have been made by the courts which have nullified to a great extent the excluding sections of the Canadian immigration law, and as a result thereof the local Hindus have not only been clamoring for, but have been endeavoring to force, the admission to Canada of the wives of Hindus already residing here, but up to the present time they have been able to make no progress in this matter.

"At the present time there is lying in the harbor of Vancouver a vessel which was chartered by a wealthy Hindu and which brought a party of 370 Hindus to Vancouver for the express purpose of testing the excluding provisions of the Canadian immigration laws with reference to Hindus. The matter has created intense feeling against East Indians; mass meetings have been held, and such a strong prejudice has been worked up as to make attacks upon Hindus by whites a frequent occurrence. By reason of the intense feeling aroused no Hindus are attempting to leave the Province, but, on the contrary, it is reported that quite a number of Hindus from the Pacific Coast States of the United States are surreptitiously coming to Canada for the purpose of assisting their countrymen. In the event the courts establish the right of the Hindu to migrate to Canada, the local Hindus openly claim that thousands of their countrymen will come to British Columbia. In the event of the courts deciding against the Hindu in the test case the feeling against the race will be so strong as to cause many of them to leave the Province. Very few of them will be able to migrate to India and the only other place for them to go will be to the United States. If it is found that they are not admissible under the United States immigration laws, it is felt that there will be a general attempt to secure admission surreptitiously.

"From the above it can readily be seen that whichever way the question is decided in Canada it will have a material effect on the question of Hindu emigration to the United States from this vicinity. For if it is decided in favor of the Hindu, the population of that class no doubt will be increased enormously, and our service will be put to the necessity of fighting back the hordes which will migrate to Canada; if decided against the Hindu, he will be practically forced to leave the Province, and in that event our service will be compelled to make an effort to prevent the thousands who reside here from securing admission. Regardless of the fact that he may be a good laborer his racial characteristics and methods of living make him a person with whom the white race will not assimilate or associate, for his social condition as found in British Columbia is such as demands considerable adverse criticism. A number of them have been convicted of crimes against children and large numbers for perjury. They are constantly in court, bringing action against one another, and stop at no degree of perjury to attain their ends. In fact, in one case which was brought in the local court, it was proven that a charge of attempted murder which had been brought by a Hindu against a local resident was the result of a conspiracy entered into by the Hindu with some of his countrymen in which one of the Hindus went so far as to inflict a gunshot wound upon his own person to prove that the local resident had made the attempt. He was sustained in this by his countrymen, although it was conclusively brought out at the trial that the defendant in the case was nowhere in the vicinity at the time the act took place. This is only an instance of what this class will do, and a large number of other instances of a similar nature could be cited. He is consequently an undesirable immigrant in a country where it is desirable to secure the migration of a class of immigrants which in the course of time will assimilate and build up one strong virile people.

"In closing, this office feels that it can not too strongly call attention to the fact that the immigration of the Hindu is undesirable, for the mere fact that practically all of the Hindus are employed at the present time in this Province while a very large percentage of the white men are unemployed proves conclusively that their admission would be detrimental to the interests of the laboring classes. They will take whatever work is offered at whatever wages they can secure, as their methods of living are such as to make it possible for them to live at a very low cost. In fact a local attorney in a case before the court stated, referring to Hindus, 'They can live nicely on 25 cents per day, and all they make over that is saved, the greater proportion of it being sent to India.' I would therefore strongly recommend that the inspection force on that por-

tion of the international boundary line from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains be strengthened to such an extent as to make it possible to keep a proper supervision over the avenues by which surreptitious entry is possible."

REPORT CONCERNING CHINESE ENTERING THE UNITED STATES THROUGH AND FROM CANADA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.

TABLE 1.—*Appeals to department from excluding decisions under Chinese-exclusion laws, year ended June 24, 1914, at Vancouver, British Columbia.*

Pending at close of previous year.....	7
Appealed	22
Total.....	29
Disposition :	
Sustained (admitted).....	7
Dismissed (rejected).....	14
Withdrawn or disposed of by means other than departmental decision.....	5
Pending at close of current year.....	3

TABLE 2.—*Investigations requested regarding departure of applicants and essential trips by their alleged fathers, year ended June 24, 1914. Chinese division, Vancouver, British Columbia.*

Port.	Number.	Verified.	Not verified.
San Francisco.....	5	1	4
Seattle.....	1		1
Tampa, Fla.....	1		1
Total.....	7	1	6

TABLE 3.—*Summary of Chinese seeking admission to the United States at Vancouver, British Columbia, year ended June 24, 1914, by classes.*

Class.	Admitted.	Deported.
United States citizens.....	161	11
Wives of United States citizens.....	8	
Returning laborers.....	92	1
Returning merchants.....	32	1
Other merchants.....	14	2
Members of merchants' families.....	11	9
Students.....	8	
Travelers.....	1	
Miscellaneous.....	5	
Total.....	332	24

TABLE 4.—*Disposition of cases of resident Chinese applying for return certificates, year ended June 24, 1914, at Vancouver, British Columbia.*

Class.	Applica- tions sub- mitted.	Primary disposi- tion by officer in charge.		Disposition on ap- peal.		Total number of cer- tificates granted.	Total number of cer- tificates finally refused.	Pend- ing.
		Granted.	Denied.	Sus- tained.	Dis- missed.			
Native born.....	148	125	23	4	7	129	14	5
Exempt classes.....	61	51	10	2	4	53	6	2
Laborers.....	119	103	16	1	7	104	13	2
Total.....	328	279	49	7	18	286	33	9

Total number of Chinese departing without making provision for return, 295.

TABLE 5.—Applicants for admission, by classes, showing investigations requested of the different ports, year ended June 24, 1914. Chinese division, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Ports.	Natives.	Sons of natives.	Wives of natives.	Merchants.	Merchants' sons.	Merchants' wives.	Merchants' daughters.	Section 6.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Boston.....	2	11	1		2	1	1			18
New York.....	6	13	2	3	4					28
Philadelphia.....	1				1					2
Baltimore.....		1	1							2
Chicago.....	1	2								3
St. Louis.....					1					1
Helena.....					1					1
Portland.....						1				1
Seattle.....	2			1					1	4
San Francisco.....					2			1		3
Cleveland, Ohio.....		1								1
Total.....	12	28	4	4	11	2	1	1	1	64

TABLE 6.—Nature of report and disposition of applicants, by ports, year ended June 24, 1914. Chinese division, Vancouver, British Columbia.

BOSTON.

Class.	No.	Favorable.	Unfavorable.	Neither.	Report not yet received.	Disposition of applicant.		
						Admitted.	Deported.	Pending.
Natives.....	2			2		2		
Sons of natives.....	11	1	1	8	1	7	3	1
Wives of natives.....	1			1		1		
Merchants' sons.....	2		1	1		1	1	
Merchants' wives.....	1			1		1		
Merchants' daughters.....	1			1		1		
Total.....	18	1	2	14	1	13	4	1

NEW YORK.

Natives.....	6	4		2		6		
Sons of natives.....	13	1		11	1	9	2	2
Wives of natives.....	2			2		2		
Merchants.....	3	2		1		3		
Merchants' sons.....	4			4		2		2
Total.....	28	7		20	1	22	2	4

PHILADELPHIA.

Natives.....	1			1		1		
Merchants' sons.....	1			1				1
Total.....	2			2		1		1

BALTIMORE.

Sons of natives.....	1			1		1		
Wives of natives.....	1			1		1		
Total.....	2			2		2		

CHICAGO.

Natives.....	1	1				1		
Sons of natives.....	2			2		1		1
Total.....	3	1		2		2		1

TABLE 6.—*Nature of report and disposition of applicants, by ports, year ended June 24, 1914. Chinese division, Vancouver, British Columbia—Continued.*

ST. LOUIS.

Class.	No.	Favorable.	Unfavorable.	Neither.	Report not yet received.	Disposition of applicant.		
						Admitted.	Deported.	Pen. ling.
Merchants' sons.....	1			1			1	

HELENA.

Merchants' sons.....	1			1			1	
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PORTLAND.

Merchants' wives.....	1			1		1		
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CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Sons of natives.....	1			1		1		
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SEATTLE.

Natives.....	2			2			2	
Merchants.....	1			1		1		
Wife of United States interpreter.....	1			1		1		
Total.....	4			4		2	2	

SAN FRANCISCO.

Merchants' sons.....	2		1	1			2	
Section 6 merchant.....	1	1				1		
Total.....	3	1	1	1		1	2	
Grand total.....	64	10	3	49	2	45	12	7

TABLE 7.—*Cases returned for further investigation, year ended June 24, 1914. Chinese division, Vancouver, British Columbia.*

Port.	Natives.	Sons of natives.	Wives of natives.	Merchants.	Merchants' sons.	Merchants' wives.	Merchants' daughters.	Total.
Boston.....	1					1	1	6
New York.....		3	1	1	1			6
Cleveland.....		1						1
Philadelphia.....					1			1
Chicago.....		1						1
Total.....	1	7	1	1	3	1	1	15

TABLE 8.—*Number of Chinese rejected, number admitted on appeal, and number deported, year ended June 24, 1914. Chinese division, Vancouver, British Columbia.*

Class.	Admitted on appeal.	Rejected at port.	Deported.
Native born.....		3	4
Other citizens.....	5	10	7
Returning laborers.....		3	1
Returning merchants.....		1	1
Other merchants.....		2	2
Merchants' children.....	2	10	9
Total.....	7	29	24

Total applicants, 369; percentage finally deported, 6.5.

TABLE 9.—*Chinese miscellaneous report, year ended June 24, 1914. Vancouver, British Columbia.*

United States citizens (Chinese) admitted.....	161
Alien Chinese admitted.....	171
Alien Chinese debarred.....	24
Chinese laborers with return certificates departing.....	101
Wife of deceased merchant with return certificate departing.....	1
Chinese merchants with return certificates departing.....	43
Exempt (United States interpreter).....	1
Chinese students with return certificates departing.....	2
Chinese, exempt (missionary), with return certificate departing.....	1
Native-born Chinese with return certificates departing.....	121

TABLE 10.—*Recapitulation of work performed in Chinese division, Vancouver, British Columbia, year ended June 24, 1914, by classes.*

Class alleged.	Applications.			Disposition.													
	New applications.	Pending at close of previous year.	Total.	Preliminary.	Final.						Pending at close of current year.						
				Rejected.	Admitted.					Deported, male.	Before inspectors.	Before department.	Total.				
					By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by department.	By inspectors.	By department.	Male.					Female.	Total.		
Native born.....	135	2	137	3	1	133	8	132	1	133	4						
Citizens' wives.....	8		8			8		8	8								
Other citizens.....	33	6	39	10	5	23	5	27	1	28	7			2		4	
Returning laborers.....	95		95	3	1	92		91	1	92	1		2				2
Returning merchants.....	33		33	1		32		32		32	1						
Other merchants.....	16		16	2		14		14		14	2						
Merchants' wives.....	4		4			4		4	4								
Merchants' children.....	14	5	19	10	7	5	2	6	1	7	9	2		1		3	
Students.....	8	4	12			8		8		8				4		4	
Travelers.....	1		1			1		1		1							
Miscellaneous.....	5		5			5		1	4	5							
Total.....	352	17	369	29	14	325	7	312	20	332	24	6	7	13			
Recapitulation:																	
Citizens.....	168	8	176	13	6	156	5	159	2	161	11	2	2	4			
Aliens.....	184	9	193	16	8	169	2	153	18	171	13	4	5	9			
Residents.....	269	2	271	8	2	263		260	3	263	6	2		2			
New arrivals.....	83	15	98	21	12	62	7	52	17	69	18	4	7	11			
Section 6 cases.....	25	4	29	2		23		23		23	2		4	4			
Foreign-born children of natives.....	33	6	39	10	5	23	5	27	1	28	7	2	2	4			
Native born—																	
No record of departure.....	3		3	2		1		1		1	2						
Status previously determined.....	128	1	129	1	1	127		126	1	127	2						
Status not previously determined.....	4	1	5			5		5		5							

TABLE 11.—*Report of disposition of Chinese seeking admission to the United States at the port of Montreal, Canada, year ended June 24, 1914, by classes.*

Class alleged.	New applica- tions.	Disposition.			
		Preliminary.		Final.	
		Rejected.		Admitted by in- spectors, male.	Deported male.
		By in- spectors.	Appeals dis- missed by depart- ments.		
Merchant and native born.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Other citizens.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Returning merchants.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Students.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Travelers.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	6	3	2	3	3
Recapitulation:					
Citizens.....	2	2	2	.....	2
Aliens.....	4	1	.....	3	1
Residents.....	4	1	1	3	1
New arrivals.....	2	2	1	.....	2
Section 6 cases.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Foreign-born children of natives.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Native born, status not previously determined.....	1	1	1	.....	1

Percentage of applicants rejected and deported, 50.

TABLE 12.—*Appeals to department from excluding decisions under Chinese-exclusion laws, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, at the port of Montreal, Canada.*

Appealed (dismissed, rejected)..... 2

TABLE 13.—*Chinese miscellaneous report, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, Montreal, Canada.*

Alien Chinese admitted..... 3
 Alien Chinese debarred..... 3
 Chinese granted the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of
 the United States..... 761
 Chinese denied the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of
 the United States..... 26
 Chinese merchants with return certificates departing..... 2
 Chinese students with return certificates departing..... 2

TABLE 14.—*Disposition of Chinese applicants at Montreal, Canada, for the privilege of transit through the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by months.*

Month.	Number of applicants.	Number admitted.	Number rejected.
1913.			
July.....	87	87	.....
August.....	82	81	1
September.....	138	135	3
October.....	161	161	.....
November.....	94	93	1
December.....	19	13	6
1914.			
January.....	9	5	4
February.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	5	5	.....
April.....	27	25	2
May.....	48	45	3
June.....	117	111	6
Total.....	787	761	26

TABLE 15.—*Report of prosecutions for Chinese smuggling instituted by officers in district No. 1 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

DISTRICT OF VERMONT.

Name.	Result.
W. B. Cobb.....	Pleaded guilty; sentenced to 9 months in jail. Judge Martin.
Joseph Walker.....	Pleaded guilty; sentenced to 1 year and 1 day in penitentiary. Judge Martin.
Norman S. Dunn.....	Awaiting action of grand jury.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.¹

Burt Gillette.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended. Judge Ray.
Stephen A. Murray.....	Defaulted bail.
Harry White.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended. Judge Ray.
Lee Sam.....	Pleaded guilty; \$1,000 fine. Judge Ray.
Judd Clark.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended. Judge Ray.
Duncan J. Johnston.....	Pending since 1910; convicted and sentence suspended. Judge Ray.
John Slattery.....	Do.
Frank Schrier.....	Do.
Ng Yuk Ching.....	Indicted; pending.
Chin Sin Kai.....	Do.
David Mitchell.....	Pending since 1910; convicted and sentence suspended. Judge Ray.
Ward Toland.....	Pending since 1911; convicted and sentence suspended. Judge Ray.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.²

Gustave Winkler.....	Pleaded guilty; \$75 fine. Judge Hazel.
Melvin Tucket.....	Pleaded guilty; sentenced to 6 months in jail. Judge Hazel.
John Obert.....	Do.
George Schwartzberg.....	Pleaded guilty; sentenced to 1 year in jail. Judge Hazel.
Thomas O'Brien.....	Indicted; awaiting trial.
Joseph McElroy.....	Do.
Edward Geenan.....	Do.
Carl Wilson.....	Do.
Richard Bleakley.....	Do.
Orman L. Weaver.....	Do.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.³

George Latour.....	Convicted of 3 separate offenses (1 pending since 1911 and 1 pending since 1912) and sentenced to an aggregate of 3 years in the Detroit House of Correction. Judge Tuttle.
John Rogers.....	Convicted and sentenced to 6 months in the Detroit House of Correction. Judge Tuttle.
Lee Poy.....	Convicted and sentenced to 3 months in the Detroit House of Correction. Judge Tuttle.
John Geiser.....	Pleaded guilty; sentenced to 2 years in the Detroit House of Correction. Judge Tuttle. (Sentence suspended for 1 offense pending since 1913.)
William Anderson.....	Pleaded guilty; sentenced to 2 years in the Detroit House of Correction. Judge Tuttle.
Walter Wilcox.....	Convicted and sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment and \$100 fine. Judge Tuttle.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.⁴

Doc Wing.....	Indicted for bribery in connection with Chinese arrest; awaiting trial.
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¹ Cases pending from previous years which have not yet been completed: Joseph La Barge, Fred S. Santwer.

² Prosecutions for Chinese smuggling, 3.

³ Cases pending from previous years which have not yet been completed: Guy McEnteer, Frank Wilbur, Dan Etherington, Frank West.

⁴ Prosecutions for Chinese smuggling, 4.

TABLE 15.—*Report of prosecutions for Chinese smuggling instituted by officers in district No. 1 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.

Name.	Result.
George Nelson.....	Pleaded guilty; sentenced to 5 months' imprisonment.
Peter J. McGregor.....	Indicted; awaiting trial.

RECAPITULATION.

	Vermont.	Northern New York.	Western New York.	Eastern Michigan.	Western Michigan.	Western Wash- ington.	Total.
Prosecutions pending from pre- vious years.....		7		6			13
Prosecutions instituted during year.....	3	7	10	6	1	2	29
Convictions.....	2	9	4	6		1	22
Pending at close of fiscal year 1914.....	1	4	6	4	1	1	17

TABLE 16.—*Disposition of cases of Chinese arrested under immigration warrants by officers in District No. 1 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Pending before the department June 30, 1913.....	3
Pending before courts on habeas corpus, June 30, 1913.....	12
Arrested under department warrants during the fiscal year.....	73
Deported under department warrants during the fiscal year.....	44
Taken before courts on writs of habeas corpus.....	15
Writs of habeas corpus dismissed.....	1
Writs of habeas corpus allowed.....	4
Aliens discharged by order of courts.....	3
Warrants canceled by the department.....	2
Cases in which immigration proceedings dropped and aliens rearrested under Chinese-exclusion laws.....	3
Cases pending before courts on writs of habeas corpus.....	21
Cases pending before the department or inspectors.....	15

TABLE 17.—*Disposition of cases of Chinese arrested upon United States commissioners' warrants by officers in District No. 1 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Pending June 30, 1913, before circuit court of appeals.....	2
Arrested upon commissioners' warrants during year.....	14
Deported.....	4
Discharged.....	4
Cases appealed to district court.....	6
Appeals dismissed by courts.....	2
Cases pending before commissioners.....	2
Cases pending before district court.....	6

June 30, 1914, terminated the third year of the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion law under an agreement entered into between the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and the department whereby all Chinese from the Orient en route to the United States via the Canadian boundary arriving on said transportation company's steamers are examined by our officers at Vancouver.

No material change has been noted during the past year in either the character or volume of our work, and generally speaking conditions have remained practically the same. The total number of Chinese applying for admission very nearly corresponds with the number applying during the preceding year. As in the past, no Chinese found not entitled to enter the United States have been permitted by the Canadian officials to enter Canada upon payment of the

\$500 head tax assessed upon Chinese laborers by the Dominion Government, thus precluding the possibility of their surreptitious entry into the United States at a later date. Rejections have been slightly less than during the previous year, which is due to the fact that we have had a little better class of applicants. But three Chinese of that class known as "raw natives" made application, one of whom was admitted and the other two deported.

A slight but steady increase has been noted in the number of Chinese departing who have had their cases favorably passed upon. Those who have made no provision for return also continue to depart through this port in large numbers. Many of the latter class are well along in years and presumably were registered laborers, but rarely are we able to secure their certificate of residence. They claim either that they never had such a certificate or that it has been lost or destroyed. Quite a few of those departing without provision for return, however, are comparatively young Chinese who state that they never had any papers, and it is believed that in a majority of such instances they entered the United States unlawfully.

A new Canadian immigration building, which has been under consideration for the past two years or more, is now in actual course of construction, work having been started on the same about two months ago. This building is to be located but a short distance from the present one, and an arrangement has been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the United States Chinese force to have ample quarters on the top floor. It is anticipated, however, that it will be at least a year before the new building is ready for occupancy.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has continued to carry out in a perfectly satisfactory manner the terms of the agreement entered into with the Government, and our relations with the representatives of this company are of the most pleasant.

CHINESE SMUGGLING.

Referring to another part of this report which pertains to the arrest and conviction of persons charged with having violated the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, it will be observed that in certain localities along the border Chinese smugglers have been especially active during the past year. The results of our efforts to prosecute these offenders suggest that our inspectors have not been altogether idle.

Enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws along the Canadian border was placed under the control of this office July 1, 1909. Notwithstanding there was a border line of some 4,000 miles to cover, across which Chinese could be smuggled at almost innumerable points, there were not to exceed a half dozen inspectors allowed exclusively for Chinese work.

The Canadian census of 1911 showed the Chinese population of Canada to be 27,000. Since the taking of the 1911 census an additional 25,000 Chinese have been admitted to Canada upon payment of the \$500 head tax. It is a well-known fact that the objective point of large numbers of Chinese who effect entry to Canada is the United States, and the presence of so many Chinese in Canada has proven a veritable harvest for the Chinese smugglers. Yet, notwithstanding this situation, and the fact that the danger of Chinese smuggling from Canada has increased a hundredfold since July 1, 1909, owing to inadequate appropriations the department has found itself unable to increase our force of Chinese inspectors even by a single appointment, and for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, so far as this district is concerned, we have been compelled to depend almost entirely upon officers employed in regular immigration work, whose time was already more than employed in the inspection of other aliens coming within the terms of the regular immigration act. Almost invariably when these officers have been called upon to assist in the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws it has meant extra hours of duty for such employees, all of which have been contributed without quibble or complaint and oftentimes at the risk of losing health and even life itself.

Arrest and punishment for the crime of burglary and like offenses constitute no permanent check against the commission of those crimes, and it may be taken for granted that the arrest and prosecution of some of the criminals engaged in the smuggling of Chinese will by no means put an end to that practice. So long as the present situation in Canada with regard to Chinese prevails, so long as the smuggling business continues so financially alluring, and so long as light fines and suspended sentences characterize the action of some of the Federal courts in dealing with Chinese smugglers who are shown

to have been chronic offenders and to accomplish whose arrest and conviction the hardest kind of work and a large expenditure of Government funds were required, just so long may we look for Chinese smuggling along the northern border.

If it be the intention of the Government to continue its present policy, then to even approximate enforcement of the laws relating to Chinese within this immigration district it is difficult to see how the service is to escape a continuous and expensive campaign, and rational procedure would seem to demand immediate strengthening of the border force of inspectors so that it will be sufficient as to numbers, such employees to be so trained and instructed as to present an aggressive, militant body of officers at all times able to checkmate the movements of the smugglers who are, by the way, never lacking in either daring or resources. The present policy contemplates the maintenance of police and detective power along more than 6,000 miles of land boundary. In order to acquire information that may lead to the arrest of Chinese smugglers the bureau's officers are forced to become the associates of the very scum of the underworld and to resort to methods of procedure that are often far from complimentary to any self-respecting Government service.

The alternative to the above would be the adoption by Congress of the infinitely more practicable, far less expensive, and more dignified plan of directing reregistration of all Chinese now in the United States, all arrivals thereafter, excepting members of the exempt classes, to be speedily returned to the country whence they came. Reregistration by districts or States, with carefully drafted rules requiring those registered when moving from one district or State to another to report such change of residence to the proper district officer, would place the bureau in a position promptly to locate those of the unregistered class by the periodical checking of registration lists.

The adoption of some such scheme as that of reregistration and immediate deportation of all unregistered Chinese laborers after a specific date would soon put an end to Chinese smuggling, for Chinese would quickly tire of paying the \$500 head tax to effect landing in Canada, and thereafter the substantial fee to the smuggler, only to be deported upon entry to the United States. If the legislative branch of our Government is desirous of putting a stop to the constant incoming of the Chinese laboring class, it would seem imperative that provision in law should be made for the immediate reregistration of all Chinese now in the United States, and the prediction is made that once it becomes known that Chinese laborers, other than those accounted for in registration records, found in the United States are to be expelled with celerity, the financial attractiveness of the Chinese-smuggling business and the trade of criminals who now fatten on the profits of smuggling will soon cease.

IMMIGRATION BUILDINGS.

An unusually commodious and well-appointed fireproof immigration building has just been erected and put into use at Quebec by the Canadian Government. By arrangement with the Canadian Government and Canadian steamship lines, strictly first-class accommodations were provided in the above building for the examination of arrivals destined to the United States, and as soon as provision can be made for supplying furniture and other equipment for the various offices set aside for the use of our officers the latter will be in a position to boast of facilities for the examination of immigrants second to none on this continent.

At the port of Halifax the Canadian Government is now engaged in the erection of an immigration building which will practically duplicate the magnificent structure at Quebec, and it is expected that the Halifax building will be ready for occupancy within a few months. The members of our own service will be allotted quarters in the new building at Halifax that should in every way meet the needs of the service in the work of examining aliens coming to that port destined to the United States.

As reported under the heading "Chinese entering the United States through and from Canada," a new immigration building is also under process of construction at Vancouver in which space will be set aside for the use of the bureau's employees stationed at that port, and it should be stated that in the Vancouver building care has been observed to provide proper facilities for the handling of aliens of the Chinese race who patronize the steamships of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. to the above port.

Progress has been made also in arranging for suitable buildings for immigration purposes supplied by transportation lines at various ports of entry along the border, the quarters provided in the new Michigan Central Railroad station at Detroit being especially worthy of mention. The question of other buildings at important border points is now under discussion with the lines involved, and every effort will be made to have the buildings asked for supplied within the current year.

For handy comparison of immigration to Canada with records of immigration to our own country, the following table is appended through the courtesy of Hon. W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, Ottawa, Canada:

Total immigration to Canada, continental and other sources, for the 12 months ended June 30, 1914.

Year and month.	British.	Conti- nental, etc.	From United States.	Total.
1913.				
July.....	14,804	16,854	9,042	40,700
August.....	12,975	9,165	9,681	31,821
September.....	9,115	6,208	9,159	24,482
October.....	7,664	5,519	7,450	20,633
November.....	3,593	3,451	5,942	12,986
December.....	1,356	3,537	4,268	9,661
1914.				
January.....	362	1,610	3,398	5,870
February.....	1,520	1,620	3,468	6,608
March.....	5,923	5,864	10,124	21,911
April.....	10,032	13,654	11,748	35,434
May.....	10,343	13,411	8,965	32,719
June.....	7,115	7,316	7,573	22,004
Total.....	85,802	88,209	90,818	264,829

Occupations of immigrants admitted into Canada from the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Year and month.	Farming class.	Common laborers.	Skilled laborers.	Female servants.	Not classified.	Total.
1913.						
July.....	2,471	1,769	2,461	342	1,999	9,042
August.....	3,568	1,910	2,111	902	1,190	9,681
September.....	3,431	1,833	2,108	234	1,553	9,159
October.....	2,307	1,337	1,875	279	1,652	7,450
November.....	1,865	941	1,512	216	1,408	5,942
December.....	1,356	683	1,191	180	858	4,268
1914.						
January.....	1,029	531	976	150	712	3,398
February.....	1,174	590	913	152	639	3,468
March.....	5,664	1,233	1,683	206	1,338	10,124
April.....	5,900	1,707	2,727	237	1,177	11,748
May.....	3,165	1,678	2,407	269	1,446	8,965
June.....	2,298	1,108	2,246	363	1,558	7,573
Total.....	34,228	15,320	22,210	3,530	15,530	90,818

The following tables show immigration movement from the United States to Canada and from Canada to the United States for the last two fiscal years:

Month.	From Canada to the United States. ¹				From the United States to Canada. ²			
	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.
Pending from previous year.....		13	20	33				
1912.								
July.....	3,735	3,042	2,880	9,657	7,553	1,902	3,102	12,557
August.....	3,384	3,073	3,564	10,021	8,603	1,753	2,953	13,309
September.....	4,235	4,118	3,727	12,080	6,894	1,276	2,280	10,450
October.....	5,619	4,641	4,041	14,301	6,886	1,511	2,084	10,481
November.....	7,273	4,674	4,420	16,367	5,166	1,323	1,406	7,895
December.....	6,139	3,761	3,678	13,578	3,739	1,252	772	5,763
1913.								
January.....	3,139	2,975	2,629	8,743	3,235	890	903	5,028
February.....	3,493	2,628	2,452	8,573	3,726	926	920	5,572
March.....	3,538	3,146	2,726	9,410	10,851	1,690	2,070	14,611
April.....	4,496	4,903	3,926	13,325	13,847	2,430	2,983	19,260
May.....	4,452	4,055	4,990	13,497	9,315	2,494	2,408	14,247
June.....	4,994	3,672	5,360	14,026	7,815	1,832	1,844	11,491
Total.....	54,497	44,701	44,413	143,611	87,660	19,279	23,725	130,664
Pending from previous year.....		11	89	100				
1913.								
July.....	4,051	3,126	6,339	13,516	6,003	1,615	1,424	9,042
August.....	3,876	3,405	7,701	14,982	7,039	1,435	1,207	9,681
September.....	4,380	4,527	6,827	15,734	6,776	1,259	1,124	9,159
October.....	5,032	5,027	6,116	16,175	5,043	1,443	964	7,450
November.....	5,131	5,414	6,886	17,431	4,180	983	779	5,942
December.....	4,901	4,238	5,885	15,024	2,805	971	492	4,268
1914.								
January.....	2,545	2,780	3,067	8,392	2,174	787	437	3,398
February.....	2,476	2,317	2,668	7,461	2,220	774	474	3,468
March.....	2,583	2,974	2,915	8,472	7,498	1,615	1,011	10,124
April.....	3,280	4,602	3,561	11,443	7,699	2,611	1,438	11,748
May.....	2,936	3,929	3,412	10,277	5,195	2,600	1,170	8,965
June.....	2,822	3,543	3,748	10,113	4,396	2,325	852	7,573
Total.....	44,013	45,893	59,214	149,120	61,028	18,418	11,372	90,818

¹ Figures show applications for admission to the United States, but do not include aliens arriving at Canadian seaports having United States destinations.

² Figures show admissions to Canada, but do not include those arriving at United States seaports having Canadian destinations.

JOHN H. CLARK, *Commissioner*.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT BOSTON. IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 2. COMPRISING THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

While this report is submitted to me for signature, it should be said that the year which it covers closed before my appointment as commissioner took effect. My predecessor in office resigned soon after the close of the fiscal year and before this report was prepared.

The total of arriving aliens at the port of Boston during the year just closed, 81,440, shows a substantial increase over the record of 66,827 for the preceding year; while the total passenger arrivals for 1913, aggregating 79,272, was far surpassed in 1914 by a record of 96,334. Immigration for the entire district, on the other hand, shows a slight diminution in 1914 as compared with 1913, the totals of arriving aliens being, respectively, 102,421 and 107,118. Table 1, in the statistical division of this report annexed, shows the variations for the two years at the ports of Boston, Providence, Portland, and New Bedford.

During the past year four new lines have established a trans-Atlantic passenger service at the port of Boston. An intermittent service has been maintained by one or two other lines which may eventually establish a regular traffic.

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS AT IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

We have in past years referred to the inadequate office facilities at the Boston immigration station. Desk room is at a premium; the corridors are piled high with filing cabinets; stationery and other supplies are packed away in corners here and there where space may be found. The space used for hearings by the boards of special inquiry is an interior room with no direct access to the open air. In warm weather especially the lack of ventilation constitutes a positive hardship to the members of the boards who are obliged to sit hour after hour in a close, hot room. The waiting room used by relatives and friends who call for the detained immigrants is similarly located.

We dislike to contemplate the havoc that might be, and probably would be, wrought by a fire if once started in the immigration station. The three small iron safes now installed in the offices accommodate but a part of the current records. A fire undoubtedly would mean the complete destruction of all records of immigration at this port since the Federal Government assumed charge. In the event of a conflagration we should probably be compelled to confine our efforts to saving the lives of immigrants in the detention quarters.

The antiquated buildings which serve as quarters for an immigration station at the port of Boston were described in last year's report. The problem of conducting an increasing business at this station becomes more complicated, not to say hopeless, with each succeeding year.

The monthly average number of occupants in the detention quarters had increased a year ago nearly 50 per cent over the preceding year. For the fiscal year just ended, however, we have to report a further increase of almost exactly 50 per cent over the record for the fiscal year 1913. Thus the monthly occupancy for 1912 averaged 46; for 1913, 67; and for 1914, 131. The difficulty of maintaining cleanly and sanitary conditions in a wooden building crowded with immigrants, many of whom are quite unfamiliar with modern standards, may be better imagined than described.

The medical officer in charge of the station refers in his annual report to the fact that the detention quarters and their appurtenances are kept in a mechanical state of cleanliness that never fails to elicit favorable comment from visitors. But in spite of such efforts, he adds, the partitions and ceilings, which are constructed of matched boards, "have now finally become hopelessly infested with vermin." Referring to the dormitories, the medical officer speaks of the insanitary conditions and the efforts made to prevent morbidity among the inmates. "For considerable periods during the past year the number of detained passengers held at the station has averaged over 200, and from time to time the limit of sleeping capacity has been practically reached. Catarrhal affections, bronchitis, and tonsillitis or septic sore throats have been constantly prevalent in spite of the fact that persons showing symptoms of throat trouble are always immediately removed from the station. Slight wounds or scratches received by inmates or immigration employees working about the station almost invariably become infected. During the winter at least one probable case of typhus fever was removed from the station under circumstances pointing to possible infection in the station itself. Twice during the winter it was deemed advisable to remove all the inmates of the station to the local (municipal) quarantine station and clean them and subject their clothing to steam disinfection. In the meantime the detention quarters themselves were disinfected so far as it was possible to do so."

Occasional complaints and protests on the part of the detained immigrants are to be expected. Not long since a gentleman addressed his Congressman in behalf of a sister-in-law who had recently passed through the station. The complaint charged that the girl had been detained three weeks without opportunity to secure a change of clothing; and that while she had been kept from her belongings the rats had had no difficulty in gaining access to and despoiling the baggage. Here, certainly, was double cause for complaint. We explained that the baggage room is located in a separate building so that it is necessary to send an employee with every detained alien who desires any part of his baggage, and that a limited force of employees often prevents prompt compliance with the desires of those detained. We also referred to the impossibility of guarding effectually against rodents. Our letter stated that "the building in which we are housed is old, the interior of wood construction, and it is located on a wharf where rats congregate in great numbers. Every effort is made to make detained aliens comfortable and to protect their baggage. But, owing to the handicaps of scarcity of help and inadequate quarters under which

we labor, it is a matter of congratulation that complaints are not more numerous."

A few months ago a family of detained aliens was reported by one of the surgeons as showing "in general no tendency to cleanliness, with the result that their clothing has been found alive with vermin. This has caused numerous complaints on the part of other inmates trying to keep clean with our limited facilities." Occasionally, indeed, the environment here proves to be literally intolerable. In such cases the detained immigrant, in preference to availing himself of the right of appeal, with the consequent necessity of further detention, elects to return by the first available steamer. Cases of this nature occur more frequently among English-speaking aliens.

Such conditions can scarcely lay claim to the term civilized. What must be the impressions of our prospective citizens toward the Government that meets them with this welcome to the promised land? The Government can hardly excuse itself on the plea that the immigrants come of their own volition and not at the Government's invitation. The aliens come in good faith, with the knowledge that they must pass the governmental inspection. It is through no choice of their own that they become our involuntary guests. The primary dictates of humanity point the need of radical reform in existing conditions and standards. There is no sufficient reason why Congress should not be willing to expend for the proper enforcement of the immigration laws at least the amount collected from head tax on immigrants. As a matter of fact, less than half that amount is ordinarily consumed.

But there is a brighter side. The erection of a modern immigration station at the port of Boston was authorized by an act of Congress approved February 23, 1909. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated, a part of which was spent for a site in East Boston. By reason of a proposed change in the harbor line the original site was exchanged for another, which involved an additional payment. In succeeding years the sum of \$275,000 was added to the original appropriation, making a total of \$375,000. Plans were eventually prepared. In June, 1914, somewhat over five years from the date of the authorizing act, the Government is advertising for proposals to erect the station.

At Providence an immigration office was established January 1, 1914, by the transfer to that port of the inspector formerly in charge at New Bedford. The office is located in a small, unfinished room on the fourth floor of the Federal building. No office furniture, filing or index cabinets have yet been provided. In submitting his report for the year the inspector in charge expresses the hope "that the necessary authority will be granted to fit up an office that will be in keeping with the dignity due the department and expected by the public in the case of an immigration office." It appears that Providence during the past year has attained fifth rank among ports of the United States in respect to volume of immigration.

The Rhode Island State authorities, in cooperation with the municipality, have erected a fine, modern dock in the hope of securing the establishment of an immigration station with a permanent force of employees. Under existing conditions all aliens refused landing, with the exception of those sent to the local hospitals, are removed by train to Boston and thence transferred in barges to the immigration station here.

Conditions at Portland remain the same as heretofore. There is no immediate prospect, at least, of the establishment of an immigration station at Portland, where, indeed, the fluctuating conditions may not warrant the investment.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

From the report submitted by the medical division at this station, we have excerpted a number of items which possess more than ordinary interest.

The conditions affecting medical inspection at Boston have changed materially during the past year. This is not due so much to increase in volume as to change in character of immigration and to the difficulties of maintaining an efficient medical inspection under the peculiar local methods of conducting the passenger traffic. These methods are necessitated by the lack of an adequate immigration station and the practice of performing the primary inspection at a number of widely scattered steamship docks. A total has been reached in a single day of 3,500 passengers on several ships docking at different points, and the problem of covering this wide area with a limited force has been a serious one.

And yet the medical inspectors play a most important rôle in the passenger traffic of the port, since the proper utilization of the docks and passenger terminals depends primarily upon the expedition with which the medical inspection of arriving aliens can be made. The speed of the immigration inspection is dependent entirely upon the number of immigrants per hour that can be supplied by the medical inspection. Even the stevedores can not begin their work on cargo until the docks are cleared of steerage passengers; and when, as frequently happens, the medical inspection is made on shipboard, the deck is not cleared until the last passenger has been passed by the medical inspectors.

But the weakness of the present medical inspection at Boston is due to the lack of adequate provisions for making what may be called the secondary examination in the case of those individuals who, at the primary examination, are recognized and detained as abnormal. The lack is general in its nature. There is in the first place an insufficiency of medical inspectors. For interpreters in the mental examination of immigrants reliance must be had upon other immigrants who speak English or upon such interpreters connected with the Immigration Service as can be spared from time to time. Finally, there are no hospital accommodations at the immigration station. It thus becomes necessary to transfer a large proportion of those cases requiring extended examination, physical or mental, to various local hospitals and to depend upon the staffs of those institutions for the actual examinations. And in spite of the various makeshifts to overcome existing handicaps, tardiness in completing the medical examination of arriving immigrants has been a subject of frequent and justifiable complaint.

Statistics for the year show that 4,558 aliens were certified for "conditions specifically calling for exclusion under the immigration laws or for conditions which do, permanently or temporarily, affect the ability of individuals to earn a living." These figures represent 8 per cent of the second-cabin and 5 per cent of steerage aliens. It is interesting to note that of the total of 4,558 so certified all but 473 were landed; 446 were deported and 27 were pending at the close of the fiscal year.

During the year 533 cases were distributed for treatment among seven different hospitals in this vicinity regularly utilized for such purpose. As compared with the previous year there is a marked increase in the number of aliens certified as insane or feeble-minded, as well as in the number of cases of trachoma, syphilis, and favus.

DESERTING SEAMEN.

The problem of deserting seamen continues in the foreground, and under the existing law there appears to be slight hope of its solution. The number of deserters reported by the masters of departing vessels affords little clue to the facts. In some cases, where desertions are relatively few, it is probable that correct returns are made. In other cases a partial list may be submitted, while in still other cases apparently no attempt is made to furnish the Immigration Service with reports of alien seamen who desert their vessels.

An interesting illustration is afforded by a recent experience in the case of a deserting seaman that was under investigation. In the absence of any record at this office of desertions from the vessel by which he arrived recourse was had to the files of the local consul, where it was discovered that no less than 22 seamen, including the one in question, had deserted from the same vessel. There is reason to believe that desertions are on the increase. Nor is there doubt that the practice on the part of inadmissible aliens of entering the country in the guise of deserting seamen long since assumed the proportions of a wholesale business.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

We have been somewhat embarrassed this year through the attitude of the United States district court here in matters affecting the administration of the immigration laws. Writs of habeas corpus have been granted in medical cases, especially those of mental defectives, and the court has held that it is within its jurisdiction to pass upon the correctness of the findings of the board of special inquiry, and that it may examine an alien and overrule the medical diagnosis made by officers of the Public Health Service. A specific example is cited by the medical officer in charge at this station, as follows:

"Simon Sitner, an easily demonstrable mental defective, certified as feeble-minded and subsequently reported as feeble-minded by a medical board and actually used during his period of detention at the immigration station for the purpose of demonstrating mental defectiveness to visiting students in psychiatry, was found by the court, after examination and on the testimony of physicians employed by the alien's relatives, to be a 'normal person' and thereupon ordered admitted into the country."

The one case that has reached the circuit court of appeals (entitled *In re Felix Petkos*) has been decided favorably to the Government's views. In its decision the court of appeals brings out three important points: (1) In order to debar an alien as "having a physical defect which may affect ability to earn a living," the medical certificate in the case must contain the words "which may affect ability to earn a living," or equivalent words; (2) if a court decides that a proper hearing under the immigration law has not been given by this service, the case is to be returned to us by the court in order that the improper action may be remedied; (3) a court has no right to release an alien because the hearing before this service has not in its opinion been proper.

CONTRACT LABOR.

In this district there are two section 24 inspectors employed for the enforcement of that portion of the immigration act which excludes contract laborers.

Some important work in the enforcement of the contract labor provisions of the law has been accomplished. A number of investigations in cases of groups of aliens held by boards of special inquiry at New York, Boston, Montreal, and other ports disclosed activities on the part of padrones which show that they continue to be an important factor in the employment of alien laborers. With a view to developing some effective method of dealing with the situation in this district, one of the section 24 inspectors suggests that a directory be compiled of all active "community agencies," such as bankers, steamship agents, grocers, saloon keepers, boarding-house keepers, etc., for use by the inspectors at Ellis Island and at other ports of entry. He is of the opinion that the compilation of this directory could be undertaken incidentally to their other work by the contract-labor inspectors without material expense. He believes that such a list would be of much assistance in giving the names and addresses of parties under suspicion as the mediums for exploiting foreign laborers.

Another section 24 inspector believes, as a result of his experience, that there are many more violations of the contract-labor laws by aliens from Canada than is generally supposed. He suggests the advisability of admitting suspected groups of aliens occasionally, with the view of following them up and possibly securing evidence that could not be obtained before admittance, which would implicate the importers as well as the laborers.

Little success has been obtained by the section 24 men in attempts to apprehend contract laborers at the time or arrival, since in nearly all cases it appears that real violators of the law are well informed concerning its provisions.

WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC.

The work of suppressing the so-called white-slave traffic in this district has suffered by reason of the more or less constant necessity of using the total available force of inspectors in routine duty. There has been, however, a marked decrease in the number of complaints of violations of law, probably due to the increased activity in the campaign against vice conducted by the State and municipal authorities.

A State commission during the past year conducted an investigation of matters appertaining to the white-slave traffic. In spite of the fact that there are no restricted, regulated, or tolerated districts or sections confined to this vice in Massachusetts, the commission found a number of parlor houses of prostitution doing open business. In the larger cities the most flagrant open expression of commercialized vice is in connection with certain disorderly cafés or saloons habitually frequented by known prostitutes. The methods of suppression in general appear to be pursued with vigor. Available statistics, in addition to the records of arrests by police at the different cities, show a minimum number of prostitutes amenable under the immigration laws within the statutory limit of three years. It is obvious, however, that a considerable number of alien prostitutes who have been in the United States more than three years

are frequenting these questionable cafés practically unopposed by the local authorities. Owing to our inadequate facilities for detention and our inadequate force for assignment to this work, practically no arrests of such aliens have been made in this district.

By reason of the peculiar local conditions this district becomes at times the dumping ground for violators of the law driven from Canadian towns, as well as from New York City. The inspector who has been in charge of white-slave investigations believes that the rendezvous frequented by this class should be subjected to constant and vigilant espionage by the Immigration Service, since in the absence of any systematic regulation or segregation but little information is available from local authorities.

CHINESE DIVISION.

The work in general of the Chinese division is shown by the tabular statements appended to this report.

We desire to call attention to the cooperation extended by the force of customs guards on duty day and night at the various docks in Boston. During the year only two Chinese were found attempting to smuggle ashore from steamers arriving from foreign ports. One of these was apprehended at night by a customs guard; the other was found on a boat hidden in a barrel and deported as a stowaway. It is felt that this system of guarding foreign steamers, especially at night, which has been in force at this port for the past two years, has served as an effectual deterrent to many who might otherwise successfully violate the law regarding the illegal entry of Chinese.

VERIFICATIONS OF LANDING.

At the port of Boston during the past year we have verified or attempted to verify considerably in excess of 6,000 landings. The record would have been much greater if it had been found practicable with our limited force to cooperate with the State authorities in the enforcement of a new school-attendance law requiring all minors under 21 years of age, engaged in gainful occupations, to secure an educational certificate. As evidence of age upon which to base the certificate many alien minors sought the immigration records. The demand for certificates of registry, however, became so insistent that we were obliged in self-defense either to secure additional help or to decline the requests for certificates. The latter was the alternative finally adopted by the bureau, to which the matter was referred.

One of our most important duties under the immigration law is the relief of the community or State from the burden of supporting defective or delinquent aliens of certain classes who may be deported at the expense of the steamship company at any time within a period of three years from the date of landing. In view, therefore, of the immense sums expended by the people of this country upon the care and maintenance of citizens of other countries it seems worth while to strengthen, so far as practicable, the weaker parts of the administrative machinery by which it is intended to relieve this pressure upon the public treasuries. The increasing burden of alien public charges gives prominence to the important work of verifying landings, since deportation at the expense of the transportation company is predicated upon a certificate of arrival which shall clearly indicate the steamship company responsible. The verification of landings consequently becomes one of the fine arts of the Immigration Service.

The ignorance of local authorities concerning the immigration laws is probably surpassed by their lack of familiarity with the spelling and pronunciation of foreign names. Each of these defects in the official intelligence has a direct bearing upon the problem of alien public charges. For not only are numerous deportable cases being supported at public expense, but in many cases an attempt to secure expulsion is thwarted by failure to verify a landing through inability to submit the alien's proper name to the immigration authorities.

BONDS AND BONDSMEN.

The rule which became effective during the past year of requiring at the expiration, respectively, of periods of six months and one year after date of landing reports showing the location and occupation of aliens admitted on public-charge bonds has proved a step in the right direction. An illustration

of the value of this rule is afforded by the case of a Lithuanian family consisting of a mother, aged 30, and two children, one aged 3 years and the other 4 months, the older child being certified to have "shortness, weakness, and atrophy of right leg from disease of hip joint." The father had been in the country 10 months. The family was landed, after appeal to the department, upon the giving of the usual public-charge bond in the case of the afflicted child. At the expiration of six months the usual notice was sent to the sureties reminding them of the necessity for submitting a report showing the present conditions and residence of the bonded child. In the absence of response a second notice was sent which brought a reply from one of the bondsmen that suggested the need of further inquiry. An investigation disclosed the fact that the afflicted child had been placed in a local institution for treatment, and that a bill of \$61 had already been contracted of which only \$3 was paid. The case is still under consideration at the close of the fiscal year.

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing comments we have several times intimated the need of further legislation to strengthen the present laws. We have also referred to the necessity of greatly increased facilities, both in men and equipment, to provide for the proper enforcement of the existing statutes.

The defects in the present law are well known to all persons familiar with the subject of immigration. The absence of provisions relative to alien seamen, of provisions permitting the expulsion of aliens on account of crimes committed in this country (other than those relating to sexual immorality), the lack of adequate provisions for the detection of alien criminals on arrival, the inadequacy of the provisions relative to expulsion of undesirable aliens as well as for the protection of worthy immigrants after arrival—these are some of the weaknesses in the existing law which would be immensely strengthened by the enactment of the so-called Burnett bill, which for some time has been before Congress. We believe that the Burnett bill should be passed without delay. We also believe that the present attitude of Congress regarding the support of the Immigration Service should be materially modified.

In view of the fact that the Commission on Industrial Relations, appointed by the President, is giving consideration to the subject of labor bureaus and the distribution of labor and has secured the testimony of the superintendent of the State free employment offices of Massachusetts, it has not seemed desirable at this time to make further investigation.

Appended are the statistical statements.

TABLE I.—*Arrivals at New England ports.*

Port.	1913		1914		Increase (+) or decrease (-) of aliens.
	Passengers.	Aliens.	Passengers.	Aliens.	
Boston.....	79,272	66,827	96,334	81,440	+14,613
Portland.....	26,624	26,422	7,973	7,846	-18,576
Providence.....	12,752	12,752	11,514	11,016	-498
New Bedford.....	1,163	1,117	2,164	2,119	+1,002
Total.....	119,811	107,118	117,985	102,421	.....

TABLE II.—*Arrivals at Boston, 1913 and 1914.*

Years.	Passengers.	United States citizens.	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Alien stowaways.	Cattle-men.	Aliens deported.
1913.....	79,272	12,284	54,560	11,849	21	161	397
1914.....	96,334	14,894	69,329	11,085	57	78	891

TABLE III.—*Fines under section 9.*

Port.	Dangerous or loathsome contagious disease.	Tubercu- losis.	Mental defects.
Boston.....	25	2	2
Providence.....	2	.....	.....

No fines for improper manifesting.

TABLE IV.—*Cases landed for hospital treatment.*

Gaffaa, Bertha, age 14, female, Hebrew, trachoma.

Time estimated for cure, 6 months or more; actual time, 4 months.

Expenses, \$60.47.

Shapiro, Henry, age 16, male, Russian Hebrew, trachoma.

Time estimated for cure, possibly 6 months; actual time, 5 months.

Expenses, \$171.21.

Miscellaneous statistical matter.

	Boston.	Provi- dence.	New Bedford.	Portland.
Total number of passengers examined.....	96,322	11,514	2,164	7,973
Number of aliens examined.....	81,440	11,016	2,119	7,846
Number of aliens admitted on primary inspection.....	74,876	9,775	1,916	7,441
Number of aliens held for board of special inquiry.....	6,564	1,241	203	405
Number of aliens admitted by board of special inquiry.....	5,409	988	163	270
Number of aliens rejected by board of special inquiry.....	1,155	246	40	135
Number of aliens finally deported.....	891	173	28	133
Number of aliens who appealed from decision of board of steam- boat inspectors.....	723	154	28	41
Number of aliens admitted outright on appeal.....	159	47	12	.....
Number of aliens admitted on bond.....	105	26	.....	.....
Number of aliens denied admission on appeal.....	459	81	16	41
Seamen:				
Deserting, reported by masters of vessels.....	616	.....	6	6
Voluntarily apprehended seeking admission to United States.....	12	.....	(1)	.....
Examined seeking discharge from vessel to reship on other vessels in foreign trade.....	199	.....	.....	.....
Stowaways.....	65	.....	.....	2
Number died before final disposition.....	5	1	.....	.....

¹ 145 seamen applied for admission with the regular immigrants at time of arrival, were manifested, and are included in the number of aliens examined.

INVESTIGATIONS.

1. *Alien applicants.*—By reference to our card index we find a list of some 255 requests from officers in charge of other stations for investigations in this district relating to alien applicants for admission. These figures, however, do not convey an accurate idea of the actual number of investigations made. The American commissioner at Montreal, for example, refers to this office for investigation of citizenship cases of alleged American citizens who have become inmates of penal or charitable institutions in Canada. It is the rule that such a case involves several investigations before the fact of citizenship can be determined in one way or the other or before the Canadian authorities are satisfied; but our records are credited only with the one original investigation. Again, the commissioner for Philadelphia or the supervising inspector for the Mexican border may submit request for an investigation of several applicants—Syrians, Armenians, or Turks—located perhaps in the same town or in different localities of the State. Nevertheless, our record is credited with but one investigation for the group.

2. *Additional investigations.*—It is impracticable to give an accurate statement of investigations other than those relating to alien applicants. We find specific record of some 30 investigations of a general nature, including a number regarding economic or labor conditions at various manufacturing centers. This record does not, of course, include investigations requested directly of the

section 24 inspectors, nor does it refer to matters of strictly local consequence such as missing baggage. Innumerable investigations are undertaken in connection with alleged public charges, criminals and other lawbreakers, as well as in warrant cases, no statistics of which are compiled.

Statistics of warrant cases.

These statistics relate only to warrant cases originating in this district. No account has been taken of cases originating in other districts, even though deportation was effected through ports of this district.

Warrants applied for----- 337

Causes:

Phthisis.....	9
Tuberculosis.....	25
Insane.....	140
Likely to become a public charge.....	41
Syphilis.....	2
Pregnancy.....	4
Without inspection.....	13
Other physical defects.....	33
Other mental defects.....	25
Prostitutes.....	9
Escaped aliens.....	6
Deserting seamen.....	4
Criminals.....	7
Immoral.....	9
Procurers.....	5
Stowaways.....	1
Contract labor.....	4
Total.....	337

Issued, by States:

Massachusetts.....	204
Connecticut.....	94
Rhode Island.....	19
Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.....	20

Total..... 337

Warrants issued.....	337
Warrants served.....	303
Warrants canceled.....	77
Warrants executed.....	228
Warrants pending.....	30

Statistics of Law Division—Proceedings instituted.

Disposition.	Criminal (act and section violated).						Civil.	
	Section 11, 1882.	Section 9, 1888.	Section 3, 1907.	Section 8, 1907.	Section 18, 1907.	Section 79, Penal Code.	On bonds.	Section 19, contract.
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT.								
No bill by grand jury.....		4	1	1	1			
Discharged by United States commissioner.....		1						
Discontinued by United States commissioner.....			1					
Pending before United States commissioner.....			1					
Sentenced.....	1		1	1		1		
Not guilty.....	1							
Filed.....		1			3			
Awaiting trial.....	2			2	2		2	1
VERMONT DISTRICT.								
Sentenced.....	1			1				
Awaiting trial.....				3				

In the cases of 9 aliens (including Chinese) petitions for writs of habeas corpus have been filed in the United States district court and the following actions have been had in those cases: Aliens landed by district court 2, in one of which the circuit court of appeals has overruled the lower court and in the other an appeal is now pending before the circuit court of appeals; the district court has released 4 aliens, in which cases its decision is still pending; petitions dismissed by district court 2; petition withdrawn 1.

Cases in which the United States attorney advised against proceeding are not included in the above table. The figures indicate the violations, not the number of defendants. Where prosecution might have been under more than one section, only the most apparent violation is indicated. The 6 section 18 cases relate to aliens who escaped from the custody of steamship companies in which proceedings were undertaken.

The following explains the nature of the work in connection with the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law performed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Cases investigated.

Seeking admission at Boston:	
Students.....	5
Native (raw).....	1
Laborer.....	1
Total.....	<u>7</u>
Rejected.....	2
Admitted.....	5
Number finally deported.....	<u>2</u>
Seeking admission at other ports:	
Court natives.....	3
Raw natives.....	1
Children of natives.....	42
Wife of native.....	1
Children of merchants.....	7
Wife of merchant.....	1
Additional evidence in appeal cases.....	17
Laborer.....	1

Applications for return certificates through other ports (preinvestigations).

Class.	Applica- tions.	Granted.	Refused.
Natives.....	109	79	6
Laborers.....	54	56	2
Merchants.....	13	14	.....
Missionary.....	.....	1	.....
Students.....	3	12	.....

¹ Departed through Boston.

Miscellaneous.

Unlawful residence.....	27
Duplicate certificates of residence.....	2
In transit.....	1
Aiding and abetting unlawful entry of Chinese.....	3
Verification of McGettrick certificates.....	7
Verification of Johnson certificates.....	14
Verification of Young certificate.....	1
Verification of United States District Court of Vermont certificate.....	1
Additional evidence in appeal cases, applicants for return certificates.....	20
Surveillance of section 6 students.....	7
Surveillance of sons of natives.....	3
Stowaway.....	1
Smuggling operations.....	9

Cases before United States district courts.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to United States district courts during present year-----	5
Pending before trial at close of previous year-----	3
Total cases-----	<u>8</u>
Bailed on appeal to United States district courts during year-----	4
Disposition—	
Pending before trial at close of present year-----	6
Ordered deported (department warrant cases remained to commissioner of immigration)-----	1
After order of deportation:	
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year-----	1
Disposition—	
Awaiting disposition or appeal at close of present year-----	1

Cases before higher United States courts.

After order of deportation:	
Awaiting deportation at close of present year-----	1

Chinese scamen.

Arriving in port-----	1,639
Escaped from vessels-----	13

Department warrants.

Pending at close of previous year-----	2
Applied for-----	3
Issued-----	7
Served-----	6
Canceled-----	2
Executed-----	1
Pending June 30, 1914-----	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, 1914:

Cases before United States commissioners.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Arrests made during present year-----	9
Pending before hearing at close previous year-----	4
Total cases-----	<u>13</u>
Bailed on bond during year-----	7
Disposition—	
Discharged-----	3
Pending before hearing at close of present year-----	3
Ordered deported-----	7
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported during present year-----	7
Disposition—	
Escaped (defaulted bail)-----	1
Deported-----	1
Appealed to United States district courts-----	5

¹ Case of 1 reported; captain held by United States commissioner for Federal grand jury, which found no bill.

RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.

Arrests made during present year-----	9
Pending at close of previous year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal-----	9
Total cases-----	<u>18</u>

Disposition:

Died, escaped, and forfeited bail-----	1
Discharged-----	3
Deported-----	13
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal-----	11

Summary, by months, of action taken in the cases of Chinese arrests, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Month.	Arrests made during present month.	Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.	Discharged.	Actually deported.
July.....				
August.....				
September.....	1		1	
October.....	1			
November.....				12
December.....		1		
January.....	2		1	1
February.....				
March.....	3			
April.....				
May.....	2		1	
June.....				
Total.....	9	1	3	3

¹ These were department warrant cases remanded to commissioner of immigration, Boston.

Chinese persons arrested, deported, and discharged, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by judicial circuits.

District.	Arrested.	Deported.	Discharged.	Forfeited bail.
Maine.....	3			
Massachusetts.....	5	12	3	1
Connecticut.....	1	1		

¹ These were department warrant cases remanded to commissioner of immigration, Boston.

Respectfully submitted.

H. J. SKEFFINGTON, *Commissioner.*

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY, AND THE IMMIGRATION STATION AT ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

During the year ended June 30, 1914, 1,009,854 aliens arrived at this port. Of these, 834,274 were admitted on primary inspection and 175,580 either held for special inquiry or temporarily detained. Approximately 70,000 were held for special inquiry and 23,162 were excluded. Of these latter, 1,231 were admitted on appeal and 720 on bond, the cases of 116 being still pending at the close of June.

¹ Two of these were department warrant cases remanded to commissioner of immigration, Boston.

The year presented some very unusual features. During the months of July, August, and September immigration was heavier than in the same season of any preceding year, and the indications were that all records would be exceeded. The decrease during the latter six months, which is usually the heaviest period of immigration, was correspondingly great, so that the total arrivals for the year were approximately 42,000 less than the preceding one. Yet the number of ineligible was disproportionately high, the available force being taxed to the utmost promptly and properly to handle the situation. The deportations for the entire year were 10,588, or 55 per cent in excess of that during the year ended June 30, 1913, when but 10,709 of those seeking admission were returned to the countries whence they came.

During the year the department authorized hospital treatment in the cases of 41 aliens afflicted with dangerous or loathsome contagious diseases, and there were 15 aliens of this class detained in hospital from the preceding year. I wish to repeat what has been said as to the inadvisability of holding such cases for treatment. The friends and relatives of the afflicted persons usually have very limited means, and the diseases involved are extremely difficult to cure. The necessarily prolonged and tedious detention results often in great hardship to those already domiciled here, and in some instances almost, if not complete, pauperization. I have reported several such cases. There are now such excellent facilities abroad for treating such diseases as trachoma, favus, tinea tonsurans, etc., that it is usually no kindness to hold the afflicted persons here at the expense of their relatives. Cure could be accomplished abroad as quickly and with less expense, although the Government rate is only such as to make the hospital self-supporting. While there may be extraordinary cases in which as a matter of humanity requests for detention and treatment should be granted, any leniency in this respect seems to be but an inducement to interested persons to attempt to bring here diseased aliens. Notwithstanding the fact that fines have been imposed whenever the limitations of the law have been met, there has been a gradual increase in the number of immigrants afflicted with dangerous or loathsome contagious diseases; in fact, the number which arrived during the year just closed is double that of 1912. A table is submitted showing those held for treatment during the past year, their nationality, length of time treatment was accorded and final disposition.¹ Fines were imposed in such cases aggregating \$17,000, a total almost three times as great as that shown for the preceding year.

Fines aggregating \$2,940 were assessed against various steamship companies for failure properly to manifest arriving aliens. The steamship companies usually furnish reasonably accurate and complete manifests, but there has been delay in a number of instances in supplying the coupons as to departing passengers.

SEAMEN.

During the year 974 alien seamen were discharged and examined at this port. It always has been a difficult task to secure accurate data as to deserting seamen. The lack of adequate legislation renders it almost impossible for the Immigration Service properly to control this very important element which we know is entering the country. During the past six months the larger steamship companies have, as a result of personal solicitation, furnished more complete information upon this subject. From January to June, inclusive, 1,905 alien seamen were reported as having deserted. What percentage of these men abandoned their calling and remained in the United States it is impossible to say. That many aliens who felt that they were unable to pass the inspection as immigrants endeavored to enter the country under the guise of seamen has long been known. A recent case in point was that of the bark *Fido*. Information had been received that a shipping master at a South American port had placed aboard that vessel some aliens who were not bona fide seamen, and when the bark reached New York a careful investigation was made. Two men were found who were not seamen, although their names appeared upon the articles. One was a Russian Hebrew who had been certified for several defects and deported from New York two years ago. He had never been a seaman, but after being deported had gone to South America and, by paying a sum of money to an agent there, been shipped on the *Fido*. He had some relatives here, and they voluntarily returned him to Russia. The second alleged member of the crew was found to have trachoma. He had never been a seaman. Appropriate notice

¹ Included in bureau statistical Table XXVIII-A, p. 142.

was served upon the master of the boat to prevent the landing of the diseased man, but the latter nevertheless made his escape and an indictment is now pending against the consignees of the vessel.

STOWAWAYS.

During the past year 394 alien stowaways were apprehended, and with very few exceptions were deported. As to any who were admitted exceptional circumstances existed.

ESCAPES.

