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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem.

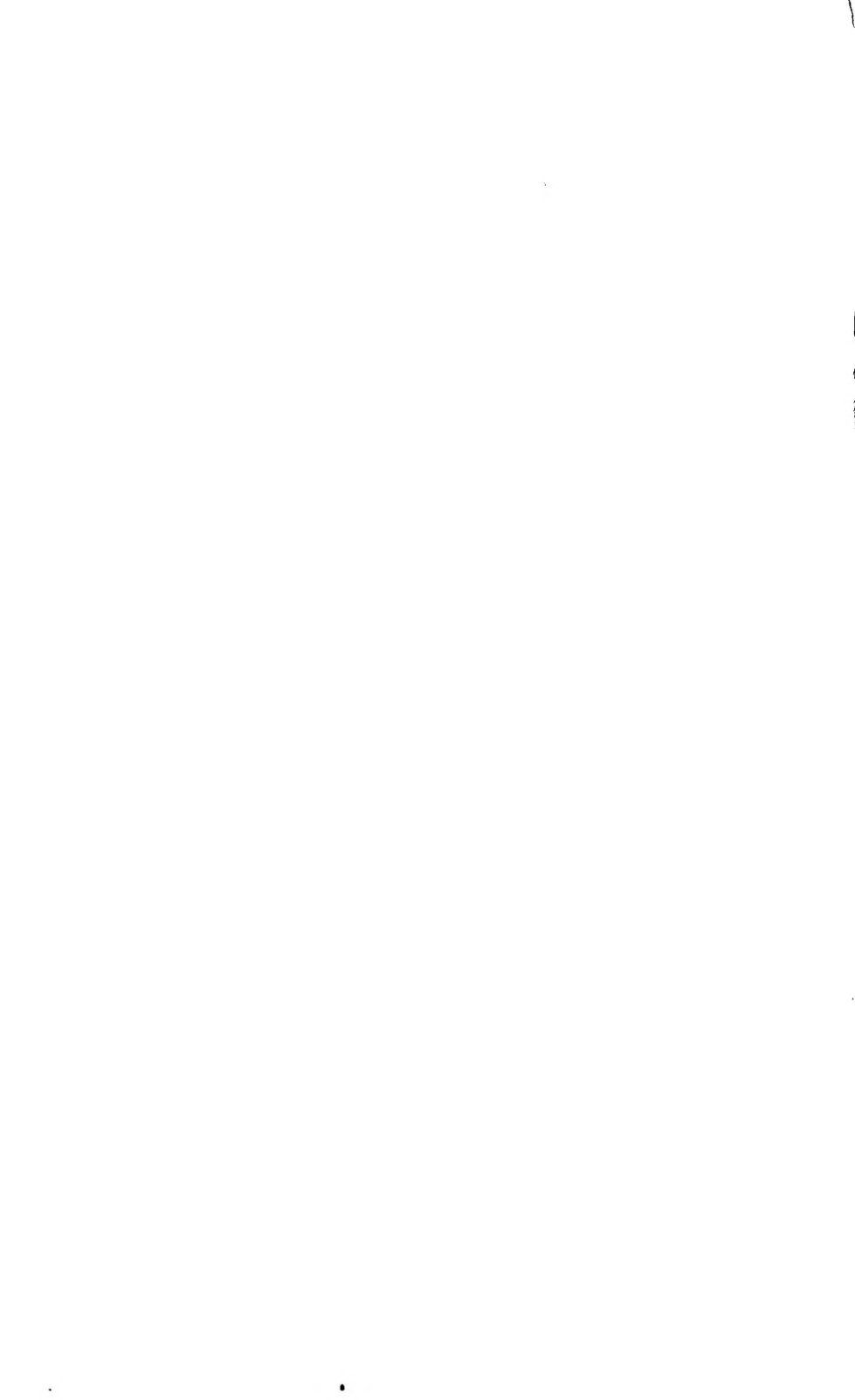
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER GENERAL
OF IMMIGRATION

TO THE
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1912



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REPORT
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COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1911.

SIR: It has been customary in reporting to you at the close of each fiscal year the work of this Bureau to deal with the subject of immigration largely in the abstract and from an impersonal point of view. This is natural, but tends to make uninteresting the discussion of a very interesting subject. In this report I shall endeavor to portray the work, aside from its strictly statistical features, in a concrete and humanly interesting manner and to illustrate with actual experiences several phases of the subject. A work dealing so largely in human beings ought to be susceptible of a presentation in which the human element predominates. It is hoped that you and others who may read this report may find its perusal quite as interesting as I have found its preparation.

