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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF
NATURALIZATION
TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1917



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF NATURALIZATION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1917.

SIR: The operations of the Bureau of Naturalization and of the naturalization courts for the fiscal year 1917 are presented for the sake of brevity mainly in tabulated form. Such comment only is made as seems necessary to bring into due prominence facts of special importance bearing upon the work of the bureau and of establishing the statutory conditions upon which the bestowal of citizenship is conditioned.

It is to be regretted that in the mind of the general reader such a method of reporting is apt to reduce to a dull mechanical record of statistics what is peculiarly and in a large sense a narrative of intense human interest. This method, however, if such reports actually are to be read and their contents digested, is unavoidable in view of the many reports issued annually on the varied administrative activities of the Government. The most interesting report unread represents so much lost energy, whereas the dullest and most mechanical, to the careful reader in search of information, accomplishes its purpose and thus justifies its preparation and publication.

In considering the ensuing tables the vital thing to bear in mind is that these figures represent human beings, and human beings in that most important stage of human progress stepping upward from the infantile stage of blind and unquestioning obedience backed by external compulsion to the plane of political maturity which not alone has a part in making the laws but, what is more important, must obey the laws from an inward and self-imposed sense of obligation. The naturalization of an alien, under our laws, may be compared justly to the "coming of age" celebration of the heir to a great estate. It is the formal recognition of an accomplished fact, the attainment of manhood with all of its implications of the putting away of childish things and the assumption of the obligations that marks the mature and responsible personality.

The year that has just passed, so eventful in every way, has been specially noteworthy with respect to the effect of the world contest upon the question of political allegiance. It is not simply the increased striving to become citizens of the country and the more painstaking care of the courts to insure the admittance of such only as are genuinely attached to the principles of the American form of government above those of any and all foreign powers; it is something far more significant and widespread. It is nothing less than the sudden awakening of our people to a sense of the value of American citizenship, not merely to the person who acquires it but to those who always have had it and who know that at all cost it must be preserved in its purity. The prodigality of our people has

been displayed not only in the waste of its material possessions. No less freely and improvidently its wide-opened hand has scattered charters to the high privileges of membership in our citizenry. It is as though we believed we could make a citizen, as a mere act of grace, by bestowing a certificate of naturalization; and so we gave these papers, as we give largely to some public benefaction, with a childish confidence that such giving is enough to secure the accomplishment of the object in view.

This state of the public mind is expressing itself in all kinds of patriotic movements as means of Americanization; public gatherings to honor the flag, to celebrate Independence Day, to advertise the material achievements of a free people, to revive in the sensibilities of "the masses" the inspiring force of American history. Characteristically we are going to make amends for the omissions of a century, and, by feverish activity, to put things right at once. Of course it can not be done; but, equally of course, there is one unconsidered fact that lessens the necessity of immediate artificial propagation of Americanism, if that were possible or were desirable. Highly colored and suggestive posters are not needed to inspire in the human breast—and the alien is no less human than the native born—a genuine love for institutions dedicated to the high purpose of assuring to every man an equal opportunity for the attainment of his ideals of a useful and happy existence. This love is an inseparable attribute of humanity, whether the mental training of the individual in any given case has enabled him by self-examination and abstract reasoning to perceive it intellectually or whether the untrained impulse of his heart has brought him to seek in a remote foreign land, under the symbols of food or money, those larger opportunities of life which he has heard are to be found here.

If this inherent love of liberty is apparently lost or weakened, it is because as a practice we have not maintained it ourselves. The love really remains in its integrity, but the thing that is gone is the belief that liberty is to be found securely under the operation of American institutions. This loss can not be made good by any "brass-band" methods. It is remediable by a return to the practice of Americanization—the actual doing, particularly in relation to the alien, of those things which must be done if our Americanism is anything more than a mere national trade-mark and which, if Americans do not love the principles of our Government simply for what they can get out of them for themselves, they can not avoid doing.

The most important fact of the fiscal year, then, that this report has to state is the awakening of our own people to a sense that they have some duty to perform in connection with this matter of granting American citizenship. We may with some confidence rely upon the good sense of the people to ascertain what that duty is and to perform it—after the noise and wasted energy of the "limelight" lovers have been diverted to some other interest requiring less quiet and steady application than the work of Americanizing, first, Americans by birth; and then, aliens, by training.

The next fact in importance that this report has to deal with is the sudden and enlarged impulse to seek American citizenship which has been evinced during the year under consideration, especially that part of the year immediately preceding and following the declaration of war against Germany. This subject will be considered later on in

connection with the tabulated reports on the number of naturalization papers filed during the year.

For convenience of reference this report is arranged in substantially the same form as those heretofore made. While the headings, such as "Work of courts," "Work of clerks' offices," etc., show specifically the work of each of these branches of the Federal Naturalization Service, it must not be assumed that any of the work so classified is distinct or separate from the work of the bureau. Its field officers, the examiners, are actively engaged in every branch of the work, both in the clerks' offices of the naturalization courts and in the hearings and determinations in each of the hearings in the courts; and the central office, the bureau proper in Washington, supervises and directs the activities of the examiners.

WORK OF THE COURTS.

In Table 1, given below, is shown the number of petitions disposed of by the courts during each of the fiscal years since the establishment of the bureau and their disposition in each case.

TABLE 1.—Number of persons granted or denied citizenship during the fiscal years 1907 to 1917, inclusive.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Granted.....	7,735	25,517	38,372	39,206	56,257	69,965	82,017	105,439	96,390	93,911	94,897
Denied.....	250	3,330	6,341	7,781	9,017	9,635	10,891	13,133	13,691	11,927	9,544
Total.....	7,985	28,847	44,713	46,987	65,274	79,600	92,908	118,572	110,081	105,838	104,441

¹ 9 months only.

While the number of cases in which certificates were granted shows an increase over the corresponding number for 1916 of 986, there was a decrease in the cases disposed of aggregating 1,397. This reported decrease in the cases disposed of is to be accounted for by the fact that a large number of the petitioners were Germans and that many of the courts have simply postponed final action on these cases because of the provision of section 2171 of the United States Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

No alien who is a native citizen or subject, or a denizen of any country, State, or sovereignty with which the United States are at war at the time of his application, shall be then admitted to become a citizen of the United States. * * *

The term "application" is vague, since the law provides for a declaration of intention (made at least two years in advance of the filing of his petition), for a petition, and, after the expiration of 90 days from the date of the petition, for a hearing in open court. Naturally, views have differed as to which of these three steps on the part of a person seeking citizenship is meant by the word "application," though the majority of the courts appear to have construed it as descriptive of the filing of the petition. Some of the courts have deferred action in the hope and belief that Congress would legislate definitely upon the point, and some have leaned to the view that the spirit of the legislation was to be found in the view that it was the design of the language quoted to exclude from citizenship, during such war, those

owing allegiance to any country with which the United States is at war. This view, it may be suggested, has the support of a provision of law which forbids even a free-born American citizen to expatriate himself "when this country is at war," constituting a recognition of Germany's right to do likewise, and particularly to forbid her subjects to become citizens of a country with which she is at war. To a highly conscientious judge the natural difficulty of deciding that a petitioner, under any circumstances, is "attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States" and "in every way qualified to become a citizen" is greatly increased as to the subjects of Germany under existing conditions; and he may well be more exacting as to the character and sufficiency of the evidence to satisfy him with reasonable assurance that such is the case.

On the other hand, is it not a rather unreasonable and archaic measure to exclude every alien from naturalization, irrespective of his personal merits, only because the accident of birth within its limits has made him the subject of a State with which this country is at war? They must vary individually, precisely as they did before the war and as they will do when peace is restored. The most casual observation discloses the fact that the mere place of birth does not determine one's real sentiments toward the State of which such place is a part. This is true even of those born in our own country. Would it not be a broader and more humane policy and one more in consonance with the American principle of the individual right—to choose freely his own allegiance—to repeal this law? There would still remain for the protection of the country from unworthy aspirants to citizenship the administrative investigation of each, the public notice, the necessity of satisfying the court at a public hearing of individual fitness, and, finally, the means of revoking naturalization unworthily obtained.

If there remain still consideration against such a policy, is it not true that there are some evil results that ensue from other distinctively American principles, such as freedom of the press and freedom of speech? Yet no intelligent patriot would consent to the denial—or even the suspension—of the exercise of the rights secured by these principles, even though upon occasions they may be shamefully abused.

It is obvious that if the principles of our Government are sound they will stand the test of all conditions; and his confidence in and loyalty to them is of a wavering and conditional character who, either explicitly or by necessary implication, discloses a belief that they require amendment in time of war. If they are not good in times of war, neither are they of value in times of peace.

TABLE 2.—Certificates of naturalization issued and denied in the various States and Territories, with reasons for denial, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.															Total Certifi- cates granted.	Total peti- tions dis- posed of.	Per- cent- age of denials.	
	Already a citi- zen.	Im- moral char- acter.	Incom- petent wit- nesses.	Insuffi- cient resi- dence.	Ignor- ance.	No cer- tificate of arri- val.	Decla- ration invalid.	No jurisdic- tion.	Peti- tioner's motion.	Prema- ture pe- tition.	Want of prose- cution.	Unable to pro- duce wit- nesses or depo- sitions.	De- ceased.	Sec- tion 2169.	Miscel- lane- ous.				Total.
Alabama			3						2		4	1				10	121	131	8
Alaska						1			1							2	201	203	1
Arizona	1	6	9	3		9	1	1	1		13	1			1	45	189	234	19
Arkansas			11	1	1						5				4	27	33	60	45
California	2	16	112	9	10		8	34	16	5	1	235	14	6	3	15	484	5,307	8
Colorado	1	3	30			3	8	3	5	1	37		5		9	104	826	930	11
Connecticut	6	9	32	8	47	8	7	1	2	1	72	6	3		2	204	1,795	1,999	10
Delaware			1				1				8					10	98	108	9
District of Columbia		1		1				1			5					8	208	216	4
Florida	1								3		21		1			26	208	234	11
Georgia			5				2	1	3		12				1	24	109	133	18
Hawaii			1								1	1		1		5	94	99	5
Idaho		1	23	3	1		6	7	5	2	15	4	1		3	71	524	595	12
Illinois	4	47	306	21	53	6	104	7	5	3	233	26	12	2	25	854	9,161	10,015	17
Indiana	1	7	68	5	3	2	30	7	5	1	30	6	3		3	164	788	952	13
Iowa		8	86	14	7		35	5	3		50	4	1		23	236	1,058	1,294	18
Kansas	1		33	10	1	1	15	2		2	17	2	2		11	97	375	472	21
Kentucky			1			1	2				1					5	94	99	8
Louisiana		9	3	2	5	1	1	4	2		17		2		1	47	245	292	16
Maine	2	3	12	2		2	5	1			19	5	1		4	56	439	495	11
Maryland	1	2	4		1		2		2	1	20				3	36	468	504	7
Massachusetts	8	19	56	13	119	12	24	1	17	5	137	7	12		4	434	5,759	6,193	11
Michigan	4	14	125	13	27	1	39	4		3	125	13	5		16	389	3,127	3,516	7
Minnesota	2	12	48	3	12		16	3	11	1	95	2	10		10	225	2,937	3,162	7
Mississippi				1			1	2	1		4					9	52	61	15
Missouri	1	9	44	8	18		16	1	7	3	76	4	1		9	197	928	1,125	13
Montana	3	14	115	8	12	4	38	27	24		78	6	3	3		335	2,235	2,570	13
Nebraska		3	53	11	2		46	4	2	1	11	1			10	144	825	969	15
Nevada		3	11	2	1	1	12	1	1	3	5		1			40	140	180	9
New Hampshire		2	3		4	2	8			1	9				1	30	301	331	9
New Jersey	2	23	269	19	34	3	41	8	13		135		8		31	586	4,510	5,096	11
New Mexico			4		1		5	3			6				1	21	99	111	19
New York	3	167	677	53	577	26	114	12	30	8	497	2	21		247	2,434	25,008	27,442	9
North Carolina											8					3	62	62	5
North Dakota	5	4	20	4	11	2	6	3	2	2	38		3	1	3	104	1,142	1,246	8

TABLE 2.—Certificates of naturalization issued and denied in the various States and Territories, with reasons for denial, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—
Continued.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.																Total petitions granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	Insufficient residence.	Ignorance.	No certificate of arrival.	Declaration invalid.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's motion.	Premature petition.	Want of prosecution.	Unable to produce witnesses or depositions.	Deceased.	Section 2169.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
Ohio.....	2	12	48	2	6	2	6	2	11	1	125	5	3		11	236	3,823	4,059	6
Oklahoma.....	2	4	23	2	1	4	18	5	2	1	18	3	2		12	96	103	199	48
Oregon.....	3	5	56	4	4	1	20	14			40	3	2	1	1	158	1,153	1,311	12
Pennsylvania.....	3	20	202	14	24	5	35	4	20	4	364	5	15	2	10	727	11,131	11,858	6
Porto Rico.....																	58	58	
Rhode Island.....	2	2					1		1				3		5	16	1,291	1,307	1
South Carolina.....			2	1							16		1		1	23	43	66	35
South Dakota.....	8	2	19	2	1	1	8		2		20		3		4	70	634	704	10
Tennessee.....		1	6	1					2		8				1	19	72	91	21
Texas.....	3	3	22		4		4		4		30	6			9	88	599	687	13
Utah.....		3	10	4		1	7		5		24				2	61	288	349	17
Vermont.....	1		5	4	2	1			6	1	11		3		1	35	357	392	9
Virginia.....			3				2		2	2	18				1	29	342	371	8
Washington.....	2	8	69	11	12	3	11	9	18	2	78		4		7	234	1,917	2,151	11
West Virginia.....		1	9		2		2		1		21	1			1	38	224	262	15
Wisconsin.....	3	14	84	2	17		15	1	1		52	3	16	1	9	218	3,583	3,801	9
Wyoming.....		1	6	4			5		1		9		1			30	306	336	
Total.....	79	456	2,729	266	1,020	100	766	151	243	49	2,869	131	160	15	510	9,544	94,897	104,441	9

As the caption indicates, the above table gives the reasons upon which the courts based their action on each one of the petitions disposed of during the year.

Without attempting any analysis of the figures given as to denials, it is curious to note that out of a total of 9,544 denials and 104,441 hearings but 456 were rejected because of "immoral character." Equally curious is the absence in the report of a single denial on account of lack of attachment to the principles of the Constitution—unless such denials were included among the 510 under the head of "miscellaneous." There were 1,020 denied on the ground of "ignorance"—that is, because they displayed a lack of knowledge of our form of government, State and Federal, which was thought to be inconsistent with the claim of "attachment to the principles of the Constitution." These 1,020, then, out of 104,441 petitioners heard and finally disposed of, besides a possible few of the 510 denied for "miscellaneous" reasons, represent the total who may not have been "attached," as the law requires; and even these may attain that state of affection when they have been taught the rudiments of constitutional law; at least if they can stand an examination on this subject and have been observant of the moral laws, their "attachment" to the "principles" of our Government will be assumed. This is not said satirically, still less as a criticism of the courts. The design is to expose a fatal weakness in the present system of ascertaining the most important, the vital fact upon which fitness to become a citizen rests. Good citizenship is not measured by mere intellectual comprehension of the Constitution; neither is a total ignorance of that law evidence that the "principles" of human liberty and justice that it was desired to maintain have not an abiding place in the innermost affections of one who has never read or heard one single provision of the Federal Constitution. This view does not disparage a knowledge of our Constitution. It does hold, however, that it is wholly illogical to conclude that such knowledge, however intimate and accurate, conveys an assurance that the possessor thereof sees through it those basic principles which exist in practical life and loves them. He may, without knowing them, or being able even to specify in terms a single one of them, subconsciously—to make use of a metaphysical word—be profoundly attached to them. Indeed they are so natural an expression of the innate craving of the human heart that all men are naturally drawn to them, unless they be such men as are opposed from reasons of pure selfishness and will not forego the advantages to themselves of exploiting their fellow man. This is the true reason why the country has been able for more than a hundred years to accept safely from the applicant for citizenship, in the place of evidence of such a state, a mere verbal assurance as to the state of his affection toward those things which are distinctly American. It must be clear that the circumstance of such a practice is inadvisable for the security of our institutions and unjust to the "stranger within our gates" who aspires to unite with us. He should know in terms those principles which are so indispensable to his life as a free man, and, as the wisely conceived means of securing him in the enjoyment of those principles, must learn the provisions of our Constitution and laws, as well as our Federal and State administrations. Then he can truthfully profess

a state of feeling that is the essence of Americanism, and love the means to that end as well as the end itself.

This subject is dwelt upon at such length both because of its importance and because it is the one with which the courts have found most difficulty.

Largely at their instance a resort has been had to cooperation between the bureau and the State authorities engaged in the administration of the public schools to aid the latter in assuming the palpably insistent duty of training candidates for citizenship along the lines indicated. This work is discussed at a later page of this report.

Besides those petitions finally disposed of by the courts, many were deferred or continued. The number of those in each of the naturalization districts and the occasion for the continuances are shown in the annexed table.

TABLE 3.—Continuances, by naturalization districts.

	Ignorance of gov- ernment.	Illiter- acy.	Other causes.	Total.
Boston.....	1,242	186	2,517	3,945
New York.....	1,209	117	7,783	9,109
Philadelphia.....	488	50	2,537	3,075
Washington, D. C.....	359	103	325	787
Pittsburgh.....	1,751	.....	267	2,018
Chicago.....	1,034	78	1,514	2,626
St. Louis.....	724	.....	1,386	2,110
St. Paul.....	970	.....	2,110	3,080
Denver.....	234	2	216	452
San Francisco.....	601	.....	2,123	2,724
Seattle.....	539	23	722	1,284
Total.....	9,151	559	21,500	31,210

In considering the class deferred for "other causes" consideration should be given to what has been said already in regard to the operation upon German subjects of section 2171, United States Revised Statutes.

In Table 4 is given the result in the several districts of motions for the cancellation of certificates of naturalization "on the ground of fraud, or on the ground that such certificate of naturalization was illegally procured." Note the disjunctive conjunction "or" in the language quoted from section 15 of the act of June 29, 1906. It imports clearly two grounds for cancellation; first, where fraud has been committed to secure the certificate; and, second, where, although there has been no intention to practice deception on the court, there yet has been a failure by the petitioner to comply fully with the specific requirements of the law and hence his certificate has been "illegally procured." This specific point has been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court in the Johannessen case, where, irrespective of any attempt to impose upon the court, it was held that, since the grace of citizenship was extended to aliens upon certain conditions, the latter must at all hazards see to it that those conditions are fully complied with; "otherwise he takes nothing by his paper grant." (Johannessen v. United States, 225 U. S., 227.)

Notwithstanding this view by the final judicial authority, an administrative ruling that cancellations should not be sought unless, if secured, they will result in "a substantial betterment of the citizenship of the country," has prevailed with the United States attorneys to prevent the institution of motions to cancel unless there is evidence

of such personal misconduct on the part of the petitioner who has failed to comply with some of the conditions upon which he was offered citizenship as would prove him morally unfit to be an American citizen.

To summarize the situation which confronts the bureau in regard to this provision of the law, enacted for the protection of the country from the consequence of error, we have the Supreme Court saying in effect to alien candidates for citizenship "at your risk you must comply with all the requirements of the law; otherwise your certificate is worthless," while the administrative ruling says "unless you are personally unfit to be an American citizen, your certificate shall not be questioned, although you may not have complied in all respect with the law."

In general the practical result of this situation has been an absence of uniformity in the rule of naturalization, the discouragement of the examiners in their efforts to secure correction of palpable errors in the granting of certificates, and the loss of much time in the fruitless endeavor to bring cases of such error within the administrative ruling referred to, amounting in one district, that of St. Louis, to 142 cases in the fiscal year under consideration.

The obvious remedy for this condition is to place the control of this provision of the law in this bureau, under the same department which supervises the administration of all other features of the naturalization law. Dual authority and responsibility never have been and never will be productive of anything but confusion.

TABLE 4.—Cancellation cases.

Naturalization district.	Pending July 1, 1916.	Referred to United States attorneys.	Handled without reference to United States attorneys.	Certificates canceled.	Dismissed.	Discontinued.	Violations which, under circular No. 107, were not prosecuted.	Pending.
Boston.....	3							3
New York.....	12	8		9		2		9
Philadelphia.....	6	3	2	3				2
Washington, D. C.....	38	1	27	42		2		22
Pittsburgh.....	17	2	16	24	3		1	7
Chicago.....	8	12	16	23	1	2		10
St. Louis.....	8	8	19	30				5
St. Paul.....	4	1	6	6	1	1		3
Denver.....	7	4	10	9	1	1		10
San Francisco.....	2	2	1	2				3
Seattle.....	8	2	5	6		2		7
Total.....	113	43	102	154	6	16	1	81

The figures in the last column represent cases in court not yet disposed of and do not include the very many that are "pending" in the sense that the bureau believes that they represent proper ones for cancellation because of failure to conform to the requirements of the law. There is no limitation of time that bars action upon them, but delay is to be deplored because they are furnishing precedents to evade the statutory provisions upon which the grant of citizenship is conditioned.

Although the enforcement of the penal provisions of the law is necessarily, and properly, exclusively within the province of another department of the Government, the following table is given both to

complete the view of the work of the courts and because the actual work of securing the evidence upon which the prosecutions were based is that of the examiners, officers of this bureau.

TABLE 5.—Results of prosecutions for violations of the naturalization law.

Naturalization district.	Prosecutions.		Nol-prossed.	Ac-quit-tals.	Num-ber of fines.	Jail sen-tences.	Both fines and jail sen-tences.	Sen-tences sus-pended.	Amount of fines, exclu-sive of costs.	Pend-ing.
	Pend-ing from last year.	Com-menced during fiscal year.								
Boston.....		1					1		\$25	
New York.....	42		19	2	5				\$280	16
Philadelphia.....	5	4	1	3		4				5
Washington, D. C.....	2	2		6		6				2
Pittsburgh.....	5	2	5	1	1				\$75	
Chicago.....	2	7			3	1	3		\$300	2
St. Louis.....		3			2				\$150	1
St. Paul.....		1		1						
Denver.....										
San Francisco.....	2									2
Seattle.....		4				1	1		\$10	2
Total.....	58	24	25	7	11	4	5		815	30

¹ United States district court, Connecticut, \$25 fine and 1 day in jail.

² United States district court, southern district of New York, 2 fines of \$25, 2 fines of \$100, 1 fine of \$30.

³ United States grand jury, Trenton, N. J., refused to indict.

⁴ United States district court, Scranton, Pa., 1 year in Lackawanna County Jail.

⁵ Case dropped.

⁶ United States district court, New Orleans, La., 1 year and 1 day.

⁷ United States district court, western district of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, fine of \$50 and costs amounting to \$33.72.

⁸ United States district court, Chicago, Ill., 3 fines of \$50 and 1 day in jail, 3 fines of \$50; and in United States district court of Indianapolis, Ind., 1 sentence of 1½ years in penitentiary.

⁹ United States district court of East St. Louis, Ill., 1 fine of \$50 and costs; United States district court of St. Louis, Mo., 1 fine of \$100 and costs.

¹⁰ United States district court of Oregon, 1 sentence of 90 days, 1 sentence of 30 days and fine of \$10.

The remarkable significance as to the practical value, in comparison with the outlay of effort and expense, of the enforcement of the penal provisions of law would be enhanced if it were possible to report approximately the cost of what was accomplished.

TABLE 6.—Courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction.

Court.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
State.....	1,678	2,016	2,177	2,247	2,270	2,277	2,238	2,177	2,175	2,136	2,100
Federal.....	201	228	217	227	229	250	201	203	202	209	222
Total.....	1,879	2,244	2,394	2,474	2,499	2,527	2,439	2,380	2,377	2,345	2,322

¹ 9 months only.

The outstanding fact of interest disclosed in the preceding table is the continued decrease in the number of State courts exercising jurisdiction under the naturalization law. This is doubtless due to the fact that the work involved is rather onerous and that in some cases of relinquishment the bureau is advised that the number of applicants is very small and that a Federal court is easily accessible to those interested. While the result is to lessen the work of the bureau, this tendency is unfortunate in some respects. It lessens the number and increases the cost of attending the naturalization courts, while it removes the granting of citizenship, which is of both State and Federal concern, from those tribunals more nearly associated with local

interests and thus more alive to the consequences of granting citizenship to applicants well known in the immediate neighborhood.

The net result shown from the above table is that there are now 205 less naturalization courts than were open to petitioners in 1912.

WORK IN THE OFFICES OF CLERKS OF COURTS.

With some degree of success the bureau has been trying during the past year to confine the clerks of courts as far as practicable to such work as is of a purely clerical nature. As stated in former reports, this course was pursued both as a measure of economy in clerical work, so as to enable those officers to keep their work of filing declarations and petitions more closely current with the demand, and because to allow them to assume the duties of examiners was to put applicants to the risk of denials of petitions for errors that easily could be obviated by a prior examination of these papers by the trained examiners whose duty it is to object in court to petitions which upon their face do not comply with the law. While this plan can be resorted to only at those places where examiners are located, yet it is precisely in those places that the greater number of petitioners apply; and in the course of time doubtless a sufficient examining force will be supplied to extend the system generally. As an illustration, it involves far less expense and disappointment to a petitioner to ascertain before his petition is filed that one of his witnesses is incompetent, so that he may provide one not open to this objection, than to have his petition, after being filed and brought before the court, denied for that reason.

The same is true of any other curable defect, such as insufficient residence, premature filing, continued absence from the country during the statutory period of residence, lack of jurisdiction of the court over his petition, expiration of declaration of intention, omission of certificate of landing, etc. Startling evidence was furnished during the year—in the sudden and large increase in the number seeking the opportunity to file papers, particularly declarations of intention, or "first papers," as they are popularly designated—of the need to economize the time of the clerks of courts. Thus Table 7 shows that 438,748 declarations were filed in the year just completed as compared with 207,935 filed in that fiscal year next preceding, an increase of 230,813, or more than 100 per cent. Even this was accomplished only at the cost of much embarrassing delay to declarants and as the result in some of the large cities of work largely in excess of the power of the clerks to maintain with due care and with justice to their other duties.

As will appear further on, there was also a heavy increase in the work of filing petitions and preparing certificates, the former constituting much more extensive and exacting work than the declarations of intention require.

In presenting Table 7, showing the work of clerks of courts, it is necessary again to call attention to the fact that the figures given are approximately correct only, as many of the clerks neglect to send in to the bureau, within the period prescribed by law, the duplicates of papers filed. The figures given are correct as to the number of each of such papers sent in to the bureau before the tables were prepared and therefore are less than the correct figures of those actually filed.