Considering the great number of aliens who arrive at this port the escapes have been exceedingly few, totaling but seven from vessels throughout the year. Four of the cases were reported to the United States attorney for suitable action. In the other three cases the circumstances were such as to indicate the impracticability of a successful prosecution, the ascertained facts absolving the steamship companies concerned from blame. In addition to the seven escapes from vessels, two aliens escaped from the Ellis Island hospital. One of these voluntarily returned and was deported. The other one has been placed under arrest and ordered deported.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year the boarding division has moved into its new offices at the barge office. When that building was constructed special attention was given to the furnishing of suitable quarters for the Immigration Service, with the result that they are more adequate and better in all respects than any we previously had at the New York landing.

The new story on the baggage and dormitory building is nearing completion. It will be ready for occupancy early in November. In it double-tier beds will be substituted for the three-tier heretofore used. The latter have proved cumbersome, extremely difficult to keep in repair, and unsatisfactory in many respects. The new quarters will provide much more satisfactory accommodations for the detained steerage passengers. We are still without suitable accommodations for such cabin passengers as it is necessary to detain, and during periods of normal immigration these average slightly in excess of 100 a day. It is to be regretted that up to the present time Congress has not made the necessary appropriation for this much needed improvement.

The old hospital building has been renovated, new floors and modern and sanitary plumbing installed.

In the contagious-disease hospital group the connecting corridor has been inclosed in copper and glass, thereby affording needed protection from the elements to the patients and the hospital staff.

Additional electric tie lines connecting the contagious-disease hospital group with the main power plant have been installed, thereby providing sufficient light and power for that important unit of the station.

The first section of the new concrete, granite-faced sea wall was completed. The old cribwork is rapidly decaying, and it is important that additional appropriations for the extension of this work be made without delay. By utilizing the ashes from the power plant, ferryboat, and cutter we have filled in back of the new sea wall, thereby saving several thousand dollars which otherwise would have been expended for scow service and the purchase of fill.

Plans and specifications were prepared for the new carpenter shop, bakery, and storage building, and the contract has been awarded. The erection of this building will eliminate the serious fire risk which has existed by reason of the necessity of storing highly combustible materials in wooden structures and the use of an inadequate and inflammable building as a bakeshop.

The installation of a forced-draft system in the power house has also been contracted for. It is anticipated that its installation will result in a material saving in the operation of this plant.

A high-pressure steam drip return trap system throughout the station has also been provided. There is no doubt that this will result in an additional saving in the furnishing of heat and power.

Although the appropriation made for an additional story on the main building, whereby it is hoped to gain at least some of the much-needed additional space for the medical inspection, was less than the estimate, plans and specifications were drawn, and it may be possible to construct an addition within the limits

set by Congress. This will relieve to a great extent the congestion heretofore existing in the medical division, with resulting difficulty in the proper performance of this important part of the inspection.

The necessity for a covered way connecting islands Nos. 2 and 3, both hospital islands, is obvious to anyone who will inspect present conditions. It is not creditable to this Government to have sick children exposed to the elements and the spray from the bay while being transported across the present open walk. Several times Congress has been asked for an appropriation of \$60,000 for the construction of a concrete, fireproof corridor connecting these islands, the distance being approximately 500 feet.

The necessity for suitable accommodations for detained cabin passengers was previously referred to. There can be no wonder that such passengers complain when placed in the present detention rooms, though they be the best Congress has given us. The attention of Congress has been called to this very much needed addition to our plant on several occasions, but without result.

The plank walks adjoining the landing docks are in very bad repair, and should be replaced by concrete, the area to include that now intervening between the former pierhead line and the new granite sea wall. An appropriation of \$20,000 was requested for this purpose, but was not made. The present walks are so badly decayed that it is almost impossible to repair them, and to replace them with suitable wooden flooring will cost nearly as much as the concrete, whereas the latter will be a lasting improvement.

The floor of the main inspection hall is composed of an asphalt preparation, has been in use for 14 years, and is now full of indentations and cracks which render it extremely difficult to keep clean and sanitary. It is surprising that it has lasted so long, subjected to the hard usage given it by the millions who have passed through this station.

Additional improvements whereby economies can be effected in the operation of our steam plant are also possible and should be made.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Attached is a summary of the work of the medical division during the year just closed.¹ Of the 16,588 deported under all provisions of the law, 8,858 were certified to have some mental or physical defect. The 10,485 inmates of the hospitals represented a diversity of ailments, defects, or injuries, and the difficulty of caring for them was increased by the many languages spoken and the almost appalling ignorance and superstition of many of the patients. But 30 medical officers were assigned to the task of inspecting over a million aliens and conducting the hospitals. This was an increase of 4 over the preceding year, but by no means the number required for this most important part of the inspection of immigrants.

Since the beginning of the service diphtheria, measles, and scarlet fever have developed among detained children, the contagion being distributed by those infected aboard ship. Upon the advice of the chief medical officer that the most infectious period was during the early stages of the diseases, arrangements were made whereby the temperature of all detained children under the age of 12 was to be taken each morning by our matrons. Since the inauguration of this practice in November last and the speedy removal to the hospital for observation of all children having a temperature higher than normal, the number of cases of infection has been materially reduced and unquestionably much good has resulted, not only as a preventive, but by reason of the prompt treatment given those actually affected.

TRANSFER BOATS.

Until almost a year ago it was the practice of the steamship companies to transport their sick passengers from the respective piers to Ellis Island aboard the barges and boats used to convey the others. The accommodations for the sick were very inadequate and inappropriate. By reason of representations made by this office considerable improvement has been made and the danger of spreading contagion materially reduced. Even yet these accommodations are not what they should be, and I am of the opinion that the steamship companies should be required to supply a separate boat, suitably equipped, for bringing to this station aliens suffering from infectious or contagious diseases.

¹ Not printed because of lack of space.

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS ALREADY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The work of removing from this country those who have gained admission in violation of law or become public charges from causes existing prior to landing has greatly increased. During the year just closed this office investigated 1,376 such cases. Of these the department ordered the deportation of 743 persons and 189 were pending at the close of the year. As to 127 the warrants were canceled after due investigation. Of the remaining 104 a number had died in the public institutions in which they were confined or had absconded. The following list contains the details as to those deported:

Insane.....	309
Public charges (from other causes).....	219
Epileptics.....	9
Entered without inspection.....	28
Immoral and prostitutes.....	49
Procurers.....	7
Criminals.....	13
Feeble-minded.....	5
Under 16.....	8
Living off the proceeds of prostitution.....	4
Professional beggars.....	2

As the bureau is aware, much detail is involved in every such case, and it is often difficult to secure the facts. Hundreds of other cases, which have been investigated at inland points, are brought to New York for deportation. The total of those expelled through this port during the past year was 2,050.

In the course of our work it becomes necessary to refer numerous cases to the United States attorney for prosecution or an expression of opinion as to whether further legal action should be taken. Details as to the number of such cases, their nature, and the result are shown in the following table:

Cases referred to the United States attorney from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Number.	Class.	Result.
2	Bond to produce alien.....	Recovered, \$1,000; 1 pending.
4	School bonds.....	Pending.
3	Public charge bonds.....	Do.
4	Contract-labor cases.....	1 pending; 3, United States attorney recommended no action. Also recovered \$3,000 in the Ritz-Carlton case, which was instituted in the fall of 1912.
1	Head tax case.....	Pending.
2	Manifest fines.....	Do.
2	Prosecution under section 8.....	1 pending; 1 dismissed.
1	Prosecution under section 18.....	Pending.
1	Prosecution under section 19.....	Defendant pleaded guilty; Mayer, J., suspended sentence.
3	Prosecution fraudulent use of naturalization certificate.	1 defendant fined \$75; 1 defendant fined \$25; 1 defendant's sentence suspended.
1	Prosecution importing woman for immoral purpose...	United States attorney recommended no prosecution.
3	Prosecutions for perjury.....	2 United States attorney recommended no prosecution; 1 defendant pleaded guilty and sentenced to 30 days.
1	Order to show cause.....	Dismissed.
62	Writs of habeas corpus.....	Board cases—33 writs dismissed, 21 writs withdrawn, 1 writ sustained. Warrant cases—5 writs dismissed, 2 writs withdrawn.

You will note that of the 62 writs of habeas corpus sued out as to aliens in our custody 61 were dismissed or withdrawn, and but 1 sustained. It affords me pleasure to report the unfailing assistance and support given this service by the United States attorney for the southern district of New York.

One of the most important cases was that of Max Wax. For some time past he had been engaged in the nefarious business of smuggling into the United States diseased and otherwise ineligible aliens, many of whom had been deported when they first applied for admission. He had a well-organized band of conspirators located at the Canadian ports along the border, at Boston, and

at Philadelphia. By reason of the fact that the people imported in this manner were here in violation of law and well aware of that fact, the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory evidence was materially increased. One of our interpreters, having located some of these people, energetically pursued the matter until he was in possession of sufficient facts to present it to the United States attorney. The assistant attorney who took charge of it pursued it with unusual activity with the result that four indictments were returned against Wax. He was tried and found guilty as to three of them and sentenced to 15 months in the Atlanta Penitentiary, where he is now confined. The fourth indictment, which relates to his importing women for immoral purposes, is still pending against him. The evidence obtained indicated that Wax and his confederates had imported a great many ineligible aliens and received from \$150 to \$500 in each case. In addition, he had obtained like sums from residents who feared that their relatives might have difficulty in securing admission, but who, when they came, were found eligible to land.

Those deported by the Government are but a small percentage of the ones who have failed to succeed here. There are thousands of others who have not been able to withstand the competition encountered in this new land of promise. They do not, however, fall within the provisions of the law authorizing deportation after landing has been secured. Many are returned by charitable organizations and thousands by the consuls of some of the countries whence they originally came. For instance, one of the consuls repatriated during the calendar year 1913 over 5,000 persons and during the first six months of the calendar year 1914 approximately 2,500. Another consul during the year July 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913, returned over 1,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1914, nearly 1,800.

As the bureau is well aware, we have some very difficult cases to handle, and the difficulty is not lessened by the fact that one's sympathies may be aroused. Yet there is another side to this question, and more real hardship occurs in many instances where admission is permitted than if deportation were directed at the time of application for entry. Among those arrested and deported are many cases in which it was reasonable to suppose that family ties were sufficiently strong to have the relatives domiciled here extend whatever assistance the new arrival might require; but, as your records will show, sons and daughters admitted to go to parents have been placed in public institutions; parents going to children have been expelled from the latter's homes within a short period; and brothers and sisters have declined to sustain the burden imposed upon them by their newly landed relatives.

An important item of our work is the receipt and delivery, where possible, of remittances and letters sent here for immigrants. The following statement concisely shows what occurred in this respect during the year just closed:

Remittances received, 25,678, amounting to \$643,092.83.

Remittances returned, 4,160, amounting to \$103,201.64.

Remittances delivered, 21,518, amounting to \$539,891.19.

Railroad tickets received, 557.

Letters for aliens, 12,851.

Letters for aliens returned, 5,492.

Letters for aliens delivered, 7,359, containing \$27,178.28.

Deposits made by immigrants for safekeeping, 1,866, amounting to \$176,898.06.

Immigrants should not be brought here unless in possession of sufficient means to meet immediate needs, and the Government should not be burdened with the receipt, custody, and, where possible, delivery of remittances and railroad tickets. Trans-Atlantic carriers should see to it that their passengers are properly equipped in this respect before embarkation.

Of recent years much has been said in reference to white slavery, and the allegation made that newly arrived immigrant girls were frequently victims. There is no question but that alien women are involved in prostitution, but I know of but one instance where innocent immigrant girls were so involved. Even they were not imported for that purpose, and had been here for several months before they fell into the clutches of procurers. These procurers, the Ferenczys, were indicted by the local authorities under a New York State statute and convicted, the man being sentenced to from 7 to 15 and the woman to from 10 to 15 years in State prison. An officer of this service made the investigations and secured the evidence which enabled the local authorities to take action. The two girls were returned, after the trial, to their relatives abroad and, strange as it may seem, contrary to their desires, they showing a disinclination to relinquish the life into which originally they had been forced.

We hear occasional reports that immigrant girls have not reached their destinations promptly or have disappeared. A few months since a list of women between the ages of 17 and 21 was taken at random from the manifests of different vessels and an investigation made to ascertain whether they could be located. They were of different nationalities and had gone to different points in New York City or adjacent territory. They were all found, although not without some difficulty in a few instances. The experience was reassuring, since it indicated that the majority of people are willing to help girls situated as were these, rather than to prey upon them. An inexperienced investigator probably would have been unable to locate a number of these particular girls, owing to the inclination of those having knowledge of them, or of the immigrants themselves to withhold information. In the course of the investigation referred to the Government officer was a number of times informed by persons interrogated that they had never heard of the girls, when, as a matter of fact, the girls were present in the room at the time. After ascertainment of the truth, effort was made to determine the motive, and it was usually suspiciousness. One girl said that she had had a bad dream the night before, and when two strangers asked for her (there were two of our officers present) she feared something evil was going to happen to her. This merely illustrates the necessity of anyone making inquiries as to newly arrived immigrants being acquainted with their peculiarities and their too frequent desire to conceal the facts or supply misleading information. Our numerous investigations have shown that it is not so much the possibility of girls being led astray as it is the inclination of employers to exploit them which need give us concern. I have submitted numerous specific instances where young girls and boys have been grossly imposed upon by employers—almost invariably their fellow countrymen—paid a mere pittance for exceptionally long hours of drudgery, and broken under the strain. Not often have the girls resorted to immorality, but frequently the boys have become petty thieves or pickpockets, and when their relatives who should have looked after them from the time of the landing endeavored to give belated supervision they have found themselves unable to control the situation.

Appeals were filed in reference to 6,639 aliens, and the cases of 30 others in which appeals had been filed were otherwise disposed of. In the cases of 4,542 the appeals were dismissed and as to 720 others the filing of a bond was required. Many of these bonds concerned children under 16 years of age, and, in addition to requiring that they should not become public charges while in the United States, there was the further provision that they be sent to school until 16 years of age. We have had much difficulty in securing the reports called for by these bonds, and in many instances those who should have had the interests of the children at heart have endeavored to evade their obligation and placed them at employment often unsuited to their years or physique. Likewise when physically defective applicants have been admitted on bond by reason of the presence here of near relatives, we have found many instances where the relatives almost immediately took steps to have them placed in some charitable institution at public expense, ignoring both their moral and legal obligations in the matter.

INMATES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The States and large cities to which newly arrived immigrants go in large numbers justly complain of the burden placed upon their public institutions by those who become inmates thereof. This applies to almshouses, hospitals, insane asylums, and correctional institutions. Owing to lack of appropriation, the department was compelled to cease paying the maintenance charges even as to such aliens as have been found here in violation of law and ordered deported. It is but equitable that the Federal Government should bear its portion of these expenses, and when it is borne in mind that the head tax collected usually exceeds by two or more millions of dollars the appropriations made for the maintenance of the Immigration Service the respective State, county, and municipal institutions seem to have well-founded ground for complaint. One element which has been a considerable drain upon charitable institutions of Greater New York is diseased alien seamen. Conceding that by reason of treaties and the maintenance of commerce some latitude should be accorded persons following this occupation, it does not seem reasonable that the respective municipalities should be burdened with their maintenance and treatment, but that their employers, the steamship companies, which are morally bound, should be legally compelled to bear this expense.

CLEANLINESS.

With the completion of the new dormitory quarters we shall have more adequate facilities for bathing than have heretofore existed. It is optional with the immigrants whether they avail themselves thereof. It does not seem to me to be an unusual requirement that each alien who is detained here overnight should be compelled first to bathe and have his clothing disinfected. Certainly this would be a proper sanitary measure and unquestionably an additional safeguard to the health of others held here and to the communities to which the passengers ultimately go.

DISTRIBUTION.

For years past the subject of properly distributing newly arrived immigrants has been discussed. My years of observation and experience in this office in attempting to place able-bodied men eligible to land but without sufficient means to reach their original destination have convinced me that little can be accomplished at the time the immigrants apply for admission. If able to go to their original destinations, they will go. It is only after they have reached their friends or relatives, had a short visit with them, and learned of the conditions there prevailing that they can be persuaded to go elsewhere. The hope of placing the vast army of new arrivals where their services are needed rests upon the Federal bureau of distribution and the respective State, county, and municipal employment agencies, with the cooperation of the public press. Many attempts have been made by States, through a representative sent to Ellis Island, to persuade the new arrivals to go inland. The representations as to farm lands, need of labor, and good living conditions have fallen upon deaf ears, and all States which have tried the experiment have abandoned it within a short period.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

I have suggested to the bureau the desirability of closing this station to all public business on Sunday. There has been much agitation and legislation for a six-day week and an eight-hour day. Surely from the viewpoint of efficiency there can be no doubt as to the desirability of this. The peculiar requirements of this service render it impracticable to arrange a schedule whereby each officer and employee may have every seventh day off duty. Even when the entire force is available, it is inadequate properly and promptly to inspect the new applicants. In these days of express steamers departures from other ports can be so set that there need be few or no arrivals on Sunday. The slight inconvenience or alleged hardship to the passengers in being compelled to wait a few additional hours before being inspected could be reduced to a minimum. In addition to the question of efficiency, there is a broader moral question involved. There is much agitation as to the lack of observance of the Sabbath, and many denominations are expending thousands of dollars for home missions. Is it to be wondered at that these efforts have little effect when the Federal Government sets the example of disregarding the Lord's Day?

BYRON H. UHL,
Acting Commissioner.

REPORT OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT No. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.¹

I have the honor to submit the following report covering the administration of the Chinese-exclusion law in district No. 3 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.

During said period 124 Chinese applied for admission at this port. While this number is more than twice that of the preceding year, it is small in comparison with the number seeking entry at the Pacific ports, due to the fact that there is no line of vessels plying direct between China and New York, the

¹The magnitude of the work in district No. 3 necessitates conducting the Chinese separately from the immigration portion thereof.

applicants here, generally speaking, being those of the higher class who have been engaged in business in Europe or temporarily residing there and officials traveling to and from their respective stations.

The following table shows the various classes and the disposition of the cases:

Class.	Number of applicants.	Admitted.	Denied.
American citizen (native)	1	1	.....
Officials.....	46	46	.....
Section 6, travelers.....	3	3	.....
Section 6, merchants.....	5	5	.....
Section 6, students.....	21	21	.....
Returning merchant.....	1	1	.....
Returning students.....	2	2	.....
Theatrical performers (under bond).....	29	28	1
Stowaways.....	16	.....	16
Total.....	124	107	17

All of these applicants were admitted upon primary inspection except 1 theatrical performer and 16 stowaways, who were rejected, and as no appeals were taken were returned to the countries whence they came.

APPLICANTS FOR RETURN CERTIFICATES.

Applications for return certificates, all of which were granted, were submitted in the cases of 9 Chinese contemplating visits to Europe, departing via this port, divided as follows: Natives, 2; merchants, 2; students, 4; laborer, 1. In addition thereto, applications for return certificates in behalf of Chinese departing for China via other ports were filed in 218 cases, as follows: Natives, 95; students, 4; merchants, 47; laborers, 72. Total number of cases of this character, 227, in which, of course, decisions were rendered at the various ports of proposed departure.

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

There were 214 cases referred to this office from other districts for investigation, of which 122 were applications for admission and the other 92 applications for return certificates. Also, five applications for duplicate certificates of residence were forwarded by the bureau for investigation and report.

TRANSITS.

Six hundred and eighteen Chinese applied at this port for the privilege of passing through the United States to other countries. The privilege was granted to 605, of whom 405 departed overland and 200 by water, and was refused the other 13 applicants on the ground that they were afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease. In addition, the departure was verified of 783 Chinese to whom this privilege was granted at other ports.

ARRESTS UNDER THE CHINESE-EXCLUSION ACT.

Complaints against Chinese charging unlawful residence were filed before United States commissioners in 49 cases, which, with the 33 pending from the previous year, made a total of 82 cases considered by the courts, of which 31 were discharged, 15 deported, 1 died, and 14 were awaiting deportation at the close of the year. Only 3 of the defendants in the last-mentioned 14 cases are in custody, however, the other 11, as stated in my previous report, having been released several years ago upon their personal recognizance and nominal bail by the consent of the United States attorney at Buffalo, N. Y., by whom they were used as witnesses against the persons who smuggled them into the United States. I have attempted repeatedly to have these cases disposed of, but without success.

The following table shows in detail the status of the cases:

	Before commissioner.					Before district court					Before circuit court of appeals.					Summary.									
	Pending from 1913.	Arrested in 1914.	Total.	Discharged.	Ordered deported.	Died.	Pending close of 1914.	Pending from 1913.	Appealed in 1914.	Total.	Commissioner affirmed.	Commissioner reversed.	Pending close of 1914.	Pending from 1913.	Appealed in 1914.	Total.	Lower court affirmed.	Lower court reversed.	Pending close of 1914.	Awaiting deportation from 1913.	Discharged.	Deported.	Died.	Pending close of 1914.	Awaiting deportation close of 1914.
Shields, J. A.	8	24	32	17	10	...	5	1	4	5	...	...	5	3	...	3	2	1	...	18	8	...	10	...	
Houghton, C. S. ...	...	5	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Cochran, J. G.	1	8	9	3	4	...	2	4	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	2	...	
Stockton, R.	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	1	3	4	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	
Joline. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Keating, G. P.	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Moody, E. H. ....	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...
Carpenter, J. D. ...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Wright, W. A. ....	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Lawrence, E. C. ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Wilson, R. ....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Simple, E. R. ....	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total.	13	49	62	25	25	1	11	5	13	18	6	5	7	3	3	6	2	1	3	12	31	15	1	21	14

¹ One case pending close of 1913 before Commissioner R. M. Cahoon transferred.

² These Chinese not in custody, 10 having been released on personal recognizance, 1 awaiting action on bail.

While the results of these proceedings were not as satisfactory as those of the preceding year, the cases were more difficult to handle, as instructions have apparently been issued to the Chinese throughout the district that when approached by officers concerning their lawful residence, if they are unable to produce documentary evidence they should stand mute. This procedure prevents the procurement of statements which might be used in rebuttal upon the trial of the case and affords them an opportunity to obtain witnesses and prepare a defense without fear of contradiction upon our part. Furthermore, the District Court for the Eastern District of New York reversed the finding of the commissioner in all cases brought before it, holding that the complaints were not sufficient, as they simply alleged that the defendants were Chinese laborers not holding certificates of residence; and this decision, from which an appeal has been taken and which we hope to have reversed, has rendered it practically useless for us to make arrests in that judicial district.

ARRESTS UNDER GENERAL IMMIGRATION ACT.

Departmental warrants of arrest were applied for in seven cases upon the ground that the Chinese in question entered without inspection in violation of section 36 of the act of February 20, 1907. In one of these cases the warrant was not issued because the entry could not be verified, and in the other six cases the warrants were issued and duly served but only one warrant of deportation was executed. The other five cases were pending at the close of the year.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Writs of habeas corpus were served in three cases, the defendants therein having been delivered at this office from Chicago for the purpose of embarking via the Southern Pacific Steamship Line en route to San Francisco for deportation to China upon departmental warrants. In two of these cases, wherein it was

alleged that the hearings accorded the aliens under the warrants were unfair, the writs were dismissed and the aliens subsequently deported, while in the other case the writ was sustained and the alien discharged upon the ground that the evidence did not show that he had entered the United States within three years.

SMUGGLING.

Information having been received from the American consul at Kingston, Jamaica, that certain persons suspected of being interested in the smuggling of Chinese into this country were becoming unusually active in that respect and that investigation showed that a large number of unemployed Chinese were in Jamaica simply awaiting an opportunity to stow away on vessels bound for New York, all vessels arriving from that port have been carefully searched and some kept under surveillance, with the result that 16 Chinese were apprehended, some while leaving the vessels and others hidden in various unfrequented places on board. Owing to the size of these vessels and the fact that on an average two or three of them arrive here each week, the precautions taken to prevent the entry of these Chinese have required the services of every available officer and the cooperation of the customs service, and while undoubtedly some have succeeded in landing, I believe we have the situation well in hand.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

Proceedings for smuggling in violation of section 11 of the Chinese-exclusion act and conspiracy to violate section 8 of the immigration act were instituted and results obtained as follows:

Name.	Result.
Hans Petersen.....	Pleaded guilty; sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment in the New York County penitentiary.
John Petersen.....	Do.
Ernest Webster.....	Pleaded guilty; sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment in the New York County penitentiary.
Mark Yick Hee.....	Convicted; sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment in the New York County penitentiary and a fine of \$100. Appealed.
Lee Chung Ho.....	Convicted; sentenced to 5 months' imprisonment in the New York County penitentiary and a fine of \$100. Appealed.
Charley Mun.....	Convicted; sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment in jail and a fine of \$100.
Hugh LaBad.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.
Fletcher Dennis.....	Do.

The lack of severity in imposing sentences in these cases is discouraging in view of the difficulty experienced in securing the evidence necessary for conviction, the Chinese apprehended invariably refusing to render any assistance in this respect; and it would seem that when persons are "caught in the act" the full penalty should be inflicted. I therefore feel that the statutes applicable to these cases should provide for a minimum sentence as well as a maximum.

SEAMEN.

Two hundred and one vessels, having aboard 3,975 Chinese seamen, arrived at this port. Of this latter number 27 disappeared or escaped, and while in each instance an investigation was conducted and a report filed with the United States attorney in the proper district, we were invariably advised that in view of decisions rendered in the southern and eastern districts of New York the facts were not considered sufficient to warrant the prosecution of the master.

As I have previously reported, if the law with respect to seamen is to be enforced in this district, new legislation is necessary, as in the southern district of this State the courts have held that the Chinese-exclusion law does not apply to seamen, and in the eastern district it has been held that it does apply, but that it is necessary to show the actual landing of the Chinese and that it was effected with the knowledge of the master. It is practically impossible to secure such evidence, and in my opinion the only way the difficulty

can be overcome is by a statute requiring that owners, agents, or masters employing labor of this kind deposit with the collector of customs upon arrival at any port in the United States a bond of \$500 conditioned upon the departure of each Chinese seaman aboard the vessel.

When the large area used for docking purposes at this port and the further fact that many of these vessels clear at daylight are taken into consideration, it will be realized that the verification of the arrival and departure of these Chinese requires a great deal of work and causes irregularity of hours.

CONCLUSION.

The work above outlined was handled by the 13 officers assigned to this station, and had not the heartiest cooperation prevailed the results shown could not have been attained.

H. R. Sisson, *Inspector in Charge.*

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PHILADELPHIA, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 4, COMPRISING PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, AND WEST VIRGINIA.

I respectfully beg leave to submit herewith report of the workings of the Immigration Service at this port and in this district during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

EXAMINATION OF ALIENS WHO APPLIED FOR ADMISSION—ARRIVALS.

Aliens from foreign ports to the number of 60,483 arrived at the port of Philadelphia and were examined and inspected as required by the several acts of Congress. This number includes 282 aliens in transit, 22 alien tourists, 136 citizens of Canada, Cuba, and Mexico, 45 persons who arrived as passengers for the purpose of reshipping outbound as members of crews, 25 birdmen, 7 workaways, and 74 stowaways (including 21 Chinamen), and also includes 744 aliens debarred on arrival and deported. It does not include 3,354 United States citizens who arrived at this port from foreign ports, nor 1,063 seamen who deserted their ships at this port during the year.

Of the 60,483 aliens who were inspected during the year 53,326 were admitted on primary inspection. This number includes 8,143 persons who were temporarily detained on account of indefinite or illegible addresses, awaiting receipt of funds, arrival of friends to whom destined, etc.

BOARD OF SPECIAL INQUIRY.

Seven thousand one hundred and fifty-seven aliens were held by the examining inspectors for hearings before boards of special inquiry, of whom 5,916 were admitted.

REJECTIONS.

Eight hundred and ninety aliens were rejected by boards of special inquiry. Of this number 210 were mandatorily excluded, and 680 had the right of appeal under the immigration laws and regulations.

ADMISSIONS ON APPEAL AND BOND.

One hundred and fifty-four aliens were admitted outright on appeal, and 85 were admitted on bond conditioned otherwise than for hospital treatment.

ADMITTED FOR HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Thirty-nine cases arose during the year in which aliens were accorded hospital treatment under sections 19 and 37 of the immigration laws, as follows:

Aliens.	Race.	Age.	Sex.	Disease.	Length of treatment.	By whom expenses paid.	Disposition.
					<i>M. D.</i>		
1	Hebrew.....	11	M.	Trachoma.....	.. 26	Father....	Cured.
1	Polish.....	30	F.	.....do.....	.. 16	Husband..	Do.
1	Hebrew.....	18	F.	.....do.....	.. 22	Father....	Do.
1	Ruthenian.....	20	F.	.....do.....	.. 26	Husband..	Do.
1	Polish.....	10	M.	.....do.....	.. 2	Father....	Do.
1	Armenian.....	6	F.	.....do.....	.. 1 6	.....do.....	Released as cured; reexamined by Public Health Service surgeon at Boston, Mass., and certified as having trachoma; arrested, placed again in Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment, and still inmate there.
1	Syrian.....	25	F.	.....do.....	.. 1 5	Husband..	Cured; reexamined at stated intervals for evidence of recurrence.
1	.....do.....	8	F.	.....do.....	.. 1 5	Father....	Do.
1	.....do.....	18	F.	.....do.....	.. 5	Brothers..	Cured, but to report for subsequent examinations for recurrence.
1	Polish.....	58	M.	.....do.....	.. 1 5	Daughter .	Do.
1	Hebrew.....	17	M.	.....do.....	.. 1 2	Parents...	Do.
1	.....do.....	3	M.	.....do.....	.....	Father....	Still receiving treatment.
1	English.....	20	M.	.....do.....	.. 1 5	Sister....	Cured, but to be subsequently examined for recurrence. Has left United States.
1	German.....	10	M.	.....do.....	.. 1 19	Brother...	Cured, but to report for subsequent examination for recurrence.
1	Italian.....	47	F.	.....do.....	.. 1 19	.....do.....	Do.
1	Hebrew.....	26	M.	.....do.....	.. 1 3	.....do.....	Do.
1	Armenian.....	5	M.	.....do.....	.. 2 5	Father....	Eyes cicatricial, but to report for subsequent examinations.
1	Hebrew.....	6	F.	.....do.....	.. 5 23	.....do.....	Do.
1	Syrian.....	11	F.	.....do.....	.. 1 23	Uncle....	Do.
1	.....do.....	31	F.	.....do.....	.. 3 6	Husband..	Do.
1	Polish.....	25	F.	.....do.....	.....	.....do.....	Still undergoing treatment.
1	.....do.....	4	M.	.....do.....	.. 1 1	Father....	Eyes cicatricial, but to report for subsequent examinations.
1	Hebrew.....	50	M.	.....do.....	.. 3 8	Children..	Do.
1	Polish.....	28	F.	.....do.....	.. 1 19	Husband..	Do.
1	Armenian.....	30	F.	.....do.....	.. 28	.....do.....	Do.
1	Syrian.....	6	M.	.....do.....	.. 3 22	Father....	Do.
1	.....do.....	4	F.	.....do.....	.. 3 5	.....do.....	Do.
1	.....do.....	10	M.	.....do.....	.. 1 4	.....do.....	Do.
1	Hebrew.....	17	F.	.....do.....	.. 3 18	Brother...	Do.
1	German.....	25	M.	.....do.....	.....	Uncle....	Still undergoing treatment.
1	Lithuanian.....	25	M.	.....do.....	.. 4 13	Brother-in-law.	Eyes cicatricial, but to report for subsequent examinations.
1	Hebrew.....	24	F.	.....do.....	.....	Husband..	Still undergoing treatment.
1	German.....	19	F.	.....do.....	.....	Brother-in-law.	Do.
1	Hebrew.....	26	F.	.....do.....	.....	Husband..	Do.
1	.....do.....	55	F.	.....do.....	.....	Son.....	Do.
1	.....do.....	48	F.	.....do.....	.....	.....do.....	Do.
1	Armenian.....	11	M.	Lupus.....	.....	Father....	Do.
1	.....do.....	5	M.	.....do.....	.. 7 9	.....do.....	Cured.
1	Hebrew.....	3	M.	Ringworm.....	.....	.....do.....	Still undergoing treatment.

DEPORTATIONS.

Seven hundred and fifty aliens were deported during the year. This includes 6 pending from the previous fiscal year, and is a percentage of 1.24.

FINES ASSESSED UNDER SECTION 9.

Fifty-two fines, in the sum of \$100 each, were imposed on the steamship companies for bringing to this port the following physically and mentally afflicted aliens:

Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases (trachoma), 50.
Mental defects (idiocy), 2.

SEAMEN (OTHER THAN CHINESE).

The records of this office show that 1,063 seamen deserted at this port during the fiscal year. This number includes 31 alleged United States citizens.

In addition to the above, 362 seamen were inspected at this office, 20 for the purpose of remaining in the United States and 342 stating that they intended to reship. In this connection I might state that by an arrangement between this office and the various consuls the latter require a seaman to produce a certificate from this office before he is paid off or discharged.

CHINESE SEAMEN.

There arrived at this port during the year 122 ships, having 1,897 Chinese members of crews. These Chinese seamen are inspected on arrival, and their departure is checked by officers from this station. There were also four Chinese seamen landed at this port, under bond, for transfer to other vessels.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ARRIVING ALIENS.

Of the total number of aliens examined on arrival, the United States Public Health surgeons on duty at this station certified 2,099 as having physical or mental defects, 348 of whom were deported.

During the fiscal year there were 875 aliens treated by the United States Public Health surgeons at the detention house at this station for diseases and injuries, totaling 1,300 treatments. There were 3 cases of childbirth, and 1 death due to lobar pneumonia.

VESSELS BOARDED.

Officers at this port boarded and examined 1,381 steam and 59 sailing vessels during the fiscal year.

DEPARTURES.

During the fiscal year 8,690 emigrant aliens, 2,605 nonemigrant aliens, and 3,806 United States citizens departed from this port, a total of 14,501.

THE PREVENTION OF UNLAWFUL ENTRY.

Stowaways (other than Chinese).—Sixty-six stowaways arrived at this port during the fiscal year, 13 of whom proved to be United States citizens and 7 bona fide seamen. The latter were allowed to ship out on foreign ships. Of the remainder 4 were admitted by board of special inquiry and 42 were debarred, 41 of whom were deported, 1 having escaped.

Chinese stowaways.—Twenty-one Chinese stowaways arrived here during the year, all of whom were deported. This matter is treated more at length under heading "Chinese smuggling operations."

Chinese smuggling operations.—Smugglers of Chinese via the water route have been active at this port during the past year. Two important attempts were frustrated. The more notable attempt was made by members of the crew of the British steamship *Chiswick*, who brought 15 contraband Chinese to this port from a Mexican port, having hidden them away in the hold (water tank) of the ship. The boatswain and two sailors belonging to the ship's crew, all

Chinese, were prosecuted; the boatswain was given a sentence of one year in prison, and the two sailors received a sentence of three months each.

The other attempt at smuggling Chinese into the United States at this port was made by one James L. Gorman, an American, who shipped as a sailor on the fruit ship *Catharine Cunco* and attempted to bring in at this port two contraband Chinese (stowaways) from Port Antonio, Jamaica. The scheme was detected and frustrated, and Gorman was prosecuted. He pleaded guilty. The court, in sentencing him to only 30 days in prison and a fine of \$100, considered his poor physical condition, which indicated that he had but a few months longer to live.

THE ARREST OF ALIENS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) AND EXPULSION FROM THE COUNTRY.

Application was made for 254 warrants of arrest in this district, as follows:

Likely to become public charges	96
Entered without inspection	19
Entered or imported for immoral purposes	15
Moral turpitude	13
Prostitutes	6
Insane	40
Tuberculosis	24
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	6
Idiots, imbeciles, or weak-minded persons	5
Epileptics	3
Other physical defects	22
Contract laborers	4
Beggar	1
Total	254

Pursuant to said applications, 235 warrants were issued by the department, as follows:

Likely to become public charges	80
Entered without inspection	19
Entered or imported for immoral purposes	14
Moral turpitude	13
Prostitutes	5
Insane	40
Tuberculosis	24
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	6
Idiots, imbeciles, or weak-minded persons	5
Epileptics	3
Other physical defects	22
Contract laborers	3
Beggar	1
Total	235

Of this number 216 were served or executed, as follows:

Likely to become public charges	74
Entered without inspection	9
Entered or imported for immoral purposes	14
Moral turpitude	13
Prostitutes	4
Insane	40
Tuberculosis	23
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	5
Idiots, imbeciles, or weak-minded persons	5
Epileptics	3
Other physical defects	22
Contract laborers	3
Beggar	1
Total	216

After consideration by the department, 73 warrants were canceled or filed, as follows:

Likely to become public charges.....	23
Entered without inspection.....	16
Entered or imported for immoral purposes.....	7
Moral turpitude.....	5
Prostitutes.....	2
Insane.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	9
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.....	2
Other physical defects.....	5
Contract laborer.....	1
Total.....	73

Warrants to the number of 148 resulted in the deportation of 179 persons, as follows:

	Warrants.	Persons.
Likely to become public charges.....	55	82
Entered without inspection.....	3	3
Entered or imported for immoral purposes.....	6	10
Moral turpitude.....	5	5
Prostitutes.....	2	2
Insane.....	35	35
Tuberculosis.....	14	14
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.....	2	2
Idiots, imbeciles, or weak-minded persons.....	5	5
Epileptics.....	3	3
Other physical defects.....	17	17
Beggar.....	1	1
Total.....	148	179

Warrants still pending, 15, as follows:

Likely to become public charges.....	3
Entered or imported for immoral purposes.....	1
Moral turpitude.....	3
Prostitutes.....	1
Insane.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	1
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.....	2
Contract laborers.....	2
Total.....	15

DEPORTATIONS.

As a result of warrant proceedings, there were deported from this port during the year 152 aliens, as follows:

Likely to become public charges.....	87
Insane.....	25
Tuberculosis.....	10
Procurers.....	9
Idiots, imbeciles, or weak-minded persons.....	7
Moral turpitude.....	4
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.....	3
Other physical defects.....	3
Prostitutes.....	2
Entered without inspection.....	1
Contract laborer.....	1
Total.....	¹ 152

¹ Does not include 5 American-born children accompanying parents.

This number includes aliens delivered here from other districts for deportation under departmental warrants, which aliens arrived at this port and were deported hence. However, the above number does not include 17 aliens who were deported from other ports, 5 from Halifax and 12 from Boston, on ships which touched this port en route foreign, in which cases the departure of the aliens from this port was verified by officers from this station.

There were conveyed to other ports for deportation under departmental warrants:

To New York:			
Likely to become public charges	-----	45	
Insane	-----	26	
Tuberculosis	-----	13	
Other physical defects	-----	3	
Entered without inspection	-----	3	
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	-----	2	
Idiots, imbeciles, or weak-minded persons	-----	2	
Procurer	-----	1	
Moral turpitude	-----	1	
			196
To Baltimore:			
Likely to become public charges	-----	7	
Other physical defects	-----	2	
Insane	-----	1	
Procurer	-----	1	
			11
To Niagara Falls—Likely to become public charges	-----	3	
To Montreal—Likely to become public charge	-----	1	
To Boston:			
Likely to become public charge	-----	1	
Procurer	-----	1	
			2
Total	-----		113

THE ARREST AND EXPULSION FROM THE COUNTRY OF CHINESE ALIENS.

Application was made for departmental warrants for the arrest of 6 Chinese aliens in this district on the ground that they had entered the United States without inspection. Said warrants were issued and served. After consideration by the department, deportation was ordered in each case; 5 of the Chinamen have been deported and 1 is still being held pending perfection of arrangements for deportation.

Sixteen Chinamen were arrested in this district in proceedings before United States commissioners for having been found in the United States in violation of section 13 of the Chinese-exclusion act. Six of these Chinamen were ordered deported, which order has been executed in each instance; 7 were discharged by the United States commissioner; and 3 cases are still pending.

INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING WHETHER ALIENS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) ARE ADMISSIBLE.

This refers to investigations made in this district in connection with the admissibility of aliens detained at seaports on arrival pending the ascertaining of conditions at destination. Following is a list of such cases investigated by this office:

Port of arrival.	Cases.	Aliens.	Port of arrival.	Cases.	Aliens.
New York	16	39	Baltimore	2	2
Montreal	13	16	Buffalo	1	2
Boston	6	14	El Paso	1	1
Quebec	6	7			
Niagara Falls	3	4	Total	49	89
Winnipeg	1	4			

¹ Does not include 2 American-born children accompanying parents.

The above does not include investigations made in this district in connection with the admissibility of aliens detained at this port, no list being kept of such investigations.

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING WHETHER OR NOT ALIENS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) ARE LEGALLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

There were 587 investigations of this nature made during the year, as follows:

Likely to become public charges	355
Entered without inspection	112
Prostitutes and immoral women	45
Moral turpitude	20
Procurers and importers	16
School-bond investigations	8
Citizenship	7
Under 16	4
Assisted aliens	3
Contract laborers	3
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	2
Insane	1
All others	11
Total	587

This does not include cases in which warrant proceedings were instituted.

INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING WHETHER OR NOT CHINESE ALIENS ARE ADMISSIBLE, ETC.

Chinese preinvestigations.

Preinvestigations made	33
Applications by merchants for return certificates	16
Certificates granted	11
Certificates refused	5
Applications by laborers for return certificates	11
Certificates granted	6
Certificates refused	4
Application pending	1
Applications by students for return certificates granted	2
Applications for return certificates by alleged native-born Chinamen	4
Certificate granted	1
Certificates refused	3

It will be noted by comparison with the report for the preceding fiscal year that there has been a remarkable falling off in the number of applications for preinvestigations of claimed status of alleged merchants, domiciled laborers, and native-born Chinamen. This is doubtless due to the fact that during this fiscal year the former Chinese interpreter, whose conduct is now under investigation in connection with malfeasance in office, was absent from this station the greater portion of the year.

Of the 4 native-born cases of preinvestigation, only 1 was approved.

INVESTIGATIONS REGARDING CHINESE APPLICANTS.

Six investigations were made regarding Chinese applicants, as follows: Four alleged minor sons, of whom 2 were admitted and 2 denied admission; 2 alleged native-born Chinamen entering, of whom both were admitted.

This year there were only half as many minor-son cases investigated by this office as in the preceding year, and only 2 out of 4 gained admission. It would appear that most of the minor-son cases are based on fraud, more so in that the claimed status of the alleged father is in most instances fraudulent, but strongly sustained by perjured Chinese testimony, firm membership, juggling, and frame-up, and that in few cases the claimed relationship really exists. "Minor sons" as a rule do not remain long in the exempt class, but, after a brief stay in the stores in which the alleged fathers claim membership, disappear from sight and doubtless find their way into laundries.

CIVIL SUITS.

There were two civil suits disposed of during the fiscal year.

Suit was brought against the sureties on the bond of one Flaviano Cariteno, who was admitted under bond conditioned for his treatment in hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis and the provisions of the bond not complied with. Proceedings were discontinued on payment by the defendants of the Government's expenses and court costs.

The suit instituted against the Logan Iron & Steel Co. for importing an alien in violation of the alien contract-labor law was compromised by payment of \$500 by the company.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Attention is called to the following prosecutions which were terminated during the year:

1. Prosecution of Ho Kow, Kok Kum, and Leong Sam for attempting to smuggle Chinese stowaways into the United States in violation of section 11 of the Chinese-exclusion act of May 6, 1882, as amended and added to by the act of July 5, 1884. Ho Kow was sentenced to one year in prison and Kok Kum and Leong Sam to three months each.

2. Prosecution of Joseph L. Gorman for attempting to smuggle Chinese stowaways into the United States in violation of section 11 of the Chinese-exclusion act of May 6, 1882, as amended and added to by the act of July 5, 1884. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 and sentenced to serve 30 days in jail.

3. Prosecution of Nazareno Alussio for inducing one Maria Peluzzo to come to the United States from Italy under promise of marriage. After arrival he refused to marry her but induced her to live with him in immoral relationship, afterward turning her over to another man for the same purpose. He was tried in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the court suspending sentence on condition he would marry the girl, which he did in the presence of the court.

4. Prosecution of Amin Laham for violating the Mann White-Slave Act of June 25, 1910, he having brought a girl named Adal Shaheen Abdalla to the United States and maintained immoral relations with her. Defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

5. Prosecution of Francis W. Breuil for importing one Petra Lopez for immoral purposes. A warrant for his arrest was issued by the United States commissioner at Philadelphia, but he was not apprehended and is now a fugitive from justice.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In two instances habeas corpus proceedings were resorted to in behalf of aliens, as follows:

1. Case of Cilla Sheves, or Cilla Seives, who arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, February 4, 1913, and entered the United States at Detroit, Mich., February 6, 1913, accompanied by husband and two children. She was admitted to the Philadelphia General Hospital on March 5, 1914, suffering from insanity. Warrant proceedings were instituted and the alien was ordered by the department to be deported. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted by the husband, as a result of which Judge Thompson, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sustained the writ and released the alien. The department then canceled the warrant proceedings. On June 22, 1914, the alien was again admitted to the Philadelphia General Hospital suffering from the same affliction—insanity. Warrant proceedings were again instituted, but, while the alien has again been ordered deported, execution of the order has been deferred owing to the political situation in Europe.

2. Case of aliens Roman, Ewa, Paraskawa, Wasylic, Olga, and Marie Ivanoff, gypsies, who arrived at this port on April 15, 1914, per steamship *Merion*, and were excluded by a board of special inquiry as persons likely to become public charges. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted, but in an opinion by Judge Dickinson, District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the writ was dismissed and the aliens remanded into the custody of this office. An appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals pending disposition of which the aliens were released under bond.

CONTRACT LABOR.

There were 12 cases of suspected or alleged violations of the alien contract-labor law investigated by this office during the fiscal year. Investigation failed to disclose such violation in any of the cases, with the possible exception of the case of the Susquehanna Silk Mills Co., which is still pending.

The matter of the suit against the Logan Iron & Steel Co. for importing a contract laborer has been mentioned under item of "Civil suits," supra.

WHITE-SLAVE CASES.

The cases of 49 prostitutes and women imported for immoral purposes and 13 importers and panderers were investigated during the year, resulting in the issuance of 22 warrants of arrest and ultimately in the deportation of 11 aliens. This number includes only notorious or flagrant cases and does not include all cases in which aliens entered the country or were brought here for immoral purposes.

In this connection attention is called to the case of Amin Laham, convicted of violating the Mann White-Slave Act; also to the prosecution of Nazareno Alussio and Francis W. Breuil, importers, mentioned under the heading of "Criminal prosecutions," supra.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of this nature arising in this district during the past year. It is believed this is due mainly to the many deportations of foreign prostitutes last year, among whom were a number who had been in the United States for long periods of time, which had the effect of driving many out of the business and causing them to seek honest employment. Other contributing causes were the breaking up of the "red-light" district in Philadelphia by quarantine and other methods, which drove many prostitutes to other cities, and the activities of the local office of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, with which this office is cooperating in cases coming within this scope.

PITTSBURGH SUBSTATION.

The Pittsburgh substation and the district covered by it were part of district No. 4, under the jurisdiction of this office, from the beginning of the fiscal year until November 30, 1913, at which time it was made an independent office, termed district No. 19, and so continued to the end of the fiscal year (although with the beginning of the present fiscal year it was again covered into this district), for which reason the report of that district for the fiscal year is submitted separately, being attached hereto.

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE PITTSBURGH SUBSTATION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Cases other than those in which warrants were requested.

Investigations made regarding alien applicants for admission into the United States:			
Suspected alien contract laborers.....	5		
Others.....	212		
			217
Investigations in cases where provisions of school bonds were disregarded.....			3
Examination of aliens applying for citizenship papers whose landing could not be verified by naturalization officers:			
Certificates issued.....	22		
Certificates denied.....	5		
			27
Pending.....	6		

Investigations in cases reported with a view to deportation in which no ground for deportation could be found, failed to verify, died, or returned by friends, etc.....	152
Pending.....	10
Investigations alleged violations of alien contract-labor law.....	13
Miscellaneous cases.....	29
Total.....	441

Investigations resulting in warrant proceedings.

Warrant cases pending beginning of fiscal year.....	7
Warrants applied for during year.....	161
Warrants received from other districts for execution.....	4
Total warrant cases.....	172
Warrants executed.....	127
Warrant cases pending end of year.....	23
Total.....	150
Warrant cases disposed of other than those executed and pending.....	22

Subsequent cases.

Cases in which deportation was ordered under rule 24.....	6
Case where alien departed prior to receipt of authority for deportation.....	1
Number of aliens actually deported under rule 24 (5 cases).....	1 ¹ 12

Table showing number of warrants² applied for, issued, served, canceled, etc., segregated under grounds for arrest.

Grounds upon which warrants issued.	Pend- ing.	Ap- plied for.	Is- sued.	Served.	Can- celed.	Re- ferred to other dis- trict.	Exe- cuted.	Pend- ing.
Likely to become public charge at time of entry..	4	51	47	44	6	1	40	5
Public charges from prior causes.....	3	67	67	67	7	.....	63	6
Insane within 5 years, not public charges.....	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Prostitutes prior or subsequent to landing or com- ing for immoral purpose.....	.....	18	18	15	.....	.....	11	7
Procurers.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Entered without inspection.....	.....	8	8	5	4	.....	2	3
Convicted of or admitting the commission of crime or misdemeanor, etc.....	.....	7	7	6	3	.....	2	2
Violation of alien contract-labor laws.....	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	1	.....
Entered United States after being debarred as alien contract laborers.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Total.....	7	161	157	147	21	1	127	23

¹ These aliens are counted in with the regular deportations and are shown in the table of aliens deported.

² Each warrant is counted as 1 regardless of the number of aliens named in the warrant. The total of 127 warrants executed represents 168 aliens deported.

Aliens deported during the fiscal year 1914, by races or peoples and causes.

[Deportation compulsory within 3 years.]

Race or people.	Members of excluded class at time of entry.								Total.	
	Insane, have been insane within 5 years.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Criminals.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.		Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.
		Tuberculosis.	Trachoma.	Other.						
English.....	1				8	2		1	1	13
Finnish.....					2					2
French.....					2				1	3
German.....	1			1	8					10
Hebrew.....	1		1		2					4
Irish.....		1			4					5
Italian (north).....					1					1
Italian (south).....		1			9		1			11
Magyar.....								3		3
Polish.....	1				9		1	1		12
Ruthenian.....		1			1					2
Roumanian.....					1					1
Slovak.....					5					5
Scotch.....						1				1
Servian.....										1
Turkish.....					3					3
Total.....	4	3	1	1	57	3	2	5	2	78

Race or people.	Public charges from causes existing prior to entry.							Total.
	Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.		Pregnancy.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	
			Tuberculosis.	Other.				
Bosnian.....	1							1
Croatian.....	3				1	3		7
English.....	1							1
Finnish.....	1		1				2	4
German.....	4							4
Greek.....	4		2					6
Hebrew.....	1					1		2
Irish.....	2	1	1					4
Italian (north).....	2		1					3
Italian (south).....	2		7	1				10
Lithuanian.....	4	1				3		15
Polish.....	4		3		1	1		9
Russian.....	2					1		3
Ruthenian.....	1					2		3
Slovak.....	2							2
Scandinavian.....			1					1
Scotch.....	1							1
Syrian.....			1					1
Total.....	33	2	17	1	2	11	2	68

Aliens deported during the fiscal year 1911, by races or peoples and causes—Continued.

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 3 years.		Deportation compulsory without time limit.		Deportation under provisions of section 24.		Total.
	Prostitutes after entry.	Entered without inspection.	Prostitutes and females coming for immoral purpose.	Procurers.	Dependent members of family.	Physical conditions.	
Finnish.....			1				1
German.....				2	5		7
Greek.....			1				1
Hebrew.....	2					1	3
Italian (north).....		1					1
Italian (south).....		1			4	1	6
Magyar.....			1				1
Ruthenian.....	1						1
Slovak.....						1	1
Total.....	3	2	3	2	9	3	22

In addition to the aliens deported there were four American-born children who accompanied their parents.

CIVIL SUITS.

Logan Iron & Steel Co. imported an alien from Canada to work in their plant at Burnham, Pa. The case was investigated and placed in the hands of the United States attorney at Scranton, Pa., and suit brought against the company. The case was settled out of court, the company paying \$500 in settlement of its liability for importing the contract laborer.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED.

Mary Yuhass, alias, etc., deported as a prostitute from Detroit in December, 1912. Married alleged American citizen two days before deportation. Returned to the United States and opened up a sporting house. Arrested on departmental warrant. Pleaded guilty to violation of section 3 of the immigration laws, served three months in jail, and was deported at expiration of sentence.

Julian Toth, alias Carmandy, case identical with that of Mary Yuhass mentioned above. Alien served three months in jail for violation of section 3 of the immigration laws and was deported at expiration of sentence.

With these two women was associated one Carl Toth, who, after serving four months imprisonment for violation of the Mann White-Slave Act, was deported at the expense of the Government.

CHINESE INVESTIGATIONS.

Departmental warrant issued and executed on charge of entering without inspection (deported).....	1
Case tried before United States commissioner, alien alleging birth in the United States (discharged).....	1
Investigations in cases of alleged smuggling, aliens presumably destined to this district.....	7
Application for duplicate certificate issued.....	1
Investigation of cases of "students" not in school.....	7

Preinvestigations:

Merchants departing.....	16
Sons of natives departing.....	2
Native-born Chinese departing.....	² 12
Laborers departing.....	³ 14
Total.....	34
Applicants for admission:	
Students entering.....	1
Sons of native born.....	13
Merchant's minor son.....	1
	15
Departed from this district without making provisions for returning to the United States.....	10
Miscellaneous Chinese cases additional to the foregoing.....	8
Total Chinese cases investigated.....	33

Deportations by races and by causes of deportation.

RACES DEPORTED.

Bosnian.....	1	Ruthenian.....	6
Croatian.....	7	Roumanian.....	1
English.....	14	Slovak.....	9
Finnish.....	7	Scandinavian.....	1
French.....	3	Scotch.....	2
German.....	21	Syrian.....	1
Greek.....	7	Servian.....	1
Hebrew.....	9	Turkish.....	3
Irish.....	9	Total.....	168
Italian (north).....	5	American-born accompanying alien parents deported.....	4
Italian (south).....	32	Total.....	172
Lithuanian.....	1		
Magyar.....	4		
Polish.....	21		
Russian.....	3		

CAUSES OF DEPORTATION.

Alien contract laborers.....	⁴ 3	Physical conditions.....	11
Criminals.....	2	Tuberculosis.....	20
Entered without inspection.....	2	Trachoma.....	1
Insanity.....	37	Syphilis.....	1
Likely to become a public charge at time of entry.....	57	Other contagious diseases.....	1
Mental diseases other than insanity.....	2	Subsequent cases:	
Prostitutes at time of entry.....	5	Dependent members of family.....	9
Prostitutes after entry.....	3	Physical conditions.....	3
Prostitutes deported without time limit.....	3	Other causes.....	2
Procurers.....	2	Total.....	168
Procurers without time limit.....	2	American-born accompanying alien parents deported.....	4
Pregnancy.....	2	Total.....	172

Deportation by ports.

New York.....	⁵ 130	Boston.....	1
Philadelphia.....	21	Quebec.....	1
Baltimore.....	6	Canada.....	⁶ 13

¹ 1 denied.² 3 denied.³ 2 denied.⁴ 2 of these were deported for having entered the United States within 1 year after having been debarred as alien contract laborers.⁵ Includes 4 American-born children.⁶ Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Investigations.

Investigations conducted during the year:

Cases other than those in which warrants of arrest were requested-----	441	
Warrant cases in which warrants were canceled owing to death of alien, inability to locate, insufficient evidence, etc-----	22	
Case under rule 24 in which deportation was not effected-----	1	464
Aliens deported as a result of investigations other than those enumerated above, including 4 American-born children taken with alien parents-----		172
Chinese investigations of all classes-----		84
Total number of cases for the year-----	720	
Cases pending-----	39	

Alien contract labor.

Investigations in case of alien applicants suspected of being alien contract laborers-----	5
Investigations subsequent to landing, alleged violations of alien contract-labor law-----	13
Deported-----	1
Total cases investigated-----	129

Included in the total of 29 cases investigated is 1 case pending, the record having been placed in the hands of the United States attorney with a view to prosecution of the importer.

STATEMENT OF MILEAGE PURCHASED AND USED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

	Miles.
Pennsylvania mileage-----	115,866
Baltimore & Ohio mileage-----	24,405
New York Central mileage-----	8,561
Total mileage used-----	148,832

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, BALTIMORE, MD.,
IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 5, COMPRISING MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

There is submitted herewith annual report of the port of Baltimore for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the inward passenger movement through the port of Baltimore was as follows:

Alien passengers examined-----	40,233
United States citizens (including 8 stowaways)-----	1,079
Alien stowaways-----	51
Deserting alien seamen-----	235
Total arrivals-----	41,598

An increase over last year of 6,000. Of the alien arrivals 35,983 were admitted on primary inspection, 4,301 were held for the board of special inquiry, of which number 3,804 were admitted and 497 rejected.

¹ The 29 contract-labor cases investigated involved 115 aliens, some cases referring to groups of 5 to 20 traveling together.

DEPORTATIONS.

Likely to become public charges.....	96
Favus	2
Trachoma	31
Other loathsome contagious diseases.....	16
Surgeon's certificates.....	57
Contract laborers	63
Section 11 (guardian).....	7
Convicted of crime.....	7
Immoral purpose.....	13
Assisted alien.....	1
Under 16 years.....	19
Feeble-minded	5
Tuberculosis	1
Insane	1
Importers	2
<hr/>	
Number of aliens finally deported.....	321

APPEALS.

Number of appeals.....	214
Aliens involved.....	383
Admitted outright.....	108
Admitted, school bond.....	31
Admitted, public-charge bond.....	29
Deported.....	194
Admitted for hospital treatment.....	21
Aliens cured and admitted.....	13
Cases pending at close of fiscal year.....	8
<hr/>	
	21

It will be noted that 214 cases were forwarded on appeal as against 113 for last year, an increase of over 47 per cent.¹

It still seems almost impossible to make the relatives and friends understand the necessity for prompt remittances in cases of aliens undergoing treatment in the hospitals. Almost without exception they fail to make the necessary deposits 15 days prior to the expiration of the period which the previous remittance covered, and it is necessary each month to urge compliance with the stipulations of the bond. The usual charge in trachoma and ringworm of the scalp and favus cases is \$1 a day for each alien for ordinary hospital accommodations, but with favus and ringworm there is an additional charge of \$2 per application of X rays, which must be used to effect a cure. These applications are made once or twice a week, sometimes oftener, so that hospital bills mount rapidly where two or three children are undergoing treatment. The Zirotzki case is still pending at Jackson, Mich. Of the remaining cases, two were cured and admitted and the third was deported. This was the case of Alexander and Filemon Borszis (department file 53462/43). These children were at the St. Joseph's Hospital, and time and again that institution asked that they be taken away as the older boy was incorrigible and caused a great deal of trouble; moreover, the father of the boys became quite indifferent and made no effort to assist the bondsmen in paying the bills, and eventually these boys were returned to the old country after having been under treatment for 8 months and 19 days.

I am still of the opinion that it is mistaken kindness in the majority of these cases to permit treatment in the hospitals of this country. While the relatives are willing enough at the outset to agree to any stipulations or requirements exacted by the Government, nevertheless, when the payments commence to mount up, they become more or less indifferent, and it is difficult to keep the accounts from getting in arrears. Again, such aliens make bad hospital patients, as aside from the particular disorder for which they are being treated they are in good physical condition and the enforced confinement in a hospital ward becomes irksome, and they are in a great many instances a source of continual annoyance to the hospital authorities.

From the Public Health surgeon's report hereinafter referred to, it is shown that the number of certified dangerous and loathsome contagious diseases is

¹ For list of cases treated in hospital at Baltimore, see p. 142.

less than last year. I believe that if the pending immigration bill becomes a law and the fine is increased from \$100 to \$200 there will be a still further reduction.

CHINESE TRANSACTIONS.

No Chinese are examined here for admission, as Baltimore is not a port of entry for Chinese. There were investigated in the district the following cases:

Merchants	8
Laborers	13
Native-born	21
Student	1
Total	43
Disposition:	
Acted upon favorably	35
Denied	6
Pending	2

One department warrant was issued for the arrest of a Chinese but was not served, as the man left for parts unknown before he could be apprehended. It is hoped that he may be apprehended at a later date. There were 8 Chinese arrested and arraigned before United States commissioners as being unlawfully in the United States, and disposed of as follows:

Discharged as native-born citizen of the United States	3
Deported	1
Pending	4
	8

There were 8 investigations made in connection with Chinese cases at the request of Pacific coast ports, 1 at the request of the Chicago office in connection with a smuggled Chinese under arrest there on a department warrant, and 1 at the request of the Los Angeles office in connection with a prosecution for perjury pending there against 2 Chinese.

Numerous investigations have been made in Chinese laundries upon information furnished to the effect that Chinese would be found there who are unlawfully in the United States. Three Chinese seamen were granted the privilege of hospital treatment under bond, 2 of whom left the United States, and 1 died.

Two Chinese were accorded the privilege of transit under bond to New York, from which port they left for Europe, and 3 seamen were brought here in transit under bond from New York for transshipment at Baltimore.

Seventy-one foreign vessels arrived with a total of 1,059 Chinese members in crew, all of whom were checked upon arrival and departure of their respective vessels.

No Chinese stowaways were found during the year, nor did any Chinese seamen escape from vessels at this port. I am gratified to report that no intimation as to the smuggling of Chinamen has come to my knowledge during the entire year.

While the number of Chinese cases investigated (43) is less than last year, nevertheless we have been busier with Chinese work, as there have been more cases before United States commissioners, and further the instructions promulgated by the bureau during the year make necessary a more searching inquiry and investigation in connection with Chinese applying for a determination of their status. A strict watch has been kept both by this service and that of the customs officials over the 234 fruit vessels entering this port. All of these fruiters were carefully searched for Chinese or other stowaways, and I am satisfied that for the present at least Chinese smuggling has been broken up. While we have not won all of our cases before United States commissioners, yet the results obtained have been such as to warrant the belief that the efforts put forth were fully justified.

STOWAWAYS.

United States citizens	8
Alien stowaways deported	50
Alien stowaways escaped and not apprehended	1
	59
Total number of stowaways arrived	59

Three West Indian stowaways escaped, 2 were apprehended and 1 is still at large. The man at large was one of two negroes who got away from the American schooner *Bayard Hopkins*, bringing pineapples here from the West Indies. The master and owners of the schooner offered a reward, and every effort was made to retake him. The United States attorney, with the approval of this office, granted the captain and owners an extension of time, until the next return of the schooner to Baltimore, in order that further efforts might be made to apprehend the negro.