The human drama of the control of immigration is duplex; and attention must not be so focused upon the individuals' sorrows and joys that daily are given birth or forever laid to rest in the regular course of enforcing this law as to obscure the fact that the law is far-reaching in its ultimate effects and that its close application and proper enforcement may mean progress and its lax enforcement retrogression to many American communities, indeed to the Nation. Nowhere else is there a better illustration of the axiom that the individual must often suffer that the community may benefit; that there must be temporary individual inconvenience in favor of the general permanent convenience. So, I repeat, the drama is a double one. And the difficulty of enforcing the law is increased through the constant necessity to insure that neither element shall be allowed to overshadow the other; that proper weight in each instance shall be given the personal and the public interests, respectively; that personal suffering shall be prevented but only so far as is consistent with the public interest under the law. This is no easy task. Mistakes are sometimes made, but the constant effort is to reduce them to the minimum.

Another special feature of this report is "General administration," to which one portion (p. 167) is devoted exclusively, with frequent illustrations throughout the report consisting of specific cases.

It has been customary to present in this report from year to year suggestions as to legislation. Except that there is again presented, as Appendix I hereof (pp. 175-213), the draft of a new immigration

law, a codification of all existing laws regarding immigration and Chinese exclusion, with various proposed amendments, which formed an important part of last year's report and was extensively commented upon therein, only a few references to amendatory legislation are made herein. The proposed measure would be omitted but for the fact that I have reason to believe the subject of improving the law is likely to be quite generally discussed during the ensuing twelve months, with a resulting demand for the Bureau's views.

The Bureau and Immigration Service proper are engaged in enforcing the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws. The body of this report, therefore, is devoted to a discussion of that work. The Naturalization and Information Divisions and Services are under the supervision of their respective chiefs, whose reports are submitted herewith as Appendixes II (pp. 217-243) and III (pp. 247-258). The contents of the former need not be discussed here, but the subject covered by the latter requires some comment.

By section 40 of the immigration act authority was given the Commissioner General to establish a "division of information," the duty of such division to be "to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration." Congress specified the manner in which this "beneficial distribution" should be promoted, thus:

Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same. When any State or Territory appoints and maintains an agent or agents to represent it at any of the immigrant stations of the United States, such agents shall, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, have access to aliens who have been admitted to the United States for the purpose of presenting, either orally or in writing, the special inducements offered by such State or Territory to aliens to settle therein.

It is gratifying to observe from the report of the division that considerable progress has been made in the past year toward carrying out the intent of Congress with regard to cooperation between the States and Territories desiring immigration and the Federal authorities, looking to the furnishing to admitted aliens of information respecting the opportunities afforded by different sections to those who desire to take up land.

That Congress intended that two methods should be followed in furnishing information and thereby promoting a "beneficial distribution" is evident from the plain language of the statute, viz, (1) the collection, by correspondence and otherwise, of useful information regarding the resources, etc., of different sections, and furnishing same to admitted aliens and others desiring it, and (2) by the States and Territories placing representatives at immigrant stations to advise aliens orally or in writing of the opportunities offered by the various sections. "Beneficial distribution," in the light of the origin and history of the law, undoubtedly means a distribution that will benefit both the alien and the locality to which he goes; another purpose, incidental rather than immediate, being the benefiting of congested localities (cities) to which the alien is induced not to go.

That it is desirable that sparsely settled districts shall secure good settlers all must admit. That it is even more important that the further concentration of aliens in localities already overcrowded shall be prevented is not quite so generally understood, but is conceded by all who have studied the subject with any degree of care. This latter phase of the "distribution of aliens" has received such extensive consideration at the hands of philanthropic organizations and others more or less directly interested in an almost unrestricted immigration that I believe it will be of interest and profit briefly to point out some of the particulars in which the arguments of its supporters are fallacious and would if put into practice tend rather to injure than to help the interests of both the immigrants themselves and the localities.