TABLE 7.—Declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization filed and certificates of naturalization issued, as reported to the bureau, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

A.—DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Total.		
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Grand total.
Alabama.....	5	10	15	43		43	49		49	143	1	144	491	6	497	726	7	733
Alaska.....	10		10	115		115	117		117	125		125	138		138	495		495
Arizona.....	2	13	15	13	87	100	30	119	149	42	121	163	71	211	282	156	538	694
Arkansas.....	7	41	48	13	7	20	11	3	14	97	37	134	196	38	234	317	85	402
California.....	3	57	60	1,044	753	1,797	1,360	949	2,309	2,212	1,495	3,707	3,239	2,738	5,977	7,855	5,935	13,790
Colorado.....	2	60	62	112	189	301	141	215	356	327	394	721	485	370	855	1,065	1,168	2,233
Connecticut.....	2	10	12	317	376	693	474	803	1,277	1,874	1,989	3,863	2,162	4,754	6,916	4,827	7,922	12,749
Delaware.....	1	3	4	65	3	68	60	2	62	140	23	163	306	9	315	571	37	608
District of Columbia.....	1		1	82		82	72		72	200		200	372		372	726		726
Florida.....	7	16	23	62	7	69	45	17	62	148	24	172	340	48	388	595	96	691
Georgia.....	9	21	30	31	3	34	29	1	30	145	3	148	170	4	174	375	11	386
Hawaii.....	8		8	179		179	209		209	490		490	127		127	1,005		1,005
Idaho.....	4	37	41	34	196	230	38	142	180	58	221	279	46	489	535	176	1,048	1,224
Illinois.....	4	111	115	461	3,072	3,533	603	3,929	4,532	1,330	14,090	15,420	763	23,052	23,815	3,157	44,143	47,300
Indiana.....	3	94	97	133	855	988	438	3,243	3,681	699	1,941	2,640	777	3,200	3,977	2,047	9,239	11,286
Iowa.....	6	101	107	16	377	393	12	635	647	28	1,320	1,348	66	1,591	1,657	122	3,923	4,045
Kansas.....	3	104	107	10	170	180	9	370	379	49	785	834	62	1,222	1,284	130	2,547	2,677
Kentucky.....	10	26	36	25	7	32	38	8	46	155	41	196	238	42	280	456	98	554
Louisiana.....	4	24	28	82	10	92	84	20	104	400	82	482	847	103	950	1,413	215	1,628
Maine.....	1	14	15	98	108	206	75	101	176	123	204	327	462	1,418	1,880	758	1,831	2,589
Maryland.....	1	21	22	146	65	211	127	133	260	707	480	1,187	1,551	743	2,294	2,531	1,421	3,952
Massachusetts.....	1	16	17	1,675	883	2,558	1,912	1,503	3,415	3,596	3,056	6,652	8,884	9,713	18,597	16,067	15,155	31,222
Michigan.....	4	86	90	338	2,569	2,907	522	2,726	3,248	1,234	4,410	5,644	1,857	9,091	10,948	3,951	18,796	22,747
Minnesota.....	6	88	94	119	941	1,060	122	1,203	1,325	232	2,869	3,101	409	4,602	5,011	882	9,615	10,497
Mississippi.....	7	16	23	15	1	16	10	1	11	52	7	59	61	7	68	138	16	154
Missouri.....	8	92	100	495	44	539	505	63	568	3,069	187	3,256	4,169	287	4,456	8,238	581	8,819
Montana.....	2	43	45	3	940	943	8	1,013	1,021	1	1,033	1,034	9	1,216	1,225	21	4,202	4,223
Nebraska.....	1	93	94		719	719		926	926		1,452	1,452		1,574	1,574		4,671	4,671
Nevada.....	1	16	17		108	108	1	106	107		97	97	4	166	170	5	477	482
New Hampshire.....	1	11	12	13	138	151	8	175	183	13	313	326	147	1,043	1,190	181	1,669	1,850
New Jersey.....	2	21	23	40	1,577	1,617	67	1,965	2,032	354	6,695	6,959	1,109	11,095	12,204	1,570	21,242	22,812
New Mexico.....	1	25	26	2	83	85	3	49	52	6	71	77	4	83	87	15	286	301
New York.....	4	70	74	2,144	7,146	9,290	2,615	9,307	11,922	7,776	29,085	36,861	8,327	43,342	51,669	20,862	88,880	109,742
North Carolina.....	9	15	24	17		17	13		13	33	11	44	59	33	92	122	53	175

North Dakota.....	3	53	56	12	400	412	2	585	587	.....	516	516	.....	884	884	14	2,385	2,399
Ohio.....	4	85	89	492	1,258	1,750	673	1,349	2,022	2,870	5,012	7,882	5,160	9,971	15,131	9,185	17,590	26,785
Oklahoma.....	2	69	71	10	46	56	5	51	56	45	131	176	31	234	265	91	462	553
Oregon.....	1	36	37	43	318	361	47	353	400	83	610	693	102	763	865	275	2,044	2,319
Pennsylvania.....	5	65	70	1,978	2,255	4,233	2,271	2,497	4,768	5,681	5,354	11,035	12,669	11,412	24,081	22,599	21,518	44,117
Porto Rico.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	57	57	57	57	57
Rhode Island.....	1	4	5	295	16	311	408	27	435	1,659	86	1,745	3,277	1,048	4,325	5,639	1,177	6,816
South Carolina.....	5	9	14	16	16	18	18	18	115	18	115	82	3	85	231	3	234	234
South Dakota.....	1	64	65	.....	196	196	5	414	419	11	368	379	10	566	576	26	1,544	1,570
Tennessee.....	6	18	24	33	2	35	26	26	71	9	80	298	16	314	428	27	455	455
Texas.....	24	116	140	142	97	239	229	84	313	738	533	1,291	980	747	1,727	2,089	1,481	3,570
Utah.....	1	28	29	4	177	181	4	184	188	5	387	392	7	514	521	20	2,262	1,282
Vermont.....	1	12	13	65	11	76	60	12	72	125	20	145	692	174	866	942	217	1,159
Virginia.....	10	22	32	149	5	154	119	13	132	373	18	391	458	40	498	1,099	76	1,175
Washington.....	6	37	43	1,118	842	1,960	558	384	942	777	955	1,732	1,029	1,009	2,038	3,482	3,190	6,672
West Virginia.....	8	35	43	40	70	110	58	116	184	155	152	307	293	295	588	546	633	1,179
Wisconsin.....	2	71	73	46	872	918	53	1,034	1,087	133	2,756	2,889	683	4,543	5,226	915	9,205	10,120
Wyoming.....	1	21	22	18	135	153	21	146	167	16	217	233	30	241	271	85	739	824
Total.....	222	2,100	2,322	12,403	28,134	40,537	14,364	36,985	51,349	38,715	89,591	128,306	63,806	154,750	218,556	129,288	309,460	438,748

B.—PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED.

Alabama.....	5	10	15	23	2	25	23	2	25	45	.....	45	124	.....	124	215	4	219
Alaska.....	10	.....	10	50	.....	50	68	.....	68	57	57	56	56	.....	56	231	4	231
Arizona.....	2	13	15	11	35	46	7	113	120	13	37	50	11	96	107	42	281	323
Arkansas.....	7	41	48	10	6	16	12	8	20	18	9	27	19	11	30	59	34	93
California.....	3	57	60	239	810	1,049	286	890	1,176	673	1,118	1,791	616	1,327	1,943	1,314	4,145	5,959
Colorado.....	2	60	62	67	152	219	82	131	213	164	213	377	130	169	299	443	865	1,108
Connecticut.....	2	10	12	144	191	335	178	315	493	321	542	863	353	653	1,006	996	1,701	2,097
Delaware.....	1	3	4	27	1	28	11	12	33	14	47	49	49	4	53	120	20	140
District of Columbia.....	1	.....	1	33	33	45	45	45	107	15	107	155	.....	.....	155	340	.....	340
Florida.....	7	16	23	38	7	45	31	18	49	60	4	64	80	16	96	209	45	254
Georgia.....	9	21	30	16	1	17	43	43	63	63	2	65	61	61	61	183	3	186
Hawaii.....	8	.....	8	25	25	36	.....	.....	36	31	.....	31	50	.....	50	142	.....	142
Idaho.....	4	37	41	19	103	122	14	120	134	24	95	119	17	128	145	74	446	520
Illinois.....	4	111	115	281	1,899	2,180	350	1,787	2,137	459	3,140	3,599	217	3,536	3,753	1,307	10,362	11,660
Indiana.....	3	94	97	17	140	157	30	241	271	50	823	873	31	1,162	1,193	128	2,366	2,494
Iowa.....	6	101	107	13	251	284	12	335	347	21	366	387	12	305	317	58	1,257	1,315
Kansas.....	3	104	107	5	96	101	12	122	134	17	272	289	16	241	257	50	731	781
Kentucky.....	10	26	36	17	4	21	18	9	27	56	12	68	62	6	68	153	31	184
Louisiana.....	4	24	28	51	14	65	51	11	62	113	24	137	132	30	162	347	79	426
Maine.....	1	14	15	286	64	350	37	68	105	44	72	116	70	151	221	437	355	792
Maryland.....	1	21	22	57	43	100	74	56	130	192	120	312	285	114	399	608	333	941
Massachusetts.....	1	16	17	605	472	1,077	694	779	1,473	1,044	1,023	2,067	1,843	1,385	3,228	4,186	3,659	7,845
Michigan.....	4	86	90	88	720	808	128	672	729	1,050	1,040	2,067	1,843	1,385	3,228	4,186	3,659	7,845
Minnesota.....	6	88	94	86	584	670	86	620	706	134	908	1,042	115	910	1,025	421	3,022	3,443

TABLE 7.—Declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization filed and certificates of naturalization issued, as reported to the bureau, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

B.—PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Total.		
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Grand total.
Mississippi.....	7	16	23	10	.....	10	7	5	12	14	6	20	16	9	25	47	20.	67
Missouri.....	8	92	100	210	24	234	207	30	237	410	46	456	411	50	461	1,238	150	1,388
Montana.....	2	43	45	4	644	648	1	549	550	2	555	557	7	609	616	14	2,357	2,371
Nebraska.....	1	93	94	.....	199	199	.....	184	184	.....	698	698	.....	353	353	.....	1,434	1,434
Nevada.....	1	16	17	.....	31	31	.....	51	51	.....	25	25	.....	55	55	.....	162	162
New Hampshire.....	1	11	12	4	59	63	2	80	82	13	132	145	7	264	271	26	535	561
New Jersey.....	2	21	23	27	918	945	13	942	955	101	2,196	2,297	231	2,416	2,647	372	6,472	6,844
New Mexico.....	1	25	26	.....	21	21	1	30	31	.....	24	24	2	54	56	3	129	132
New York.....	4	70	74	873	3,850	4,723	1,134	4,675	5,809	1,892	8,866	10,758	2,016	11,966	13,982	5,915	29,357	35,272
North Carolina.....	9	15	24	8	5	13	8	2	10	26	1	27	18	7	25	60	15	75
North Dakota.....	3	53	56	.....	304	304	.....	246	246	.....	268	268	.....	258	258	.....	1,076	1,076
Ohio.....	4	85	89	343	620	963	315	647	962	693	1,097	1,790	850	1,229	2,079	2,201	3,593	5,794
Oklahoma.....	2	69	71	4	38	42	5	47	52	5	53	58	4	68	72	18	206	224
Oregon.....	1	36	37	18	200	218	26	233	259	45	450	495	34	418	452	123	1,301	1,424
Pennsylvania.....	5	65	70	1,267	1,524	2,791	1,241	1,429	2,670	1,618	2,018	3,636	2,821	2,194	5,015	6,947	7,165	14,112
Porto Rico.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	238	.....	238
Rhode Island.....	1	4	5	307	5	312	185	18	203	310	21	331	734	122	856	1,536	166	1,702
South Carolina.....	5	9	14	12	3	15	10	.....	10	21	.....	21	29	1	30	72	4	76
South Dakota.....	1	64	65	4	172	176	1	152	153	.....	202	202	1	228	229	6	754	760
Tennessee.....	6	18	24	27	.....	27	22	2	24	27	2	29	52	4	56	128	8	136
Texas.....	24	116	140	90	70	160	68	74	142	213	231	444	345	290	635	716	665	1,381
Utah.....	1	28	29	5	81	86	5	96	101	2	118	120	3	166	169	15	461	476
Vermont.....	1	12	13	72	.....	72	63	18	81	65	10	75	130	22	152	330	50	380
Virginia.....	10	22	32	62	.....	62	66	5	71	145	11	156	120	14	134	393	30	423
Washington.....	6	37	43	186	288	474	277	222	499	341	382	723	225	290	515	1,029	1,182	2,211
West Virginia.....	8	35	43	27	36	63	32	54	86	48	75	123	41	65	106	148	230	378
Wisconsin.....	2	71	73	27	623	650	31	699	730	65	2,056	2,121	61	2,001	2,062	184	5,379	5,563
Wyoming.....	1	21	22	11	62	73	6	62	68	7	79	86	6	70	76	30	273	303
Total.....	222	2,100	2,322	5,806	15,372	21,178	6,054	16,850	22,904	9,952	30,549	40,501	13,116	34,621	47,737	34,928	97,392	132,320

C.—CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED.

14007-17-3

Alabama.....	5	10	15	38	38	16	1	17	35	35	31	31	120	1	121
Alaska.....	10	10	42	42	42	45	45	45	34	34	80	80	201	201	201
Arizona.....	2	13	15	30	30	39	39	39	7	110	117	3	46	143	189
Arkansas.....	7	41	48	1	9	10	7	8	7	5	12	3	3	18	33
California.....	3	57	60	306	1,070	1,376	300	695	353	901	1,254	396	802	1,198	3,468
Colorado.....	2	60	62	78	136	214	75	106	59	144	203	109	119	228	505
Connecticut.....	2	2	10	12	118	393	511	165	93	258	409	264	353	617	1,795
Delaware.....	1	1	4	37	1	14	35	50	44	2	22	24	24	79	98
District of Columbia.....	1	1	4	37	1	14	35	50	44	2	22	24	24	79	98
Florida.....	16	16	23	55	55	50	17	50	28	18	46	46	11	57	208
Georgia.....	9	21	30	25	22	22	22	42	42	18	2	2	20	107	208
Hawaii.....	8	8	8	18	14	14	14	15	15	15	47	47	47	94	208
Idaho.....	4	37	41	16	130	146	11	114	125	2	149	151	87	102	208
Illinois.....	4	111	115	247	2,200	2,447	260	1,730	1,990	396	1,913	2,309	2,198	2,415	8,041
Indiana.....	3	94	97	214	214	214	14	112	119	2	209	211	40	204	9,161
Iowa.....	6	101	107	357	357	22	211	233	11	298	309	18	141	159	7,788
Kansas.....	3	104	107	4	74	78	3	104	107	6	93	99	3	88	1,058
Kentucky.....	10	26	36	12	12	24	15	4	19	12	5	17	33	1	375
Louisiana.....	4	24	28	28	7	35	50	7	57	58	6	64	80	9	245
Maine.....	1	14	15	75	64	139	34	36	70	22	88	110	38	120	94
Maryland.....	1	21	22	44	57	101	134	24	158	55	56	111	57	41	439
Massachusetts.....	1	16	17	435	822	1,257	759	404	1,163	909	615	1,524	786	1,029	5,759
Michigan.....	4	86	90	69	991	1,060	33	427	460	52	736	788	175	644	3,127
Minnesota.....	6	88	94	67	682	749	97	594	691	57	708	765	92	640	2,937
Mississippi.....	7	16	23	2	2	7	7	1	35	5	40	2	2	2	52
Missouri.....	8	92	100	302	16	318	185	14	199	165	22	187	208	16	928
Montana.....	2	43	45	819	819	6	569	575	2	546	548	293	293	8	2,235
Nebraska.....	1	93	94	180	180	180	305	305	146	146	146	194	194	194	825
Nevada.....	1	16	17	93	93	93	4	4	46	46	46	1	1	1	140
New Hampshire.....	1	11	12	4	121	125	4	20	24	60	60	4	88	92	301
New Jersey.....	2	21	23	27	1,329	1,356	25	675	700	20	1,003	1,023	52	1,379	4,510
New Mexico.....	1	25	26	32	32	32	11	11	11	2	22	24	23	23	90
New York.....	4	70	74	996	3,902	4,898	1,092	3,103	4,195	1,023	5,283	6,306	1,645	7,964	25,008
North Carolina.....	9	15	24	15	276	276	2	5	7	4	8	26	6	32	62
North Dakota.....	3	53	56	276	276	15	380	380	119	119	119	367	367	367	1,142
Ohio.....	4	85	89	353	731	1,084	294	571	865	252	503	755	476	643	3,523
Oklahoma.....	2	69	71	5	23	28	18	18	18	5	26	31	25	26	103
Oregon.....	1	36	37	36	458	494	15	286	301	18	192	210	25	123	1,059
Pennsylvania.....	5	65	70	1,565	1,138	2,703	1,040	1,422	2,462	1,127	1,342	2,469	1,666	1,831	11,131
Porto Rico.....	1	1	1	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Rhode Island.....	1	4	5	456	456	310	30	340	148	17	165	304	26	330	1,291
South Carolina.....	5	9	14	2	2	29	29	29	29	29	10	10	12	39	43
South Dakota.....	1	64	65	2	120	122	200	200	3	96	99	1	212	213	634
Tennessee.....	6	18	24	8	8	12	12	12	35	2	37	15	15	70	72
Texas.....	24	116	140	29	5	34	132	116	248	78	67	145	114	58	246
Utah.....	1	28	29	5	81	86	4	49	53	27	61	88	1	60	288
Vermont.....	1	12	13	179	179	187	9	12	96	1	97	50	11	61	357

REPORT COMMISSIONER OF NATURALIZATION.

TABLE 7.—*Declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization filed and certificates of naturalization issued, as reported to the bureau, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.*

C.—CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Total.		
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Grand total.
Virginia.....	10	22	32	81	1	82	57	1	58	111	6	117	83	2	85	332	10	342
Washington.....	6	37	43	164	372	536	210	275	485	211	161	372	254	270	524	839	1,078	1,917
West Virginia.....	8	35	43	3	25	28	15	30	45	1	15	16	57	78	135	76	148	224
Wisconsin.....	2	71	73	35	1,157	1,192	37	648	685	23	550	573	25	1,108	1,133	120	3,463	3,583
Wyoming.....	1	21	22	12	97	109	5	33	38	8	66	74	11	74	85	36	270	306
Total.....	222	2,100	2,322	6,029	18,235	24,264	5,695	13,445	19,140	5,810	16,636	22,440	7,738	21,309	29,047	25,272	69,625	94,897

An inspection of this table and comparison with the corresponding figures in 1916 show that the increase did not begin until the third quarter of the year, the number of declarations filed during the first two quarters of the year 1917 being considerably less than were filed in the six months ended on December 31, 1915, the termination of the first two quarters of the fiscal year 1916.

As appears in Table 7, there were filed in the third quarter of 1917, 128,306 declarations, or 72,672 more than in the same quarter of 1916, while the number filed in the fourth quarter of 1917 was 218,556, which was 166,533 more than the number filed during the fourth quarter of 1916 and 10,621 in excess of the number filed during the entire fiscal year 1916. A comparison of the number of petitions filed and of the certificates of naturalization issued with those reported last year likewise shows a heavy increase in that branch of the work of clerks of courts for the year under consideration. Thus in 1916 there were 108,009 petitions filed, and 132,320 in 1917, an increase of 24,311. As the petition is a much more elaborate paper, it requires the expenditure of much more time and care than a declaration of intention. The relative increase in the number of each of the two kinds of papers filed represents not much, if any, less increase in the amount of clerical work in petitions than on declarations. During the year just concluded there were issued 94,897 certificates of naturalization as compared with the corresponding total of 93,911 issued the year before.

These and other interesting particulars in regard to the enormous bulk of the work in the 2,322 clerks' offices during the period under consideration, as well as in prior fiscal years, are shown in Table 8, which follows.

TABLE 8.—*Number of declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization filed and increase or*

Naturalization paper.	1 1907	2 1908	1909		1910		1911		1912	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	In-crease over 1908.	Number.	In-crease over 1909.	Number	In-crease over 1910.	Number.	In-crease over 1911.
Declarations.....	73,723	137,229	145,794	<i>P. ct.</i> 6	167,226	<i>P. ct.</i> 15	186,157	<i>P. ct.</i> 11	169,142	<i>P. ct.</i> 39
Petitions.....	21,094	44,029	43,161	2	55,038	28	73,644	34	95,627	30
Certificates.....	7,953	25,963	38,372	48	39,206	2	56,257	43	69,965	24
Total.....	102,770	207,221	227,327	10	261,470	15	316,058	21	334,734	6

1 9 months only.

2 First full year of 12 months.

3 Decrease.

certificates of naturalization issued, fiscal years 1907 to 1917, with percentages of decrease.

1913		1914		1915		1916		1917		Increase of 1917 over 1908.	
Number.	Increase over 1912.	Number.	Increase over 1913.	Number.	Increase over 1914.	Number.	Increase over 1915.	Number.	Increase over 1916.	Number.	Percentage of increase.
181,632	<i>P. ct.</i> 7	214,016	<i>P. ct.</i> 18	247,815	<i>P. ct.</i> 16	207,935	<i>P. ct.</i> 3 16	438,748	<i>P. ct.</i> 111	301,519	220
95,196	3.5	123,855	30	106,317	3 14	108,009	2	132,320	22	88,291	201
82,017	17	105,439	29	4 96,390	3 9	4 93,911	3 3	94,837	1	68,934	266
358,835	7	443,310	24	450,522	2	409,855	3 9	665,965	62	458,744	221

* Revised figures according to reports of chief examiners.

As already indicated, there are discrepancies in figures given in the annual reports from year to year, due to tardiness upon the part of the clerks of courts in making prompt return to the bureau. This involves the necessity of adding the figures received after each report is prepared to the numbers given in the next succeeding annual report. The same tardiness is shown in making returns of fees collected. This negligence is exhibited habitually by some of the clerks, as appears from the next succeeding table.

TABLE 9.—Number of courts, by States and Territories, exercising naturalization jurisdiction and the number which are habitually delinquent in accounting for naturalization business transacted.

State or Territory.	Exercising jurisdiction.	Habitually delinquent.	State or Territory.	Exercising jurisdiction.	Habitually delinquent.
Alabama.....	15	5	Nebraska.....	94	13
Alaska.....	10	2	Nevada.....	17	3
Arizona.....	15		New Hampshire.....	12	
Arkansas.....	48	20	New Jersey.....	23	1
California.....	60	3	New Mexico.....	26	8
Colorado.....	62	9	New York.....	74	2
Connecticut.....	12		North Carolina.....	24	7
Delaware.....	4	1	North Dakota.....	56	5
District of Columbia.....	1		Ohio.....	89	8
Florida.....	23	10	Oklahoma.....	71	25
Georgia.....	30	14	Oregon.....	37	2
Hawaii.....	8	3	Pennsylvania.....	70	5
Idaho.....	41	4	Porto Rico.....	1	
Illinois.....	115	19	Rhode Island.....	5	
Indiana.....	97	14	South Carolina.....	14	4
Iowa.....	107	9	South Dakota.....	65	1
Kansas.....	107	9	Tennessee.....	24	7
Kentucky.....	36	12	Texas.....	140	39
Louisiana.....	28	12	Utah.....	29	7
Maine.....	15		Vermont.....	13	3
Maryland.....	22	3	Virginia.....	32	18
Massachusetts.....	17		Washington.....	43	1
Michigan.....	90	12	West Virginia.....	43	10
Minnesota.....	94	4	Wisconsin.....	73	1
Mississippi.....	23	11	Wyoming.....	22	1
Missouri.....	100	31			
Montana.....	45	1	Total.....	2,322	379

The general information to be drawn from this table is that generally, in those States where there is the greater amount of naturalization business, the delinquents are few in proportion, and that the New England States, Arizona, and the District of Columbia alone have a clean record in this respect. Another significant fact is that, in spite of the enormous increase in clerical work, the number of habitual delinquents has been reduced from 453 reported last year to 379.

The compensation of the clerks of courts is provided for in the first instance by a provision that they shall retain one-half of the gross amount of naturalization fees collected by them in each fiscal year up to a total of \$6,000 of such collections. Collections in excess of \$6,000 are remitted to the bureau, as the law requires, for deposit in the Treasury, together with the half under that sum collected by any clerk in each fiscal year. The plan of payment in the great bulk of the cases thus operates automatically—the work is done and the clerk returns a fixed proportion from the total of fees collected, and as to such cases the account between the Government and the clerk is thus closed.

There is, however, the case of the clerk of court who lacks the clerical services adequate to handle the business that comes to his office. For this situation provision was made in the act of June 29, 1906, that if a clerk of court required additional clerical assistance to discharge the duties devolving upon him under that law he should pay for such assistance out of the half of the fees he was authorized

to retain. The flexibility of the automatic plan then provided met with restriction, however, from the fact that under no condition might a clerk retain more than \$3,000 in any one year. Only so much of that sum as remained after he had deducted therefrom the amount he considered to be due him individually for his responsibility and services was available to pay for clerical assistants in naturalization work, no matter how great the amount of such work that should fall to the lot of that clerk.

At this point the automatic system was about over, and the law provided for an executive allowance, by the Secretary of the department to clerks of courts whose annual collections exceed \$6,000, to pay for clerical assistants "to be selected and employed by the clerk" to whom the allowance is made. But this allowance was to be made from such appropriation as Congress might provide annually and was protected from the risk of extravagance by a restriction in each instance that prevented the amount so allowed, together with the one-half retained to the \$6,000 limit, from exceeding the one-half of the total collected during the year for which the allowance is made.

The complexity of this system has been added to from time to time by the terms of the appropriations made for the Naturalization Service from year to year, and further emphasis has been given to by the necessity of allotting to each branch of the service at the beginning of each fiscal year that portion of the appropriation, within the restrictions of its total amount, necessary to maintain that branch in the efficient discharge of its duties. With this explanation of an existing complex and confusing situation with respect to the payment of clerks of courts, the following table is presented:

Number of clerks of courts compensated from one-half permitted to be retained from the fees collected.....	2,322
Number of clerks paid for from appropriations made as stated.....	53
Total.....	2,375

With a fixed sum at the beginning of the fiscal year to cover all expenditures in the Naturalization Service outside of the personnel of the bureau in Washington, there was thus presented a problem to tax the highest order of administrative judgment and involving the making of provision for the future and a just division between two branches of the same service thus artificially made antagonistic.

The table below shows that \$60,741.67 was allowed for assistant clerks of naturalization courts, more by about \$700 than was allowed the next preceding year, the increase being taken from the field force.

TABLE 10.—Appropriations for the field service, amounts allowed therefrom for salaries of assistants to clerks of courts, and number of such assistants, 1910 to 1917.

Fiscal year.	Appropriation.	Amount allowed for salaries of assistant clerks.	Number of assistant clerks.
1910.....	\$150,000	\$8,598.92	19
1911.....	152,861	19,348.29	25
1912.....	175,000	30,344.30	32
1913.....	200,000	39,264.36	44
1914.....	225,000	52,129.65	47
1915.....	250,000	64,241.23	67
1916.....	275,000	69,016.94	64
1917.....	275,000	60,741.67	53

In view of the unforeseen and heavy increase in the work it is not difficult to comprehend that embarrassment and delay to those desir-

ing to file papers and the overtaxing of the clerks of courts resulted from the rigid system above described. But it must be borne in mind that it only affected those relatively few courts whose collections exceeded \$6,000. The additional work imposed on all other courts was adequately provided for by the automatic operation of the half-and-half plan, and the public was served as under ordinary normal conditions.

There is another feature of the law in regard to these assistant naturalization clerks which deserves special attention. While such clerks are distinctly Federal officers, take the usual oath administered to employees in the Government service and are entered upon its rolls and paid by the disbursing clerk of the department, they are "selected and employed by that clerk" to whom they are to become assistants. There are no restrictions as to fitness by training or education in regard to this selection and employment. The clerk is remitted to those influences which were thought to require the establishment of eligible lists and the rules of the classified civil-service law with respect to the selection of all other employees in the Federal civil service. The change to the general method would undoubtedly tend to an encouragement of the merit system, insure the appointment of assistant naturalization clerks of ascertained competency and industry, and prevent the loss of their trained services upon the change of clerks of court.

As to the compensation paid for the clerical work in preparing naturalization papers and reports, it is considerably in excess of the aggregate outlay for the naturalization field service, even including the large item of traveling expense in the latter expenditures.

It is regretted that the clerical force of the bureau is insufficient to discharge its more pressing duties and in addition segregate the proportion of the fees remitted by the clerks of courts who collect more than \$6,000 per annum from those received from clerks whose annual collections fall below that amount. Otherwise an exact statement could be presented of the total amount paid for the naturalization work in offices of the clerks of courts. If, however, it be assumed to be half the amount remitted to the bureau last year—and the bureau believes that to be considerably below the sum actually retained by them—the following statement would represent the amount received by clerks of courts and their naturalization assistants:

Allowed for assistant clerks, as shown in Table 10	\$60, 741. 67
Assumed amount retained by clerks of courts from fees	317, 518. 06
Total paid for work in clerks' offices	378, 259. 73

Reference to Table 23 at a subsequent page of this report will show that the total cost of the field service, including travel, was \$214,258.33, to which may be added the item of \$852.86 expended from the printing allotment of the department for field force and of salaries in the bureau at Washington \$85,206.55, a total of \$299,464.88. These figures do not include expenditures from contingent appropriation, printing allotment, engraving certificates, and estimated rent of bureau offices.

WORK OF EXAMINERS.

Heretofore the bureau in its annual reports has given in a general outline an account of the duties imposed upon its field officers. To that it will add here only that there are so many details of unforeseen service which they are called upon to perform that it would be vir-

tually impossible to present a complete view of what they accomplish. The bureau can not attempt, without appearing to be extravagant, to characterize properly the work of these intelligent, loyal, and tireless servants of the Government. But it can and in justice to their services must report that it hears no adverse criticism of them from the judges of the courts and is frequently the recipient of unsolicited expressions from that source of the greatest admiration for their ability, their sense of justice to the petitioners, their fidelity to the Government, their high personal qualifications and their love and honor for the work with which they are charged.