How to prevent the coming of these West Indian negroes to the United States as stowaways is a serious problem, as it is almost impossible to connect the master or members of the crew with having anything to do with their being on board ship. As a matter of fact, the masters and crew absolutely deny any knowledge of the matter, and as these fruit boats are loaded by negro stevedores in the West Indies it is a very simple matter for them to secrete themselves aboard ship. The captains are undoubtedly confronted with a hard proposition, but I am not fully persuaded that they search their vessels as thoroughly as they would have us believe. There is ground for this belief, as on 1 vessel we found 13 stowaways, 6 in one hatch and 7 in another; all, of course, were deported. Legislation providing an appropriate penalty for having unmanifested aliens on vessels under any circumstances seems to be the only solution by which this practice can be broken up.

DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN.

There were boarded and inspected 981 foreign vessels; 235 seamen were reported as having deserted their vessels, 117 of whom were apprehended. This is a considerable increase over last year in the percentage of deserting alien seamen apprehended. However, I can but reiterate what I have stated in previous annual reports, i. e., that statistics relating to alien seamen are not of much value owing to facility with which they change their names and shift from vessel to vessel. These nomads of the sea apparently have an inherent disinclination to stick to one ship for any length of time, but are continually shifting, no doubt with the idea of obtaining a better berth, and in this practice, as is well known, they are aided and abetted by the boarding-house runners who are interested in having the sailors change vessels for the shipping fees involved.

WARRANT OF ARREST CASES.

Pending July 1, 1913-----	5
Issued during year-----	26
Served during year (causes as shown below)-----	25
Canceled by department-----	3
Executed—deportation accomplished-----	20
Pending at close of fiscal year:	
Served and pending-----	5
Not served and pending-----	1
	6
Persons included in warrants of arrest-----	37

CAUSES FOR WHICH WARRANTS WERE ISSUED.

Convicted of crime and likely to become public charge-----	1
Likely to become public charges at time of entry-----	11
Likely to become public charges and insane from prior causes-----	11
Likely to become public charges, entered without inspection-----	6
Tuberculosis—prior to entry cause-----	4
Mitral insufficiency and stenosis, cardiac enlargement and myocardial insufficiency, and public charge-----	1
Insane and entered without inspection-----	1
Psoriasis and public charge-----	1
Acute nephritis and aortic insufficiency-----	1

The number of warrants issued was less than last year. All charitable organizations have been prompt in reporting cases for investigation. At the same time it is gratifying to report a decrease in the number of aliens locating in this district who become public charges after landing. The number of warrants asked for, or issued, however, can in no sense be taken as a measure of the time

and effort spent in investigations which develop data and facts insufficient to justify the institution of deportation proceedings. Again, Maryland and the District of Columbia get a very small proportion of the total immigration into the country, and but a low percentage of that coming through the port of Baltimore; therefore, the pro rata of deportable alien public charges in the charitable institutions of this district is low as compared with other States which have a much larger alien population.

In addition to investigations made at hospitals and charitable institutions, numerous miscellaneous cases arise in the local courts, police or magistrates' offices, where as a rule it develops that the matter does not come within the purview of the immigration law. At the request of officers in charge of other districts 30 investigations were made during the year.

FINES IMPOSED AND COURT CASES.

Under section 9, for bringing diseased aliens, \$600 in fines were certified to the collector of customs and covered into the Treasury.

Ringworm of scalp (tinea tonsurans)-----	1
Trachoma-----	5
Total-----	6

The Baltimore steamship lines seem to realize the necessity of furnishing manifests correctly made out and no occasion arose during the year for the imposition of any fines for improper manifestation.

Perjury.—Russian girl, aged 22, single, arrived at Baltimore, Md., destined to male cousin. Cousin was arrested for perjury and held for the grand jury, which dismissed the case.

Importation for immoral purposes.—Another case, extremely interesting, and in which the Government was successful in securing a conviction, was that involving a Government employee who advertised in a paper of Habana, Cuba, for a housekeeper and imported a woman for immoral purposes. Proceedings were instituted in the United States district court against the man; he was indicted, tried, and found guilty, a fine of \$100 being imposed.

Contract labor importer.—A German from Russia arrived and was excluded as contract laborer. Civil suit was instituted against importer who accompanied alien but was later discontinued.

Extortion by Government employee.—Complaint was made to me that an interpreter had taken money from three detained women at the detention house under promise of securing their release therefor and later had cashed unused coupons of railroad tickets of two of the women and returned to them only about one-half of the refunded fare. Proceedings were instituted in the district court. The interpreter pleaded not guilty and stood trial. He was found guilty and sentenced to 60 days in jail.

Disbarment of attorney.—This was the case of a family in which three of the children were allowed hospital treatment for ringworm of scalp. An attorney of Chicago, Ill., overcharged the relatives for his services and was disbarred by the department from further practice in immigration cases.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

But one habeas corpus case arose in the district, that of Sore Enie or Sarah Fischman, which was of interest. The alien, who had been an inmate of the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic at Baltimore, was found to be mentally unsound, and later sent to Bayview Asylum, a public charitable institution. The warrant charged her with being a public charge from causes existing prior to entry, i. e., insanity. The case was of particular interest to the doctors who had seen the girl. Her attorneys at the habeas corpus hearing contended that the evidence was legally insufficient to show that she was insane prior to landing or that any causes had been shown to exist to warrant such a conclusion.

The judge overruled her attorneys on every point raised, ruling, as he has consistently done in other immigration cases, that it was not within the province of the court to decide as to the sufficiency of evidence where the Secretary of Labor had issued a warrant of deportation. Cases were cited by the attorneys to sustain their contention that the court could go into the facts, but his honor said the weight of the holdings were all the other way. An odd feature of the

case was that the father of the girl, upon whose testimony the warrant for her arrest was secured, as also the warrant for deportation, endeavored to have her released on habeas corpus after doing everything he could to assist the Government in sending her out of the country.

SPECIAL INQUIRY CASES.

The number of aliens held for board of special inquiry, including stowaways, was 4,301.

The number of special-inquiry cases have increased enormously, the total being nearly twice that of two years ago; i. e. for fiscal year ended June, 1912, approximately, 1,200; 1913, approximately, 1,604; 1914, approximately, 2,269, exclusive of rehearings, which form no small portion of the work of the board. With only one stenographer it has been extremely difficult at times to keep the work of the office in shape to promptly and expeditiously dispose of the public business.

The number of children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by or not going to, parents has somewhat diminished. This is due unquestionably to the known difficulty of such children gaining admission. Of course, there is a studied attempt to evade this provision of law by raising the ages of the children a few years, and this is very difficult to detect, as some children 14 or 15 years of age have the physique and facial appearance of those 17 or 18. In some instances the deception is patent and investigations are made to check up the testimony of the children and those in charge of them. Between an attempt to reduce the children's ages in order to obtain half-fare tickets on the one hand, and an endeavor to get around the "under-16-year provision" by increasing their ages, the interested relatives are sorely tried.

Cases of aliens traveling together as man and wife, though not actually married, arise from time to time, but as they generally travel second cabin and have their story well learned it is most difficult to detect them. Apt questions are asked wherever circumstances warrant suspicion and every endeavor made to satisfy ourselves of the bona fide relationship.

Another proposition which it is difficult for the Government to combat is that of fraudulent affidavits prepared and submitted in connection with aliens applying for admission. In some cases it is found that the signers of the affidavits have absolutely no knowledge of the contents of the instruments; again, exaggerated statements of their earning capacity are inserted, or misleading declarations as to the property they own or cash in hand or in bank.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

There is inclosed herewith as a part of my annual report that of the Public Health surgeon on the medical examination of aliens. It will be seen that 913 certificates were rendered for all causes.

Feeble-minded	5
Insanity	1
Trachoma	33
Tinea tonsurans	17
Syphilis	1
Gonorrhoea	1
Tuberculosis	1
Diseases or defects affecting ability to earn a living	441
Diseases or defects of lesser degree	414

As indicating the increasing carefulness of the North German Lloyd Line (which brings most of the aliens here), it will be noted from the surgeon's report that both the trachoma and ringworm of scalp (tinea tonsurans) cases have been decidedly less, although immigration has increased considerably.

We are handicapped in our medical examination, as the surgeon should have an assistant. The method of examining aliens for mental defects has been extended, manifested in the increased number of certificates, and this, of course, takes more time, the net result of which is that in a given time there is a less number of aliens being examined than formerly. Although request has been made for additional medical aid, it has not been granted. With one medical officer it not infrequently happens that registry inspectors have empty aisles, waiting for the surgeon to complete his examination. Should we have a ship with 1,500 to 1,800 on board, their examination would necessarily be greatly

prolonged, and the work of the port can not be as advantageously arranged as it could be with an additional medical officer.

The surgeon calls attention to the inadequate hospital facilities, and this I will touch on more fully hereafter under the caption "Detention house."

OUTWARD-BOUND PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

Citizens departed -----	1, 852
Aliens departed -----	2, 813
Total -----	4, 665

This is an increase of over 25 per cent in outward-bound passengers over last year, all of the increase being due to aliens. The North German Lloyd are putting larger boats on the Baltimore to Bremen line, some touching at Southampton, England, and the Hamburg-American Line, which has entered the Baltimore field, is making bid for both inward and outward bound business, so it is not unreasonable to believe that the coming year will show a greater flow through Baltimore for Europe.

VERIFICATIONS OF LANDING.

While the number of verifications furnished for the year is somewhat less than last year, the aggregate work of the office was not proportionately decreased. The decrease in verifications was occasioned by the bureau's instructions that verifications should only be furnished to naturalization examiners and officials of our own service. Therefore, it was necessary to return large numbers of applications to the senders, with instructions in the premises. In course of time, however, it is reasonable to suppose that the bureau's rule will become known and most of such applications cease. Of the 2,631 requests made 2,237 were verified and 394 could not be found.

WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC.

For another year Baltimore has been fortunate in not having had any cases of white-slave traffic, as the term is generally understood, nor have there been any prostitutes found to be here in violation of law. Baltimore has gotten the enviable reputation of being a good place for traffickers in this form of vice to keep away from. The Federal white-slave act and the Maryland State pandering act have also produced most beneficial results in this State, and the uniform convictions heretofore secured in both the Federal and State courts have been most satisfactory. Panderers, pimps, and other gentry of like ilk know that in the State courts they can expect little consideration, and less in the Federal court.

LANDING STATIONS.

Passengers from the North German Lloyd steamers are still being disembarked at the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Pier No. 9, Locust Point, generally termed the "Immigration pier." This pier is owned by the above-named railroad company, and the Lloyd Line dock there with freight and passengers under a traffic agreement, no other line being allowed except by consent of the Baltimore & Ohio.

During the year the Hamburg-American Line inaugurated a passenger service from Hamburg to Baltimore, and the Pennsylvania Railroad fixed up a landing station at one of their Canton piers adjacent to Baltimore City. The passengers were disembarked on the first floor of the pier and the arrangements were very convenient. Unfortunately the pier was burned the early part of this year and since then the Hamburg-American passengers have been examined aboard ship; a few of the vessels docked at the Baltimore & Ohio pier when that railroad was to haul the passengers, and others have been inspected at Western Maryland Pier at Port Covington, this city, where the last-named railroad has arranged a satisfactory place on one of their piers for the inspection.

DETENTION HOUSE.

We are still using the detention house at Locust Point, which is taking care of all passengers from the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines. Of course the building was never designed nor intended to be used as a deten-

tion house, but it has, nevertheless, been so used for many years. By a liberal use of disinfectants and deodorizers it is kept in as sanitary condition as is possible, but is far from being satisfactory for the purpose. Wholesome food is served and the sleeping accommodations are as good as can be expected under the circumstances. Of course, we must take into consideration the fact that a great many of the aliens have no idea of personal cleanliness as we understand it, know nothing of hygienic standards and care less.

At certain seasons measles cases occur frequently among children of arriving aliens, and as the city hospitals refuse to receive them they must be treated in a small room attached to the detention house set aside as hospital quarters. Among other acute communicable diseases during the year there were 155 measles cases and at times the small hospital room was overcrowded. This matter was taken up by me with the Commissioner General, and after conferences with the steamship agents, the mayor of Baltimore, and other officials arrangements were made whereby aliens suffering with the contagious diseases of childhood were to be disembarked either at New York or Philadelphia for hospital treatment, or when this could not be done the city of Baltimore agreed to take care of the situation. To the firm stand taken by the Commissioner General this fortunate solution of a serious situation was brought about.

NEW IMMIGRATION STATION AT FORT M'HENRY.

It was a red-letter day for Baltimore when the House of Representatives, under a suspension of rules, on June 29, 1914, passed the bill (H. R. 11625) appropriating for the Baltimore immigration station \$550,000, and from authoritative reports received it is believed that no opposition will be met in the Senate, so that it is reasonable to hope that early in July the bill will be passed by the Senate, signed by the President, and this great and needed improvement at last assured to Baltimore. According to plans prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury the proposed station here is to be a model one, embodying all the best features of those heretofore constructed. There is hardly any question as to a great increase in immigration through Baltimore when the new station is completed. It will include a pier on the main water channel into Baltimore, where all vessels may dock without being under obligations to any corporation. It will be an open field, and no favor, and I am persuaded that the beneficial results to the port of Baltimore by the new station will be quite commensurate with the money expended. Located at Fort McHenry, which, by a recent transfer from the War Department, is now one of Baltimore's chain of public parks, the new station will not only be an ornament to the harbor and city, but a monument to the Government's interest in our future citizens.

The new station will include a receiving building for aliens, hospital, administration building, power house, pier at which the incoming steamers may discharge the aliens, and other things accessory to the site.

It is hoped that in starting this improvement preference will be given to the hospital building, for which the most need is felt. The detained aliens are scattered about the city in the various hospitals and at the detention house. This is a very inconvenient arrangement, and much of the time of the surgeon and of my employees would be saved were the aliens all together on one reservation.

WORK OF DISTRIBUTION OF ADMITTED ALIENS.

As a matter of fact, there is little opportunity afforded to distribute admitted aliens. It is generally assumed by the public that a large proportion of immigrants immediately go on the farms. While this was no doubt correct as to the homeseeker from northern Europe 50 or 60 years ago, it is not true as a general statement of present conditions, as the major portion now seek employment in the mines, on railroads, and in various other industrial pursuits. A number of causes, such as lack of means and inability to speak our language combine to make immigrants seek occupations distasteful to them and compel them to take the first job offered. Again, practically all the newcomers are ticketed through at the foreign port of embarkation to a final destination (either a town or city) in the United States, and it is my opinion that the foreign steamship agencies discourage immigrants leaving for the United States without having a good street address to some city or town, where

each has a relative or friend to receive him. Without such an address, and with a small amount of money, the chances of being detained and refused landing as likely to become a public charge are ever present. For some years I have felt that this was one of the reasons why an alien, who in the old country was a farmer or farm laborer, enters upon industrial work at once upon arrival here, rather than go upon the farm, where he is needed. More frequently he does this not from choice, but under a form of restraint. At the same time it must be admitted that the rural community is better suited for his assimilation of American ideas and manner of living.

No changes in the force have occurred, although immigration has materially increased. The board of special inquiry has had much more work to do, and when steamers arrive late in the afternoon the force has been on duty as late as 9 p. m., starting again early the next morning, in order that the passengers may be promptly disposed of.

The force is not adequate promptly and properly to dispose of a large number of arrivals in one day, and it has therefore been necessary during the year to at times call upon the Philadelphia office for assistance. Also, from time to time some of our officers have been detailed to help out the Philadelphia station.

GENERAL.

From the foregoing it will be noted that the work at the port of Baltimore has materially increased and the outlook is favorable for its continuance. With the Hamburg-American Line in the local field bidding for both inbound and outbound immigrant traffic, in competition with the North German Lloyd Line, more immigration is bound to flow through the port. The North German Lloyd are building special steamers for the Baltimore to Bremen service, and the movement of cabin passengers through Baltimore is on the increase. Families continue to prefer Baltimore as a port of landing, and the local steamship agents report that generally 50 per cent of the tickets sold are prepaid orders, but at this time they are even exceeding 50 per cent in that respect.

The prediction for increase of immigration through Baltimore made in my last annual report has been borne out by the figures for this year.

The work of the port has been administered in a practical, businesslike way, and every effort has been made to see that the laws and regulations are given full effect. The administration of the immigration laws has ever been found to present complexities which must be handled promptly and expeditiously.

The splendid showing in the economical operation of the station is due to the interest taken in and application to their duties by the members of the force, all of whom I take pleasure in commending for their cooperation with me during the year.

BERTRAM N. STUMP, *Commissioner*.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 6, COMPRISING VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT NORFOLK.

There is transmitted herewith a brief report of the transactions of the Immigration Service in the sixth district.

As has been stated in former reports, and as the bureau is well aware, there is but little immigration to this port, despite the fact that there are few ports on the Atlantic seaboard where the arrivals of foreign vessels are greater than at Norfolk and Newport News.

During the past year there were 191 aliens examined for admission, of which 179 were admitted on primary inspection and 12 held for boards of special inquiry. Of the latter, 4 were admitted and 8 excluded, or about 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of total arrivals. Head-tax collections for the year amounted to \$640, being a decrease of \$860. This is accounted for by reason of the fact that the Norway-Mexico-Gulf Line, which formerly brought passengers to Newport News, discontinued that service in favor of Boston, Mass. It is understood now, though, that this line will return to Newport News.

There arrived in this district 9 stowaways, 15 American citizens, and 242 alien seamen as deserters.

During the fiscal year 1914, 1,421 foreign vessels were boarded at Norfolk, Va., and 831 at Newport News, making a total of 2,252, being an increase of 81 over last year. Of this number 132 at Norfolk and 85 at Newport News, a total of 217, had Chinese seamen aboard, on which were found 4,231 Chinese, the greatest number to arrive in this district during one year since the organization of the Immigration Service here, not one of whom escaped from the vessels, all being checked on their arrival and on their departure.

There have been applications for writs of habeas corpus in two cases, both of which are still pending in the eastern district of North Carolina.

Departmental warrants were issued to the extent of 13. Of these 11 were served, 4 canceled, 4 executed, 2 are pending but not yet served, and 3 pending since service. The causes for which these warrants were issued are as follows:

Aliens other than Chinese:

Likely to become a public charge at time of entry-----	2
Prostitute-----	1
Public charges from prior causes-----	2
Unlawful landing-----	5

Chinese:

Unlawful entry (sec. 21, act of Feb. 20, 1907)-----	3
---	---

There were 8 preinvestigations made in Chinese cases, as follows:

Exempts (merchants), approved-----	3
Laborers, approved-----	3
Natives, 1 approved, 1 disapproved-----	2

Other investigations were:

Other than Chinese-----	8
Chinese-----	1
Miscellaneous, additional to foregoing, of which 2 are pending-----	48
Total-----	57

There were 3 Chinese arrested and brought before the United States court, of whom 2 claimed to have been admitted as minor sons of merchant and 1 as the minor son of a teacher. All were dismissed.

There were 3 fine assessments under section 9, 2 being for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, and 1 for tuberculosis; a total of \$300, all of which was finally covered into the Treasury.

We thought that during 1913 the limit in arrivals of Chinese seamen had been reached, but we find that during the past year nearly 100 more have come to this port as seamen on various ships. The work of checking these vessels, which leave at all hours of the day and night, has been much simplified by the addition to this service of a launch. Norfolk is nearly surrounded by water, and most of the points at which vessels arrive are either solely reached by water, or are in such out-of-the-way places that street car service is out of the question. We have a well-kept, staunch boat for boarding purposes, at a minimum cost. It has been the means of saving a great deal of time and expense. Whereas before it was necessary for the boarding officer to remain at the dock waiting for a chance to get back to the office, he is now able to complete his work and return at once, and one man can easily handle all the work.

Regarding 3 Chinese who were arrested at Wilmington, N. C., under section 6 of the act of May 5, 1892, as amended by section 1 of the act of November 3, 1893, and discharged by the district judge, 2 were minor sons of merchants and 1 a son of a Chinese teacher, all of whom were found laboring as laundrymen. It would seem that some action on the part of the bureau should be taken toward amending this section, which has been reenacted and which is the law. Judge Connor held that there was no law in existence by which Chinese entering the country as of the exempt class and thereafter found laboring in the United States could be deported, as section 6 states that any Chinese laborer "within the limits of the United States who shall neglect, fail, or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act * * * shall be deemed and adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States," etc. Whatever Congress may have meant, it seems certain that the act, as it is now worded, excludes Chinese laborers who were in the United States at the time of the passage of the act

only, and makes no provision for the exclusion of those who may thereafter come to the United States. This is a big loophole in the law. It is noted that the Attorney General reached the conclusion that an appeal from Judge Connor's decision would not be justified. If it is the general opinion that Congress did not intend to leave such a loophole in the law, it would seem that an amendment could be easily brought about, and that no time should be lost in so doing is apparent.

It gives me pleasure to express my appreciation of the cooperation given me by the men of this district. Their efficient service has enabled the officer in charge to carry out the work of the bureau as best we may.

W. R. MORTON, *Inspector in Charge.*

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 7, COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT JACKSONVILLE.

There is transmitted herewith a summary of the immigration work accomplished in district No. 7 during the fiscal year 1914. The information required is submitted in tabulated form, as it is believed this is the most concise way of covering practically the entire work.

Examination of aliens at seaports, not including Chinese.

Name of port.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Held for special inquiry.	Admitted by board of special inquiry.	Rejected by board of special inquiry.	Admitted outright on appeal.	Admitted on bond.	Total aliens admitted.		
							Immigrant.	Non-immigrant.	Total.
Jacksonville.....	7						5	2	7
Key West.....	4,992	79	19	60	8	1	1,406	3,614	5,020
Miami.....	3,694	36	8	28			1,429	2,273	3,702
Tampa.....	3,164	63	42	21	1		1,695	1,512	3,207
Mobile.....	313	23	6	17			124	195	319
Savannah.....	7	3		3			7		7
Charleston.....	5	1		1			3	2	5
Pensacola.....	12	4		4			11	1	12
Brunswick.....	15						14	1	15
Boca Grande.....	3						3		3
Fernandina.....	1							1	1
Total.....	12,213	209	75	134	9	1	4,697	7,601	12,298

Name of port.	United States citizens arrived.	Aliens finally deported.		Total inward passenger movement.	Stowaways.	Alien seamen deported.	Alien seamen arriving.	Head tax.	Escapes.
		Number.	Per cent.						
Jacksonville.....	17			24		23	1,310	\$28	
Key West.....	11,828	51	1.01	16,899		4	507	1,996	
Miami.....	1,405	28	.75	5,135	2		2,247	14,264	
Tampa.....	2,045	20	.62	5,272	3	27	6,015	2,168	
Mobile.....	226	17	5.06	562	12	237	11,867	664	
Savannah.....	22	3	30.00	32	12	94	4,127	28	3
Charleston.....	8	1	16.67	14	5	72	3,729	12	
Pensacola.....	13	4	25.00	29	4	176	4,623	36	
Brunswick.....	2			17	1	12	681		
Boca Grande.....				3	2	8	928	8	
Fernandina.....				1	1	15	618	8	
Port Inglis.....						3	697		
Total.....	15,566	124	1.00	27,988	42	671	37,349	19,212	3

¹ One stowaway arrived at Fernandina, Fla., from Porto Rico. Head tax was collected on his account.

Arrest and expulsion of aliens.

Name of port.	Warrants.								Chinese arrested before commissioners of United States courts.
	Applied for.		Issued.		Served.		Canceled, other than Chinese.	Executed, other than Chinese.	
	Other than Chinese.	Chinese.	Other than Chinese.	Chinese.	Other than Chinese.	Chinese.			
Jacksonville.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Key West.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Miami.....	3	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Tampa.....	13	.....	12	.....	8	.....	4	8	.....
Mobile.....	21	.....	21	.....	17	.....	8	7	.....
Savannah.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Charleston.....	4	.....	4	.....	5	.....	1	4	.....
Pensacola.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birmingham.....	2	1	2	1	2	1	.....	2	.....
Total.....	48	2	47	1	39	1	14	27	1

Name of port.	Grounds on which warrants were issued.										
	Likely to become public charge at time of entry.		Prostitution and procurers.		Entered without inspection.		Under 16, unaccompanied, executed.	Epilepsy, executed.	Public charge from prior causes, executed.	Criminals, executed.	Contract laborers, executed.
	Executed.	Canceled.	Executed.	Canceled.	Executed.	Canceled.					
Jacksonville.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Key West.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Miami.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tampa.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Mobile.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Savannah.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Birmingham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	9	3	3	1	5	10	1	1	4	2	2

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Tampa is the only Chinese port of entry in this district, and there has been only 1 Chinaman, a student, admitted there during the fiscal year just ended.

Preinvestigations have been conducted concerning 5 Chinese merchants (4 with favorable and 1 with unfavorable results) and in the cases of 4 Chinese claiming native birth (3 with favorable and 1 with unfavorable result).

SMUGGLING AND UNLAWFUL ENTRY.

At various times during the year this office has received information from confidential sources to the effect that Chinese had embarked at certain foreign ports with a view to gaining illegal entry into the United States at some one of the various seaports in this district, and three Chinese actually entered at Mobile in this manner from the steamship *Alm*. They were afterwards apprehended and used as witnesses in prosecuting Nils Thomas and Thor Strom, members of the crew—the persons who were thought to be responsible for their illegal entry. The evidence furnished was sufficient to cause these men to plead guilty. They were prosecuted under section 37 of the Criminal Code and section 8 of the immigration law. The sentence imposed was so light that it is not likely to produce a deterrent effect upon persons who have an inclination to engage in this business.

The gasoline boat *Corinthia* has been detailed by the bureau for scout duty on the west coast of Florida, with a view to ascertaining whether Chinese smuggling operations are being carried on in this territory. This boat is in charge of Inspector Isaac H. Vincent, of Key West, Fla., and began scout duty June 27. It was put into operation in this district so near the end of the fiscal year that it is impossible at this time to tell what the results of this cruise will be.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

There have been no court cases of any kind except the one criminal prosecution mentioned above; nor were there any cases in which writs of habeas corpus were applied for.

ESCAPES.

Other than the three Chinese mentioned under the head of "Smuggling and unlawful entry," there were no escapes of aliens from vessels during the fiscal year 1914, except three stowaways at Savannah, Ga., in the month of December, 1913. There being no United States district attorney at Savannah, the immigrant inspector laid the matter before the United States commissioner, who advised him that under the circumstances he did not believe there was sufficient ground to justify arrest, as our service was unable to show that the master of the vessel was in collusion with the stowaways in effecting their escape.

WHITE-SLAVE TRANSACTIONS.

Owing to the limited number of inspectors in this district there has been no systematic investigation with a view to ascertaining to what extent the white-slave traffic act has been violated. In this connection it will be seen from the tabulated statement above that a number of cases of this kind have been handled under warrant proceedings and deportation effected.

HINDU IMMIGRATION.

During the year quite a number of Hindu laborers have applied for admission at Key West and Tampa, Fla., the majority of them coming from Habana, Cuba, and from the Canal Zone. These aliens, when denied admission, almost invariably appealed their cases, and in every case the excluding decision of the board has been sustained by the department. The Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co., which handles practically all of the passenger business coming from the Canal Zone and Habana to Key West and Tampa, Fla., has refused, except in rare instances, to sell passage to this class of aliens, due to the fact that the great majority of them have been unable to establish their right to land upon applying for admission at ports in this district.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The section 24 inspector stationed at Birmingham, Ala., has made a number of investigations relative to violations of the contract-labor law. The majority of these investigations did not show a violation of the law. An investigation which he made at Ozona, Fla., showed that the Ozona Citrus Growers' Association, through ignorance of the law, were guilty of making an effort to import labor from Canada. This company was advised as to the provisions of the law and no aliens were imported.

IMMIGRATION STATION.

There is but one immigration station in district No. 7, located at Charleston, S. C., regarding which the bureau in its annual report for 1913 used the following language:

"* * * As no immigration comes to Charleston, it has not been necessary to put the station there to any use, and it is standing idle and unoccupied, but protected as fully as possible from decay and deterioration in value by employing two watchmen to guard it day and night."

The same conditions still prevail at the Charleston immigration station.

RECAPITULATION.

A glance at the following important items shows a large increase of business in this district over all preceding years:

Total number of aliens applying for admission.....	12, 422
Total number of aliens debarred from admission.....	124
Total number of aliens admitted.....	12, 298
Total number of United States citizens arrived.....	15, 566
Total inward passenger movement.....	27, 988
Chinese seamen arrived.....	2, 800
Alien seamen (not including Chinese) who arrived direct from foreign ports.....	37, 349
Head tax collected.....	\$19, 212

INVESTIGATIONS IN IMMIGRATION CASES.

Investigations were conducted in 30 cases of arriving aliens and in 24 miscellaneous cases.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to express my appreciation of the hearty cooperation furnished our service by the officers detailed to conduct the medical examination of aliens. Furthermore, I owe it to the officers stationed in this district to state that the relations existing between them and this office have been pleasant and harmonious for the entire year, and that the effective enforcement of the immigration laws could not have been accomplished without the intelligent interest which they manifested.

THOS. V. KIRK,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, NEW ORLEANS, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 8, COMPRISING LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, AND TENNESSEE.

The following brief summary of transactions in district No. 8, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, is respectfully submitted:

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

As shown by Exhibit A herewith, 5,125 aliens arrived at the port of New Orleans during the fiscal year; 2,628 immigrant and 2,434 nonimmigrant aliens were admitted, and 63 were debarred. Of the immigrant aliens, 1,411 were first cabin, 153 second, and 1,064 steerage. Of the nonimmigrant, 2,075 were first cabin, 172 second, and 187 steerage. The money brought by these aliens totaled \$356,298, or about \$70 per capita. During the same period 11,177 citizens returned through this port.

During the fiscal year 30 aliens arrived at Gulfport, Miss., 25 of whom were classed immigrant, 3 nonimmigrant, and 2 were debarred. Two citizens arrived at Gulfport during the year. At Pascagoula, Miss., 27 aliens arrived, 18 of whom were classed immigrant and 9 nonimmigrant. Five citizens also arrived at that port.

OUTWARD MOVEMENT.

Exhibit A also shows that 792 emigrant aliens and 2,776 nonemigrant aliens departed through the port of New Orleans during the year. Covering the same period, 7,820 citizens departed.

Comparative summary.

	1913	1914
INWARD MOVEMENT.		
Immigrant aliens admitted.....	1,446	2,628
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	1,941	2,434
Aliens debarred.....	62	63
Government officials (sec. 41).....	66	88
Chinese transits (not included in statistics).....		301
Citizens.....	8,634	11,177
Total.....	12,149	16,691
OUTWARD MOVEMENT.		
Emigrant aliens.....	516	792
Nonemigrant aliens.....	1,933	2,776
Chinese transits (not included in statistics).....		715
Citizens.....	8,955	7,820
Total.....	11,404	12,103

From the foregoing it will be noted that the alien arrivals at New Orleans during the fiscal year exceeded those of the previous year by 1,676, or an increase of over 48 per cent. At the same time the increase in citizen arrivals over the preceding year is shown to be 29 per cent. Of the alien arrivals at this port during the year over 75 per cent were cabin passengers, which in a measure accounts for the small number of debarred aliens.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS.

Exhibit B shows in condensed form transactions under departmental warrants, number and disposition of cases before boards of special inquiry, number of passenger and nonpassenger vessels arriving, fines for improper manifesting and bringing diseased aliens, number and history of cases admitted for hospital treatment.

Exhibit C shows the number of vessels arriving at supports of Gulfport and Pascagoula, Miss., during the year, number of seamen arriving, number and disposition of cases before boards of special inquiry, number of seamen placed in hospital, and final disposition of such cases.

CHINESE TRANSACTIONS.

Exhibit D is a condensed summary of all transactions relating to Chinese during the fiscal year, and shows that 301 were admitted in transit, while 715 who were admitted at other ports passed out at New Orleans. It is shown that 4,527 Chinese seamen were in this port during the year on 239 different vessels, all of whom departed except 2, who died in the Charity Hospital in this city.

There were 17 Chinese seamen in port at Gulfport, Miss., at the beginning of the fiscal year, and subsequently within the year 79 others arrived. Of this number 1 died and 2 were deported by the British consul. The remaining ones departed in their capacity as seamen.

Exhibit D also shows the class and number of investigations conducted during the year pertaining to domiciled Chinese desiring to depart and others applying for admission at other ports. Nineteen Chinese laborers, refugees from Mexico, applied for admission during the year, and were debarred. Two of this number, natives of Cuba, were deported to Cuba; 2 were subsequently permitted to pass through the country in transit to Hongkong; 1 was returned to Mexico, and 14 are now in detention at this station. Only 1 arrest (departmental warrant) was made during the year which resulted in deportation.

CHINESE SMUGGLING.

Constant vigilance on the part of officers at this station has failed to disclose any organized effort at Chinese smuggling through this port during the year. In fact the most careful watching and searching of vessels arriving from

foreign ports where Chinese could be obtained has been without result, unless it can be said that such activity has produced a deterrent effect. Frequent investigations through Chinatown and reports from confidential sources in that quarter lead to the conclusion that this port has been comparatively free from attempts at infractions of the Chinese exclusion law during the year, and it is hoped that continued vigilance will prove as effective the coming year.

CONTRACT-LABOR LAW.

All aliens are carefully examined with the object of determining whether or not they have been induced to come by promises of employment. The comparatively small number of arrivals makes it possible to more rigidly examine all applicants, thus affording less opportunity for an alien to enter, if for any reason such alien is inadmissible. As stated in former reports, the contract-labor law is undoubtedly violated at this port, as at all other ports of the service; and it would be no less than remarkable if every attempt to evade the law in this particular should be detected at any port.

WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Owing to the results accomplished under this heading during the previous year, there has been a very noticeable exodus of undesirable aliens who might be handled under departmental warrants from New Orleans. But few cases have been handled during the year. When the deterrent effect of the activities of officers of the service during 1913 has worn off it is fully expected that another crusade will be necessary in this district.

DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN.

Six hundred and thirty-six alien seamen deserted at this port during the year, as compared with 673 the year previous. During the year 25 departmental warrants issued for the arrest of seamen were disposed of as follows: Canceled, 8; deported, 13; reshipped, foreign, 3; pending, 1.

It is necessary to point out in this connection that a large majority of deserting seamen reship foreign, and frequently it is the case that a seaman reported as a deserter leaves one ship to immediately sign as a member of the crew of another. The seaman question is a vexing one at best, and it is believed that it can not be handled satisfactorily under the law as it stands at present. The most perplexing and apparently unsolvable problem arises in connection with the apparently increasing number of Chinese seamen. Of the large number of Chinese seamen in this port not one, perhaps, would be found admissible upon examination, but it is impossible with the small force at this station to at all times so guard the vessels on which they are employed as to insure their departure. It is considered indeed fortunate, under all the circumstances, that there were no desertions from Chinese crews at this port during the year.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

Relying on its construction of bureau instructions date July 2, 1913, this office inaugurated a system of distribution of natives and aliens through the instrumentality of the Louisiana State Board of Immigration, but the system was ordered discontinued by the bureau in its letter dated January 19, 1914. From January to the end of the fiscal year there were practically no transactions, therefore the officer in charge of that division has no data of importance or interest for tabulation. In lieu of such data the officer in charge presents the following:

"I do wish, however, in connection with my short experience in the affairs of the division, to present a few impressions which it is hoped will aid in leading to a proper solution of the division's problems in this portion of the country. I concur with the division's recommendation 'that an appropriation be asked for the establishment of a branch of the division in New Orleans, La.,' as there is much to be accomplished in this section, but not without the exclusive attention of the officer in charge to that one particular subject. The real object of the division should be at once curative and preventive, instead of curative alone; by which I mean that it should not wait for the voluntary solicitation of those

in need of employment, but rather through its initiative discover the existence of persons who are without employment and connect or place them where they can both profit themselves and the country. The land opportunities are naturally grand in the South, and no doubt there are thousands of people who would gladly locate in this section for the purpose of farming if they were fully advised regarding the opportunities and advantages in this locality. It should be a part of the work of the division to see that they are properly informed. Therefore, it would seem advisable to place the work in exclusive hands, and through the medium of the press inform the public of the readiness of the division to aid farmers and employers on the one hand and laborers on the other, thus locating and bringing all parties together for their mutual benefit and the welfare of the country. Under present conditions but little can be accomplished along this line, although I have the warmest sympathy and best of wishes for the realization of the division's ideals."

SUPPORTS OF GULFPORT AND PASCAGOULA.

The affairs of the service at Gulfport and Pascagoula have been satisfactorily administered during the year. The work at these ports consists mainly in the examination of alien seamen, searching vessels from foreign ports to prevent the illegal entry of stowaways, and to guard the coast against the possible operations of smugglers.

The officers in charge of these supports have been energetic and have performed their duties efficiently, with the result that there have been few violations of the laws along the coast within the year.

INTERIOR STATION, MEMPHIS, TENN.

On January 1, 1914, a new station was created in this district at Memphis. This seemed necessary in order that a closer and more constant check might be kept on the ever changing and increasing number of Chinese in the northern cities and towns in this district.

The officer in charge at Memphis has transacted all business pertaining to the service in the northern section of the district since January 1 in a very efficient and satisfactory manner, and the wisdom of the action in placing an officer at that point has been clearly established.

STATION.

The facts stated in the last annual report regarding the station at New Orleans may be repeated here. The buildings are in first-class condition and the grounds are well kept and inviting in appearance. It is believed that the present almost perfect condition of the station may be maintained during the next fiscal year at small cost.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ALIENS.

The two medical examiners assigned to duty in connection with this service at New Orleans have performed their work in a highly satisfactory manner during the year. They are competent and have cooperated heartily with this office in all matters in which their services were necessary.

CONCLUSION.

This report should properly have been submitted by former Commissioner S. E. Redfern, who was in charge of district No. 8 to the end of the fiscal year, and who, together with the officers and employees, is entitled to whatever credit may be due for the results accomplished within the year.

JOSEPH H. WALLIS, *Acting Commissioner.*

EXHIBIT A.

Inward and outward passenger movements.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
INWARD.			
Immigrant aliens admitted.....	1,868	760	2,628
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	1,775	659	2,434
United States citizens arrived.....	7,501	3,676	11,177
Aliens debarred.....	57	6	63
Total.....	11,201	5,101	16,302
OUTWARD.			
Emigrant aliens departed.....	558	234	792
Nonemigrant aliens departed.....	1,988	788	2,776
United States citizens departed.....	5,282	2,538	7,820
Total departed.....	7,828	3,560	11,388

EXHIBIT B.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Departmental warrants.

Pending at close of fiscal year 1913.....	29
Received during fiscal year 1914.....	41
Total.....	70
Canceled.....	31
Deported.....	22
Pending at close of fiscal year.....	16
Warrants forwarded to New York for execution.....	1
Aliens deported at New Orleans on warrants issued in other districts.....	7
Board of special inquiry cases:	
Admitted by board of special inquiry.....	76
Rejected by board of special inquiry—	
Mandatorily.....	23
With right of appeal.....	59
Total.....	82
Took appeal.....	14
Excluded upon appeal.....	11
Admitted outright.....	2
Admitted under bond.....	1
Passenger vessels arriving.....	753
Nonpassenger vessels arriving.....	895
Total number of vessels arriving.....	1,648
Government officials arriving (sec. 41).....	85
Porto Ricans arriving.....	38
<i>Fines.</i>	
For improper manifesting:	
Inward.....	\$30
Outward.....	100
	130
For bringing diseased aliens:	
Trachoma.....	\$300
Tuberculosis.....	100
	400
Total.....	530

Aliens granted hospital treatment.

Marian Abraham: Section 19; age, 15; race, Syrian; female; trachoma; estimated time to effect cure, indefinite; probably one year. In Charity Hospital, New Orleans, La., from July 1, 1912, to Nov. 14, 1912, 137 days, at \$1 per day----- \$137. 00

Alien left Charity Hospital on Nov. 14, 1912, and proceeded to Alexandria, La., under instructions to report every 30 days to Dr. R. F. Harrell, of Alexandria, until cured. Case still pending July 1, 1914. Expenses paid by alien's father.

Boniface Sandoval: Ex steamship *Marietta di Giorgio*, Feb. 2, 1913; age, 60; male; race, Spanish-American; carcinoma (cancer); alien permitted to go to Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, La., for treatment at his own expense; alien landed temporarily by virtue of medical certificate stating that to debar the alien would incur an unnecessary hardship. Departed from the United States per steamship *Escondido*, Dec. 13, 1913. Expenses unknown.

Sing Lee: Deserted from steamship *Haworth* on or about Apr. 12, 1913; entered United States without inspection and afflicted with secondary syphilis, warrant of arrest issued in his case; detained at immigration station, New Orleans, La., for medical treatment from May 3, 1913, to July 5, 1913. Departed from the United States per steamship *Norman Monarch* July 5, 1913. Age, 35; race, Chinese; male. Expenses paid by steamship agent, as follows:

Confined in parish prison from Apr. 30, 1913, to May 3, 1913-----	4. 00
Laundry -----	. 20
Medicine -----	4. 00
Meals at immigration station-----	47. 75
	55. 95

Georges Hanna Slayman: Ex steamship *Louisiana*, June 20, 1913; age, 16; male; race, Syrian; trachoma; estimated time to effect cure, four months; granted medical treatment at immigration station, New Orleans, La., beginning June 24, 1913. Expenses paid by alien's father. Rule 19:

Medical treatment-----	100. 00
Laundry -----	2. 65
Meals -----	69. 25
	171. 90

Alien admitted by board of special inquiry Nov. 4, 1913.

Olga Leonovich: Ex steamship *Koln*, Apr. 19, 1914; age, 18; female; race, Russian; pregnant; estimated time for medical treatment, two or three months; placed in Charity Hospital on May 1, 1914, for treatment. Expenses paid by steamship company. Gave birth to child in Charity Hospital on June 20, 1914. Departed with child from the United States per steamship *Frankfurt*, July 15, 1914.

Meals at immigration station----- 9. 25

Maxiliano Molina: Ex steamship *Yoro*, May 4, 1914; age, 24; male; race, Spanish-American; tuberculosis; estimated time to effect cure, indefinite; landed for treatment under bond for one year, to reside at his stepfather's residence at Metairie Ridge (New Orleans), La.

Meals at immigration station paid by steamship company----- 8. 00

Case pending July 1, 1914.

EXHIBIT C.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION AT PASCAGOULA, MISS.

Vessels arriving from foreign ports-----	67
Vessels arriving coastwise-----	45
	112
Total-----	112
Seamen arriving on vessels from foreign ports-----	533
Seamen arriving on coastwise vessels-----	694
Seamen discharged to reship foreign-----	240

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION AT GULFPORT, MISS.

Board of special inquiry cases-----	3
Rejected, with right of appeal-----	2
Admitted-----	1
Vessels arriving from foreign ports-----	148
Vessels arriving coastwise-----	108
Total-----	256
Seamen arriving:	
From foreign ports-----	2,578
From coastwise-----	2,037
Total-----	4,615
Aliens placed in Kings Daughters Hospital (seamen)-----	33
Returned on board their vessels-----	15
Discharged to reshipe foreign-----	2
Died in hospital-----	1
No record of final disposition-----	3
Now remaining in hospital-----	2
Sent to New Orleans by consul for treatment-----	2
Returned home by consul via New Orleans-----	8

EXHIBIT D.

CHINESE TRANSACTIONS.

Transits.

Arriving at the port of New Orleans by steamship-----	301
Departing from the port of New Orleans by steamship-----	715

Vessels with Chinese in crew.

In port at beginning of fiscal year-----	3
Arrived during fiscal year-----	236
Total-----	239
Vessels departed during fiscal year-----	239

Chinese crews.

In port at beginning of fiscal year-----	53
Arriving seamen-----	4,474
Total-----	4,527
Departing seamen-----	4,525
Died in the United States-----	2

Subport of Gulfport, Miss.

Vessels in port with Chinese in crew-----	1
Arriving vessels with Chinese in crew-----	5
Total-----	6
Departing vessels with Chinese in crew-----	6

Chinese seamen in port.....	17
Arriving Chinese seamen.....	79
Total.....	<u>96</u>
Departing Chinese seamen.....	93
Died.....	1
Deported.....	2

INVESTIGATIONS.

Merchants (domiciled).

Departing, preinvestigations.....	25
Granted.....	<u>22</u>
Denied.....	1
Pending.....	2

Merchants' wives.

Preinvestigation.....	1
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Merchants' sons.

Arriving at ports of entry.....	8
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Laborers.

Preinvestigations.....	2
Granted.....	2
Arriving at New Orleans as refugees from Mexico (denied admission)....	18
Applying at New Orleans for admission (denied).....	1

Domiciled laborers.

Returning to the United States.....	1
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Natives.

Preinvestigations.....	<u>8</u>
Granted.....	5
Denied.....	3

Sons of alleged natives.

Arriving at ports of entry.....	3
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Arrests.

Arrested present fiscal year.....	1
Deported.....	1

Miscellaneous.

Duplicate certificates of residence.....	1
Other miscellaneous investigations.....	16

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 9, COMPRISING SO MUCH OF TEXAS AS IS CONTIGUOUS TO GALVESTON, THE DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

I hereby submit the following report covering immigration matters relating to district No. 9 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Aliens arrived, 1913 and 1914.

	1913	1914	Increase.
Number of male aliens arrived.....	4,053	4,946	893
Number of female aliens arrived.....	1,945	2,310	365
Total alien arrivals.....	5,998	7,256	1,258
United States citizens arrived.....	1,263	4,376	3,113
Grand total arrivals.....	7,261	11,632	4,371

Statistical statement for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Number of aliens admitted on primary inspection.....	5,264
Number of aliens held for board of special inquiry.....	950
Number of aliens detained outside of board of special inquiry.....	1,042
Total aliens accounted for.....	7,256
Number of aliens held for a board of special inquiry.....	950
Number of aliens admitted by board of special inquiry.....	605
Number of aliens rejected by board of special inquiry.....	339
Number of aliens died.....	2
Number of aliens who escaped.....	1
Number of board of special inquiry cases pending.....	3
Number of aliens rejected by board of special inquiry.....	339
Appealed.....	154
Did not appeal.....	185
Number of aliens rejected by board of special inquiry who appealed.....	154
Number of aliens admitted outright on appeal.....	35
Number of aliens admitted on bond.....	31
Number of appeals denied.....	84
Number of cases appealed by members of board of special inquiry.....	4
Number of cases appealed by members of board of special inquiry (all sustained).....	4
Number of aliens finally deported.....	1,287

Number of aliens admitted for hospital treatment.

One Russian-Hebrew female 36 years old, suffering with trachoma, received hospital treatment from July 25 to November 13, 1913, the expenses being paid by her husband. She was discharged as cured and was admitted.

Aliens arrived, 1912 and 1914.

	1912	1914	Decrease.	Increase.
Immigrant aliens admitted.....	5,468	6,709	.....	1,241
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	281	260	21	.....
Aliens debarred.....	249	287	.....	38
Total.....	5,998	7,256	21	1,258

¹ 0.039 per cent.² Net increase.

Aliens deported, 1913 and 1914.

	1913	1914
Likely to become public charges.....	96	165
Accompanying aliens (sec. 11).....	2	2
Contract laborers.....	104	3
On medical certificates—		
Trachoma.....	32	38
Dangerous contagious disease (bubo).....	1	1
Insane.....	1	1
Mentally defective.....	1	.....
Feeble-minded.....	.....	5
Imbeciles.....	.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	1	.....
Not specified.....	11	66
As assisted aliens.....	.....	1
Under 16, unaccompanied.....	.....	1
Coming for an immoral purpose.....	.....	1
Bringing in a woman for immoral purposes.....	.....	1
Total.....	249	287

Fines imposed by the department.

	1913.	1914.
On account of mental afflictions.....		\$100
On account of aliens with tuberculosis.....	\$100	
On account of other loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases:		
Trachoma.....	3,900	3,600
Venereal bubo.....	100	
On account of nonmanifesting.....	180	110
Total.....	4,280	3,810
Fines pending at close of fiscal year.....		310

Vessels and crews.

<i>Seamen:</i>		
Vessels arrived from foreign ports and boarded.....		805
Seamen serving on same.....		27,553
Vessels arrived, with passengers.....		134
Passengers carried.....		11,651
Vessels carrying Chinese crews.....		65
Chinese in said crews.....		1,464
Deserting seamen reported by masters.....		293
Seamen discharged to reship.....		460
<i>Stowaways:</i>		
Arrived at this port.....		19
Admitted.....		5
Deported.....		13
Escaped.....		1

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

I desire to emphasize the statements contained in previous reports as to the eminently satisfactory services of the surgeon of the United States Public Health Service who has had charge of the medical inspection of arriving aliens since March 22, 1912. In view of the fact that the surgeon's time was largely devoted to other work in connection with the care of marine-hospital patients and the construction of the new Federal quarantine station at this port, it was necessary to take up with the bureau the matter of making such arrangements as would enable him to devote more time to the medical inspection of arriving aliens. Under the present arrangement whereby he is medical officer in charge at this port, with an assistant, and the probability that an examining medical officer will be appointed for Texas City, it is believed that matters will so adjust themselves that the medical work will be satisfactorily attended to.

Table showing class of medical certificates issued.

Class.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Crew.	Stow-aways.	Total.
Class A (1).....		8	1		9
Class A (2).....	3	40	2	1	46
Class B.....	43	329	1	1	374
Class C.....	6	48	2		56
Total.....	52	425	6	2	485

Of the mandatory diseases and defects, trachoma still leads with a total of 43 certified during the year. As a result of more careful mental examinations made possible by the provision of mental-test apparatus, 5 feeble-minded and 2 imbecile persons were detected since January 1. It might not be amiss in this connection to call attention to the preponderance of hernias among our aliens; 122 cases were certified for this defect, constituting 1.6 per cent of all aliens arriving at this port.

STATION BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT, ETC.

The new immigration station located on Pelican Spit, an artificial island formed by the dredgings from the channel, exposed to the elements, while doubtless the best constructed for the money invested and the most suitable for the purposes for which designed of any immigration station in the United States, yet is not located in a suitable place, nor is it such a sanitary and up-to-date building as the importance of Galveston as an immigration port justifies.

The last two annual reports have carried an urgent recommendation for the construction of a protective sea wall around said station, the building of a ferryboat and a boarding boat, and other necessary improvements, at an approximate cost of \$125,000; but for some unknown reason up to date no appropriation has been made by Congress for the carrying out of the needed improvements.

Realizing the growing importance of Galveston as an immigration port, our department and bureau hesitated as to the advisability of spending any further money for improvement of the present immigration station, and strongly urged upon the people of Galveston the desirability of having a modern, fireproof, sanitary, up-to-date immigration station constructed on a suitable site on Galveston Island proper; and while the people here as a whole are heartily in favor of such a plan, certain reactionary interests apparently wield such an influence that they have succeeded in blocking the whole enterprise. In view of this hostile attitude on the part of the aforesaid interests, most naturally our department and bureau do not feel inclined to assist any further in the advancement of this enterprise, which would be such an important addition to Galveston and the State of Texas.

The spare time of the watchmen and laborers has been utilized to great advantage in making repairs to the building and in carrying out needed improvements, a great deal of work being thus accomplished at a minimum cost.

WORK OF DISTRIBUTION OF ADMITTED ALIENS.

While there were 100 applications for farm laborers and 60 applications for domestics, only 43 laborers and 3 domestics were directed to employment during the fiscal year, owing to the failure of aliens to avail themselves of this means of securing employment, the arrivals here invariably having a destination selected prior to arrival.

Cooperation with outside agencies is not believed feasible in the distribution of admitted aliens, except to the farms, as it is thought the result would be to encourage the illegal coming of aliens to this country.

WARRANTS.

Number of warrants for aliens applied for.....	37
Number on hand at beginning of year.....	2
Number received without application.....	1
Number received from other stations.....	2
Total to be accounted for.....	42

Disposition of warrants.

Ground of arrest.	Applied for.	Issued.	Served.	Canceled.	Executed (deported).	Deportation ordered at expiration of jail sentence.	Pending.
Violation of section 18.....	12	11	9	4	4		
Under 16, unaccompanied.....	1	1	1	1			
Prostitutes.....	2	2	2		1		1
Violation of section 36.....	1	1	1				1
Likely to become a public charge at time of entry.....	16	16	16	8	6	2	
Dangerous contagious disease at time of entry.....	2	2	2	1	1		
Convicted of or admitted commission of crime as misdemeanor involving moral turpitude.....	1	1	1		1		
Procurers.....	3	3	3	1	2		
Entered United States for immoral purpose.....	2	2	2	1	1		
Insane at time of entry.....	1	1	1		1		
Insane within 5 years.....	1	1	1		1		

INVESTIGATIONS.

Under the above heading there is but little to report, as there were comparatively few investigations made by the officers in this district, the work here being largely in connection with arriving aliens. While a large number were detained pending investigations as to their eligibility to land, the investigations in connection therewith were made by the officers of other districts upon request by this office.

There has been only one civil suit in this district, that one having been brought against the Steele Towing & Wrecking Co., of Galveston, Tex., owing to the damage done to our marine telephone cable by one of its boats October 10, 1913. A verdict was rendered in the Federal court at Galveston, Tex., June 5, 1914, in favor of the Government for \$1,007.58, covering the expenses of repairs to the cable and costs of suit.

There were two cases of procurers. Franz Niedzielski, an alien who arrived on the North German Lloyd steamship *Breslau* April 25, 1913, was admitted on primary inspection; was subsequently arrested on department warrant and indicted and tried in the Federal court for the Southern District of Texas for violation of section 3 of the immigration act. He was found not guilty and was released by the department. The other case was that of Edward Stege, who arrived at this port on the North German Lloyd steamship *Chemnitz* December 14, 1913, accompanied by the alien Marie Neuman. This alien was bound over for the Federal grand jury by a United States commissioner January 5, 1914, duly indicted, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Federal judge for the southern district of Texas to serve 60 days in the county jail at Galveston, Tex. The woman was deported, and the man also at the expiration of his sentence.

There is still pending in the hands of the United States attorney for the eastern district of Texas the matter of the alleged violation of section 18 of the immigration laws by the master of the Danish ship *Polarstjerne* at Port Arthur, Tex., in connection with the landing of the alien L. K. Rasmussen.

There was only one habeas corpus case in this district during the fiscal year, that of an alien who was excluded by a board of special inquiry as a person likely to become a public charge. This alien subsequently entered this country surreptitiously and proceeded to Beaumont, Tex., to his father, who had resided in the United States some years, and who had taken out his first papers and who was arranging to take out his final papers. A warrant of arrest was secured for this alien, and when he was taken into custody it was discovered that he was afflicted with a malignant form of trachoma. A certificate was furnished by our medical officer to the effect that it would require from 8 to 16 months or even longer to effect a cure. A warrant of deportation was duly issued in the case on the grounds that he was afflicted with trachoma at the time of his entry and that he entered at a time and place other than that designated by the immigration officers, but before this warrant could be executed the attorneys for the alien appeared before the Federal judge for the southern district of Texas, at Houston, Tex., and secured a writ returnable November 15, 1913, at Beaumont before the Federal judge for the eastern district of Texas.

The contention was made by the attorneys for the alien that the board of special inquiry was in error in excluding this alien at Laredo, Tex., in January, 1913, as the alleged facts upon which was based the excluding decision that alien was likely to become a public charge were erroneous. Furthermore, that said alien was entitled to hospital treatment, he being a minor and his father having taken out his first papers. The contentions of the Government were fully sustained in a most comprehensive oral decision, and the alien was remanded to my custody and duly deported.

CONTRACT-LABOR WORK.

There has been but little work along this line during the fiscal year just ended. In July, 1913, the services of the section 24 inspector were discontinued, and no officer has been detailed to take his place.

During recent years groups of Bulgarians, Russians, Servians, and Armenians have arrived at this port destined to the packing plants at Fort Worth, Tex., to points in California, and other places, undoubtedly coming here in violation of the contract-labor laws, but they have invariably been held up pending investigation of their cases, resulting generally in their being returned to the country whence they came. The rigid investigations of the cases and the resulting deportations have had a most salutary effect on groups of aliens coming here in attempted violation of the laws. Only three aliens have been debarred as coming in violation of the contract-labor laws, and there have been a few scattering investigations of no particular importance.

WHITE-SLAVE WORK.

The case of Franz Niedzielski, who was tried in connection with the alleged importation of a woman for immoral purposes and found not guilty, has already been taken up, and also the similar case of Edward Stege, who was found guilty and sentenced to serve 2 months in the Galveston County jail.

The former case is rather interesting owing to the fact that the alien was released, practically on the instructions of the judge, in view of the fact that the passage to this country was paid for with funds furnished by the woman in the case.

In consideration of this ruling by the Federal court it was not deemed advisable to institute prosecution in the case of the alien, Paul Hopf, a German who arrived at Galveston, Tex., on the North German Lloyd steamship *Chemnitz* accompanied by Mrs. Hedwig Ehrlich, alias Mrs. Luise Hopf. Paul Hopf was duly deported, while the warrant in the case of Mrs. Hedwig Ehrlich was canceled, and she was allowed to remain in this country.

There were several other cases under this heading taken up during the fiscal year, but the only other case of special interest, indirectly under the classification, is that of the alien Lettie McCabe, alias Elizabeth Ann McCabe, alias Buster McCabe, alias Mrs. Gus L. Buck, who arrived at the port of New York, N. Y., on the steamship *Olympic* September 6, 1911, and who was subsequently found practicing prostitution at San Antonio, Tex. On April 24, 1913, a departmental warrant of arrest was issued, but pending the disposition of the case the alien escaped from a hospital at San Antonio where she was detained and proceeded to Corpus Christi, Tex., whence she was later conveyed to Beeville, Tex., by a United States citizen, Gus L. Buck, a traveling salesman of a jewelry firm of Houston, Tex., who married her for the avowed object of defeating the purposes of the immigration laws. However, this alien was subsequently deported.

TEXAS CITY AND PORT ARANSAS.

In view of the growing importance of Texas City, Tex., as an immigration port it has been deemed necessary to station an inspector there, his services also being utilized when there is a rush of work at this station.

Of course this officer is materially handicapped in his work on account of the fact that there is no medical examining officer stationed at that port. The bureau has taken steps to secure the services of a medical examiner there, and as the recommendation has been made for such an appointment by the proper authorities it is presumed that in the near future the appointment will be made.

The same condition had existed at Port Aransas as regards the difficulty of transacting business promptly on account of there being no local medical examiner, but a few months ago one was appointed for that port to look after the medical inspection of aliens and other Government work, thus relieving an embarrassing situation.

CHINESE.

As stated in previous reports, the Chinese residing here and in this vicinity are nearly all old-timers, having in their possession certificates of residence; and apparently there seems to be no incentive for smuggling Chinese into the United States through this district, for there have not been even any rumors of attempted violations of the Chinese exclusion laws in this section.

During the last two years there has been a large increase in the number of vessels entering this port with Chinese crews aboard, the number for the fiscal year 1914 being 65 vessels and 1,465 Chinese seamen.

There was only one Chinese seaman deserted during said period—from the steamship *Frankby*. The deserter was promptly apprehended by our officers and returned to his ship.

Outside of the regular routine work of looking into the papers of resident Chinese, the principal investigations conducted and made a matter of record are as follows: Investigating two Chinese laborers who were granted return certificates; one Chinaman granted transit privileges; two cases relative to the genuineness of certificates of identity; and one investigation made for an outside district.

The Chinese-seamen question is a most difficult and unsatisfactory one for all parties concerned, notwithstanding the change in the regulations regarding the handling of this class of aliens. There should be some specific provision in the law authorizing immigration officials to take into custody every Chinese seaman found on shore who has not given a suitable bond insuring his departure from the United States.

PERSONNEL.

Owing to the unusual conditions existing at this port as to the arrival of aliens in the interest of efficiency and economy certain inspectors render valuable assistance as stenographers and clerks while the watchmen and laborers when not otherwise employed utilize their time to great advantage under the direction of our capable general mechanic in making necessary repairs and improvements to our immigration building.

While this arrangement has proved most satisfactory and advantageous to the Government—and the interest shown by the officers and employees, with very few exceptions, has been most gratifying and their cordial cooperation most commendable—yet the failure on the part of the Government to suitably compensate many of those men, particularly among the watchmen and laborers, for faithful and efficient services rendered is very disheartening to those concerned, most discouraging to myself as officer in charge, and extremely detrimental to the best interests of the service.

The officers stationed at points outside of Galveston have also been faithful, efficient, and attentive to their duties and ready at all times to heartily assist by their work and conduct in placing the service in this district on a high plane.

ALFRED HAMPTON,
Inspector in Charge.

 REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 10, COMPRISING OHIO AND KENTUCKY, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CLEVELAND.

The following report is submitted covering the work done in district No. 10 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

A careful review of the office records shows that action has been taken by the officers of this district in the cases of 1,944 persons during the fiscal year. This record does not, of course, cover hundreds of minor investigations and answers to verbal inquiries made at the three offices.

As stated in previous reports, the statistical tables do not adequately account for the actual time and labor expended in handling the various classes of cases involved. Of the five tables following herein, the first relates to warrant cases handled by the Cleveland office, the second to such cases handled by the substation at Toledo, the third to such cases handled by the substation at Cincinnati, the fourth is a combined statement for the entire district, excepting Chinese cases, and the fifth covers Chinese arrest cases under the immigration law and the Chinese exclusion law, respectively, as well as statement of Chinese cases of various classes.

STATEMENT OF ACTION UPON WARRANTS OF ARREST.

CLEVELAND OFFICE.

Warrant cases pending at beginning of year.....	22
Applications made for warrants of arrest.....	206
Warrants received for service, having been applied for by other districts....	5
Total.....	233

Disposition.

Class.	Warrant requested but refused.	Aliens escaped.	Aliens died.	Aliens not located.	Warrant sent elsewhere.	Warrant canceled.	Aliens deported.	Cases pending.	Total.
Alien contract laborer.....								1	1
Public charge.....		1			1		6		8
Tubercular public charge.....		1	2	1	1		16	1	22
Likely to become a public charge.....	6		1	3		12	76	4	102
Epileptic.....							5		5
Insanity.....	1					1	26	3	31
Criminals.....	1						5	1	8
Prostitutes.....						4	2		6
Females for immoral purpose.....				1			10		13
Procurers.....				2			7		11
Receiving proceeds of prostitution.....				1		1			2
Contagious diseases.....				1			3		4
Entry without inspection.....	1			1		6	3		11
Convicted under section 3.....				1			1	1	2
Under 16 years old.....						1	3		4
Feeble-minded.....							2		2
Professional beggars.....							1		1
Total.....	9	2	3	10	2	30	166	11	233

TOLEDO OFFICE.

Warrant cases pending at beginning of year.....	1
Applications made for warrants of arrest.....	20
Warrants received for service, having been applied for by other districts....	1
Total.....	22

Disposition.