Various organizations are struggling with this "problem" of putting the alien "where he is needed" and preventing his settling in colonies in the large cities and centers of industry, to which places most immigrants of to-day wish to go. Some of these organizations are purely of a business nature. Others are, or pretend to be, patriotic or philanthropic in their purposes. Still others combine two or all three of these features. In their actual and avowed purposes, they range all the way from combinations of ticket agents, money lenders, and labor agencies working to a large extent for the benefit of the steamship companies and employers of cheap unskilled labor (mentioned more in detail at p. 119), or labor agencies on the Mexican border engaged in procuring Mexican peons and distributing them throughout the West and Southwest, to the State and municipal organizations conducted bona fide and from high, pure motives, but often incidentally producing some of the same effects as the selfish organizations.

These various schemes for distribution in the broad sense are subject to several practical difficulties which are often overlooked by those who deal with the matter from the theoretical viewpoint only, viz:

1. If it ever was feasible to devise a complete, efficient plan for the general distribution of aliens, it is probably now too late to stem the tide which has set toward certain localities where alien nucleus colonies have been established, constituting additional reasons why the new immigrants are drawn to them.

2. Even though a certain number of aliens may be "distributed," they will not remain where placed unless the arrangement coincides with their desires and unless physically and mentally adapted to their new surroundings, as a large percentage of those who now insist on herding in the cities never will be.

3. Distribution is not now, if it ever was, the real remedy for the evils which admittedly result from immigration; although, doubtless, if some far-reaching plan could have been devised years ago it might have alleviated or postponed some of those evils, at least in their local manifestations as observed in the congested centers, and, doubtless, also, some slight good effect may be expected to result incidentally from the efforts exerted to induce settlers to locate in agricultural districts in the manner specified in the law above quoted.

4. As a matter of fact, in the present condition of the immigration business (for it has become a business in the fullest sense of that term), I am inclined to believe that our difficulties in the aggregate, viewing

the matter from a national standpoint, are increased rather than reduced by the various schemes—private, charitable, and public—that are being operated or advocated and advertised for the general distribution of aliens.

The fourth point above stated needs some further consideration. So far as transoceanic immigration is concerned, the greatest beneficiaries are the steamship lines; with respect to Mexican peon labor, the large employers and labor agencies. Any plan for the distribution of alien laborers, if carried out, must have a tendency to increase immigration and confer additional benefits upon the beneficiaries mentioned. If the distribution affects the aliens at the time of importation, and extends the field in which they may be placed at a wage sufficient to afford a bare existence, the demand for additional numbers is increased directly. The theory upon which most of these plans rest, that there is an almost unlimited demand for common labor in this country, is now, and has been for some time, unwarranted by the facts. It is true, of course, that such concerns as railway lines, constructing contractors, meat-packing houses, and the like, using large numbers of unskilled laborers, are always glad to have a surplus on hand, so as to be in position to keep wages at the minimum; but the demand in this direction is too frequently created by the refusal of the employers to pay a living wage or to furnish steady employment to be a reliable indication of actual conditions. It is also true that at certain seasons of the year, when crops are being harvested, there is a heavy demand for farm labor in the West; but such labor is expected to have some knowledge of farm work, is wanted only for limited periods, and, except in few instances, can not be employed by the year or even for a season. In recent years this temporary demand for an increased number of farm hands has been met in various ways—in some localities by the farmers offering exceptional inducements, thereby securing the services of laborers usually employed in other industries, such laborers going back to their regular employment after receiving a high wage for a short period on the farms. Because the farmer needs additional help during certain periods, it does not follow that the country should be flooded with cheap foreign labor which during the greater part of the year is forced to accept a wage that affords only a bare subsistence, tending to reduce the American standard of wages and living. In reference to the willingness of certain agencies to employ new immigrant laborers rather than those who have been here for a considerable time, also as to the bad economic conditions prevailing among many alien workers in the congested districts of New York City, see what is said in the report of the commissioner of immigration for New York (p. 152).

This so-called problem of distribution, in so far as it relates to others than settlers (i. e., those who desire to acquire land), will, it seems to me, be solved by the natural law of supply and demand, assuming, of course, that the aliens are fit subjects of distribution, as otherwise artificial means could have no lasting effect. Thus, if it is true that our large centers are congested with people who are barely able to eke out an existence, while on the other hand there is a scarcity of labor in other sections, the demand should be sufficiently insistent to produce such an offer of wages and working conditions as would influence those in the congested districts to take advantage of it; for, after all, the average wage earner, if

unencumbered, has but little preference between different sections, providing wages are made an inducement; but just so long as the demand is met by importing cheap labor from abroad this congestion must continue, and while the demand will in a way be supplied that result will be brought about only to the ultimate disadvantage or utter destruction of that kind of living and wages which we have been so proud to term the "American standard."