There are but 80 of them, exclusive of their 13 clerks, to investigate and appear at the hearings (in courts widely scattered over the United States) of the petitions prepared by more than 2,000 clerks. Table 11 gives a condensed view of their work in respects mentioned.

TABLE 11.—Recapitulation of naturalization field work, exclusive of Hawaii and Alaska, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Naturalization district.	Examinations.		Investigations.					
	Petitions.	Declarations.	Petitioners.			Witnesses.		
			In person.	By correspondence.	Total.	In person.	By correspondence.	Total.
Boston.....	12,632	51,670	11,203	3,002	14,205	10,520	.....	10,520
New York.....	28,341	28,341	32,888	.....	32,888	65,724	.....	65,724
Philadelphia.....	2,447	1,619	11,240	.....	11,240	20,710	.....	20,710
Washington, D. C.....	4,315	7,500	3,253	1,062	4,315	6,199	2,431	8,630
Pittsburgh.....	15,978	16,203	15,003	5	15,008	29,778	10	29,788
Chicago.....	18,000	18,000	15,333	3,021	18,404	30,180	9,465	39,665
St. Louis.....	6,329	16,096	2,278	4,807	7,085	4,252	9,379	13,631
St. Paul.....	7,975	10,383	6,954	4,328	11,282	17,582	7,721	25,303
Denver.....	2,170	4,083	714	1,275	1,989	1,373	2,597	3,970
San Francisco.....	6,670	8,091	5,308	2,951	8,259	10,366	5,935	16,301
Seattle.....	6,417	7,708	955	5,646	6,601	1,800	11,241	13,041
Total.....	111,274	169,694	105,179	26,097	131,276	198,484	48,799	247,283

Naturalization district.	Court hearings.					Admissions.			Visits to offices of clerks of courts.
	Attended.			Unattended.	Total number of hearings.	Without objection.	Over objection.	Total.	
	In person.	By correspondence.	Total.						
Boston.....	200	76	276	.....	276	9,942	.....	9,942	316
New York.....	555	2	557	.....	557	23,324	5	23,329	4,335
Philadelphia.....	264	1	265	1	266	9,724	12	9,736	825
Washington, D. C.....	203	257	460	0	460	2,573	25	2,598	606
Pittsburgh.....	585	39	624	0	624	11,759	20	11,779	1,514
Chicago.....	515	268	783	0	783	13,936	13	13,939	1,160
St. Louis.....	298	558	856	4	860	3,780	11	3,791	964
St. Paul.....	453	161	614	3	617	7,005	22	7,027	927
Denver.....	143	205	378	1	349	1,618	22	1,640	209
San Francisco.....	279	45	324	5	329	5,144	8	5,152	594
Seattle.....	289	277	566	0	566	5,678	21	5,699	518
Total.....	3,784	1,889	5,673	14	5,687	94,443	159	94,602	11,928

The figures above are no less eloquent of accomplishment than of the physical and mental cost to the few by whom it was done. The need of relief is obvious.

In addition to all these and many other duties discharged by them they have done much work in the way of stimulating public interest in the opening and operation of free night schools at which aliens who have filed naturalization papers, and the families of such aliens, may be trained in the use of the vernacular of the country and in the nature of American citizenship. This has been done without cost to the Government, the examiners utilizing for this purpose the time after completion of their other duties at any point in their itineraries, while awaiting trains to their next destination, and their own time at night at their official stations.

The office work at each of the 12 official headquarters is indicated, as to the one item of correspondence, by the figures in the subjoined table.

TABLE 12.—*Recapitulation showing incoming and outgoing packages of mail handled by field officers for fiscal year 1917, arranged by districts.*

District.	Incoming.	Outgoing.	Total.
Boston.....	5,679	13,193	18,872
New York.....	55,981	51,097	107,078
Philadelphia.....	6,573	14,744	21,317
Washington, D. C.....	7,578	9,361	16,939
Pittsburgh.....	9,611	34,971	44,582
Chicago.....	22,527	17,476	40,003
St. Louis.....	28,456	38,338	66,794
St. Paul.....	19,837	25,269	45,106
Denver.....	10,674	16,779	27,453
San Francisco.....	14,053	14,194	28,247
Seattle.....	21,541	24,973	46,514
Total.....	202,510	260,395	462,905

The condition of war has brought to these overworked officers other duties, as it has to most public officers. The first of these is to aid the investigating officers of the Department of Justice in detecting cases of disloyalty and resistance to the plans of the Government, and the other is to secure lists of nonnaturalized subjects of our allies resident in this country.

The next table shows the number of miles traveled on mileage in each district on official business, the cost of such travel, and its economy affected by the use of scrip.

TABLE 13.—*Economy resulting from the use of mileage books and traveler's scrip.*

Naturalization district.	Miles traveled on mileage.	Cost of mileage	Value of scrip used.	Cost of scrip.	Actual cost of travel.	Tariff rate.	Amount saved.
Boston.....	36,567	\$820.41	.....	.....	\$820.41	\$916.54	\$96.13
New York.....	3,816	79.86	.....	.....	79.86	99.67	19.81
Philadelphia.....	38,400	1,002.63	.....	.....	1,002.63	1,068.74	66.11
Washington, D. C.....	34,700	688.44	\$1,645.30	\$1,356.15	2,044.59	2,519.43	474.84
Pittsburgh.....	65,146	1,558.65	.....	.....	1,558.65	1,643.43	84.78
Chicago.....	23,241	508.05	.....	.....	508.05	508.11	60.06
St. Louis.....	2,000	40.00	969.18	914.99	954.99	1,019.18	64.19
St. Paul.....	96,950	2,153.40	.....	.....	2,153.40	2,373.00	219.60
Denver.....	23,644	562.63	563.75	500.80	1,063.43	1,267.27	203.84
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	1,780.65	1,596.80	1,596.80	1,780.75	183.95
Seattle.....	71,003	1,791.03	.....	.....	1,791.03	2,146.53	355.50
Total.....	396,067	9,205.10	4,958.88	4,368.74	13,573.84	15,402.55	1,828.71

The increase in travel is partially accounted for by the extension of naturalization jurisdiction to the courts of Porto Rico, which has been added to the Washington (D. C.) district. If the means were available to the department a branch naturalization office should be established on the island with a resident examiner in charge.

Since the last annual report there has been added eight examiners to the number reported then, and the list now stands as follows:

Chief examiners.....	11
Examiners.....	69
Clerks.....	13
Total.....	93

The total expenditures on account of this field force of 93 examiners and clerks, including salaries, traveling, rent of quarters, telephones, subsistence when absent from official stations, stationery and printing, and other minor miscellaneous items, aggregate \$215,111.19. This represents an average per capita outlay of \$2,314 for all expenses incurred in maintaining this branch of the service.

WORK IN THE BUREAU.

The official force of the bureau, which is provided for in the annual legislative act, remained unchanged as to number of clerks from those authorized for 1916. It will readily be conceived in view of that fact, considered in connection with the unprecedented increase in the number of naturalization papers filed and the growing arrearages of work reported at the close of each fiscal year, that the bureau not only was compelled definitely to abandon all hope of being able to undertake certain important new work but as well the bringing up of arrears. Even then it had to abandon certain file indexing maintained since its organization and otherwise "cut corners."

The importance of keeping records by nationalities has been pointed out annually. Suddenly the existing international conditions have demonstrated that importance anew, and the allies of this country have applied for that very information with a view to ascertaining the number of their own nonnaturalized nationals that may be reached in the United States.

The unavoidable abandonment of indexing declarations has made it impracticable to furnish information sought in regard to aliens claiming exemption from military service.

There are other no less marked deficiencies of service resulting from an insufficient clerical force in the bureau. This condition has been further accentuated by the enlistment of a number of the most experienced and efficient of the clerks in the military and naval service of the country and the resultant loss in efficiency by the use of temporary clerks to fill vacancies until the establishment of an eligible register of applicants possessing the qualifications required.

It is with much regret that the bureau finds itself constrained to refer to these conditions so detrimental to its usefulness, but it believes them to be a part of its report, indispensable to an understanding not alone of what it has accomplished but as well of what it has not done, though the omissions were such as represented what palpably it was important to accomplish.

As the accompanying tabulated statement will disclose, what has actually been done shows an increase rather than the opposite in the work of the bureau during the year just concluded.

TABLE 14.—Volume of mail handled by the Bureau of Naturalization, fiscal years 1915, 1916, and 1917.

	1915	1916	1917				Total.
			First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	
Incoming mail:							
Unregistered pieces.....	136,968	167,616	34,898	36,714	48,889	55,240	175,741
Registered pieces.....	17,753	17,837	3,923	4,344	5,460	6,792	20,519
Total.....	154,721	185,453	38,821	41,058	54,349	62,032	196,260
Average per working day.....	520	624	539	555	734	827	692
Outgoing mail:							
Letters.....	30,942	35,374	7,465	7,351	12,641	9,348	36,805
Form letters.....	211,487	484,081	79,010	152,147	135,203	94,686	461,046
Petition notices.....	19,262	16,855	6,406	3,093	3,945	4,841	18,285
Total.....	261,691	536,310	92,881	162,591	151,789	108,875	516,136
Average per working day:							
Letters.....	104	119	104	99	171	125	125
Form letters.....	711	1,627	1,097	2,056	1,827	1,262	1,563
Petition notices.....	65	57	89	42	53	65	62
Total.....	880	1,803	1,290	2,197	2,051	1,452	1,750

Much of the incoming mail described as pieces consists of packages of many naturalization papers, each one of which must be examined and filed.

TABLE 15.—Statement showing the amount of voluntary overtime performed by employees of the bureau, by months, for the fiscal year 1917, and the growth in receipts of requests for dates of arrival and requests for certified copies of naturalization papers under rule 17 of the naturalization regulations, by months for the fiscal year 1917, and for the fiscal year 1916.

Month.	Overtime work.		Requests for date of arrival.			Requests for certified copies of lost or destroyed papers.		
	Hours.	Equivalent in men.	Certificates of arrival.	Verifications of arrival.	Total.	Certificates of naturalization.	Declarations of intention.	Total.
July.....	495.68	2.75	2,824	2	2,826	129	388	517
August.....	269.17	1.52	3,365	45	3,410	146	399	545
September.....	176.67	1.06	3,808	40	3,848	147	356	503
October.....	101.42	.56	3,777	52	3,829	192	450	642
November.....	397.08	2.32	4,001	11	4,012	118	382	500
December.....	223.33	1.34	4,119	45	4,154	84	500	584
January.....	233.75	1.34	4,522	60	4,582	116	425	541
February.....	278.02	1.73	6,193	60	6,253	109	546	655
March.....	231.00	1.27	7,491	104	7,595	145	782	927
April.....	198.25	1.13	7,623	101	7,724	154	964	1,118
May.....	72.33	.40	8,171	107	8,278	302	1,015	1,317
June.....	333.00	1.96	5,984	70	6,054	291	1,117	1,408
Total.....	3,009.70	¹ 1.45	61,878	697	62,575	1,933	7,324	9,257
1917.....			61,878	697	62,575	1,933	7,324	9,257
1916.....			53,700	3,497	62,197	1,407	4,958	6,365
Increase in 1917 over 1916.....			8,178	² 7,800	378	526	2,366	2,892
Percentage of increase.....					.6			.45

¹ Average.

² Decrease.

The third column shows the number of certificates of arrival furnished by the bureau during the year. The law requires these certificates to be filed with petitions for naturalization by those who arrived since its enactment. To identify the person applying for such papers on the lists or "manifests" often requires the interchange of several letters between the bureau and the applicant. The next column represents the simple verifications of their arrivals furnished at the request of aliens to enable the latter to prepare their naturalization papers. The diminution of the figures given, as compared with those reported last year, does not indicate any actual decrease of work in this respect during the year just concluded. The present figures show only the number of such verifications and not, as heretofore, the actual work performed—that is, the letters written in complying with requests for this information.

With this explanation it will be obvious from the lower lines of the table that the output of work in the bureau has increased over that reported a year ago.

The business of the accounting branch of the bureau has been exceptionally well handled, many long outstanding fee accounts having been finally settled, and the arrearages in this respect have been greatly reduced.

TABLE 16.—Number of fee accounts handled during the fiscal year 1917, classified by fiscal years to which they relate.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	Total.
Transactions.....	28	217	696	2,517	5,132	8,590
No transactions.....	17	86	317	1,026	1,362	2,808
Total.....	45	303	1,013	3,543	6,494	11,398

In addition to the settlement of 8,590 fee accounts with the clerks of the courts there have been audited and passed for payment to the disbursing clerk of the department 2,733 accounts payable from specific appropriations. This number is in excess of those examined in 1916 by 285. The corresponding excess in fee accounts settled in 1917 was 1,472.

TABLE 17.—Number of accounts handled during the fiscal year 1917 for which the expenditures were chargeable against the appropriations named.

Item.	Appropriation to which chargeable.	Number of accounts.
Office salary pay rolls.....	Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization.....	49
Field salary pay rolls.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization.....	408
Field vouchers.....	do.....	897
Suspensions.....	do.....	76
Telephone.....	do.....	141
Rent.....	do.....	19
Additional assistants to clerks of courts.....	do.....	195
Telegraph.....	do.....	52
Railroad company vouchers.....	do.....	587
Registry receipt vouchers.....	Contingent expenses, Department of Labor.....	295
Miscellaneous.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization.....	14
Total.....		2,733

The bottom line in the next table shows the arrearages in the examination of naturalization papers. That so large an arrearage, as compared with the figures last year, as is shown in the penultimate

line should appear is clearly no indication that the bureau has grown lax. A return to Table 7 on a preceding page will sufficiently dispel any doubt upon this point, in view of the increased number of such papers filed.

The mere statement of the arrearages in numerical terms can suggest only vaguely, however, the results in the delay and embarrassment to those interested, in the additional correspondence entailed, and in the numerous inquiries and complaints conducted through Members of Congress, to say nothing of the discouraging effect of such a state of business both upon the view of the bureau's capacity and upon the energetic and loyal clerk, who finds that his gratuitous efforts to reduce the undisposed of accumulation are without effect, either to secure adequate assistance or to keep the accumulations from growing larger.

TABLE 18.—*Arrearages in office work.*

Date.	Naturalization papers to be examined.		
	Declara- tions.	Petitions.	Certifi- cates.
July 1, 1911.....	86,000	8,000	118,000
July 1, 1912.....	256,690	9,700	187,965
July 1, 1913.....	268,090	7,292	261,226
July 1, 1914.....	350,267	3,849	301,389
July 1, 1915.....	397,898	1,092	421,563
July 1, 1916.....	21,148	15,166	465,130
July 1, 1917.....	247,373	24,482	490,553

To understand clearly the significance of the next succeeding table, which shows the number of persons employed in the administrative work proper of the Naturalization Service and the number employed in the purely clerical work of the courts under that service, it must be taken into consideration that the papers prepared by 2,375 clerks of courts must be examined in detail, verified or refuted by investigation as to fact and as to law, supported in most cases by furnishing certificates of landing, and made the occasion of appearance in open court, together with a multitude of administrative details arising therefrom to be disposed of, usually under a limitation of time, by 93 employees traveling over the United States and 63 employees in Washington.

TABLE 19.—*Official force of the Bureau of Naturalization.*

In Washington:		
Commissioner.....	1	
Deputy commissioner.....	1	
Acting chief clerk.....	1	
Chiefs of divisions.....	2	
Chiefs of sections.....	2	
Clerks.....	52	
Messengers.....	4	
		63
In the field:		
Chief examiners.....	11	
Examiners.....	69	
Clerks.....	13	
		93
Clerks of courts.....	2,322	
Additional clerks of courts.....	53	
		2,375
Total.....		2,531

Statement showing requisitions handled in bureau during fiscal year 1917.

Requisitions for stationery supplies and envelopes, purchased from contingent allotment of bureau:	
Bureau.....	72
Field.....	129
Requisitions chargeable to printing and binding allotment:	
Bureau.....	95
Field.....	35
Clerks of courts.....	9,881

FINANCIAL.

The next succeeding table furnishes a complete view of the financial status of the Naturalization Service in relation to the Government since the establishment of that service in September, 1906. If it were conducted on a commercial basis there would now be a balance of \$662,079.05 to its credit, which would be available for the accomplishment of the purposes for which it was paid and none of the embarrassments occasioned by a lack of adequate means which have been reported herein could have occurred. Under a law wisely enacted this fund, irrespective of its source or intended use, can not be used in whole or in part except upon specific legislative sanction both to the amount to be used and to some extent the particular way in which it may be used. That the Congress should wield the power over the disposal of Federal funds is not open to reasonable question. It is equally plain, however, that responsibility for the effects of its exercise of that control over the public purse, whether from supplying or withholding funds needful for the proper discharge of administrative duties, is no less exclusively an obligation of the Congress.

TABLE 20.—*Receipts from naturalization fees and disbursements from various appropriations for the enforcement of the naturalization law and for rents, supplies, and miscellaneous expenses, fiscal years 1907 to 1917.*

Year.	Naturalization fees received.	Cost of administration.	Cost of administration in excess of fees received.	Excess of fees received over cost of administration.
1907.....	\$65,129.00	\$29,243.18		\$35,885.82
1908.....	166,873.90	¹ 232,728.05	\$65,854.15	
1909.....	172,202.13	¹ 194,428.45	22,226.32	
1910.....	221,766.38	176,415.98		45,350.40
1911.....	290,551.52	222,831.15		67,720.37
1912.....	338,315.33	257,678.99		80,636.34
1913.....	350,716.60	290,026.20		60,690.40
1914.....	450,228.55	331,517.26		118,711.29
1915.....	441,764.49	363,593.11		78,171.38
1916.....	410,272.55	389,075.90		21,196.65
1917.....	635,037.02	393,240.15		241,796.87
Total.....	3,542,857.47	2,880,778.42	88,080.47	750,159.52
Less deficits.....				88,080.47
Excess of fees received over cost of administration.....				662,079.05

¹ Included in these expenditures are appropriations to the Department of Justice for maintenance of field force prior to the transfer to the Department of Commerce and Labor, to wit, fiscal year 1908, \$193,000; fiscal year 1909, \$150,000.

Attention should be directed to the fact that the two fiscal years 1909 and 1910, in which the cost of administration exceeded the amounts derived from fees, were years during which the field service was not under the control of the same department as was the administrative office at the Capital. In 1916 the excess of the receipts over disbursements fell to the lowest point, \$21,196.65; and in the year just terminated it reached its maximum, \$241,796.87.

TABLE 21.—Receipts of naturalization fees,¹ arranged by quarters, fiscal years ended June 30, 1907 to 1917.

Fiscal year.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
1907 ²					\$65,129.00
1908.....	\$26,307.00	\$32,753.50	\$49,554.00	\$58,259.40	166,873.90
1909.....	42,285.03	45,945.85	40,091.00	43,880.25	172,202.13
1910.....	38,098.91	42,710.94	60,852.90	80,103.63	221,766.38
1911.....	55,497.20	69,645.12	81,481.95	83,927.25	290,551.52
1912.....	57,188.95	67,580.85	100,806.60	112,738.93	338,315.33
1913.....	65,585.10	76,879.50	103,053.00	105,199.00	350,717.60
1914.....	123,577.00	104,763.35	112,130.55	109,757.65	450,228.55
1915.....	81,297.15	121,850.50	125,841.40	113,135.44	441,764.49
1916.....	71,996.05	94,886.50	117,404.60	125,985.40	410,272.55
1917.....	74,672.77	89,802.30	197,578.40	272,983.55	635,037.02
Total.....					3,542,857.47

¹ It should be remembered that the total of these fees does not balance with the number of papers filed, because from an office in which the fees reach a total of \$6,000 in any fiscal year the entire subsequent collections of such office in said year are remitted to the bureau, instead of the one-half.

² For 9 months only.

It will be sufficiently evident from a comparison of the figures in the two lines at the bottom of the above table that the increase in the naturalization work did not begin until after the close of the first half of the fiscal year, as was stated on a former page of this report. In other words, the increase seems to be an effect of the entrance of this country into the European war. A curious impression, not confined to persons outside of the Capitol Building, seems to have obsessed the public mind, which may be stated in the following form: "Now that immigration to this country has been arrested, I suppose there will be very little naturalization business." Of course this mental attitude takes no consideration either of the millions of nonnaturalized aliens in the United States now or of the fact that no alien can become eligible to citizenship until he has resided unbrokenly within this country for a period of five years.

In the next succeeding table is shown the scrupulous care with which increases have been made from year to year for the service, at the rate of \$25,000 for each of the years from 1912 to 1916; for the year 1917, for the first time since 1910, no increase was made in the appropriation, and, by a singular coincidence, it has been just that year in which the greatest increase in work occurred.

TABLE 22.—Appropriations for the field force and amounts paid out of these appropriations for employment of additional assistants to clerks of courts, 1908 to 1917.

Fiscal year.	Total appropriation.	Number of additional assistants allowed to clerks of courts.	Amount expended for additional assistants to clerks of courts.	Amount expended for field force.	Total amount expended and pledged.
1908 ¹	\$193,000				
1909 ¹	150,000				
1910.....	150,000	19	\$8,598.92	\$108,606.76	\$117,205.68
1911.....	152,861	25	19,348.29	132,019.86	151,368.15
1912.....	175,000	32	30,344.30	142,490.12	172,834.42
1913.....	200,000	44	39,264.36	160,495.00	199,759.36
1914.....	225,000	47	52,129.65	172,008.13	224,137.78
1915.....	250,000	67	64,241.23	185,758.77	250,000.00
1916.....	275,000	64	60,016.94	214,277.53	274,294.47
1917.....	275,000	53	60,741.67	214,258.33	275,000.00

¹ The field force was under the Department of Justice during 1908 and 1909.

There will be found, also, food for reflection in comparing the increase year by year in the figures in the third and fourth columns, respectively, of the above table and viewing the result in the light of the figures in column 1. It will appear conspicuously that the ratio of increases for clerical assistants in the offices of the clerks of courts has far exceeded that for the field service of the bureau, although it would appear that as their work increases at an equal rate there should be no such discrepancy as that referred to.

Bearing in mind the statement already made that all funds for the use of the Naturalization Service are secured exclusively from the specific appropriation made by the Congress in the annual appropriation acts, it will be understood that the "receipts" reported in the subjoined table are from the settlement of accounts with the clerks of courts and are then, as provided by law, remitted to the Treasurer of the United States for deposit in the miscellaneous fund of the Treasury Department. This form of stating the account is necessary to show the relative position of the United States Government and the Naturalization Service on a debit and credit basis.

TABLE 23.—Itemized statement of receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year 1917.

Receipts:		
First quarter.....		\$74,672.77
Second quarter.....		89,802.30
Third quarter.....		197,578.40
Fourth quarter.....		272,983.55
		<u>\$635,037.02</u>
Expenditures:		
Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization.....		85,206.55
Salaries, travel and miscellaneous field expenses, field force.....		214,258.33
Salaries of special assistants to clerks of courts.....		60,741.67
Expended from contingent appropriation of department—		
Stationery supplies.....	\$5,611.25	
Paper and envelopes.....	1,263.80	
		<u>6,875.05</u>
Expenditures from printing allotment of department—		
For bureau.....	2,559.76	
For field force.....	852.86	
For clerks of courts.....	16,195.93	
		<u>19,608.55</u>
Expenditures for engraving certificates by the Treasury Department.....		2,050.00
Rent of offices of bureau at Washington, D. C. (estimated).....		4,500.00
		<u>393,240.15</u>
Excess of receipts over expenditures during 1917.....		241,796.87

This statement is, except in two items, substantially a repetition of the corresponding figures given in the last annual report. One of these items, expenditures from the printing allotment for the clerks of courts, shows an increase of nearly 22 per cent, or less than one-fourth, while the other, that of net receipts, shows an increase as compared with the amount reported last year of nearly ten and a half fold.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

What has thus far been considered refers solely to the purely mechanical side of bestowing citizenship upon aliens. It represents a great advance upon the system, or rather lack of system, which the present methods of naturalization have succeeded. Much irregularity, informality, and even chicanery that formerly characterized the process of becoming naturalized have been eliminated. Nevertheless, as yet there has been little progress, and that has been accomplished in the past three years with inadequate facilities and in the face of organized and determined opposition, personal and official, in reaching the essential point in all worthy naturalization.

Genuine citizenship is primarily a state of inward feeling and only secondarily one of knowledge. It is not impossible for one to be a good citizen who is ignorant of the forms of our Government or who even has no very clear mental conception of the basic principles upon which it is founded. On the other hand, mere mental training in the science of the American form of government, however profound the resultant knowledge of it, may coexist with utter unfitness for citizenship. This is plainly disclosed under present conditions, as it always will be when the practical test has to be made—when the emergency arises to put the genuineness of professed loyalty to the proof by action. This is no less true of those whose American citizenship is a birthright than of those who must acquire it for themselves.

Many millions of aliens have come to this country from all sources, induced in the main by those same practical considerations which influence any man—the betterment of their material condition. What do they know of our fundamental principles of human liberty? Nothing. The urge of making the necessaries of existence, under conditions which accepted as axiomatic the restrictive principles of caste, left them no time, even if the means had been supplied, of learning that America, the land of opportunity for material advancement, is still more the country of opportunity for spiritual development.

Unfortunately, upon their arrival here they often fall into the hands of "the enemies of our own household." Under these circumstances how can they reasonably be expected to distinguish any other difference than perhaps higher wages for service from those they left behind them? How can we reasonably ask them to love principles which have never been identified to them either by instruction or in the practice of those Americans whose estimate of them is made in terms of productive energy only?

Is it not then equally a measure of justice which we owe to them, if we are genuine Americans ourselves, to teach them the principles upon which our Government is established and of security to ourselves? This will hardly admit of question. Liberty and justice are the natural aspirations of every human being. He does not need to be urged to love them—he can not do otherwise. What he does need, be he native born or alien, is to learn that he has no assurance of retaining them for himself unless he scrupulously accords them to others. Here is the great work of public free education, far beyond instruction in “the three R’s” or the feverish cult of “efficiency,” either intellectual or mechanical. It was in this view that the bureau by your instructions and urged by the more enlightened of the judiciary began the work, within the comparatively narrow limits of its opportunity, of enlisting the interest and the cooperation of the public free-school authorities of the States in training those who have taken the initial step to become naturalized, as well as their families, in the duties of good citizenship.

Something was reported a year ago as to the progress then achieved by bringing into contact with the public-school authorities those relatively few aliens whose acquiescence in the plan was assured by their desire to become naturalized. How this work has continued to progress, despite lack of administrative means to develop it as completely as it requires, despite its active enemies who endeavor to show that it is not a proper function of this bureau and who misrepresent the facts by assertions that the bureau is diverting its funds for a use not within the terms either of the bureau’s authority or the limitations of the appropriations available by the bureau, is next shown.

AMERICANIZATION ACTIVITIES.

The Americanization activity of the Federal Government was shown for the first time in the last annual report of this bureau, where the accomplishments of something over two years’ work were presented. The results of that period were presented also in the shape of a bulletin entitled “The Work of the Public Schools with the Bureau of Naturalization.” While the successes of the first year were most encouraging, they related to the preliminary work of presentation of the original plan of April 20, 1914, to the public schools and, through them, to the public generally. The unanimous indorsement and appeal for launching the cooperative work with the public schools which this bureau received during the fiscal years 1914 and 1915, accompanied by the work necessary to clear the decks for this, the peculiarly national governmental function of this bureau, made it possible in the fiscal year 1916 to initiate this citizenship-building undertaking.

The third year of Americanization work, which was the first year of actual unity of effort between the public schools and the Federal Government through the Bureau of Naturalization, was productive of practical results of a wide and far-reaching character. The linking together of the public schools with the Federal Government was definitely accomplished. The forward movement for the betterment of American citizenship in all its aspects took upon itself an impetus which would admit of no denial. While that fiscal year showed a joining together of 613 cities, towns, and villages with this bureau in this great Americanization enterprise, the year under review in this

report accomplished even greater results. This year witnessed the the astounding advance into 1,141 new localities. In all of these, combined with the 613 centers reported in the preceding year, the work has gone forward—work of rejuvenating, rebuilding, and placing within reach of the adult immigrant candidate for citizenship those opportunities which exist on every hand but from which he is shut off by the barrier of a foreign tongue and foreign traditions. The greatest attention has been given to the declarant and emphasis placed upon the importance of his attendance upon one of the public night schools that are opening their doors by the thousands all over the land in direct response to the appeals of this bureau. The thought that was expressed by the Secretary in his annual report for the last fiscal year, that—

In so far as applicants for citizenship avail themselves of these opportunities, they may acquire a keener appreciation of further ones: Better work, better wages, better standards, better family life, better community life, and a better understanding not merely of our Constitution and our laws but of our history, institutions, and ideals—is being vitalized in all of these communities.