Class.	Aliens not located.	Warrant sent elsewhere.	Warrant canceled.	Aliens deported.	Cases pending.	Total.
Public charge.....	1			1		2
Tubercular public charge.....					1	1
Likely to become a public charge.....			6	1		8
Insanity.....				2		2
Criminals.....		1			1	2
Prostitutes.....			2	1		3
Receiving proceeds of prostitution.....				1		1
Employed by, in, or in connection with house of prostitution.....			2	1		3
Total.....	1	1	10	7	3	22

Of the 10 cases in which warrants of arrest were canceled, 6 refer to a Syrian widow and 5 children, in which cancellation was recommended by the examining officer, conditions having been found upon hearing to be different than previously reported; the remaining 4 cancellations refer to the cases of Balkansky et al., released upon departmental instructions owing to conflicting evidence.

CINCINNATI OFFICE.

Warrant cases pending at beginning of year.....	1
Applications made for warrants of arrest.....	31
Warrants received for service, having been applied for by other districts....	2
Total.....	34

Disposition.

Class.	Warrant requested but refused.	Aliens escaped.	Aliens not located.	Warrant canceled.	Aliens deported.	Cases pending.	Total.
Public charge.....					1		1
Tubercular public charge.....				1			1
Liable to become a public charge.....	8			1	5	2	16
Insanity.....					5		5
Criminals.....					1		1
Females for immoral purpose.....				1			1
Procurers.....				1			1
Contagious diseases.....					1	1	2
Entry without inspection.....			1		2		3
Professional beggars.....		1			2		3
Total.....	8	1	1	4	17	3	34

Of the number of aliens credited as deported above, one was delivered from Connersville, Ind., to London, Ontario, by the Toledo inspector, and seven were taken in charge by officers from Cleveland.

ENTIRE DISTRICT.

Warrant cases pending at beginning of year.....	24
Applications made for warrants of arrest.....	257
Warrants received for service, having been applied for by other districts....	8
Total.....	289

Disposition.

Class.	Warrant requested but refused.	Aliens escaped.	Aliens died.	Aliens not located.	Warrant sent elsewhere.	Warrant canceled.	Aliens deported.	Cases pending.	Total.
Alien contract laborer.....								1	1
Public charge.....		1			2		8		11
Tubercular public charge.....		1	2	1	1		16	2	24
Liable to become a public charge.....	14		1	3	1	19	82	7	126
Epileptic.....							5		5
Insanity.....	1					1	33	3	38
Criminals.....	1				1		6	2	11
Prostitutes.....						6	3		9
Females for immoral purpose.....				1		3	10		14
Procurers.....				2		3	7		12
Receiving proceeds of prostitution.....				1		1	1		3
Employed by, in, or in connection with house of prostitution.....							2	1	3
Contagious diseases.....							4	1	6
Entry without inspection.....	1			1		6	5		14
Convicted under section 3.....				2			1	1	2
Under 16 years old.....						1	3		4
Feeble-minded.....							2		2
Professional beggars.....		1					3		4
Total.....	17	3	3	11	4	44	190	17	289

United States born children accompanying parents, 10.

Statement of action in Chinese cases.

	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Toledo.	Total.
Preinvestigation for visit to China:				
Laborers.....	7	3	3	13
Native born.....	5		3	8
Merchants.....	2			2
Wives and minor children, merchants; arriving.....			1	1
Native born; investigation for readmission.....	1		1	2
Miscellaneous investigations.....	4	10		14
Son of native; arriving.....	2	1	2	5
Student; arriving.....	2		1	3
Miscellaneous Chinese matters.....	26	2	3	31
Total.....	49	16	14	79

CHINESE ARREST CASES.

Under immigration law:	
Pending at beginning of fiscal year.....	1
Applications made for warrants.....	4
Total.....	5

Disposition.

Class.	Deported.	Forfeited bail.	Pending.	Total.
Entry without inspection.....	1	1	1	3
Violating Chinese-exclusion law.....			2	2
Total.....	1	1	3	5

Under Chinese-exclusion law:	
Pending at beginning of fiscal year.....	5
Complaints before United States commissioner.....	12
Total.....	17

Disposition.

Deported.....	1
Escaped.....	3
Pending in United States district court.....	6
Pending in circuit court of appeals.....	3
Pending before United States commissioner.....	2
Discharged by United States commissioner.....	2
Total.....	17

In one of the cases of Chinese discharged by commissioner the proceedings were dismissed in order that the Chinese alien might be taken into custody under department warrant.

The table for the entire district shows a substantial increase in the number of warrant cases handled as compared with the previous fiscal year. The figures for the five fiscal years showing number of warrants handled and number of deportations are as follows:

Year.	Warrants.	Deportations.
1910.....	95	47
1911.....	126	72
1912.....	190	120
1913.....	256	156
1914.....	289	190

During the fiscal year investigations have been made by inspectors of the Cleveland office in 533 cases of aliens detained at ports of entry where relatives or friends have called voluntarily in behalf of said aliens, while 233 such investigations have been made at the request of the bureau or other offices, and investigations concerning 269 detained aliens have similarly been made at the request of the bureau or other offices in which the feature of alien contract labor was involved. At the Toledo substation there were 79 investigations made at the request of relatives or friends, 101 at the request of ports of entry or the bureau, and 19 additional cases involving contract labor. At the Cincinnati substation investigations were made in the cases of 63 aliens in which relatives or friends called voluntarily and 27 at the request of the bureau or ports of entry. At Cleveland there were 21 bonds prepared, at Cincinnati 3, and at Toledo 2.

During the fiscal year primary inspection data was furnished the Canadian border offices in the cases of 7 aliens who had crossed the border without proper inspection. There were investigations made in the cases of 12 alleged United States citizens whom the Canadian authorities desired to deport to the United States. There were 48 examinations of aliens made preliminary to the issuance of so-called "certificates of arrival" to be used in connection with naturalization proceedings, these aliens not having complied with the requirements of law as to inspection at the time of their entry into the United States. There were no civil suits instituted by this office during the fiscal year. Four contract-labor cases were pending in the United States district court at the beginning of the year, which unfortunately remain in the same status.

As regards writs of habeas corpus, I take some pleasure in reporting that only one writ was issued out of the total of 294 department warrant cases handled, including Chinese. The one writ relates to Woo Mon, alias Woo Jan, a Chinese person who departed from and secured readmission at San Francisco upon fraudulent evidence. A warrant of arrest was issued charging him with being unlawfully in the United States in violation of the Chinese exclusion laws, pursuant to section 20 of the act of February 20, 1907. Before the inspector could complete the hearing, however, attorneys for the Chinese alien sued out a writ of habeas corpus in the eastern district of Kentucky, and hearing thereon was pending at the close of the fiscal year. In another habeas corpus case, which was pending at the beginning of the year, the Supreme Court dismissed the writ and the Chinese alien was deported. This case did not involve any important features, the appeal to the Supreme Court having been taken for the sole purpose of retarding deportation two or three years.

One prosecution was had under section 3 of the immigration act, and one person was apprehended and turned over to the proper authorities for prosecution for violation of the white-slave traffic act.

Miscellaneous unclassified investigations have been made in 128 cases. At the present time there are 3 aliens serving sentences in penitentiaries for whom this office holds warrants of deportation to be executed at the expiration of their sentences.

The number of Chinese cases handled is relatively small compared to the general immigration work, and while there has been an increase in this work over last year, it has not been possible with the small force of inspectors to engage in extensive enforcement of the exclusion law. The investigations that have been made, however, serve to convince us that there are very many young Chinese within the borders of this district who, having been either admitted as members of the exempt classes or smuggled into the United States, are now engaged in laboring pursuits and consequently here in violation of law. The smuggled Chinese invariably set up the claim of birth in the United States and fortify same with concocted evidence of two or three Chinese who were familiar with the circumstances of their birth and early boyhood. The courts have been slow to throw out this evidence and order deportations, but only in one case during the past fiscal year has a commissioner discharged a Chinaman as a native citizen of the United States.

The alleged smuggling of Chinese has received considerable attention, but owing to the meager information it was possible for the border officers to furnish, efforts to apprehend such expeditions in transit through this district have proven futile. In one case a Chinese was arrested at Toledo, who claimed that he crossed the river from Windsor to Detroit and boarded a passenger train leaving the regular terminal in that city. On numerous occasions reports

have come to our Toledo office to the effect that parties of Chinese were about to enter that city, and, with the aid of local officers, every avenue of ingress to the city was covered, yet no Chinese put in his appearance, and it can not be authoritatively said that any actually traversed the district as rumored.

A careful comparison of the work accomplished in this district this year with that of the three officers in the State of Ohio five years ago shows an increase of approximately 700 per cent, yet (excepting the expense for alien contract labor) there has scarcely been a 10 per cent increase in the amount paid for salaries. The force in Ohio on July 1, 1909, consisted of 5 immigrant inspectors, 1 Chinese inspector, and 1 Chinese interpreter. At present the force for the States of Ohio and Kentucky is as follows: Cleveland (district headquarters), inspector in charge, 2 immigrant inspectors, 1 immigrant inspector (sec. 24), 2 clerk-stenographers, and 1 Chinese interpreter; Toledo, 1 immigrant inspector; Cincinnati, 1 immigrant inspector. The only increase in the force in 5 years has been for clerical help. The great increase in the amount of business handled has been due to the earnest efforts put forth by the members of the force, and by their singleness of purpose and devotion to duties. The bulk of the field work has been handled by officers detailed from Cleveland, and these officers report thorough cooperation on part of the officials of institutions and others in the work of our service. The cities of Columbus, Akron, Canton, Youngstown, and Steubenville have contributed considerably to the number of cases handled, and were any attempt made to scour the district for deportation cases, neither the force nor the funds would be one-half sufficient to handle the situation. Ohio alone is a vast melting pot of foreign races, the percentage of foreign-born and children of aliens being exceedingly heavy—at Cleveland 76 per cent of the population is such. The great tendency here as elsewhere in the district is to colonization on part of immigrants. The industrial center, with its regular hours of employment, comparatively high wages, cheap though squalid lodgings, stews of native flavor, companionship of kin or old neighbor, all tend to bring together in particular sections of cities the incoming immigrants, as against the strange environments of the rural districts, together with the immigrant's inability from lack of language, training, and experience to adapt himself to our rural conditions. Those of the general classes now coming must of necessity, therefore, remain in a close colony, or at gang labor, for a sufficient length of time to adapt themselves somewhat at least to American standards, when they drift into less congested districts, either to take up rural residence or to acquire a home and establish themselves in business. Many thousands, however, have no intention of remaining and are attracted here by our higher wages—men who earn from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day, yet spend barely 50 cents per day, remitting the remainder to their foreign home, to which they later return and live in ease.

Approximately one-thirteenth of the population of the United States reside within the States of Ohio and Kentucky, and when this fact is considered and the number of inspectors compared with those assigned to other sections the amount of work performed by our force does not appear to be any cause for apology.

In addition to usual duties, inspectors at Cleveland have met a steamer from Canada at an early morning hour on alternate days. The record of these inspections, together with the consequent reports of boards of special inquiry incident thereto, have been omitted from this report, as the data has been furnished the commissioner of immigration at Montreal to be included in the business of the border district.

J. A. FLUCKEY, *Inspector in Charge.*

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 11, COMPRISING ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN, WITH HEAD-QUARTERS AT CHICAGO.

I beg to submit herewith my report with reference to the Chicago district (No. 11) for the year ended June 30, 1914. The work in this district during the past year has reached proportions unequalled in any previous year, a total of 332 aliens having been removed from the district through the process of deportation, with 22 aliens under order of deportation awaiting either the conclusion of habeas corpus proceedings or other detaining cause. A total of 774 cases have been investigated with reference to possible deportation. At the

request of the various ports of entry, investigations were made in the cases of 1,107 aliens seeking admission. The following tables give data in detail regarding work performed:

DEPORTATIONS.

Criminals.....	11
Dangerous contagious disease at time of entry.....	1
Entered in violation of section 36, act of Feb. 20, 1907.....	3
Entered without inspection.....	18
Persons bringing women for immoral purposes.....	23
Women who entered for immoral purposes.....	22
Aliens found practicing prostitution.....	17
Aliens found receiving, sharing in, or deriving benefit from a part or the whole of the earnings of prostitutes.....	9
Aliens who have become public charges from causes existing prior to landing:	
Insane.....	75
Tuberculosis.....	20
Leprosy.....	1
Other causes.....	84
	<hr/>
Aliens belonging to class likely to become public charges at time of entry into United States.....	180
Epileptics.....	17
Feeble-minded.....	2
Idiots.....	4
Professional beggars.....	1
Under 16.....	4
Violation alien contract-labor law.....	4
Escaped from other stations.....	8
Rule 24 (public charges from physical disabilities arising subsequent to landing).....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	332

ORDERED DEPORTED AND REMOVAL DEFERRED.

Awaiting expiration prison sentence.....	5
Habeas corpus proceedings pending.....	7
Removal stayed by department order.....	6
Held as witnesses by Department of Justice in connection with prosecutions.....	3
Removal deferred until released by State.....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	22

Trips made to United States and Canadian Atlantic seaports and Canadian interior points in effecting deportations..... 35

The policy of effecting the conveyance of aliens ordered deported to the port of departure through combination parties, so far as the Chicago station has been involved, has proven eminently satisfactory and has no doubt contributed materially to the economy so earnestly desired by the bureau. The practice serves to eliminate many trips from different stations, thereby leaving the service of inspectors available, and greatly lessens the number of attendants necessary.

The Chicago office during the last year investigated 420 additional cases wherein we had been credibly informed, or had reason to believe, the aliens were in the United States in violation of law. The following table shows the statutory class to which these aliens belonged and reasons why they were not deported:

NOT DEPORTED.

Statutory class.

Likely to become public charges at time of landing (miscellaneous causes).....	177
Tuberculosis.....	39
Insane.....	35

Insane before coming to the United States.....	3
Syphilis.....	1
Trachoma.....	2
Feeble-minded.....	4
Entered without inspection.....	28
Entered through false and misleading statements.....	10
Prostitutes.....	11
Alleged prostitutes.....	19
Procurers.....	2
Importers of women for immoral purposes.....	14
Entered for immoral purposes.....	33
Living off proceeds of prostitution.....	3
Criminals.....	21
Guardian accompanying inadmissible aliens.....	1
Under 16 unaccompanied by either parent or guardian.....	4
Violation alien contract labor law.....	9
Forfeited bond.....	1
Public charges from physical disabilities arising subsequent to landing.....	3
Total.....	<u>420</u>

Reasons.

Sufficient grounds not established for issuance warrant of arrest.....	120
Department canceled warrants of arrest.....	93
Landing within three-year limit not verified.....	47
Informant failed to supply information promised.....	33
Not sufficient information to locate aliens.....	36
Three-year limit expired.....	14
Kept under surveillance for period and warrants canceled.....	8
Left United States prior to termination warrant proceedings.....	18
Left charitable institutions where confined prior to receipt of warrant of arrest.....	17
Died before termination deportation proceedings.....	8
Disappeared while under investigation.....	3
Disappeared while released on own recognizance.....	4
Disappeared while released under bond.....	4
Escaped from institutions where confined.....	3
Unable to travel without danger to life.....	2
Permitted to remain under bond.....	1
United States citizenship established.....	2
Referred to other immigration offices for completion of proceedings.....	7
Total.....	<u>420</u>

OTHER WORK.

Investigations made concerning arriving aliens at the request of the various ports of arrival.....	1, 107
Affidavits (Form 547) filed for admission of aliens by relatives and investigations made thereon.....	814
Investigations made regarding citizenship of persons Canada sought to return to the United States.....	20
Persons inspected for naturalization purposes.....	236
Bonds conditioned for admission of aliens.....	44

ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR.

During the year the activities of the alien contract-labor feature of the work have been mainly in the investigation of cases of aliens detained at the various ports who were suspected of migrating in violation of the law. These investigations resulted in unfavorable reports with reference to the cases of a large number of aliens. So much time was devoted to port inquiry cases that very little time was left for original investigation work.

During the year fines amounting to about \$7,800 have been collected through the Department of Justice on information furnished by this office concerning importers violating the alien contract-labor law and there are still suits pending involving several thousand dollars additional.

CHINESE INVESTIGATIONS.

Laborers, departing	59
Natives, departing	44
Appeals	6
Merchants, departing	11
Merchant's wife, departing	1
Students, departing	5
Merchant and native status preinvestigated on account of application of wife or minor son for admission	5
Applications for duplicate certificates of residence	4
Investigations at the request of other cities as well as miscellaneous investigations	104
Investigations as above pending July 1, 1914	2
Total	235

CHINESE ARRESTS.

Cases pending July 1, 1913.

Before United States commissioners	2
Before United States district courts	7
Before United States Circuit Court of Appeals	6
Before United States district court (habeas corpus)	1
Before United States Circuit Court of Appeals (habeas corpus)	1
Before United States Circuit Court of Appeals (on criminal charge)	1
Before department (immigration warrants)	2
Total	20

Arrests during year.

For being unlawfully in the United States	10
Being unlawfully in the United States (immigration warrants)	23
Brought before courts on habeas corpus	64
Total	97

Disposition of cases.

Ordered deported by United States commissioner	8
Discharged by United States commissioner (forfeited bond case dismissed motion of Government, later apprehended at Pittsburgh on immigration warrant)	1
Ordered deported by department	14
Ordered deported by United States district court	1
Ordered deported by circuit court of appeals	6
Discharged by department	2
Pending before department (immigration-warrant cases) account appearing as witnesses in smuggling cases	5
Immigration warrant cases pending before hearing	4
Appeal by Chinese to Supreme Court (appeal dismissed)	1
Deported on department warrant	11
Deported on court order of deportation	9
Forfeited bond (after habeas corpus dismissed by circuit court of appeals)	1
Forfeited bond (after circuit court of appeals dismissed appeal from district court)	1

Disposition of habeas corpus cases.

Application dismissed by United States district court	5
Appeal to circuit court of appeals by Chinese	4
Appeals dismissed by circuit court of appeals	1

Cases pending June 30, 1914.

Before United States commissioners (unlawful residence)-----	3
Before United States district court (unlawful residence)-----	10
Before United States circuit court of appeals (unlawful residence, awaiting deportation)-----	1
Before United States circuit court of appeals (habeas corpus)-----	4
Before United States circuit court of appeals (criminal charge—deportation of this Chinese on order of department stayed pending outcome of criminal charge)-----	1

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS.

The work under the exclusion law in this district presents practically the same features from year to year. Approximately the same number of applications is filed by laborers, merchants, students, and alleged citizens of the United States for preinvestigation of their status as a preliminary to a visit abroad. We have found it necessary to report unfavorably on the applications of over 30 per cent of the domiciled laborers seeking return certificates. Many of these unfavorable reports were caused by the failure of Chinese who are without certificates of residence to prove the legality of their residence in the United States by parole evidence. In quite a number of cases the property or debt qualification on investigation has been shown to be false. It is to be regretted that Chinese laborers who are duly registered should be required by the law to show the possession of the statutory amount of property. I believe it to be the concensus of opinion among officers of experience in the Chinese work that this provision of the statute serves no good purpose and merely places a premium upon perjury.

In most instances where favorable reports have been rendered on the applications of departing natives the report has been based on a court or commissioner's adjudication of the applicant's status. In only one or two instances have applicants succeeded in securing return certificates on proof before this office of their nativity. Since the change in the rule governing this class of applications and the requirement that the native status shall be considered *res adjudicata* only on the production of a certified copy of the docket of the commissioner, showing that American nativity was the issue, applications of this character have been few in number. The Chinese have found it practically impossible to secure native return papers on commissioners' discharges.

The number of merchants applying for preinvestigation continues to be so small as to be entirely out of proportion to the Chinese population of the district or the number of stores therein. It is believed that numerous laborers leave this district and secure merchant's return papers at the larger ports through fraudulent applications.

In former years most of the Chinese arrested were taken under the exclusion act and brought before the courts for trial. This year's work shows a considerable decrease in the number of arrests before the courts and an increase in the cases brought before the department upon immigration warrants. This feature of the work is capable of expansion to an indefinite limit. The Chinese population of Chicago is large, and there are numerous Chinese scattered throughout the district. If the force were available for this purpose an investigation of the Chinese resident in the district would undoubtedly show a large number subject to deportation. There is a pressing need for additional help in the work of breaking up smuggling from the borders. Large numbers of Chinese undoubtedly secure illegal entry at Detroit and Buffalo, destined to Chicago, and to a lesser degree at more distant points on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers. The large amount of office work devolving upon our small force assigned to Chinese work precluded our giving to the smuggling feature the attention that it deserves. As stated in my last annual report, I believe that an additional number of inspectors should be detailed to this work both at this point and at Detroit.

In the cases handled before the courts we have met with a pleasing measure of success. In a number of instances application has been made for writs of habeas corpus after Chinese have been ordered deported on immigration warrants, but all applications have been denied. No Chinese have been discharged by United States commissioners. Our only difficulty is in bringing to trial cases appealed to the United States district court. As previously reported, the court calendar is so congested that cases can not be brought promptly to trial. This condition, of course, is beyond our control.

A number of appeal cases have been decided by the circuit court of appeals during the past year, the decisions being uniformly in favor of the Government. In most of these no written opinion was rendered. A very valuable decision was handed down in the case of Moy Guey Lum against the United States, in which the circuit court of appeals held, in construing the provision of the statute which provides that the arrested Chinese shall show to the satisfaction of the justice, judge, or commissioner his lawful right to be in the United States, that it is the duty of the defendant to show "beyond a reasonable doubt" the legality of his residence. The defendant in the Moy Guey Lum case appealed to the Supreme Court, but the application to said court for a writ of certiorari was denied. This decision is in line with, and even goes beyond, the considerable number of decisions handed down by our circuit court of appeals in favor of the Government in Chinese cases.

The law has been enforced as vigorously and efficiently as the means at our command would permit. I believe, however, that there is a field in Chicago and vicinity for a much more comprehensive application of the deportation provisions of the statute than has been possible in the past.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The attorneys for arrested aliens in this district continue to attack, by habeas corpus proceedings, the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Labor and the finality of his decisions in ordering arrested aliens deported. Such proceedings have been instituted at Indianapolis, Springfield, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, and Chicago during the past year. This attack has been made both in general immigration and Chinese cases. The applications for writs of habeas corpus in most instances have been denied, and the various district courts have held generally that the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Labor is exclusive and his decision final, except for a denial of a fair hearing. Our courts have also held uniformly that aliens falling within the provisions of section 3 of the act approved March 26, 1910, are subject to deportation without regard to the three-year limit. Although the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in the Chomel and Brion cases had previously upheld this construction, which decision was affirmed by the circuit court of appeals, the authority of the Secretary of Labor to deport a prostitute beyond the three-year limit was again attacked on habeas corpus during the present fiscal year in the case of United States ex rel Sali Zimmerspitz v. Prentis. This case was decided in favor of the Government by the district court, and a subsequent application on the part of the alien for a writ of certiorari was denied by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Writs of habeas corpus have been granted by the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in several instances. In one case it appeared that a departmental warrant was issued for an alien within the three-year limit. The alien, however, was not apprehended until after the expiration of three years from the date of his entry. The court held that it was necessary that the warrant of arrest be executed within the three-year limitation, and accordingly he discharged the alien from custody. In another case a Chinese alien whose hearing was held in another district was surrendered by his bondsmen in Chicago. He was charged with being connected with the management of a place where prostitutes gather. On the hearing of the application for a writ of habeas corpus it appeared that no witnesses had been called to testify against the alien, but that the order of deportation rested solely upon ex parte affidavits and hearsay evidence. The court held that it was the duty of the examining inspector to hear the testimony of witnesses when they were available, and that when an order of deportation was based solely upon hearsay and ex parte evidence the hearing would not be considered a fair one. Accordingly, a writ issued for the purpose of giving the alien the fair hearing which he had been denied. The attorneys for the alien demanded the discharge of the alien, but this was refused by the court.

In still another case an alien was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus because the record showed that she had entered into a marriage with an American citizen. It was contended on behalf of the Government that the marriage was a pretended one contracted solely for the purpose of evading the operation of the immigration law, and that in any event the question of whether or not the alien was married to an American citizen was a question of fact for the determination of the Secretary of Labor. Doubtless this case will be carried to the circuit court of appeals.

The marriage of arrested prostitutes to American citizens is becoming a common practice. It is apparent that if the courts sustain the proposition that marriage under these circumstances to an American citizen confers citizenship upon the alien prostitute, the deportation of alien prostitutes will be seriously interfered with, as it is no difficult task to secure a disreputable citizen who will marry a prostitute for a consideration. I believe that a test case involving this point should be carried to the higher courts in order that this question may be settled.

PROSECUTIONS.

Cases presenting evidence of criminal violations of the immigration laws have been exceptionally rare, and in the limited number brought to the attention of the appropriate United States attorney it has been the latter's opinion in a majority of the cases presented that the circumstances and available facts did not justify prosecution. In other cases grand juries did not find the evidence sufficient upon which to return an indictment.

In the case of a young Polish girl, where confession revealed an appalling revelation of importation for immoral purposes, an indictment against the alleged seducer was dismissed for the reason that the girl herself, upon whose testimony the success of the prosecution was largely dependent, repudiated her confession before the date of trial. In other cases wherein there was not obtainable sufficient evidence upon which to secure a Federal indictment, convictions under State laws were obtained through cooperation with local authorities.

IMMIGRATION STATION.

In accordance with the bureau's instructions, under date of July 10, 1913, the writer, together with the Assistant Chief of the Division of Information, submitted to the bureau possible sites for the establishment of the new immigrant station in the city of Chicago, as provided by the act of Congress approved February 25, 1913. The appropriation authorized by Congress for the new station was in the amount of \$20,000, covering rent, including heat, furnishing, and equipment. On November 4, 1913, the Secretary of the Department, after careful inspection of the numerous available premises, selected the Newbury Building at 845 South Wabash Avenue as the most suitable location. Acceptance of the owner's proposition for rental of the premises was authorized by the bureau under date of December 9, 1913. Extensive alterations and additions to the premises were necessary. These were practically completed January 15, 1914, and on January 28 the general offices at Chicago were transferred to the new station, awaiting the bureau's instructions for the opening of the station for the additional purposes contemplated by Congress, namely, "the protection of the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud and loss."

The station comprises four floors and a basement of a substantial building about 50 by 90 feet in dimensions. The basement has been divided into apartments for male and female immigrants and is equipped with rest rooms, shower baths, toilet and laundry facilities. The first floor is planned as a receiving room for immigrants and their relatives and friends to whom immigrants may be destined. In this room arriving immigrants may be registered and promptly discharged. The second floor presents a most practical arrangement for the accommodation of the general offices of the Immigration Service for the Chicago district. The offices consist of a large general office for the accommodation of the inspectors and appropriate executive office rooms, a well-lighted room for the clerical force, and two excellent rooms for use in conducting hearings in deportation cases and taking evidence and making investigations. The third and fourth floors are each fitted as dormitories for the accommodation of emergency cases and the detention of aliens under arrest, but against whom it is not desired to inflict the odium of confinement in jail.

The new station is conveniently located to the various terminal railway stations at which the larger number of immigrants arrive in Chicago, and is easily accessible for Chicago people who may have business at the station.

As to the practicability of the new work sought to be accomplished by Congress in the establishment of this station, time and experience combined with proper effort on the part of those charged with the performance of the added service will determine.

COOPERATIVE AGENCIES.

During the past year the Chicago office has profited through the hearty cooperation of various local agencies, including the Division of Investigation, Department of Justice, the Chicago police department (particularly the city inspectors of morals), the juvenile court officials, the Immigrants' Protective League, and the Catholic Women's League Protectorate.

It is noticeable that the public in general evinces an increasing knowledge and appreciation of the work of the Government in the administration of the immigration laws, and in notable instances in this district practical cooperative service has been rendered.

PERSONNEL.

The work of the Chicago district, including the administration of the Chinese-exclusion law and the alien contract-labor law, has been accomplished by eight inspectors, with the assistance of three stenographers and one interpreter, with the occasional employment of local interpreters for short service. The official force as a body has given the Government conscientious and intelligent service. The amount of work performed presents sufficient evidence of the industry of the officers.

P. L. PRENTIS,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 12, COMPRISING MINNESOTA AND NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA, WITH HEAD-QUARTERS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

I beg to submit the following summarized report for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, covering immigration district No. 12, comprising the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

The two former States being on the Canadian border, examination of all aliens entering from the Dominion—at Duluth by boat or at the various land-border ports—is solely under the supervision of the United States commissioner of immigration at Montreal. The work of this immigration district, therefore, principally consists of (1) arrest of aliens (including Chinese) and expulsion from the country, and (2) investigations for the purpose of determining whether aliens (including Chinese) are admissible; whether Chinese are entitled to return certificates; and other similar investigations.

DEPORTATION WORK OF DISTRICT.

As the beneficial work of this service becomes better known throughout the district there is a substantial annual increase in the number of aliens reported for deportation. This is especially true of those aliens who have become public charges. Naturally a great many cases are investigated which never come to the attention of the bureau or department. These are dropped owing to inability to verify landing, expiration of time limit, insufficient evidence, mortal illness, deaths, removal, etc. While no direct result is secured through these investigations, they frequently awaken the interest and secure the later cooperation of State, county, and municipal officials. It is impossible to estimate the value of this educational work or to forecast the beneficial effects.

During the past fiscal year 64 aliens (including 1 Chinese) were deported by the Minneapolis office, grouped as follows: Minnesota, 50; North Dakota, 7; South Dakota, 6; Wisconsin (district No. 11), 1. At the close of the present fiscal year 15 other aliens were under orders of deportation, awaiting release from various penitentiaries and reformatories.

In addition to these 63 district deportations accomplished by the Minneapolis office, the Duluth office deported 30, the Winnipeg office 17, and the Portal (N. Dak.) office 1, making a grand total of 111 for the three States of this district. Total district deportations for three preceding years were: 1913, 51 (Minneapolis 36); 1912, 94 (Minneapolis 57); 1911, 107 (Minneapolis 60).

The following table shows in detail the deportation work of the Minneapolis office during the past year. The numbers refer to persons rather than warrants,

as two or more persons are frequently included in one warrant. While many warrants of arrest allege two or more violations, the principal or more serious one is selected in each case.

*Deportation cases referred to department and action thereon.*¹

Principal ground.	Applied for.	Issued.	Served.	Canceled.	Executed (deported).
Likely to become a public charge at time of entry . . .	34	29	23	22	20
Entered in violation of section 36, without inspection, land boundary	22	22	13		3
Public charge from prior causes	29	29	26	2	24
Procured or attempted to bring into the United States women for immoral purposes	2	2	2		3
Entered for immoral purposes	3	3	2		3
Employed in house of prostitution	1				
Convicted of felony or crime or misdemeanor before entry	3	3	3		4
Contract laborers	2	2		2	
Insane within 5 years prior to entry	1	1	1		1
Entered in violation of section 18, without inspection, seaport	2	2	2		1
Assisted immigrant	1	1	1		1
Sharing in or deriving benefit of prostitute	1	1	1		1
Women engaged in immoral practice	1				
Mentally deficient at time of entry	1	1	1		2
Under 16 years of age at time of entry	1	1	1	1	
Entered within 1 year after rejection as a contract laborer		1			1
Chinese deported under exclusion laws					1
Total cases, Minneapolis office	104	98	76	27	64

¹ A number of the deportations accomplished were ordered during preceding years. Referring to the apparently large number of warrants canceled, attention is called to fact that some of the aliens left the district or country before receipt of warrant, while others were discharged after warrant hearing.

CENTRALIZATION OF DEPORTEES AT CHICAGO.

Since November, 1913, in conformity with bureau instructions, all Atlantic deportees from this district have been turned over to other inspectors at Chicago for delivery to steamship or immigration authorities at respective ports. Even previously the Chicago and Minneapolis offices had worked along the same line to a limited extent. To the same end, this office has recently received a number of deportees from the Winnipeg and Duluth offices for delivery at Chicago.

IMMIGRATION AND CHINESE COURT CASES.

During the past year habeas corpus proceedings were brought on behalf of two brothers ordered deported by the Secretary of Labor. Cases were decided in favor of the Government by the district court. A rehearing having been granted by the department in one case, deportation warrant was later canceled.

At the instigation of the Winnipeg office Frank Nathan Stein was indicted by the Federal grand jury at Fargo, N. Dak., for violation of section 8 in securing admission of his married sister through false and misleading testimony. He later entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to three days' imprisonment and \$10 fine. This case will doubtless be included in the Montreal report.

Siu Tak Sam, Chinese, arrested by the Duluth office under department warrant and ordered deported, recently sought and secured release under habeas corpus proceedings before the district court. Surreptitious entry was not involved in this case. It is believed the Montreal office will carry the case to the circuit court of appeals.

Hom Wah Bing, Chinese, arrested under the Chinese-exclusion laws, was ordered deported by a United States Commissioner; appealed to the district court, which affirmed the decision; then appealed to circuit court of appeals, but did not perfect the appeal and was deported.

A number of other court cases are now pending in this district, awaiting presentation to grand juries, location of witnesses, additional evidence, etc.

INVESTIGATIONS PRIOR TO ADMISSION OF ALIENS.

During the year just closed 101 investigations on behalf of incoming aliens were made by this office at the request of the various port authorities—an increase of 45 investigations over the preceding fiscal year. Each such investigation covered one to eight persons. In addition to these requested investigations, a very large number of affidavits (bureau form 547) were executed and filed by domiciled relatives prior to arrival of aliens. The majority of these were investigated and indorsed by this office.

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

Claims of 15 alleged American citizens whose deportation was sought by the Canadian authorities were reported to this office for investigation, a decrease of 8 by comparison with the preceding year.

Thirty-six miscellaneous investigations were made during the year in addition to several contract-labor cases.

Seventy aliens who had petitioned for citizenship, but whose entry could not be verified, were examined by Minneapolis inspectors. This work, which never comes directly to the attention of the bureau, involves considerable time and correspondence, and the results are far from satisfactory. Testimony as to time and place where aliens entered the United States by land without inspection is rarely corroborated. Work of this character has more than doubled during the year, 31 examinations showing on last annual report. At least 35 other petitioners were directed to communicate with this office regarding necessity for immigration examination. These cases are still pending. Some of these parties have been notified two or more times of opportunity to be examined at or near their homes. Others have moved without leaving a forwarding address.

RESULTS OF CHINESE INVESTIGATIONS BY MINNEAPOLIS AND DULUTH OFFICES.

Laborers.—Eleven applications for return certificates; 10 granted, 1 denied. (Includes one investigation account of Chicago.)

Merchants.—Seven applications for return certificates; all granted.

Sons of natives.—Seven seeking admission; 4 admitted; 2 denied; action unknown, 1. (Including 2 investigations for Chicago office.)

Natives.—One claimant denied admission; 5 others requested preinvestigation of status; 4 granted; 1 denied.

Domiciled student.—One application for return certificate denied.

Two applications were filed for duplicate registration certificate; 1 denied; 1 pending.

Two investigations were made at request of American consuls in China. These were on behalf of applicants for section 6 certificates as students.

Gong Don Jung, arrested under Chinese-exclusion law, was discharged by United States Commissioner. Wing Lee, whose case was pending before district court on appeal at close of last fiscal year, was discharged. Hom Wah Bing, who was deported, is referred to above in "Immigration and Chinese court cases."

EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS AFTER ARRIVAL.

I recently had a long interview on this subject with the superintendent of the Minnesota State Free Employment Bureau, which maintains offices in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth. According to last biennial report these three offices filled an average of 7,700 positions monthly. As pointed out by the superintendent, almost all applicants for work are either citizens or residents, very few of the recently admitted aliens seeking positions. It is the local observation, however, that aliens generally go to work almost immediately after arrival, employment being secured through or with others of their race. While hundreds of men may be idle here at one time, the newcomer usually seeks and finds work of some kind. There is a continuous demand for domestics throughout this district. Likewise there is a good demand for farmers and agricultural laborers. One difficulty, as explained by the superintendent, is that such of his applicants as are willing or able to do farm work seldom have sufficient means to reach the prospective employment. On the other hand, employers are unwilling to advance transportation, as men using same frequently leave the train short of destination and procure other work. The

men thereby avoid working out the price of the ticket, and the farmer has lost his investment. At the time of interview the superintendent was unable to advance any suggestions as to cooperation of his bureau with the Division of Information.

The local Jewish societies have rendered exceptionally good service in placing and looking after their coreligionists who have come to them through their Galveston agency. However, I understand this work will be discontinued in the fall. I am of opinion that the present practice of displaying labor bulletins in post offices might be extended to advantage, supplemented by daily or weekly post cards to such State labor bureaus or employers of labor as might file same.

Several prosperous agricultural settlements have already been established by a number of the races in Minnesota and the Dakotas. These settlements in turn attract others of the same race, either from the cities or the old country. As one instance only, within the last few years a prosperous Polish settlement of 65 families has been established in Mille Laes County, this State. I am reliably informed that almost all of these people went to the farm after working and saving in the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sum of \$2,100 was allotted to this district for the fiscal year 1914. At close of June, with a number of small accounts unpaid, the balance was \$73.68. Under normal conditions the allotment would have been insufficient.

Local work has been seriously handicapped during the past six months owing to the illness of one of the inspectors from January 10 to March 21, followed by his indefinite assignment by the bureau to special duty, on which he is still engaged. Additional work occasioned by his absence has been willingly performed by the remaining employees, but it has been impossible to handle some important business requiring considerable time and travel.

I desire to acknowledge the faithful and efficient support given by my associates. Personnel at this station is the same as at time of last annual report.

During the past year I have received the hearty cooperation of other immigration officials, especially the inspectors in charge at St. Louis, Chicago, Winnipeg, and Duluth, with whom this office comes into frequent contact.

CHAS. W. SEAMAN, *Inspector in Charge.*

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 13, COMPRISING MISSOURI, IOWA, KANSAS, AND OKLAHOMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the transactions of this office, together with general comments on the work of the Immigration Service in the thirteenth district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

The increase in the volume of business handled by the St. Louis office and its branches at Kansas City, Mo., and Des Moines, Iowa, is somewhat greater than the ratio observed in the several preceding years, and it is apparent that the broader publicity given to the work of the Department of Labor and Bureau of Immigration has aroused the personal interest of citizens generally as well as that of local officials throughout the States, with the result that reports are received from far more numerous sources than ever before calling attention to alleged violations of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws. The amount of travel involved on the part of inspectors detailed to pursue investigations at such increasingly numerous points necessitates a considerable addition to the expenses of administration and accentuates my repeated requests for an increase of our working force, both of inspectors and clerks.

The operations of this office in both immigration and Chinese cases for the past fiscal year are briefly stated in the following statistical résumé:

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Warrant proceedings for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (other than Chinese).

Number of aliens for whom warrants of arrest requested.....	350
Number of aliens for whom warrants of arrest issued.....	345
Number of aliens for whom warrants of arrest refused by department.....	5
Number of aliens on whom warrants of arrest served.....	320
Number of aliens for whom warrants of arrest were canceled.....	31
Number of warrant cases pending at close of fiscal year.....	28

Deportation proceedings for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (other than Chinese).

Number of aliens under deportation orders not removed before close of previous fiscal year.....	25
Number of aliens ordered deported during fiscal year.....	284
Total.....	309
Number of aliens deported during this fiscal year.....	288
Number of aliens ordered deported, awaiting removal.....	21
Total.....	309

Classification and grounds of arrest.

Warrant cases.	Illegal entry.	Likely to become public charge.	Tuberculosis and dangerous contagious disease.	Criminals	Professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Entered for immoral purposes.	Insane.	Prostitutes, procurers, and white slavers.	Total.
Warrants applied for.....	18	136	17	24	7	34	7	34	73	350
Warrants issued.....	18	132	17	23	7	34	7	34	73	345
Warrants served.....	18	127	17	21	7	21	7	31	71	320
Warrants canceled.....	4	11	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	9	31
Warrant cases pending.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	13	2	3	3	28
Aliens ordered deported.....	14	114	17	19	7	18	4	30	61	284
Aliens ordered deported previous fiscal year, but unexecuted.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18	25
Aliens deported.....	14	113	17	18	7	17	4	32	66	288
Aliens ordered deported awaiting removal.....	1	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	13	21

General and special investigations.

Number of aliens on behalf of whom investigations were made concerning their applications for admission to the United States.....	419
Number of miscellaneous cases investigated in addition to foregoing.....	414

In addition to the cases formally recorded there were approximately 3,000 minor inquiries and investigations handled by the main office and branch offices.

Court proceedings.

Number and character of civil suits instituted and results..... 2

- United States *v.* John Blair, northern district of Iowa, suit for importation of alien contract laborer. Case pending in district court, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
- United States *v.* John Leisy, eastern district of Nebraska, suit for importation of alien contract laborer. Case tried and jury disagreed; second trial pending in district court, Omaha, Nebr.

Number and character of criminal prosecutions instituted and results..... 4

- United States *v.* Bettinger, northern district of Iowa, prosecution for importing woman for immoral purpose. Tried in district court at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and court directed verdict for defendant.
- United States *v.* G. Pontos, district of Kansas, prosecution for perjury before immigrant inspector in warrant hearing. Grand jury at Leavenworth found "not a true bill."
- United States *v.* J. Heim, eastern district of Missouri, prosecution for perjury before inspectors to secure admission of detained alien. Preliminary hearing waived and case pending before grand jury at St. Louis, Mo.

United States *v.* T. Malia, southern district of Illinois, prosecution for importing woman for immoral purpose, pending before United States commissioner at Springfield, Ill. Alien not apprehended.

United States *v.* E. de Corompa, southern district of Iowa, prosecution for violation of the interstate white-slave act. Tried in the district court at Davenport, Iowa. Alien convicted and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, where he is now resting under an order of deportation.

Number of cases in which writs of habeas corpus were applied for and granted----- 11

Gust Jouras, white slaver; writ of habeas corpus sued out in western district of Missouri. Writ dismissed in district court; defendant appealed to Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, where case is now pending.

Darwish Ramadan and Sam Hassan, white slavers; writ of habeas corpus sued out in northern district of Iowa. Now pending in district court at Sioux City, Iowa.

George Hanges, Jim Lamper, Steve Pantza, and Peter Francas, white slavers; writ of habeas corpus sued out in northern district of Iowa. Writ sustained by district court at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and petitioners discharged. Cases appealed by Government to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, where now pending.

B. Krawza, prostitute; writ of habeas corpus sued out in southern district of Iowa and writ sustained by district court at Des Moines, Iowa, and petitioner discharged. Case appealed by Government to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, which court dismissed the appeal because of failure of the Government to comply with the court rules.

Joe Schmoan and Barbara Schmoan, latter imported by the former for immoral purpose; writs of habeas corpus sued out in southern district of Iowa and writs sustained by district court at Des Moines, Iowa, and petitioners discharged. Appeal to circuit court of appeals now pending.

Gee Pount, white slaver; writ of habeas corpus sued out in northern district of Illinois, and case now pending in district court at Chicago. This alien was arrested in Des Moines, Iowa, granted hearing there, and released under bond. He then removed to Chicago, and when the bonding company was called upon to produce him for deportation writ of habeas corpus was served on the Chicago office and the case accordingly handled by the Chicago district court.

Chinese court cases.

Cases pending July 1, 1913, before United States courts----- 1
Arrests during current year----- 3

Disposition of cases:

Ordered deported by the United States commissioner----- 1
Ordered discharged by United States commissioner----- 1
Pending before United States commissioner----- 1
Pending before United States district court on appeal----- 1

Total----- 4

Chinese cases handled under departmental warrants.

Chinese for whom warrants of arrest requested----- 5
Chinese for whom warrants of arrest issued----- 5
Chinese upon whom warrants of arrest served----- 5
Chinese for whom warrants of arrest canceled----- 3
Chinese ordered deported during fiscal year----- 2
Chinese under orders of deportation, not executed before close of previous fiscal year----- 1
Chinese deported during this fiscal year----- 2
Chinese ordered deported, awaiting removal----- 1

Chinese investigations.

Departing Chinese:	
Return certificates, laborers.....	7
Preinvestigations—	
Merchants.....	11
Student.....	1
Natives.....	4
Merchant's son.....	1
Total.....	<u>24</u>
Arriving Chinese:	
Investigations of—	
Merchant.....	1
Merchants' sons.....	4
Student.....	1
Arriving or returning natives' sons.....	2
Total.....	<u>8</u>
General investigations:	
Conducted for other offices.....	7
Conducted in re application for duplicate certificate of residence.....	1
Miscellaneous Chinese.....	29
Total.....	<u>37</u>

The approximate estimate of 3,000 minor inquiries and investigations, in addition to the recorded cases of recognized importance shown in the foregoing statements, is by no means overdrawn, and it is only proper to say that the number of recorded investigations, as well as the number of arrests and deportations, would have been considerably larger but for the unfortunate fact that the time of one or more of our inspectors has been lost to such work by the necessity for their appearance in the United States courts at various points in the district for considerable periods of time, this greatly interfering with their regular work. The total of 290 actual deportations (including 2 Chinese aliens) as against our largest previous record of 206 for the preceding fiscal year, is a fair indication of the development and effectiveness of the work of our officers and employees, whose faithful devotion to duty I can not too highly commend.

CONTRACT LABORERS.

As to contract laborers the usual difficulties have been encountered, and, although we have warrants for a considerable number and have reason to believe that there is gross violation of law by the importation of alien labor to this district, I regret that, through the cleverness of the importers and the fact that the contract laborers usually are manifested under assumed names or adopt aliases after landing, our efforts in dealing with this class of aliens have been very disappointing and measurably unproductive. Only 17 contract laborers were actually deported during the year, but it is hoped that better results will be obtained hereafter through measures now being undertaken.

ORIENTAL SOLICITORS.

An interesting phase of our work has been the apprehension and deportation of 7 aliens arrested at various points in the district and technically charged as "professional beggars," these being generally known as "oriental solicitors." As a rule these aliens are Persians, Syrians, Turks, and Chaldeans, and they invariably are armed with credentials from alleged bishops and other supposed ecclesiastical dignitaries purporting to authorize them to collect moneys throughout the world and especially the United States for the erection and maintenance of hospitals, schools, orphanages, etc., in the countries whence they come. On the strength of such credentials, and perhaps also their own ecclesiastical garb and demeanor, these fraudulent solicitors appear to have no difficulty in obtaining letters of introduction and recommendation from national, State, and local officials, some of the accumulations which we have

seen comprising very valuable autograph collections. Naturally the display of such credentials and autograph letters arouses the interest of the average citizen. By such means and by addresses given from various pulpits these imposters succeed in collecting enormous amounts of money—which in almost every instance within my knowledge they have confessed, under oath, have been obtained by fraud—for their own personal support and that of their confederates. With few exceptions the indorsements and letters from American citizens and officials appear to be thoroughly genuine, but investigation proves that the ecclesiastical credentials are absolutely fraudulent, mostly manufactured in America and sold or disposed of, for a sharing interest, to the itinerant solicitors.

The wickedness of this fraud appears more flagrant because its victims are generally our best citizens and mostly of the religious classes, who assume that by their contributions they are aiding in establishing the Christian religion and in protecting and educating unfortunate children in benighted lands. I have yet to learn of a single one of the indorsers of these oriental solicitors or their victimized contributors who has ever discovered the very obvious inconsistency in the documents with which they are supplied. In every case the solicitor is armed with credentials from an alleged "bishop" or "patriarch" authorizing the bearer to collect funds for the saving of the unfortunate victims of "Turkish despotism," and also with credentials from the representatives of the state department of the Turkish Government or the diplomatic representatives of Turkey.

CRIMINAL ALIENS.

Among our deportations were included 18 aliens of the criminal class. It should be the hope of all interested in the purification of our citizenship to prevent the immigration of criminals, whether convicts or fugitives from justice, and I believe that especial consideration should be given to this subject. I had great hopes that if a new immigration law were finally enacted its provisions would be such as to render our protection from this class of undesirable citizens less difficult. By all means the law should forbid the admission and also provide for the deportation of all criminals except those charged with purely political offenses, whether they be ex-convicts or persons who have escaped trial and punishment for their offenses. The present law debars ex-convicts and those who admit the commission of offenses involving moral turpitude. The proper phrasing of the law would exclude all who have committed such offenses, whether or not confession is made. I note with regret that an effort is being made to amend the pending bill in such manner as will greatly weaken the measure—that is, in the provision for the exclusion and deportation only of those unconvicted criminals who are "justly charged with crime." Undoubtedly every experienced officer in our service would testify that under the present law his best success in dealing with criminals comes through securing confessions of guilt, and heretofore these have been deemed sufficient evidence to satisfy the department; but the proposed enactment would tie our hands deplorably. Besides the objection of the long delay involved in the investigation in foreign countries of the criminal records of aliens apprehended here and the resultant probability of escape before proceedings could be advanced sufficiently to hold the culprits, I can imagine no good reason why the confession of a criminal should not be considered ample proof of his status, or even the testimony of a sufficient number of credible witnesses now resident in America who are cognizant of the crime committed prior to the immigration of the accused.

WHITE-SLAVE CASES.

I wish especially to mention the splendid work of my assistant inspectors in the handling of the so-called "white-slave" class of aliens. Of these—prostitutes and procurers—we deported 66 and there are several important cases pending. The present law applicable to prostitutes and persons found receiving, sharing in, or deriving benefit from the earnings of prostitutes, or who frequent or are connected with the management of places or resorts habitually frequented by prostitutes, etc., has been found by test to be very strong, and the operations of your officers in striking at this vicious class of aliens have been wonderfully assisted by the present statute. We have experienced but little difficulty in pursuing to deportation the cases of numerous aliens involved in the white-slave traffic, and the country has indeed been greatly purified by the energetic

enforcement of the present law pertaining to this class of immigrants. The statute is clear and concise and has stood the tests of habeas corpus proceedings.

In connection with our investigations of white-slave cases there have been frequent occasions of violation of the interstate (Mann) act, and in every such instance this service has cooperated with the Department of Justice and we have worked hand in hand very often. In not a few cases convictions have been obtained as the result of evidence adduced by this service and furnished to the Department of Justice. A great amount of the time of our inspectors has been consumed in attending the United States courts in connection with criminal prosecutions arising out of investigations of immigration cases. I am gratified at the result of our efforts in the handling of white-slave cases.

CHINESE.

The Chinese branch of our work in this district as in all others involves difficulties which at times appear insurmountable. The rules and regulations promulgated by the department for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion law are as effective, in the main, as can be hoped for in view of existing judicial decisions, but there is no question as to the farcical character of much of the work performed under such rules in dealing with the claims of domiciled Chinese, both laborers and the exempt classes. Had the registration of Chinese under the acts of 1892 and 1893 been performed with an intelligent understanding and competent oversight there would have been little difficulty in securing the honest enforcement of the law forbidding the influx of Chinese laborers since the last year of registration, 1894; but it is generally known and admitted that certificates of residence were issued in various portions of the United States upon totally inadequate proof as to the status of the applicants, and in thousands of instances such certificates were obtained, and have been used, fraudulently. In almost all sections of the country Chinese laborers appear to have found little difficulty in obtaining certificates as merchants, while the genuine "merchant" class, under most unwise advice, declined to be registered. The very fact that large numbers of Chinese who were domiciled laborers in the United States failed or refused to register and subsequently never were molested by the Government had a tendency to bring the law into disrepute and contempt. Speaking from a very wide experience in dealing with Chinese matters, I have no hesitancy in saying that at no time during the past 20 years has the Government received the benefit and protection from the registration laws to which it was entitled. During this period manifold evils of fraudulent importation of Chinese as alleged natives and minor sons of the exempt classes have added greatly to the difficulties encountered by immigration officers, and I believe that certain measures should be undertaken which would not only preserve the integrity of the service but protect lawful Chinese residents in all their rights.

In my opinion there should be a reregistration of all Chinese residents of whatsoever class. This work should be done by the Immigration Service under instructions far more explicit and capable of enforcement than in the previous registration. The number of Chinese residents of the United States at the present time would not appear to be a menace to the welfare of the country in the view of the most prejudiced opponent of Chinese immigration; hence I would recommend that such registration should include all Chinese now domiciled in the United States, without regard to the legality of their entry, except as to those who are amenable to the immigration law. After such reregistration the departure from and return to the United States of any Chinese person holding a new and valid certificate of residence should be permitted without regard to property rights or claims as at present required. In a few instances Chinese laborers seeking return certificates under the present law and regulations are the actual and bona fide owners of claims or money amounting to more than a thousand dollars. It is safe to say that in every such case where the applicant honestly intends to leave his money in America to return to, he will have no objection to placing the fund in the form of a certificate of deposit not negotiable until his actual return, as sometimes is done, but in the vast majority of cases, even although the Chinese laborer may possess money or claims to the statutory limit and may declare that no change will occur in the status thereof until his return, he actually carries with him to China and there invests or leaves the funds upon which he has based his claim of a right to return. This applies to laborers whose applications have such sufficient basis in fact, but, as all of your officers are aware, in 9 cases out of 10 there is no good reason to

believe that the testimony of an applicant and alleged debtors as to the existence of claims amounting to \$1,000 is worthy of credence or would be accepted in any other proceedings, and yet the immigration inspectors must spend many hours in taking testimony and compiling voluminous records in this class of cases wherein there is no possible means of contesting or disproving the palpably fraudulent claims. The fraudulent character of the claims set up by applicants for preinvestigation as merchants seeking to visit China and return do not call for further comment, but it is my firm belief that in the process of a new registration of all Chinese residents the investigations necessarily made by the registering officers would establish a permanent record of the present status and occupation of every Chinaman, and thereafter the matter of dealing with unregistered Chinese or members of the exempt classes who lose such status and become laborers would be comparatively easy, and immeasurable fraud and trickery would be eliminated.

DEPORTATIONS.

I take the liberty of expressing my belief in the wisdom of the recent action of the bureau in providing for a more economical and common-sense method of handling aliens in transit to seaports for deportation. There can be no question as to the ultimate economy which this practice will accomplish, and I believe that when the system is thoroughly developed it will prove entirely satisfactory to the department and greatly promote the efficient treatment of a very bothersome phase of our work, and this without injury to our unfortunate wards, who, with very rare exceptions, may be cared for quite as well while en route as under former methods.

LABOR BUREAUS AND AGENCIES.

I am strongly in favor of the most general cooperation between the Immigration Service and the State, county, and local officials in dealing with all matters of mutual interest, and I can see no reason to doubt the feasibility of active cooperation with labor bureaus in this section of the country in the work of the distribution of admitted aliens. As a rule the trouble is that the arriving aliens do not wish to be distributed. They are either destined to promised employment or to their personal friends and relatives, and there are comparatively few who reach any western city, such as Chicago, St. Louis, or Kansas City, which oftentimes are spoken of as distributing points for labor, without definite knowledge of their own destinations or the promise that they will be met by friends or future employers and taken in charge at the railway trains. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, and there are many reasons why the Immigration Service should be in close touch with both the labor bureaus and those charitable and eleemosynary organizations which interest themselves in newly arrived immigrants.

In my estimation there are somewhat similar and even stronger reasons for cooperation with and general oversight of all labor agencies engaged in interstate traffic or dealing with newly arrived immigrants.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 14, COMPRISING COLORADO, WYOMING, NEBRASKA, AND UTAH, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT DENVER.

Following is the annual report of immigration and Chinese transactions in this (fourteenth) district for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

IMMIGRATION TRANSACTIONS IN THE FOURTEENTH (DENVER) DISTRICT.

Alien prostitutes.

Pending June 30, 1913-----	3
Arrested -----	10
Deported -----	6
Discharged -----	2
Escaped -----	1
Pending June 30, 1914-----	4

Supported by proceeds of prostitution.

Pending June 30, 1913.....	10
Arrested	33
Discharged	20
Deported	20
Pending June 30, 1914.....	3

White-slave traffic act.

Pending June 30, 1913.....	8
Arrested	5
Convicted.....	3
Discharged	3
Deported	6
Pending June 30, 1914.....	3

Insane aliens.

Arrested.....	4
Discharged	1
Deported	3

Alien public charges.

Arrested	5
Deported	4
Pending June 30, 1914.....	1

Criminal record prior to entry.

Pending June 30, 1913.....	2
Arrested	1
Deported	2
Pending June 30, 1914.....	1

Contract-labor cases.

Investigated (no action).....	2
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Surreptitious entry.

Arrested.....	6
Discharged	4
Deported	2

Aliens held at ports of entry.

Investigated	27
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Other districts.

Investigated	21
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For Naturalization Bureau.

Investigated for purpose of naturalization.....	24
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American citizens in Canadian prisons for Canadian authorities.

Investigated	7
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Miscellaneous.

Investigated	96
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Impersonating United States immigration officer.

Arrested.....	1
Indicted (not apprehended).....	2

(One turned over to county authorities, and pleaded guilty to charge of receiving money under false pretenses. Sentenced to 30 days in county jail.)

CHINESE TRANSACTIONS.

Arrested.....	6
Deported.....	1
Discharged.....	5
Application for laborer's return certificate.....	19
Application for merchant's return certificate.....	5
Investigations for admission of alleged sons of domiciled merchants.....	1
Investigations for admission of domiciled merchants.....	2
Investigations for admission of alleged natives or children of alleged native born.....	5
Certificates forwarded to the bureau for cancellation.....	2
Applications for duplicate certificates.....	2
Preinvestigations of native born.....	1
Investigations for admission of students.....	4
Investigations for other offices.....	5
Miscellaneous investigations.....	20

We have had numerous miscellaneous Chinese investigations concerning which we did not deem the keeping of a record necessary.

HENRY H. MOLER,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 15, COMPRISING MONTANA AND IDAHO, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HELENA.

I hand you herewith the report of work done by this district for the year ended June 30, 1914.

The two criminal proceedings instituted against procurers in which the grand jury failed to indict were cases of men bringing women into the United States from Canada for immoral purposes in which there were no aggravating circumstances. In the one case pending alien is serving a five-year sentence in the Montana State penitentiary for assault with intent to kill, committed upon the woman whom he brought into this country.

It will be noted that two warrant cases were instituted against Chinese prostitutes during the past year. In the case pending the woman has been delivered to Seattle for deportation and is being held awaiting the department's decision on a petition to reopen the case. A petition for writ of habeas corpus in this case was denied by the United States district judge at Boise, Idaho.

It will be noted that while the number is not very large, there has been quite an increase in public-charge cases investigated. Whether this increase will continue or is only temporary is difficult to say at this time.

Quite a large proportion of the cases handled, it will be seen from the report, have been those of aliens entering without inspection. This is due in a large measure to the immense distances between immigration stations along the Canadian border in northern Montana. As I stated in my last annual report, the unoccupied Government land in the northern section of this State is rapidly filling up, and a considerable percentage of the new settlers are families who have driven across the line from Canada after proving up on and selling their homesteads there.

It would be such a hardship and inconvenience for them to enter by rail through one of our established ports of entry that they can hardly be blamed for entering as they do, by driving across the boundary with all their equipment and effects along the overland trails. During the past year three visits have been made to the different county seats in that section of the State, and advance notice of these visits have been published in the local papers. This has given an opportunity for those who wish to do so to present themselves and their families for examination under warrant proceedings, and, as the report shows, a great many have availed themselves of the opportunity. These aliens must become citizens before they can obtain patent to their land, and so it is for their interest to have the legality of their residence in the United States established as soon as possible.

In view of the enormous area of this district, it being as large as all of the States east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River, and the limited transportation facilities, I have arranged with the Commissioner of Naturalization that he forward me copies of all letters written by him to aliens in this district who apply for certificates of arrival (Form 526a).

By this arrangement we save the aliens a great deal of expense and inconvenience without any expense to the Government, as they can be examined by one of our officers while he is in their vicinity on regular immigration work.

I have not given any account of cases under the Mann Act this year. These cases are now handled by the special agents of the Department of Justice in this district, although this office has made several investigations and done considerable of this work. The average police officer or county officer does not discriminate between these cases and those of aliens, and when a case is reported by one of these officers to us it is necessary that we take some action. Otherwise they would lose interest in assisting us in any work. Frequently these cases develop a violation of the immigration law, but when they do not, and can not be handled in connection with some other work so as to avoid expense on our part, I see to it that they are properly reported to the Department of Justice.

Chinese work has been about the same as the year preceding. Without doubt there are some section 6 students and merchants employed in this district as laborers, the same as in other districts, but unless these cases can be handled by departmental warrant I believe that it would be practically useless to make the arrests. When the average Chinese student, well dressed in citizen's clothes, appears before a United States commissioner and tells the story of his attempts to obtain an education in this country, the prospects of making the case appear to the commissioner in its true light are very slim.

Both the States of Montana and Idaho maintain immigration bureaus whose work is to encourage the immigration into the States of people who desire to remain permanently and take up and improve land. As neither of these bureaus encourages the immigration of anyone unless he has money enough to purchase an outfit for working his homestead and maintaining himself until his land has produced a crop, it hardly seems that there could be much cooperation between these State agencies and the division of distribution in our bureau. The labor market as a very general rule is well supplied here, and while both States are anxious for settlers who will come with their families and take up or buy land they are not anxious for those who would come solely as common laborers. Enough of this latter class get into the State without any State or Federal encouragement.

I feel that I am thoroughly justified in saying that during the past year the officers of this district have worked with an intelligence and loyalty that will favorably compare with any like number of men employed either by the Government or private concerns.

STATUS OF IMMIGRATION CASES (OTHER THAN CHINESE), FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1914.

Warrants applied for, present fiscal year.....	89
Warrants issued, present fiscal year.....	87
Cases pending June 30, 1913, in which warrant issued.....	12
	99
Disposition:	
Warrants canceled.....	42
Warrants executed, aliens deported.....	34
Warrants forwarded to another district.....	3
Alien died.....	1
Cases pending, warrant issued.....	19
	99

DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASES HANDLED.

Criminal proceedings.

Instituted current fiscal year.....	5
Disposition:	
Failed of indictment.....	2
Convicted.....	2
Pending June 30, 1914.....	1
	5

Deportation proceedings.

Pending June 30, 1913.....	4	
Instituted current fiscal year.....	10	14
Disposition:		
Deported.....	4	
Pending deportation, warrant issued.....	3	
Referred to another district for deportation.....	1	
Evidence insufficient for warrant.....	6	14

Prostitutes and women entering for immoral purpose.

Pending deportation June 30, 1913.....	3	
Instituted current fiscal year.....	12	15
Disposition:		
Deported.....	6	
Warrant canceled.....	3	
Referred to another district for deportation.....	1	
Evidence insufficient for warrant.....	5	15

Chinese procurers.

Warrant issued present year.....		2
Disposition:		
Failed to apprehend.....	1	
Deported.....	1	2

Chinese prostitutes.

Warrant issued current fiscal year.....		2
Disposition:		
Warrant canceled.....	1	
Pending, alien delivered at port.....	1	2

Public charges.