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.¹

Immigration for the past fiscal year was 878,587, which is less than the total for the preceding year (1,041,570) by 162,983 aliens. The decrease is confined to the last eight months of the year, November having shown an influx of 10,696, December 9,230, January 13,881, February 15,154, March 55,058, April 37,016, May 38,183, and June 34,006 less than the same months, respectively, of the previous year; whereas July recorded 6,935, August 18,797, September 16,312, and October 8,197 more, respectively, than the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1910.

In addition to the 878,587 aliens of the immigrant class above mentioned, 151,713 of the nonimmigrant class entered—a total of 1,030,300. Departures during the year embraced 518,215 aliens, 295,666 of whom were of the emigrant and 222,549 of the nonemigrant class. The net gain in population by immigration, therefore, was 512,085, as compared with 817,619 for the fiscal year 1910 and 543,843 for 1909. With this preliminary statement of the chief totals, it seems desirable to discuss the more interesting details of the statistics. Some of the tables do not require any comment; others are referred to hereinafter.

The tables correspond numerically and in arrangement with those presented in the last report. Figures for the Philippines are presented at the bottom of each table, the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs having again courteously cooperated with this Bureau, to the end that all the insular possessions may be represented and the tables show immigration to the United States as an entirety, and thereby be made more valuable for reference and citation.

In Table I the year's work is concisely summarized. This table shows arrivals and departures of aliens of the immigrant and non-immigrant and the emigrant and nonemigrant classes, the number rejected, and the number expelled after entering the country; also the arrivals and departures of citizens. Notwithstanding the fact that immigration has decreased by 162,983 aliens, the rejections in 1911 were 22,349, as against 24,270 in 1910; so that the ratio of rejections to admissions has increased 0.1 per cent (i. e., 2 per cent of the applicants were rejected in 1910, while 2.1 per cent were excluded in 1911). In the former year 2,695 aliens were arrested and expelled from the country; in the past year 2,788, an increase of about 2.8 per cent.

¹ In the classification of aliens the terms (1) immigrant and emigrant, and (2) nonimmigrant and non-emigrant, respectively, relate (1) to permanent arrivals and departures, and (2) to temporary arrivals and departures. In compiling the statistics under this classification the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonemigrant aliens on the outward journey and nonimmigrant on the inward.

Tables II to IV show the net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, comparing the fiscal years 1910 and 1911 by months, by countries, and by races. In the past fiscal year 878,587 immigrant aliens and 151,713 nonimmigrant aliens, a total of 1,030,300, were admitted, and during the same period 295,666 emigrant aliens and 222,549 nonemigrant aliens, a total of 518,215, departed from the United States. The net increase in population by immigration, therefore, has been 512,085. From this number, however, to arrive at an absolutely correct conclusion, it would be necessary to deduct the number of naturalized citizens of the United States who have left this country for permanent residence abroad, and it is impossible to obtain from existing records figures in relation to them. The net increase for 1910 was 817,619, or 305,534 more than that for the past year.

Table VI gives the occupations of aliens entering and leaving the country, segregated into professional, skilled, and miscellaneous. Of common, unskilled laborers, 175,674 (155,996 immigrant and 19,678 nonimmigrant) entered, and 237,046 (173,952 emigrant and 63,094 nonemigrant) departed, as against arrivals of members of the skilled trades aggregating 177,676 (148,892 immigrant and 28,784 nonimmigrant) and departures of the same aggregating 69,020 (33,473 emigrant and 35,547 nonemigrant). These figures should be compared with those shown in the same table in the last report, which were as follows: Unskilled laborers arriving, 239,026 (214,300 immigrant and 24,726 nonimmigrant); unskilled laborers departing, 131,672 (89,393 emigrant and 42,279 nonemigrant); skilled laborers arriving, 163,789 (138,570 immigrant and 25,219 nonimmigrant); skilled laborers departing, 51,942 (21,574 emigrant and 30,368 nonemigrant).