To accomplish all of this the public schools and the expectant, desiring, and willing seeker after opportunity must be brought together in a closer relationship. The things that are practical are the things that are needed by the student candidates in their search for the means of a better livelihood and hence a better American spirit; and they are the things needed by the schools themselves to realize their desire to impart knowledge to these millions amongst us from lands with institutions strange to us. The teachers are willing and the school officers are striving in every way to bring to this new field of activity a practical application of all the experience which the science of pedagogy contains.

A great stride has been made toward the realization of the expectations which this great work of cooperation between the bureau and the public schools justified. The expansion during the past year into a new field nearly twice as great as that which presented itself in the third year is proof positive of ultimate success. This expansion of the work to this new field has been pronounced as most timely in view of the national crisis that has confronted the Nation since the former report. The readiness of cooperation by the public schools undoubtedly is traceable directly to the realization locally of the need for more compactness, more thoroughness of organization, and a greater unity and efficiency of action between these State and Federal agencies. This closer cooperation will mean the elimination of the hostile alien from among those who are being added to the body politic. The spirit of alienage can not survive in the presence of the intense Americanizing force that is being built up in the public schoolhouses in these communities throughout the land. In large cities and small those in supervision of the school work have urged the continuance and strengthening of the ties of relationship which have been created through this union of forces.

The cards containing the names of the candidates for citizenship, sent-out monthly during the previous year by the bureau to the public-school authorities, were continued during the present year; in such large number did they go that, as pointed out in the last annual report, the school authorities in certain cities were wholly unable to reap the benefits of this new source of accessions to their

school ranks. The high favor with which these cards were received and acted upon generally throughout the United States proves their value. They have become the means by which the schools have recruited their night classes in many hundreds of communities. In large cities where the funds have been available and adequate to deal with this particular phase of constructive school work the school officers have reported to the bureau the great and invaluable aid the cards have been in securing the attendance of those who could not ordinarily be reached. In the cities of New York, Chicago, and Boston the school machinery was wholly inadequate to the task of securing the attendance of the thousands of alien declarants whose names were furnished by the bureau. At the request of the school authorities in these cities the bureau discontinued furnishing them with the cards. The inadequacy of the school forces to meet the opportunity presented to them by the bureau to enlarge their night and day class personnel is in itself a clear manifestation of the need for remedial action within the ranks of these schools to overcome this great deficiency on their part. This is specially seen when it is known that they were able to secure the attendance of only a negligible portion of the thousands shown by the bureau to the schools as needing this help. So long as there are hundreds of thousands of aliens in a single community unable to speak the English language, just so long is that community harboring and nursing a fester spot in its body politic. Just so long as a community has hundreds of thousands in its midst who are unable to speak the English language, every effort should be made to work with all forces that will lend aid, so that their attendance upon the public-school night classes or day classes, or both, may be secured. Just so long as there is any defect in the school machinery or the municipal machinery whereby this vast horde of instinctive aliens are prevented from securing the benefits of American institutions of government, there is a most pronounced weakness in that part of the municipal organization. It matters not whether the weakness be in the individuals in charge or in the machinery of government, its existence is none the less evident and none the less deficient in meeting the requirements of the situation. Until there is harmony of action between the Federal and State agencies having charge of these two phases of the development of the citizenship candidates coming from the resident alien body the admissions on the part of the school authorities of their failure and inability to interest the alien adult immigrant in the school curriculum will be made. In any community where the problem is too large for the local authorities to measure up to the opportunity presented by the Bureau of Naturalization in bringing to their attention vast numbers of foreigners, candidates for citizenship honors, the bureau is only too glad to exert itself to enable the school authorities to realize their full desires. The bureau fully believes that it is the earnest hope, desire, and intention of the local school authorities everywhere to secure the maximum attendance of these citizenship candidates, and that they are not to be content until that maximum represents 100 per cent of all who need the aid which the public-school forces offer. This is the assertion made by the public-school authorities at the same time they admitted their inability to use the

cards containing the names of the thousands of uneducated and illiterate candidates for citizenship.

The bureau, nevertheless, continued sending letters of invitation to the candidates inviting them to attend the public schools nearest their places of residence in these large cities. In all other localities the bureau continued its practice of sending to the school authorities the cards containing the alien declarants' names, the petitioners' names, and the names of their wives. The letters of invitation addressed to aliens urging them to attend the schools and expressing the interest of the bureau in them because of their prospective American citizenship were sent to every community as heretofore, regardless of the failure of some to use the cards. This situation can not be more appropriately referred to than by the words of the Hon. Samuel Gompers in his address at the session on July 11 of the first citizenship convention:

We are making a mistake unless we also use our efforts to have our foreign-speaking peoples enter into the very life work of our municipalities and of our States and of our country. Foreign settlements usually mean the combination of a few people from a certain country forming a colony in a certain district of that other country and have really no purpose other than sociability and a better understanding and a ready yielding to the constituted authority of the country. In the United States they mean entirely something else. Here we have a great mass of peoples coming from the shores of every country on the face of the globe, who form colonies in every city and town of these United States, colonies of the peoples of their respective countries—hotbeds of disintegration and disloyalty. I hold it to be the duty of every agency of government and civic bodies and the individual citizens to help in the movement that shall merge the people coming here from every clime into one great whole, the people, the citizenship of the United States of America.

Until there is a realization of the responsibility locally and every effort made by these local agencies to cooperate with the Federal Government there is a failure to utilize all the forces available for the Americanization of the alien who is seeking the rights and privileges and immunities as well as responsibilities of American citizenship.

In the continuance of this work the bureau extended invitations to and received assurances from the school authorities in 1,759 cities and towns cooperating. This did not mean, in the majority of instances, efforts on their part to increase the attendance upon the night classes already formed for teaching English and other subjects to the adult foreigner. It meant the creation for the first time of an opportunity for the alien candidate for citizenship, and all other resident aliens, to attend night classes organized by the public-school authorities especially for their instruction. It meant opening a new field of activity on the part of the public schools in over a thousand new cities, towns, and villages.

It meant the extension for the first time of the public-school facilities to embrace the adult within the enrollment.

It meant a breaking away entirely from the old idea that the public schools are for use only from 9 to 3 for five days a week and for from four to eight months in the year.

It means the opportunity for the development of the community spirit in all of its manifestations.

It means to embrace within the American zone and atmosphere the millions of foreigners throughout the length and breadth of the land who now are debarred as distinctly from that sphere as though they lived in communities located in the mountain fastnesses or rural

areas of European countries. Whether one enters a small community or a large one having an alien population, the distinctly "foreign settlement" is well known. No spirit of community fellowship or community fraternalism is to be found; the resident aliens are isolated from all influences American. They are as distinctly under the sway of foreign influences of government as though they were a distinct group sent out from the fatherland for colonization purposes, to implant and perpetuate upon this new soil the autocratic institutions of government under which they were born. These institutions are transplanted in their most iniquitous form, because they are devoid of the higher and better elements of the foreign system. This colonization results in the domination of the group by superstitions, prejudices, and fears, all of which are groundless but nevertheless deep-rooted. All thoughtful citizens of the community realize this, but few have virile Americanism sufficient to cause them to see the menace of this condition or seeing it to adopt the means immediately at hand for overcoming, peacefully and quietly, this abnormal condition. A catastrophe of some kind is needed, generally, to awake the public consciousness to the state of activity. Even then the catastrophe must be purely local and not general in its character. Fortunately, world events have been turning people more and more to thoughtful action. The great alien problem has more and more been brought home by the incidents of the European war, even before this Nation became involved in it. Under this influence the appeals of the Bureau of Naturalization have received widespread and favorable attention, as shown by the enormous expansion of its influence into over 1,754 communities through efforts continuing for the short space of three and one-half years. In April, 1914, when the plan for cooperation was matured, there was no direct concerted cooperation between the public schools of the United States and the Bureau of Naturalization. Prior to that time there had been successful efforts at individual cooperation. With the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1917, the public schools in 1,754 communities had cast their lot with the bureau in a national citizenship-building undertaking. The names of the places entering into cooperation with the bureau appear in the ensuing table.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Petitioners.	Candidates' wives.
Alabama.									
Birmingham ¹	132,685	5,700	2,944	1,179	523	125	60	13	4
Bessemer	10,864	341	196	94					
Arizona.									
Bisbee	9,019	3,474	2,023	558	145	120	42	50	33
Blue Bell Mine					70	36			
Douglas ²	6,437	2,250	919	186			13	23	17
Morenci					35	19		6	4

¹ Includes activities at East Lake, Ensley, Fairfield, Gate City, Pratt City, and Warrior.

² Includes activities at Pirtleville.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.			Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declara-tions.	Peti-tions.	Declar-ants.	Peti-tioners.	Candi-dates' wives.	
California.										
Alameda	23,383	5,555	2,842	1,720			23	38	38	
Berkeley ¹	40,434	7,653	3,627	2,096			67	43	51	
Emeryville	2,613	636	374	224						
Colma							16		8	
Corona	3,540	604	348	79	39	25				
Eureka ²	11,845	3,600	2,228	1,076	161	49	8	9	8	
Fresno	24,892	5,445	2,487	1,006	351	133	22	36	34	
Gilroy	2,437									
Hollister	2,308				25	9	2	2	1	
Long Beach ³	17,809	1,942	901	470			9	2	7	
Los Angeles ⁴	319,198	60,584	29,576	14,097	2,814	1,163	383	343	324	
Alhambra	5,021	983	585	174						
Manhattan										
Mountain View	1,161									
Oakland	150,174	36,822	19,334	10,237	1,124	130	241	243	259	
San Leandro	3,471	1,108	559	279						
Ontario ⁵	4,274	581	283	155	94	58	6	1	1	
Oxnard	2,555	618	334	108	38	15		1		
Pasadena ⁶	30,291	4,297	1,772	1,101			26	17	15	
Playa del Rey							1		1	
Pomona ⁷	10,207	882	438	219			2			
Redlands	10,449	1,346	649	372				2	2	
Redondo Beach ⁸	2,935	463	262	116						
Redwood City	2,442						2	3	1	
Riverside	15,212	2,166	1,065	454			3	5	4	
Sacramento	44,696	8,885	5,331	2,424	416	178	53	84	49	
San Diego ⁹	39,578	7,366	3,845	2,057	316	164	29	206	106	
San Francisco ¹⁰	416,912	130,874	75,768	36,375	5,280	2,383	1,942	1,104	894	
San Jose ¹¹	28,946	5,617	2,963	1,637	367	126	22	25	16	
Santa Clara	4,348	1,135	597	287						
San Mateo	4,384	1,031	538	338			7	15	10	
San Pedro					238	103				
San Rafael	5,934	1,747	932	466	95	39	1	9	4	
Santa Ana	8,429	884	408	246	53	41	1	2	1	
Santa Barbara	11,659	1,793	877	417	157	57	20	12	19	
Santa Monica ¹²	7,847	1,248	576	263			4		3	
Santa Rosa	7,817	1,318	667	376	198	89	14	6	7	
South Pasadena	4,649	558	264	149						
South San Francisco	1,989									
Stockton	23,253	4,478	2,679	1,074	244	79	36	25	23	
Venice							4	7	8	
Westwood					28	12		1	1	
Wisburn										
Colorado.										
Bowie										
Broomfield	142									
Central City ¹³	1,782				6	11				
Colorado Springs	29,078	2,981	1,434	748	81	37				
Cripple Creek	6,206	849	473	367	27	24				
Delta	2,388				10	9				
Denver	213,381	28,941	19,204	10,959	841	353	65	122	121	
Fort Collins	8,210	893	373	156	40	35	108	7	4	
Frederick	266									

¹ Includes activities at Albany.

² Includes activities at Elk River, Fairhaven, Freshwater, Ryans Slough, and Samoa.

³ Includes activities at Alhambra Bay, Seal Beach, and Wilmington.

⁴ Includes activities at Hollywood and Huntington Park.

⁵ Includes activities at Alta Loma, Chino, Cucamonga, Etiwanda, Guasti, and Upland.

⁶ Includes activities at La Manda.

⁷ Includes activities at Claremont, Lordsburg, San Dimas, and Walnut.

⁸ Includes activities at Hermosa Beach, Manhattan Beach, and Perry.

⁹ Includes activities at Chula Vista, Coronado, East San Diego, and National City.

¹⁰ Includes activities at Daly City.

¹¹ Includes activities at Berryessa, Edenvale, Hester, Milpitas, and Sunol.

¹² Includes activities at Sawtelle, The Palms, and Soldiers Home.

¹³ Includes activities at Black Hawk, Nevada, Russell Gulch, and Tolland.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.			Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Petitioners.	Candidates' wives.	
Colorado—Continued.										
Gorham ¹							23	1	1	
Grand Junction.....	7,754	724	405	196	33	10	1			
Greeley ²	8,179	691	357	172	124	68	9	5	6	
Hastings.....	693									
Leadville.....	7,508	2,232	1,253	880	105	46	12	24	13	
Louisville ³	1,706				35	20				
Oak Creek.....	222									
Pueblo.....	44,395	8,331	4,777	1,773	224	90	34	25	31	
Rocky Ford.....	3,230	145	68	44	16	23				
Salida.....	4,425	499	256	159	45	11				
Somerset.....	527				11	11				
Sterling ⁴	3,044	418	185	45	33	26	1	3	2	
Superior.....	349						25			
Telluride ⁵	1,756				42	16	4	1	1	
Trinidad.....	10,204	1,293	654	368	149	39				
Connecticut.										
Ansonia.....	15,152	5,711	2,926	1,131			23	14	12	
Avon.....	1,337						1		1	
Bridgeport ⁶	102,054	36,180	17,114	6,563	2,456	602	212	137	177	
Fairfield.....	6,134	1,653	768	261						
Stratford.....	5,712	1,199	545	287						
Bristol ⁷	13,502	3,982	1,985	695			15	9	16	
Chester.....	1,419						5	4	2	
Danbury.....	23,502	5,526	2,687	1,243			21	9	15	
Bethel.....	3,792	502	248	161						
Elmwood.....							2		2	
West Hartford.....	4,808	1,319	560	254						
Enfield.....	9,719	3,787	1,609	479						
Greenwich.....	16,463	5,080	2,301	784			15	16	16	
Hartford.....	98,915	31,243	13,975	6,294	3,134	682	212	115	157	
East Hartford.....	8,138	1,487	686	348						
Wethersfield.....	3,148	655	431	145						
Huntington.....	6,545	1,758	788	340						
Manchester.....	13,641	5,006	2,126	1,073			1	22	19	
Meriden.....	32,066	9,390	4,346	2,308			16	12	13	
Middletown ⁸	20,749	6,398	2,804	1,025	228	58	9	11	5	
Naugatuck ⁹	12,722	4,283	2,075	889			4	3	3	
New Britain ¹⁰	43,916	18,015	8,843	3,054			114	42	56	
Berlin.....	3,728	1,166	676	187						
Plainville.....	2,882	528	264	119						
New Haven.....	133,605	42,784	19,194	8,628	4,808	829	192	94	116	
New London ¹¹	19,659	4,561	1,993	701			23	18	23	
Groton.....	6,495	908	416	151						
Montville.....	2,804	731	306	94						
Waterford.....	3,097	571	330	88						
Norwalk.....	24,211	5,686	2,473	978			15	7	17	
Norwich ¹²	28,219	8,405	3,558	1,456	605	154	13	11	16	
Poquonock.....										
Rainbow.....										
Putnam.....	7,280	1,780	801	284	305	85	20	6	20	
Rockville ¹³	7,977	2,764	1,238	686	248	42	2	5	2	
Southington ¹⁴	6,516	1,724	855	239			1	1		
Plainville.....	2,882	528	264	119						
South Manchester.....							23	2	12	

¹ Includes activities at Marshall and Monarch.

² Includes activities at Evans, Kersey, La Salle, and Lucerne.

³ Includes activities at Monarch No. 2 and Sunny-side Mine.

⁴ Includes activities at Atwood, Crook, Graylin, Ilef, Merino, Padroni, and Willard.

⁵ Includes activities at Liberty Bell Mine, Smuggler, Smuggler Mill, Smuggler Mine, and Tomboy Mine.

⁶ Includes activities at Long Hill, Nichols, Stratsfield, and Trumbull.

⁷ Includes activities at East Bristol, Forestville, and Terryville.

⁸ Includes activities at South Farms.

⁹ Includes activities at Beacon Falls.

¹⁰ Includes activities at Newington.

¹¹ Includes activities at Mystic.

¹² Includes activities at Norwichtown, Taftville, and Yantic.

¹³ Includes activities at Tolland.

¹⁴ Includes activities at Cheshire.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Peti-tions.	Declar-ants.	Peti-tioners.	Candi-dates' wives.
Connecticut—Continued.									
South Norwalk ¹	8,968						15	11	16
Westport.....	4,259	1,057	482	180					
Wilton.....	1,706								
Stamford.....	28,836	8,872	3,979	1,486			35	19	28
Darien.....	3,946	947	506	213					
Suffield.....	3,841	874	467	107			2	3	3
Thompson.....	4,804	1,871	789	140				5	4
Thompsonville.....							21	23	25
Torrington ²	16,840	6,064	3,003	1,198	439	74	9	9	4
Vernon ³	1,110	291	124	68			1	1	
Stafford Springs.....	3,059	1,111	491	161					
Wallingford.....	11,155	3,302	1,570	563			12	17	21
Waterbury ⁴	73,141	25,498	12,463	4,662			161	57	104
Watertown.....	3,850	974	328	109					
Westport.....	4,259	1,057	482	180					
Windsor ⁵	4,178	786	379	125			3	2	1
District of Columbia.									
Washington ⁶	331,009	24,351	11,738	6,474	726	340	97	77	83
Alexandria, Va.....	15,329	320	179	86					
Florida.									
Jacksonville.....	57,699	2,488	1,308	587	201	67	7	19	14
Georgia.									
Atlanta.....	154,839	4,410	2,287	1,011	144	72	11	38	29
Idaho.									
Boise.....	17,358	2,283	1,555	548	112	32	15	7	6
Illinois.									
Alton.....	17,528	1,504	764	484	835	115	1	5	
Arlington Heights.....	1,943							1	
Aurora ⁷	29,807	6,702	3,566	1,795	348	136	28	89	6
Belleville.....	21,122	2,500	1,227	770			37	1	
Benton ⁸	2,675	229	122	17	284	105	120	8	
Berwyn ⁹	5,841	1,570	751	536			6	6	
Bloomington.....	25,768	3,407	1,612	1,152	56	29		5	
Blue Island ¹⁰	8,043	1,903	1,015	625			6	4	
Harvey.....	7,227	1,784	974	385					
Morgan Park.....	3,694	662	310	230					
Buckner.....							58	1	
Chicago ¹¹	2,185,283	781,217	379,850	190,693	38,269	8,895	3,162	3,153	3,032
Evanston.....	24,978	5,700	2,501	1,349					
Chicago Heights.....	14,525	6,077	3,539	1,135				1	
Christopher ¹²	1,825						98	4	
Cicero.....	14,557	6,072	3,196	1,354			25	26	28
Decatur.....	31,140	2,422	1,127	694	84	14	40	6	17
De Kalb ¹³	8,102	2,584	1,478	637	107	41	5	9	8
Rochelle.....	2,732	420	195	126					
Sycamore.....	3,926	686	349	234					
East St. Louis.....	58,547	9,400	5,729	1,613	1,513	128	24	10	19
Galesburg ¹⁴	22,089	3,590	1,844	1,192	54	22	6	8	6
Glencoe.....	1,899						1		1
Granite City.....	9,903	2,784	1,863	344			231	1	2
Harrisburg ¹⁵	5,309	295	180	49	62	28	130	9	7
Herrin.....	6,861	1,080	565	205	131	26	51	10	39
Highland Park ¹⁶	4,209	864	341	120			3	3	5
Johnston City.....	3,248	696	379	131					

¹ Includes activities at East Norwalk and Roy-walton.² Includes activities at Burrville, Torrington, and West Torrington.³ Includes activities at Ellington, Talcottville, and Vernon Center, but not those for Rockville.⁴ Includes activities at Middlebury, Prospect, and Wolcott.⁵ Includes activities at Wilson.⁶ Includes activities at Hyattsville, Mount Rainier, and Rockville, Md., and Rosslyn, Va.⁷ Includes activities at Montgomery and North Aurora.⁸ Includes activities at West City.⁹ Includes activities at Clyde, Morton Park, and North Berwyn.¹⁰ Includes activities at Burr Oak.¹¹ Includes activities at Austin, Hawthorn, Jefferson, and Kensington.¹² Includes activities at Hodgetown and Urbain.¹³ Includes activities at Cortland, Creston, Elburn, Malta, Maple Park, and Rollo.¹⁴ Includes activities at East Galesburg.¹⁵ Includes activities at Carriers Mills and Ledford.¹⁶ Includes activities at Highwood.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.			Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declara-tions.	Peti-tions.	Decla-rants.	Peti-tioners.	Candi-dates' wives.	
Illinois—Continued.										
Joliet 1	34, 670	10, 441	5, 877	2, 483	455	112	62	23	43	
Lake Forest	3, 349	1, 106	478	251						
La Salle 2	11, 537	3, 442	1, 722	888	381	122	14	9	13	
Madison	5, 046	2, 512	1, 845	60						
Marion	7, 093	294	140	31						
Maywood	8, 033	2, 053	947	515			15	7	8	
Melrose Park	4, 806	2, 291	1, 284	413						
Moline 3	24, 199	7, 211	4, 089	2, 229	644	294	138	155	130	
East Moline	2, 665	1, 232	851	134						
North Chicago	3, 306	1, 325	738	246			10	8	10	
Oak Park	19, 444	3, 325	1, 380	934			14	9	16	
Oglesby							8		3	
Ottawa	9, 535	1, 502	745	532						
Pana	6, 055	1, 098	516	287	102	26	86	4	3	
Peoria	66, 950	8, 810	4, 661	2, 598	350	107	52	4	12	
Peru	7, 984	2, 135	1, 048	703			5	6	6	
Rockford	45, 401	13, 828	7, 102	4, 094	367	145	78	65	61	
Rock Island	24, 335	4, 022	2, 537	1, 491			36	33	40	
Royalton 4	357						50		1	
St. Charles	4, 046	1, 572	877	381			17	5	4	
Sesser	1, 292									
Springfield	51, 678	6, 900	3, 356	1, 940	423	173	20	59	45	
Springvalley 6	7, 035	2, 992	1, 536	1, 112	255	85	7	12	7	
Streator	14, 253	3, 432	1, 705	1, 063			5	1	4	
Waukegan	16, 069	5, 624	3, 176	1, 087	450	142	18	32	28	
Westville 5	2, 607	1, 253	720	389			23	16	25	
Bridge Farm	967				99	37				
Woodstock	4, 331	658	354	217			9	3	1	
Zeigler							88	7	5	
Indiana.										
Anderson 7	22, 476	977	548	255	72	25	45	5	11	
Alexandria	5, 096	451	248	151						
Elwood	11, 028	812	409	241						
Frankfort	8, 634	102	58	31						
Clinton	6, 229	1, 805	937	171	188	23				
East Chicago 8	19, 098	10, 295	6, 638	951	6, 543	310	514	16	308	
Elkhart	19, 282	1, 636	893	437	131	40	98		13	
Fort Wayne 9	63, 933	7, 204	3, 785	2, 459	599	391	35	26	22	
Gary	16, 802	8, 242	5, 693	1, 008			1, 402	93	665	
Hammond 10	20, 925	5, 553	3, 131	1, 022			108	34	84	
Indianapolis	233, 650	19, 767	10, 407	6, 088	1, 227	332	312	56	162	
Kokomo 11	17, 010	719	389	236	55	8	2	3	4	
Laporte	10, 525	1, 954	1, 083	522	277	72	61	11	9	
Logansport	19, 050	1, 405	777	414	179	16	132	5	12	
Mishawaka	11, 886	1, 803	977	346			63	12	30	
Peru	10, 910	687	363	211	18	13			2	
Richmond	22, 324	1, 173	599	320	55	103	30	2	17	
South Bend	53, 684	13, 420	6, 787	2, 226	1, 111	398	164	24	86	
Sullivan	4, 115	88	51	17	29	7			1	
Vincennes	14, 895	816	438	321	163	17			2	
Whiting	6, 587	2, 888	1, 715	463			83	27	68	
Iowa.										
Burlington 12	24, 324	3, 938	2, 037	1, 283	31	10	106	8	5	
Carney 13							1			
Cedar Falls	5, 012	753	356	261	112	30	31	4	4	

1 Includes activities at Rockdale.
 2 Includes activities at Utica.
 3 Includes activities at Silvis.
 4 Includes activities at Bush and Hearst.
 5 Includes activities at Cherry, Dalzell, Depue, Ladd, Marquette, and Seatonsville.
 6 Includes activities at Georgetown.
 7 Includes activities at Lapel, Middletown, and Pendleton.
 8 Includes activities at Indiana Harbor.
 9 Includes activities at Arcola, Huntertown, and New Haven.
 10 Includes activities at Cambridge City and Centerville.
 11 Includes activities at Center Township.
 12 Includes activities at West Burlington.
 13 Includes activities at Delaware, Bloomfield, Enterprise, Oralabor, Saylor, and Swanwood.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarations.	Petitioners.	Candidates' wives.
Iowa—Continued.									
Cedar Rapids ¹	32,811	5,321	2,619	1,531	201	57	6	36	26
Charles City.....	5,892	821	455	289	19	5	48	.....	2
Cherokee.....	4,884	754	425	183	29	7	.....	.....	.....
Clayworks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	25,577	4,880	2,615	1,697	88	32	89	.....	1
Council Bluffs.....	29,292	4,268	2,309	1,302	126	49	34	10	10
Davenport ²	43,028	8,101	4,132	2,597	219	65	11	22	22
Des Moines.....	86,368	10,395	5,231	2,807	392	109	42	39	35
Valley Junction.....	2,573	175	93	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque.....	38,494	6,089	3,220	2,281	.....	.....	514	14	9
Fort Dodge.....	15,543	2,188	1,199	609	95	24	7	6	4
High Bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	9	.....	1	.....
Lyons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Mason City.....	11,230	1,508	823	322	95	31	190	13	6
Muscatine ³	16,178	2,145	1,089	713	35	13	25	2	2
Mystic.....	2,663	522	283	99	45	27	6	1	2
Oelwein.....	6,028	929	565	202	58	16	58	3	1
Scandia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux City ⁴	47,828	10,452	5,781	2,408	388	76	59	36	50
Waterloo ⁵	26,693	2,706	1,494	650	.....	.....	302	6	4
Yoder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.									
Atchison.....	16,429	1,084	526	289	46	15	10	8	4
Barber.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caney.....	3,597	210	113	67	29	11	.....	.....	.....
Capaldo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carona ⁶.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	11	3	2	1
Cherryvale.....	4,304	176	108	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dearing.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....
Fort Scott.....	10,463	386	209	106	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	1
Frontenac.....	3,396	1,572	798	253	.....	.....	186	3	4
Gross.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
Horton.....	3,600	235	137	66	21	11	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	82,331	10,344	5,710	2,427	942	72	282	16	32
Parsons.....	12,463	463	259	133	9	1	1	1	1
Pittsburg.....	14,755	1,137	588	322	311	61	182	2	9
Radley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	2	2
Ringo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....
Roseland.....	396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Salina.....	9,688	740	376	222	18	7	.....	.....	.....
Skidmore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
South Radley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Topeka.....	43,684	4,153	2,123	1,115	91	13	16	11	14
Wichita.....	52,450	2,855	1,591	653	103	40	124	11	6
Kentucky.									
Danville.....	5,420	69	40	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lexington.....	35,099	936	509	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville.....	223,928	17,436	8,334	5,704	284	90	13	19	13
Newport.....	30,309	3,405	1,534	1,009	53	23	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.									
Amite ⁷	1,677	.....	.....	.....	32	11	.....	.....	.....
Hammond.....	2,942	154	72	18	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Kentwood.....	3,609	150	72	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natalbany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans ⁸	339,075	27,686	13,486	6,138	1,217	328	95	96	85
Shreveport.....	28,015	1,004	525	248	105	10	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes activities at Benson, Cedar Heights, Janesville, New Hartford, and Parkersburg.