Instituted current fiscal year.....		22
Disposition:		
Deported.....	13	
Died after warrant issued.....	1	
Warrant canceled.....	1	
Evidence insufficient for warrant.....	6	
Pending, warrant issued.....	1	22

Illegal entry.

Pending June 30, 1913.....	8	
Instituted current fiscal year.....	65	73
Disposition:		
Deported.....	10	
Warrants canceled.....	37	
Referred to another district.....	2	
Evidence insufficient for warrant.....	7	
Pending, warrant issued.....	14	
Pending, warrant not issued.....	3	73

Naturalization.

Total number of applicants for certificates of arrival (form 526a).....	158
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Miscellaneous.

Investigations in cases aliens applying for entry.....	12
Investigations at request of other offices.....	23

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Cases in court.

Pending June 30, 1913.....	1	
Arrests made current fiscal year.....	1	
	2	2
Disposition:		
Discharged by United States commissioner.....	1	
Ordered deported by United States commissioner (deported without appeal).....	1	
	2	2

Department warrant proceedings.

(These cases have been reported on page 298 under headings "Chinese procurers" and "Chinese prostitutes.")

Investigations.

Laborers:		
Pending June 30, 1913.....	3	
Cases of current fiscal year.....	53	
	56	56
Disposition—		
Departing, favorable.....	50	
Departing, unfavorable.....	2	
Duplicate certificates of residence.....	4	
	56	56
Merchants:		
Pending June 30, 1913.....	2	
Cases of current fiscal year.....	13	
	15	15
Disposition—		
Departing, favorable.....	4	
Departing, unfavorable.....	2	
Returning, unfavorable.....	1	
Sons applying for admission, favorable.....	5	
Sons applying for admission, unfavorable.....	3	
	15	15

Natives.

Cases of current fiscal year.....	4	
Disposition:		
Applying for admission, favorable.....	1	
Sons applying for admission, favorable.....	3	
	4	4

Chinese investigations at request of other districts.

Total investigations.....	5	
Respectfully submitted.		

LORENZO T. PLUMMER,
Inspector in charge.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SEATTLE, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 16, COMPRISING THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

I have the honor to submit herewith annual report regarding transactions under the immigration laws in District No. 16, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

The inward passenger movement of the current year increased from 5,363 to 6,473, or 1,110. Japanese arrivals alone increased from 2,979 to 4,035, or 1,056.

A detailed report of the inward passenger movement in this district follows:

Inward passenger movement.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Immigrant aliens admitted.....	1,339	1,503	2,842
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	2,386	145	2,531
United States citizens arrived.....	664	264	928
Aliens debarred.....	134	7	141
Aliens whose cases are pending either before this office or the bureau.....	12	19	31
Grand total.....			6,473

Of the 2,842 immigrant aliens admitted, 2,189 were Japanese; 736 males and 1,453 females. Of the 2,531 nonimmigrant aliens admitted, 1,846 were Japanese; 1,740 males and 106 females. Of the total (4,035) Japanese arrivals, 2,075 were former residents. The total of Japanese immigrant females admitted increased from 1,123 to 1,453, or 330; of these 511 were proxy brides, against 517 of the preceding year, a decrease of 6.

The following is a statement of admissions by races:

Races of immigrants and nonimmigrants admitted.

Race.	Immigrant.			Nonimmigrant.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Japanese.....	736	1,453	2,189	1,740	106	1,846
Chinese.....	243	25	268	436	7	443
Scandinavians.....	81		81	54	1	55
Russians.....	111	6	117	9	4	13
Germans.....	77	6	83	44	2	46
Spanish.....	1		1	1		1
Finnish.....	13		13	5		5
Irish.....	4	1	5	6	5	11
Dutch.....	2		2	3		3
English.....	27	7	34	41	11	52
Scotch.....	8		8	16	8	24
East Indians.....	2	1	3			
North Italians.....	2		2			
Croatians.....	2		2	2		2
Greek.....	1		1	1		1
Polish.....	1		1	1		1
Hebrew.....				1		1
South Italians.....	6		6	3		3
French.....	6		6	7		7
Welsh.....		3	3	1		1
Servian, Montenegrin, Bulgarian.....	4		4	1		1
West Indian.....	3		3			
Mexican.....	1		1			
Dalmatian.....	1		1			
Magyar.....	1		1	1		1
Bohemian.....	2		2			
Spanish American.....	3		3	11		11
Korean.....		1	1			
Other peoples.....	1		1			
Cuban.....				2	1	3
Grand total.....	1,339	1,503	2,842	2,386	145	2,531

Debarred aliens.

Cause.	Jap- anese.		Chi- nese.		Eng- lish.		East Indian.		Lith- uanian.		Polish.		Rus- sian.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chinese-exclusion law.....			55	1											55	1
Likely to become a public charge.....					1		7			1		13			22	
Passport, provisional, sec. 1.....	37	1													37	1
Dangerous contagious disease.....	2	1	4				2								8	1
Trachoma.....	3	3	3						1				2		9	3
Tuberculosis.....			1													1
Epileptic.....	1														1	
Contract laborer.....	1												1		2	
Total.....	44	6	62	1	1		9		1		1		16		134	7

Outward passenger movement.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Emigrant aliens departed.....	576	58	634
Nonemigrant aliens departed.....	2,220	240	2,460
United States citizens departed.....	576	448	1,024
Grand total.....			4,118

Of the 634 emigrant aliens departed, 228 were Japanese; 189 males and 39 females.

Of the 2,400 nonemigrants departed, 1,979 were Japanese; 1,769 males and 210 females.

ARRIVALS FROM INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

[Not included in statistics.]

A total of 245 passengers arrived from insular possessions. Of this number 2 were East Indians, against 406 the previous year, a decrease of 404.

ALIEN SEAMEN.

Vessels arrived.....	1,324
Alien crews (Chinese 12,383; others 13,987).....	26,370
Certified by marine hospital surgeon.....	136
Certified seamen, deserting.....	1
Certified at San Francisco, deserted in this district.....	1
Deserting seamen.....	¹ 165
Discharged (admitted to the United States).....	249
Discharged (passed to follow their vocation).....	378

STOWAWAYS.

Total number of stowaways for the year, 35 (Japanese 33, Russians 2).

EXAMINATION UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Aliens examined (including Chinese).....	5,545
Admitted on primary inspection.....	4,739
Pending primary cases.....	15
Board special inquiry cases.....	791

¹ Of the 165 deserting seamen, 32 were Japanese and 2 were Chinese.

Board special inquiry cases.....		791
Admitted.....	508	
Excluded mandatorily.....	217	
Excluded with right of appeal.....	66	
	283	
Excluded under immigration act.....		283
Deported (1.75 per cent) (not including Chinese).....	¹ 85	
Landed on appeal.....	4	
Landed after hospital treatment.....	176	
Landed on rehearing.....	2	
Pending.....	16	
Investigations made regarding alien applicants, except Chinese.....		272

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

Public charge cases where no warrant was secured.....	100
Prostitute, procurer, etc., cases where no warrant was secured.....	145
Naturalization cases.....	125
United States citizens which Canada desired to return to United States.....	52
Total.....	422

In addition to the above there were numerous other investigations made which it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Applied for.....	91	Aliens released.....	13
Granted.....	91	Aliens remanded.....	78

FINES.

Failure to furnish the manifest required by section 12 (7 cases).....	\$70
Bringing diseased aliens in violation of section 9 (4 cases of trachoma).....	400
Total.....	470

Aliens apprehended near international boundary after entry without inspection and returned to border ports for examination without formal warrant of arrest.

Station of officer apprehending alien.	Border port to which returned.		Total.
	Blaine, Wash.	Sumas, Wash.	
Custer, Wash.....	192	.....	192
Nooksack, Wash.....	.....	160	160
Everett, Wash.....	13	6	19
Everson, Wash.....	.....	41	41
Bellingham, Wash.....	60	47	107
Ferndale, Wash.....	8	.....	8
Total.....	273	254	527

¹ In addition to the 85 shown, 56 Chinese were deported under the Chinese exclusion laws, making a total of 141, or 2.54 per cent.

Cases in which warrants of arrest and orders of deportation were issued, etc., by causes.

Cause.	Warrants of Arrest.							Orders of deportation.						
	Applied for.	Issued.	Canceled.	Served.			Not served.	Pending before depart-ment.	Issued.	Canceled.	Executed.			Unexecuted
				Issued in 1914.	Issued in pre-vious years.	Total.					Issued in 1914.	Issued in pre-vious years.	Total.	
Procurers.....	17	16	...	12	2	14	4	1	13	3	9	6	15	1
Prostitutes.....	30	30	7	21	1	22	2	1	21	1	17	1	18	3
Receiving proceeds of prosti-tute.....	17	17	5	10	3	13	2	...	13	...	10	3	13	3
Criminals.....	20	19	1	18	...	18	...	1	17	1	8	5	13	8
Likely to become a public charge.....	62	61	9	50	4	54	2	2	52	1	33	10	43	18
Insane.....	37	37	1	35	1	36	1	...	36	...	32	3	35	4
Without inspection.....	23	23	7	12	2	14	4	...	14	1	12	2	14	1
Hindus—without inspection and Rule 14.....	77	77	4	73	...	73	...	...	73	1	2	...	2	70
Dangerous contagious dis-eases:														
Tuberculosis.....	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Leprosy.....	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Others.....	4	4	1	3	...	3	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	...
Epileptic.....	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1
Professional beggars.....	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Contract labor.....	3	3	1	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1
Chinese—without inspection.	5	5	1	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	4	8	...
Total.....	301	298	38	245	13	258	15	5	253	10	133	34	167	110

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 8 Chinese and 7 other aliens arrested in other jurisdictions delivered at this station for deportation on warrants secured by other jurisdictions.

Criminal prosecutions.

Name.	Charge.	Court.	Disposition.
CASES PENDING JUNE 30, 1913.			
Ray Courtemache.....	Violation of white-slave traffic act.	United States District Court for Western District of Washington.	Dismissed.
A. A. Plant.....	do.....	do.....	Pending.
Vernon L. Heathman.....	do.....	do.....	Dismissed.
J. Archie Hess.....	do.....	do.....	Plead guilty; sentence, 1 year and 1 day, McNeil Island.
Ray Howard.....	do.....	United States District Court for Eastern District of Washington.	Dismissed.
Leon S. Becker.....	do.....	do.....	No true bill.
Wm. Porter.....	do.....	do.....	Dismissed.
Al Porter.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
James Morrow.....	do.....	United States District Court for Western District of Washington.	Plead guilty; sentence, 90 days.
B. Aurand.....	do.....	do.....	Plead guilty; sentence, 2 years, McNeil Island.
A. R. Watson.....	do.....	do.....	Forfeited bail.
K. Umeda.....	Conspiracy to violate white-slave traffic act.	do.....	Plead guilty; sentence, 30 days.
K. Ito.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
B. K. Sugiura.....	do.....	do.....	Acquitted.
A. H. Young.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
S. Washio.....	do.....	do.....	Plead guilty; sentence, 30 days.
Max Holtser.....	Violation of white-slave traffic act.	United States District Court for Oregon.	Plead guilty; sentence, 1 year.
Charles Ryan.....	do.....	do.....	Jury disagreed twice; dismissed.

Criminal prosecution—Continued.

Name.	Charge.	Court.	Disposition.
CASES PENDING JUNE 30, 1913—continued.			
Roy McKinley.....	Violations of white-slave traffic act.	United States District Court for Eastern District of Washington.	Acquitted.
Charles Guignon.....	White-slave traffic act and section 3 immigration act.	do.....	Do.
Louis Laroux.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
NEW CASES.			
Harry Toy.....	Violation of white-slave traffic act.	United States District Court for Western District of Washington.	Convicted; sentence, 8 months and \$500 fine.
James Williams.....	do.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence, 30 days.
Carl Laparo.....	do.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence, 1 year and 1 day, McNeil Island.
Bob Armstrong.....	do.....	do.....	Convicted; sentence, 2 years, McNeil Island.
H. E. Fortier.....	do.....	do.....	Dismissed.
James Brennan.....	do.....	do.....	Convicted; sentence, 2½ years, McNeil Island.
Bert Martin.....	do.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence, 6 months.
Henri Dachat.....	Violation of white-slave traffic act and section 3 immigration act.	do.....	Pleaded guilty to first count; sentence, 1 year, county jail.
Frank Pavone.....	Violation of white-slave traffic act.	do.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence, 1 year and 1 day, McNeil Island.
Max Schwartz.....	do.....	Transferred to District Court of Oregon.	Pleaded guilty; sentence, 2 years, McNeil Island.
W. C. Esling.....	do.....	United States District Court for Eastern District of Washington.	No true bill.
Luman Nolan.....	do.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence, 6 months, county jail.
Jas. S. Stephens.....	do.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence, \$100 and costs.
Fred Krehit.....	do.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence, 3 months.
Rossie Miller.....	do.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence, 6 months, county jail.
Joe Zydman.....	do.....	United States District Court for Western District of Washington.	Pleaded guilty; sentence, 2 years, McNeil Island.
Frank S. Boothe.....	do.....	do.....	Convicted; sentence, 5 years, McNeil Island.
J. W. Welch.....	do.....	do.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence, 60 days.

CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION.

The character of immigration for the past year has been, as heretofore, principally Chinese and Japanese. With the opening of the Panama Canal the character of immigration coming to this coast will, in a large measure, be changed and the major portion of the immigrants that will arrive at our ports will be from European countries. What the probable volume of that immigration will be no one can at this time foretell. If it is a tenth part of the number that enthusiasts predict it will increase our present annual immigration many fold.

Compared with Eastern ports, the volume of immigration heretofore arriving at the ports of this district has been small indeed. As many immigrants have arrived at Ellis Island in a single day as have applied at the ports of the State of Washington in an entire year. The Chinese and Japanese immigrants, however, are much more difficult to examine and handle than are immigrants from any other country. Chinese and Japanese are the only classes of immigrants whose laborers are excluded from admission to this country, the Chinese absolutely and the Japanese to a limited extent. After passing the ordinary immigration examination they are also examined under the Chinese and Japanese

exclusion provisions of our laws. As much time is often consumed in handling one Chinese case as it would take in passing upon the rights to admission of a hundred immigrants of other nationalities.

JAPANESE.

Another year's enforcement of the law shows that the Japanese Government is living up to the agreement entered into with this country in the spring of 1908 regarding the issuance of passports to only three classes of Japanese laborers, to wit, "former residents," "parents, wives, and children of residents," and "settled agriculturists."

There is, however, a comparatively large number of Japanese females coming to this country. While most of them are coming, ostensibly as housewives, they are in reality laborers and become coworkers in the fields with their husbands.

A Japanese resident of this country who desires to send for a "picture" or "proxy" bride is obliged to secure a certificate from the local Japanese consul to the effect that he is a proper person and can support a wife. Many of the "proxy" brides conclude shortly after arrival that they have made a bad bargain and desert their husbands, and sooner or later enter upon an immoral life. Realizing this, the consul for this district is endeavoring to discourage the bringing of "proxy" brides to the United States. This, no doubt, accounts for the fact that although as many females arrived this year as last, fewer of them were "proxy" and more of them regular marriages.

In view of this, I would recommend that competent officers who understand the Japanese language make investigations occasionally in order to ascertain whether or not these "proxy" wives are living with their husbands. They might also investigate as to the occupations of recent female arrivals. I believe the results would be somewhat surprising.

HINDUS.

There have been but few Hindu arrivals at the ports of this district during the past year. It has been the practice for several years to examine very closely all Hindu laborers arriving at our ports, and as a result practically all such arrivals from India were excluded and returned to their native country. They then resorted to the practice of first entering the Philippine Islands, and coming later to the United States proper.

The policy of the administration was at that time to admit any alien to the mainland who had previously entered the Philippine Islands. The present administration, very wisely, we think, regarded their entry to the islands as a mere subterfuge, and promulgated the present rules, which have resulted in stopping their migration for the time being.

A few days prior to June 30, 1913, 220 Hindus arrived at Seattle from Manila. They were given a very rigid examination. Certificates were produced by 131, who were admitted. Eighty-nine were arrested on departmental warrants and ordered deported. Writs of habeas corpus were applied for and the learned judge of this district decided that the decision of the Secretary of Labor was final; that a proper hearing had been granted, that he had no jurisdiction in the premises and remanded the aliens to my custody. From this decision an appeal has been taken direct to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case is now pending. While I believe the decision of the local Federal court will be upheld, it is impossible to forecast a decision on a close question with certainty, and I am in hopes that in the near future an absolute exclusion law will be passed by Congress somewhat similar to the present law excluding Chinese laborers, forbidding the entry of Hindu laborers into either the insular or continental territory of the United States.

These 89 Hindus were confined in the detention house at Seattle for several months, and I am sure that the most ardent advocates for the admission of Hindu laborers would become strict exclusionists if compelled to work for a long period of time in a small building, such as we have at Seattle, insanitary at the best, with a large number of this class of aliens.

The Hindus are clannish to a degree and are ready and willing to render financial assistance to the full extent of their ability to their relatives and friends who are in detention. Pending their appeal, they were permitted to go at large on furnishing a bond in the sum of \$500 each. By the end of December all but three had secured their liberty by depositing in cash the sum of \$500

each with some bank or surety company who became surety for their appearance when wanted. The three who were unable to furnish bond were deported.

The Hindus are persistent and determined to gain admission to America if it is possible to do so. They seem to have no difficulty to obtain all the money they want for this purpose. A boatload consisting of several hundred are now in the harbor of Vancouver, British Columbia, clamoring for admission to that country. Another boatload is reported on the way, and it is rumored that they may attempt entry to the United States through one of our Puget Sound ports.

The steamship companies entering this district have agreed to carry no more Hindu laborers for the present, although they could possibly not be required to return, at their expense, those who embarked at Manila for the continent and who are denied admission here. The safest plan to preclude the possibility of a Hindu invasion is for Congress to enact a suitable exclusion law.

CONTRACT LABOR.

W. J. McConnell (section 24 inspector), stationed at Moscow, Idaho, is under the jurisdiction of this office in the handling of contract-labor matters. His district consists of the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. Although he has secured no convictions during the year, he has been actively engaged in corresponding and advising with the various labor organizations, State, county, and city officials of the district regarding the provisions of the contract-labor law, and through his efforts has no doubt prevented many violations of the law.

He has the situation well in hand, and is now investigating a number of cases where he hopes to secure convictions. A copy of his report¹ for the year will be mailed the bureau under separate cover.

SMUGGLING.

Several causes have contributed to the increased number of surreptitious entries of aliens from British Columbia into western Washington during the last year, the principal cause being the serious depression which has existed in our neighboring Province for many months. Thousands have walked across the border. Several hundred aliens have been arrested and returned to the border ports of Blaine and Sumas for examination. Hundreds of others have undoubtedly crossed the border during the nighttime, thus evading our officers.

We now have a sufficient number of men to take care of the border in western Washington during the daytime, but if the border is to be effectively patrolled an additional force is needed for night work. Chinese house servants in British Columbia are losing their positions in large numbers owing to a couple of prominent ladies being recently killed by their servants. As a result of this and also on account of the general depression, many Chinese are attempting to enter the country unlawfully. We are using our best endeavors, with the force of employees available for the purpose, to prevent the entry of Chinese into this State.

My judgment is that the most effective method to stop smuggling is to destroy the incentive to smuggling. In addition to watching the land and water borders, frequent arrests should be made of those Chinese who are unlawfully here. Give them to understand that there is no "haven of rest" anywhere in the United States for a lawbreaker. In other words, destroy the profit, and smuggling will soon be reduced to a minimum. Just so long as we say in effect to these Chinese, "We will catch you in the act of crossing the border if we can, but if you are shrewd enough to evade us there and gain admission to our large cities, you are perfectly safe," just so long will the traffic continue.

STATION.

The last year's work has demonstrated more and more the need for a suitable building at the port of Seattle. We have 126 beds in the male quarters. For several months the past year we had 89 Hindus in the building. At times we had more than 100 Chinese in the house and probably 40 other aliens of all classes. About one-third of those detained were obliged to sleep on the floor. If the city officials had been advised of this state of affairs, we would probably have been instructed to rent an additional building for temporary use. Happily,

¹ Not printed because of lack of space.

however, the prospects of securing a building are much brighter than ever before. The Secretary, as well as the Commissioner General, has visited us during the last year and as a result a free site has been tendered the Government on which suitable buildings may be erected.

Bills asking for an adequate appropriation for immigration buildings at Seattle have been introduced in both branches of Congress, and if a public building bill passes at the present session assurances have been given that buildings for our use will be included therein. With the opening of the Panama Canal additional quarters will be absolutely required for the proper handling of the immigration business at this port.

CHINESE TRANSACTIONS.

The following is a brief résumé of the work done in connection with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws in this district:

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

During the year 1,131 applications for admission were considered, a decrease of 145, or 11 per cent, from the previous year, and 998 applications of domiciled Chinese for return certificates, a decrease of 83, or 8 per cent, from the previous year. Of those applying for admission 833 were returning to a former domicile and the remainder, 298, were new arrivals. These figures do not include Chinese entering the country via Seattle who arrived first at Vancouver, Canada, and who were detained there for examination, nor those departing by Canadian Pacific steamers (except those first receiving return certificates at this port), as transportation companies carrying passengers to foreign contiguous territory are not required by law to file passenger lists. The cause of the decrease in travel can only be conjectured. It may be that the number of lawfully domiciled Chinese in the country who go abroad temporarily is becoming smaller (note the decrease of 22 per cent in the number of returning laborers and 12 per cent in the number of returning merchants), and that a careful enforcement of the law with respect to "new arrivals" is deterring members of this class from seeking admission. Returning passengers report that there are hundreds of Chinese now at Hongkong anxious to come to America, but who are being detained there indefinitely by a system of medical inspection now in force which, aside from its being expensive to the applicant, is unsatisfactory because the certificate which is ultimately secured, showing freedom from disease, is of no value on arrival in this country, the holders thereof often being found to be afflicted with the very ailment from which they are thus certified to be free. Undoubtedly many domiciled Chinese are restrained from visiting their home country through fear of being rejected medically on return. Since the promulgation of bureau circular letter of September 16, 1913, directing the medical inspection of aliens irrespective of whether they are immigrants or residents, a number of applications for return certificates have been withdrawn.

All Chinese passengers now arrive at and depart from the port of Seattle, the Blue Funnel Line heretofore entering its steamers at Tacoma, having recently moved its general offices to this city. Hereafter all vessels of the line named will both enter and clear at Seattle.

Total applications for admission before commissioner during fiscal year— 1,131

Disposition:

Admitted.....	1,031
Passed in transit.....	22
Returned.....	63

Pending:

Awaiting deportation.....	2
On appeal to the department.....	3
Before inspectors.....	10

From the foregoing it will be seen that, omitting the 15 pending cases, 5½ per cent of all arrivals were returned to China. However, as practically all domiciled Chinese now have their status determined before departure from the country, these may be deducted. There then remain 298 "new arrivals," of which 231 were admitted, 53 (18 per cent) actually returned to China, and 14 cases remain undisposed of.

Division by classes.

Laborers:	
Cases pending from previous year (stowaways)-----	5
Applications for admission current year-----	339
	<u>344</u>
Disposed of as follows—	
Admitted-----	339
Returned (stowaways)-----	5
Decrease from 1913, 96, or 22 per cent.	
Domiciled exempts (merchants, etc.):	
Cases pending from previous year-----	2
Applications for admission current year-----	183
	<u>185</u>
Disposed of as follows—	
Admitted-----	181
Returned-----	3
Pending-----	1
Decrease from 1913, 25, or 12 per cent.	
American-born Chinese (citizens and children of citizens):	
Cases pending from previous year-----	14
Applications for admission current year-----	339
	<u>353</u>
Disposed of as follows—	
Admitted-----	320
Returned-----	25
Pending on appeal to department-----	2
Pending before inspectors-----	6
<i>Further subdivisions.</i>	
"Raw" natives (new arrivals) returned-----	5
Record of departure—prior landing:	
Admitted-----	272
Returned-----	1
	<u>273</u>
Prior residence—status not determined:	
Admitted-----	8
Returned-----	1
	<u>9</u>
Children of citizens (new arrivals):	
Admitted-----	40
Returned-----	18
Pending-----	8
	<u>66</u>
Grand total-----	353

The decrease in number of applications is but 4, or 1 per cent. Of all classes applying for admission as citizens 25, or 7 per cent, were actually returned. There were but 5 applicants of the class known as "raw" natives, and all of these were turned back. The only class showing an increased number of applicants is that of "children of citizens," the increase being from 43 to 66, or 53 per cent. On the other hand, the percentage of rejections in this class is the highest, being 27 per cent. Citizens of all classes admitted were largely those whose status had theretofore been determined by either the courts or this service.

"SECTION 6" (NEW ARRIVALS).

Cases pending from previous year-----	2
Applicants for admission-----	91
	<u>93</u>
Total-----	
Disposed of as follows:	
Admitted-----	90
Returned-----	3

The decrease in this case is 29 per cent. due, it is believed, to the firm stand taken by the bureau against the soliciting of so-called students in China by Americans who apparently were commercializing the movement, as explained at length in last year's report. So far as learned, all such schemes have been abandoned, at least by the persons who heretofore have been operating out of Seattle. Of those admitted in parties it has been found that with certain exceptions few are bona fide students. Many can not now be located through the addresses given at time of admission. Of course, repeated inquiries as to present whereabouts and occupation have kept a number of them in school, and as a rule such boys have been found living with relatives in some laundry, restaurant, or store, and following a laboring pursuit except during the hours actually spent in school or in receiving instruction from a private teacher. In one instance the report received showed a certain student (?) to be receiving instruction one hour a day from a colored man and devoting the remainder of the time to working in a restaurant. During the past year there were 36 applications of "section 6" merchants from China and 4 from Canada, 39 students from China and 5 from Canada, and 6 teachers and 3 travelers from China.

EXEMPTS OTHER THAN "SECTION 6" (NEW ARRIVALS).

Cases pending from previous year-----	11
Applications for admission current year-----	123
	<hr/>
Total-----	134
	<hr/> <hr/>

Disposed of as follows:

Admitted-----	101
Returned-----	27
Awaiting return-----	2
Pending on appeal before department-----	1
Pending before inspectors-----	3

This class may be subdivided as follows:

Minor sons of merchants (exempts):	
Admitted-----	75
Returned-----	26
Awaiting return-----	2
Pending before department-----	1
Pending before inspectors-----	2
Minor daughters of merchants (exempts) admitted-----	3
Admitted-----	3
Wives of merchants (exempts):	
Admitted-----	15
Returned-----	1
Wives of citizens (exempts):	
Admitted-----	8
Pending-----	1

Increase from 1913, 1 per cent. This increase occurs in the class known as minor sons of merchants. There was a decrease in the number of wives and daughters of merchants applying for admission, as well as in the number of wives of citizens. The number of these different classes returned amounted to 13 per cent.

TRANSITS.

By land-----	11
By water-----	11
	<hr/>
Total-----	22

There were no applications during the year for landing under bond pending final determination of right to enter the United States.

APPEALS TO DEPARTMENT (ARRIVALS).

Pending from previous year	4
Appealed during current year	46
Total	50
Disposition:	
Dismissed	29
Withdrawn	7
Sustained	11
Pending June 30, 1914	3

APPEALS TO BUREAU (PREINVESTIGATIONS).

Total appeals	29
Disposition:	
Sustained by the bureau	1
Dismissed	26
Pending	2

The increase in appeals to the department was 22 per cent, and was confined almost wholly to new arrivals, as domiciled Chinese now have their status predetermined, and if a return certificate be refused appeal is taken to the bureau and its decision accepted as final. Of the 40 cases passed on by the department the appellants were successful in 11 instances—that is, 27 per cent of the appeals was sustained. Of the 29 applications reviewed by the bureau on appeal from decisions denying domiciled Chinese return certificates on which they might go abroad temporarily but 1 contestant was successful.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The Mac Fock case, pending from last year, has been disposed of and the applicant returned to China, the court finding that there exists no authority in law for the issuance by a United States commissioner of a certificate of discharge and that a certificate so issued is not evidence of a judgment; that, as Mac Fock had admitted his being born in China, the certificate of discharge issued by the United States commissioner finding him to be a citizen of this country must have been fraudulently issued or have been procured through perjury, and therefore that the petitioner was not in a position to complain.

ARRESTS UNDER THE EXCLUSION LAW.

Cases pending July 1, 1913	2
Arrests during fiscal year	2
Total	4
Disposition: Deported	4

As heretofore reported, it is deemed inadvisable to make arrests under the exclusion law unless it is reasonably certain that a claim to American citizenship will not be set up as a defense. If it can be shown that a Chinese entered the country unlawfully within three years, application is always made for a department warrant, procedure under the exclusion law being simpler and more effective before the department than before a United States commissioner. Of those arrested, two had been regularly admitted through the port of San Francisco, one as a "section 6" traveler and the other as a "section 6" merchant. Both of these men were found laboring in a fish cannery. Another one of the arrests was that of a Chinese who had entered the country some years since surreptitiously and who on hearing presented a certificate of residence belonging to another person. The most interesting case, however, was that of Ng Ah Bow. This Chinese was arrested September 4, 1912, on the charge of being unlawfully within the United States. He was reputed to be a gambler and was said to be the person who had shot Charley Moy Kee, of Chicago, in a tong fight in this city. Able counsel was retained in the case, and the matter was carried to the district court, where, after a delay of some two years, the original order of deportation was affirmed. Notwithstanding the fact that counsel had made a

most persistent fight in an effort to have the man discharged, setting up at great length the claim that the defendant had been regularly admitted at the port of Astoria as the minor son of a domiciled merchant and supporting his position with the positive testimony of many Chinese witnesses. Ah Bow admitted while detained at this station and just prior to his deportation that he had entered the country surreptitiously from Canada about one year prior to his arrest, giving in detail all the facts surrounding his entry, thus showing that all the witnesses who appeared in his behalf at the hearing before the United States commissioner gave perjured testimony.

To effectively rid the country of contraband Chinese all arrests should be made on department warrant. So long as United States commissioners are permitted to make citizens of Chinese presumably unlawfully within the country the exclusion laws must remain more or less of a nullity. In a recent arrest case a Chinese presented an identification paper showing him to be a former resident of Portland. When from the records of this office it was shown that the defendant was not the person he claimed to be, his attorney admitted the imposition, abandoned the claim, and then set up one of citizenship, introducing two Chinese witnesses who swore to knowing that the defendant was born in The Dalles, Oreg. On this showing the defendant was adjudged to be an American citizen.

PROSECUTIONS.

In connection with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion law there has been instituted recently a prosecution for conspiracy which it is believed will tend strongly to deter white persons from swearing falsely for Chinese in return for a consideration. Three white men and two Chinese have been indicted. The plan of the principal, a leading Chinese merchant of this city, seems to have been to carry on his partnership books a number of laborers and to take them into his store one at a time just prior to the arrival of an alleged minor son, and to then attempt on the testimony of certain white men to prove that the Chinaman so taken into partnership had been a merchant for the preceding year. In the pending case the alleged father, a restaurant worker in Los Angeles for some years past, came to Seattle a few weeks prior to the arrival of an alleged son and entered the store of the principal. On hearing of the application the principal, the alleged father, and the three white witnesses all swore positively to the father's having been an active member of the firm in question for the period required by the statute. Subsequently, by independent inquiry, the truth as to the father's status was learned. The applicant was of course rejected and returned to China. The father thereupon returned to his restaurant in Los Angeles, at which place he was later arrested. It appears that a conviction may be secured, as one of the white men has made a written confession to the United States attorney.

PREINVESTIGATED CASES.

Applications for return certificates under rules 13, 15, and 16 of the regulations to the number of 998 were disposed of as follows:

Laborers:	
Pending from previous year	33
Applications current year	418
Total	<u>451</u>
Disposition—	
Certificates issued	413
Certificates refused	32
Applications withdrawn	5
Applications pending	<u>1</u>
Appeals dismissed by bureau. 7.	
Exempts (merchants, etc.):	
Applications pending from previous year	31
Applications current year	213
Total	<u>244</u>

Exempts (merchants, etc.)—Continued.

Disposition—	
Certificates issued	205
Certificates refused	34
Applications withdrawn	3
Applications pending	2
<hr/>	
Appeals dismissed by bureau, S.	
Citizens:	
Applications pending from previous year	32
Applications current year	271
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Total	303
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Disposition—	
Certificates issued	263
Certificates refused	28
Applications withdrawn	7
Applications pending	5
<hr/>	
Appeals sustained by bureau	1
Appeals dismissed by bureau	11

Of the applications enumerated above, 302 arose in this district, of which 278 were approved and 24 were denied, as follows:

Laborers:	
Granted	62
Refused	12
Exempts:	
Granted	124
Refused	4
Citizens:	
Granted	92
Refused	8
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Total	302

In connection with arriving Chinese there were made in this State 75 investigations, as follows:

Wives of exempts	10
Children of exempts	53
Children of citizens	12
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Total	75

During the year there were issued 653 certificates of identity.

Respectfully,

HENRY M. WHITE, *Commissioner.*

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT No. 17, COMPRISING THE STATE OF OREGON, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT PORTLAND.

Annual report for the fiscal year 1914 of district No. 17, comprising the State of Oregon, port of Portland and subport of Astoria, is hereinbelow submitted.

General and subdivisions under which the bureau seeks to have all annual reports itemized, both as to statistical data and matters of general information, have been adhered to, and this office has endeavored to fulfill the requirements thereof categorically and in the order prescribed by the bureau.

EXAMINATION AT SEAPORTS OF ALIENS WHO APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

Aliens examined	44
Aliens admitted on primary inspection	42
Aliens held for board of special inquiry	2
Aliens rejected by board of special inquiry	2

Aliens finally deported.....	12
Fines assessed under section 9, dangerous contagious diseases.....	2
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Arrivals of seamen:	
White aliens.....	3,355
Chinese.....	1,397
East Indians.....	430
Japanese.....	376
Total.....	5,558
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Of above number there deserted from their vessels:	
Aliens other than Chinese.....	369
Chinese seamen.....	3
Total.....	372
Chinese seaman recaptured.....	1
Head tax collected.....	\$1,572

PREVENTION OF UNLAWFUL ENTRY AT SEAPORTS AND LAND BORDER PORTS.

Portland and Astoria, Oreg., are both seaports, but neither enjoys an alien passenger business. During the past year, however, 201 vessels, both sail and steam, arrived at the two ports named from foreign countries. There seems to be no way of preventing the unlawful entry of alien seamen by desertion, and 372 such entered without inspection. The vessels carrying Chinese crews are guarded while in port by watchmen employed at the expense of the vessels. All Chinese seamen arriving within this district are carefully identified and checked, both upon arrival and departure, by officers attached to this district. During the past fiscal year only 3 Chinese seamen deserted out of a total of 1,397 arrivals, of which 3 deserters 1 was recaptured.

One Yong Song, Chinese seaman of the British Steamship *Queen Maud*, deserted his vessel at Westport, Oreg., October 7, 1913. A criminal charge was filed against the master for failure to adopt due precautions and for permitting said Chinese to escape. The master pleaded guilty and was fined \$500 by the district court. This Chinese seaman was recaptured at Astoria and was placed aboard the *Queen Maud* just before the vessel proceeded to sea. The fine was not remitted, however.

Ten Chinese seamen left the British steamship *Harlow* on September 13, 1913, while the vessel was at this port. They were assisted in their escape by two white men with a gasoline launch. The launch was captured and the identity of the owners ascertained. All the Chinese subsequently returned to the vessel. In view of this fact, and of the inability of any witness to identify the white men as occupants of the launch at the time of the escape, the United States attorney advised that the action be not commenced, and the matter was dropped.

THE ARREST OF ALIENS (INCLUDING CHINESE) AND EXPULSION FROM THE COUNTRY.

Aliens (other than Chinese) arrested under immigration laws.

	Anarchist.	Committed crime or misdemeanor prior to entry.	Insane, public charge.	Likely to become a public charge at entry.	Proceeds of prostitution.	Entered without inspection.	Prostitute.	Alien procurer.	Entered United States for immoral purpose.	Contract laborer.	Total.
Warrants applied for.....		1	10	10	1	16	1	1	1	1	42
Issued.....		1	10	11	1	16	1	1	1	1	43
Served.....		1	11	10	1	15	2	1	.....	1	42
Canceled.....		1	1	5	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	14
Executed.....	1	3	10	10	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Alien permitted to return to country whence he came, in lieu of deportation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Alien escaped while en route for deportation.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deportation pending.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	7

Chinese arrested under immigration laws.

	Entered without inspection.	Insane and public charge from prior causes.	Prostitutes.	Total.
Warrants applied for.....	4	1	4	9
Issued.....	4	1	4	9
Served.....	4	1	4	9
Canceled.....	1	.....	1	2
Executed.....	2	1	1	4
Proceedings pending.....	2	.....	.....	2
Dismissed on habeas corpus.....	.....	.....	2	2

Number of Chinese arrested before United States commissioners or courts, and results in cases.

Arrested.....	4
Discharged.....	2
Deported.....	1
Pending.....	1

The investigation at points within the country for the purpose of determining whether aliens (including Chinese) are admissible, or whether Chinese are entitled to return certificates, and other similar investigations, disclose the results shown below:

Number and character of Chinese preinvestigations and results.

Classification.	Applications filed.	Approved.	Denied.
Merchants departing.....	37	35	2
Merchants' wives departing.....	4	4	.....
Citizens departing.....	51	45	6
Laborers departing.....	81	80	1
Students departing.....	3	3	.....
Teachers departing.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	177	167	10

Number of investigations made regarding alien applicants (other than Chinese).....	74
Number of miscellaneous investigations (other than Chinese).....	132
Number of investigations made regarding Chinese applicants.....	54
Number of miscellaneous Chinese investigations.....	56
Number of cases in which forms 547 were filed and investigations made.....	90

GENERAL.

Number and character of criminal prosecutions instituted (for details and results, see case of One Yong Song, above).....	1
Number of cases in which writs of habeas corpus were applied for.....	2
Number granted.....	1

In the case of Chin Gum the writ was sustained and the petitioner discharged.

Contract-labor work.—The inspector at Moscow, Idaho, nominally subordinate to the commissioner of immigration at Seattle, is in charge of section 24 work in this district. All matters comprehended by said section are referred to him.

White-slave investigations and prosecutions for this district are in charge of a special agent of the Department of Justice attached to the local United States attorney's office. The Immigration Service in this district cooperates with this special agent and tenders him all the facilities within its scope and ability in the prosecution of this branch of the work. Under these circumstances no statistical data or information as to white-slave work is available.

There is no Japanese or Hindu immigration to this port. This office has caused the arrest of several Hindus on a charge of entry without inspection. On such occasions it invariably has met with extraordinary opposition by the defense. Release on bond is promptly had, and the best legal talent obtainable is retained to resist the Government's action. Our greatest difficulty is in finding trustworthy Hindu interpreters.

The personnel of district No. 17 has experienced several changes during the past year. One inspector of 2 years' service at Astoria and one of 10 years at Portland were dismissed for cause. Both vacancies have been filled by the bureau, effecting a material improvement in the character of the service in this district.

Station buildings, equipment, improvements made, contemplated, or desirable, etc.—Headquarters of this district occupy five rooms in the Railway Exchange Building at Portland. The subport of Astoria occupies two small rooms in the Spexarth Building, Astoria. The present general equipment of both offices is ample for all present purposes. No improvements have been made, nor are any contemplated or desirable either at Portland or Astoria.

During the absence of the inspector in charge while fulfilling an assignment in the Orient in January, February, and March of this year, the administration of the duties of the local office were admirably discharged by the acting inspector in charge. I have no criticism to offer of any member of the present local force of the Immigration Service. On the contrary, I desire at this time to commend each and all for faithfulness, loyalty, and devotion to the Government's interests.

Work of distribution of admitted aliens.—Ports through which European immigrants are admitted are so remote from this district and such a comparatively small number reach the Northwest that apparently there is no necessity for a particular distribution of alien immigrants as such. The Oregon State Immigration Commission is doing some advertising abroad of the State's resources. It also furnishes information in response to inquiries concerning opportunities for investment and settlement in the State.

As to the feasibility and practicability of cooperating with State, county, and city labor bureaus established by public authority in the work of distribution of admitted aliens, this office offers the following:

I must confess that I am unable to perceive any plan or scheme whereby alien immigrants of various races and nationalities may be persuaded to distribute themselves, or be distributed, until there be some volitional choice on the part of such immigrant. Since there can be no compulsion on the part of the Federal Government in determining the destination or residence of one who comes from abroad to settle here, we can do little more than lay certain propositions before him and let him make a choice. There is, in this vicinity at least, no State, county, or city labor bureau or immigration commission which has a sufficiently comprehensive grasp on the subject to enable it at this time to cooperate with the Federal authorities in the distribution of alien immigrants. The two do not meet on a common ground. The State wants settlers, citizens preferred, or lacking these, aliens. All it does, all it can do, is to afford opportunities for the purchase of land. It offers no guaranty to the purchaser, nor does it protect him from the rapacity of agents, brokers, and others. The average alien immigrant, through contact with the more sophisticated of his own race, has learned that he must look out for himself and his own interests; in fact, he has become supersuspicious of those who would sell him something. Until a State can exercise an option on salable lands and can offer them in its own name at reasonable prices and terms to intending settlers, there can be little public promotion of this kind.

The State of Oregon is not seeking laborers. The law of supply and demand, augmented by private contractors and labor agents acting for their own profit, has heretofore effectively answered all the requirements in this respect. The average labor bureau, so called, whether it be a State, county, city, or private enterprise, finds its principal function in filling jobs of a more or less temporary character. Positions offering permanent employment are not, as a rule, filled by non-English-speaking aliens. Furthermore, an employer does not wish to buy a "pig in a poke."

In my opinion there is but one way to distribute non-English-speaking aliens. They must be colonized in sections of their own choice or meeting with their approval or they must be induced to settle where there is already a nucleus of their own race or nationality. I believe it would be an excellent plan for the

Immigration Service, through its various offices and officers, to secure a list of all so-called colonies, communities, settlements, or extension neighborhoods in which a foreign element has settled or resides in any considerable number. These lists should be supplemented by general and particular information, such as geographical location, the size of the community, the language spoken, the country, province, or district abroad whence the majority come, the occupations engaged in, the opportunity for further accessions, character of the land or other physical surroundings, and all else that may suggest itself to the investigator. These colonies or communities, some old and some new, abound in every State. They have come together through natural accretion, and have invariably prospered. Very naturally, most of them have preserved throughout the present generation their mother tongue and many of the habits, customs, and institutions of the motherland. Some of them resent the intrusion of outsiders, and are developed and built up only through natural increase and by the addition of relatives or close friends of those already here. While such communities, through their attitude of self sufficiency and satisfaction do not encourage a general immigration of their own kind to their own precincts, they will welcome many such who may come of their own volition, and the latter in turn will come and settle in such neighborhoods if they but know that a common bond and interest will unite them with members of their own race already here and under the influence of American institutions.

I can not avoid the conclusion that newly arrived immigrants, irrespective of race, nationality, or tongue, can not be indiscriminately distributed, and therefore an effort must be made to meet them halfway and secure their adaptation to our view of life via a modified form of their own. Such a process would obviate any particular cooperation with State or municipal activities. An immigrant given a knowledge of or brought into touch with a community of natives of his own particular country, province, or district would more readily embrace an offer or a chance to identify himself with such a community, wherein his latent talent or ability might more quickly expand and develop, than in a neighborhood where he will be surrounded by those alien to himself.

This is written with a full realization that foreign colonies in the United States are objectionable to social economists. I make a point of distinction, however, between the foreign colony in the city and that in the smaller towns and in the country. It can not be other than true that large numbers of the foreign element now huddled together in colonies in our large industrial centers, since they have tasted of the city's oppression, would welcome the opportunity to leave the surroundings to which they and their ancestors have never been accustomed to find a permanent home in a smaller colony of their own kin, where they will have room to breathe and to live according to the hopes they felt when they left their native land. Thus, the suggestion herein contained might effect a double purpose, that of defecting the arriving immigrant from the overcrowded foreign colony in the big city and also that of encouraging the denizen of the crowded foreign colony to go onto the land or into the smaller manufacturing community. The whole matter resolves itself into an alternative question: Whether we shall by arbitrary means endeavor to distribute aliens without their entire sympathy or consent, and fail largely in so doing, or whether we shall with greater promise of success guide them in paths which their instinct and inherent desires suggest, even though by so doing we delay their conversion to American ideals the better part of a generation; for, after all, what do a few years more or less amount to in the prospective life of the Republic? Better that the conversion be gradual, and better still that it be had in the succeeding generation, born upon our own soil and educated in our own institutions.

In the adoption of the suggestion outlined above, the method best calculated to impart this information to arriving immigrants or to aliens in the large industrial centers could be worked out as the investigation of foreign communities progressed. The foregoing has been in the writer's mind for a long time, but no opportunity for its expression arose until the bureau's request for suggestions was received. I do not believe it would be difficult for investigators in the various districts to obtain a list of distinctly foreign communities and the information suggested in reference thereto.

J. H. BARBOUR, *Inspector in Charge.*

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN FRANCISCO, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 18. COMPRISING NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA AND THE ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION.

I have the honor to submit annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

There has been an increase in almost every department of the work of this district, and much which has been of more than usual interest, especially in connection with the efforts of Hindu aliens to gain admission to the United States mainland from the Philippines, and the court work and decisions which have grown out of the induction into office of a new United States district judge and a new personnel in the United States district attorney's office. I inclose in duplicate a number of statistical tables and exhibits,¹ which tell in figures the story of the year's work, and in connection therewith I will endeavor herein under appropriate headings to make such comment as will tend to give the bureau a complete understanding of what we have undertaken, accomplished, and failed in during the year.

CHINESE APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

The total number of Chinese applying for complete admission to the United States during the year was 3,832, an increase of 282, or slightly less than 8 per cent. This increase is entirely accounted for in the increase in the two classifications "sons of citizens" and "sons of merchants," which increased 175 and 107, or about 28 and 20 per cent, respectively. The percentages of increase and decrease in the various classes of Chinese handled at this port were, in detail, as follows:

Class.	1913	1914	Decrease.	Increase.
			<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Natives.....	832	776	7	
Citizens' wives.....	80	79	1.3	
Sons of citizens.....	627	802		28
Laborers.....	298	315		2.3
Returning merchants.....	708	645	9	
Other merchants.....	81	121		50
Merchants' wives.....	84	73	13	
Merchants' children.....	540	647		20
Students.....	201	245		21
Other classes.....	99	129		30

During the year there were landed by the commissioner 3,552 as against 3,344 the previous year, an increase of 6 per cent: landings by the department were 57 as against 39, an increase of about 50 per cent; but while the landings by both the commissioner and the department increased, the rejections by both authorities also increased, the local office having rejected 242 as against 221, an increase of 9.5 per cent, and the department having sustained this office in rejection orders in 128 cases as against 85 the previous year, an increase of 50 per cent. Actual return to China or the country whence they came was accomplished in 251 cases as against 170 the previous year, an increase of about 48 per cent. The actual percentage of deportations of those who applied for admission during the year, however, was only 6.5, an increase of 2 per cent over the previous year.

CHINESE LANDED UNDER BOND.

The privilege of landing under bond has been kept within much more reasonable bounds during the year and has been accorded in only a very few cases where the purpose of such landing was to test the good faith of the applicant. Observation has taught that while there is real need for a "bonding" procedure in instances where a temporary landing only is sought, such a procedure as a part of the investigation of the merits of an application for permanent landing does not work for efficiency and should be employed only in the rarest instances.

¹ Lack of space makes the omission of these necessary. They are commented on in detail in the text.

APPLICATION FOR CHINESE RETURN CERTIFICATES AND MISCELLANEOUS WORK UNDER THE CHINESE LAWS.

The total number of applications for return certificates submitted during the year were 2,168, of which 2,047 were finally granted and 121 denied. Of these totals, 1,025 of the cases considered were claims of American nativity, 957 of which were finally given favorable indorsement and 68 denied. This office feels that the probing of Chinese claims as to American nativity is not conducted in this district with the thoroughness which the importance of the work requires. The physical limitations against which our force is compelled to labor, however, precludes the possibility of more searching investigations without great congestion. This fact some time ago prompted this office to suggest to the department a modification in the rules extending the privilege of preinvestigation to "natives" whereby such preinvestigations would be granted to certain classes only and not to mature Chinese who could present no record evidence in support of their claims. Reference is made to this office's letter proposing the modification referred to and the recommendation therein made is renewed.

A total of 3,580 miscellaneous investigations were made during the year by the force of this office, an increase of about 20 per cent. The total Chinese departures for the year were 5,210, an increase of about 8 per cent. The work of handling these departures, together with that involved in the checking in and out of the 12,178 Chinese crew men who came into this port during the year—a considerable increase—is due to the volume of which comes to the attention of the bureau only once a year, but which demands from our available force substantial consideration.

Speaking in general of the work of handling Chinese applicants for admission, the fiscal year just ended has tended toward a more effective enforcement of the laws. Certain abbreviations of the privileges heretofore accorded attorneys representing Chinese have lessened the chances for importunity, have simplified procedures, and enabled a more expeditious disposition of the work.

INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENTS FOR THE YEAR.

The total passenger movement through this port during the fiscal year was approximately 31,122, an increase of 5.7 per cent. These were divided into 16,009 inward-bound and 15,113 outward-bound passengers. Of the inward-bound passengers 10,138 were aliens, as against 9,201 the previous fiscal year, an increase of 937, or 10.2 per cent. As the previous year's figures showed a less percentage of increase, it will be appreciated that the immigration to this port is showing a steady growth which is likely to receive a heavy impetus during the next fiscal year, the first in which the Panama Canal will be available to traffic.

DEBARMENTS UNDER THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Of the 10,550 aliens arriving at this port during the year, 338 were debarred and returned to the foreign ports of embarkation.

INWARD AND OUTWARD MOVEMENTS OF JAPANESE FOR THE YEAR.

The total number of Japanese arrivals at this port during the year was 3,944, as against 3,477 the previous year, an increase of 467, or about 13 per cent. The departures for the year were 3,844, as against 3,633 the previous year, an increase of 211, or 5.8 per cent. Of the total arrivals for the year, 2,009 were males and 1,845 were females, the former showing an increase of 173, or about 9 per cent, and the latter an increase of 270, or 17 per cent. The total number debarred was only 37—31 being males and 6 females.

The Japanese "bride" has continued to be the predominating factor in the Japanese female arrivals during the year, and as the year closed the number of that class of arrivals indicated still further increase in the year to come.

MOVEMENTS OF HINDU ALIENS.

The applications of Hindu aliens from foreign ports were practically the same as during the previous fiscal year, and the policy pursued in handling them gave about the same results as in the previous year. The movement of Hindus from the Philippines to the mainland, however, starting during the

fiscal year of 1913, and increasing during the last fiscal year, gave us much concern. This is more fully referred to under the heading "Court work for the year."

WORK UNDER THE EXPULSION PROVISIONS OF THE IMMIGRATION AND CHINESE LAWS DURING THE YEAR.

The year has seen the handling of probably the largest number of immigration "warrant" cases ever initiated in this district in a single year—414—an increase of over 300 per cent as against last year, which in turn showed an increase of 200 per cent over the year previous. Deportation was accomplished in 134 cases, and 181 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

Our labors under the deporting provisions of the laws relating to Chinese have been most unsatisfactory during the year, and the results achieved do not in any sense compare favorably with the results of the previous year, partly because of the attitude of the United States district court toward our work and partly for the reason that changes in the methods of handling Chinese arrest work practically relieved this office of that class of duty near the end of the first six months of the fiscal year.

MOVEMENT OF KOREANS TO THE UNITED STATES.

A somewhat noteworthy movement was that of incoming Koreans, there having been 67 applicants of that race during the year (part of them from insular territory) as against 12 for the previous fiscal year. Of the total number coming, 37 were students, usually arriving on vessels under the American flag, embarking at Shanghai and thereby laying the foundation for the claim that they are not Japanese subjects and therefore are excepted from the requirement as to passports. None of them will admit the status of a laborer, and in most instances they state that they left Korea before or about the time that Japan assumed sovereignty over Korea and that therefore they are not subjects of Japan. In many cases they are what might be termed "working students" in that they proceed to different educational institutions and actually pursue a student course, but maintain themselves, partially or in whole, by working in some capacity near by the school. The movement has not reached a serious volume at present, but inquiries now coming to us would indicate that it may soon become so large as to require the bureau's special attention.

HEAD-TAX COLLECTIONS.

Although head-tax collections for the fiscal year 1913 increased almost \$9,000, the collections for the year just ended again show an increase in net amount of about \$3,000, the total sum deposited in the Treasury from that source being \$37,056.

ESCAPES FROM VESSELS AND STATION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

The year has seen four escapes from the station and two from vessels in the bay after delivery for deportation—the largest number for any year since the station opened. While such instances were regrettable, investigation in each instance showed no serious culpability on the part of watchmen and others concerned, and it is gratifying to be able to report that in every instance recapture and ultimate deportation were accomplished in from four days to two weeks. In one instance the escape was a stowaway who had three times been deported from the United States, and who after his escape, recapture, and deportation at this port in June of this year, again escaped from the ship on which he was deported, gaining his complete freedom at San Pedro, Cal., where the vessel called on her voyage foreign.

FINES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT.

The year has seen the assessment of \$4,900 against steamship companies plying between this port, the Orient, Mexican, and Central and South American points, with \$500 more pending at the end of the year. These fines are largely the fruit of a change in policy in the handling of aliens afflicted with uncinariasis or hookworm. Prior to the closing months of the last calendar year the medical examiners at this station would not certify that hookworm could

have been discovered prior to embarkation of aliens found to be afflicted on arrival at this port who produced evidence that they had been examined prior to embarkation and had been certified free from the disease—this on the theory that it was impossible to be certain that the presence of the disease might not have been overlooked even with a competent medical examination at the port of departure or that the infection had not taken place at such a time in the journey as would not have made it discoverable at the port of embarkation, but in the closing months of the last calendar year the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. adopted a plan of merely examining their prospective passengers prior to embarkation in the Orient and, if they were found to be afflicted with hookworm, taking them on board ship for treatment during the journey to the United States. As it was apparent from this procedure that in those instances where aliens arrived here still afflicted with the disease a competent medical examination had discovered its presence prior to embarkation, a fine of \$100 has been assessed in each of such cases. The fines have been paid without protest, the steamship company manifestly considering it as a charge against the fund which accrued to them in their fees for medical treatment given their passengers en route, amounting to \$30 each.

While this method of handling passengers afflicted with hookworm would appear to be a violation of the spirit of the law as contained in section 9 of the immigration act, it should be said in all fairness that since the practice of treating on board ship has been inaugurated the percentage of hookworm certifications at this port has fallen very substantially.

COURT WORK FOR THE YEAR.

During the year the executions of 102 orders made by the Secretary of Labor and by boards of special inquiry for the deportation of 102 aliens were resisted by the institution of habeas corpus proceedings in the courts of this district. In two of these instances a United States district judge denied the petitions without issuing orders to show cause. The other petitions were all made to another United States district judge, who in each case called upon the immigration authorities to show cause. Of these aliens, 75 were Hindus who came to this port from the Philippine Islands, and who after being landed were immediately arrested under departmental warrants; 18 were aliens who had resided in this country for some time and were also arrested under departmental process; 7 were applicants for admission under the Chinese-exclusion laws, in whose cases my excluding decisions were affirmed by the Secretary of Labor. The remaining 2 were certified by the medical examiner as being afflicted with uncinariasis, or hookworm, and the Secretary of Labor refused to allow them hospital treatment.

By far the greatest in importance of the court proceedings referred to were those in behalf of the Hindus. Previous to the spring of 1913 East Indian applicants at this port had nearly all come directly from Chinese or Japanese ports. The apprehension caused by the large numbers of these people that were gaining entrance at this port was stilled in 1910, when a stricter enforcement of the law against them was established, with the result that the number of their applications for admission became small. No further apprehension was felt from the Hindu until the spring of 1913, when a number arriving in small groups presented certificates—issued at Manila under rule 14—entitling them to admission. Every effort was made to induce these aliens to admit, what was believed to be the truth, that their original purpose in going to the Philippines was thereby to obtain entry into the mainland. This they steadfastly refused to do, maintaining that they had no thought of coming to the continent until after they had been landed in the islands, and that in going to the islands and afterwards coming here they were not otherwise moved than by their individual desires. Some of the cases were sent to the department, but it was determined that the applicants were entitled to admission and to residence here under the provision of rule 14 as it then existed. The feeling that a scheme was on foot whereby it was proposed to use the Philippines as a "back-door" entrance to the mainland was voiced in my last annual report.

In June, 1913, rule 14 was amended so as to read as it appears in the last edition of the pamphlet containing the immigration laws and rules. It was considered that the Hindu situation could be dealt with by the enforcement of the amendments to the rule, among which is the following:

"If it is found in accordance with subdivision 3 hereof that such aliens were at the time of entry into Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippines members

of the excluded classes or likely to become public charges if they proceeded thence to the mainland, they shall be arrested in accordance with rule 22 on either or both of those grounds."

The number of Hindu applicants from the islands was increasing, and word came that thousands were being landed there. Of those who left the Philippines in July, 1913, after the promulgation of amended rule 14 and arrived here in August, nearly all, it appeared from their own statements, had been farm laborers or soldiers in their native country. They told of having migrated to Hongkong or some other port on the continent of Asia, of being employed there for a time as watchmen, of going thence to the Philippines, of staying there, as a rule, for periods ranging from a few days to a few months, and of following there the occupation of watchman, or peddler, or no occupation at all. Each was possessed of about \$50 in gold, and some made extravagant claims of owning valuable farm lands in India. No evidence was offered, however, to substantiate those claims. The majority expressed the intention of becoming farm laborers in California, while others said they intended to peddle, but if not successful would follow any laboring occupation procurable. They were of a low type, and were in no way distinguishable from the great majority of their countrymen living on this coast, and against whom there was developing a strong prejudice among the people generally because of their uncleanliness, their obnoxious habits, their unfitness for labor, etc. It was realized that this prejudice, sooner or later, in one way or another, would cause those already here to become public charges, and likewise those who were entering if they were allowed to remain. The circumstances surrounding the latter justified the conclusion that they had concealed from the immigration officials who landed them in the Philippines an existing purpose of going to the mainland of the United States. It was considered, therefore, that the tests conducted by those officials were of a character to determine only whether the aliens were likely to become public charges in the islands, and not on the continent, where entirely different social and climatic conditions and standards of living prevailed and made necessary a test much more rigid. Accordingly, the applicants were landed on the presentation of their certificates, but were immediately arrested under departmental warrants charging as follows:

"That the said aliens are members of the excluded classes, in that they were persons likely to become public charges at the time of their entry into the United States."

During the hearings there were filed in behalf of the aliens affidavits made for the most part by Hindus who were lessees of farms in California, some of whom were of considerable prominence, denying the existence of a prejudice against the people of that race, and that any of them would ever become public charges in the United States. The affiants also offered employment to the aliens under arrest should they be permitted to remain in the country. This office then caused an extensive investigation to be made, securing many statements, affidavits, and letters by representative men from different walks of life who had come in contact with the Hindus on the coast, which, together with a large number of newspaper clippings, went to show that such a prejudice did exist and gave reasons therefor. When the Secretary of Labor found that the charges in the warrants of arrest had been substantiated, and accordingly issued warrants of deportation, writs of habeas corpus were applied for in 22 cases. The chief contentions of the petitions were (1) that the Secretary of Labor could not under the law order the deportation of aliens who had been admitted into the Philippine Islands because they later came to the mainland, and (2) that there was an abuse of discretion on the part of the Secretary of Labor in ordering these aliens deported, because they were not considered as individuals but racially as Hindu laborers, and, as such, did not come within either the exclusion or expulsion provisions of the law. It is most gratifying that the court sustained the Government (209 Fed. Rep., 700). An appeal has been taken to the circuit court of appeals. The court later rendered a decision in favor of the Government involving 34 other Hindus coming from the Philippine Islands, who were ordered deported on the same ground; but those cases were somewhat differently presented to the court (213 Fed. Rep., 123). An appeal from this decision has also been taken to the circuit court of appeals.

In two of the executive warrant cases in which the action of the Secretary of Labor was sustained the decisions of the courts were quite important. One is the case of Li Yau Ngan, a Chinese woman, who after being admitted as the wife of an American-born citizen of Chinese descent was arrested under a warrant in which she was charged with having been found practicing prosti-

tution subsequent to entry. After she had been taken into custody and formally advised of the charge against her, and about two days after her counsel had appeared and been recognized in the proceedings pending under the warrant, an inspector, without notifying counsel that he might be present, without counsel being present and without knowledge of counsel, examined two police officers, who made statements that were very damaging to the alien. The questions asked by the inspector and the answers given by the policemen were taken down by a stenographer, who made transcripts of them, which transcripts were placed in the record of the case that went to the Secretary of Labor for decision. Upon counsel being shown the transcripts, he protested that it was unfair to use them against the alien, as he had not been afforded an opportunity to be present when the examinations were made, and he requested that he be given an opportunity to cross-examine the policemen, which request was refused. Under habeas corpus proceedings the case was heard during the preceding fiscal year on a demurrer to the petition interposed by the Government, but was not decided until July 2, 1913, when the court handed down a memorandum opinion which has not been reported and which in full reads as follows:

"On authority of the cases of *Low Wah Suey v. Backus* (225 U. S., 460), and the Japanese Immigrant case (189 U. S., 86), the demurrer must be sustained and the writ denied. It is so ordered."

No appeal was perfected in this case, and the woman has been deported.

The other case referred to is that of *Loo Shew Ung*, in which the Secretary of Labor being satisfied that the charge upon which the alien had been arrested, which substantially was that he had been employed as a cook in a house of prostitution, had been proved, issued a warrant for his deportation. The court refused to interfere with the execution of the warrant (210 Fed. Rep., 990).

In two cases that may be considered worthy of mention the court refused to interfere with the execution of orders of deportation made under the Chinese-exclusion laws. *Chun Kim* sought admission in December, 1912, as the Chinese wife of *Hong Lung Ying*, American born. While the record did not disclose enough that was unfavorable to warrant rejection and return to China, the case was surrounded by circumstances which suggested that she might in fact not be the wife of her alleged husband, but a woman brought here for immoral purposes. Therefore, in order to give her an opportunity to disclose her true character, she was enlarged under a departmental bond and kept under surveillance. For some months her movements excited suspicion, and when she was finally found an inmate of a house of prostitution her application to land was denied, which denial was sustained on appeal by the Secretary of Labor. The point was raised that her release under bond was tantamount to a landing, and that an expulsion proceeding and not an exclusion proceeding should have been employed against her. The court orally expressed the opinion that it was evident that her release was only probationary and for the purpose of furnishing this service with additional evidence with which to decide finally whether she should be landed. This case is now on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is understood an effort will be made to secure her release on bail, an application for such release having been denied by the court before the case went up. *Chin Fong*, a citizen of China, had been a merchant in New York for more than a year, when, in February, 1912, his application for a certificate that would entitle him to go to China and return to the United States was denied by the Seattle office and by the bureau, on the ground that his entry into this country some years before had been surreptitious, and that therefore his unlawful residence could not be cured by any occupation in which he might have engaged. Notwithstanding this he soon afterwards went to China, and on returning he applied for admission at this port as a merchant of New York. My action in denying him admission was affirmed by the Secretary of Labor. The court, in a written decision (213 Fed. Rep., 288), held that *Chin Fong*, being an applicant for admission, was within the jurisdiction of the immigration authorities, who had the power to exclude him for the reason assigned. *Chin Fong* has appealed from this ruling.