The second series of detailed tables, numbered VII to XII A, covers immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed, and furnishes with respect to each, in consecutive order, items of interest and importance. These are the most important tables, as they deal with the true immigrant and the true emigrant, economically the most interesting of the classes statistically recorded. Data regarding sex, age, literacy, financial condition, how passage was paid, and whether coming to join a relative or friend are given in Table VII with respect to admitted aliens; while there are given in its counterpart, Table VII A, data regarding sex, age, and how long in the United States with respect to emigrant aliens leaving the country.

Of the total number of immigrant aliens admitted (878,587), 714,709 were between the ages of 14 and 44, while 117,837 were under 14 and 46,041 were 45 or over. The figures for the preceding year were: Total admitted, 1,041,570; aged 14 to 44, inclusive, 868,310; under 14, 120,509; 45 and over, 52,751.

Of those admitted, 182,273 (122,735 males and 59,538 females) could neither read nor write and 2,930 (1,496 males and 1,434 females) could read but not write. These figures do not include any aliens less than 14 years of age. In the year 1910, 253,569 of those admitted could neither read nor write and 4,571 could read but not write, a total of 258,140 illiterates, against a total of 185,203 for the past year, a decrease of 72,937. This may be more correctly presented, however, by saying that of those admitted in 1910 over 14 years of age (921,061), 258,140, or 28 per cent, were illiterate; of those admitted

in the past year over 14 years of age (760,750), 185,203, or 24.3 per cent, were illiterate

The total amount of money shown to inspection officers by arriving aliens was \$29,411,488, or an average of about \$33 per person. There is no way of determining what portion of this consisted of money sent applicants by relatives or friends in this country. Of those admitted, 531,557 showed amounts of less than \$50 each, whereas 121,125 were able to show \$50 or over each, so that of those able to give ocular demonstration of the possession of money, namely, 652,682, about 82 per cent had in their possession less than \$50 each.

Of the aliens entering, 586,904 claimed to have paid their own passage, while 281,718 admitted that their passage had been paid by relatives and 9,965 admitted that their passage had been paid by persons other than relatives. Thus, even according to the not altogether reliable information on this subject furnished by applicants, it appears that over 33½ per cent of the total number admitted were assisted to reach this country. In 1910 those assisted amounted to 25 per cent.

With respect to emigrant aliens, Table VII A shows that a total of 295,666 (238,922 males and 56,744 females) departed during the past year. Concerning 49,080 of these it has been impossible to keep a record of the period they had lived in the United States, as they left across the Canadian border. It is shown, however, that 15,889 were less than 14, 248,021 were from 14 to 44, and 31,756 were 45 years of age or over; 201,294 had resided in the United States less than 5 years, 35,323 from 5 to 10 years, 4,990 from 10 to 15 years, 2,438 from 15 to 20 years, and 2,541 over 20 years.

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

From Table XVII it will be seen that during the year there were turned back at the ports 22,349 aliens, or about 2.1 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The following comparative statement as to principal causes of rejection is inserted for convenience, carrying out a similar illustration that has been given in previous reports:

Cause of rejection.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Idiots.....	92	29	20	18	16	12
Imbeciles.....			45	42	40	26
Feeble-minded persons.....			121	121	125	126
Insanity (including epileptics).....	139	189	184	167	198	144
Likely to become a public charge, including paupers and beggars.....	7,069	6,866	3,741	4,458	15,927	12,048
Afflicted with contagious disease.....	2,273	3,822	2,847	2,308	3,033	2,735
Afflicted with tuberculosis.....			59	82	95	111
Physically or mentally defective.....			870	370	312	3,055
Criminals.....	205	341	136	273	580	644
Prostitutes and other immoral women.....	30	18	124	323	316	253
Procurers of prostitutes.....	2	1	43	181	179	141
Contract laborers.....	2,314	1,434	1,932	1,172	1,786	1,633

Table XVII A furnishes a useful comparison, by causes of rejection, concerning aliens debarred during the years 1892 to 1911, inclusive. Table XVII B deals with a separate phase of the rejections

caused by the necessity for sometimes refusing residents of foreign contiguous territory the privilege of entering for alleged temporary purposes. It will be noted that a total of 423 such rejections have occurred.