² Includes activities at Bettendorf and Rockingham.

³ Includes activities at Blue Grass and Fairport.

⁴ Includes activities at Leeds, Riverside, and South Sioux City.

⁵ Includes activities at Waterloo East Side and Waterloo West Side.

⁶ Includes activities at Cokedale, East Mineral, Hamilton, and Mackie.

⁷ Includes activities at Gulette, Independence, Roseland, and Shiloh.

⁸ Includes activities at Algiers, Amesville, Chef Manteur, Gentilly, Gretna, Lakoview, Lee, Little Woods, McDonoghville, Milneburg, and Pontchartrain Grove.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.			Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declara-tions.	Peti-tions.	Decla-rants.	Peti-tioners.	Candi-dates' wives.	
Maine.										
Auburn.....	15,064	2,574	1,090	454	209	70	3	6	4	
Augusta.....	13,211	2,639	1,022	271	1,022	226	10	4	1	
Hallowell.....	2,864	309	181	74						
Bangor.....	24,803	4,280	1,883	610	364	52	9	7	11	
Bath.....	9,396	1,315	526	210	84	30	8	7	4	
Biddeford.....	17,079	6,761	2,537	823			4	3	7	
Brunswick ¹	6,621	1,539	602	270			14	3	8	
Foxcroft.....	1,867									
Lewiston.....	26,247	9,418	3,502	1,406			9	29	18	
Lisbon.....	4,116	988	427	165				3	3	
Old Town.....	6,317	1,383	664	118				1	1	
Orono.....	3,555	868	449	63				1	1	
Portland.....	58,571	12,078	5,023	2,222	758	437	108	71	94	
South Portland.....	7,471	1,003	415	147						
Westbrook.....	8,281	1,744	748	347						
Presque Isle.....	5,179	1,147	524	166	560	35				
Rumford ²	6,777	2,634	1,280	192	111	51				
Saco.....	6,583	1,168	463	158			2	1		
Skowhegan.....	5,341	783	346	144	76	17				
Waterville ³	11,458	2,688	1,138	454			13	6	6	
Maryland.										
Baltimore ⁴	558,485	77,043	33,638	16,643	3,674	860	221	212	230	
Massachusetts.										
Adams.....	13,026	5,097	2,042	766			10	2	8	
Amherst.....	5,112	661	259	83			3		2	
Arlington.....	11,187	2,758	1,157	602			24	10	20	
Athol.....	8,536	1,638	779	176			8	6	7	
Attleboro.....	16,215	4,453	1,919	808			32	16	31	
Belmont.....	5,542	1,572	639	275			4	6	8	
Beverly ⁵	18,650	4,661	2,174	808			52	23	22	
Danvers.....	9,407	1,908	790	385						
Boston ⁶	670,585	240,722	103,160	47,791	16,169	4,148	1,172	625	697	
Hyde Park.....	15,507	4,442	2,077	905						
Bridgewater.....	7,688	2,317	1,623	482			10	8	7	
Brockton.....	56,878	15,425	7,033	3,167	725	253	28	106	65	
Brookline.....	27,792	8,345	2,307	1,274			87	19	26	
Cambridge.....	104,839	34,608	14,636	7,162	898	214	126	62	85	
Canton.....	4,797	1,156	489	252			7	14	13	
Chelsea.....	32,452	13,748	5,883	2,133			83	55	66	
Chicopee.....	25,401	10,036	4,330	1,280			22	15	19	
Clinton ⁷	13,075	4,798	1,916	1,029			6	13	10	
Cohasset.....	2,585	520	217	85			4	2	4	
Concord ⁸	6,421	1,649	738	292			4	5	4	
Dedham.....	9,284	2,718	1,206	520	445	96	9	7	6	
Douglass.....	2,152									
Dudley.....	4,267	1,579	704	172						
East Bridgewater ⁹	3,363	547	253	113				1	1	
East Falmouth.....										
Easthampton ¹⁰	8,524	3,077	1,227	404			2	9	8	
Easton.....	5,139	1,371	698	380						
Mansfield.....	5,183	1,020	470	141						
East Weymouth.....							3	1		
Everett.....	33,484	9,607	4,085	2,228			55	25	34	
Fall River ¹¹	119,295	50,874	20,181	8,368	2,445	705	154	81	116	
Somerset.....	2,798	706	295	102						
Westport.....	2,928	591	261	68						
Tiverton, R. I.....	4,032	1,069	497	175						

¹ Includes activities at Topsham.

² Includes activities at Marco, Smithville, and Virginia.

³ Includes activities at Winslow.

⁴ Includes activities at Arlington, Brooklyn, Cantonville, Curtis Bay, Dundalk, Franklinville, Gardenville, Govans, Hamilton, Hillsdale, Mount Winans, Orangeville, Roland Park, Sparrows Point, Towson, and West Arlington.

⁵ Includes activities at Hamilton and Wenham.

⁶ Includes activities at Allston, Brighton, Charlestown, Dorchester, East Boston, Mattapan, Mount Hope, Roslindale, Roxbury, South Boston, and West Roxbury.

⁷ Includes activities at Boylston, Lancaster, and Sterling.

⁸ Includes activities at Bedford, Carlisle, and Lincoln.

⁹ Includes activities at Elmwood and Westdale.

¹⁰ Includes activities at Southampton.

¹¹ Includes activities at Swansea.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarations.	Petitioners.	Candidates' wives.
Massachusetts—Contd.									
Falmouth	3, 144	544	245	79					
Fitchburg	37, 826	13, 611	5, 933	1, 950			9	13	14
Framingham ¹	12, 948	3, 156	1, 341	557			24	5	9
Franklin ²	5, 641	1, 504	722	248			1		1
Medway	2, 696	537	216	112					
Gardner	14, 699	5, 312	2, 703	762			5	14	11
Gloucester ³	24, 398	7, 484	3, 980	1, 743			9	13	14
Manchester	2, 673	847	437	165					
Greenfield ⁴	10, 427	1, 918	916	366	232	41	7	13	14
Hanover ⁵	2, 326								
Haverhill ⁶	44, 115	11, 153	4, 936	1, 915			33	30	22
Amesbury	9, 894	2, 635	1, 140	463					
Hingham	4, 965	943	388	153			5	3	6
Holyoke ⁷	57, 730	23, 238	9, 457	3, 765			70	47	47
Hudson ⁸	6, 743	1, 790	863	293			4	3	3
Ipswich ⁹	5, 777	2, 251	872	175				3	2
Lawrence	85, 892	41, 319	17, 414	6, 588	3, 072	799	185	104	141
Leominster ¹⁰	17, 580	4, 875	2, 008	645			25	7	19
Lexington ¹¹	4, 918	1, 143	517	242					
Lowell	106, 294	43, 457	18, 191	7, 028			114	134	166
Dracut	3, 461	1, 035	482	231					
Tewksbury	3, 750	1, 670	872	89					
Ludlow	4, 948	2, 309	799	158					
Lynn ¹²	89, 336	27, 344	12, 038	4, 931			247	120	143
Saugus	8, 047	1, 750	751	416					
Swampscott	6, 204	1, 369	580	250					
Malden	44, 404	13, 430	5, 404	2, 941			47	67	63
Melrose	15, 715	3, 091	1, 182	718					
Marlboro ¹³	14, 579	3, 344	1, 508	810			13	15	19
Maynard	6, 390	3, 002	1, 403	349			11	5	9
Medford	23, 150	5, 126	2, 134	1, 195			58	44	63
Methuen	11, 448	4, 501	1, 776	922			17	33	40
Milford	13, 055	4, 331	2, 039	674			16	19	22
Monson	4, 758	904	399	156					
Montague	6, 866	1, 936	923	375				4	4
Natick	9, 866	1, 997	926	499			4	4	4
Needham	5, 026	1, 584	644	268			7	4	6
New Bedford ¹⁴	96, 652	42, 625	17, 151	5, 441			76	190	158
Dartmouth	4, 378	1, 072	488	116					
Fairhaven	5, 122	1, 232	538	173					
Newburyport	14, 949	3, 007	1, 215	569				12	6
Newton	39, 806	11, 191	4, 061	1, 829			13	21	18
North Adams	22, 019	6, 046	2, 561	1, 266			4	8	7
Northampton	19, 431	4, 880	2, 130	983	299	58	3	9	6
North Attleboro ¹⁵	9, 562	2, 490	1, 133	508			20	12	21
Northbridge	8, 807	3, 560	1, 619	503				3	2
North Easton								1	1
Norwood	8, 014	2, 555	1, 289	521			9	42	28
Palmer ¹⁶	8, 610	-3, 074	1, 354	282			10	9	14
Peabody	15, 721	5, 341	2, 931	783			10	25	9
Pittsfield ¹⁷	32, 121	6, 744	3, 176	1, 549	763	171	32	22	27
Dalton	3, 568	462	199	138					
Lenox	3, 060	754	350	178					
Plymouth	12, 141	3, 722	1, 621	463			10	1	1
Quincy	32, 642	10, 875	4, 996	2, 367			86	51	72
Revere	18, 219	5, 331	2, 400	1, 407			78	48	71

¹ Includes activities at Ashland, Hopkinton, and Sherborn.² Includes activities at Wrentham.³ Includes activities at Essex.⁴ Includes activities at Deerfield.⁵ Includes activities at Norwell and Pembroke.⁶ Includes activities at Merrimac, Mass., and Newton and Plaistow, N. H.⁷ Includes activities at South Hadley Falls and Williamansett.⁸ Includes activities at Berlin, Bolton, and Stow.⁹ Includes activities at Hamilton, Rowley, and Topsfield.¹⁰ Includes activities at Lunenburg.¹¹ Includes activities at Bedford and Burlington.¹² Includes activities at Nahant.¹³ Includes activities at Northboro and Southboro.¹⁴ Includes activities at Acushnet and Freetown.¹⁵ Includes activities at Plainville.¹⁶ Includes activities at Bondsville, Thorndyke, and Three Rivers.¹⁷ Includes activities at Hinsdale and Lanesboro.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Petitioners.	Candidates' wives.
Massachusetts—Contd.									
Rockland	6,928	1,110	502	276				1	
Abington	5,455	885	399	153					
Weymouth	12,895	2,312	1,099	509					
Rockport ¹	4,211	1,029	478	200			1		
Salem	43,697	13,539	5,696	2,443			37	41	31
Shrewsbury	1,946						1	2	1
Somerville	77,236	20,751	8,814	4,263			101	77	83
Southboro									
Southbridge ²	12,592	4,315	1,943	657			2	23	21
Springfield ³	88,926	22,999	9,942	4,182	2,818	595	152	83	120
Agawam	3,501	826	378	155					
Stoneham	7,090	1,362	615	316			4	1	5
Stoughton	6,316	1,439	666	266			2	4	4
Taunton	34,259	9,779	4,206	1,506			13	22	23
Uxbridge	4,671	1,243	601	144				2	2
Wakefield ⁴	11,404	3,128	1,280	662			31	12	24
Reading	5,818	1,012	421	191					
Walpole ⁵	4,892	1,306	635	230			4	7	9
Poxboro	3,863	698	377	125					
Waltham	27,834	7,683	3,068	1,525			21	11	17
Watertown	12,875	4,057	1,773	804			14	10	10
Webster	11,509	4,096	1,839	680			1	10	7
Wellesley	5,413	1,559	550	234			1	1	2
Westfield	16,044	4,401	2,173	588			11	10	11
West Springfield	9,224	2,100	943	372			4	1	3
Whitman	7,292	1,108	481	218			2	3	3
Winchester	9,309	2,486	1,027	366			4	10	7
Winthrop	10,132	2,093	819	551			15	11	12
Woburn ⁶	15,308	4,039	2,006	1,063			21	7	13
Worcester	145,986	48,492	22,816	9,126	3,283	704	161	153	146
Michigan.									
Albion	5,833	775	421	245			5	3	2
Alpha ⁷									
Baltic ⁸								1	1
Battle Creek	25,267	2,616	1,259	570	144	26	9	6	6
Bay City	45,166	11,027	5,213	4,009	205	141	48	67	63
Belding	4,119	351	130	66					
Benton Harbor ⁹	9,185	1,187	538	340	174	61	15	18	25
Bessemer	4,583	2,144	1,260	427	426	117	47	11	17
Calumet ¹⁰	11 20,097				632	206	90	65	77
Laurium	8,537	2,617	1,263	825					
Red Jacket	4,211	1,953	1,151	357					
Crystal Falls	3,775	1,501	818	358	274	73	12	6	1
Detroit	465,766	156,565	75,323	32,891	14,229	2,663	1,909	654	746
Diorite									
Dodgeville									
Dowagiac	5,088	471	203	88		6		3	3
Escanaba ¹²	13,194	4,095	2,236	1,365	165	48	11	6	7
Flint	38,550	6,662	3,628	1,579	811	83	65	22	12
Gladstone	4,211	1,423	753	352			56		
Grand Haven ¹³	5,896	1,364	665	393	92	40	7	2	2
Grand Rapids	112,571	28,335	13,689	7,758	877	269	124	174	155
Gwynn ¹⁴								1	
Hancock ¹⁵	8,981	3,162	1,611	786			46	31	34
Hemlock									
Highland Park ¹⁶	4,120	915	404	247			8	10	12
Hamtramck	3,559	1,261	568	262					

¹ Includes activities at Pigeon Cove.
² Includes activities at Charlton and Sturbridge.
³ Includes activities at Long Meadow.
⁴ Includes activities at Lynnfield.
⁵ Includes activities at Norfolk.
⁶ Includes activities at Burlington and Wilmington.
⁷ Includes activities at Dunn Mine Location.
⁸ Includes activities at Atlantic Mine, South Range, and Trimountain.
⁹ Includes activities at Coloma and Milburg.
¹⁰ Includes activities at Centennial, Centennial Heights, Kearsarge, Osceola, Tamarack, and Wolverine.
¹¹ Exclusive of Laurium and Red Jacket.
¹² Includes activities at North Escanaba and Wells.
¹³ Includes activities at Ferrysburg and Spring Lake.
¹⁴ Includes activities at Austin and Princeton.
¹⁵ Includes activities at Franklin Mine and Quincy Mine.
¹⁶ Includes activities at Greenfield.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declara-tions.	Peti-tions.	Decla-rants.	Peti-tioners.	Candi-dates' wives.
Michigan—Continued.									
Holland	10,490	2,465	1,162	764			17	4	2
Ionia	5,080	744	306	208		17	1	3	1
Iron Mountain	9,216	3,741	1,878	1,208	82	90	16	5	11
Iron River	2,450						14	27	19
Ironwood	12,821	6,234	3,651	1,259			78	31	48
Ishpeming	12,448	4,732	2,478	1,550			29	3	13
Jackson	31,433	4,307	2,182	1,180	254	32	19	12	19
Kalamazoo ¹	39,437	6,837	3,149	1,505	187	74	28	27	29
Lansing ²	31,229	3,973	2,006	1,029	524	42	43	11	15
St. Johns	3,154	192	97	55					
Loretto ³							2		
Manistee ⁴	12,381	3,610	1,828	1,480	39	21	7		
Marquette	11,503	3,574	1,930	1,117	249	135	12	10	9
Mohawk ⁵					39	21	3		
Monroe ⁶	6,893	828	458	188	53	13		2	2
Muskegon ⁷	24,062	6,252	3,092	2,070	216	34	22	10	10
Negaunee	8,460	3,862	2,207	869			32	48	46
Owosso ⁸	9,639	1,352	674	398	98	18		5	4
Painesdale								8	7
Pontiac	14,532	2,683	1,290	619	274	48			
Port Huron ⁹	18,863	5,979	2,541	1,917	187	24		1	1
River Rouge ¹⁰	4,163	1,227	581	284			5	2	3
Saginaw ¹¹	50,510	11,701	5,584	3,799	339	108	42	14	36
Saginaw West Side							12	8	11
St. Charles	1,451								
Scottville ¹²	891				19	12	3		
Stambaugh ¹³	1,322						19	7	3
Traverse City	12,115	2,009	1,042	634	16	9		1	1
Ypsilanti ¹⁴	6,230	614	251	155	164	98		1	1
Minnesota.									
Albert Lea ¹⁵	6,192	1,192	591	337	61	44	1	2	
Aurora ¹⁶	1,919						1	8	6
Austin ¹⁷	6,960	1,128	615	342	41	13	1	4	2
Bemidji	5,099	1,056	670	401	90	76	2	4	2
Biwabik ¹⁸	1,600						3	9	9
Brainerd ¹⁹	8,526	2,164	1,122	796	58	38	13	7	5
Buhl	1,005							7	4
Chisholm ²⁰	7,684	4,469	2,936	551			13	25	27
Clementson							2	12	7
Cloquet	7,031	2,959	1,794	753	61	24			
Coleraine ²¹	1,613						5	4	2
Crosby ²²							7	10	7
Duluth	78,466	30,652	17,663	8,359	3,360	703	146	140	140
Dunbar								3	2
East Grand Forks	2,533	773	422	220	63	44	1	4	2
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	12,478	3,607	1,756	929					
Ely ²³	3,572	1,713	995	377			8	15	12
Eveleth	7,036	3,761	2,328	679			13	16	14

¹ Includes activities at Comstock, Galesburg, Plainwell, Schoolcraft, and Vicksburg.² Includes activities at Bath, DeWitt, Dimondale, Hasett, Holt, and Masons.³ Includes activities at Waucedah.⁴ Includes activities at East Lake, File City, and Oak Hill.⁵ Includes activities at Ahmeek and Allouez.⁶ Includes activities at Eric and La Salle.⁷ Includes activities at Fruitport and Muskegon Heights.⁸ Includes activities at Corunna, Morrice, and Perry.⁹ Includes activities at North Port Huron, Salt Block, and Upton Works.¹⁰ Includes activities at Ecorse, Ford City, and Navarro.¹¹ Includes activities at Birch Run, Bridgeport, Burt, Carrollton, Chesaning, Fosters, Freeland, Merrill, Oakley, Swan Creek, and Zilwaukee.¹² Includes activities at Amber and Custer.¹³ Includes activities at New Caspian and Palatka.¹⁴ Includes activities at Saline and Wayne.¹⁵ Includes activities at Alden, Armstrong, Clarks Grove, Glenville, Hayward, and Manchester.¹⁶ Includes activities at Adriatic, Messaba, and Stevens.¹⁷ Includes activities at Brownsdale, Lansing, Lyle, Oakland, and Waltham.¹⁸ Includes activities at Pineville.¹⁹ Includes activities at Bartows.²⁰ Includes activities at Hartley, Monroe Location, Myers, and Shemango.²¹ Includes activities at Bovey, Calumet, Marble, and Taconite.²² Includes activities at Deerwood and Ironton.²³ Includes activities at Winton.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declara-tions.	Peti-tions.	Decl-arants.	Peti-tioners.	Candi-dates' wives.
Minnesota—Continued.									
Fairmont.....	2,958	392	198	169	40	20	2	1	2
Faribault.....	9,001	1,443	695	445	40	17	5	4	2
Fergus Falls ¹	6,887	2,418	1,288	494	73	54	4	9	8
Gilbert ²	1,700						13	11	15
Graceon.....									
Grand Rapids.....	2,230				103	57	2	3	1
Hibbing ³	8,832	4,342	2,879	730			13	15	17
Homestead.....									
International Falls.....	1,487				90	30	12	7	5
Keewatin ⁴	695						1		
Kettle River.....								6	4
Kinney ⁵							2		
Linford.....									
Little Falls.....	6,078	1,300	638	522	31	20	4	1	1
Little Marais.....									
Little Swan.....									
Mankato ⁶	10,365	2,070	1,018	814	91	33	9	6	4
St. Peter.....	4,176	1,260	635	254					
Minneapolis ⁷	301,408	85,938	45,159	23,462	2,473	841	480	356	355
Montevideo.....	3,056	571	304	177	36	15	1	1	
Moorhead.....	4,840	1,384	751	458	51	23			
Mountain Iron ⁸	1,343						4	5	7
Nashauk.....	2,080						5	4	3
Owatonna ⁹	5,658	1,104	520	400	36	9	4	2	1
Rosey.....									
St. Cloud ¹⁰	10,600	2,024	1,103	675			5	4	5
St. Paul ¹¹	214,744	56,524	29,048	17,071	1,709	483	146	140	126
Section Thirty.....									
South St. Paul.....	4,510	1,723	934	423	24	15	2	8	5
Stillwater ¹²	10,198	2,774	1,578	1,151	25	19	3	4	5
Tofte.....									
Trout Lake.....									
Two Harbors.....	4,990	2,114	1,265	466	297	37	10	9	4
Virginia ¹³	10,473	5,340	3,397	958			17	27	22
Winger.....	728								
Winona.....	18,583	3,858	1,929	1,586	60	19	15	4	2
Williams.....									
Wilmar.....	4,135	1,281	631	434	34	28		4	
Wrenshall ¹⁴	755								
Wright.....									
Mississippi.									
Greenville.....	9,610	296	185	86					
Gulfport.....	6,386	269	164	64			6		
Missouri.									
Cape Girardeau.....	8,475	375	208	162	7	2			
Ilasco.....									
Kansas City ¹⁵	248,381	25,327	13,052	6,953	1,050	204	184	101	156
Independence.....	9,859	412	203	116					
Rosedale, Kans.....	5,960	470	228	173					
St. Joseph.....	77,403	8,113	4,281	2,256	246	39	476	5	11
St. Louis.....	687,029	125,706	63,440	33,081	6,827	968	1,038	377	612
Maplewood.....	4,976	505	267	191					
Sedalia.....	17,822	801	413	225	2		8	1	3

¹ Includes activities at Battle Lake Pelican Rapids, Rothsay, and Underwood.

² Includes activities at Elba, Genoa Mining Location, McKinley, and Sparta.

³ Includes activities at Alise, Brooklyn, Carson Lake, Dupond, Glenn, Kittsville, Lambertson, Lakonia, Mace, Mahoning, Mabel Hill, Mitchell, Morton, Penobscot, Pool, and Stevenson.

⁴ Includes activities at Bennet Mine, Bray Location, and St. Paul Location.

⁵ Includes activities at Lucknow, Sharon, and Spina.

⁶ Includes activities at Eagle Lake, Kasota, Lake Crystal, and North Mankato.

⁷ Includes activities at Robbinsdale and St. Louis Park.

⁸ Includes activities at Costin, Ellis, Hopper, Kinross, Leonidas Mine, and Parkville.

⁹ Includes activities at Bixby, Havana, Hope, Medford, Meriden, Merton, and Pratt.

¹⁰ Includes activities at Sauk Rapids and White Park.

¹¹ Includes activities at North-St. Paul.

¹² Includes activities at Oak Park and South Stillwater.

¹³ Includes activities at Franklin and Northside.

¹⁴ Includes activities at Banker, Carlton, Huson, and Wingate.

¹⁵ Includes activities at North Kansas City.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declara-tions.	Peti-tions.	Decla-rants.	Peti-tioners.	Candi-dates' wives.
Montana.									
Great Falls.....	13,948	3,662	1,943	1,018	446	33	.....	16	9
Lewistown ¹	2,992	411	219	123	137	28	63	4	11
Miles City.....	4,697	852	555	166	192	14	61	10	4
Missoula.....	12,869	2,997	2,020	785	87	7	.....	1	.....
Red Lodge.....	4,860	2,099	1,314	420	53	12	3	8	7
Nebraska.									
Elyria.....					24	10			
Fremont.....	8,718	1,369	686	457	78	47	81	2	2
Grand Island.....	10,326	1,561	869	541	80	12	90	.....	2
Hebron.....	1,778				17	13			
Lincoln.....	43,973	7,200	3,101	1,372	227	98	25	18	29
Norfolk.....	6,025	799	422	162	45	17			
Omaha ²	124,096	27,068	13,788	7,079	2,315	386	919	109	574
Benson.....	3,170	484	237	155					
South Omaha.....	26,259	7,834	4,377	1,956					
Schuyler.....	2,152				89	29	30	1	1
Wilber.....	1,219				63	26			
Nevada.									
Reno.....	10,867	2,059	1,239	591	95	23	140	13	9
Sparks.....	2,500	522	338	113					
New Hampshire.									
Borlin ³	11,780	5,082	2,378	768	282	65		36	26
Claremont.....	7,529	1,819	731	298	53	23	1	7	7
Concord ⁴	21,497	4,309	1,984	962	310	50	9	21	14
Pembroke.....	3,062	878	358	230					
Dover ⁵	13,247	3,296	1,475	747	137	39	4	11	2
Newmarket.....	3,348	1,340	497	106					
East Jaffrey.....							2		
Franklin ⁶	6,132	1,613	596	262			1		
Jaffrey.....	1,895				103	17	19	2	15
Lebanon.....	5,718	961	395	153				1	1
Manchester ⁷	70,063	29,692	11,486	4,566	694	285	40	108	84
Goffstown.....	2,579	515	265	66					
Nashua.....	26,005	8,957	3,748	1,190			43	40	49
Portsmouth.....	11,289	2,138	975	514	120	62		2	1
Salem ⁸	2,117								
Tilton.....	1,866				95	10	2		2
New Jersey.									
Atlantic City ⁹	46,150	6,400	2,996	1,170	477	138	45	58	44
Pleasantville.....	4,390	304	170	56					
Bayonne.....	55,545	20,522	10,109	3,364			69	110	112
Bernardsville.....							6	3	5
Bloomfield.....	15,070	3,359	1,544	808			2	9	7
East Orange.....	34,371	5,677	2,079	1,187					
Boonton.....	4,930	1,090	505	207			6		
Bordentown ¹⁰	4,250	349	162	63	244	64	3		2
Bound Brook.....	3,970	1,242	606	212	289	49	5	5	4
Carneys Point.....					120	17			4
Cranford.....	3,641								
Dover ¹¹	7,468	1,313	667	385			10	4	4
Wharton.....	2,983	1,133	732	169					
East Newark.....	3,163	1,215	546	255			1	2	3
East Rutherford ¹²	4,275	1,187	561	297					
Carlstadt.....	3,807	1,272	591	331					
Wallington.....	3,448	1,355	618	199					
Elizabeth.....	73,409	23,894	11,713	5,036	1,757	494	77	68	80
Englewood.....	9,924	2,500	950	422			15	2	5
Florence.....	4,731								

¹ Includes activities at Glengarry, Hilger, Moore, and South Lewistown.² Includes activities at Florence.³ Includes activities at Gorham and Milan.⁴ Includes activities at Penacook.⁵ Includes activities at Durham, Elliot, Madbury, and Rollinsford.⁶ Includes activities at Northfield and Sanborn-ton.⁷ Includes activities at Auburn, Bedford, Bow, Candia, Chester, Grasmere, Hooksett, and Weare.⁸ Includes activities at Hampshire.⁹ Includes activities at Ventnor City.¹⁰ Includes activities at Roebling and White House.¹¹ Includes activities at Bowbyville, Denville, Kenvil, Mill Brook, Mine Hill, Rockaway, and Succasunna.¹² Includes activities at Lyndhurst.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declara-tions.	Peti-tions.	Decla-rants.	Peti-tioners.	Candi-dates' wives.
New Jersey—Continued.									
Hackensack ¹	14,050	3,255	1,473	564	1,347	420	28	12	14
Harrison.....	14,498	5,257	2,503	1,046	.....	.....	39	39	39
Hoboken.....	70,324	27,668	13,562	5,796	.....	.....	92	100	93
Irvington.....	11,877	2,480	1,192	737	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
Jersey City.....	267,779	77,697	37,707	16,556	6,738	2,082	288	305	340
Kearney ²	18,659	6,024	2,888	1,430	.....	.....	17	31	33
Leonia ³	1,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edgewater.....	2,655	921	492	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Lee.....	4,472	1,264	636	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Branch.....	13,298	2,529	1,250	496	324	90	15	20	24
Montclair ⁴	21,550	5,141	2,023	771	.....	.....	4	10	6
West Crange.....	10,980	2,850	1,336	628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morristown.....	12,507	2,657	1,115	562	453	114	12	11	8
Newark.....	347,469	110,655	49,674	21,427	4,190	1,470	312	272	197
New Brunswick.....	23,388	6,048	2,278	846	2,166	451	32	44	50
Orange.....	29,630	8,069	3,660	1,822	.....	.....	70	39	41
Park Ridge.....	1,401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Passaic.....	54,773	28,467	10,920	2,967	.....	.....	40	53	61
Paterson ⁵	125,600	45,398	20,182	9,817	1,477	619	96	157	156
Haledon.....	2,560	1,041	476	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawthorne.....	3,400	953	442	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prospect Park.....	2,719	1,214	512	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth Amboy ⁶	32,121	14,288	7,201	2,231	.....	.....	.....	12	8
Plainfield.....	20,550	4,144	1,670	830	.....	.....	9	7	10
Rahway.....	9,337	1,659	840	407	.....	.....	3	2	3
Red Bank ⁷	7,398	993	457	175	.....	.....	11	4	9
Ridgewood.....	5,416	768	316	162	.....	.....	4	3	6
Summit ⁸	7,500	2,024	769	349	.....	.....	15	2	7
Tenafly.....	2,756	803	362	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town of Union ⁹	21,023	6,665	3,133	1,723	.....	.....	66	46	55
Trenton.....	96,815	26,310	12,938	5,253	1,605	401	205	204	283
Westfield.....	6,420	1,057	471	232	.....	.....	8	3	2
West Hoboken ¹⁰	35,403	13,713	6,177	2,905	.....	.....	32	49	52
West New York ¹¹	13,560	3,556	1,712	920	.....	.....	12	25	29
Guttenberg.....	5,647	2,187	1,104	452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodbine.....	2,399	.....	.....	.....	53	21	1	.....	1
New Mexico.									
Albuquerque ¹²	11,020	1,269	624	430	31	12	5	3	2
Santa Fe.....	5,072	196	108	70	15	3	.....	.....	.....
New York.									
Albany ¹³	100,253	18,165	8,192	4,827	842	249	57	99	61
Albion ¹⁴	5,016	995	454	327	135	45	66	6	3
Amsterdam ¹⁵	31,267	10,624	4,691	1,808	596	86	57	26	51
Auburn ¹⁶	34,668	7,620	3,788	1,743	402	89	28	41	40
Ballston Spa.....	4,138	604	300	152	182	51	2	2	2
Batavia.....	11,613	2,133	1,026	474	111	25	4	5	6
Binghamton ¹⁷	48,443	7,389	3,310	1,260	627	106	36	43	47
Buffalo ¹⁸	423,715	118,444	56,337	29,409	4,897	1,556	341	309	442
Carthage.....	3,563	483	266	83	.....	.....	6	5	5
Cohoes.....	24,709	7,373	2,990	1,605	.....	.....	15	8	13
Corning.....	13,730	1,795	896	486	220	58	3	18	7
Depew.....	3,921	1,913	1,192	223	.....	.....	6	10	9
Lancaster.....	4,364	727	385	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes activities at Bogota, Maywood, North Hackensack, Oradell, Teaneck, and Woodbridge.
² Includes activities at Arlington and North Arlington.
³ Includes activities at Palisade Park and Ridgefield.
⁴ Includes activities at Caldwell, Cedar Grove, Essex Falls, and Verona.
⁵ Includes activities at North Paterson and Totowa.
⁶ Includes activities at Fords, Keasbey, Sewaren, and Woodbridge.
⁷ Includes activities at Eatontown, Fairhaven, Little Silver, and Shrewsbury.
⁸ Includes activities at Chatham, Millburn, New Providence, Short Hills, and Springfield.