Although the court's favorable rulings in the cases that have been discussed in the foregoing, particularly in the Hindu cases, have given this office no little inspiration in its difficult task of enforcing the immigration and Chinese laws, its unfavorable rulings in other cases, in which it has criticized the department and us, have sometimes had a correspondingly depressing effect.

There will now be recounted some of the most important of the considerable number of unfavorable holdings of the court:

Yep Kim Yuen, a Chinese applicant, claimed to be the son of one Yep Lung Ngon, a laborer, who in turn claimed to be the Yep Lung Ngon shown by a record of the United States district court of this district to have been adjudged by that court in 1890, on habeas corpus, an American-born citizen. It was conceded that they were father and son, but the Secretary of Labor, upon comparing the photograph of the alleged father with a photograph of the photograph in the court record of the Yep Lung Ngon who was adjudged a citizen in 1890, reached the conclusion that the alleged father had not had his citizenship established by the court as claimed, and consequently ordered the applicant excluded upon the ground that the alleged father, being a Chinese laborer and not an American citizen, could not, under the law, secure the admission of his son. When this case came before the judge, he compared the alleged father with the photograph in the court record and heard witnesses on the question of identity. In the immigration record that was before the Secretary of Labor there was a report by Chinese Inspector and Interpreter Gardner, of this office, to the effect that after comparing the signature of the alleged father with the signature of Yep Lung Ngon in the court record, he was of the opinion that the alleged father was the person before the court in 1890. The court expressed itself satisfied as to the identity and ordered the applicant discharged upon the theory that the power is inherent in a court to determine the identity of the parties to whom its records relate. The judge was sitting in the court that decided the case of Yep Lung Ngon in 1890. Again the court took occasion to express its views as to the superior value of the opinions of local officers over those of the Secretary of Labor in such cases. This case has been appealed.

Gin Dock, alias Gin Dock Sue, a Chinese subject who departed for China in 1907 under the name of Young Lung Soo, applied in 1908 for admission at San Francisco as a returning merchant. Because of his failure to establish a mercantile status, he was denied landing and was about to be deported, when he escaped from detention, his whereabouts being unknown to the service until it was discovered that he was identical with a Chinaman who called himself Gin Dock and who had been arrested under a United States commissioner's warrant charging him with being illegally in the United States. He being at large on bail, this office took him into custody upon the theory that he was still an applicant for admission, he not having left the country since his escape in 1908, and subject to the deportation order entered against him in 1908. A writ was applied for, but before the time for hearing had arrived a motion was made for the admission of Gin Dock to bail pending result of the habeas corpus proceeding. It was argued in behalf of the service that Gin Dock was an applicant for admission, who was in the proper custody, and could not, in view of section 5 of the act of May 5, 1892, be released on bail. In admitting Gin Dock to bail and expressing the opinion that, by reason of his uninterrupted residence of over five years in the United States, he had the right to have the legality of his residence determined by a United States commissioner or judge, the judge virtually decided the jurisdictional point involved on habeas corpus. The deportation proceeding before the United States commissioner followed, and Gin Dock was ordered deported, the habeas corpus proceeding having in the meantime been dismissed without a hearing having been had on the petition. An appeal from the commissioner's order is pending before the court. Had the commissioner discharged the defendant, this office would have again assumed custody of him, with the intention of resisting to the last any habeas corpus proceeding that might have been instituted to prevent deportation.

Kwan So, a Chinese woman, was ordered deported on departmental warrant in December, 1912, it having been found that she had practiced prostitution since her entry. A writ was applied for, and a United States district judge during the first half of 1913, while sitting temporarily in San Francisco, duly considered the matter and handed down a written decision, which has only recently been reported (211 Fed. Rep., 772). An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken by the alien, but never perfected, and the alien was enlarged on bail. Some time after the period allowed for perfecting the appeal had elapsed the failure to perfect it was discovered, and the warrant of deportation was about to be executed, when another petition was filed, and the case was considered by another judge upon an immigration record in every respect similar to that upon which the first judge rendered his decision. The full record of the case.

decided by the first judge, together with the written decision of that judge, was submitted to the court. It was urged that the court should not consider this second petition, inasmuch as another judge had already passed upon the case and refused to grant the writ. The second judge nevertheless rendered a decision, not yet reported, in which he ordered that the alien be discharged from custody upon the ground that there was no evidence upon which the finding of the Secretary of Labor could have been based. The department has decided not to appeal.

Gin Nom, alias Wong Tuey Hing, is a Chinese who departed for China in December, 1910, having secured, upon application and investigation, a merchant's return certificate. Upon his return in September, 1912, he was promptly landed as a merchant. A few months later evidence was secured that Gin Nom had not only been employed in a restaurant in Tucson, Ariz., ever since his return to the United States, but had been so employed during the year before his departure, and was therefore a laborer and not a merchant when he secured his certificate and departed as a merchant in 1910. He was arrested under a departmental warrant, and after he had been accorded a hearing a warrant was issued for his deportation, this warrant containing the finding that he had been found in the United States in violation of the act of February 20, 1907, amended by the act of March 26, 1910, in that he was likely to become a public charge at the time of his entry, and in that he secured admission by false and misleading statements, thereby entering without inspection. The immigration record in this case contained ample evidence to show that the alien was subject to deportation under section 21 of the immigration law, having last entered within three years and being here in violation of the Chinese-exclusion laws. Although the applicability of the said section was not expressly stated either in the warrant or in the return to the petition, the assistant United States attorney who handled the case is positive that he raised the point on oral argument. If he did so, the court either ignored or forgot it, for the decision rendered (213 Fed. Rep., 112) makes no reference to this section, but states that if the alien is here in violation of law, the machinery for his removal is provided by the Chinese-exclusion laws, and not the immigration law. Inasmuch as the alien was not apprised from the warrant of arrest, or otherwise during the proceeding, that it was held against him that he was a person likely to become a public charge at the time of his entry, the decision says that the finding to that effect in the warrant of deportation must be wholly disregarded. As to the finding of admission by means of false and misleading statements, thereby entering without inspection, the decision calls attention to rule 3 of the Chinese regulations, which provides that Chinese applicants must first be examined under the general immigration laws.

This case will probably not be appealed.

Lin How, alias Ung King Long, was ordered deported as an alien prostitute, as the result of an executive warrant proceeding. The record showed that her attorney was duly notified that an inspector would examine witnesses for the Government at a certain time and place and that the attorney might be present. The inspector questioned several witnesses, who gave important testimony for the Government. At the conclusion of the examination of each the attorney asked leave to cross-examine the witness, and the request was each time unconditionally and unqualifiedly refused by the inspector. The court decided (213 Fed. Rep., 119) that the absolute refusal to permit the attorney to cross-examine the witnesses made the hearing unfair, and the alien was ordered discharged. In this case no appeal has been taken.

Of the district court's adverse actions, none have caused the service more embarrassment and concern than its liberality in admitting aliens to bail. The most serious instance of this has occurred in the cases of prostitutes, who during enlargement, as is well known to the service, nearly always resume their immoral life, their attorneys in the meantime, by taking appeals, in which there often is no merit, and by the employment of other dilatory tactics, keeping them at large for unconscionable periods of time. The result is that the deportation of prostitutes under executive warrants has been practically stopped for the time being, and the purpose of the law has been thwarted.

Repeated protests against this practice have been made to the court, which could be persuaded to go no further than to lay down a rule that when a motion is made for the bonding of an alien prostitute the court will set a date for the hearing on the motion, when the Government will have an opportunity to satisfy the court by competent evidence that the alien will probably reengage in prosti-

tution if given her freedom. The imposition of this burden upon the service is a new departure. It seems needless to point out how hopeless it is for us to procure evidence of what is the intention of the woman or her procurers should she be released. In a recent case the testimony given in court by credible witnesses that the woman in question, a Chinese, had been rescued from a house of prostitution; that she had confessed to her rescuers that she had been imported to this country for immoral purposes and had practiced prostitution since coming here; that afterwards, on the occasion of her arrest, she was positively identified in another city as having been an inmate of a house of prostitution there; and that subsequently, while on bail, she was again found in a house of prostitution, was held insufficient, though met only by the woman's own denials.

In striking contrast with the above-described practice in the matter of granting immoral aliens freedom under bond is the practice that formerly obtained in the northern California district. Then the court refused absolutely to grant bail without the approval of this department and the United States attorney. For a time the department adopted the policy of disapproving such applications. The result was that a considerable number of alien prostitutes were being maintained in custody by this service. In the year 1912, when the end of vexatious habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of alien prostitutes seemed in sight, the department came to the conclusion that the expenses of maintaining them was too great a burden, and consequently those in custody were permitted to go on bail, this notwithstanding the protest of the United States attorney to the department.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS AND HOSPITAL FORCE.

The total number of aliens examined by the medical officers of this station during the fiscal year was 16,924, an increase of more than 4,000 over the preceding year. Of this total, 6,266 presented such indications of physical ailment as required their bringing from arriving vessels to Angel Island for a further and more detailed examination. These more extended examinations resulted in specific certifications for about 100 different ailments, the following of which seem most noteworthy:

	Cases.
Beriberi.....	12
Conjunctivitis.....	20
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	5
Childbirth.....	2
Favus.....	2
Mumps.....	46
Pneumonia.....	4
Soft chancre.....	3
Scabies.....	87
Trachoma.....	30
Tuberculosis.....	8
Uncinariasis (hookworm).....	500
Insanity.....	4

Observation of beriberi at this station has shown it to be a disease requiring a long course of treatment and especial care of the patient to accomplish a cure. Because of these circumstances this office is not encouraged to believe that it is a disease for which hospital treatment should be granted, excepting in cases where undue hardship would clearly result from deportation.

Of a total of 244 cases held during the year for observation of the eyes 30 were finally certified as afflicted with trachoma, 20 for conjunctivitis, and the remainder were discharged. Of the 30 trachoma cases 22 were granted treatment by the department, in most instances on the medical examiner's certificate that a cure might be possible within 60 days. However, as showing the tenability of the medical examiner's opinion that it is extremely difficult for a physician to give an advance assurance as to the time required to cure trachoma, it may be pointed out that in 7 of the 22 cases treated the period of treatment reached or exceeded 12 weeks.

The five cases of cerebrospinal meningitis arising during the year brought the station face to face with most serious problems. The station is absolutely deficient in proper facilities for handling this class of diseases, and we were forced to throw ourselves on the charity of the San Francisco authorities, who consented to take the cases only on personal request and as a personal favor.

All detention buildings of the station had to be ceiled and fumigated, and the several hundred inmates of the station had to be taken to the quarantine station, three-quarters of a mile away, for fumigation of their persons and belongings. Despite this, the last three cases were apparently the fruit of the second case, and death resulted in three of the five cases.

While no fatalities resulted, some of the difficulties and complications were encountered in the handling of the 46 cases of mumps developing during the year. A large number of these case were undoubtedly due to the abence of proper isolation hospital quarters, and this office is earnestly of the belief that the service will be in an indefensible position as to its hospital facilities until the isolation building heretofore repeatedly recommended is provided.

The total number of hookworm cases treated in the hospital during the year was 539 (including 39 cases in the hospital at the end of the previous fiscal year), a reduction of about 36 per cent from the number of cases treated the previous year. Of the number treated, 387 were discharged in one week, 67 the second week, 17 the third week, and in only 5 cases during the year did the period of treatment reach or exceed four weeks. The administrative problems arising incident to the handling of aliens afflicted with hookworm have been the subject of frequent communications during the year.

The total "treatment days" for the year in the hospital are 10,664, or an average of 29.22. The total hospital earnings for the year were \$13,194.50, although it should be understood that a small portion of this was for cases from which there was no actual income, the patients being held under warrants of arrest. The actual cash earnings were \$12,072.25, and the expenses of maintenance of the hospital (exclusive of salaries) was \$6,401.86, the latter amount coming from the district's annual allotment, while the total receipts were turned back into the general fund for the expenses of regulating immigration.

CONSTRUCTION WORK AND ADDITIONS TO FACILITIES.

During the year this station has spent in the neighborhood of \$20,000 on construction work and equipment, as follows:

Concrete addition to power house-----	\$5,000. 00
Garbage incinerator-----	860. 00
Furnishing and installing boiler (150 horsepower), feed-water heater and feed pump in new concrete addition to power house-----	9,914. 00
Furnishing and installing one motor-driven salt-water pump, capable of delivering 150 gallons of water per minute against head of 150 pounds per square inch-----	971. 00
Furnishing and installing new Seabury water tube boiler (175 horsepower) in cutter <i>Inspector</i> -----	2, 816. 47
Alterations to detention building, windows enlarged, two additional doors provided and stairway constructed from second floor to recreation grounds (materials only)-----	180. 57
Installation only, new propeller on steamship <i>Angel Island</i> -----	125. 00
Additional machinery, 1 Buss 8-inch jointer, 1 Fay 16-inch planer, 1 Wright 26-inch band saw-----	320. 00
Additional hospital equipment, 48 hospital ward tables and cabinets combined-----	576. 00
Additional filing equipment, 10 sections letter-size filing cabinets----	103. 50
Additional equipment for detention quarters, 400 blankets-----	1, 460. 00
Total-----	22, 326. 54

While much the greater part of this was taken from a special appropriation for additions and alterations to the station, very considerable items were required to be taken from our allotment for the conduct of the work of the district, and this fact forced upon us a most rigid system of economy in order that we should keep within the amount of our allotment. This was done only by foregoing some of the needs which were essential to proper upkeep of the station.

NEEDS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

In the fiscal year 1913 this district expended a considerable sum on repairs to the wharf at Angel Island under instructions from the department for the making of such repairs as would keep the wharf in a usable condition for two

years. The end of that period is approaching, and it is apparent that further expenditures should be made at no distant date for the concreting of an additional number of the supporting piles, at a cost now roughly estimated to be \$5,000.

One of the greatest needs of the station at the present time is an isolation ward for the hospital, wherein patients afflicted with contagious diseases may be kept. The detailed reasons for such a recommendation have already been the subject of communications now in the bureau and are further set forth in this report under the heading devoted to "Hospital work for the year." It is believed that a proper structure and equipment to meet the requirements will cost not to exceed \$10,000.

While the growth of European immigration to this coast incident to the opening of the Panama Canal is now expected to be slow, it seems certain that some increase may be looked for within the present fiscal year. The station is particularly equipped for the handling of immigration from the Orient, but can furnish proper detention quarters for only the most limited number of European passengers—in fact, if so many as 30 were brought to the station at one time we would not be able to furnish them with such accommodations as they should be given. It is therefore recommended that if the situation does not promise an early decision as to the future permanent location for the station, the question of constructing and equipping an additional detention building or buildings for European immigrants, at a cost approximating \$30,000, be considered.

The buildings of the station have not been painted for practically three years, and proper upkeep would require an appropriation of \$4,000 for that purpose.

PERSONNEL.

I am pleased to report that the force in general is working loyally and harmoniously for the best interests of the service, and that our relations with the officers and employees of other departments of the Government are harmonious and pleasant. As a closing word, however, I would request your attention to the growing disquietude and discontent throughout the force on the question of salaries. We have employees who have long been deserving of increased compensation and are helpless not only to give them any recognition but even to hold out any hope to them. I feel that the obtaining of relief for this situation is a matter deserving your best and earliest effort.

SAMUEL W. BACKUS, *Commissioner*.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 20, COMPRISING ALASKA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT KETCHIKAN.

There is submitted herewith report covering the administration of the Immigration Service in this district for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

In order to convey a clear idea of the conditions under which this office is performing its task, that of examining and admitting aliens into the United States, some explanation is necessary.

The examination of aliens arriving from Vancouver and Prince Rupert, Canada, is conducted on board of steamships. The steamships arrive at all hours of the day and night, and the examination must be accomplished with the least possible delay. As a general rule the arrivals occur during the night hours, between 1 and 6 o'clock in the morning. Therefore the immigrant inspector must hunt over all the boat and knock at each stateroom in order to wake up the passengers for examination. On gaining admission the aliens are examined in their berths. As a matter of course, the surgeon goes first through the same performance, then the immigrant inspector follows, reawakening the passengers.

Aliens examined	2,000
Admitted on primary inspection.....	631
Held for board of special inquiry.....	16
Rejected by board of special inquiry.....	12
Admitted by board of special inquiry.....	4

Percentage of aliens finally deported, 1.9.

By deducting the number of admissions on primary inspection from the number of aliens examined a difference of 1,369 will result, which is the number of transit aliens going from one part of Canada to another. This class of aliens constitute the bulk of the work in this district. According to law they require as thorough inspection as though they were seeking admission into the United States. In certain instances it requires on the part of the immigrant inspector sound judgment and common sense to enforce the law in accordance with its spirit rather than the mere letter thereof. The condition of the labor market in Canada and the requirements of the Canadian immigration law must be taken into consideration. By disregarding these elements aliens thus admitted at the port of Ketchikan are liable to debarment by the Canadian immigrant inspector stationed at the summit of White Pass, British Columbia.

The immigration movement in this district can aptly be compared to the birds of migratory habit; in fall the trend is toward the south, while in spring it is toward the north.

In addition to the transit aliens it is noteworthy that 4,486 United States citizens arrived who do not come under the immigration law yet whose claim to citizenship must be verified. They constitute approximately 70 per cent of the arrivals.

Rejections by boards of special inquiry are accounted for as follows:

Likely to become a public charge-----	2
Contract labor-----	8
Prostitutes-----	2
<hr/>	
Total-----	12
Warrants for aliens applied for-----	6
Issued-----	6
Served-----	5
Canceled-----	1
Executed-----	5
Causes of arrest:	
Entry without inspection-----	2
Living on proceeds of prostitutes-----	1
Returning prostitute after being deported-----	1
Prostitute-----	1

During the year there were two civil suits instituted and convictions had, in both instances the culprits pleading guilty; accounted for as follows:

Landing aliens in violation section 18, fined \$200 in the United States commissioner's court at Ketchikan-----	1
Returning prostitute in violation section 3, sentenced by United States commissioner to 3 months' imprisonment in the Federal jail at Valdez-----	1
Fine of \$40 collected for violation of section 15, for improper manifesting---	1

CHINESE.

Two Chinese persons charged with unlawful residence, whose cases were pending at the close of the fiscal year 1913 in the United States commissioner's court at Ketchikan, were discharged without prejudice. One Chinaman was permitted to go in transit through United States territory from one point in Canada to another.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The surgeon has not reported a single case since the establishment of the district in 1903. This probably is due to the peculiar conditions under which the aliens are being examined, namely, on board of steamships at night and while they are lying in their berths.

CONTRACT LABOR.

As shown elsewhere in this report, the board of special inquiry excluded eight aliens as contract laborers. All but one of these were Ossets coming from Prince Rupert, Canada, to work in quartz mines in Juneau. This particular class of people began to come into this district from Canada in considerable numbers, with the view of finding employment on the proposed Alaska railroad construction work. This class of aliens are hard to assimilate. My experience in the service leads me to believe that these peoples never move from place to place unless some one induces them to do so.

WHITE-SLAVE CASE.

One case was recently reported and is now in the course of investigation.

PERSONNEL.

The force of the district consists of two regular immigrant inspectors and five deputy collectors of customs. The deputy collectors attend to the small volume of business at their regular stations where the conditions would not warrant an appointment of a regular inspector. In addition, there are five deputy collectors of customs, one United States marshal, one deputy marshal, two United States commissioners, and one United States district attorney designated as members of a board of special inquiry, making a total of 17 employees detailed to enforce the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws in this district.

DOMIANUS MASKEVICZIUS,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN JUAN, P. R., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 21, COMPRISING ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

I have the honor to submit the following report regarding transactions under the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws in this district during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

The arrival of aliens in Port Rico for the past fiscal year has broken all previous records, the increase over last fiscal year being 57 per cent and more than 8 per cent over any previous year since the service was established on this island.

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

United States citizens.....	3, 192
Aliens	3, 614
Total.....	6, 806

OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT

United States citizens.....	4, 056
Aliens	3, 338
Total.....	7, 394

Of the 3,614 aliens arriving, 1,205 were immigrants and 2,409 were nonimmigrants. Of the 3,338 aliens departing, 957 were emigrants and 2,381 were non-immigrants.

DETENTIONS.

Of the aliens arriving from foreign ports and applying for admission, 3,432 were admitted on primary inspection and 182 were detained for hearing before the board of special inquiry, 122 of whom were admitted by the board and 60 excluded; 23 of those excluded by the board were admitted on appeal to the department, as follows: 6 under school bond, 3 under public-charge bond, and 14 admitted outright.

DEPORTATIONS.

Of the total number of aliens applying for admission during the fiscal year, 33 were deported and 4 were pending at close of the fiscal year. In addition to the number of deportations above mentioned there were 6 other deportations, as follows: Warrant procedure, 1; warrant procedure pending from last fiscal year, 3; board of special inquiry pending from last fiscal year, 2, making a grand total of 39 deported during the year. This is exclusive of 4 Chinese persons who were deported through court procedure.

Causes of deportation were as follows:

Imbecile.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	1
Likely to become a public charge.....	9
Surgeon's certificate.....	3
Contract labor.....	10
Accompanying aliens.....	5
Under 16.....	3
Admit crime.....	5
Coming for immoral purpose.....	1
Procurer.....	1
Total.....	39

FINES.

Thirty fines were assessed during the year, 2 under section 9, and 28 for improper manifesting. Of the fines under section 9, 1 was for mental defect (imbecile) and 1 for tuberculosis, which is still pending. One fine of \$100, pending from last fiscal year for trachoma, was covered into the Treasury this fiscal year.

BOARDS OF SPECIAL INQUIRY.

There being only three immigrant inspectors in this district, one at San Juan, one at Mayaguez, and one at Ponce, it necessarily follows that this service must depend on other designated United States officials for service on boards. Such officials have invariably responded to our call many times at their inconvenience, and this service is much indebted to them, for without their hearty cooperation many vexatious delays would necessarily have occurred.

DETENTION QUARTERS.

Prior to the fiscal year covered by this report no detention quarters of any kind were maintained at any port on the island. Aliens were permitted their liberty by the steamship companies on the deposit of a sum of money guaranteeing their appearance before the board of special inquiry when required, and sometimes on the alien's bare promise. No alien ever failed to appear before the board when required; however, when he did appear he almost invariably had been coached as to what answers he should make to the board, the result being, especially in cases of aliens who had been held as contract laborers, a failure on the part of the Government to make out its case. This system of detention, or, rather, lack of detention, permitted criminals, prostitutes, and diseased and insane aliens to mingle with the public. I am very glad to be able to report that this condition of affairs has been partially remedied, so far as the port of San Juan is concerned. At the urgent insistence of the Immigration Service the steamship companies have combined at this port, secured quarters at the Espanola Hotel for detained aliens, and employed a guard, the understanding being that all aliens be detained under guard until the board has passed on their cases, after which all those excluded are to be cared for as the steamship company elects until the final determination of their cases or deportation, except such as in the opinion of the commissioner should be segregated from the public. These latter will be held in detention under guard. Immigration is very light at the other ports of the island, and while no detention quarters are established at any of them, the immigrant inspectors take such precautions as are necessary for the prevention of coaching prior to examination. A noticeable increase in the percentage of exclusions of aliens held as contract laborers has resulted.

DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN.

Only nine alien seamen were reported as deserting in this district during the fiscal year, none of whom were apprehended, although the aid of the police was requested to assist in locating them. Under the existing laws regarding seamen it is an easy matter for an undesirable alien to enter the country, and no doubt many aliens, realizing that they would be refused admission on application in the

regular way before the immigration authorities, evade the law by signing on vessels as seamen with the intention of deserting on arriving in this country. The provisions of the pending immigration bill regarding seamen, if enacted into law, will minimize the danger of undesirables entering in this fashion.

SEAMEN APPLYING FOR ADMISSION.

Forty-four alien seamen applied for admission during the fiscal year, 43 of whom were admitted and 1 deported.

ALIEN STOWAWAYS.

Three alien stowaways arrived during the year, one of whom was admitted and two deported.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

No applications were formally made for hospital treatment, although, owing to accident and emergency cases, seven aliens were permitted landing upon the guaranty of the steamship company and received treatment in the hospital at this port, all of whom have departed. One discharged alien seaman was allowed to land for treatment at the port of Ponce on the assurance of the acting French consul at San Juan that he would care for him and return him to France at the expense of the French Government.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Ninety per cent of the immigration from Spain to Porto Rico are young men coming to Spanish merchants ostensibly on a visit, but really under contract. Observation at this port has shown that almost without exception such young men, although vigorously denying that they come to work for said merchants, may be found behind the counters the next day after admission. Only the mentally obtuse, the truthful, and those ignorant of the provisions of the law in regard to contract labor are ever deported, the mentally obtuse because by judicious inquiry they frequently let out the facts, the truthful because they do not lie, and the ones ignorant of the law because they do not realize it would be to their advantage to perjure themselves. There being a very small percentage belonging to either of these classes the result is few exclusions and deportations. These observations regarding the difficulties encountered in excluding contract laborers from Spain apply to the same class from other countries.

Quite a number of aliens from West Indian ports applied for admission at this port the past autumn who had left the island in the spring, after the cane-grinding season was over, and were returning to the same employer, having been promised by said employer prior to their departure that they would be given the same position at the same pay in case they returned. Under a ruling of the department such aliens were admitted. It is believed, however, that since the decision in the Lapina case this service will be able to exclude this class, thereby giving the Porto Ricans the benefit of this work.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The medical examiners of aliens at this port are men of recognized ability in their profession and have had long experience in the Public Health Service. Their services have been eminently satisfactory. The medical examiners at the other ports of the island have also given satisfaction.

WARRANT PROCEDURE.

Two warrants were applied for during the year, both of which were issued by the department. The first charged the alien with being illegally in the country on the ground that at the time of his entry he was an assisted alien and a contract laborer. This alien was deported. In the other case the alien was charged with procuring and importing a woman for an immoral purpose. This alien was ordered deported by the department, but sailed foreign before the order was received. Three aliens arrested under departmental warrants issued June 25, 1913, one charged as procurer, one charged as entering the

United States for an immoral purpose, and one charged as being likely to become a public charge, pending at the close of last fiscal year, were deported during the year.

HABEAS CORPUS.

During the year there was only one case in which habeas corpus was sued out in behalf of an alien. Guillermo Perez, aged 38, Venezuelan, was arrested on departmental warrant dated July 19, 1913, charging him with being unlawfully in the country in that he was a contract laborer at the time of his entry, that he was an assisted alien, and that he secured his admission by false and misleading statements. After a hearing in his case he was ordered deported. Departmental warrant of deportation was issued on the 27th of August. On the 15th day of September this office was served with a writ returnable the next day. The case came on for hearing before the judge of the United States district court, the writ was dismissed, and the alien deported.

WHITE-SLAVE CASES.

Only one case of this kind arose during the year, and in that case the grand jury failed to return a true bill against the party charged with having paid the passage of and importing an alien woman for an immoral purpose.

OFFICE QUARTERS.

This service has been assigned quarters in the new Federal building, into which we have just moved. These new quarters consist of four rooms on the third floor of the building. These quarters are all that could be desired.

CHINESE.

Two vessels engaged in transporting sugar cane and passengers from Santo Domingo to the port of Guanica, P. R., during the months of December, January, February, March, and April, employed Chinese crews, one vessel employing nine Chinamen and the other five. Four Chinese persons, members of the crew of one of these vessels, were found ashore and arrested for being illegally in the United States, and were ordered deported to China by the United States commissioner. This case was appealed to the United States district court and affirmed as to the order of deportation. The destination was changed, however, from China to Santo Domingo.

During the year one Chinese seaman furnished bond for shore leave, which was canceled on his departure from the country.

Prosecutions for violation of Chinese-exclusion law.

Defendant.	Section violated.	Decision.	Sentence.
S. H. Cook.....	9	Found guilty.	Suspended.
Lum Yin, Leong Dot, Low Sing, Lum Mee.....	13	do.....	Deported.

Prosecutions other than those relating to Chinese.

Defendant.	Section violated.	Decision.	Sentence.
Edwin C. Lee.....	13	Found guilty.	Fine \$100.

CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION.

Of the 3,577 aliens admitted, the following races were represented, as follows:

Race.	Immigrant.	Nonimmigrant.	Total.
Spanish.....	498	761	1,259
Spanish American.....	78	184	262
West Indian.....	161	531	692
African (black).....	279	293	572
All others.....	166	626	792
Total.....	1,182	2,395	3,577

It will be noted from the foregoing table that 35 per cent of the aliens arriving were Spaniards and that 40 per cent of these were immigrants and 60 per cent nonimmigrants. This immigration is composed almost entirely of young men of a high mental and moral standard and forms a desirable addition to the population of the island. The Spanish Americans and West Indians are similar in habits and customs to the native population. The African blacks are from the neighboring foreign islands and are about on a par, morally and mentally, with the Negro in the States.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ALIENS.

The 3,577 aliens admitted brought to this country \$438,130, or an average of \$122.50 per capita.

ALIEN CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Certificates were issued covering 632 aliens proceeding from Porto Rico to the mainland of the United States under Rule 14, immigration regulations.

INADEQUATE FORCE.

With the present limited force this service has been able to give but little attention to aliens who may be illegally in the country. An additional inspector should be allowed in this district solely for this work. An additional inspector should also be allowed the port of San Juan to assist the immigrant inspector here and to be available for emergency work throughout the district.

EXAMINING INSPECTORS.

Immigrant inspectors on primary inspection are intrusted with great power. They can admit or detain. There are 10 chances to 1 that an undesirable admitted on primary inspection will not be deported on warrant. For this reason examining inspectors should not only possess intelligence of the first order but should be good judges of human nature, patient, tactful, and be able to approach the alien in a way calculated to win his confidence and elicit the truth. A man qualified to fill this position creditably is invaluable to the service. They should be selected with great care and handsomely remunerated.

PERSONNEL.

The difficulties of supervising the nine ports of entry on this island with only three immigrant inspectors can readily be appreciated. The personnel in this district are all men who have spent many years in the service and are energetic, vigilant, capable, and loyal. The demands upon them for the fiscal year have been great, but they have responded not only willingly but enthusiastically.

COURT DECISIONS.

An important court decision in the case of the United States *v.* Cook, in the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico, on March 30, 1914, touching the right of Chinese seamen to land from vessels in the United States without

making shore-leave bond, was rendered. S. H. Cook, master of the British steamship *Norhilda*, permitted four Chinese seamen to go ashore in the harbor of Guanica without complying with Rule 7, which requires that in such cases a bond be given. Said master was charged with violation of section 9, act of September 13, 1888, and was found guilty by the court.

The court followed the decision in the case of the *United States v. Crouch*, rendered April 8, 1911, in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New York, and held that a Chinese seaman is a Chinese person within the purview of the exclusion act, and that the immigration authorities are justified in making the rule requiring the master to give bond before giving such seamen shore leave.

GENERAL COMMENT.

Should the pending immigration bill become a law, its proper enforcement will insure the best immigration; indeed, the present law strictly enforced would leave little to complain of. Congress has very clearly expressed the will of the people of the United States in regard to immigration, but has provided insufficient means for its thorough execution. The Immigration Service is undermanned, and as long as these conditions obtain the best results can not be had.

L. E. EVANS, *Commissioner*.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 22, COMPRISING TERRITORY OF HAWAII, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HONOLULU.

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1914.

Aliens examined.....	5,993
Aliens admitted on primary inspection.....	3,329
Aliens held for board of special inquiry.....	2,638
Aliens admitted by boards.....	2,415
Aliens rejected by boards.....	223
Aliens admitted outright on appeal.....	2
Aliens admitted for hospital treatment.....	75

DEPORTATIONS.

Trachoma.....	106
Likely to become a public charge.....	19
Procurers.....	4
Contract laborers.....	3
Hookworm (uncinariasis).....	3
Gonorrhoea.....	1
Chinese, status not proven.....	26

Aliens finally deported..... 162

Deportations pending, 1913, finally deported:

Trachoma.....	26
Likely to become public charge.....	22
Tuberculosis.....	1
Hookworm (uncinariasis).....	1
	<u>50</u>

Of the above deportations 49 were Spanish aliens brought by and under the care and treatment of the Territorial board of immigration.

Under the agreement of the Territorial board to deport aliens likely to become public charges within 3 years after being brought here by the board, they have been deported, aliens voluntarily consenting:

Russians.....	118
Spanish.....	37
Portuguese.....	28
Total.....	<u>233</u>

¹ Per cent of deportations, 2.7.

CHINESE.

Chinese examined.....	724
Chinese rejected.....	42
Chinese admitted outright on appeal.....	2
	<hr/>
Chinese admitted on bond:	
On habeas corpus.....	6
On habeas corpus, 1913.....	3
	<hr/>
Chinese cases pending before courts.....	9
Chinese finally deported.....	133
	<hr/>
Chinese admitted as citizens:	
Foreign-born children of natives.....	15
Native born—	
No record of departure (raw natives).....	20
Status determined prior to application.....	99
Status not determined prior to application.....	74
	<hr/>
Total citizens admitted.....	208
	<hr/>
Chinese aliens admitted as exempt:	
Section 6—	
Merchants.....	3
Teachers.....	4
Students.....	6
Travelers.....	2
Editor.....	1
Wives of teachers.....	2
Children of teachers.....	2
Domiciled teachers.....	3
Domiciled wives of teachers.....	2
Domiciled children of teachers.....	3
Wives of citizens.....	37
Domiciled merchants.....	49
Wives of domiciled merchants.....	39
Children of domiciled merchants.....	34
	<hr/>
Total admission of exempts.....	187
Chinese returning laborers admitted.....	287
Chinese cases pending.....	10
	<hr/>
<i>Applications of Chinese for papers to depart.</i>	
Form 430 (native born):	
Granted by inspector in charge.....	22
Denied by inspector in charge.....	3
Form 431 (exempts):	
Granted by inspector in charge.....	41
Denied by inspector in charge.....	3
Denied by bureau.....	2
Form 432 (laborers):	
Granted by inspector in charge.....	239
Denied by inspector in charge.....	4
Denied by bureau.....	1
Preinvestigations (wife or children of merchants to arrive):	
Granted by inspector in charge.....	13
Granted by bureau.....	1
Denied by inspector in charge.....	4
Denied by bureau.....	4
Citizens denied by inspector in charge.....	1
Investigations, cases at other ports.....	24
	<hr/>
<i>Fines.</i>	
Imposed under section 9.....	14
Assessed under section 9.....	12
Pending before department.....	2

¹ Per cent of deportations, 4.5.

Court cases.

Case of Japanese escaped from steamship *Hamstead* in June, 1913. Settled by United States attorney by payment of fine of \$100.

Case of Chinese seamen escaped from steamship *Strathesk*. Captain arrested; discharged by United States commissioner without penalty.

Case of bondsman's failure to produce alien procurer ordered deported. Case pending.

Warrant cases, 1914.

Warrants applied for	144
Warrants issued	144
Warrants served	82
Warrants canceled	4
Procurers deported	19
Prostitutes deported	32
Habeas corpus, released under bond pending further proceedings:	
Procurers	5
Prostitutes	8
Vice landlords	3
Discharged on habeas corpus, prostitutes	2
Pending before inspector:	
Prostitutes	5
Procurers	4

Warrant cases pending from 1913.

Deported	5
Pending on habeas corpus	5
Canceled	2
Escaped from bondsman	1
Pending before inspector	1

STOWAWAYS.

Deported (Japanese)	7
Deported (East Indian)	1
Admitted (English)	1

ESCAPES.

Escapes from vessels (seamen):	
German	6
Japanese	10
English	6
Norwegian	1
Chinese	1
Total escapes	24

SEAMEN.

Alien seamen (Chinese, 7,025; others, 14,221)	21,246
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PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

Aliens departed for foreign ports	3,878
Citizens departed for foreign ports	2,009
Certificates issued to aliens departing to mainland	2,061
Citizens admitted from foreign ports	1,047

FILIPINOS.

Brought in by Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, not subject to contract-labor law	3,185
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CONTRACT-LABOR LAW.

There is little to be said concerning the contract-labor law here, inasmuch as most of the contract laborers, arriving in numbers that swamp the labor market, are Filipinos who are brought in by the sugar planters' association and

are exempt from the contract-labor law. Several Hindus were denied as contract laborers who were evidently the advance guard of a movement to be inaugurated from Hongkong, but their deportation has evidently checked it.

WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC.

In the early part of the year we arrested many in Honolulu's prostitute quarter. Others fled from its precincts to avoid arrest, and to our knowledge 10 of them fled to Japan, and undoubtedly others of whom we have not heard also left for Japan. Until the court changed its rule as to habeas corpus these undesirable aliens could not be found there, but a number have now returned to their old quarters and are plying their trade. Many French have come from the mainland to take the places of those arrested. They invariably present certificates purporting to show that they are married to American citizens. These certificates are mostly of recent date. These women acknowledge having practiced prostitution before their marriage, and some that they started again in a week after their marriage. We do not know in what manner and by whom they were brought from California. It is very difficult to secure convictions here.

TERRITORIAL CERTIFICATES OF HAWAIIAN BIRTH.

Territorial certificates of Hawaiian birth have been issued in a hasty, inconsiderate, and wholesale manner. Many have been issued to persons absent in Japan and China years after their alleged departure from Hawaii, and they have been issued to persons here without inspection of or request for Government records, which would be decisive as to the ex parte allegations on which they have been granted. In numerous cases we have found their fraudulent character to be readily shown, and we have been forced to the conclusion that while they may have some evidential value they are open to question. We have had evidence that the desire to take up public land has been a cause for fraudulently obtaining these certificates. The department itself has had cases under its review from which it has been made aware of their unfortunate unreliability. I have had conferences with the Territorial officials, and recently the issuance of the certificates has been discontinued.

JAPANESE.

During the year 4,516 alien Japanese were admitted, and the departure of alien Japanese were 2,569, showing an excess of arrivals over departures of 1,947. There has been an evident extension in the time in which passports are issued to former residents desiring to return to the islands. Of the number of arrivals, 1,407 were so-called "picture brides." These are cases of marriage between a man who is residing here and who receives a woman who comes as his wife on whose face he has never laid eyes. She is usually supplied upon the prospective husband's requisition to the head of his family, who secures her through a middleman. She arrives and goes forth with the husband to whom she has been delivered and who usually declares that she will become a farm laborer or a servant. Rarely do we find these men declaring that their unseen brides will be simply housewives. Usually they lead them forth to the plantations, where, stripped of their finery, their worth will be estimated by the work they can do.

LABOR CONDITIONS.

Labor conditions in the islands have been much disturbed during the past year. There has been no enlargement in productive enterprises and there has been no further importation of labor by the territorial board of immigration. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, however, has brought in over 3,000 Filipinos, who have come accepting a guaranty of a wage that is considerably below that given to and necessary for the sustenance of white laborers under the conditions and prices that obtain in the islands and is also lower than the rate of wages that the Japanese will accept. The planters' labor bureau has brought in altogether about 13,000 Filipinos, and is continuing to import them. The introduction of this large number of Filipinos is resulting in the displacement of other labor. The statistics submitted in this report will show the excess departure of white persons. Nearly all of the departures for the coast have been such. Of Spanish and Portuguese, most of whom were brought here by the territorial board of immigration for the ostensible purpose of Americanizing the islands, there have been departures to the coast of 1,287. The more skilled among the Japanese laborers come to the city of Honolulu and by their

competition have displaced many white laborers. Another cause of discouragement to white labor in this country is that there is no congressional provision that only citizen labor should be employed on Government work performed under contract. As a result a large amount of Government work under contract is done by orientals. While the promotion committee is active in endeavoring to induce citizens to come to these islands, the prospect for their obtaining remunerative employment is precarious. The Filipinos who have been brought in, as you have been advised in previous reports, are most undesirable. Many of them are of a low social order, and the number of them confined in jail for various offenses exceed that of any other element in the population.

HABEAS CORPUS.

There have been 40 cases of habeas corpus before the United States district court, the petitioners in 13 cases being arriving aliens denied admission, and in 27 cases aliens arrested on department warrants. The petitions were denied in 4 cases, granted in 18 cases, and are pending in the others. In some cases the petitioners are admitted to bail and in some released on their own recognizance. No appeal has been perfected by the Government in any case, and in some of them the time for taking an appeal will soon expire. Of those whose petitions were denied 2 have been deported and 1 gave notice of appeal, but has not perfected it.

There were 10 habeas corpus cases pending from the previous year, of which all were cases of arriving aliens. Three were denied by the court and deported, 2 denied and appealed, and 5 granted, and an appeal taken by the Government.

In nearly all of these cases which have been brought before the court technical matters have been set forth. To illustrate, it is contended that the alien came to Hawaii before annexation and did not enter the United States; that there is no verification of landing, when it was impossible to be found, although the alien admits he was born in a foreign country and came here; that there is no fair hearing and that the judge should review the decision as to the facts found. Undesirable aliens are almost invariably set free with or without bonds on writs of habeas corpus. Even after the warrant of deportation has been issued the courts have released on the nominal bail of \$250 those whose bail under the warrant of arrest was fixed at \$1,000. Some of the aliens continue openly—and undoubtedly many secretly—to practice prostitution. A prostitute in one case said she had to continue her immoral practices in order to get money to pay her lawyer, admitting that she was still in the business. Affidavits are made out containing the most brazen falsehoods. In one instance the petitioner under oath admitted the falsity of his statement, which he said he made by the direction of his counsel who told him he would have to make it in order to obtain the writ.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

In last year's report extensive repairs and alterations at this station were recommended, but, as the Army desires the property, extensive expenditures would not be advisable, yet there are some which are imperative.

During the year suitable quarters, which meet with his approval, have been provided on the ground floor for the examining surgeon. I desire to reiterate and emphasize the need of improvements in the matter of toilets, as set forth in last year's report. Conditions have not improved, and the necessity for repairs is still greater. The building should be painted; it has not been painted since it was erected, in 1905.

Another inspector should be added to the force. No Chinese have been arrested for being illegally in the country. It is impossible to take up this work, which has never been followed up at this station, except in isolated cases which have obtruded themselves upon our attention. There are doubtless those who are illegally resident here or who do not maintain the status on which they were admitted. That nothing has been done along these and other lines which we desire to take up can not be attributed to negligence, but is due to our inability, owing to the absolute inadequacy of our force. It is respectfully submitted that the work shown to have been done by the three inspectors and myself is of such an extent as to have taxed all of our time. I have acted as inspector and as my own interpreter in the examination of a large part of the arriving Japanese, in order that the Interpreters and inspectors might be able to handle the work of the board of special inquiry and Chinese cases. The inspectors themselves do most of their typewriting while taking evidence. A large part of the time

an inspector is absent on boarding duty or in the investigation of other cases on this or other islands. When an inspector is absent on investigations and another is absent from the office all day in boarding or checking out vessels the condition of affairs in the office is too apparent to need explanation. The officers at this station work together in harmony and with exemplary fidelity. We regret that one inspector and one clerk now in the office have resigned to enter other pursuits and trust that their places may be soon filled.

RICHARD L. HALSEY,
Inspector in Charge.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, DISTRICT NO. 23, COMPRISING TEXAS (EXCEPT DISTRICT NO. 9), NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

I have the honor to submit herewith annual report for district No. 23 (Mexican border) for the period ended June 30, 1914.

ALIEN ARRIVALS.

As has been pointed out in previous reports, the bulk of the immigration into this district is composed of aliens coming for temporary sojourn, and who, so far as the regulations are concerned, have, properly speaking, no place in statistics. As is well known, however, the same inspection is made of this class as of those coming for permanent residence. The following table embraces both classes:

	Statistical.	Non-statistical.
Examined.....	17,058	52,739
Admitted on primary inspection.....	13,925	51,090
Held for hearing by board of special inquiry.....	3,133	1,649
Admitted by board of special inquiry.....	907	407
Rejected by board of special inquiry (mandatorily).....	321	183
Rejected by board of special inquiry (with right of appeal or bond).....	1,905	1,059
Rejected by board of special inquiry who did not appeal.....	1,564	1,026
Rejected by board of special inquiry who appealed.....	341	33
Admitted by department on appeal.....	61	3
Rejected by department on appeal.....	276	30
Admitted by department on bond.....	4	.....
Debarred.....	2,161	1,239
Admitted.....	14,897	51,500

The 2,161 statistical aliens and the 1,239 nonstatistical aliens were excluded for the following causes:

	Statistical.	Nonstatistical.
Likely to become a public charge.....	1,284	691
Trachoma.....	236	98
Accompanying alien (sec. 11).....	147	102
Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by either parent.....	125	75
Alien contract laborer.....	103	38
Prostitutes.....	97	86
Procurers.....	55	38
Other loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.....	50	54
Assisted aliens.....	16	.....
Feeble-minded.....	11	6
Surgeon's certificate certifying mental or physical defect.....	7	3
Idiots.....	5	3
Tuberculosis, contagious.....	5	7
Epileptic.....	4	7
Passport provision.....	4	13
Professional beggar.....	3	3
Imbeciles.....	2	3
Criminals.....	4	3
Insane.....	1	2
Paupers.....	1	3
Supported by proceeds of prostitution.....	1	4
Total.....	2,161	1,239

Per cent of statistical aliens excluded, 12.65.
Per cent of nonstatistical aliens excluded, 2.35.
Per cent of all classes of aliens excluded, 4.88.

The foregoing table is self-explanatory and extended comment in connection therewith is unnecessary. A comparison of the data therein contained with the previous year's report, however, is appropriate. Reference to the latter shows 85,132 arrivals as against 69,747 during the current year, a decrease of 15,335. While it will be noted that the percentage of statistical aliens excluded this year is 1.75 greater, the percentage of nonstatistical debarred remains practically the same. Unlike previous years, immigration during the year just passed has been marked by a preponderance of the so-called "better classes," particularly among applicants of the Mexican race. These in the main, however, come seeking temporary refuge only, with no desire for employment. The change noted in the character of immigration is the natural and inevitable result of the continued unsettled political, social, and industrial conditions in Mexico. It is apparent to those conversant with the situation that the war in that country has deprived the peons (who have under normal conditions heretofore constituted the major portion of the immigration over this border) of the means wherewith to travel, while, on the other hand, these same conditions have brought about an exodus, voluntary or involuntary, of other classes.

ILLEGITIMATE IMMIGRATION.

The only race falling within the class indicated by the above caption which has caused any concern is the Syrian. Investigations conducted and information received from various sources demonstrate that Syrian immigrants are deflected through Mexico as a result of representations made to them at trans-oceanic points to the effect that less difficulty is experienced in securing admission through this district than is the case at seaports. During the year 357 Syrians applied for admission, of which number 158 were finally admitted, 187 debarred, and the cases of 12 remained pending at the close of the year; 54 were admitted on primary inspection, 91 by board of special inquiry, and 134 were either mandatorily excluded or waived the right of appeal; 66 of those excluded appealed, of which number the appeals of 53 were denied and 13 sustained.

As illustrating the persistency of Syrians and their determination at all hazards to secure admission to the United States, it may be stated that while but 231 individuals of this race actually sought to enter, the sum total of applications made by them first and last aggregated 357. Sixty-one of the foregoing applied two or more times, resulting in 175 applications, each of which was considered de novo. Nine of those excluded presented themselves at various times, making an aggregate of 33 applications. Eighteen appeals grew out of these applications, resulting finally in the admission of all involved. Twenty-nine of those eventually excluded subsequently effected illegal entry, of which number 26 were deported and warrants of arrest issued in respect of 3 canceled. A firm enforcement of the law is the only method by means of which the migration of aliens through Mexico rejected at European ports can be discouraged.

REFUGEES.

Mention has been made in the preceding reports of the many complex problems arising from the influx of alien refugees. The difficulties in the way of a thorough yet humane administration of the law have steadily multiplied. Many aliens have been summarily "deported" to the United States whose continued presence in Mexico was considered a menace to the interests of the constituted authorities.

One of the most difficult problems in connection with refugees arose during October, when approximately 8,000 panic-stricken aliens, mainly of the Mexican race, entered the United States at Eagle Pass, Tex., within a few hours, fleeing from the then Federal forces who were reported about to attack the town of Piedras Negras, and who did subsequently occupy the same without resistance. It was only by heroic efforts on the part of the officers of this service, ably assisted by the Marine Hospital Service and the Army, that these aliens were prevented from scattering aimlessly over the country. They were all eventually inspected and those found excludable returned to Mexico.

A somewhat similar situation, handled in a like manner, arose at Presidio, Tex., in January last, when Mexican Federal forces to the number of about 5,000, accompanied by camp followers and hundreds of civilian refugees, crossed into the United States and surrendered to the military of this country.

Experiences similar in many respects to those described have repeatedly been encountered and similarly dealt with by this service at every port on the border.

JAPANESE.

The situation in respect of Japanese migration continues very satisfactory. During the year 145 aliens of this race applied for admission, and of that number 21 were debarred. While this is a slight increase over the number who applied during the previous year, such increase undoubtedly arose from necessities imposed upon a considerable number of representative Japanese by the unsettled conditions in Mexico. During the year 67 Japanese were arrested on departmental warrants, 58 of whom were deported, 1 escaped, the cases of 6 were pending at the close of the year, and warrants in respect of 2 were canceled. Of those deported, 53 were prostitutes or persons receiving, sharing in, or deriving benefit from the earnings thereof; 13 of the same class, in respect of whom warrants were issued, evaded arrest. The deportations referred to resulted in the obliteration, root and branch, of the oriental "Red Light" colony of Fresno, Cal., and dealt the traffic and its wealthy beneficiaries a blow from which it is confidently believed they will not recover.

FINES.

But one fine was assessed during the year and that under section 9 for bringing into the Port of San Diego, Cal., a Chinese seaman afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious disease. Penalty in the amount of \$100 against the steamer *Messina* was paid on December 31, 1913.

DESERTING SEAMEN.

Seamen to the number of 28 deserted at seaports within this jurisdiction and 1 was discharged. Of the 28 deserters 6 were apprehended and returned to their respective vessels. Chinese seamen to the number of 1,065 arrived at Pacific coast ports on 101 ships. Only 1 such seaman deserted, and he was apprehended and returned to his vessel. There does not seem to exist within this district any systematic evasion of the immigration laws by inadmissible aliens in the guise of seamen. Twelve stowaways were discovered, 7 of whom were admitted and 5 excluded.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The medical inspection has been as thorough as the inadequate facilities permitted. The officers charged with the medical inspection of aliens are performing their duty in a conscientious and capable manner. During the month of October, 1913, approximately 8,000 alien refugees entered the United States at Eagle Pass, Tex., within a few hours. The medical examiner at that point is entitled to special commendation for the highly efficient manner in which, under the circumstances, he inspected and looked after the health of the aliens, as well as the precautions employed by him to prevent the spread of smallpox, which broke out among the detained refugees. The officer in question was untiring in his efforts and displayed ability and unusual resourcefulness.

DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS.

There are no officers of the Division of Information assigned to this district for the purpose of furnishing information to arriving aliens and looking after their beneficial distribution. Such work as has been possible along these lines has been conducted by the regular force, in addition to its routine duties. The problem is an important one, viewed from any standpoint, and the conditions peculiar to the border render it one impossible of solution by methods employed at seaports. In this district the bulk of immigration is composed of aliens of the Mexican race, coming for temporary residence with employment as track laborers on railway lines radiating from the border in view. This subject has been exhaustively treated in special reports submitted from time to time and comprehensive plans outlined to handle the situation. It is of such magnitude as to preclude anything like a satisfactory discussion thereof within the confines of a report of this character.

CONTRACT LABOR.

As is shown elsewhere in this report, the sum of \$62,943.90 has been collected as a result of fines and penalties imposed against persons or corporations charged with violations of the contract-labor provisions of the immigration act. While most of the money paid in during the year was derived as a result of suits instituted during previous years, two successful actions were concluded during the current year. A section 24 officer was assigned to this district beginning with the current year, and he has given practically his undivided attention to this class of work. He has made numerous visits over the district for the purpose of getting in close touch with persons interested in the enforcement of this particular feature of the law. Reports submitted by him indicate that there is no systematic importation of contract laborers into or through this district.

Recapitulation.

	Chinese.	Other aliens.
From previous fiscal year.....	34	34
Warrants applied for during current year.....	834	423
Total.....	868	457
Warrants issued.....	867	457
Warrants applied for, not issued.....	1	.....
Total.....	868	457
Warrants served.....	866	426
Warrants issued, not served.....	1	31
Warrants applied for, not issued.....	1	.....
Total.....	868	457
DISPOSITION.		
Deported.....	813	317
Canceled.....	3	47
Issued, not served.....	1	31
Escaped.....	2	4
Died.....	3	2
Pending.....	45	56
Applied for, not issued.....	1	.....
Total.....	868	457

In addition to the foregoing, 36 aliens from other districts were deported through this jurisdiction, as follows: Seventeen public charges (prior causes), 1 prostitute, 6 procurers, 2 contract laborers, and 10 entry without inspection.

Reference to the annual report for the preceding year shows that 730 warrants were issued, while for the current year 1,256 were issued, an increase of 526. In the current year 1,130 aliens were actually deported, while in the preceding year 647 were returned, an increase of 483. This increase is due largely to the unusual number of Chinese arrested at or near Calexico, Cal., found illegally in the country following transit through the United States from China. The large increase noted in the number of arrests accomplished without any additional assistance whatsoever has imposed an unusually heavy burden upon the officers in this district. While the above table shows that the 855 aliens arrested were simply charged with entry without inspection, it will be noted that 805 of this number were Chinese and, as such, were deportable under the provisions of the Chinese-exclusion acts as well as under the immigration laws. Mention was made in last year's report concerning aliens found unlawfully in the United States in the immediate vicinity of the border, who were, after having signified a desire to return to Mexico, permitted to do so, it appearing in some instances that the only disqualification was that of entry without inspection. The same conditions have obtained to even a greater extent during the past year, and the same practice has been employed in disposing of such cases. This procedure results in a substantial saving of both labor and money.

WHITE SLAVERY (MANN ACT).

The customary careful attention has been given to the enforcement of this act. Strictly speaking, the activities of this service have been largely cooperative with officials of the Department of Justice. Much information of a valuable character has been referred to such officials and made the basis of successful prosecutions by them. The results attained by this service under those provisions of the said act in connection with which this service has jurisdiction are shown elsewhere in this report.

CHINESE APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.

Returning laborer admitted.....	1
United States citizens (status previously determined).....	5
Returning merchant.....	1
Exempt (section 6 student).....	1
Total.....	8

No applicants for admission were rejected under the provisions of the Chinese-exclusion act, and as a result there were no appeals.

TRANSITS (CHINESE).

Admitted at Mexican border ports to pass out of the United States at other ports-----	612
Admitted at San Francisco to pass out of the United States through Mexican border ports-----	2,050
Total-----	2,662

Of the 612 admitted at border ports 462 departed into Lower California at Calexico, Cal., and of the 2,050 admitted at San Francisco 1,955 did likewise, making a total of 2,417 entering Lower California. That many of the Chinese proceeding to Lower California sought the transit privilege with an ulterior object in view is evidenced by the fact that 564 of the same Chinese were arrested during the year, following surreptitious entry. Information in possession of this office indicates that from one to two thousand Chinese now residing along the west coast of Mexico will be forced out of that section of the country into Lower California, and as arrangements have been made since the period covered by this report to transport from three to five thousand additional from China to Lower California by way of San Francisco, the difficulties which will ensue in preventing the lodgment in this country of a large proportion of their number are obvious, particularly when the fact is considered that the new arrivals will so augment the numbers already in Lower California as to create a supply of laborers in that section far in excess of its present and prospective requirements.

INVESTIGATIONS (CHINESE).

The following is a summary of investigations conducted in connection with Chinese matters other than those relating to deportation and criminal proceedings:

Applications for laborer's return certificates:		
Granted-----	101	
Denied-----	1	
	-----	102
Applications of departing exempts:		
Granted-----	148	
Denied-----	10	
	-----	158
Applications of departing natives granted-----		68
Applications of returning exempts:		
Admitted-----	96	
Denied-----	20	
	-----	116
Applications of returning natives admitted-----		58
Applications for duplicate certificates:		
Granted-----	29	
Denied-----	26	
Pending-----	15	
	-----	70
Miscellaneous-----		203
Investigations conducted to determine whether certificates of residence were in possession of proper persons, resulting in cancellation thereof--		116
Total-----		891

Thousands of investigations have been conducted in connection with the criminal work of this district which it is impracticable to tabulate. The result of such investigations are shown elsewhere in this report.

CHINESE ADMITTED AS EXEMPTS FOUND LABORING.

The officers of this district have kept under close surveillance Chinese landed as exempts, and in every case where observation has shown that the alleged status was a mere subterfuge employed to secure the landing of a laborer

appropriate steps have been taken to effect deportation, by means of departmental warrant where possible, otherwise by the institution of judicial proceedings. The majority of such cases are alleged sons of merchants, and the circumstances under which many of them have been found laboring indicate bad faith at the time of entry. In many such cases it would likewise appear from circumstantial evidence that the claim of relationship is fictitious and was assumed solely for the purpose of securing admission. The difficulty of determining the fraud in such cases at the ports of application is realized, for as a rule the unlawful status can only be developed by the actions of the applicants. Thus is emphasized the necessity for the strictest character of surveillance. While "vigilance" is our watchword in respect of this class of Chinese, at the same time care has been observed not to take advantage of an alien who was a bona fide exempt at the time of landing and for some time thereafter, and subsequently involuntarily became a laborer through business reverses or other misfortunes either on his own part or that of the person whose status he has acquired. Notwithstanding these precautions and the entire fairness and justice with which the law has been enforced, our efforts have been strenuously opposed by those interested in a freer admission of the Chinese coolie, the powerful Chinese Six Companies lending its assistance to the fight and employing the best legal talent available. As a result there are now pending in the courts of this district, on habeas corpus and by deportation proceedings under the exclusion acts, a number of cases involving the question of the right to deport a Chinese landed as an exempt and subsequently found engaged in laboring pursuits. Most of these cases are pending in southern California and Arizona. There is also one such case pending in the United States District Court for New Mexico and one in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas. No authoritative decision has as yet been rendered, but the different United States attorneys are vigorously prosecuting the Government's interests, and it is hoped that within a short time, from the haze of uncertainty which now envelops the question, a precedent may issue which will serve to clarify the legal atmosphere.

CERTIFICATE CHINESE.

During the past year but 76 Chinese persons were checked out of El Paso through the immigration office. Without exception such persons were known to be old residents of El Paso or vicinity or individuals who had previously been checked into El Paso from some other part of the country. These are remarkable figures as compared with those of former years, when certificate men—those holding good certificates of residence—departed from El Paso by the hundreds each year. Formerly, owing to the difficulty of presenting to the courts sufficiently convincing proof of illegal entry, it was impossible to secure deportation of such Chinese unless they were actually apprehended in the act of crossing the boundary—a physical impossibility except in relatively few instances. Under such circumstances there was no alternative but to check the Chinese out of El Paso on presentation of the necessary certificate of residence or other documentary evidence, and for years El Paso's Chinatown was simply overcrowded with certificate Chinese who had effected illegal entry from Mexico and were awaiting convenient opportunity to depart to other parts of the country. However, following the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Wong You case (223 U. S., 67), holding that Chinese were amenable to the provisions of the immigration laws, no new Chinese was permitted to leave El Paso without a thorough investigation of his status, embracing his life history, and particularly his residence and travels in the United States. These statements, accompanied by photographs, have been forwarded to those places where previous residence has been claimed for the purpose of developing evidence showing whether departure for China without return provision was made. So far-reaching have been the results that it is literally within the truth to say that no Chinese venture to remain in El Paso after crossing from Mexico, and none such apply at the immigration office for the purpose of being checked out of town. Compared with previous years, El Paso's Chinatown now resembles a deserted village. It will be remembered that El Paso was formerly the clearing house for all certificate Chinese who had left the country without return provision and who, as previously pointed out, constituted numerically the largest and financially the most profitable element of the smugglers' clientele.

As a result of the activities pursued in this particular direction two conditions now obtain: (1) Certificate Chinese no longer remain openly in El Paso after illegal entry, but are immediately removed by automobile, freight car, etc. The success in overtaking and apprehending contrabands has resulted in the financial ruin of at least two notorious Chinese smugglers of Juarez, Mexico, one of whom braved indictments pending against him in this district in an attempt to return to China with the remnant of his once large fortune, derived from smuggling operations; and the other of whom is now reported to be financially embarrassed to such an extent that he is unable to advance expense money for his operatives and as a consequence has nothing but the most undesirable and least profitable business at this time. (2) A large number of certificate Chinamen have been forced east and west of El Paso. This is still more satisfactory, as their apprehension is thus made easier by reason of more favorable topographical conditions, and in the smaller Mexican towns through which they are forced to pass greater opportunity is afforded for observation and the securing of witnesses to their recent presence in Mexico.

While these gratifying results have been accomplished at El Paso, it must not be supposed that there is any room for relaxation of vigilance, as greater precautions now attend the efforts of the smugglers, requiring more diligent activity on the part of the officers. And it is known that the smugglers are waiting and hoping with such patience and philosophy as their losses render possible for some relaxation of the embargo which will permit a renewal of their formerly lucrative traffic.

Chinese arrests (court cases).

	North- ern Texas.	South- ern Texas.	East- ern Texas.	West- ern Texas.	New Mexico.	Ari- zona.	South- ern Calif- ornia.	Total.
Cases before United States commis- sioners:								
Cases considered—								
Pending close of 1913.....				51	1	2	16	70
Arrested, 1914.....	6			8	7	5	62	88
Total.....	6			59	8	7	78	158
Disposition—								
Discharged.....	2			21	1	3	7	34
Ordered deported.....	4			32	6	4	50	96
Died, escaped, forfeited bond.....				3				3
Pending close of 1914.....				3	1		21	25
Awaiting deportation or appeal, close of 1913.....				16		2	4	22
Cases before United States courts:								
Cases considered—								
Pending on appeal close 1913.....	1			29	1	1	12	44
Appealed, 1914.....	4			48	1	2	14	169
Total.....	5			77	2	3	26	113
Disposition—								
Affirmed.....	3			28	1	1	11	44
Reversed.....				17		1	2	20
Died, escaped, forfeited bond.....				2			1	3
Pending close of 1914.....	2			30	1	1	12	46
Status and final disposition of all cases for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:								
Discharged.....	2			38	1	4	9	54
Actually deported.....	3			25	5	3	50	86
Died, escaped, forfeited bond.....				5			1	6
Awaiting deportation on appeal.....				3	1	2	1	7
Pending close of 1914.....	2			33	2	1	33	71
Grand total.....	7			104	9	10	94	224

¹ Including 20 appealed to circuit court of appeals.