The arrests and deportations of aliens are shown by Table XVIII. Those arrested and deported are segregated into the three general classes, "Deportation compulsory within 3 years," "Deportation compulsory without time limit," and "Public charges within 1 year after entry, from subsequent causes;" and under each general classification are shown the specific causes for deportation. The second general classification is now possible for the first time, resulting from the abolishment by Congress in the white-slave act of March 26, 1910, of the three-year limitation so far as aliens of the sexually immoral class are concerned. Deportations of this new class amounted to 71. The total number of warrants of deportation issued was 2,788, compared with 2,695 in the year 1910. All but 9 of these deported aliens were of the mandatorily excludable classes. The excepted 9 were deported by the aliens' consent, the cause of distress having arisen subsequent to entry. Of the 2,708 aliens falling under the first-mentioned heading, 1,151 were members of the excluded classes at time of entry, 857 had become public charges from certain specified causes existing prior to entry, 129 had become prostitutes after entry, and 555 had entered without inspection. Of those falling under the second heading, 52 were immoral women, 11 were procurers, and 8 were aliens supported by the proceeds of prostitution. It will be noted that so far the country has benefited to a limited extent only from the far-reaching provisions of this excellent piece of legislation, but it is apprehended that the benefits, both direct and indirect, will increase steadily with the lapse of time.

The matter of appeals and applications for entry under bond is covered by Tables XIX and XIX A. Section 25 of the immigration act provides that "the decision of any two members of a board [of special inquiry] shall prevail, but either the alien or any dissenting member of the said board may appeal through the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival and the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor." During the year 8,433 appeals from excluding decisions of boards were passed upon, 2,858 of the aliens being admitted outright and 1,368 on bond, while in 4,075 cases the decisions of the boards were affirmed and 132 appeals remained open at the close of the year. There were 68 appeals taken by board members from admitting decisions, in 39 of which the aliens were admitted outright, in 4 they were admitted on bond, and 25 of these appeals were sustained and the aliens rejected; also, in 210 instances aliens applied for admission under bond (without taking appeal), 154 of the applications being granted and 56 denied.

Table XX is a compilation of figures covering alien seamen reported by masters of vessels as having deserted. They are known to be very inaccurate. For the past three years it has been impossible to obtain from the steamship lines accurate information concerning deserters. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120) and the fact that a suit in which it was attempted to enforce the payment of head tax on account of deserting seamen was decided

adversely to the Government tend to encourage noncompliance with the provisions of rule 22 of the immigration regulations. The very serious nature of this matter is illustrated by the wholesale violations of law discovered in the case of the Hellenic Transatlantic Steam Navigation Co. In that case the immigration officers at New York, acting in conjunction with the United States attorney's office in Brooklyn, obtained very substantial results both as regards fines and imprisonments in connection with an investigation of the unlawful bringing to the port and landing of aliens placed upon the articles of the ship as employees, as set forth in the report of the commissioner at New York (p. 149).

In addition to the showing of this table, it should be stated that during the year over 30,000 Chinese seamen have come into the ports of the United States on merchant vessels, and many desertions have occurred. Moreover, Table XXI shows 528 stowaways brought to United States ports during the past year as compared with 474 for the preceding year. A bill (H. R. 32441) was introduced at the last session of Congress which, if enacted into law, will go a long way toward the abatement of these grave evils, especially if it should be merged into the measure proposed by the Bureau last year and again presented as Appendix I hereto. (See the method of effecting the merger shown on pp. 184-185 and explained on p. 205.)

The amount of head tax collected on account of aliens who entered during the year is shown by Table XXII. Of the aliens admitted, 913,880 were taxable, the sum collected being \$3,655,513. The corresponding figures last year were 1,041,242 and \$4,164,966. By referring to the financial statement (p. 166), it will be seen that of the appropriation of \$2,575,000 made for conducting the service for the year, \$2,277,311.78 was spent. Very distinctly has the immigration act become a revenue producer, the balance between the amount collected and the amount appropriated being \$1,080,721.

TABLE I.—ALIENS ADMITTED, DEPARTED, AND RETURNED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911, AND CITIZENS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY PORTS.