⁹ Includes activities at Weehawken.
¹⁰ Includes activities at North Bergen.
¹¹ Includes activities at Union Hill.
¹² Includes activities at Baralás, Martínez Town, and Old Albuquerque.
¹³ Includes activities at West Albany.
¹⁴ Includes activities at Fancher and Hulberton.
¹⁵ Includes activities at Cranesville, Fort Johnson, and Hagsman.
¹⁶ Includes activities at Aurelius, Fleming, Melrose Park, Owasco, Port Byron, Sennett, Skan-eatles, and Throop.
¹⁷ Includes activities at Endicott, Johnson City, and Union.
¹⁸ Includes activities at Cheektowaga and Sloan.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States or cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Petitioners.	Candidates' wives.
New York—Continued.									
Dunkirk.....	17,221	5,146	2,548	1,067			33	11	41
Fredonia.....	5,285	1,187	533	268					
Ellenville ¹	3,114	316	157	112	187	77			
Elmira ²	37,176	5,259	2,494	1,648	188	64	4	22	14
Elmira Heights.....	2,732	325	155	76			3	2	7
Geneva.....	12,446	2,215	1,050	635	138	43	10	7	23
Gloversville.....	23,642	4,008	1,777	829	334	84	34	41	27
Hornell.....	13,617	1,272	627	450					
Hudson ³	11,417	2,209	1,142	335	141	43	3	11	6
Huntington.....	12,004				509	150	5	11	13.
Ithaca.....	14,802	1,589	723	374	96	27	4	16	8.
Jamestown ⁴	31,297	10,612	5,035	2,741	308	144	31	59	53
Lansingburg.....									
Little Falls.....	12,273	3,915	1,832	581	378	90	25	18	28.
Lockport.....	17,970	3,235	1,558	887	762	199	7	12	10
Lyons.....	4,460	808	387	256	172	89	42	6	5.
Malone.....	6,467	819	346	205	79	19			
Mamaroneck.....	5,699	1,641	781	344			12	8	10
Mechanicville ⁵	6,034	1,343	699	268			2	3	2
Medina ⁶	5,083	1,058	553	300			3	6	
Mount Vernon ⁷	30,919	8,029	3,612	1,950			23	35	37
Tuckahoe.....	2,722	1,140	543	202					
Newark.....	6,227	759	375	176				14	10
Newburgh.....	27,805	4,823	2,241	1,125		465	209	9	21
New Rochelle.....	28,867	8,677	4,000	1,979			27	36	35
New York.....	4,766,883	1,927,703	828,793	318,091	82,009	27,077	2,807	9,162	6,192
Niagara Falls ⁸	30,445	12,064	5,755	2,082			53	130	120
North Tonawanda.....	11,955	3,628	1,887	765			10	5	5.
Tonawanda.....	8,290	1,854	948	573					
Olean.....	14,743	2,424	1,184	641	410	78	23	10	17
Oncida.....	8,317	876	422	234	99	22	9	2	2
Oneonta.....	9,491	741	428	200	47	15			
Poughkeepsie.....	27,936	4,534	2,122	994	504	168	28	45	34
Rochester ⁹	218,149	53,993	27,007	13,003	2,937	891	387	384	392
Rochester Center ¹⁰	3,667	420	209	133	1,039	294	1	4	5
Rome.....	21,497	4,114	2,254	869					
Schenectady ¹¹	72,826	18,631	9,562	3,856	850	275	80	88	99
Scotia.....	2,957	374	186	105					
Shaleton.....									
Solvay.....	5,139	1,663	946	342			9	7	8
Syracuse ¹²	137,249	30,781	14,944	7,036	1,395	347	89	87	88
Troy.....	76,813	15,432	6,554	4,388	357	115	29	33	35
Green Island.....	4,737	867	393	202					
Watervliet.....	15,074	2,750	1,226	667					
Utica ¹³	74,419	21,308	9,341	4,326	1,402	274	36	50	54
Watertown ¹⁴	26,730	6,268	2,798	1,050	661	86	33	12	25
Westbury.....								1	1
White Plains ¹⁵	15,949	3,898	1,914	777			26	33	37
Yonkers.....	79,803	26,590	12,295	5,629	3,249	1,131	52	145	118.
North Carolina.									
Concord ¹⁶	8,715	21	14	7	5	1			

¹ Includes activities at Greenfield and Napanoch.
² Includes activities at Horseheads and Wellsburg.

³ Includes activities at Stottville.

⁴ Includes activities at Celeron, Falconer, Frewsburg, and Lakewood.

⁵ Includes activities at Stillwater.

⁶ Includes activities at Knowlesville and Middleport.

⁷ Includes activities at Bronxville and Pelham.

⁸ Includes activities at La Salle.

⁹ Includes activities at Aron de quvit, Brighton, Chill, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, Henrietta, Mendon, Ogdén, Parma, Penfield, Perinton, Pitts-

ford, Riga, Rush, Sweden, Webster, and Wheatland.

¹⁰ Includes activities at East Rockaway, Lynbrook, Malverne, and Oceanside.

¹¹ Includes activities at Alplaus, Glenville, Niskayuna, and South Schenectady.

¹² Includes activities at East Sycamore, Eastwood, Liverpool, and Onondaga Valley.

¹³ Includes activities at Capron, Deerfield, New Hartford, New York Mills, and Whitesboro.

¹⁴ Includes activities at Brownville.

¹⁵ Includes activities at Elmsford, Hartsdale, Ken-sico, Purchase, Scarsdale, and Valhalla.

¹⁶ Includes activities at Kannapolis.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declara-tions.	Petti-tions.	Decla-rants.	Peti-tioners.	Candi-dates' wives.
North Dakota.									
Bismarck.....	5,443	965	514	301	56	15	13	4	3
Devil's Lake.....	5,157	1,236	652	255	67	17	8	5	2
Dickinson.....	3,678	1,015	530	239	74	40	.....	9	7
Edeey 1.....	749	.....	.....	.....	53	11	.....	1	1
Paro.....	14,331	3,200	1,669	1,011	171	57	16	21	11
Harvey.....	1,443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown.....	4,358	878	426	203	97	25	2	5	4
Kulm.....	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LaMoure.....	929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mandan.....	3,873	1,293	739	276	64	37	.....	.....	.....
Medina.....	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minot.....	6,188	1,150	587	325	187	22	.....	.....	.....
New Salem.....	621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
South Heart.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley City.....	4,606	1,072	540	317	81	22	3	3	1
Williston.....	3,124	653	364	171	82	49	57	.....	.....
Ohio.									
Akron 2.....	69,067	13,241	7,051	2,459	1,156	217	1,526	131	48
Barberton.....	9,410	2,829	1,723	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga Falls.....	4,020	470	246	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alliance.....	15,083	2,659	1,606	350	.....	.....	14	10	13
Ashtabula.....	18,266	4,710	2,382	1,108	178	66	12	29	25
Bucyrus.....	8,122	872	489	255	27	6	.....	.....	.....
Bvesville.....	3,156	332	181	85	111	45	2	6	7
Canton 3.....	50,217	8,648	5,010	2,005	517	131	34	60	61
Chillicothe.....	14,508	618	290	181	1	1	.....	1	1
Cincinnati.....	363,591	56,792	23,723	17,253	1,766	544	335	257	184
Chillicothe 4.....	560,663	195,703	94,431	40,482	15,040	2,922	1,055	1,290	1,267
East Cleveland.....	2,955	692	257	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Cleveland.....	9,179	1,418	557	397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakewood.....	15,181	3,916	1,938	791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newberg.....	5,813	2,010	911	539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus.....	181,511	16,285	8,487	4,453	393	119	31	38	30
Conneaut 5.....	8,319	1,533	793	325	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Davton.....	116,577	13,847	7,303	3,451	477	139	44	51	55
East Youngstown 6.....	4,972	3,866	2,814	1,07	1,292	360	154	38	38
Elyria.....	14,825	3,061	1,709	556	1,038	122	13	9	15
Forsythe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont.....	9,939	1,057	516	385	48	10	7	6	8
Hamilton 7.....	35,279	3,309	1,703	1,042	224	38	3	6	5
Leontonia.....	2,665	647	375	103	.....	.....	1	1	1
Lisbon.....	3,084	261	158	61	171	59	2	.....	.....
Loraine.....	28,883	10,929	6,216	1,496	.....	.....	.....	23	20
Martins Ferry.....	9,133	1,540	787	348	445	131	3	5	6
Miamisburg.....	4,271	196	103	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niles.....	8,361	2,502	1,437	399	258	55	4	8	5
Painesville.....	5,501	595	294	138	77	24	20	1	1
Piqua 8.....	13,388	752	379	195	33	7	3	1	2
Troy.....	6,122	179	88	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem 9.....	8,943	1,239	703	234	.....	.....	48	3	3
Springfield 10.....	46,821	3,156	1,662	916	56	10	4	5	3
Staubenville.....	22,391	5,214	3,103	589	431	102	14	12	9
Struthers.....	3,370	1,055	606	109	31	.....	12	1	7
Tiffin.....	11,894	944	455	313	31	10	8	.....	.....
Toledo.....	168,497	32,037	15,826	8,752	1,887	328	323	186	182
Warren.....	11,081	1,352	667	275	.....	.....	4	2	1
Youngstown.....	79,066	24,860	14,027	4,268	.....	.....	91	47	61

¹ Includes activities at Berlin, Judd, and Medbury.

² Includes activities at Kenmore.

³ Includes activities at New Berlin, North Industry, and Osnaburg.

⁴ Includes activities at Euclid, Royalton, Shaker Heights, and West Park.

⁵ Includes activities at Amboy, East Conneaut, and North Conneaut.

⁶ Includes activities at Hazletown and Lowellville.

⁷ Includes activities at Cole Otto, Fairfield Township, St. Clair Township, and Symmes.

⁸ Includes activities at Pradford, Covington, Fletcher, Pleasant Hill, and West Milton.

⁹ Includes activities at Beloit, Green, and Washingtonville.

¹⁰ Includes activities at Cold Springs.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

state and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Petitioners.	Candidates' wives.
Oklahoma.									
Bartlesville ¹	6,181	199	128	79	20	5	2	2	3
Coalgate.....	3,255	556	305	143	28	7			
Hartshorne.....	2,963	411	225	55	41	11			
Henryetta.....	1,671			16	13				
Hugo.....	4,582	52	35	22	3	4	1	1	F
Lehigh ²	1,880						1	1	F
Moore.....	225				1	1			
Tulsa.....	18,182	412	245	105			2	1	F
Wilburton.....	2,277				13	11		1	1
Oregon.									
Astoria ³	9,599	4,088	2,562	1,172	130	62	13	41	15
Portland.....	207,214	43,780	25,230	11,251	1,314	710	184	383	284
Pennsylvania.									
Allentown.....	51,913	6,234	2,705	904	611	126	42	24	27
Altoona ⁴	52,127	5,212	2,757	1,083	227	91	28	41	36
Holidaysburg.....	3,734	138	76	35					
Juniata.....	5,285	206	117	44					
Barnesboro ⁵	3,535	1,149	612	277			6	3	4
Spangler.....	2,700	647	337	116					
Beaver Falls.....	12,191	2,851	1,657	396	464	88	14	5	8
Berwick.....	5,357	365	218	43	71	16			
West Berwick.....	5,512	2,031	1,258	80					
Bethlehem ⁶	12,837	797	378	233	767	130		2	1
Bradock.....	19,357	7,299	4,103	929			79	43	60
Bradford ⁷	14,544	2,180	1,046	600	72	35	2	6	7
Builer.....	20,728	3,510	2,050	380	381	92	129	2	2
Carrick Sta., Pittsburgh	6,117	924	454	329					
Chambersburg.....	11,800	172	87	60	9	5	1	3	2
Charleroi.....	9,615	3,356	1,679	448	199	22	4	9	9
Chester.....	38,537	6,673	3,476	1,137	659	151	31	35	22
Connellsville ⁸	12,545	1,587	793	343			3	10	9
Corry.....	5,991	569	283	114			1	11	9
Du Bois ⁹	12,623	2,122	1,128	540	347	142	3	11	9
Duquesne.....	15,727	6,381	3,604	760			26	26	33
East Lebanon.....									
Easton ¹⁰	28,523	3,122	1,452	646			29	23	17
East Pittsburgh.....	5,615							16	14
Eddystone.....	1,167							1	
Ellsworth.....	2,084						70		
Ellwood City ¹¹	3,902	1,067	686	125			7	10	12
Erie ¹²	66,525	14,943	7,562	3,348	546	176	42	54	68
Farrell.....							10	1	
Ford City ¹³	4,850	2,314	1,361	256	286	104	22	23	29
Girardville.....	4,396	988	568	248	754	438	6		
Glenlyon.....									
Greenville.....	5,909	373	203	88			7		1
Harrisburg.....	64,186	4,134	1,979	917				4	6
Hazleton ¹⁴	25,452	5,994	2,972	1,457			23	22	32
Indiana.....	5,749	214	113	33	230	56	5	3	1
Jeannette ¹⁵	8,077	1,774	914	312	1,034	416	10	10	10
Jenkins Township ¹⁶	4,196							16	12
Johnstown ¹⁷	55,482	15,316	9,225	1,621	900	344	142	46	44
Kingston.....	6,449	1,884	1,005	369			12	19	22
Kittanning.....	4,311	353	195	77	259	112			
Lancaster.....	47,227	3,203	1,472	1,028	77	36	14	23	25

¹ Includes activities at Dewey and Smiltertown.² Includes activities at Midway and Phillips.³ Includes activities at Hammond and Warrenton.⁴ Includes activities at Logan Township.⁵ Includes activities at Cymbria Mills, Elmora, Emigh, Garman, Marsteller, and Saxman.⁶ Includes activities at Freemansburg and North Bethlehem.⁷ Includes activities at Custer City, Dagolia, Derrick City, Gilmor, and Lewis Run.⁸ Includes activities at South Connellsville.⁹ Includes activities at Big Run, Falls Creek, and Sandy Township.¹⁰ Includes activities at Glendon, Redington, West Easton, Williams Township.¹¹ Includes activities at Hazel Dell and Wurtemburg.¹² Includes activities at Lawrence Park and Wesleyville.¹³ Includes activities at Cadogen and Manorville.¹⁴ Includes activities at Hazle Township.¹⁵ Includes activities at Grapeville and Penn Manor.¹⁶ Includes activities at Inkerman.¹⁷ Includes activities at Conemaugh, Dale, Ferndale, and Franklin.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declara-tions.	Peti-tions.	Declar-ants.	Peti-tioners.	Candi-dates' wives.
Pennsylvania—Contd.									
Lansford.....	8,321	3,154	1,833	325	240	92	26	10	23.
Larksville.....	9,288	3,099	1,046	645			6	10	14
Lebanon 1.....	19,240	1,254	750	205	55	6	10	2	4
Lehighton.....	5,316	344	209	67					
McKeesport 2.....	42,694	12,631	6,551	2,548			48	44	60.
Maltby.....									
Midlands.....	1,244							1	1
Monessen 3.....	11,775	5,475	3,210	462			30	71	62.
Monongahela City 4.....	7,598	1,457	795	272			14	8	9
Mount Carmel 5.....	17,532	4,927	2,727	1,286	209	110	18	17	13.
Mount Oliver Station.....	4,241	672	328	270				3	3.
Mount Pleasant 6.....	5,812	1,107	563	219			48	16	19.
Bridgeport.....	3,860	853	376	117					
Nanticoke.....	18,877	7,187	3,923	1,935			59	35	54
New Brighton.....	8,329	865	482	148			3	3	4
New Castle.....	36,280	8,620	4,707	1,326	401	64	16	19	21
New Kensington.....	7,707	2,376	1,389	227			18	23	19
Norristown.....	27,875	4,015	1,691	477	447	105	25	19	16
Oakdale.....	1,353						38	5	2.
Old Forge.....	11,324	5,168	2,741	897			12	23	24
Parsons.....	4,338	1,216	656	325			1		
Philadelphia 7.....	1,549,008	382,578	167,072	69,415	14,906	4,490	1,664	1,396	1,686.
Pittsburgh.....	533,905	140,436	70,148	28,797	12,295	3,626	442	508	461
Aspinwall.....	2,592	225	101	82					
Bellevue.....	6,223	656	261	136					
Crafton.....	4,583	451	184	118					
Homestead.....	18,713	7,068	3,942	835					
Portage.....	2,954	805	396	146			172		
Presston 8.....									
McKees Rocks.....	14,702	6,068	3,617	632					
Ramey.....	1,045								
Reading.....	96,071	8,812	4,528	1,430	385	81	29	36	27
St. Clair.....	6,455	1,827	1,103	243			3		
St. Marys.....	6,346	780	431	208	120	19	31		1
Seranton.....	129,867	35,112	17,461	7,930	1,643	973	117	151	158.
Shamokin.....	19,588	2,788	1,517	867			16	17	12
Sharon.....	15,270	3,819	2,249	519			8		3
Sharpville.....	3,634	892	543	72			8		
South Bethlehem.....	19,973	8,362	4,423	655			10	12	10.
Tamaqua.....	9,462	753	392	203				1	
Tarentum 9.....	7,414	1,677	891	337				2	2
Brackenridge Borough.....	3,134	455	249	1					
Taylor.....	9,060	3,369	1,796	652					
Throop.....	5,133	2,361	1,213	545					
Titusville.....	8,533	1,654	805	452	77	19	1	4	2
Trafford City.....	1,959						39	4	1
Uniontown.....	13,344	1,447	717	243	1,157	379	28	21	29
Warren.....	11,080	2,035	951	583	77	37	7	4	2
West Hazleton.....	4,715	1,556	802	282			2	3	4
Wheatland.....	955						4		1
Wilkes-Barre.....	67,105	16,078	7,899	3,754	2,449	926	82	57	76.
Williamsport 10.....	31,860	2,332	1,153	723	53	24	1	4	3
Woodlawn.....	1,396								

1 Includes activities at Lebanon Independent Borough, North Cornwall Township, South Lebanon, and West Lebanon.

2 Includes activities at Dravosburg, Elizabeth Township, Port Vue, and Versailles.

3 Includes activities at Rostrevor Township.

4 Includes activities at Courtney, Finleyville, Hazel Kirk, Milesville, Manown Mines, and Sunny Side.

5 Includes activities at Atlas, Diamondtown, Keiser, and Kulpmont.

6 Includes activities at Moorwood and Standard.

7 Includes activities at Germantown.

8 Includes activities at Pittcock and Stow Township.

9 Includes activities at Creighton, Finleyville, East Deer Township, Glassmere, and Hite.

10 Includes activities at Newberry.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declara-tions.	Peti-tions.	Declara-tants.	Peti-tioners.	Candi-dates' wives.
Rhode Island.									
Bristol.....	8,565	2,961	1,203	419				1	1
Burrillville ¹	7,878	2,454	1,090	528				1	1
Central Falls.....	22,754	10,664	4,391	1,870			58	69	91
Coventry.....	5,848	1,346	543	217	247	20		2	2
Cranston.....	21,107	5,674	2,646	1,310			2	8	7
Cumberland ²	10,107	3,678	1,569	787				1	1
Lincoln.....	9,825	4,181	1,687	780				3	2
Newport ³	27,149	6,256	2,925	1,672	428	111	42	31	27
Portsmouth.....	2,681	770	384	74					
Pascoag.....									
Providence.....	224,326	76,303	32,863	12,988	5,955	1,537	237	293	349
East Providence.....	15,808	3,380	1,595	681					
Johnston.....	5,935	2,313	981	379					
Warren.....	6,585	2,393	1,011	383				2	
Westerly ⁴	8,696	2,347	985	410	186	85	5	7	7
Woonsocket.....	38,125	16,539	6,540	2,300			17	18	24
South Carolina.									
Columbia.....	26,319	446	227	103	12	2		2	1
South Dakota.									
Aberdeen.....	10,753	1,865	897	509	107	22	104	7	4
Huron.....	5,791	822	498	216	41	10	47	2	8
Irene.....	263								
Lead ⁵	8,392	2,336	1,447	547	121	106	77	29	33
Sioux Falls.....	14,094	2,215	1,119	658	144	13	14	5	2
Vermilion.....	2,187				23	15			
Yankton.....	3,787	791	355	248	43	15	10	1	2
Tennessee.									
Memphis.....	131,105	6,467	3,403	1,664	186	54	44	31	33
Nashville.....	110,364	2,993	1,436	951	132	35	3	6	3
Texas.									
Dallas.....	92,104	5,219	2,811	1,504	254	91	7	19	10
Galveston.....	36,981	6,164	3,503	1,962	392	123	35	9	12
Houston.....	78,800	6,318	3,466	1,754	435	165	21	37	29
San Antonio.....	96,614	17,407	7,354	3,114	381	206	21	31	27
Victoria.....	3,673	329	156	98	30	10			
Utah.									
Logan.....	7,522	1,518	656	399	41	35		1	
Park City.....	3,439	725	394	307	17	6			
Salt Lake City ⁶	92,777	19,035	8,675	4,335	864	257	44	67	60
Murray.....	4,057	1,303	703	236					
Vermont.									
Bellows Falls.....	4,883	996	503	219	5				
Bennington.....	8,698	1,103	470	365	14				
Bethel.....	1,943				8			1	1
Rutland.....	13,546	1,767	807	498	942	330		2	1
Virginia.									
Harrisonburg.....	4,879	60	39	27	12	2			
Lynchburg.....	29,494	450	250	130	16	16	5	7	3
Norfolk.....	67,452	3,564	1,820	931	714	210	77	20	20
Richmond.....	127,628	4,085	2,040	943	253	121	12	13	11
Roanoke ⁷	34,874	770	414	212	37	14	7	8	6
Salem.....	3,849	19	12	6					
Washington.									
Bellingham.....	24,298	5,152	2,818	1,439	167	60	52	36	41
Black Diamond ⁸	2,051						5	15	13
Blaine.....	2,289						6		3
Burnett.....	396								
Cle Elum.....	2,749	1,145	705	207	163	56	3	3	1
Clipper.....									

¹ Includes activities at Harrisville, Mapleville, and Masonville.² Includes activities at Ashton, Lonsdale, Manville, and Valley Falls.³ Includes activities at Jamestown and Middletown.⁴ Includes activities at Ashaway, Bradford, and Stonington.⁵ Includes activities at Central, Terraville, Torry, and Trojan.⁶ Includes activities at Midvale.⁷ Includes activities at Vinton and Virginia Heights.⁸ Includes activities at Franklin.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declara-tions.	Peti-tions.	Decla-rants.	Peti-tioners.	Candi-dates' wives.
Washington—Contd.									
Everett ¹	24,814	5,472	3,294	1,673	237	113	57	39	31
Lynden ²	1,148							1	1
Olympia.....	6,996	829	467	289	49	15			
Renton ³	2,740	1,003	588	293					
Rosllyn ⁴	3,126	1,556	934	301			57	36	28
Seattle.....	237,194	60,835	36,097	16,438	2,543	873	399	406	314
Spokane.....	104,402	21,220	12,389	5,495	1,296	226	120	79	78
Tacoma.....	83,743	21,463	12,191	5,808	707	242	194	117	120
Walla Walla ⁵	19,364	2,361	1,239	682	90	25	18	16	19
Wilkeson.....	899								
West Virginia.									
Charleston.....	22,996	1,014	543	242	80	20	7	1	2
Clarksburg ⁶	9,201	481	256	112	130	52	4	17	12
Fairmont.....	9,711	630	370	127	93	45	1	9	4
Huntington.....	31,161	514	304	175	22	6	17	3	3
Jenkinjones.....					93	32	2		
Keyser.....	3,705	130	56	20	18	6			
Logan.....	1,640				35	6	8	5	8
Morgantown ⁷	9,150	1,113	567	196	69	16	7	7	5
Parkersburg ⁸	17,842	560	278	180	30	6	2	3	2
Piedmont ⁹	2,054						5	1	1
Thomas ¹⁰	2,354				29	16	50	9	6
Wellsburg ¹¹	4,189	262	122	55	40	21	5	4	5
Wheeling ¹²	41,641	5,418	2,679	1,413	247	55	11	19	15
Benwood.....	4,976	1,846	1,124	159					
McMechen.....	2,921	213	105	35					
Williamson.....	3,561	227	147	16	16	12	7		1
Wisconsin.									
Appleton ¹³	16,773	3,257	1,573	1,287	114	93	3	3	5
Ashland.....	11,594	3,475	1,864	1,299	173	74		11	5
Barron.....	1,499				61	51	1		1
Beloit ¹⁴	15,125	2,395	1,307	654	210	118	37	8	16
Chippewa Falls ¹⁵	8,893	2,155	1,118	836	78	36	7	2	2
Cold Spring.....									
Cudahy ¹⁶	3,691	1,684	901	203			5	1	4
Eau Claire.....	18,310	4,245	2,173	1,411	109	54	14	13	12
Fond du Lac.....	18,797	3,062	1,585	1,035	204	149	10	8	9
Grand Rapids ¹⁷	6,521	1,152	589	368	67	59	9	11	9
Green Bay ¹⁸	25,236	4,056	2,078	1,524	130	117	12	10	10
De Pere.....	4,477	942	472	263					
Janesville.....	13,894	1,997	979	646			15	4	7
Kenosha ¹⁹	21,371	7,642	4,141	1,401	534	183	100	64	75
La Crosse ²⁰	30,417	6,043	2,965	1,759	120	111	15	23	26
Madison ²¹	25,531	4,174	2,105	1,174	238	160	22	15	12
Manitowoc.....	13,027	2,534	1,258	789	136	56	9	9	10
Marinette.....	14,610	4,027	2,059	1,544	71	68	7	22	15
Menasha.....	6,081	1,420	661	257				1	
Menomonie.....	5,036	1,258	640	421	51	47	2	5	4
Milford.....									