² Including 20 pending in circuit court of appeals.

During the year the cases of 224 Chinese were considered by courts in this district, which figure includes those pending from the previous year. It may be remarked parenthetically, however, that this figure falls far short of portraying actual conditions in respect of the number of contraband Chinese

apprehended when consideration is had of the fact that 866 such aliens were proceeded against by departmental processes. Treating these two classes collectively, it will be observed that the cases of 1,090 contraband Chinese were considered. Of these, 899 were deported, 57 discharged by court on warrants canceled; 11 died, escaped, or forfeited bond; 7 are awaiting deportation; and the cases of 116 are pending.

While there has been an increase in the number of Chinese deportation proceedings instituted before United States commissioners this increase is confined mainly to the southern district of California. There have been found in that section many Chinese without color of right to residence, in whose cases it has been impossible to establish entry within three years. Against such it has been necessary to institute deportation proceedings under the Chinese-exclusion acts. It will be noted that the cases pending in courts at the close of the year are fewer in number, and efforts are directed to clearing the dockets and keeping them clear.

In this connection a peculiar condition of affairs exists at El Paso. There are now pending on appeal in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit 20 Chinese deportation cases. Eighteen of these appeals were perfected subsequent to January 1, 1914, from El Paso, Tex. Examination of the records shows that from 1903 until that date—January 1, 1914—but 19 cases were taken to the circuit court of appeals in the whole Mexican border district, embracing the northern, eastern, southern, and western judicial districts of Texas, the judicial districts of Arizona, New Mexico, and southern California. The present state of affairs is unquestionably due to the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in the case of *N. Jim Quan v. The United States*, the opinion in which was rendered January 13, 1914. That was a purely fact case, in which an officer of the Immigration Service positively identified a certificate Chinaman as having been seen by him in Juarez, Mexico. The Chinaman, of course, denied this, but could advance no reasonable explanation for his presence on the Mexican border. The case resolved itself into a question of veracity between the Chinaman and the Government witness, and as such was one in which the trial court's impression of the witnesses was peculiarly valuable in reaching a proper determination of the issue. Notwithstanding this, and contrary to the expressed declarations of other circuit courts of appeals, that for the fifth circuit reviewed the facts and held that the trial judge had decided the case contrary to the weight of evidence. Further, as a direct result, it is now more difficult than ever to secure orders of deportation from the United States commissioner at El Paso and the district court, and unless the circuit court of appeals can be induced to change its attitude much embarrassment will ensue.

PROSECUTION.

A summary of criminal prosecutions and civil suits instituted for violation of either the Chinese exclusion or immigration laws follows:

Violations of Chinese-exclusion laws.

Hiland D. Maynard, indicted (2 separate indictments) April, 1909; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; indicted again in October, 1909, on same charges and for same offense; all indictments dismissed October, 1913, on account of conviction on another charge growing out of the same transaction.

G. M. Scott, indicted in April, 1909; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; indictment dismissed October, 1913, on account of defendant turning State's evidence.

Mar Chew, indicted in April, 1909; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; indictment dismissed on account of defendant having been indicted, tried, and acquitted in another district on same charge.

Ira E. Kennedy, indicted April, 1911; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial.

W. J. Patterson, indicted April, 1911; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial.

Woo Wai, indicted June, 1911; charged with aiding and abetting the smuggling of Chinese in violation of section 11, act of July 5, 1884; also indicted June, 1911, charged with conspiracy to bribe Government officers in violation of

section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial on account of conviction under another indictment growing out of the same criminal transaction.

Mar Jick, indicted June, 1911; charged with conspiracy to bribe Government officer in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial.

Wong Yee, indicted June, 1911; charged with conspiracy to bribe Government officer in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial on account of defendant having been convicted under another indictment growing out of same transaction.

Wong Wing Sai, indicted June, 1911; charged with conspiring to bribe Government officer in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial on account of defendant having been convicted under another indictment growing out of same transaction.

Wong Chong, indicted June, 1911; charged with aiding and abetting the smuggling of Chinese in violation of section 11, act of July 5, 1884; also indicted June, 1911, charged with conspiring to bribe Government officers in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial on account of conviction under another indictment growing out of same criminal transaction.

Charley Soo, indicted April, 1910; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial on account of having been convicted under another indictment growing out of same transaction.

Mar Ben Kee, indicted April, 1910; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial on account of having been convicted under another indictment growing out of same transaction.

Ming Wo, indicted (3 separate indictments) April, 1910; charged with conspiracy in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; convicted on one indictment April, 1914; sentenced to serve four months in jail and pay a fine of \$400; other indictments pending.

Yee Kim Yoke, indicted April, 1910; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial on account of having been convicted under another indictment growing out of same transaction.

Thomas Montes, indicted April, 1910; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial.

Domingo Flores, indicted April, 1910; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial.

Teodoro Viescas, indicted April, 1910; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial.

Miguel Hernandez, indicted April, 1910; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial.

Antonio Feliz, indicted (2 separate indictments) January, 1912; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial account conviction under another indictment growing out of same transaction.

Charley Wing, indicted December, 1911; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; tried and acquitted March, 1914.

Ma Tin Loy, indicted December, 1911; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; tried and acquitted March, 1914.

Loue Fat, E. W. Tracy, Antonio Feliz, jr., John Doe, Mary Doe, indicted December, 1911; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; fugitives from justice. These cases were erroneously carried in last year's report as awaiting trial; they will be dropped in future reports unless apprehended. (Two separate indictments returned against E. W. Tracy.)

Ed R. Hall, indicted January, 1913; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; fugitive from justice. This case was erroneously carried in last year's report as awaiting trial; it will be dropped in future reports unless apprehended.

Sam Yick, indicted November, 1911; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; convicted May, 1914; sentenced to serve one year in jail.

Jung Kin, indicted November, 1911; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; convicted May, 1914; sentenced to serve 1 year in jail.

Yee Hong, indicted November, 1911; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; fugitive from justice. This case was erroneously carried in last year's report as awaiting trial; it will be dropped in future reports unless apprehended.

Ng Foo Sai, Ng On, Wong Suey, Ng Gim Bow, indicted September, 1911; charged with attempting to bribe Government officer in violation of section 39, Criminal Code; awaiting trial.

Lee Lung, indicted June, 1912; charged with falsely impersonating the rightful owner of certificate of residence in violation of section 8, act May 5, 1892; Government consented to dismissal of criminal proceedings in view of the fact that defendant was ordered deported to China.

Hom Wong, indicted May, 1912; charged with false impersonation of rightful owner of certificate of residence in violation of section 8, act May 5, 1892; pleaded guilty October, 1913, and sentenced to serve 3 months in jail.

Ngum Bing, indicted June, 1912; charged with falsely impersonating rightful owner of certificate of residence in violation of section 8, act May 5, 1892; pleaded guilty December, 1913, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.

Jee Dong Kew, indicted June, 1912; charged with falsely impersonating rightful owner of certificate of residence in violation of section 8, act May 5, 1892; pleaded guilty February 27, 1914, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.

C. Carpenter, E. Kramer, indicted June, 1912; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial.

Liw Tuck Yeng, indicted June, 1912; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; fugitive from justice. This case was erroneously carried in last year's report as awaiting trial; it will be dropped in future reports unless apprehended.

Joaquin Naud, indicted August, 1911; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting trial.

Ng Fun, indicted September, 1910; charged with aiding and abetting the illegal entry of Chinese into the United States in violation of section 11, act July 5, 1884; awaiting trial account conviction and sentence under another indictment.

Muy Fat, Vincente Castellum, Chin Man, Ah Yet, John Doe, Fan Chow, Louis Fernandes, Jordan Feliz, and Wong Gong Huey, indicted October, 1912; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; fugitives from justice; these cases were erroneously carried in last year's report as awaiting trial; they will be dropped in future unless apprehended.

Mah Kwong Yenn, indicted January, 1913; charged with falsely impersonating owner of certificate of residence in violation of section 8, act May 5, 1892; pleaded guilty November, 1913, sentenced to serve 1 day in jail.

Louis R. Briggs, Jack Hetzel, Miguel Chavez, and Santos Duran, indicted April, 1912, charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; convicted April, 1914; Briggs sentenced to pay a fine of \$300; Hetzel sentenced to serve 1 year and 1 day in the penitentiary; Chavez and Duran to serve 3 months each in jail.

Chin Man Kan, Chin Fong, Wong Lew Quong, Ging Fon, and Lim Toy, indicted January, 1913; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; Chin Man Kan pleaded guilty June, 1914, and sentenced to serve 6 months in jail; indictment against Chin Fong was dismissed in June, 1914; the other three defendants are fugitives from justice, and their cases were erroneously carried in last year's report as awaiting trial; they will be dropped in future reports unless fugitives are apprehended.

John Osterhaus, A. E. O'Banion, William Kirby, Harry Lloyd, and Frank Wertz, indicted November, 1912, charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; indictment as to Harry Lloyd dismissed account defendant turning State's evidence; indictment as to Frank Wertz dismissed account insufficient evidence; Osterhaus pleaded guilty, but has not yet been sentenced—will be carried as awaiting trial; trial of O'Banion and Kirby resulted in hung jury.

Jim Hong, indicted April, 1913; charged with perjury in violation of section 5392, Revised Statutes of the United States, 1913; indictment dismissed, December, 1913, on motion of United States attorney.

George Gill, J. C. Lee, Lee See Kam, Wong Ming, Wong Gong Huey, Jew Bew Quong, Fuey Moon, and Wong Wai, indicted June, 1913; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; Gill pleaded guilty August, 1913; sentenced to serve 1 year in jail. J. C. Lee con-

victed March, 1914; sentenced to serve 15 months in penitentiary. Indictment as to Wong Wai dismissed March, 1914, account turning State's evidence. Defendants Wong Gong Huey, Jew Bew Quong, and Fuey Moon are fugitives from justice, and their cases were erroneously carried in last year's report as awaiting trial; they will be dropped in future reports unless apprehended. The remaining defendants are awaiting trial.

Damasio Bejarana, indicted October, 1912; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; fugitive from justice; this case was erroneously carried in last year's report as awaiting trial; it will be dropped in future reports unless fugitive is apprehended.

Dong Nom Bew and Dong John, indicted April, 1914, charged with perjury in violation of section 125 of the Criminal Code; awaiting trial.

Yee Wing, arrested June, 1914; charged with falsely impersonating rightful owner of certificate in violation of section 8, act May 5, 1892; awaiting action of grand jury.

You Lum, indicted November, 1913; charged with attempting to bribe Government officer in violation of section 39, Criminal Code; pleaded guilty November, 1913, and sentenced to serve 10 days in jail and pay a fine of \$50.

Ah Fong, indicted May, 1914, charged with subornation of perjury in violation of section 126, Criminal Code; awaiting trial.

Jesse Stewart, arrested June, 1914; charged with aiding and abetting illegal entry into the United States of Chinese in violation of section 8, act of February 20, 1907; awaiting action of grand jury.

Manuel Mendoza, indicted April, 1914; charged with aiding and abetting illegal entry of Chinese in violation of section 8, act February 20, 1907; pleaded guilty June, 1914, and sentenced to serve 18 months in penitentiary.

Charles L. Sharp, indicted April, 1914; charged with aiding and abetting the smuggling of Chinese in violation of section 11, act July 5, 1884; convicted April, 1914, and sentenced to serve five months in jail and fined \$100.

Manuel Villareal, indicted April, 1914; charged with aiding and abetting the smuggling of Chinese in violation of section 11, act of July 5, 1884; convicted April, 1914, and sentenced to serve seven months in jail and fined \$1.

Harry R. Ross, arrested May, 1914; charged with aiding and abetting the smuggling of Chinese in violation of section 11, act of July 5, 1884; awaiting action of grand jury.

Lee Hop, arrested June, 1914; charged with impersonating rightful holder of certificate of residence in violation of section 8, act of May 5, 1892; awaiting action of grand jury.

Lee Hing, arrested June, 1914; charged with falsely impersonating rightful owner of certificate of residence in violation of section 8, act of May 5, 1892; awaiting action of grand jury.

Gregorio Guzman, indicted October, 1913; charged with aiding and abetting the illegal entry of Chinese in violation of section 8, act of February 20, 1907; convicted and sentenced to serve four years and four days in the penitentiary.

Wong Him Ching, indicted May, 1914; charged with aiding and abetting the illegal entry of Chinese; convicted May, 1914, and sentenced to serve one year in jail.

Clinton Culver, William Freeman, E. J. Mason, Chew Bing, Hom Ging Lung, Dominic San Filippo, and Andrea Basile, indicted April, 1914; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; all of the defendants in this case are awaiting trial with the exception of Chew Bing, who pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary.

George Hubbert, Burt Hall, and Charley Moore, indicted February, 1914; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; defendants pleaded guilty February, 1914; sentenced to serve 60 days each in jail.

Young Sing and Leroy Hughes, indicted January, 1914; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; first named pleaded guilty and sentenced to serve two years in penitentiary; second named pleaded guilty and sentenced to serve two months in jail.

Jose Gabriel Gonzalez, indicted October, 1913; charged with aiding and abetting illegal entry of Chinese in violation of section 8, act February 20, 1907; pleaded guilty October, 1913, and sentenced to serve eight months in jail.

Chang Gin, indicted April, 1914; charged with falsely impersonating rightful holder of certificate of residence in violation of section 8, act of May 5, 1892; convicted April, 1914, and sentenced to serve six months in jail.

Injio Miranda, indicted October, 1913; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; pleaded guilty October, 1913, and sentenced to serve one year and one day in the penitentiary.

Hom Chee, indicted November, 1913; charged with falsely impersonating rightful owner of certificate of residence in violation of section 8, act May 5, 1892; convicted November, 1913, and sentenced to serve one year and one day in penitentiary.

Thomas Martin, arrested April, 1914; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; awaiting action of grand jury.

Rafael Piaz and Estevan Martinez, indicted October 7, 1913; charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese in violation of section 37, Criminal Code; convicted October, 1913; first named sentenced to serve eight months in jail and fined \$1; second named sentenced to serve six months in jail and fined \$1.

Violations of immigration laws.

Manuel Sandoval, indicted September, 1911; charged with attempting to bring alien woman into the United States who was not entitled to enter in violation of section 8, act February 20, 1907; escaped from jail; fugitive from justice. This case was erroneously carried in last year's report as awaiting trial; it will be dropped in future reports unless apprehended.

Erlinda Gonzales, indicted November, 1912; charged with reentering the United States after having been deported as a prostitute, violation of section 3, immigration act; defendant failed to appear for trial; bond in sum of \$100 forfeited April, 1914. This case will not be carried in future reports unless apprehended.

Guadalupe Gonzales, indicted October, 1912; charged with attempting to bring an alien into the United States not entitled to enter, in violation of section 8, act of February 20, 1907; fugitive from justice. This case was erroneously carried in last year's report as awaiting trial, and it will be dropped in future reports unless apprehended.

Trinidad Billauneva, indicted November, 1912; charged with attempting to import an alien woman for immoral purposes, in violation of section 3, act of February 20, 1907, as amended; defendant failed to appear for trial and bond in the sum of \$100 was forfeited in April, 1914. This case will not be carried in future reports unless apprehended.

Henri La Marque, indicted January, 1913; charged with importing an alien woman into the United States for immoral purposes, in violation of section 3, act of February 20, 1907, as amended; defendant failed to appear for trial and bond in the sum of \$1,000 was declared forfeited during May, 1914. This case will not be carried in future reports unless apprehended.

Jorge Arellano, indicted October, 1913; charged with bringing into the United States aliens not entitled to enter, in violation of section 8, act of February 20, 1907; pleaded guilty in October, 1913, and sentenced to serve 1 year in jail.

Shigeshi Matsuola, indicted April, 1913; charged with attempting to bribe Government officer, in violation of section 39, Criminal Code; plead guilty March, 1914, and sentenced to serve 1 day in jail and pay a fine of \$300.

Tyo Saito, indicted October, 1913, charged with attempt to bribe Government officer, in violation of section 39, Criminal Code; pleaded guilty October, 1913, and sentenced to serve 30 days in jail and pay a fine of \$1.

Anastasia Marquez, arrested June, 1914; charged with entering the United States after having been deported as a prostitute, in violation of section 3, act of February 20, 1907, as amended; awaiting action of grand jury.

Maria Solis, arrested April, 1914; charged with entering the United States after having been deported as a prostitute, in violation of section 3, act of February 20, 1907, as amended; awaiting action of grand jury.

A. D. Hicks, John Bell, Arthur Walker, Josephine Barnett, indicted October, 1913; charged with conspiring to import an alien woman into the United States for immoral purposes, in violation of section 3, act of February 20, 1907, as amended; October, 1913, Hicks was found guilty and sentenced to serve 18 months in the penitentiary; Bell was acquitted; the indictments against Walker and Barnett were dismissed in April, 1914.

Felipe Villareal, indicted November, 1913; charged with attempting to bring aliens into the United States, who were not entitled to enter, in violation of section 8, act of February 20, 1907; pleaded guilty November, 1913, and sentenced to serve 60 days in jail.

Juana Rodriguez, indicted November, 1913; charged with having reentered the United States after having been deported as a prostitute, in violation of section 3, act of February 20, 1907, as amended; pleaded guilty and sentenced to serve 60 days in jail.

Pablo Medina, indicted September, 1913; charged with attempting to import an alien woman into the United States for immoral purposes, in violation of section 3, act of February 20, 1907, as amended; pleaded guilty September, 1913, and sentenced to serve 6 months in jail.

Furst Stanislaus Sulkowski, indicted November, 1913; charged with importing an alien woman into the United States for immoral purposes, in violation of section 3, act of February 20, 1907, as amended; fugitive from justice. This case was erroneously carried in last year's report as awaiting trial; it will be dropped in future reports unless apprehended.

Frederico Torres, indicted January, 1914; charged with having committed perjury before a board of special inquiry, in violation of section 24, act of February 20, 1907; pleaded guilty February, 1914, and sentenced to serve 30 days in jail.

Concepcion Aguirre, indicted October, 1913; charged with bringing an alien woman into the United States for immoral purposes, in violation of section 3, act of February 20, 1907, as amended; pleaded guilty October, 1913, and sentenced to serve 1 year and 1 day in the penitentiary.

Francisco Rosas, arrested June, 1914, charged with importing an alien woman into the United States for immoral purposes, in violation of section 3, act of February 20, 1907, as amended; awaiting action of grand jury.

Maria Siqueiros, arrested June, 1914, charged with reentering the United States after having been deported as a prostitute, in violation of section 3, act of February 20, 1907, as amended; awaiting action of grand jury.

Aurelio Hernandez, indicted April, 1914, charged with importing an alien woman into the United States, not duly admitted, in violation of section 3, act of February 20, 1907; convicted April, 1914, and sentenced to serve 90 days in jail.

Trinoteo L. Flores, indicted October, 1913, charged with perjury before board of special inquiry, in violation of section 24, act of February 20, 1907; pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve 60 days in jail and fined \$100.

CIVIL SUITS.

Suit filed December, 1909, charging importation of 45 aliens in violation of contract-labor provisions of the immigration act (sec. 4, Feb. 20, 1907); tried June, 1910; jury rendered verdict in favor of Government for \$45,000 and costs; the case was appealed through various courts to Supreme Court of United States, which court affirmed the judgment of the lower court March, 1914; penalty and costs, totaling \$58,798.34, paid after close of fiscal year.

W. W. Vaughan and F. L. Lovett, suit instituted March, 1912, charging importation of 23 aliens in violation of the contract-labor provisions of the immigration act (sec. 4, Feb. 20, 1907); owing to inability of the Government to secure service on Mr. Vaughan, who proceeded to Mexico before suit was filed, this case was compromised in January, 1914, on payment of fine of \$1,000.

Eighty-five Mining Co., suit filed February, 1913, charging importation of 16 aliens in violation of the contract-labor provisions of the immigration act (sec. 4, Feb. 20, 1907); compromised in December, 1913, defendant paying the Government a fine of \$2,000 and costs, the latter amounting to \$145.56.

J. M. Archuletta, suit filed May, 1913, charging importation of two aliens in violation of the contract-labor provisions of the immigration act (sec. 4, Feb. 20, 1907); proceedings dismissed March, 1914, account of two aliens, who were the chief witnesses in the case, repudiating their former statements.

Pacific Library Binding Co., suit filed June, 1913, charging importation of two aliens in violation of the contract-labor provisions of the immigration act (sec. 4, Feb. 20, 1907); case compromised June, 1914, defendant company paying costs and the expenses of deportation of aliens.

John S. Hull, suit filed October, 1913, charging importation of two aliens in violation of the contract-labor provisions of the immigration act (sec. 4, Feb. 20, 1907); suit dismissed February, 1914, account of two aliens, who were the chief witnesses in the case, repudiating their former statements.

American Beet Sugar Co., suit filed August, 1913, charging importation of two aliens in violation of the contract-labor provisions of the immigration act (sec.

4, Feb. 20, 1907) ; compromised April, 1914, upon payment of the sum of \$1,000 by the defendant company to the Government.

RECAPITULATION.

Criminal prosecutions.

	Chinese.	Immigra- tion.
Number of persons awaiting trial close of previous fiscal year, together with number indicted during fiscal year 1914.....	104	20
Number of persons held by United States commissioners for action of Federal grand juries whose cases have not been presented.....	6	4
Total.....	110	24
DISPOSITION.		
Convicted.....	32	11
Acquitted.....	3	1
Forfeited appearance bonds.....		3
Fugitives from justice.....	24	3
Indictments dismissed account defendants turning State's evidence, or for other reasons.....	8	2
Awaiting trial.....	37	
Awaiting action of grand jury.....	6	4
Total.....	110	24

Civil suits.

Civil suits pending from previous year, together with suits instituted during current year----- 7

Disposition:

Suits prosecuted and penalties assessed or partial judgment confessed and compromised (penalties aggregating \$62,943.90, which were actually paid)----- 4
 Suits dismissed----- 3

The usual success has attended the efforts of the officers in this jurisdiction in connection with criminal prosecutions. Reference to the report for 1913 shows 35 persons convicted. During the year just past 43 convictions were had and 3 forfeitures of appearance bonds. As stated in previous reports, the criminal features of the work on this border are decidedly the most important with which this service has to deal. Each succeeding year brings added difficulties to a successful enforcement of the laws. New methods are constantly employed by violators of law, and our officers are of necessity required to exercise unremitting vigilance and the greatest skill to successfully cope with the ingenuity of the lawbreakers. The service has been fortunate in this district in developing officers unusually adroit and successful in the detection of crime, and they may be safely relied upon to meet all requirements in this district, provided proper equipment is furnished, the necessity for which was earnestly requested in the report for 1913.

HABEAS CORPUS.

During the year writs of habeas corpus to the number of 18 were sued out in behalf of aliens either denied admission to the United States or arrested under departmental warrants; 1 writ was granted, 5 were denied, and 12 remained pending at the close of the year. The courts in this district, without exception, have held that when a fair hearing has been had they are without jurisdiction. The issue raised in 10 of the cases pending is the legality of proceedings looking to the deportation of Chinese under section 21 of the immigration act. The merits of the Government's contention as to its authority to proceed in the manner indicated have been forcefully presented by its attorneys. The greatest care has been exercised in the preparation of the cases under consideration, and it is believed that the records can not be attacked on the ground of unfairness. The importance of the principle is fully realized by this office, and while it considers the same sound, the outcome is being awaited with much interest and no little anxiety.

BUILDING EQUIPMENT, ETC.

The equipment for handling arriving aliens is very unsatisfactory. The buildings provided at the various ports of entry within this district, except so far as offices are concerned, are extremely unsatisfactory. The service occupies rented quarters at the various ports within this jurisdiction. At every port some individual or corporation has been prevailed upon to erect a building for the use of this service. In practically every instance excessive rent has been demanded, largely by reason of the fact that the Government refuses to lease for a protracted period. Enforced economies have resulted in cramped quarters poorly adapted to and inadequately equipped for the needs of the service. Medical inspection at a number of the ports is conducted on the street. The pressing need of proper buildings has been realized ever since the establishment of this district and much thought has been given the subject, and while it is not practicable at this time definitely to state what would be the cost of necessary buildings, it is believed that satisfactory ones could be erected at every port in this district at an expense not to exceed \$200,000. When consideration is had of the fact that this service is now paying \$6,175 annually in rentals, it will be seen that the Government could well afford to construct and maintain its own buildings. It is earnestly hoped that the necessity for proper buildings owned by the Government may receive serious consideration. The writer is prepared to submit plans covering the buildings required.

PERSONNEL.

I desire especially to emphasize the necessity for increasing the entrance salaries of clerks and watchmen in this jurisdiction. There has not been a time since the organization of the district when all positions of the class referred to have been filled. Experience has demonstrated that it is impossible to retain competent clerks or watchmen at the present entrance salaries. The necessity for some degree of permanency in any business organization is fundamental, and the axiom certainly applies with equal or even greater force to our service.

To the cooperation of the officers of this district one with another, their readiness to make personal sacrifice, their unflagging zeal and devotion, is largely due such measure of success as has marked the administration of affairs in this district during the year just closed.

F. W. BERKSHIRE, *Supervising Inspector.*



APPENDIX IV

Report of Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, M. D., D. Sc., Special Agent,
United States Immigration Service, covering a special investi-
gation and inquiry conducted by her in Europe in April,
May, and June, 1914, for the Bureau of Immigration,
under authority of the Department of Labor

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT OF MRS. KATE WALLER BARRETT, M. D., D. Sc., SPECIAL AGENT, UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

SIR: The following summary and report cover the period from April 15 to June 30, 1914. The capitals and a number of other important cities of the following countries were visited: Italy, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Roumania, Bavaria, Saxony, Bohemia, Prussia, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, England, and Scotland.

The reason that investigations could be conducted over so large an area in so short a time was the fact that the letters which I carried from the Secretary of State put me in immediate touch with the different diplomatic corps, and through them I at once received the cooperation of the representatives of the foreign Governments who were in a position to know the facts which I desired. In addition, I had visited the same countries during the summer of 1913, and through the cooperation of the officers of the different national societies of women had unusual opportunities for finding out the true conditions. For these reasons I was able to accomplish in a short time the work which, under less advantageous conditions, would have required at least a year.

In the summary I give the countries visited and the number of women's societies with which I came in touch and which have pledged their cooperation with the United States Government for the after care of deported women.

To this summary is added a list of the national societies of women composing the International Council of Women. I have also given figures showing the female population of the different countries in which councils are organized, taken from the latest statistics available. This information will be interesting when taken in connection with the organized societies in each country.

A list of the members of the committee on immigration, which will cooperate with the Bureau of Immigration of the United States in the after care of deported women and girls, is furnished; also a list of the officers of the Councils of Women represented at the International Council, in order that you may know how representative and cosmopolitan the meeting at Rome was.

SUMMARY.

NATIONAL COUNCILS AFFILIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

United States.—National societies, 15, with branches in every part of the country. State societies, 4. University societies, 14. Total membership, about 3,000,000. Female population, 44,639,989 in 1910.

Canada.—Nationally organized societies, 16. Total membership, approximately 150,000. Female population, 2,372,768 in 1891.

Germany.—National and provincial societies in all parts of the country. Local societies in all parts of the country, 278. Total membership, more than 500,000. Female population, 31,259,429 in 1907.

Sweden.—Associations with numerous local committees, 26. Local council, 1. Total membership, about 33,000. Female population, 2,863,455 in 1912.

Great Britain.—Affiliated societies, 168; many with branches in all parts of the country. Local councils (or branches) in all parts of the country, 47. Total membership, about 2,000,000. Female population, 21,361,430 in 1901.

Denmark.—Societies, 32. Total membership, about 38,000. Female population, 1,419,176 in 1911.

Netherlands.—National societies, 24, with members in all parts of the country. Local societies, 11. Council, 1. Total membership, 42,824. Female population, 2,583,508 in 1899.

Victoria.—Affiliated societies in Melbourne, 44; some of which have country branches. Total membership, about 50,000. Female population, 597,458 in 1901.

West Australia.—Affiliated societies, 17, of which 12 are local and 5 national. Total membership, 8,550. Female population, 71,249 in 1901.

Italy.—Societies in all parts of the country, 129. Total membership, 26,121. Female population, 16,320,123 in 1901.

France.—Affiliated societies, 130. Local councils, 7. Total membership, about 140,000.

Argentina.—Societies, 61. (Twenty-three in Buenos Aires, 15 in the Province of Buenos Aires, and 23 in the 13 other Provinces.) Total membership, about 10,000.

Switzerland.—Affiliated societies, 60, composed of 3 national and 57 local. Total membership, about 18,000. Female population, 1,692,522 in 1900.

Austria.—Societies, 78. Total membership, about 40,000. Female population, 13,298,015 in 1900.

Hungary.—Societies, 88; in Budapest, 41; and in the provincial towns, 47. Total membership, 34,000 to 36,000. Female population, 9,672,407 in 1900.

Norway.—Nationally organized societies, 13; composed of 309 local societies. Provincial societies, 27; composed of 101 societies. Total membership, between 40,000 and 50,000. Female population, 1,154,784 in 1901.

Belgium.—Associations, 9. Some of these have branches in the Provinces and towns. Female population, 3,368,821 in 1900.

Greece.—Affiliated societies, 12, in Athens and Piree. None in the rest of the country. Total number of active members, 269. Female population, 1,166,990 in 1896.

Bulgaria.—Societies, 37. Total membership, 2,088. Female population, 1,834,716 in 1900.

Servia.—National societies, 6. Local branches in all parts of the country, 39. Total membership, 6,475. Female population, 1,211,177 in 1900.

Finland.—Affiliated societies, 7, with branches in all parts of the country. Total membership, about 3,500. Female population, 1,374,480 in 1900.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN'S COMMITTEE OF COOPERATION
WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Contessa Danieli Camozzi, chairman, 80 Piazzia SS. Apostoli, Rome, Italy.

Miss Sadie American, 448 Central Park West, New York City.

Miss Fitzgibbon, 66 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada.

Fräulein Bertha Pappenheim, Liebigstrasse 25 c, Frankfort on the Main, Germany.

Fröken Clara Wahlstrom, 6 Mosebacketorg, Stockholm, Sweden.

Lady Knightley of Fawsley, Fawsley Park, Daventry, England.

Fröken Paludan Müller, Amaliegade 40, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Mejuffrouw E. Baelde, Kortenaerstraat 11, Rotterdam, Holland.

Mrs. Vickery Berachah, Darling Point (Sydney), New South Wales.

Mrs. Henry Dobson, Elboden Place, Hobart, Tasmania.

Dr. Edith Barret, 24 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.

Mrs. W. Smyth, care of Mrs. Carvosso, Arthur Street, New Farm, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

Mrs. Juleff, 21 Smith's Chambers, Barrack Street, Perth, West Australia.

Mme. L. Pégard, 116 Rue Saint-Dominique, Paris, France.

Mme. Maria R. de Lahitte, Calle Provincias Unidas 2995, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Frau Celestine Truxa, Kostlergasse 5, Vienna VI, Austria.

Frau Nico Hambro, Bergen, Norway.

Mme. Milka Voulavitch, 10 Jougavicheva Uliza, Belgrade, Servia.

Fröken Anna-Lisa Petterson, 9 Mariegatan, Helsingfors, Finland.

OFFICIALS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCILS OF WOMEN REPRESENTED AT THE
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN, HELD AT ROME, ITALY, MAY 5 TO
21, 1914 (QUINQUENNIAL MEETING).

United States.—Federated 1893. President, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, M. D., D. Sc., 408 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.; secretary, Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, Wilmington, Ill.; treasurer, Mrs. Maud D. Eaton, 701 Smith Street, Providence, R. I.

Canada.—Federated 1897. President, Mrs. Torrington, 12 Pembroke Street, Toronto, Ontario; secretary, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, 44 Dewson Street, Toronto, Ontario; treasurer, Mrs. George Watt, 104 St. Paul's Avenue, Brantford, Ontario.

Germany.—Federated 1897. President, Fraulein Dr. Gertrud Baumer, 9 Gillstrasse, Berlin; international secretary and treasurer, Frau Dr. Elisabeth Altmann-Gottheimer, 7 Rennershofstrasse, Mannheim.

Sweden.—Federated 1898. President, Fru Eva Upmark, 53 Sybillegatan, Stockholm; secretary, Fröken Ellen Terserus, Kommandorsgatan, Stockholm; treasurer, Baroness E. Frohlich.

Great Britain and Ireland.—Federated 1898. President, Mrs. Creighton, Hampton Court Palace, London; organizing secretary, Miss Emily Janes, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London S. W.; treasurer, Mrs. Rowland Prothero, 3 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London S. W.

Denmark.—President, Fröken Henni Forchhammer, 3 B. Inge-mann's Vej., Copenhagen; secretary, Fru Clara Tybjerg, 9 Rosen-vaengets Sidealle, Copenhagen; treasurer, Fröken Marie Mathiesen, 112 Agade, Copenhagen.

Netherlands.—Federated 1899. President, Mevrouw van Biema Hymans, 54 Prins Maurits Laan, The Hague; secretary, Mevrouw C. A. de Jong van Beek en Donk-Kluyver, 51 Theresiastraat, The Hague; treasurer, Jonkvrouwe M. van Hogendorp, 150 Waldeck Pymont-kade, The Hague.

Italy.—Federated 1900. President, Contessa Spalletti Rasponi, Villino Spalletti, Via Piacenza, Rome; secretary, Mme. Betts, 135 Via Giovanni Lanza, Rome; treasurer, Mme. Marie Grassi Koenen, 53 Via Manin, Rome.

France.—Federated 1901. President, Mme. Jules Siegfried, 226 Bouvelard Saint-Germain, Paris; secretary, Mme. Avril de Sainte-Croix, 1 Avenue Malakoff, Paris; treasurer, Mme. Eugenie Weill, 43 Rue Blanche, Paris.

New South Wales.—Federated 1899. Secretary, Miss Rose Scott, Lynton, 294 Jersey Road, Paddington, Sydney; treasurer, Mrs. J. Goldschmidt, Holebrook, New South Head Road, Edgecliff, Sydney.

Tasmania.—Federated 1899. President, Mrs. Henry Dodson, El-boden Place, Hobart; secretary, Miss M. H. Bisdee, Elboden Place, Hobart.

Victoria.—Federated 1903. President, Lady Fleetwood Fuller, State Government House, Melbourne; secretary, Miss Michaels, Lin-den, Ackland Street. St. Kilda; treasurer, Mrs. Edward Bage, Cran-ford, Fulton Street. East St. Kilda.

Queensland.—Federated 1906. President, Mrs. J. Kingsbury, Robert Street, Toowong, near Brisbane; secretary, Mrs. W. H. Car-vozzo, Arthur Street, New Farm, Brisbane; treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Boyd, Milton.

West Australia.—Federated 1911. President, The Lady Edeline Strickland, Government House, Perth; secretary, Miss Évie Mar-mion, 9 Colin Street, West Perth; treasurer, Mrs. G. H. Johnston, Havelock Street, West Perth.

Argentina.—Federated 1901. Señora Alvina Van Praet de Sala, 741 Calle Carlos, Pellegrine, Buenos Aires; secretary, Mrs. J. T. Raynes, 3663 Avenida Diaz Velez, Buenos Aires; treasurer, Señora D. de Devoto, 1063 Calle Rivadavia, Buenos Aires.

Switzerland.—Federated 1903. President, Fraulein Klara Honeg-ger, 45 Todistrasse, Zurich II; secretary, Frau E. Rudolph, 45 Scheideggstrasse, Zurich II; treasurer, Mme. Chaponniere-Chaix, 16 Chemin Dumas, Geneva.

Austria.—Federated 1903. President, Frau Marianna Hainisch, 7 Rochusgasse, Vienna III; secretary, Frau Karoline von Niebauer, 5 Naglergasse, Vienna I; treasurer, Frau Emilie Hainisch, 1 Lager-gasse, Vienna III.

Hungary.—Federated 1904. President, Grafın Albert Apponyi, I Verboczi u 17, Budapest; secretary, Frau George de Markos, X Szaboky u 47, Budapest; treasurer, Fraulein Margit von Krajner, Muzeumring 7, Budapest IV.

Norway.—Federated 1904. President, Fröken Gina Krog, 5 Vic-toria Terrasse, Christiania; secretary, Fru Clare M. Mojoen, Win-deren, Christiania.

Belgium.—Federated 1906. Secretary pro tem, Mlle. Leonie La Fontaine, 41 Rue des Deux Eglises, Brussels; treasurer, Mme. E. Nyst, 104 Avenue Brugmann, Brussels.

Greece.—Federated 1908. President, Mme. Helene Gardikioti Griva, Athens; secretary, Mlle. Virginia Simopoula, 2 Rue Metropole, Athens; treasurer, Mlle. Augusta P. Xanthakes, Piree.

Bulgaria.—Federated 1908. President, Mme. I. Malinoff, 11 Uliza Graf-Ignatieff, Sofia; secretary, Mme. Irene Sokeroff, 6 Septembre 30, Sofia; treasurer, Mme. Dimitcheff, Rue Gladstone, Sofia.

Servia.—Federated 1911. President, Mme. Catherine Milovuk, 17 Rue Brancova, Belgrade; secretary, Mme. Helene Marcovitch, 2 Rue Danitchitch, Belgrade; treasurer, Mlle. Catherine Holtz, 6 Rue Lorino, Belgrade.

Finland.—Federated 1911. Secretary, Fru Georgina Leinberg, 42 Alexandersgatan, Helsingfors; treasurer, Fru Hanna Nerdrun, 15 Nylandsgatan, Helsingfors.

Portugal.—Federated 1914.

COOPERATION WITH EUROPEAN PRESS.

In considering the agencies for the dissemination of information in regard to immigration laws, I shall mention one that may be of far-reaching value. The press committee of the International Council of Women, of which I am chairman, is composed of the leading women writers in every country of Europe. These women have pledged themselves to be responsible for seeing that any data which the United States Government desires to bring to the attention of the public reaches the best class of periodicals. As all of them are leaders in literary and press work in their respective countries the value of their cooperation can readily be seen.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, chairman, 408 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, 44 Dewson Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Fröken Dr. Kathe Kallisky, Fasanenstrasse 31, Berlin W. 15, Germany.

Fröken Sigrid Ulrich, Kungsgatan 28, Stockholm, Sweden.

Miss Orred, 59 Lowndes Square, London S. W., England.

Fru Alexandra Moller, Londevangsvej 12, Hellerup, Denmark.

Mejuffrouw E. J. Belinfante, Sweelinkstraat 168, The Hague, Holland.

Miss M. H. Bisdie, Elboden Place, Hobart, Tasmania.

Mrs. William Young, Norman Park, Brisbane, Queensland.

Miss Eva Marmion, 9 Colin Street, West Perth, West Australia.

Mme. Bernocco Fava Parvis, Piazza Carlo Felice 10, Turin, Italy.

Mme. Cruppi, 80 Rue de l'Université, Paris, France.

Miss Eliza M. Martinez, Calle Independencia 758, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Mlle. E. Serment, Charmettes, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Frau Gisela Urban, Larohegasse 10, Vienna XIII, Austria.

Frau Irene Zemplein, VIII Alföldi Ut, 15, 42, Budapest, Hungary.

Fru Alice Optedal, Stavanger, Norway.

Mlle. van der Wiele, care of Mme. E. Nyst, 104 Avenue Brugmann, Brussels, Belgium.

Mme. C. Parren, Rue de l'Université 27, Athens, Greece.

Mme. Delfalvanitch, 3 Resavska Uliza, Belgrade, Servia.

Frue Lmi Hallsten, Kronbergsgatan 9, Helsingfors, Finland.

Correspondent in New Zealand, Miss Henderson, 53 Andover Street, Christchurch.

One of the prominent results of the quinquennial session of the International Council of Women was the formation of an International Council of Jewish Societies. In every country organized groups of Jewish men and women are especially active in behalf of their co-religionists, but hitherto there has been no organized international effort. The National Council of Jewish Women of the United States possibly is the most active society in the United States in the care of immigrants. This machinery is especially effective in the following up of foreigners and extending intelligent relief to them when necessary.

The Jewish societies in Germany and England are also active, and one of the most important societies cooperating with the representative of the United States was the society of Servia. In Bohemia also organized Jewish societies are very strong. The above societies express their willingness to cooperate with the United States.

REPORT.

As an introduction to the body of this report I desire to record my appreciation of the interest shown by the members of the United States diplomatic corps in the work intrusted to me by the United States Department of Labor. Ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, and consuls, as well as their secretaries, evinced profound interest in the subjects which were to be investigated, and with one accord expressed their belief in the benefit which would follow such investigation.

I wish to express my recognition of the splendid personnel of the representatives of the United States in Europe—men alive to and familiar with the social conditions and needs of their own country as well as those of foreign lands. Each embassy is a center for the growth and dissemination of the highest ideals of social justice and mutual helpfulness.

I also desire to record that I found everywhere a recognition of the advancement which the United States is making in the care and proper handling of its immigrants and of the principles of social justice which have stimulated our present laws.

The value of the Bureau of Immigration to the United States Government has long been recognized, but we have failed to realize its international importance as an interpreter to other countries of our national spirit.

Concrete examples are more powerful to educate the masses than State documents or philosophical essays. The kindly and merciful interpretation and application of our immigration laws have penetrated the most remote parts of Europe and have made a deep impression upon the minds of the public, an impression which is

reflected in the universal expression of confidence and admiration of the United States.

Many European countries are for the first time beginning to have problems similar to ours. Hitherto emigration has been the only phase of the subject which was acute with them, but now the question of immigration has reached such proportions in many European countries that it has become a problem almost as great as with us; therefore they are able to appreciate some of the difficulties under which the United States labors.

The charge of paternalism and the criticism of our laws and their enforcement usually begin and end in our own country, for European nations without exception feel that our laws are both just and generous. Except for the remarks of one woman, who showed that she was not familiar with conditions either in this country or in Europe, I did not hear an unfavorable comment on our immigration laws or on their enforcement by the Bureau of Immigration.

The women whose names and addresses appear in the preceding pages have undertaken to organize committees of cooperation with the United States Government in the care and protection of deported women and girls in their respective countries.

The duties assigned me by the Department of Labor at the request of the Bureau of Immigration contemplated that I should:

1. Investigate conditions surrounding immigrant women on steamships bound for the United States and suggest methods whereby the United States Government might further protect both itself and them.

2. Attend the International Council of Women at the quinquennial meeting to be held at Rome May 5 to 21, 1914, and place before this gathering the measures and aims of the United States Government, particularly in regard to the after care of deported women and girls.

3. Secure the indorsement and assistance of the International Council of Women toward the establishment in each country of groups of representative persons who would correspond directly with the United States Government and would assume the care and protection of deported girls or women from their respective countries until such time as they were capable of self-direction.

4. Hold unofficial conferences with the representatives of the different European Governments and find out what in their opinion would be helpful to the proper solving of the problems connected with the general subject of immigration in its relation to the white-slave traffic.

5. Learn from these representatives what would be the attitude of their Governments toward the proposal of the National Council of Women of the United States for the holding of an international conference on immigration in its bearing on the white-slave traffic and improved methods for enforcing the provisions of the international agreement, if in their opinion such a conference would be valuable.

6. Confer with the prefects of the different police departments in European cities to ascertain what might be accomplished by a closer cooperation between them and the United States Government to reach the persons responsible for the shipment of women to the United States knowingly for immoral purposes.

7. Discover if some means of cooperation might be established whereby the Bureau of Immigration of the United States might receive notice in advance of the arrival of such persons in the United States; also of the coming of women for such purposes.

8. Inquire into the after condition of women deported from the United States, as to whether they were forced into becoming registered prostitutes on reentering their respective countries or were encouraged and assisted to establish themselves in some respectable means of livelihood.

9. Learn what private organizations in European countries would be willing to cooperate with the United States Government in giving information which would assist the Government in its efforts to discover the individuals responsible for the presence of such women in the United States.

10. Consult with members of the United States diplomatic corps and receive from them such suggestions as would assist the Department of Labor in rightly solving some of the problems growing out of the white-slave traffic.

Before leaving on this important and extended mission I had a conference with the Secretary of Labor, receiving instructions from him. I also had a number of conferences with the Commissioner General of Immigration, under whose direction the inquiry was conducted, receiving much instruction and enlightenment concerning the character of information which the United States Government desired. I then spent a day at Ellis Island in consultation with Acting Commissioner Uhl and other members of the Immigration Service who had had much experience in dealing with these and kindred subjects. Here my interest was further quickened by interviews with a number of women held for deportation.

I also held conferences with over 40 national societies of a philanthropic character in the United States to ascertain from them any points which would require a special investigation and to advise with them in regard to the scope and method of the proposed inquiry to be made by me.

In addition to my official credentials from the Secretary of State, which brought me in immediate touch with the members of the diplomatic corps, I carried letters of introduction from Maj. Sylvester, superintendent of the Metropolitan police, Washington, D. C., to the prefects of police in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Rome, and London. I found these letters of great value in carrying on my investigations in regard to the white-slave traffic in the different cities which I visited.

As the Italian Government has taken the lead among civilized nations in its legislation to protect its immigrants and has recently passed far-reaching and drastic laws to this end, I was anxious to test the value of these laws, especially when enforced upon ships of another nationality. I therefore selected the *Canada*, of the Fabre Line, for my ocean voyage. The *Canada* is registered under the French Government, but as it touches at Naples, an Italian port, en route to Marseille it comes under the provisions of these laws. I learned that a large number of returning immigrants had engaged passage on this ship, and that many immigrants who were brought over on her western trip and had been refused admittance to the United States were returning at this time, and also that several

deportees were among her passengers. Because of information that I gathered and the observations which I made I was well repaid for having selected this route. I was also especially anxious to observe the value of the presence of a royal commissioner of the Italian Government.

The International Council of Women, convening at Rome on the 5th of May and presided over by Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen, was composed of delegations of 20 representative women from each of the following countries: Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Russia, Finland, New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, Queensland, West Australia, and the United States. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of a gathering of this character, because of the catholicity of interest as well as the immense influence wielded by its component members in different parts of the world.

I had the opportunity of presenting the laws and practices of the United States Government as regards immigration at the opening meeting of the council—a meeting attended by the diplomatic corps resident in Rome, members of the Government, and the representatives of the Vatican. As an introduction to my address the United States colors were exhibited and the orchestra played the Star Spangled Banner.

It is gratifying to note that every allusion to the United States was warmly applauded. Italians have had ample opportunity for testing the treatment accorded to immigrants in the United States, for over a quarter of a million have immigrated to us in the last year; therefore this applause was significant.

At the close of the meeting many expressed their appreciation of the international attitude of our country. Afterwards in a personal interview Queen Helena expressed her pleasure at the United States Government sending a special representative to this conference and also her interest in the efforts of this Government in regard to immigration. Queen Marguerita, the Queen mother, also personally expressed to me her interest in similar terms.

Hon. Thomas Nelson Page, United States ambassador to Italy, voiced his gratitude for the interest which the Government had taken in this meeting and his belief that the presence of so many representative American women in Rome would materially assist a correct understanding and appreciation of the true ideals of the American Government.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the International Council of Women as representing the cooperation which the United States desired of the international council and which the council unanimously extended:

Resolved, That the International Council of Women request each national council to form a committee to correspond directly with the United States Government for the care and protection of deported women.

Resolved, That the International Council of Women request each national council to ask its respective Government to unite in an international conference of immigration officials.

Special appreciation was expressed by the council of the recommendation of the Commissioner General of Immigration in his report to the Secretary of Labor that section 2 of the present immi-

gration law should be made to apply to male as well as female aliens of the sexually immoral classes and should otherwise in its provisions relating to the sexually immoral be brought into exact agreement with section 3.

Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen and many other prominent delegates to the International Council of Women expressed their pleasure at the opportunity for service which the United States Government had given to the International Council of Women in the realms of activity for which it was especially fitted by reason of its international affiliations. The opinion was universally expressed that if no lines of activity had opened other than those suggested by the United States Government and embodied in the above resolutions the results would be far-reaching and would justify the coming together of so large and representative a group of women.

ITALY.

The laws of Italy protecting emigrants sailing from her ports are voluminous and drastic. Every ship touching at an Italian port, whether it carries the Italian flag or is registered under that of some other country, must carry a royal commissioner appointed by the Government. Between 80 and 90 surgeons of the royal navy have been designated to serve as commissioners. Each commissioner is assigned to a different ship after every return trip. A suite of rooms is selected by the Government for this commissioner; his place at the table is at the captain's right and no one can replace him in his seat of honor except an ambassador or a member of the royal house. The commissioner is required to make an extended inspection of every part of the ship twice a day, to test the food furnished the emigrants, and to examine the water supply both as to quality and quantity.

When the ship reaches the Italian port for which it is bound the commissioner must personally see that the quarters and all the bedding in the steerage are cleansed and fumigated. If the captain does not cooperate with the commissioner in carrying out his prescribed duties, on touching at an Italian port the commissioner may order the captain's arrest. In addition to the foregoing the Government requires a strict medical examination of any person desiring to purchase a steamship ticket.

I have detailed at length this phase of the Italian laws as an example of what a Government may exact of steamship companies who desire to avail themselves of the advantages of its ports.

The Government requires that emigrants refused admission shall be returned to the initial point of journey rather than the port of embarkation.

These laws are intended primarily to protect Italian emigrants, but under their operation a person of any nationality sailing from an Italian port has the same protection.

Immigrant stations are maintained by the Italian Government at the principal ports of Italy, and no department of the Government is better supported or considered of more importance than that of immigration.

I found that the laws and regulations of the Italian Government are rigidly and intelligently enforced and that the welfare and

interest of emigrants is materially augmented by the presence of a commissioner on a ship. That he is there wearing the uniform of the Italian Navy is of itself an eloquent testimony that Italy considers its most lowly citizen worthy of consideration and protection, and I doubt not that this attitude on the part of the Government is an important factor in the continued affection and loyalty which Italians display to their Government even after an absence of many years.

The physical well-being of the emigrant is the special object of this supervision, and while doubtless the moral welfare is also of interest the instructions issued to the commissioners deal entirely with matters pertaining to the health and comfort of the emigrants rather than any matters of ethical or moral import.

The governmental importance which is attached to the department of immigration of Italy is reflected in the private associations and agencies which have as their special work the care and deportation of emigrants. These societies are numerous, some of them being subsidized by the Government and others supported by philanthropic and ecclesiastical organizations. One of the most important of these is *Segretariato Femminile per La Tutela delle Donne e dei Fanciulli Emigranti*, which is affiliated with the International Council of Women. It has as its patrons Queen Helena and the Queen mother, Queen Marguerita, both of whom take a profound interest in the activities of this society as well as in the general subject of emigration. The president of this society is Countess Camozzi, who is known for her intelligent work in behalf of immigration throughout the whole of Europe, being chairman of the international council's standing committee on immigration and emigration.

Not only is there much for these societies to do in protecting trans-Atlantic emigrants, but Italy is supplying a large percentage of the labor employed in the constantly increasing manufacturing interests of Switzerland. During the three weeks that I was in Rome five trainloads of Italian women and girls were taken to Switzerland. Each train was accompanied by a number of carefully selected women appointed by the above-named society, who not only accompanied the girls to Switzerland but remained a sufficiently long time to be assured of their being suitably placed after reaching there.

The Countess Camozzi and the members of the various emigration societies in Italy were unanimous in their indorsement of the attitude of the United States Government and of the resolutions which were presented by the representative of the United States Bureau of Immigration at the council meeting. They recognized the far-reaching influence of such a movement and at once placed the resources of their societies at the disposal of the United States Government in caring for such women as should require their assistance, when notified by our Government.

After leaving Rome I made extensive investigations in southern Italy, from which the major part of our Italian immigration comes. I found many villages without a sufficient number of able-bodied men to carry on their activities, all having emigrated. It is a strange and pathetic sight to see a village of several hundred persons, of which all the inhabitants are very old or very young.

In an interesting interview which I had with the mayor of Naples, a man who had been identified with the government of the Province for many years, I found him keenly alive to the disadvantage under which Italy is laboring because of the absence in foreign lands of the flower of her industrial population, and I learned from him that every effort was being made by the Government to influence young Italians to remain at home and to encourage those who had left to return.

I also visited several cities in northern Italy, and I found that the most intelligent efforts were being made to encourage Italians from southern Italy who were not satisfied with the conditions under which they were living to move into northern Italy, where most excellent opportunities exist.

I can not close my report of the visit to Italy without expressing my appreciation of the interest shown by Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page. He was in constant attendance, placing the embassy at my service. He frequently visited the Hotel Quirinal, where the American delegation was lodged, to advise and facilitate in every way the work placed in my hands. As a further means of showing his interest and belief in the work and to propagate the ideals of the United States Government, he tendered a handsome reception to the American delegation, at which all representative Americans resident in Rome were present, also the representatives of the Italian Government as well as the ecclesiastical authorities. At the garden party to which the Queen mother invited the delegates Mrs. Page represented the diplomatic corps; also at other public meetings held in Rome by your representative the wives of the secretaries of the embassy were present.

As has been noted before in this report, Mr. Page expressed his gratitude to the United States Government for having shown its interest in this meeting, and he said that he believed American ideals would be much better understood hereafter in Europe because of the presence of this delegation and the interpretation which was given through them of the attitude of the United States Government upon international subjects.

SWITZERLAND.

Next to Italy, perhaps, Switzerland has passed the most practical laws for the protection of its emigrants.

No steamship company is permitted to sell a ticket in Switzerland except through such agencies as are authorized by the Swiss Government. If any steamship company attempts to sell tickets through the mails or in any other way than through the regular licensed agencies of the Federal Government, it is severely penalized and the tickets confiscated. In addition the Government requires certain fixed provisions for the protection of persons purchasing steamship tickets within its jurisdiction. Among these are provisions that persons buying tickets shall be furnished board and lodging free if for any cause the ship fails to sail at the designated time; that an insurance policy shall be taken out on the life of every passenger; and a number of other very sensible requirements for the protection of these emigrants. One of the principal ports of embarkation is Lugano. I inspected the buildings there for the detention of emigrants prior

to sailing, and I found that every effort was made to protect waiting emigrants, both physically and morally.

An interesting and instructive interview was had with Mr. T. Mohr, chief of the Federal bureau of immigration for Switzerland, at Berne. Mr. Mohr has held his present position for three years, but he has been connected with the immigration bureau since its establishment, and he is deeply interested and very well informed regarding immigration and the white-slave traffic. He stated that the only fault which he found with the United States regulations for immigration was the injustice of long delays in holding immigrants at Ellis Island while inquiries were being made. He expressed the hope and belief that the delay which necessarily occurs in adjusting cases of this kind through diplomatic and other channels might be obviated by making some arrangement whereby the immigration bureaus of the different countries might come in closer touch with one another.

The Swiss Federal Government has never officially become a party to the international white-slave agreement because of the rights of the Cantons, and all white-slave cases are handled directly through the Swiss Federal bureau of immigration. Mr. Mohr felt that an arrangement such as above suggested by him or other conference would be of great assistance to Switzerland in dealing with white-slave cases, especially with women emigrating knowingly for immoral purposes and passing through Switzerland, and who if refused passage would still find an avenue through France or some other adjacent country.

Mr. Mohr organized a committee of the Swiss Council of Women to cooperate with the United States in the case of deported Swiss girls, which he felt would be of great assistance.

Hon. Pleasant A. Stovall, minister plenipotentiary, was alive to the importance of the white-slave work and felt that through the European press a public sentiment could be fostered that would be beneficial.

GERMANY.

Although the Imperial Government of Germany controls all international activities of the different countries forming the German Empire, I desired to make an investigation of the conditions in each German State, to gather such data as might be valuable. I found everywhere great surprise expressed at the large number of German immigrants who had come to the United States during the past year, the general impression having been that with the growing industrial interests of Germany she had absorbed her working population.

While I was able to have interesting conferences with the officials of several of the German States, such officials preferred not to be quoted, as they felt expressions of opinion ought to emanate from the imperial officials at Berlin.

In Berlin I found Ambassador James T. Gerard much impressed with the association existing between the subjects of immigration and white slavery. He felt assured that when the Bureau of Immigration was able effectively to handle persons of both sexes who sought a field of operation in America for white slavery, it would largely solve the white-slave problem, as the vast majority of those guilty are foreigners who in turn exploit aliens of their own country upon

their arrival in the United States. He stated that in his opinion a conference on these subjects would not only be of great value in solving the problems of immigration, but also from this would come more practical cooperation with the police systems of the different European countries, which would lessen enormously the constant change of residence on the part of undesirable citizens. He desired to do everything possible to further interest in such a movement.

He especially appreciated the efforts made by the United States Government to organize committees consisting of private individuals to cooperate with the Government in the care of such girls as were held for deportation. He felt that such committees would be of great value, and from his judicial experience in dealing with many cases in the courts in New York City that not only would justice be assisted but in addition a tremendous social force would be evolved.

Both Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard have interested themselves in the labors with which I was connected while in Berlin, and the efforts of the embassy and its officials were at all time so directed as to afford me the greatest assistance possible in securing information of the kind I sought.

The German Imperial Government has a department of immigration and one of emigration. Like our own, the German problem of immigration is exceedingly complicated, owing to the large number of persons from the Orient passing through Germany and taking up a temporary residence there.

Also, as may be seen by the report regarding Great Britain, Germany has a very complicated system to deal with in the matter of Russian, Polish, and Lithuanian deported immigrants who, having immigrated through one of the German control stations situated on the Russian border, when they are deported from other countries make an effort to remain in Germany rather than return to Russia.

We are assured of the intelligent cooperation of the German Government in any movement which will be undertaken by the United States Government to assist in handling these very complicated matters in the best manner for all concerned and from an international viewpoint.

The private organizations in Germany promise enthusiastic cooperation with the United States Government. Dr. Gertrude Baumer, president of the German council and heading the delegation at Rome, and other prominent German women gave similar assurances.

While we have every reason to think that the present German immigration officials are heartily in sympathy with the movement for international cooperation, it is a fact that the societies of women are so enthusiastic on the subject that an appeal to the Reichstag is planned.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

At Vienna I conferred with the embassy, and, through the first secretary, Mr. U. S. Grant Smith, received valuable assistance. Mr. Smith is familiar with conditions in Austria and interested himself in arranging an interview for me with the immigration officials of Austria-Hungary. I found that these officials were especially interested in the subject and promised the cooperation of their respective Governments.

I also met a committee of ladies—members of the National Council of Women—and with them I inspected the various private agencies which will cooperate with the United States Government in caring for deported women, and through the honored president of the council of women, Frau Hanisch, I received the assurance of hearty and intelligent cooperation upon all subjects for international and social betterment.

At Budapest I found that both the Government and representative groups of men and women are deeply interested in the subject of immigration. The Countess Apponyi is president of the National Council of Women of Hungary, following the lead of her illustrious husband, Count Apponyi, who has been a member of the Hungarian cabinet for years. He is recognized as one of the potent social forces in harmonizing the discordant racial elements in Hungary and is an ardent supporter of all social movements. The Countess Apponyi gave me an opportunity of meeting many prominent members of the aristocracy and discussing the subject of this inquiry at a luncheon arranged by her for that purpose.

Trieste and Fiume, the principal ports of Austria-Hungary, were also visited and the arrangements for caring for immigrants inspected. At Fiume the Cunard Co. has built a very well equipped emigrant station, and it is the desire of the Imperial Government to confine emigration to that port, but this effort is rendered practically abortive by abuses attending the sale of tickets by agencies.

At Trieste the buildings are large and complete. The new Government Code of Austria-Hungary shows decided advance, but there is not the same general national interest in the subject of emigration along social lines nor the cooperation by the Government with private philanthropic organizations which I found in other countries.

Many parts of Hungary are suffering from the large number of its men who have emigrated. Some parts of northern Hungary have been left practically without sufficient men to carry on local activities. Much educational work is being done by the organizations of women.

BALKAN STATES.

Although the Balkan States have hitherto furnished but a small part of the alien population of the United States, the opinion has been expressed that this number will be largely augmented because of the heavy war taxes following the recent war. I desired to make investigations in these countries, so as to be prepared in advance for any need by having secured the assistance of groups of representative women. Therefore I visited Belgrade, Servia; Sofia, Bulgaria; and Bucharest, Roumania. In each of these cities I found many women who were deeply interested in the subject of emigration, and although heavily burdened by the need of caring for the widows and orphans, as well as disabled soldiers of the last war, determined to leave no stone unturned which would assist their country in reaching its highest development.

In Sofia both governmental officials and influential women were consulted and a committee to act with a similar one in the United States was named. A special committee was formed of Jewish women to have charge of any Jewish girls who might need their care. Servia

is expecting but little emigration, but on the other hand is preparing for an influx of immigrants owing to the opening of large areas of agricultural lands.

The Queen of Bulgaria has especially interested herself in these and other matters pertaining to the welfare of her people and is a patron of several societies that have the protection of women as their object.

The Bulgarian Council of Women, which was the first council organized in the Balkan States, is especially active in social movements and will cooperate with the United States Government through a special committee.

At Bucharest, led by Queen Elizabeth, the beloved "Carmen Sylvia" of the Roumanians, the women have taken a vital interest in this and kindred subjects. I found both the Government and several organizations alive to their importance to Roumania as one of the nations of the world with a mission to fulfill, and, in spite of the burdens incident to the recent war, prepared to cooperate in every movement of international importance.

TURKEY.

The information gathered and promises of assistance secured in Turkey (in Asia and Europe) through our ambassador, Hon. Henry Morgenthau, constituted a valuable addition to the cause for which this journey was undertaken.

I had the opportunity of meeting at the embassy a representative group of gentlemen and ladies who represented the different diplomatic corps, as well as foreign residents in Constantinople. Both the ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau are deeply interested in making their residence in Turkey of real international value, and the beautiful palace occupied by them is frequently used for the holding of meetings of educational value. It is impossible to overestimate the splendid influence which emanates from the American Embassy, and which is meeting ready response in various quarters.

A representative committee was formed for the abolition of the white-slave traffic and especially for the protection of foreign young women in Turkey. A handsome sum was subscribed for the use of this committee in carrying on this work, Mr. Morgenthau himself heading the list with a large donation.