¹ Includes activities at East Everett, Lowell, and Pinehurst.

² Includes activities at Everson, Glendale, and Ten Mile.

³ Includes activities at Earlington.

⁴ Includes activities at Beckman, Mine 5, and Ronald.

⁵ Includes activities at College Place.

⁶ Includes activities at Adamston, Glen Falls, Hepzibah, Meadowbrook, North View, Reynoldsville, Tin Plate, and Wilsonburg.

⁷ Includes activities at Sabraton and Westover.

⁸ Includes activities at Belpre and South Side.

⁹ Includes activities at Beryl.

¹⁰ Includes activities at Ben Bush, Copeton, and Pearce.

¹¹ Includes activities at Beech Bottom and Follansbee.

¹² Includes activities at Bridgeport, Elm Grove, and Warwood.

¹³ Includes activities at Kaukauna, Kimberly, and Little Chute.

¹⁴ Includes activities at Rockton, Ill., and South Beloit, Ill.

¹⁵ Includes activities at Cornell and Irving.

¹⁶ Includes activities at Fernwood, St. Francis, and Stormy Hill.

¹⁷ Includes activities at Bison Village, Port Edwards Village, Rudolph, Saratoga, Seneca, and Siegel.

¹⁸ Includes activities at Duck Creek.

¹⁹ Includes activities at Pleasant Ferry and Somers.

²⁰ Includes activities at La Crescent, Minn., Onalaska, and West Salem.

²¹ Includes activities at Burke, MacFarland, and Sun Prairie.

TABLE 24.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.		Names furnished.		
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Petitioners.	Candidates' wives.
Wisconsin—Continued.									
Milwaukee ¹	373,857	111,456	56,101	26,155	3,824	1,223	831	540	542
Wauwatosa.....	3,346	681	325	211					
Neenah.....	5,734	1,313	637	438			4	9	11
Oakland.....					8	12			
Oshkosh.....	33,062	7,406	3,598	2,196	212	157	44	28	41
Port Washington.....	3,792	889	534	251	34	27			
Racine ²	38,002	12,509	6,590	2,834	721	229	115	87	89
Rhineland ³	5,637	1,366	753	336	40	19		1	1
Rice Lake ⁴	3,968	708	381	258			1	1	2
Rome.....									
Sheboygan ⁴	26,398	8,667	4,359	2,061	273	80	26	23	26
Shell Lake.....	902				15	11			
Stevens Point.....	8,692	1,712	856	516	41	41	2	8	10
Superior.....	40,384	13,772	8,201	3,735	384	142	29	66	40
Two Rivers.....	4,850	836	461	117			4		2
Washburn.....	3,830	1,158	631	438	96	55		1	
Watertown.....	8,829	1,949	914	608	135	250			
Wausau ⁵	16,560	3,918	1,920	1,310	157	117	7	2	5
West Allis ⁶	6,445	2,420	1,491	386			12	20	11
Wyoming.									
Crosby.....					32	3			
Hanna ⁷	1,892				26				
Hudson.....	319				88	21			
Kemmerer ⁸	843				31	30	1	1	1
Laramie.....	8,237	1,153	713	378	21	7	125	1	1
New Castle.....	975				23	8			
Rawlins.....	4,256	794	547	256	19	12			
Sheridan.....	8,408	809	540	272	123	29			
Sunrise.....					13	8	23		
Superior ⁹					139	57	6		
Total.....	32,984,575	8,528,196	4,013,125	1,774,947	395,682	112,163	44,433	35,200	34,457

RECAPITULATION.

United States proper.....	91,972,266	13,345,545	6,646,817	3,034,117	437,368	131,982			
Cities listed.....	32,984,575	8,528,196	4,013,125	1,774,947	395,682	112,163	44,433	35,200	34,457
Balance.....	58,987,691	4,817,349	2,633,692	1,259,190	41,686	19,819			

¹ Includes activities at East Milwaukee, town of Greenfield, and town of Lake.² Includes activities at Lake Side.³ Includes activities at Cameron, Canton, and Haugen.⁴ Includes activities at Howards Grove, Kohler, and Mosel.⁵ Includes activities at Rothschild and Schofield.⁶ Includes activities at West Milwaukee.⁷ Includes activities at Elmo and Evansville.⁸ Includes activities at Conroy, Diamondville, Elkol, Frontier, Glencoe, Oakley, Quealey, and Sublet.⁹ Includes activities at South Superior.

NOTE.—The total population, 32,984,575, includes population of places shown in footnotes wherever such figures are available.

The accessions to the ranks of cities and towns cooperating through their school organizations show most interestingly the growth of this work during the year. While there were 1,754 cities, towns, and communities working with the bureau in this great national undertaking, there were 1,828 from whom favorable responses were received and in which steps leading to the organization of citizenship classes were initiated. From 74 of these places, however, the bureau received later advices showing that the original desires of the school authorities

could not be realized. These places have not been included in the list, and no reference will be made in this report to these communities, from whom next year unquestionably there will be a more substantial response. The bureau therefore is looking forward conservatively to the further expansion of its influence into these and other communities which as yet have not been reached. It firmly believes that the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, will witness the organization, and in stronger ties, of over 2,000 cities and communities for cooperation with the bureau in perfecting the citizenship-class organizations and their interrelation more completely with the vocational education work which is now in process of greater expansion under the recent act of Congress creating the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

In addition to sending the names of the candidates for citizenship to the public schools and personally addressed letters to over 114,000 of the candidates for naturalization, the bureau also furnished to all of these communities thousands of copies of the Outline Course in Citizenship, the naturalization forms, and the Syllabus of the Naturalization Law. Repeated requests have been received by the bureau for additional copies of these official forms and the official publications. Thousands of copies of the Proceedings of the First Citizenship Convention also have been distributed to the public schools. There has been an unusually heavy demand also for the bulletin of the bureau entitled "The Work of the Public Schools with the Bureau of Naturalization." Thousands of copies of the proceedings of the reception to newly naturalized citizens held at Philadelphia on May 10, 1915, have been called for by reason of the address contained therein of the President of the United States. This has been used as a basis for English teaching by the public-school authorities.

In many communities it has not been possible to effect at once a reorganization of the public schools to provide citizenship classes. Many local conditions have operated to prevent the appropriation of funds, but notwithstanding this and in order to cooperate with the bureau and afford citizenship instruction to the candidates for naturalization, 900 communities out of the 1,754 have made arrangements with the schools in adjacent communities for their candidates for naturalization to attend the citizenship classes until such time as funds could be provided locally. Assurances have been received from many of these of their determination to secure an independent organization the coming year.

The number coming into cooperation with the bureau each month during the past year is shown in the subjoined table.

TABLE 25.—Statement showing net increases, by months, in the number of cities, towns, and rural communities cooperating, directly or indirectly, with the bureau in its educational work.

Date.	Places cooperating.			Net increase.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
July 31, 1916.....	547	66	613	.....
Aug. 31, 1916.....	547	66	613	.....
Sept. 30, 1916.....	587	67	654	41
Oct. 31, 1916.....	631	73	704	50
Nov. 30, 1916.....	697	94	791	87
Dec. 31, 1916.....	747	107	854	63
Jan. 31, 1917.....	785	109	894	45
Feb. 28, 1917.....	816	614	1,430	531
Mar. 31, 1917.....	844	790	1,634	204
Apr. 30, 1917.....	836	873	1,709	75
May 31, 1917.....	836	873	1,709	.....
June 30, 1917.....	854	900	1,754	45
Total increase.....	.....	.....	.....	1,141

Concurrently with this responsive support throughout the United States there has been a corresponding response received from the judiciary sitting in naturalization cases. A striking evidence of this has been found in the number of petitions for naturalization that have been continued by the courts during the past year instead of being denied on the ground of ignorance of our institutions of government, illiteracy, and other causes; while there are no exact figures available from preceding years to show the causes of continuances, the number during this year is known to be greater than heretofore. The increase in the number of petitions continued commenced in the year preceding, and because of the growth in this phase of naturalization work the records were prepared to make a report during the course of the year. The report shows that a total of 31,210 petitions were continued during the course of the year; 9,151 of these continuances were due to ignorance on the part of the applicants for naturalization of the responsibilities that attach to American citizenship or to ignorance of our institutions of government. Among these were many thousands who are included in the general grouping of illiterates whose petitions were not denied on the sole ground of illiteracy. There were refusals to admit 559 on this latter ground.

In the preceding year 11,925 petitions were dismissed, while during the year under review 9,544 were similarly acted upon, being a reduction of 2,383, or 20 per cent. The number of petitions dismissed on account of ignorance of our institutions of government, including illiteracy, was less during the past year than in the year 1916, which undoubtedly was caused by the large number of petitions continued for further preparation in the public school by the applicants for the responsibilities of citizenship.

In other respects there has been extensive cooperation offered by the commercial organizations throughout the country. They have initiated and supported local movements of various kinds to stimulate the interest of the foreigners in the citizenship classes and have supported movements initiated by the school authorities having for their purpose the inclusion in the budgets of provision for the inauguration of night classes where there was no provision made or for enlarging the funds where the work already had been established.

In 117 cities and towns mass meetings were held, some at the instance of the Bureau of Naturalization and others because of the reaction resulting from the awakening of the sense of civic responsibility in the minds of the leading members of the communities. From these meetings many invaluable methods of closer cooperation resulted. New ideas were injected into the local activities. Plans of far-reaching and practical effect were evolved. Proposals were received by the bureau urging greater activities in the coal-mining districts; financial aid from Federal or State Governments to provide payment for the teachers engaged in the night class work; the need for some defined textbook on citizenship instruction, and appeals for such a textbook to be furnished by the Bureau of Naturalization; means to educate the foreign women, especially those who are held in their homes by reason of domestic duties and on account of their children.

Meetings were held of representatives of all nationalities, typical among which and of the method pursued is that in the city of Syracuse, N. Y. The chamber of commerce of that city held a meeting comprising delegates from foreign societies representing 56 different and distinct organizations and nationalities in that city, and attended also by the Representative in Congress and the mayor of the city. Circulars were printed and members of the chamber of commerce formed themselves into committees to arouse the American citizens as well as the foreign-born residents to the importance of the activity, and as a result a large increase in the attendance upon the citizenship classes directly followed.

Mass meetings were held in the following cities and towns:

Alabama:	Indiana—Continued.	Minnesota—Continued.	Oklahoma:
Birmingham.	South Bend.	St. Paul.	Coalgate.
California:	Vincennes.	Virginia.	Muskogee.
Los Angeles.	Whiting.	West Duluth.	Wilburton.
Oakland.	Iowa:	Missouri:	Oregon:
Pasadena.	Albia.	Kansas City.	Astoria.
San Diego.	Cedar Falls.	St. Joseph.	Portland.
San Jose.	Pella.	Nebraska:	Pennsylvania:
Illinois:	Rock Rapids.	David City.	Braddock.
Aurora.	Sioux City.	Elyria.	Erie.
Belleville.	Kentucky:	Lincoln.	McKees Rocks.
Benton.	Louisville.	Norfolk.	Pittsburgh.
Buckner.	Louisiana:	Omaha.	Presston.
Chicago.	Amite.	Wahoo.	Scranton.
Chicago Heights.	Hammond.	Wilber.	Vandergrift.
Christopher.	Independence.	Wymore.	Williamsport.
Geneva.	Massachusetts:	New Jersey:	Wilmerding.
Johnston City.	Cambridge.	Newark.	South Dakota:
Joliet.	Fitchburg.	New York:	Aberdeen.
La Salle.	Westfield.	Albany.	Utah:
Marion.	Michigan:	Auburn.	Park City.
Moline.	Ann Arbor.	Carthage.	Salt Lake City.
Pana.	Bay City.	Cohoes.	Washington:
Peru.	Benton Harbor.	Ithaca.	Seattle.
Rock Island.	Detroit.	Jamestown.	Wisconsin:
Spring Valley.	Flint.	Mount Vernon.	Aubrey.
Streator.	Grand Rapids.	Rochester.	Kenosha.
Taylorville.	Kalamazoo.	Schenectady.	La Crosse.
Waukegan.	Lansing.	Troy.	Madison.
West Frankfort.	Muskegon.	Yonkers.	Milwaukee.
Indiana:	Saginaw.	North Dakota:	Oshkosh.
East Chicago.	Stambaugh.	Washington.	Racine.
Gary.	Minnesota:	Ohio:	Sheboygan.
Hammond.	Duluth.	Ashtabula.	
Indianapolis.	Minneapolis.	Massillon.	
Mishawaka.	New Duluth.	Steubenville.	

These mass meetings have aroused a greater interest in naturalization proceedings than ever before. The hearings have become more formal. The proceedings of the renunciation of allegiance and

the investing of the new allegiance have become surrounded by an atmosphere of dignity and solemnity which is a radical departure from the hurly-burly, lack of dignity, and complete informality surrounding naturalization activities in the courts prior to Federal supervision.

In all these places practical results are uniformly reported. Almost invariably citizenship classes were organized as a direct result of these mass meetings. Enrollments were made ranging in numbers from 10 or 15, or even less, up to as many hundred. Increases invariably resulted of large percentages over the preceding attendance, and a great awakening of the civic conscience throughout the entire country in all matters relating to the naturalization of aliens was effected. Aliens were inspired to apply for citizenship by making their declarations of intention or taking final action looking to their admission. In many instances reports show that while the attendance was increased immediately following the mass meetings, it continued to grow, and the influence of the meeting was felt in this way for many weeks.

At different times during the early portion of the year letters were written to the governors of the States of North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and New Mexico calling their attention to the citizenship work of the bureau with the public schools throughout the country and to the fact that the laws of their States prohibited the use of public-school funds for the education of adults. It recommended that legislation be enacted in those States to supersede those laws. As a concrete evidence of the support which these State executives felt this national citizenship work should be given, they urged such legislation upon the lawmaking bodies of their respective States.

In North Dakota the State legislature passed an act authorizing the establishment of night schools for adult foreigners and provided a specific appropriation of \$7,000 to meet the expenses. This was approved by the governor on March 10, 1917.

On April 17, 1917, the legislature of Minnesota passed an act, signed on the following day by the governor, for the same purpose and authorizing an expenditure of \$25,000 therefor.

On March 24, 1917, the legislature of the State of Iowa enacted a law to provide for the compulsory installation of a course of instruction in the night schools upon the petition of 10 or more adults.

In New Mexico, on March 13, 1917, a substantially similar provision was made.

The bureau feels that these States are to be congratulated upon having such action taken by their legislatures; and it looks upon these acts as a great forward step toward a uniform movement throughout the United States upon the part of the public schools to provide the means whereby the candidates for American citizenship may secure that aid in their progress toward their goal which the public schools should offer.

Throughout the United States there is a greater demand in evidence for the inauguration of this work than can be met with the funds available. In nearly every community with which the bureau has communicated there has been the uniform response of immediate cooperation. Volunteer workers are solicited by the school authorities from among the ranks of the school-teachers and from among the patriotic citizens. In some places classes have been organized

where only one candidate has presented himself. Such commencements have steadfastly persisted, and such interest has followed that the membership of the classes has increased steadily.

The school authorities urge a more active interest on the part of the employers of labor. They have appealed to them to urge their employees of foreign birth, and of native origin as well, to appreciate the advantages that will follow the attendance upon the courses of instruction which have been organized. The members of the field personnel of the bureau also, in carrying on the work of examining candidates for citizenship, largely between trains and in evening hours and at other times as well, have interviewed the school authorities, commercial bodies, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and others and have aroused interest in the communities. By this activity they have brought about the organization of citizenship classes for the candidate for naturalization in hundreds of communities. In all of these places where the organization of citizenship classes has been proposed the very fact that an association between the Federal Government and the local city, town, or village school will be effected has stimulated a new interest and led to the organization of the public schools into Americanizing centers.

From all over the United States requests continue to come to the bureau in its correspondence and through its field force for it to lend its aid in every possible manner. In some instances these requests have been to furnish funds to make it possible to equip the local school organizations. This, of course, has not been contemplated by the bureau in its activities and is only referred to here as showing the extent to which Government support is desired. Insistent and repeated calls have come to the bureau for furnishing the textbook which has been in the course of preparation from the material furnished the bureau by the public schools. This book has been authorized for publication as an appendix to the Proceedings of the First Citizenship Convention, on which occasion the subject matter then prepared was fully discussed. Through such a book the public-school attendance undoubtedly will be increased both in numbers and in regularity. The candidates for citizenship in larger numbers will be brought to these citizenship classes and their attendance and interest retained until acquisition of the knowledge which the course contemplates.

Through the efforts of the citizens of these various communities the aid of patriotic, social, and religious bodies has been enlisted and their active interest and participation secured in this institution of Americanization now almost completely established.

Closer relationship is being built up between the Bureau of Naturalization and the various State librarians and librarians in the public libraries of many municipalities throughout the United States.

Especially from among the mining districts have come the strongest appeals to the bureau for the organization of these citizenship classes. One of the greatest difficulties in these localities has been the lack of funds for carrying on the work.

As evidence of the cordial and hearty support industrial leaders are giving the citizenship classes, many of them are allotting certain hours on specified days when their workmen will be privileged to attend the classrooms. Others are paying for the time spent by the workmen in the classrooms, these payments being made upon the reports of the teachers.

In the last annual report reference was made to the fact that knowledge of different languages is wholly unnecessary in teaching the foreigners our institutions of government. The baneful influences of the introduction of foreign languages has only too clearly been demonstrated by the dominant forces of foreign influence, particularly the Prussian, which have been disclosed by the events of the great war into which this Nation has been plunged. No foreign student desires to have the foreign influence in the American citizenship classes. Some of them undoubtedly have been deterred from entering these classes through diffidence, timidity, and backwardness caused by the lack on their part of the knowledge of English. This has led to expressions of desire for one of their nationality as a teacher. As these classes have grown in their practical value the illiterate body has progressed beyond that primitive stage. At the present time the most that is desired is an introduction or presentation to the classes. This still causes a leaning toward one of their own people. The classes now being recruited from the ranks of all nationalities are having accessions through the influence of the student body. No longer do the aliens care for their own people as instructors. They have gone to the other position of preferring American teachers only.

It is impossible to avoid mixed nationalities in classes as a general condition. It is the exception, though in some classes but one nationality is found. Where the classes are mixed, as in most of the instances, the national prejudices at once express the desire for an American teacher. So strongly has this been felt that classes have diminished in attendance under the tutelage of foreign instructors, only to expand and increase in attendance upon supplying native teachers. The common bond of a common tongue, and that our tongue, is the tie that strongest binds.

Many most encouraging reports have been received from various parts of the country of the enthusiasm of the cities and communities, and of the eagerness of the alien adults and the efforts to satisfy the desire that is latent in all aliens for American citizenship.

School authorities of the leading cities of the United States have stated to members of the bureau that after years of experience, study, and effort they have been unable to develop a system or plan which will serve as a real interest to the alien. To all of these the bureau unhesitatingly offers the solution. Every alien coming to the United States is lured here by the thought of the American freedom and liberty. This thought may or may not be the uppermost one in his mind. He may be drawn to these shores by inducements, real or false, but back of it all is the hope that at some time he may become, or his children may become, a part of the citizenry of this country. The task for the schools, therefore, is to develop that latent desire; give it the means for growing and maturing. American citizenship, presented through the medium of the American public-school teacher, will hold the attendance of all aliens enrolling and will induce others to enroll.

Of necessity with the development of this American spirit must go hand in hand the means for his material development. The better job than the one he has is the goal primarily of each alien. It is the object that is most insistently holding itself before him. No illiterate can be trained or developed to the stature of eligibility

to American citizenship without the concurrent development of his capacity to acquire the better job.

Citizenship instruction must be accompanied by vocational instruction. While the States are availing themselves of the funds provided by the Federal Government for vocational education, their efforts will not be properly complete without building up the strongest alliance between citizenship preparation and vocational preparation. With the millions that have been made available by Congress for the several States in the development of the vocational preparation, the student body presenting itself for vocational instruction should have included in the curriculum the citizenship instruction which is being developed by the national cooperative unity of the State public schools and the Federal Government through this bureau.

In the last annual report the Executive recognition which this work had previously received by the attendance of the President at the reception to newly naturalized citizens held in Philadelphia at the instance of the bureau on May 10, 1915, was referred to. Again this recognition by the President was given by his attendance at the first citizenship convention, held by the bureau in the city of Washington in July, 1916. This convention held sessions from the 10th to the 15th of July, inclusive. On Thursday, the 13th, the President of the United States delivered a memorable address to those in attendance at the convention. In the course of his remarks the President said:

I have come here for the very simple purpose of expressing my very deep interest in what these conferences are intended to attain. It is not fair to the great multitudes of hopeful men and women who press into this country from other countries that we should leave them without that friendly and intimate instruction which will enable them very soon after they come to find out what America is like at heart and what America is intended for among the nations of the world. * * *

So my interest in this movement is as much an interest in ourselves as in those whom we are trying to Americanize, because if we are genuine Americans they can not avoid the infection. * * *

A few reports are here given, selected at random from among the hundreds received in the bureau, to show the spirit and accomplishment of those cooperating in this great Americanization:

In Lexington, Mass., with the opening of the school year a class of 18 illiterate adult foreigners was organized. These aliens were taught to read and write and at the same time were started on the road to citizenship through the elements of civil government.

At Pella, Iowa, the superintendent of schools reported that 30 adults responded to the opportunity for a class, and upon securing the services of a teacher the organization was effected.

In the small town of Roslyn, Wash., the night schools for aliens secured an enrollment of 170.

The night schools for foreigners in St. Louis were inaugurated upon the entire-year-around basis.

The Italian Civic League of Tangipahoa Parish, La., urges the formation of citizenship classes and states that there are more than a thousand industrious Italians in that parish and that it is an injustice to them and to the United States not to give them the opportunity and facilities for becoming American citizens.

In Salt Lake City the Daughters of the American Revolution have organized a systematic visiting of the homes of the candidates for citizenship and urge those who are in need of instruction to attend the public night schools for adult foreigners.

From Albany, N. Y., comes the report by the superintendent of schools showing that rallies have become an established institution in the schools of that city. The most recent ones were one for Jewish girls, one for Italian men and women, and a general mass meeting. The superintendent reports: "They are so thoroughly a part of our school system that they are hardly worthy of comment."

From Caney, Kans., the superintendent of schools reports an enrollment of 86 members and the continuance of the schools through the summer for 12 weeks, both day and night, with an enrollment of 103.

The chamber of commerce of Hammond, Ind., advises the bureau that more than 1,000, the largest portion of whom were adults and a large percentage of them of foreign birth, were attending the night schools and studying English and the history of our country; that the schools are doing a great work along the lines suggested by the Bureau of Naturalization; and that the work is of the character very much needed in the community.

The principal of the Illinois Avenue School, of Atlantic City, N. J., reports nearly 200 foreigners in attendance at the night schools, with hundreds of others throughout the city whom they are constantly trying to reach and induce to attend. He states: "Those whose names are furnished to us by your department are easy to get in touch with, but many others who have never applied for first papers are the bigger problem."

From Telluride, Colo., the report shows the organization of a citizenship class with 65 enrolled and prospects of increased attendance as the sessions continue.

In Erie, Pa., the schools for foreign-born women were started with an attendance of approximately 75, confined wholly to Italians. This is an unusual development of this work, as the Italians are loath to have their wives and sisters attend night classes. Nurseries in which the mothers leave their children while they attend the classes are provided by the board of education of Erie, with the women's clubs cooperating. Volunteers from among the Italian girls have come forward to care for the little children placed in the nurseries. Members of the women's clubs supervise the nurseries, and the superintendent of schools reports this arrangement to be successfully in operation. This departure is new and plans are in store for including foreign-born women of other nationalities in this educational system.

A report from the Civic Education Association of Erie County, N. Y., shows a campaign of publicity commencing on December 11, 1916, and continuing until Christmas Day. This campaign consisted in printing large column advertisements, with sample lessons, in the daily newspapers in Buffalo city and the appointment of a committee of 50 leading citizens by the mayor to formulate an Americanization policy.

The director of evening schools in Cambridge, Mass., states: "We have received the cards sent from your office, which give the helpful information about the Cambridge residents who have taken out their first papers. Each one of these people receives a personal note, advising them in regard to the educational opportunities offered and encouraging them to attend a certain evening school which is most convenient to their homes. We appreciate the splendid help received from your Bureau of Naturalization."

From Waterloo, Iowa, the report shows the teachers are enthusiastic over this Americanization work and they say: "It is pathetic to see the eagerness with which the students apply themselves."

The report from the superintendent of schools at St. Marys, Pa., says: "I beg to advise you that we opened our night schools on November 17, and the success with which we have met is absolutely astonishing. I never undertook any work in my life that has produced such satisfactory and gratifying results. Personally it is especially gratifying to me for the reason that the members of our board were somewhat in doubt regarding the advisability of the plan on the start. Being quite active in the management of the school myself, I have explained to the boys that on attaining a certain degree of proficiency I shall permit them to apply for their first papers. They look upon this as a diploma or certificate of progress, and the way they dig in to earn it is astonishing."

This report is most remarkable in the spirit manifested by the superintendent of these schools. He has a full grasp of and insight into the work before him. To place the declaration of intention before the aliens in the public schools as a prize—as a badge of honor and distinction and reward for proficiency—is a new thought. If this same idea has been adopted by other public-school superintendents, it has not come to the attention of the bureau. It is not intended to indicate that other superintendents or teachers have not had this high conception of opportunity, but this report is the first to be received. The report was written after the night schools had been in operation for more than a month.

The mayor of Montclair, N. J., reports that the night schools of that city are reaching a large number of adult foreigners and accomplishing splendid results in their behalf.

In the common pleas court of Cambria County, Pa., at one hearing the court continued 100 petitioners out of 250 applicants for naturalization until they could become better acquainted with the "American language." This action followed the organization of citizenship classes in Johnstown, at which place most of these candidates for naturalization live. This is but one of the many evidences of the coordinate action that is extending throughout the country in the judicial support of this Americanization work.

From Council Bluffs, Iowa, the superintendent of schools reported the organization of a class with 40 students and expressed every assurance that there would be a larger attendance due to the activities of prominent ladies of Council Bluffs who were making a house-to-house canvass of the alien residents of that city. This work was undertaken without funds being provided in advance, and he reported this as the only problem, with no danger of this Americanization work being discontinued.

From Galveston, Tex., the report comes not from the superintendent of schools or those in the school work, but from an alien. His report, bearing date of November 29, 1916, is as follows:

As a foreigner, arriving in the United States of America from Barcelona, Spain, barely five months ago, with practically no knowledge of the English language, I take this means of expressing my boundless gratitude and admiration for the Ball High School night course of English for adult foreigners.

Beginning my serious study at the time these classes were inaugurated, in the early part of this month, I have found myself making wonderful progress in English. Our teacher, Miss Alice Block, certainly takes great interest in instructing her pupils, not

alone in the great American language but also in the laws, the Constitution, and the history of America, manifesting clearly her great aptitude as an instructor skillful in the art of making her lesson interesting to her pupils—so different from the apathy displayed by professors in certain other countries who are content to impart a mere smattering

I will be glad and thankful if you will publish these few lines, publicly testifying to the efficiency of these courses for foreigners and to my homage and thankfulness toward the good people who instituted them, for they are indeed a boon to the earnest foreigner who desires to become Americanized.

The report from South Bend, Ind., shows the organization of a class of 75 as a result of a mass meeting at which about 250 were present.

The evidence of the hearty support given to this Americanization work by the individual American citizen is shown by the report from the chief examiner in whose district is located Atchison, Kans. The superintendent of night schools at that place is reported by the chief examiner to have organized an evening school in citizenship and enrolled approximately 20 aliens. One evening in the heat of last summer, when the thermometer stood at 100°, the superintendent of schools walked about 3 miles along the railroad track to the roundhouse for the sole purpose of bringing to an Italian section hand the benefits to be derived by attendance upon the citizenship class.

The superintendent of the Milwaukee public schools reported as follows in January:

Permit me at this time to express to you my appreciation of the cooperation which has been extended by your bureau to the extension department of the Milwaukee public schools in making the evening schools of Milwaukee a success.

To me the evening schools have always been the weakest link in our educational systems. Persons who wished to attend were welcomed, but no concerted effort had ever been made to invite or attract them to the schools.

Your bureau through its cards and circular letters has opened up a new field for us in Milwaukee, which we have been able to work with marked success.

We are putting forth special effort to make our citizenship classes a success. I have been pleased at the willingness of your staff to assist us by giving valuable suggestions as well as material assistance.

These new activities of your bureau have done much to promote the evening schools of our city.

The superintendent of public instruction of Wyoming reports that:

Although Wyoming is far removed from the Atlantic seaboard, where the great mass of foreigners first come to the United States, there are a surprisingly large number of aliens in some of the coal mining and other districts in the State. This fact brings to us the problem of preparing for effective and intelligent citizenship the foreigner who applies for naturalization.

The State department of education has, during the past two years, in several needed localities, encouraged the establishment of classes for these new Americans. Courses have been organized at Rock Springs, Kemmerer, Superior, Cheyenne, and Sunrise, chiefly through the efforts of the public-school officers in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Naturalization. Much help has been given by the chief of the Denver district, Mr. Paul Lee Ellerbee, and his assistants. But the undertaking so far has been less far-reaching than it should be. If we are to continue to admit the foreigner to citizenship we should provide for his instruction. Much of this can be done by the use of the public-school plant, and this use should be encouraged wherever it is needed.

The director of vocational education at Vincennes, Ind., reported gratification at the cooperation which this bureau offered to him along educational lines; that he has organized a class for foreigners with an attendance of 14.

The superintendent of public schools at Richmond, Va., states: "I have examined your Outline Course in Citizenship and believe that

you are approaching in exactly the right way the work that we should give to foreigners applying for citizenship."

In February the report from Lincoln, Nebr., showed 600 students in the evening classes, of whom 400 had made sufficient progress to be placed in the citizenship classes.

At Greeley, Colo., the sessions of the night citizenship class are frequently attended by the district judges who sit in naturalization cases. The citizenship class work, because of its interesting character and the practical results attained, has aroused enthusiastic interest and support throughout the county in which Greeley is located.

The school board of the independent school district of Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, Iowa, passed the following resolution:

1. That the night school conducted by the night school department of the Cedar Falls Woman's Club and which has been in operation throughout the winter months for three years is a subsisting and permanent success, having taught great numbers of naturalized foreigners in our midst in all the common branches, also bookkeeping, typewriting, and shorthand.

2. That a continuance of said night school will operate to raise the standard of living of the foreigners in our city, will make them better citizens and of greater use in the community.

Wherefore, we heartily indorse this movement on the part of the night school department of the Cedar Falls Woman's Club and recommend that the Bureau of Naturalization cooperate with them and extend to them any assistance within its power.

One superintendent of schools strongly presents the situation in the following language in a communication received from him:

I think that in order to get the best results in naturalization the whole subject will have to be taken out of the hands of local courts and that your bureau or some similar organization will have to have the final word. There are ignorant though clever foreigners in this community who are exploiting their fellow foreigners by promising to fit them for naturalization. They have the candidate learn by rote a catechism of questions. If rumor be true, they claim to have a pull with the naturalization authorities, and there is no doubt that they are charging well for this assumed service. As it is, naturalization is entirely at the beck and whim of the local judges. In a good many cases there is no doubt that it is used as a vote-getting proposition.

I do not know that our night school efforts are of much value in the direction of preparing citizens, because intelligence is not now the prime requisite in securing naturalization papers. I doubt if it ever has been. Taking the county as a whole, it is my opinion that little of substance is required; that almost anybody can be naturalized if he gets the proper people interested in his case.

This is a situation against which the bureau has been contending with increasing success—but in some localities with relatively slow progress—ever since Federal supervision was authorized. It is steadily making inroads against this class of grafters in plying their nefarious trade and has had the satisfaction of driving many of them out of their chosen vocation during the past year. They are plying an insidious calling, however, and their methods are covertly carried on, but they can not continue to exist much longer. The cause of the Bureau of Naturalization is a righteous one and theirs is not. They must give way to the enlightenment of intelligence and the higher ideals.

State superintendent of North Dakota: "I wish to assure you that the State department will cooperate with you in every particular in all things you undertake for the betterment of citizenship among the people of this State. I most heartily approve of the movement and shall give it my unqualified support."

The Rainier Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Seattle, adopted the following resolution:

Now therefore be it resolved, That Rainier Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the city of Seattle, hereby commend the public-school authorities of the city of Seattle and the Bureau of Naturalization for the work already accomplished, and approve the plan of the Bureau of Naturalization herein set forth, and urge upon the members of this chapter that they assist in every way possible this great educational work and lend their individual and collective influence in causing attendance upon these night schools on the part of these aliens seeking the high privilege of American citizenship.

The message of the governor of the State of Minnesota forwarded to the State legislature in 1917 contained the following:

We have within our borders a people who desire education. We fully realize that without our schools the loyalty of to-day to our State and to American institutions would be impossible. There are those who may believe it desirable to change the amounts of money appropriated to particular departments or branches of our educational system, giving more to some and less to others. There are citizens who, on account of the situation in some portions of the State, wisely advocate the establishment of more night schools for the purpose of giving adults, especially those of foreign descent, an opportunity to acquire at least an elementary education, to learn more of American institutions, and thus become more familiar with the purposes and ideals of American citizenship.

The director of foreign work and principal of the Central Night School in Birmingham, Ala., expresses the belief that "through the cooperation of the Bureau of Naturalization and its representatives we hope to do more effective work with the foreign people of the Birmingham district."

The superintendent of schools at Altoona, Pa., reports:

About 75 members of our classes in American citizenship were enrolled last term. The remainder, 125, are new enrollments this term. We enroll new students in these classes almost every evening. We have one of our strongest elementary teachers employed to give special individual instruction to the beginners. Just last week we enrolled two who were unable to read or write a word of English. By giving them special individual help they are rapidly acquiring an English vocabulary and will soon be able to go along with the rest of the class. Recently the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. brought a number of Mexicans to Altoona to assist in railroad work. We are enrolling many of these Mexicans and have inaugurated a plan by which we expect to secure the attendance of all of them at our night school. We believe a good solution of the Mexican problem is to give large numbers of these Mexican laborers employment in our American cities and then secure their attendance at our evening schools and teach them the things they need to know to become good citizens. We find these Mexicans who are attending our night school here in Altoona a splendid set of fellows. Many of them are anxious to learn the English language and apply themselves diligently. If we can keep them here for several years and thoroughly Americanize them and then send them back to Mexico the Mexican problem will be solved.

The superintendent of schools at Superior, Wyo., reports that the evening school for adult aliens has proved to be very interesting and a very useful field of work; that much good could be done by having classes for the adult citizens, and that the pupils have made excellent progress in their classes and show a better attitude toward the Government the better they understand it.

The superintendent of schools at Paterson, N. J., has reported 19 classes of aliens in the schools under his supervision, with an average nightly attendance of 425, and that as satisfactory results are being obtained as could be expected.

The first term of the school year, commencing October, 1916, showed an enrollment of 423 aliens in the adult night classes at Ithaca, N. Y., with an enrollment later reported as approximating

500 for the second term, in January. Most interesting and elaborate exercises characterized the closing of each term, together with the presentation of a certificate of efficiency. By these and other interesting activities on the part of the school authorities many of the aliens have been held to the classes and completed the full course while some have completed their preparations to enter college.

The teacher of the class of 35 in citizenship in the Fourteenth Street School of Los Angeles, Cal., after requesting the continuance of the cards of the resident candidates for citizenship, urged the furnishing of the textbook and all of the naturalization forms, including the Outline Course in Citizenship, stating that the Outline Course gives information regarding citizenship that has been of invaluable assistance and urging that further help be furnished by the bureau.

The superintendent of schools of Lincoln, Nebr., reported through the naturalization field officers an attendance of 600 foreign-born persons in his evening classes, with 84 in the citizenship class; that the number in the latter class is increasing constantly; and that his classes are conducted in conformity with the plan suggested in the Outline Course in Citizenship.

United States District Judge Jacob Trieber has volunteered his services as an instructor in the night schools at Little Rock, Ark., in connection with any citizenship classes that might be established there by the public schools.

This patriotic announcement by a United States district judge, and one who has taken such an active interest in naturalization in the past, is one of the many signs of hope for the full Americanization of all of the candidates for naturalization and inspires a greater love and closer sense of oneness in the minds of the aliens who live in our midst and of our American citizens as well.

The principal of schools at Mount Pleasant, Pa., made the following report:

You may be interested to know that eight men of our night schools went before the examiner this week, and all passed and were complimented for the thoroughness of their preparation. The men were so very much pleased that they went direct to the bank where Mr. Hays, their teacher, is employed during the day, and held a genuine Italian-Austrian jollification party. I believe their success will be a great thing for our school, which already has surpassed anything in education I ever knew before. The men say they mean to remain in the schools until they close in order to learn more.

The superintendent of schools of Sheridan County, N. Dak., conducted two rural free night schools during the winter, one a few miles from Anamoose and the other at Goodrich. There were 5 or 6 in attendance at Anamoose and 20 at Goodrich. This is most patriotic work, and under the conditions normally prevailing in the Northwest such patriotic work can be carried on only under the most rigorous winter conditions.

The superintendent of schools at Telluride, Colo., expresses the belief that the schools of the Nation are doing a valuable service for the foreigner since the citizenship movement has been taken over by the Bureau of Naturalization.

In Elmira, N. Y., the superintendent of schools reports an average attendance of not less than 15 upon the citizenship class and that the students display great interest in their studies. The superintendent states that he has made excellent use of the cards containing the names

of the candidates for citizenship sent to him by the bureau and urges their continuance. The presiding judge at the naturalization hearing in Elmira on April 20, 1917, pronounced the applicants who were admitted by him that day the best prepared candidates he had ever met, and attributed this result to the excellent work in the citizenship class.

A citizenship class was started with the opening of the school year by the superintendent of schools at Somerset, Colo. The enrollment consisted of coal miners—10 Austrians, 9 Italians, and 6 Finlanders, all of whom are now applying themselves intensely to the instruction and have expressed strong desires to become citizens. They are taught reading, writing, spelling, civics, and some geography and history. The superintendent reports that all the residents of the town think the school is an excellent undertaking, and they intend to have the work continued. The citizens of the town expressed through the superintendent of schools great appreciation of the cooperation of the Bureau of Naturalization, and he reports that the students are all anxious to get their naturalization papers.

From San Jose, Cal., the superintendent of schools reports an attendance of 335 foreigners in the citizenship classes. The first graduation class consisted of 10, all of whom secured their admission to citizenship after having taken a full year's course of instruction in the schools. He expresses the belief that there will be an attendance of 1,000 at these classes during the next year.

In Racine, Wis., the continuation schools are working in cooperation with this bureau and conducting citizenship classes throughout the entire year. The classes have been organized with a view to graduating the candidates a week before their admission to citizenship by the court.

In Altoona, Pa., the citizenship class attained an enrollment of 200 in its elementary and advanced classes. Italy, Germany, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, Greece, Poland, Ireland, Sweden, Syria, and Mexico were the nations represented by the adult aliens. The majority of the membership of the classes were unable to read or write a word of English when they entered the classes. Before the end of February they had learned to read and write English at least fairly well. The evening was divided into two periods, so as to accommodate those who could not arrive at the time the first period commenced. The work of the regular night school instructors was supplemented by addresses on various phases of American citizenship delivered by representative citizens. In all of these classes the almost invariable report was a quickening of the desire on the part of the alien student body and of the candidates for citizenship for naturalization.

The usual number of letters of gratitude to the bureau have been received, and among them is quoted the following:

I have received your letter to send me to school and become a better citizen and get a better job with thanks in the best way that I could thank you.

I'm a fellow that does not drink or smoke and always led a clean life. My great object was some day to become a cop on the police force, but now that this country is at war, why I have enlisted in the 12 N. Y. Infantry N. G. I was up there as soon as war was declared against Germany and was told to come April 9; and I was there at the time told to come and passed the doctor examination, and now I'm in the Federal service of "Uncle Sam."

But if I ever come back from the war, you will be the first one that I'll write to send me to some school where I can learn a proper education.

The letter, just received from your office, concerning the United States citizenship, as well as the sincerity from this noble Government of the United States toward its applicants for citizens, is more than a pleasure to me.

Whether it is this office's duty to send such letter to every applicant for citizen or otherwise, it is of no my scheme to question about; but I do take this as a chance to express my highest regard for the country and Government best under the sun.

The above expression may sound as an old common phrase on one's lips but please, whoever may it concern, be far from thinking so; for, so far as it concerns me, I do speak by this conviction, not the lips. If I but could be in position which would enable me to teach what America "not materially but psychologically" mean to-day for whole the world, and how the whole world would look to-day if there was not America, then there would be no one who would deny the words above.

Once, some time ago, walking with a would-be friend, an American, I have been asked how do I like this country? I say I think I can not like it— He, not expecting such an answer, suddenly pushed me with his shoulder, and with a sign on his face of being ashamed to have me as a partner in walking who say he does not like this country. I then, taming his nerves, asked him why do you not ask me why I do say so, in same time explaining him my meaning; I say I think I would commit an offense toward this country should I say not I love it instead of do like.

And to-day the more I say I can not merely like it, for the live pictures of Washington and Lincoln would be abused at such a word. If I say I like it only, I would do abuse to the man of to-day who recently spoke out the world this three words: Peace without victory.

Among other inquires there is a question in the application for United States citizenship which says: Why do you intend to be a citizen of the United States? To that question there ought to be no other answer from every one intending to be United States citizen than this: Because I am ashamed to live in a country like this without being not its citizen.

As illustrative of the individual interest manifested by aliens, the following letters will show their activity. A newly naturalized citizen in Scammon, Kans., circulated a petition and secured the proper number of signatures to justify the school board in opening a citizenship class at night. The action of this individual was brought to the attention of the chief naturalization examiner, who wrote him a letter of inquiry. The following is his response.:

Please excuse me for that I did not answer you so long on letter you wrote to me on date November 2.

As I wrote to you last time, we going start that night school about October 1. We did start. First week they attend that night school good; sometimes is come from 14 to 17 men. Now they all dropped off but us 6.

I am going try get some more so that we going keep up. Inclosed please find piece paper with names them men who's attending night school yet.

I thanking you; I gladly given you any information you desire from me about that night school.

In April a second communication was received from him, which is as follows:

As I wrote to you on November, 1916, that I am going get some more men to night school in Skidmore, Kans., so that we gon keep up the night school till May this year.

I was geton two more; one is come once, the other twice. Month of February school board is close down, because was not us enough.

We still gon in school once in the week. Mr. ——— is so kind, he coming teach us once a wek without getting eny pay.

The following resolution, which was passed by the student body of the night school at Norwich, N. Y., demonstrates that the loyalty of the foreign element of that city may be depended upon in this time of crisis:

Whereas for more than two years past the great nations of the world, with the exception of the United States, have been engaged in war for the preservation and defense of those principles which are near and dear to us and have been making common cause against the dual monarchies in behalf of those rights and principles; and

Whereas the United States of America has until recently been able to maintain its neutrality and has at the same time endeavored to protect its rights and the honor and integrity of its people; and

Whereas Germany has now violated the rules of international law, and the lives of American citizens and the property of our people have been destroyed: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Italian residents of the city of Norwich, assembled at the night school maintained for our benefit, do heréby extend our well wishes and our sincere hope of victory to Italy, the land from which we came, and that we do renew our allegiance to the Government of the United States, the country of our adoption, and that we pledge to the United States our loyal support in the struggle that is to come for the protection of the flag and the maintenance of the glory and honor of the United States.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the mayor of the city of Norwich, the Commissioner of Naturalization at Washington, D. C., for transmission to the President of the United States, and also a copy to the national defense committee of Chenango County.

On February 1, 1917, an enthusiastic mass meeting was held at Minneapolis, and despite the fact that the thermometer registered 20° below zero there was an attendance of about 800 persons. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas the board of education of the city of Minneapolis, recognizing the necessity and importance of providing facilities for resident foreign-born men and women to learn our language and the fundamentals of our Government, has provided free evening schools for this purpose; and

Whereas the United States Bureau of Naturalization is actively cooperating with these evening schools here and elsewhere, with a view to procuring the attendance therein of all foreign-born men and women who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States and who may need this instruction: Now therefore be it

Resolved, by citizens and intended citizens of the city of Minneapolis in mass meeting assembled, that we heartily commend the action of the board of education of this city and the United States Bureau of Naturalization in this regard, and we urge the extension of this work on the part of said bureau to each place in the United States where it may be needed.

The Women's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, headquarters of Colorado and Wyoming, in General Orders, No. 4, February 15, 1917, adopted the following resolution, which was sent throughout the territory of the department:

It is the hope of the Naturalization Service that a citizenship class will be established in every county in Colorado and Wyoming, so that there need no longer be any excuse for the admission to citizenship in these States of aliens who are not qualified to exercise the rights and effectively perform the duties of citizenship.

The Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor has established classes for the education in citizenship of aliens in the public schools of Denver, Pueblo, Greeley, Grand Junction, Trinidad, Fort Collins, and Salida, Colo.; Laramie, Rawlins, and Sheridan, Wyo. The prospects for establishing similar classes in the following places are exceedingly good: Walsenburg, Fort Morgan, Colorado Springs, Canon City, and Cripple Creek, Colo.; and Cheyenne and Rock Springs, Wyo.

These classes are organized particularly to meet the needs of aliens who wish to be naturalized, but are open to anyone who desires to increase and clarify his knowledge of the principles upon which the Government of the United States and his own State is founded.

It is necessary that every means be adopted to instruct in the ideals and principles of American citizenship those who come to our land, and to make them not merely partakers of our liberty but true, loyal, patriotic Americans. In this the Woman's Relief Corps can render valuable, patriotic assistance to our country. Your department president asks you to influence and assist the public-school authorities in your community in more firmly establishing these classes. Let us make this year memorable in the history of patriotic education.

The true basis for cooperation between the public schools and the Bureau of Naturalization is found in the declaration of intention, not in the petition for naturalization. When the alien has lived in this

country for five years he may petition for naturalization, if at that time he holds a declaration of intention that is two years old. Holding such a declaration of intention and filing his petition, there is little hope of any real improvement which he can accomplish in the 90-day period that remains before the hearing of his petition for naturalization and his admission to citizenship if the court is satisfied.

The alien has no identity with the Government of the United States after he passes through the ports of entry under the guidance of the immigration authorities. His identity becomes lost when he is absorbed in the mass of humanity at the port of entry, and, no matter where he may ultimately take up his abode, he never becomes identified with the Federal Government until he takes out the declaration of intention, upon which the foundation for this national undertaking was laid.

Many theorists in the United States, when there was no Federal supervision of the naturalization law, conceived the idea that the declaration of intention was a purely superfluous act; that the certificate of the declaration of intention was a superfluous document. Many of them still retain that idea, having made no advance in their studies or being unacquainted with the experiences of the Federal administrative forces. There is nothing that has arisen in the experience of the Bureau of Naturalization in the 10 years of Federal supervision that justifies this idea that the declaration of intention should be abolished. The Americanization work of the bureau, based as it is upon the declaration of intention, is the only point of contact the Federal Government has with the individual alien from the time he lands upon our soil. The use of the declaration of intention by the bureau in sending the names to the public schools and bringing the aliens of every community into close relationship with them has forever settled the question of the value of the declaration of intention. This is only a new use to which this "first paper" (an instrument which is peculiarly an American institution) has been put. If this were the only use to be made of it, it would justify its continued existence. As it is, it is used and interwoven into the administrative fabric of the Government in its contact with aliens throughout the United States. It is a means of identification by which the alien makes known his right to take up Government land; by which he may secure employment in municipalities and in State improvement work; by which membership in many organizations may alone be secured. It is the indication of the announced purpose of the alien to forswear his allegiance to his sovereign and to choose the Constitution of the United States as his new allegiance. It is woven throughout the warp and woof of our national laws and our social and economic organizations.

In carrying on its Americanization work the bureau has undertaken no systematic propaganda work in the nature of circular letters, posters, or newspaper publicity addressed to the public generally. When the work was originally organized in April, 1914, by the Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, he was directed by the department to make such survey in the Middle Western cities as was possible in view of other official duties that necessitated his presence in the headquarters cities of the various Middle Western districts. He was also directed by the department to pursue his investigation in Philadelphia during the winter of 1914-15, at the time he was there

with a force of officers from the bureau bringing up the arrearage of the work of the clerk of the United States district court in naturalization business. In addition to these, the cities of Cleveland, New York, and Pittsburgh were visited in June, 1915, by the deputy commissioner at the instance of the department, and conferences were held with the school authorities of these cities, who unhesitatingly proffered their complete support to the bureau in its new undertaking.

From these conferences held in Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh during this time it was found that the school authorities were most anxious to undertake the educational work of preparing the candidates for naturalization for citizenship responsibilities.

With the completion of the organization of the citizenship reception in Philadelphia in May, 1915, the bureau sent out an announcement through newspapers of the launching of its Americanization work with the aid of the public schools of the United States. This announcement received publicity in many newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On August 15, 1915, a second announcement—of the opening of the citizenship classes by the public schools—was sent out to the newspapers.

Letters had been sent to the superintendents of schools and favorable responses received. These letters went to approximately all of the superintendents of schools in cities of 4,000 population and over. Later letters were sent to the superintendents of schools in cities of 2,500 population and over.

For a time announcements were made of the organization of citizenship classes in the public schools, but this practice was discontinued because of the increasing demands on the bureau for cooperation and has not been resumed. The growth has been natural, entirely devoid of any stimulation or artificial interest.

With the coming year the bureau hopes to enter into a new field of activity, found along the railroad lines, in the places of public construction work, in the mining camps, and on the ranches and in the homes of the ranchers throughout the country. Plans had been made for extending the work with great activity and vigor into these new fields during the past year, but the number of applicants seeking citizenship during the last six months of the calendar year was so largely in excess of any previous experience of the bureau that every effort was necessary in the examination of these candidates for citizenship and in handling the increased volume of work.

Negotiations have been entered into, and in many instances consummated, with the "moonlight" school organizations throughout the many States where these schools are conducted. These negotiations have resulted in securing the admission of the adult alien candidate for citizenship into these classes that were peculiarly organized for the native-born American illiterate. Most flattering results have been secured along these lines, and will be made the subject of treatment in the next annual report.

Those who are engaged directly in the activities for the primary purpose of safeguarding the integrity of the Nation during the present crisis should realize that out of these many millions of foreign birth may come millions who can be won to an undivided and permanent devotion to the institutions of this Nation. With from seven to eight millions holding an allegiance to other nations, and not to this,

the problem is a real one. It is one which is not being adequately solved by the accessions of 100,000 or 200,000 aliens to the body politic. Even with this number, it should be borne in mind that approximately 75 per cent failed to meet a high standard of qualification. Although they receive the title of American citizenship they but faintly comprehend its significance.

The solution of this problem must come through the avenue of education. There are public schools now organized, and with citizenship classes in the formative stages, into whose ranks all of these aliens may be brought and within whose Americanizing atmosphere there can be but one final result. They will adopt the institutions of American Government if those institutions are humanizing institutions. They will cling to the European institutions of government if they find satisfaction in those forms of government only.

From 80 to 95 per cent of the aliens in the public schools are not seekers after American citizenship. Of the many hundreds of thousands attending these night classes but 20 per cent of them represent aliens on the road to American citizenship; but 20 per cent have taken out their declarations of intention or secured naturalization.

The education of these aliens is not a wholly national function. It is, on the other hand, quite a distinct State and municipal function, more especially the latter. The forces of these various boards, commissions, and councils that for the time being have a national and State character working together for the preservation of the life of the Nation, are the forces which, in addition to their present efforts, should address themselves to this problem. If these State and Federal forces will concentrate some of their energies upon the Americanization of these aliens, there is now a sufficient number of classes in the seventeen hundred and more of cities and towns where the public schools may accommodate for their Americanization every one of the aliens resident within their various communities. The accomplishment of this end does not call for an extravagant outlay of Federal funds. It may be accomplished by each community bearing its share of the expense. The administration of the naturalization law is at no expense to the citizen taxpayer. All of the expenses are more than met from the fees paid annually by the candidates for citizenship to the clerks of courts and deposited by the Commissioner of Naturalization through official channels in the Treasury of the United States. On an average a surplus of something over \$100,000 in fees has been turned in each year since Federal supervision has been placed in the hands of the Bureau of Naturalization.

Whatever additional funds the Bureau of Naturalization will need to do its part in cooperating with these State agencies will be in the nature of refunds to these aliens for the excess which they pay in fees over the running expenses for a good administration of the naturalization law. In addition, therefore, to being an investment of \$5 by each of them for the title to American citizenship, it will mean virtually the payment of their tuition to the local public-school authorities for their preparation for full enjoyment of life as American citizens. To the business men this work and this plan of action is and has always been a sound business proposition. It is not one filled with fancies or with idealistic dreams which, while sounding well to the ear, do not work out and are not possible of realization.

While the number of candidates for naturalization was largely increased during the past fiscal year over any preceding year, this startling fact should be ever present in the minds of those who are considering this fundamentally most important and vital question involving the American present, the American future in all of its avenues of development, social, political, and economical: There are approximately 16,000,000 aliens in this country; probably 50 per cent of these owe no allegiance to this land. In large numbers their allegiance is not divided—it is still faithful to the countries of their origin, to the sovereigns across the sea. Since this Nation has been plunged into the horrible vortex that has been raging for the last three years all over the seas and with increasing intensity upon the European soil, the necessity for the Americanization, the transformation, the arousing of the spirit of America within the hearts and breasts of the resident alien body has been more and more painfully apparent.

In the organizations that have been newly created in Washington City, the Nation's Capital, as the direct outgrowth of the war activities—the commissions, the boards, the councils, the many organizations, official, quasi official, and unofficial in character—none will have achieved their fullest usefulness if they do not realize the importance of this great Americanization problem. In the ranks of the aliens there are many millions who will stand first, last, and forever, for the country of their adoption; whether the country has adopted them formally or ignored their presence, they have felt the springs of patriotism welling up within their consciousness. They have, some of them tangibly and some intangibly, adopted this country. There remain, however, those who in spirit still cling to the institutions, ties, and associations of the fatherland. There are those who are inimical in their hearts to the well-being of this country. They still feel the ties of family that extend back to the land of their origin, drawing them more closely than the new ties built up in this country. Their first interest is outside of the land instead of within it. Much of this failure of development of ties strong enough to displace the original ones is traceable to those in position to see and deal with this subject only in a most inefficient and unthorough manner. With every sixth person in the United States of alien birth, and probably every third one of alien birth or alien parentage, the conservation and development of our forces for preservation can be accomplished only by a wise, broad-minded conception of public duty and the full support given to this Americanization work which has been conceived, organized, and developed within the Bureau of Naturalization. The public through the schools, the school organizations, the teachers, the officers of patriotic organizations; those distinctly women's organizations; commercial, social, and religious organizations have been aroused to see the value of this work. Some have given their indorsement to it. Others, in addition to indorsing it, have lent their individual effort for a season. Others have gone further and have continued to give their efforts and are supporting it up to the present time.

Much has been said of Americanization, much has been done to accomplish this completely. It has been preached from the rostrum; thrown upon the "movie screen"; it has been dealt with by circular letters, numbered in the thousands; set forth in pleasing words and phrases in folders in many languages, as appeals to the whole United

States. The Americanization problem can not be accomplished by these measures. It can be accomplished only by those who will be willing to do real and definite work to that end. It can be accomplished only through the joint union of the State and Federal forces—and those Federal forces that have been duly constituted by law; by those whose legal duty it is to perform this task. Congress authorized the work to be done by an all-inclusive authority when it charged the Bureau of Naturalization with the supervision of all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens.

The Bureau of Naturalization, acting under the authority of the law and with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, and with the indorsement of its action received from school authorities throughout the country as shown by the number of communities in which the public schools have agreed to cooperate with the bureau is going forward with this work, and will continue to go forward until every alien who is a candidate for citizenship who needs instruction, who needs education, who needs that aid which our institutions of government have created and made available for those in need—until all are brought within the Americanizing influence of the “opportunity schools” which have now been planted in almost every locality throughout the United States. It will continue this work until the ranks of these classes are filled by the presence of all of these candidates for citizenship responsibilities who can in any way be benefited by this contact.

There are other matters which might appropriately find expression in this report, but it is an established fact that such formal official utterances secure a reading, if they secure it at all, as they scrupulously avoid prolixity. If they fail to secure a reading, they might better not be written.

Accordingly everything that did not seem essential to a comprehensive view of the subject has been omitted from the report.

Respectfully,

RICHD. K. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Naturalization.

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