One of the most important subjects discussed by this committee was the care of oriental girls who will come to San Francisco at the time of the exposition, engaged for exhibits by the concessionaires. As is well known, the "Streets of Cairo" and other amusement concessions are almost entirely conducted by orientals. This committee in Constantinople is exceedingly anxious that the United States Government shall do everything possible to protect the aliens who will be temporarily resident in the United States at that time. I found interest expressed in this subject not only in Turkey but elsewhere, and the universally expressed hope is that the Government, through the Bureau of Immigration, will exercise its power to the limit for the protection of such persons.

The danger of young women going to a foreign country for temporary employment is recognized by all, and even the most careful protective measures fail in accomplishing all that is desired. The

feeling in foreign countries for the protection of girls coming to the exposition is echoed in our own country, as is shown by the activity in many quarters for the establishment of protective measures, but without the close cooperation of the Bureau of Immigration much of this effort would be abortive.

In this connection is noted the very efficient arrangements which were made at Ghent by the National Council of Belgium for the exhibit of 1913, when an international home was established for foreigners who were temporarily employed at the exhibit, and all young women who came unaccompanied by guardians were lodged there.

EGYPT AND SYRIA.

The difference of ideals, religion, and customs between Turkey (including its dependencies) and western nations makes the problem of immigration especially difficult.

Owing to the strict laws against emigration in Turkey, most emigrants leave secretly. This fact leads to great exploitation, especially of oriental women, who because of their cloistered life are little able properly to care for themselves.

I found many women had emigrated from Egypt and Turkey, especially Armenian women, and of these a considerable number had suffered great hardship. Steamship companies had carried them to Marseille and thence to Liverpool. They were so ignorant that when they reached Liverpool they were made to believe by imposters that they then were in America. There they remained, after learning they had not reached their destination, expecting to continue their voyage to this country. When they found that there were reasons that would prevent them from coming here directly from Liverpool they were taken to other trans-Atlantic countries, hoping to enter the United States from such countries.

FRANCE.

In Paris I met our ambassador, Hon. Myron T. Herrick. He expressed a friendly interest for this movement and felt that a proper appreciation of the question by all nations would decrease enormously the white-slave traffic as well as other troubles. Knowing the value of cooperation with private societies, he felt the Department of Labor had been very wise in enlisting their aid in this movement. The same feeling was expressed by M. Hennion, prefect of police of Paris, who was good enough to place the information in the possession of the police department of Paris at my service to assist in understanding the French system of dealing with the social evil. I had an opportunity of making a very interesting investigation of the methods of the Paris police in prosecuting white slavery, and I was glad to learn that no French woman deported for immorality was forced to become a registered prostitute because of this fact, but if she showed any willingness or desire to redeem her past she was given every opportunity to do so. I am glad to correct the statement which is frequently made that women deported for immorality are forced to become registered prostitutes when they are returned to their countries. In all my travels not a single instance of this kind was found. I am also glad to state that not a single American woman was either

registered as a prostitute in Paris or was confined as a prisoner in Saint Lazare.

I found the French women exceedingly alive to the need of protecting French girls in their own country as well as in foreign lands. An impetus has been given to this work by the generous action of the French Government in placing a large sum of money in the hands of a committee of ladies to establish hotels for French students in the university cities of France. I was assured not only by the national council but from others, including Mme. Cruppi, wife of the ex-minister of the interior, of enthusiastic cooperation with the United States Government in dealing with deported women.

HOLLAND.

The Hague, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam were visited and conferences held with private individuals and State officials. Holland has done everything possible to protect the physical and moral welfare of all persons who sail from her ports. Accompanied by governmental and municipal authorities I inspected the buildings where the outgoing steerage passengers are quartered. Without desiring to make invidious comparisons, it will be generally agreed that the immigration station at Rotterdam is the most complete of any in its equipment.

Although these splendidly equipped and commodious buildings are owned and supported by the steamship companies, they are under strict governmental inspection, many of the attendants being appointed by the Government in order that they may see that the requirements are rigidly enforced.

The Department of Labor is assured of very intelligent cooperation by the Government of Holland as well as many private organizations with which I held conferences.

RUSSIA.

Although I did not visit Russia I had a very interesting report from the Russian delegates in regard to the changed attitude of the Russian Government toward emigration. The Government has removed its interdiction on emigration, and now issues passports to anyone desiring them. It has also released the tax which was assessed against such persons as were absent for more than six months from their country.

The new laws controlling emigration in Russia deal at great length with the care and protection of women. They forbid the emigration of women under 20 years of age without the written consent of their parents, and even then unless under the care of some reliable guardian. There are many other points in the new Russian law which I commend to the attention of the United States authorities as being of especial value in the protection of our country from undesirable aliens. The exceedingly liberal and advanced spirit which is shown in every particular in these new laws is especially noticeable as an illustration of the advance which Russia is making along social lines.

FINLAND.

A representative group of Finnish women were present in Rome at the meeting of the quinquennial council, and at a conference held

with them I received a promise of their aid. These women believe unless conditions are materially changed, now that the Russian laws have been amended so that persons desiring to emigrate are at liberty to do so, that a large number of their people will come to the United States. They are very anxious for proper instruction and advice, and will gladly welcome any information which our Government can furnish for dissemination.

SCOTLAND.

A very interesting group of public officials and private individuals were consulted in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen, in Scotland. The number of Scotch women deported from the United States during the past year has been the cause of a great awakening among their leaders.

The opinion was expressed in Scotland, as well as in many other countries, that a longer period of time should elapse before a person could be naturalized in the United States, and that citizenship should be refused to any man who was guilty of wife or family desertion.

The question of what could be done to punish family desertion seems to be of immense importance to Scotland, and the Scottish societies which have been dealing with the subject are especially anxious to cooperate with the Department of Labor in the hope of doing something to lessen this evil. The thought was suggested that if family desertion was made an extraditable offense by the United States and Canada it would help materially. Also, that if the commitment of the crime rather than the conviction therefor prevented aliens from entering the United States it would materially lessen the number of those who now, because of the ease with which they can escape from family burdens, are leaving their family responsibilities for others to bear.

CANADA.

The drastic laws which Canada has recently passed for protection against its increased immigration was the subject of much discussion, and the attitude of its Government was warmly defended by representative women, several of whom were in the Government employ.

The fact that the United States and the Canadian delegates were very friendly, in spite of the circumstance that more aliens from the United States had been refused admission into Canada than from any other country, was the cause of much favorable comment. I believe that the very harmonious association which has characterized the Anglo-Saxon delegations, in spite of the conflicting interests of the various nations represented by them, has been a tremendous lesson of the practicability in teaching the needs of patience and forbearance which we expect between individuals but which is sometimes ignored when a sufficient number of individuals are gathered together under one flag and call themselves a nation.

The interests of Canada and the United States must ever remain identical so far as their international relationships are concerned, and for this cause as well as because of the similarity of their national institutions the United States and Canadian Governments should cooperate with each other upon the great problems discussed at the quinquennial council and likewise upon many phases of immigration

subjects. This was the consensus of the discussions held in Rome between the women representing the two countries.

NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK.

I did not visit Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, being very familiar with conditions and having held an interesting conference with the delegates from these countries in Rome. Madam Nico Hambo, chairman of the Norwegian Council of Women, has been called upon by the commission to study reform in emigration laws and to make such recommendations as she thinks wise for the protection of women. Madam Hambo proposes that a medical examination shall be obligatory, and that the police, in issuing passports to emigrants, shall give them also the necessary instructions, the names and addresses of Norwegian consuls, with instructions in the immigration laws of the country to which they are going.

Local committees have been organized at Christiania, Bergen, and Christiansand to give instructions to immigrants and emigrants.

Sweden and Denmark have also been active. In Denmark the immigration committee, under Fröken Paludan Müller, has collected reliable addresses in the United States and Canada and other useful information for women emigrants, which has been published in pamphlet form and is given free to such persons as desire it.

In Sweden the "Frederika Bremer Association" (which is named in honor of one whose character and work will ever remain in the foreground of women's activities) has taken the lead in all progressive movements for the women of Sweden, particularly in the laws affecting women. The value of cooperation of this society is shown by the efficient manner in which its National Red Cross Association is organized. They were asked to send a complete equipment to be used as a model for the organization of the Turkish Red Crescent work; and when the war broke out between the Balkan States and Turkey the Swedish Red Cross was the first to send an expedition to both Greece and Servia.

BELGIUM.

Belgium has a considerable problem in immigration of women, many of whom come from adjoining countries to work in her large factories. Through the invitation of the members of the National Council of Belgium I had an opportunity to visit a number of these factories and to observe the arrangements which were made for the care of alien women. I found that the interest was exceedingly acute and very practical and, as has been noted elsewhere, illustrated by the establishment of an international home for women, though foreign, who are temporarily in the country.

The "Congres Syndical Feminin," organized by Catholic women, is devoted to social work. Local committees of importance have been organized at Antwerp and Ghent with the special view of caring for immigrants.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In London, through the courtesy of the American Embassy, I was accorded every opportunity for getting information and making in-

vestigations, Ambassador Page and the secretary of the legation, Mr. Bell, arranging interviews with the Government officials.

I found Mr. Pettee of the home office, for many years commissioner of immigration for the British Government, one of the best informed persons interviewed during my European tour. Indeed, I may say he was also fully acquainted with conditions in every European country.

Because of the large number of persons who sail from British ports and who, if refused admission by the United States or deported, are returned to the port of embarkation, the handling of so large an alien population constitutes a great problem. In addition British immigration laws are very lenient and hence a large number of foreigners fill the congested districts of all large cities. Therefore their immigration department perhaps has really more acute problems to contend with than the American Immigration Service. Much suffering is experienced in all seaport towns both by foreigners refused tickets by steamship companies, as is noted in the report on oriental immigration, and those deported or debarred from the United States.

One of the first subjects which Mr. Pettee brought to my attention was the need of closer relations between the immigration officials of the different countries. That cooperation would lessen enormously the causes of friction between Governments he felt assured, and, moreover, the well-being of individual immigrants would be vastly improved by the same. He promised his aid.

One of the most important requirements for the United States to make, in his opinion, was that steamship companies shall return those refused admittance or deported to the initial point of their journey rather than to the port of departure. Unless this was done, he claimed, it meant that a large number of persons deported from the United States will be left in the port towns of England without any means of livelihood and in turn come into the hands of the British authorities, who must deport them.

After this interview with Mr. Pettee I am convinced that much of the hardship which has been reported as following the cases of women deported from the United States, especially Russian subjects, has come from the lack of cooperation between the various nations upon this point.

Most Russians, especially those who travel without proper governmental credentials, leave through German control stations and hence when deported must travel the same course.

Mr. Pettee cited several instances of deportation by the British Government of aliens who had been returned to port of embarkation by the United States Government. These cases affected citizens of Russia. When the German control station on the border of Russia was reached the deportees—being subject to punishment if they returned, as they had left that country without passports—refused to enter; hence they were left on the German side of the frontier by the transportation company. As Germany would not accept them they were sent back to Great Britain, where they finally landed in prison.

I do not suppose that instances of this kind, as related to me by Mr. Pettee, happen frequently, but they occur often enough to present a pathetic condition which should be remedied by agreements with

the various nations which would compel their acceptance of emigrants therefrom when denied admission to the United States or in case of deportation for any cause by our Government.

Through the courtesy of the superintendent of the metropolitan police of London I visited Scotland Yard and learned many things of interest in regard to the measures by which the British Government controlled the white-slave traffic. English women who are deported from the United States for immorality are given every opportunity to regain their lost position. The best relations exist between the British Government and private philanthropic organizations, and their assistance is considered indispensable in the care of such cases and in the handling of many of the problems with which the Government has to deal. In no other country, possibly, have private organizations been developed to the degree of efficiency shown in Great Britain. This is due largely to the close affiliation between the various governmental departments and these societies and to the requirements by the Government that every society which receives governmental recognition shall standardize its work to the highest degree of efficiency.

The committee on immigration of the National Council of Great Britain is splendidly organized, and its activities reach every part of the Empire. In addition to its splendid work an immense amount of educational work is done, information being given to the emigrants in regard to the laws and customs of the country to which they are going and also advice as to the best section in which to locate. In many instances contributions are made to the proper equipment of those who desire to take up special work in their new home.

The British Women's Emigration Association is a very important society for the education and protection of emigrants, and its work is most valuable, especially to emigrants to British colonies.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First.—That the United States take the initiative in calling a conference of immigration officials of the nations which have given their adherence to the existing international agreement regarding the white-slave traffic, with the view of improving the methods for enforcing the provisions thereof and of making such regulations as experience under said agreement has demonstrated to be necessary to carry out the spirit and intent of the same.

As will be seen from the foregoing report, the representatives of many European countries, including Government officials, private organizations, and the United States diplomatic corps, unqualifiedly approve of such a course. It is the consensus of opinion that the United States Government should take the initiative in calling this conference, because of her harmonious relationship with all nations.

If such conference is called it will doubtless lead to the building up of some permanent machinery whereby the immigration bureaus of the various Governments will not only provide for proper action in white-slave cases but also for the arrest and punishment of the culprits who are responsible for the traffic in women.

Much good has come from international gatherings in which Governments have taken part, involving the subjects of education,

hygiene, medicine, temperance, and others. I have but to mention three permanent results of international conferences to prove their value—The Hague Conference, the Institute of International Law at Paris, and the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. These are all supported by the Governments signatory and are of great value in their respective fields.

Second.—That every steamship company touching at United States ports and carrying immigrants shall furnish free transportation for one woman supervisor for every 100 female immigrants or fraction thereof—this woman to be suggested or appointed by the Bureau of Immigration.

The need of proper supervision on transcontinental trains and ocean steamships is recognized as one of the most urgent necessities of the present time. This subject has been frequently discussed at all national and international gatherings and was one of the most important subjects for consideration at the session of the International Council of Women at Rome. The committee on this subject for the International Council of Women has published a very complete study,¹ covering the practices of different countries, which accompanies this report. Other societies interested in the abolition of the white-slave traffic and the protection of immigrants in other countries have made exhaustive studies, and all unite in observing the need of additional safeguards.

While it is true that some steamship companies profess to employ such supervisors, it will be readily seen that if such persons are in the employ of the steamship company they can not be depended upon to report anything adverse to the interests of the company. While the steamship companies which have attempted to supply this need through a regular official of their own are to be complimented for having attempted to safeguard their patrons, if their interest is sincere they should be the first to realize the inadequacy of such supervision.

Mrs. Vickery, of New South Wales, made a very interesting report of the investigations conducted by the Australian committee of women in regard to the need of additional supervision during the voyage, and agrees that the supervision furnished by the matron appointed by the steamship company is insufficient protection to young immigrants. They also urge that the agent general of the Australian Government resident in London shall see that all female immigrants are examined by a female doctor before they are permitted to leave the English ports for Australia.

From these reports it is apparent that the highest interests of the Government as well as of the individual will be conserved by such supervision. Frequently women and girls are made unfit for future citizenship by the influences to which they are subjected in transit. In addition to the ethical value of such supervision much educational work which would be of great benefit to the individual and consequently to the Government may be accomplished during a sea voyage.

The value of such supervision will depend largely upon the character and qualifications of the persons selected as supervisors. Should the United States Government decide to require such supervision I recommend that the supervisors be appointed by the Bureau of Immigration from its corps of workers, selecting women who by

¹ Not printed; on file in Bureau of Immigration.

natural aptitude and experience have proven their fitness for the duties involved.

Should the difficulty of securing suitable persons or the payment of additional salaries be an obstacle to such action, I feel certain that private organizations could be found which would be willing to furnish persons for such service until its value could be tested. The following suggestions also fall under this general head:

(a) That steamship companies be required to return all persons brought by them who are refused admission, or who are deported, to the initial point of journey rather than the port of embarkation.

(b) That steamship companies furnish complete separation between the sexes both in living and recreation quarters, and that they be required to enforce the rules that all members of the crew be debarred from visiting the steerage quarters except as their duties require.

(c) That first and second class passengers be prohibited from visiting the steerage.

The reasons for suggestions (a) and (b) are fully stated in the foregoing report.

Suggestion (c) I consider very important. From the 30 or more ocean voyages which I have taken, and from the superficial observations possible to a mere tourist, on every trip I have discovered irregularities arising from the lack of some such regulation. Steerage passengers are almost invariably flattered by receiving attentions from those occupying more expensive quarters. The prestige which they acquire from this fact alone is sufficient, in the eyes of unsophisticated persons, to make them feel that this friendship may mean a good deal to them when they land in America.

On one occasion a man whom I had had opportunity of observing on shipboard in his association with the first-class passengers—who was open to criticism even there—had arranged to take with him three young women who were traveling in the steerage, although they had left home with the definite understanding that they were to remain with relatives. I remonstrated with all the parties concerned, and even reported the case to the immigration authorities, but they were unable to do anything, owing to the fact that two of the girls were of age and the father of the third consented to her accompanying this man—the father in the meantime having made arrangements to marry a woman whom he had met on board ship.

Doubtless the steamship companies will object to the above requirements, but when we recognize that their chief interest in the immigrants is the money received for their transportation, and that when they are safely through the immigration station their responsibility practically ends, I do not see that they would have any right to consider such requirements as a hardship. If the steamship company desires the patronage of these persons and enjoys the privilege of the ports of entry to the United States, surely the United States has a perfect right to protect itself and the immigrant as well.

It has been suggested that European Governments will object to the United States exercising any supervision beyond the 3-mile limit over steamships flying a foreign flag. It can readily be seen that these requirements are confined to the 3-mile limit, for it is only such ships as desire to enter United States territorial waters that will come under these laws. The fact that Italy has been able to enforce

such drastic laws upon non-Italian steamship companies touching at Italian ports establishes a precedent in the premises.

Third.—That any immigrant desiring to enter the United States coming from a country which requires a passport to be issued to such of its citizens as desire to emigrate be required either to have such passport or to show just cause why he has failed to obey the laws of his country in not procuring it.

A study of the laws controlling emigration of the different European Governments shows that these laws are based upon principles of justice, and that through them the welfare of the emigrant is protected as well as that of the country to which he proposes removing. Therefore, if an immigrant has left his country without the proper papers he should be required to show why he has failed to comply with the requirements of his Government.

I have made a rather thorough study of the emigration laws of Italy, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Bulgaria, and Russia, and I find that if the laws are obeyed by immigrants from those countries the results would be in direct accord with the desires of the Bureau of Immigration and that many persons who give promise of becoming undesirable citizens would be prevented from leaving their respective countries. Thus, all of these countries forbid the emigration of girls under a certain age without the consent of their parents. In Russia the age is 20 years; in Bulgaria, 17. The age for admission in the United States is 16, but it is the desire of all interested in the protection of young girls that the age should be increased. It would seem that if the Russian and Bulgarian Governments think it unsafe for their girls to leave home under 20 and 17 years, respectively, we should as far as possible cooperate with these Governments, because all will agree that in the majority of cases this means the extending of the zone of safety around such girls.

Our Government might go a step further with advantage and require that every Government which is willing for its citizens to emigrate to the United States shall give some evidence as to their worthiness for citizenship. With the complete system of registration which is practiced in all European countries, such investigation as would be necessary for the giving of such a document could be made without expense to such Government. These requirements would not work a hardship to any worthy person, but would be a great deterrent to those who are unfit.

Fourth.—That some system of cooperation between the Bureau of Immigration and the police departments of the different European cities be established and a more complete system of identification and registration for aliens be adopted.

I believe that through such an arrangement measures could be developed which would prevent undesirable citizens from constantly changing their domiciles. As soon as these persons were made to realize the many avenues of information at the service of the Government in detecting their shortcomings, they would cease their attempts to enter this country, and although the chiefs of police might be anxious to be rid of troublesome lawbreakers, when they found that through the activity of the Bureau of Immigration such persons would be returned to their original haunts, they would see the futility of permitting them to leave in the first instance.

Fifth.—That special attention be given by the Bureau of Immigration to the devising of a practicable plan by which the international committee for cooperation for the care of deported women—the nucleus of which was formed by the International Council of Women at Rome—may be made of definite service.

The problem of the male immigrant has had years of experience to guide in its solution, but the question of the unattached immigrant woman is comparatively new. Formerly alien women were of riper years and always accompanied their families. Now every steamship company brings a large number of unattached young women, ignorant of everything except the practices of their narrow home sphere. Everywhere we travel in the United States we find them, and everywhere they are being exploited. All that one needs to prove the truth of this is to talk to any one of them who happens to be a traveling companion for a few hours. The worst of it is that this problem will be increased in the future. In my intimate intercourse with European women of all classes I find that there is a lurking hope in the heart of practically all women who must earn their living that some day they may come to America. Conditions are hard for women in many European countries and America seems to them the land of hope, and thousands are carefully hoarding their pennies, hoping that some day they will realize their dream.

I believe that when this committee is well organized it will be far-reaching in its influence for good. The need of some such cooperation will be seen by a study of the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for 1913. During that year 367 were debarred from the United States because of immorality and 330 were arrested and deported for the same reason. While it is true that the majority of these belonged to the professional prostitute class, the picture of a deported woman is so pathetic that it immediately arouses the sympathy of the most callous. Hitherto this sympathy has found its chief expression in criticism of the Government and in futile and hysterical utterances, frequently based upon the flimsiest sort of testimony, rather than in helpful measures. But a single case of unnecessary suffering is sufficient to call down criticism upon the Government and to retard the development of proper measures for the protection of this country from inimical influences.

Many persons are prevented from giving the information which may lead to the deportation of women because they feel that deportation is too great a hardship.

The fact that members of the opposite sex have largely dealt with members of this class of offenders has also led to some criticism, although much exaggerated. All these grounds for criticism will be eliminated when the machinery of the Bureau of Immigration to cooperate with this international committee is completed.

When it is known that from the time the United States Government places its hand upon a woman held for deportation she is in charge of a woman officer and in touch with those of her own nationality and that even after her return to her native country she will have protection and help extended to her, much of this criticism will be eliminated and many persons who now refuse to give information which may lead to deportation will find that the truest kindness to the individual is conserved by placing her in the hands of the Government.

Sufficient time should elapse before a woman is deported to permit her testimony to be used in the criminal courts—both Federal and State—in convicting those contributory to her delinquency. Frequently her partners in crime are the ones most anxious to have her sent out of the country. Specific cases have been known where the officers at immigrant stations have unwittingly assisted in carrying out the wishes of such guilty parties. On the other hand, whenever a suspicion of such motives is shown the Bureau of Immigration always refuses to permit the laws to be used for such ulterior purpose.

The large number of persons debarred from entering the United States because of not being able to meet the requirements of the law might be materially reduced if information could be given in advance of what is required by our laws. The matter of devising some means for disseminating this knowledge has been discussed, but as yet no very efficient agencies have been discovered. It is useless to expect European Governments to interest themselves particularly in the dissemination of this information. If the work is done, it must be accomplished through philanthropic and voluntary agencies. The international committee of cooperation for the care of deported women represents 8,000,000 organized women in the different countries of Europe. This immense group of intelligent womanhood is at the service of the Government for the purpose of educating the people in their respective countries.

The need of proper interpretation of our proposed immigration legislation to other Governments is frequently felt. Objection is often raised to proposed legislation because foreign Governments do not understand the need of such legislation, nor do they recognize the value of its application to their subjects. Women have both the leisure and the social instinct to inform themselves upon these subjects, and most of the problems appeal more readily to women than to men.

A translation of all immigration laws and rules should be sent to the secretary of each of these national committees and to the international committee of cooperation for deported women, who should also be sent such further information as will enable them to form a correct opinion in regard to conditions in the United States. Time and effort spent in this direction will bring a rich reward to the Government through intelligent appreciation and interpretation of American laws and ideals.

Sixth.—In order that the Bureau of Immigration may profit to the fullest measure from the international committee of cooperation for the care of deported women, I would recommend that one woman at each immigration station be placed in charge of this work, and that all women held in that station for deportation be placed directly under her supervision; that wherever feasible women held for deportation pending decision be placed in the hands of some private philanthropy which has given assurance to the Bureau of Immigration of its practical value as a cooperative agency, such organization to be of the nationality and religion of the alien if possible; and full particulars of the case, with such data in regard to the character and antecedents of the woman as can be gathered to be at once sent to the Commissioner General of Immigration, who shall take up directly the correspondence with the national committee in the country to

which the woman belongs; the committee, of course, to be furnished with all the facts in regard to the case and to investigate the conditions under which the woman will be forced to live after her return. If this were done the Commissioner General would have information that would enable him to decide what is the best disposition to be made of the case. If the woman is detained at an immigration station at which there are no women employees, the commissioner in charge of the station could at once place himself in communication with some private organization, preferably of the same nationality and religion as the woman, such organization to be asked to take charge of the case until other provision could be made for the care and the disposition of the alien.

In this connection it is also suggested that the Bureau of Immigration should confer with the officers of the leading private organizations representing different international groups in the United States and ascertain which are willing to cooperate with the Government in assisting women of their own nationality held for deportation.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I desire to call attention to the practice of the different Governments which have established "emigration funds" from the revenues of their emigration departments. In every instance it is required that all of such funds shall be used for the emigration department, administration expenses, education, and after care and relief among emigrants. In addition, most countries make provision for the replenishment of these funds from other sources of the Government when the revenues of the department are not sufficient for its needs.

The data which I gathered by my personal intercourse with the classes from which the majority of immigrants come I consider of great value, because it was gathered when those interviewed were entirely unconscious of the reason for my interest. I visited these people in their houses, talked with them in shops and factories, drank goat's milk with them in tiny Swiss chalets, ate polenta and raw green peas with them in the vineyards of Italy and goulash on the plains of Hungary, and drank coffee with them in Turkish baths in Constantinople.

In every instance I found that some member of the family was living in the United States, and in every house where I saw evidence of comfort or luxury it had come from the members of the family who were living in the United States. Every one knew more about the history and geography of the United States than they did of any European country, and all had marvelous tales to tell of the freedom and wealth of the United States. That such impressions as these are current in Europe among the families of those who have emigrated to the United States is in itself irrefutable evidence that the policy of this Government is just and generous and that those who are intrusted with the enforcement of the immigration laws have done their work intelligently and kindly.

Next to the gratifying knowledge that the Bureau of Immigration of the United States is greatly appreciated in European countries was my pleasure at learning that there was not a single American woman

in jail or the penitentiary in any country which I visited, nor was there any American woman a registered prostitute in any of these countries. I made very careful inquiries in every country I visited upon these points. When we realize how many unaccompanied American girls go abroad for pleasure or profit, and what large American colonies are to be found in all European centers, this fact is worthy of note.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the interest manifested in and the assistance given to my work under this detail by my colleagues, a complete list of whom follows:

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president National Woman's Suffrage Association, Moylan, Pa.

Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis, president National Christian League for Promotion Christian Purity, New York City.

Miss Sadie American, executive secretary National Council of Jewish Women, New York City.

Prof. Elizabeth Thelberg, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Miss Lucy Anthony, Pennsylvania State Suffrage Association, Moylan, Pa.

Dr. Harriet Hunt, National Montessori System, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, lecturer, Washington, D. C.

Miss Janet Richards, D. A. R. and General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C.

Prof. Laura J. Wiley, English, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Miss Clarissa Williams, National Woman's Relief Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Miss Crans, National League of Women Voters, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Susa Young Gates, Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Miss Katherine Steele Barrett, Virginia Suffrage League, Alexandria, Va.

Miss Adelaide Johnson, sculptor, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Brewster McDonald, vice president National Child Welfare League, New York City.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, honorary president National Council of Women, Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Marian May, corresponding secretary New York State Suffrage League, New York City.

Miss Lydia Sparkman, Barnard College, Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. Willard Ashton, Rockford, Ill.

Respectfully submitted.

KATE WALLER BARRETT,
Special Agent.

HON. A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

APPENDIX V

Report of W. W. Husband, Special Immigrant Inspector,
regarding immigration from eastern Europe



APPENDIX V.

REPORT OF W. W. HUSBAND, SPECIAL IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR, REGARDING IMMIGRATION FROM EASTERN EUROPE.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report on immigration to the United States from certain eastern European countries and Turkey in Asia, which report is based on investigation made in the countries concerned during the last six months of the year 1913.

A summary of the more important findings and various recommendations precede the report proper, while a considerable number of exhibits are submitted as an appendix.¹

In presenting this report I desire to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by American diplomatic and consular officers in the various countries visited. I also want to commend in the highest terms Mr. Harvey W. Anderson, of Missouri, and Mr. Samuel N. Harper, of Chicago, who in the capacity of interpreters assisted me in the work in Russia. Mr. Anderson, who is connected with the international students' movement of the Young Men's Christian Association, accompanied me through western Russia, while Mr. Harper, who has spent much time in Russia as a student of Russian life and institutions, was with me nearly two months in various parts of the country. Both of these men were enthusiastic in the work, and their assistance was invaluable.

Respectfully,

W. W. HUSBAND,
Immigrant Inspector.

HON. A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

REPORT.

The accompanying report concerns the present large immigration movement to the United States from eastern Europe and Asiatic Turkey. It is based on investigations conducted during the last six months of 1913, the purpose being to make a general survey of the whole situation, with special reference to the following matters:

1. The causes of such immigration.
2. Whether such immigration is promoted in violation of United States law.
3. Whether emigrants are subjected to undue hardships and exploitation while in transit.
4. Whether diseased or otherwise inadmissible emigrants are brought to United States ports when the fact that they are of the excluded classes might have been determined before leaving home, or at least at the port of embarkation.

¹ Not printed.

5. Whether foreign Governments will cooperate in disseminating information relative to the United States law, in order that intending emigrants may know before leaving home the conditions of admission to this country and thus avoid the hardships which attend rejection here or at intermediate points on the journey.

6. What other measures can be taken to remedy evils that may exist.

CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION.

Immigration from the sources under consideration is for the most part due to the fact that the demand for labor is much greater and the wages paid far higher in the United States than in the countries from which the immigrants come. Avoidance of military service, a desire for adventure, dissatisfaction with political and social conditions, alleged discrimination on account of race or religion, and various other causes are also operative, but all of these combined are of little importance when compared with the simple economic inducement referred to.

The chief secondary or immediate causes are the advice—and often the financial assistance—of previous immigrants, and the activity of steamship ticket agents and brokers and the so-called runners who serve them. Opinions differ as to the relative importance of the two causes named, but the question is a difficult one to determine for the reason that the work of agents is so largely supplementary in character. In other words, the desire and purpose to emigrate is for the most part due to encouraging letters from friends in the United States, or the evidences of prosperity exhibited by those who have returned to the homeland, while the agents' function is largely to convince potential emigrants that going away is possible and to assist and direct them in so doing.

As a matter of fact it is doubtful whether steamship ticket agents, however active and persuasive, could promote anything like the present volume of emigration from eastern Europe were it not that an intense spirit of emigration has been created and kept alive by the encouraging reports of those who have sought their fortunes in the New World. Nevertheless, it is certain that such agents are so important a factor, at least in a contributory sense, that their elimination would result in a greatly reduced emigration while their better control along lines contemplated by the United States law, as well as by the emigration laws of most European countries, would have the same effect, only in a lesser degree.

The theory of the United States law is that transportation companies shall not attempt to promote immigration, but that they may strive for a share of the natural flow by advertising dates of sailing, facilities for travel, etc.; and this is also essentially the theory of existing European laws upon the subject. Nevertheless, high officials in Russia expressed the opinion that more than one-half of the emigration from that country is due to the activity of steamship ticket agents, while a competent authority in Hungary estimated that 50,000 emigrants left that country in 1913 as the result of such propaganda. Further evidence in this regard is the claim of Government officials that the suppression of ticket agents in Bulgaria has reduced emigration from that country to a minimum—a claim that seems to be substantiated by our statistical records.

In one sense the above statements probably are not unreasonable, for it must be remembered that the agent is a natural facility to emigration and the elimination of that facility of course would greatly reduce the movement. It is problematical what the effect would be if such agents could be compelled to abandon the practice of agitating emigration and to confine themselves solely to facilitating the going of those who have been otherwise induced, but it is very doubtful whether the reduction in emigration would even approximate the results suggested relative to Russia and Hungary. Nevertheless, agents as a whole are an important factor in promoting immigration to the United States, while the system they have inaugurated in most of the countries is in many cases exceedingly detrimental to the welfare of the immigrant.

CHARACTER AND METHODS OF STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENTS.

In the eyes of the law of most, if not all, eastern European countries there are two general classes of steamship ticket agents—legal and illegal.

Legal agents as a rule are those who represent transportation concerns which are authorized to conduct an emigration business in such countries and who usually operate under Government regulations strictly forbidding the solicitation of emigration and particularly of emigration that is not in compliance with law. In some countries also there are authorized emigration concerns which do not directly represent any specific transportation company or companies, but in the main, the so-called legal agents serve some particular steamship line. When they comply with the laws of the countries in which they operate these legal agents also comply to a gratifying degree with the United States law, because in the main all such laws contemplate that the great movement of population from Europe to the United States shall be natural rather than artificial, and that the people who compose it shall be treated honestly and humanely. Unfortunately in some instances the law respecting the artificial promotion of emigration is not well observed, and legal agents solicit business with the same eagerness that characterizes their illegal competitors. But it must be said that the restraint put upon legal agents by Governments, and to some extent by the steamship companies they represent, results in far better protection to emigrants, and, through medical and other inspection at home, prevents the attempted emigration of many defectives who otherwise would journey to a distant port of embarkation—or perhaps to an American port—only to learn that they could not be admitted to the country of intended destination.

The number of bona fide legal agents operating in eastern European countries is quite limited. In Russia only steamship lines flying the Russian flag are authorized to sell steerage tickets; in Austria and Hungary, particularly the latter, concessions to transact an emigration business are difficult to obtain and are guarded by restrictions which make the traffic both expensive and hazardous; while the Bulgarian law is so severe that only one legal agency exists under it. In view of these restrictions it is perhaps only natural that probably the greater part of the emigration business in such

countries should be done by illegal, secret, or contraband agents as they are variously called.

So far as could be learned this class of agents as a rule does not directly represent any particular steamship company, but rather deal with general agents of such companies or semi-independent concerns which are more or less closely allied to some particular line or group of lines. Secret agents, and also legal agents, as a rule do not sell actual tickets but merely furnish orders for transportation for which they accept deposits, the purchase of a ticket usually being completed at ports of embarkation. In many cases the so-called agents are merely brokers who round up emigrants and turn them over to the representative of some line or semi-independent agency just outside the borders of the country where they are recruited, or in some cases to legal agents at home. Still further down the list are the runners who go about the villages and direct their patrons—or victims, as the case may be—to some legal agent or illegal broker for a small commission per head.

Still another important feature of the business is the piloting of illegal emigrants out of the country of origin, and it is in this transaction that emigrants undergo the greatest exploitation. It should be understood that for military and other reasons emigration from an eastern European country is illegal unless consented to by the Government, which consent is in all cases represented by a foreign passport. The emigrating class in such countries is almost entirely composed of young men, many of whom can not secure a passport because of their liability to military service, and legalized agencies are bound under heavy penalties not to furnish transportation to persons not in possession of such a document. Moreover, in some countries the cost of a foreign passport is deemed to be prohibitive, and the delay and trouble in getting one too great; while in many cases emigrants elect to leave the country secretly because it seems adventurous or merely to show independence. This condition of affairs affords a wide and fertile field for the secret ticket agent or broker as well as for those who make a business of piloting this illegal emigration out of the country. In Russia, Austria-Hungary, and to a lesser extent in the Balkan States, the business of conducting groups of illegal emigrants has reached enormous proportions, and in the aggregate scores of thousands so cross the frontiers of their respective countries annually. It is easy to see how a movement of this nature opens the way for wholesale exploitation of the emigrants. Their fear of detection by frontier guards and their ignorance of the country traversed tend to place them at the mercy of their guides, who, it is generally claimed, exploit them at every turn.

Some seemingly competent authorities, however, stated that current stories of such exploitation are overdrawn and that the services rendered by the guides under discussion are in the main subject to fixed charges which are well known among the emigrating classes. But even such informers agree that the situation is deplorable and that emigrants are subjected to undue expense and hardship thereby. These secret agents as a class are very generally detested because of their exploitation of helpless emigrants, and in Russia the word "agent" is so widely associated with them that persons taking agencies in other lines of business often prefer to be designated by some other title.

OUTSIDE STEAMSHIP AGENCIES.

While as before stated the so-called secret agents, brokers, runners, and guides do not appear to be the accredited representatives of trans-Atlantic steamship lines, the system is organized so as to play directly into the hands of the representatives of such companies who are located at convenient points outside the countries where emigration originates. Agencies of this nature are to be found at various German railway points along the Russian and Austrian frontiers. The most convenient route from the chief sources of eastern European immigration to ports of embarkation is through Germany, and as all who choose such route are compelled by the Prussian Government to pass through so-called control stations situated at the railway points referred to, their value as locations for steamship ticket agencies is obvious.

Moreover, it is only natural that the advantages of such a situation should accrue chiefly to the German steamship companies, as is the case. These lines, and various others associated with them in the so-called steamship pool, can not legally maintain agencies in Russia, and strict regulations hamper their business in other eastern European countries; but because of the "underground railways" which lead from such countries to the outside agency points referred to, it does not appear that their interests suffer materially. Similar agencies, as well as a considerable number of more or less independent emigration concerns, operate in Switzerland, at Rotterdam, and elsewhere. They are not in such close contact with the sources of immigration as are the border agencies, but they are quite well represented in such fields by agents or brokers, and some of them also conduct a vigorous propaganda through form letters, etc., sent to potential emigrants whose names are secured in various ways.

It should not be understood that the operations of the system above described necessarily result in violations of the United States law, because in that respect much of the movement is entirely normal. The system exists primarily to contravene the laws of emigrant-furnishing countries, and from the standpoint of such laws a considerable part of the business so handled is illegal and therefore is looked upon as abnormal. But the worst feature of the situation, from a humanitarian point of view, is the opportunities the system affords for the exploitation of helpless emigrants.

ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENTS.

Eastern European nations recognize emigration as a natural movement which can not well be stopped but which ought to be kept under careful control. In every country there is a more or less widespread sentiment in favor of restricting emigration or of forbidding it altogether, but as a rule it is considered to be an economic necessity. The Governments, however, seem to look with disfavor on the permanent emigration of their people, except in the case of some so-called "alien" races, and the laws and projected laws apparently are designed to permit emigration under certain restrictions, to protect emigrants while abroad, to facilitate the sending home of their earnings, and finally to induce their return to the homeland. Hungary and Bulgaria have enacted comprehensive emigration laws,

and Russia, Austria, Greece, and Servia are contemplating such legislation, while attempting to regulate the movement in the meantime by passport, conscription, and other regulations. In every country visited the artificial promotion of emigration is greatly deprecated. In some cases the war on illegal agents has compelled them to carry on the work of promotion from outside the country, and in general such agents are regarded as veritable outlaws.

The emigration laws already in force as well as those projected contemplate that emigration shall conform to the immigration laws of the country to which destined, and on the whole the policies of the emigrant-furnishing countries in several important particulars are essentially the same as the policy of the United States. This is especially true of the attitude toward the artificial promotion of emigration and the exploitation of emigrants. The promotion of emigration by foreign steamship companies is especially frowned upon in countries having a seaboard, the natural antipathy to such promotion being accentuated by a desire on the part of such countries to utilize emigration in building up their own merchant marine.

In some of the countries the possibility of controlling immigration and emigration in some particulars through international cooperation was informally discussed with officials, and in every instance the proposition was looked upon with favor.

INSURED PASSAGES.

The practice of insuring emigrants against rejection at United States ports has become a very common one. It is openly carried on in practically all of the important ports of eastern Europe, and in some cases the business is transacted in emigration stations maintained by steamship companies or at their ticket agencies, although it appears that such companies are not directly interested. In some instances the business appears to be honestly conducted, while in others the policies or certificates issued are so modified by conditions that a rejected immigrant's chances of recovering any part of his passage money are greatly restricted.

CONTRACT LABOR AND INDUCED IMMIGRATION.

Undoubtedly a great majority of eastern European immigrants coming to the United States are assured before leaving home that work will be available here, and usually they know the nature of the work and approximately what the wages will be. It is such assurance, as a rule, that induces them to come. Nearly all immigration originates in the villages and smaller towns, and when a community has sent out even a few emigrants those who remain at home are kept well advised relative to labor conditions in America. A considerable part of the immigration seems to result from general knowledge of this nature while another large part moves in response to more direct advices from relatives or friends here. So far as could be learned the average eastern European who is contemplating emigration does not require an assurance that some specific job awaits him in this country, but only that labor is in demand. During the inquiry in Russia many attempts were made to ascertain the nature of the promises of work that had induced emigration in specific cases, and only rarely was

it found that the emigrant had the promise of a particular job. The emigrating classes are confident that work is available here, because their friends have found it so, and their chief trouble is to get money with which to follow them.

In many instances, of course, the assurance of employment is based on a more or less direct promise of employers that work will be available; but, as before suggested, a less specific assurance probably would have the same result in most cases. Nevertheless the practice alluded to undoubtedly is so common that many of the immigrants are, technically at least, contract laborers. It is doubtful, however, whether these immigrants as a rule understand that they are coming to the United States in violation of law, at least at the time they start on the journey. As a matter of fact, the emigrating classes, as well as the people generally, seem to be ignorant of, or at least not to understand, the contract-labor law. Perhaps this is not true of the older sources of immigration, but it was quite apparent in the parts of Russia visited. This ignorance or misunderstanding may be due in part to the fact that the contract-labor policy of the United States is the direct opposite of Canada's policy in that regard. Immigration to Canada is largely induced by specific promises of employment or assurances of agricultural opportunities. Otherwise the Canadian law is essentially the same as ours, and as the emigrating classes frequently do not distinguish between the United States and Canada, but regard all as America, it is not strange that the misunderstanding alluded to should exist. Perhaps the importance of this conflict of laws has been exaggerated, but whatever the reason may be it is certain that our contract-labor law is not generally comprehended, at least in Russia.

Some indications were found which pointed to direct violations of the contract-labor law through the recruiting of groups of laborers for specific employers. This method is commonly employed in promoting immigration to Canada, but it is not believed that it is very general in the case of the United States. The Canadian demand for labor is largely spasmodic, while in the United States it has continued quite steadily for many years. Consequently a system has developed which makes artificial promotion of this nature practically unnecessary here so far as common labor is concerned.

There is evidence also that steamship ticket agents in the United States sometimes seek to promote business by advising potential immigrants in Europe of opportunities for labor here, but whether there was collusion between such agents and employers of labor in America could not be ascertained. Various attempts were made to learn whether labor agents in the United States cooperate with steamship ticket agents abroad in promoting immigration, and while a little affirmative evidence in this regard was secured the existence of such a system was very generally denied.

INSPECTION ABROAD.

Every emigrant, or at least every steerage passenger, who attempts to embark for a United States port must submit to a medical inspection at the port of sailing. In the case of emigrants handled by legal steamship agencies an examination is usually made at the time application for passage is received, and in this way many are prevented

from undertaking a useless attempt to reach the United States or other proposed destination. Emigrants passing through Germany are medically inspected at the so-called control stations along the Russian and Austrian frontiers. Therefore many eastern European emigrants are inspected twice and often three times before embarkation. Agents of the Russian America Line are penalized by the company for sending to Libau, the port of sailing, persons who are afflicted with certain diseases, and in Hungary the Government insists that intending emigrants be inspected before leaving home if possible.

In the case of emigrants handled under the secret agency system, however, it is probable that inspection at place of origin is not commonly practiced. As a result large numbers leave their homes only to be rejected at a control station or port of embarkation. The hardship thus inflicted is one of the most deplorable features of the secret agency system, for in many cases the intending emigrant sacrifices practically all he has in the attempt to reach America.

The inspection at ports of embarkation is reasonably thorough, as a rule, and at many of them one of the examining physicians represents the United States Consular Service. At all such ports facilities for treating diseased emigrants are provided, but this is not generally practiced by transportation companies except in cases of easily curable diseases. The treatment of trachoma and other chronic diseases, however, is a well-organized business in the larger ports, and in many instances this is one of the worst features of the widespread system of exploitation with which helpless and ignorant emigrants have to contend.

What is most needed in this connection is some method of determining whether an intending emigrant is admissible to the United States before he starts on the journey. Of course this would not entirely prevent rejections at United States ports, or at ports of embarkation, but undoubtedly it would considerably reduce the number of such rejections, especially at intermediate points. If the movement from eastern Europe could be handled in a legal way, fairly competent inspection at home probably would result; but the business is so largely controlled by irresponsible agents who are obliged to work secretly, and who often have no interest in the welfare of their patrons, that such an inspection is out of the question.

Various means of accomplishing the desired end were discussed with officials in the countries visited, but the only seemingly practical solution proposed was that of circulating information relative to the requirements of the United States law among the emigrating classes. In this matter assurance was received that various Governments would cooperate with the United States.

FUTURE IMMIGRATION.

There is little on which to base a prophecy concerning future immigration from eastern Europe, but the indications are that unless artificially restricted the movement will continue in its present flood-like proportions for many years to come. Some express the belief that industrial development in the various countries will soon create a home market for surplus labor as in the case of Germany, but unless such development goes on more rapidly than at present it

seems unlikely that immigration will be greatly affected. Moreover, so large a part of the immigration under consideration returns to the homelands that the population drain is not nearly so great as the statistics of arrivals alone would seem to indicate.

In the Balkan States and Greece it is thought by some that the development of territory acquired from Turkey will prove attractive and profitable enough to keep the surplus population at home, and in Italy a like prophecy is made concerning that country's new possession in northern Africa. Possibly these anticipations will be realized to some extent, but if the supply from such sources is curtailed the decrease can and probably will be made up by an increase in the movement from Austria-Hungary and Russia, and more particularly from the last-named country.

The population of Russia is far greater than that of Austria-Hungary, Italy, Greece, and the Balkan States combined, and therefore it is numerically the most important source of immigration in Europe. If immigration from Russia should ever become relatively as great as it has been from some other eastern European countries the empire would alone furnish approximately as many immigrants as come from all Europe in an average year. In all probability this will never happen, but the failure will be due to lack of demand rather than to shortage of supply.

In 1913 Russia led all other countries in the number of immigrants sent to the United States, but compared with the total population the number was only 1 to about 560, while the proportion coming from Austria-Hungary was 1 to about 200, and from Italy 1 to every 125 of the total population.

RUSSIAN PEASANT IMMIGRATION.

Heretofore nearly all immigration from Russia has originated among the so-called "alien" population of the western Provinces and Finland, including Jews, Poles, Lithuanians, Germans, and Finns, but in more recent years there has been a rapid increase in the number of real Russians in the movement. At present these are largely White Russians and Little Russians, who are near neighbors of the "alien" population of the west, but the sources are steadily being pushed eastward to the central Provinces which are peopled by Great Russians—the dominant and by far the most numerous race of Russia. A very large proportion of these people are of the peasant class, from which nearly all eastern European immigration is drawn, and the conditions which forced such immigration from other countries are also to be found in this section of Russia. The simple fact is that the peasants must live by agriculture, and the land available will not support the rapidly increasing population, especially under existing methods of cultivation. This overcrowding of the land has resulted in a large migration to Siberia and minor movements to other outlying parts of the empire. In 1908 approximately 750,000 peasants migrated to Siberia, but the movement has fallen off greatly since that time, the alleged reason being that the readily available land there has been largely taken up. The movement to Siberia seems to be regarded as the logical means of reducing the population pressure in the European Provinces, and this outlet being restricted it is natural that overseas emigration should be substituted.

As before stated, comparatively few Great Russians have come to the United States as yet; but unless all signs fail it will not be many years before they take a leading place in that regard. This probability led to as careful a study of the capabilities and character of the Russian peasant as was feasible, with a view to suggesting the possibility of directing immigrants of this class to some activity in the United States other than that of unskilled industrial labor, which field has so largely absorbed other eastern European immigration.

During the investigation in Russia much discussion was had respecting the general character of the Russian peasants, and the consensus of opinion among persons who have studied them in their native surroundings is that they are essentially an excellent people in many ways. This is the opinion of well-known British travelers and writers; and prominent Russians, both Jews and gentiles, very generally gave like assurance, while personal observation, although necessarily somewhat restricted, led to the same conclusion.

A large proportion of these peasants live under the communal land system, which was inaugurated when they were released from serfdom in 1861. Since that time there has been an enormous increase in population among them, with relatively little increase in the amount of land held by them. As before stated, this condition has forced a great migration to Siberia and is now resulting in an increasing movement to overseas countries. Under the communal system the peasants can not readily dispose of their lands, and in a sense they are still bound to the soil. Consequently the peasant immigrant has a property interest in Russia which tends to induce his return to his native village, and because of this he is naturally a temporary rather than a permanent visitor in the country to which he goes.

Moreover, it appears that the peasants are inclined to be dissatisfied with industrial life in the United States. Early in the investigation a schoolteacher in the city of Minsk, who, as they say in Russia, came from the peasants, asked why we in the United States did not put the Russians on the land instead of in the mines and factories. He said they did not like industrial occupations, and that in consequence many returned who would have stayed here if they could have acquired some land. Subsequent inquiry forced the conclusion that in an indefinite sort of way this feeling is quite prevalent among the people in sections from which this class of immigration has started. Of course the fact that peasant immigrants can not easily dispose of their interest in the communal lands would make it largely impracticable for them to purchase land here, and moreover few of them would have sufficient money with which to make a start. But as a matter of fact it is doubtful whether the possibility of becoming farmers here occurs to them at all. This condition is readily understood when the solidarity of the peasant class is considered. The communal interest is so strongly developed among them that the people of a village are essentially a unit in many particulars. It is said that the large migrations to Siberia have very largely moved in accordance with this cooperative law. When such migration is proposed, forerunners are sent to inspect places suggested for settlement, and it is stated that the people always abide by the decision made by such inspectors. Overseas emigration is very largely based on the same principle, although it does not appear that the

forerunner system is organized as in the case of the Siberian movement. It is true, however, that the present Russian peasant movement to the United States is almost entirely directed to cities and industrial centers because the early comers have gone there, and unless means are taken to divert it future immigration of the same class is almost certain to follow in a like channel.

It is believed that if desired and if taken in time Russian immigrants can be directed to the land instead of to industrial centers. They love the land, but do not like the factory. They have the ability, and it is generally agreed the willingness, to work and work hard. They are accustomed to agricultural labor under adverse circumstances, which kind of labor would seem to be required in the development of much of the so-called waste land in the United States, a great deal of which can be brought under cultivation by hard work properly directed. Taking fully into account the existing conditions in this regard, it is believed that the Russian peasant immigration, which seems almost sure to increase greatly in the near future, affords the best opportunity for developing a movement to the land since the Scandinavians so largely settled the North Central States a generation or more ago.

As before stated, the Russian peasant, because of membership in a commune, is in a way bound to the land, and it is also true that he has little or no material resources with which to enter agriculture in a foreign country. The first disability, however, is being removed under the edict of 1906 and the so-called Stolypin Land Act of 1910, which provide for supplanting the communal land system of Russia with a system of individual tenure. A considerable percentage of the communal landholders have already adopted the new plan, and it is believed that in time the old system will practically disappear. Under the Stolypin Act peasants are free to sell their individual holdings, and it is believed that large numbers will do so. In fact some predict that there will be 10,000,000 landless peasants as the result of the change in the system of tenure, but as a rule the estimates are much more conservative. Unless conditions change rapidly it seems certain that the home demand for labor will not nearly absorb the landless mass, and as they will be removed from the protection of the communal system, which at least insures the members a bare existence, it is safe to assume that many will emigrate permanently to foreign countries. Moreover, they will realize some money from the sale of their lands. The amount will be small as a rule, but in some cases at least it would enable the peasants to make a start as independent farmers in the New World. If a successful start in this direction is made, the cooperative spirit which so strongly prevails among the Russians undoubtedly would lead many future immigrants in the same path. Indeed it seems reasonable to predict that if taken in time and handled rightly the almost inevitable movement of these people might be very largely directed to agricultural rather than to industrial pursuits in the United States, as will be the case in Canada and South American countries to which many of them will go.

In providing for the radical change in the peasant land policy of Russia previously alluded to, it was contemplated that the discontinuance of the communal system would also result in the breaking

up of the communal villages, and that the peasants would move their habitations to the land permanently assigned to them. This feature of the plan, it is said, has been strenuously objected to by many of the peasants, who prefer the village life to which practically all of them are accustomed rather than the relative isolation of scattered homesteads. Because of this, it is claimed, many of the communes which have accepted the individual-tenure plan have insisted on retaining their villages as places of habitation. This peculiarity of Russian immigrants would necessarily have to be taken into consideration in any attempt that might be made to utilize them in connection with the agrarian situation in the United States.

THE LAST SOURCE OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.

Probably it is not generally realized that the Russian peasant population is the last European source from which the United States can expect to draw immigration. Beyond them there is nothing but the Mongolian populations of Asia, with the Persians, Hindus, and other races of the south. Because of this it would seem wise that every effort be made to utilize this immigration in a way that will be most advantageous to the United States, and probably there will be little dissent from the opinion that such advantage lies in the direction of building up a much-needed agricultural population rather than allowing this class of immigrants to increase the supply of common labor in an already overcrowded market.

POSSIBLE IMMIGRATION OF WESTERN ASIATICS.

The population of Russia includes several races of Asiatic origin which may become factors in our immigration. Chief among these are various Tataric peoples who inhabit both European and Asiatic Russia. A good many of the Tatars proper live in the larger cities, and so far as could be learned few have emigrated: but when the emigration spirit becomes more prevalent among the Russians in the eastern Provinces it is not unlikely that the Tatars, who are quite numerous there, as well as the so-called eastern Finns and other peoples of Asiatic origin, will join in the movement. There is now a considerable Armenian immigration to the United States from trans-Caucasian Provinces bordering on Persia, and recently, it is stated, there has developed a small transoceanic movement from the last-named country, the destination of which was not learned. Probably most of these were Armenians from the region along the Russian frontier: but as laborers of the true Persian race are already migrating in large numbers to southeastern Russia it may be expected that sooner or later they also will be attracted to overseas countries. If this occurs it is quite likely that Arabs, Kurds, and other peoples indigenous to that part of the world will likewise join in the movement.

Asiatic Turkey gives promise of increasing importance as a source of immigration, but because of the wide prevalence in that country of diseases which bar admission to the United States and Canada it seems likely that South America will continue to be the chief destination of the movement. Perhaps for the same reason emigra-

tion that may originate in Persia and adjacent countries will largely proceed in the same direction, but nevertheless it seems fair to assume that unless restrained there will in the near future be a considerable movement from such countries to the United States.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

The emigration situation in Turkey, and especially Turkey in Asia, differs essentially from that of eastern European countries. The movement from Turkey is very largely composed of so-called subject peoples, including Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks, although the emigration of Turks seems to be increasing. As elsewhere the causes of emigration from Turkey are largely economic. The changed military policy of the "Young Turks," however, has developed a new and more important incentive to emigration. Formerly only Moslems were permitted to serve in the army, but now such service is practically compulsory among all classes, and the almost continuous warfare in which Turkey has been engaged in recent years has caused many non-Moslems to leave the country. Moreover, emigration from Turkey, unlike that from other countries, largely moves without direction. That is to say, the chief purpose seems to be to get out of Turkey, the final destination being largely a secondary matter. Emigration is practically forbidden by Turkish regulations, and therefore much more or less unnecessary secrecy surrounds the movement. Passenger ships leaving Turkish ports carry hordes of Syrians, Armenians, and others to various Mediterranean ports, chiefly Marseille, and decisions respecting final destination are largely made there. Diseases which bar immigrants from the United States and Canada are very prevalent in Turkey, but as a rule emigrants are not examined in this regard until arrival at some intermediate port. Although strongly opposed by the French Academy of Medicine, emigrants afflicted with trachoma and other diseases are freely admitted at Marseille, where they are medically treated. If they can not be cured so that steamship lines sailing to North American ports will accept them as passengers, they are usually shipped to some South American country where immigration laws are less restrictive, although many go to Liverpool for further treatment, while some remain permanently in France. It is said that in one quarter of Paris trachoma has become quite prevalent because of Syrian immigrants who have settled there.

The peculiar circumstances surrounding emigration from Turkey have resulted in the development of a system of exploitation which is without parallel. It begins in Turkey and, although opposed by the local authorities at Marseille and Liverpool, it flourishes in both cities, and there is some reason to believe that it extends to Canada and the United States. It is doubtful, however, whether it is successful to the extent of evading the laws of either country at the present time.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

International cooperation.—With some obvious fundamental exceptions the interests of emigrant-furnishing and immigrant-receiving countries concerned in the present movement of population from

eastern Europe to the New World are practically identical. Broadly speaking, the movement results from a natural economic law which is universally recognized, and which it is generally conceded could not well be set aside. The difficulty in the situation, however, arises chiefly from the fact that the economic law is constantly being interfered with by artificial influences, back of which is the desire for gain on the part of those who profit through the movement. Chief among these influences are the army of steamship agents and brokers operating in Europe and to some extent in the United States; the trans-Atlantic transportation companies, with the railroads and lesser steamship lines which serve as feeders for them, and employers in the United States who demand an exhaustless supply of cheap labor.

The artificial promotion of emigration and immigration by such agencies is contrary to the policy of practically all emigrant-furnishing countries as well as to the policy of the United States. Such artificial promotion is thought to be detrimental to the economic welfare of the countries concerned, and it is also the general belief that the welfare of the immigrants as a class is more or less seriously affected by the operations of the system. In view of this the problem is clearly an international one and therefore should be subjected to international control so far as is feasible. This proposition was informally discussed with officials in charge of immigration matters in various countries, and in every instance it met with favor and with informal expressions of belief that such countries would be willing and even glad to cooperate with the United States in that regard.

It is suggested that by means of such cooperation many of the evils now attending the immigration movement might be lessened or perhaps in some instances largely eradicated. Information concerning the requirements of the United States immigration law could be disseminated in the various countries in order to prevent persons of the excluded classes from leaving their homes in a useless attempt to enter the United States. An exchange of information relative to the illegal activities of agencies promoting immigration is also suggested as one of the possible advantages of cooperation, and it is not improbable that some means could be devised of otherwise assisting emigrant-furnishing countries in the enforcement of their laws in return for like service to the United States.

Further possibilities of cooperation in this regard will readily suggest themselves, but if the proposed plan is thought to be feasible it is recommended that a careful study of the whole matter be made, in order to determine the nature and scope of a possible international proposal and to formulate principles upon which to base such proposal.

Permanent Immigration Service abroad.—It is recommended that a branch of the United States Immigration Service be permanently established in Europe and Asiatic Turkey, and it is believed that such action should not await the completion of international agreements before alluded to. Such an adjunct to the service ought to be of immense value in cooperating with emigration officials in the chief emigrant-furnishing countries and in securing information upon which to base a more rigid enforcement of the United States law relative to induced immigration, contract labor, importation for immoral purposes, the immigration of criminals, etc. It is not contemplated that such proposed service shall actively participate in the

inspection of immigrants at ports of sailing, but rather that officers so detailed shall keep in touch with all phases of the emigration question in Europe so far as United States interests are concerned.

Perhaps it is unnecessary at this time to make more detailed suggestions concerning the proposed plan, but for purposes of discussion the following recommendations are submitted:

1. That for administrative purposes the territory in question be divided into five zones as follows:

- (a) Italy and Spain.
- (b) The Balkan States, Greece, and Turkey.
- (c) Austria-Hungary.
- (d) Russia.
- (e) Other European countries, with especial reference to ports of embarkation.

2. Two officers should be detailed to each zone in order that at least one man having a thorough knowledge of conditions in such zone should be in the field at all times. Details to the foreign service should be made from among men who have won distinction in the regular Immigration Service at home. The foreign service should be under an officer located at some central point, perhaps Berlin or Vienna. Details to the foreign service should be for a term of two or three years, and should be considered as a reward for efficient service at home. Probably such officers should be attached to the United States consulates.

It would seem that a foreign division of the nature proposed would add greatly to the efficiency of the Immigration Service as a whole, and moreover that it would eventually insure to the home service a group of officers whose knowledge of the languages of eastern and southern Europe, and of emigration conditions in the various countries, would be invaluable. It is further suggested that immigration officials stationed abroad could be of great service in the matter of securing information upon which to adjudicate specific cases involving the admission or deportation of aliens which are constantly arising.

Agricultural distribution of immigrants.—With reference to the distribution of immigrants to the land, and particularly to the new Russian immigration before referred to, it is recommended that a thorough study of the whole situation be made with a view to formulating a plan for effecting or encouraging such distribution. In this connection it is suggested that the proposed inquiry be made by this department, perhaps in cooperation with other branches of the Government service, rather than by some specially created agency. This suggestion is based on the belief that a study of this nature ought to be made under the departments which would ultimately be charged with putting into effect any scheme of distribution which might be formulated.

Promoting knowledge of United States law abroad.—It is recommended that the United States seek the cooperation of the principal emigrant-furnishing countries in promoting a knowledge of the requirements of the United States immigration law among the emigrant classes of eastern Europe. It is believed that if the law was better understood many persons who are ineligible to admission to the United States because of disease or for other reasons would be prevented from leaving their homes only to be turned back at United

States ports or intermediate points. Officials in several countries gave informal assurances that their Governments would undertake to give wide official circulation to any information of this nature that might be submitted by the United States. It is not believed that action in this matter should await possible international agreements relative to the subject of immigration as a whole, but it would seem wise to await the outcome of legislation now pending in Congress.

Posting law in steamship ticket offices.—It is recommended that the law or regulations relative to displaying the United States immigration law in offices of steamship companies abroad be amended so as to provide that only the essential parts of such law be so displayed. The size of type and manner of display should also be provided for, and the various languages of those who may patronize any such office should be substituted for “the language of the country,” as in the present law. In some instances it was found that the law was not displayed at all, while in others only pamphlets containing the law were in sight. Nowhere was the law “printed in large letters” and “exposed to view” as prescribed, and in the case of the present statute such display would hardly be feasible. The purpose of this law might well be accomplished through cooperation with steamship companies, some of which at least would be willing to cooperate in this and perhaps in similar matters.

Diseased Syrians in France and England.—If it can be shown that the admission to France and England of Syrian and other transmigrants who are afflicted with trachoma is detrimental to the welfare of the United States, it is possible that some agreement can be made with such countries under which better protection will be afforded to the United States in that regard.

Proposed amendment to law.—In several instances it was informally suggested by foreign officials that many of the alleged evils of immigration could be overcome if the United States would require as a condition for admission that aliens must come in conformity with the laws of their own countries. In such instances it was pointed out that if the United States would insist that aliens be provided with passports, secret or illegal emigration—from the standpoint of the furnishing country—could be eliminated and the efforts of secret agents circumvented so far as emigration to this country is concerned. However, it seemed to be generally believed by officials who discussed this matter that the United States would never enact such a law. The proposed method, however, is not without merit as a possible means of controlling immigration, and it is suggested that some of the good—and none of the evil—which might arise from such a law could be realized by requiring aliens who do not come in conformity with the regulations of their own countries to show that they do not belong to any of the excluded classes. In other words, such aliens would be put in the same category with assisted emigrants under the present statute.

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