Port.	Aliens.										Citizens.	
	1910					1911					1911	
	Admitted.	Departed.		Debarred.	Returned after landing.	Admitted.	Departed.		Debarred.	Returned after landing.	Arrived.	Departed.
New York, N. Y.	786,094	109,921	146,844	112,331	14,771	637,063	100,059	216,411	12,917	1,519	182,724	204,938
Boston, Mass.	53,617	8,458	4,853	11,719	552	45,865	8,423	6,916	520	95	11,019	12,645
Philadelphia, Pa.	37,641	2,030	2,221	3,487	164	1,271	5,924	4,711	473	73	3,527	4,898
Baltimore, Md.	30,563	682	1,277	169	42	22,866	1,899	1,791	122	36	1,240	1,316
Portland, Me.	2,590	3,693	1,117	745	88	1,649	567	1,339	87	18	2,900	310
New Bedford, Mass.	731	287	246	9	1	1,075	338	161	13	1	27	19
Providence, R. I.	48	3	3	2	2	1,268	119	164	36	1	77	104
Norfolk, Va.	78	96	9	6	2	116	128	1	16	1	92	.....
Savannah, Ga.	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miami, Fla.	953	834	225	1,104	1	1,835	1,413	254	1,412	23	1,296	1,082
Key West, Fla.	1,087	1,367	1,561	4,991	14	1,517	1,612	2,408	3,894	15	3,917	6,881
Key West, Fla.	30	264	9	234	1	64	369	31	279	6	5,493	4,709
Other Atlantic ports.	5	4	1	2	2	22	7	2	1	1	26	2
Tampa, Fla.	3,418	1,968	88	69	88	2,188	2,092	73	229	62	3,143	106
Pensacola, Fla.	21	3	.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Mobil, Ala.	23	87	.....	.....	.....	61	100	8	2	1	259	141
New Orleans, La.	1,752	1,852	506	2,089	2	1,844	1,878	525	1,970	37	5,589	5,650
Galveston, Tex.	4,748	248	771	180	113	5,076	279	626	307	24	632	486
Other Gulf ports.	15	1	.....	.....	.....	41	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
San Diego, Cal.	281	203	72	172	26	3,419	4,417	3,985	5,688	47	4,249	5,892
San Francisco, Cal.	4,253	4,387	4,003	5,980	1,016	1,836	1,004	1,137	1,496	178	636	788
Portland, Ore.	24	8	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seattle, Wash.	1,845	1,087	966	1,087	149	1,836	1,004	1,137	1,496	178	636	788
Alaska.	277	127	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican border ports.	18,304	3,216	.....	.....	.....	19,752	4,532	181	818	397	1,036	292
Through Canada:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic ports.	28,255	2,649	1,453	1,928	628	22,931	2,427	3,221	2,330	406	7,919	2,537
Pacific ports.	534	698	234	261	6	401	898	206	506	6	3,004	470
Border stations.	58,854	9,879	34,043	28,521	3,399	58,350	11,635	49,080	31,712	328	31,432	90,768
Honolulu, Hawaii.	4,159	662	2,269	1,226	21	3,881	916	1,420	1,351	5	1,024	2,339
Porto Rico.	1,340	1,754	669	1,538	20	1,364	1,992	1,408	2,229	1	2,780	2,509
Total.	1,041,570	156,467	202,436	177,982	24,270	878,587	151,713	225,666	222,549	22,349	269,128	349,472
Philippine Islands.	2,398	7,223	1,010	8,785	91	2,946	7,248	895	8,636	198	.....	.....

TABLE III.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	1910						1911							
	Coming from.			Going to.			Coming from.			Going to.				
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Austria.....	135,793	2,439	138,232	26,424	1,741	28,165	+110,067	82,129	1,625	83,754	45,160	3,155	48,315	+35,439
Hungary.....	122,944	575	123,519	20,806	1,194	22,060	+101,459	76,328	601	77,329	41,182	3,618	44,800	+32,729
Belgium.....	5,407	569	5,971	655	1,347	1,002	+4,969	5,711	735	6,446	1,017	750	1,767	+4,679
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	4,737	106	4,843	1,566	1,648	1,648	+3,195	4,695	83	4,778	3,291	137	3,291	+1,487
Denmark.....	6,984	162	7,146	7,146	188	621	+6,525	7,838	283	7,838	4,559	337	806	+7,032
France, including Corsica.....	7,383	2,275	9,658	4,025	2,471	6,496	+3,162	8,022	2,446	10,208	3,148	3,205	6,353	+3,915
German Empire.....	31,283	2,689	33,972	6,216	2,848	9,064	+24,908	32,061	2,956	35,017	6,042	4,194	10,236	+24,781
Greece.....	25,888	244	26,132	8,144	423	8,567	+17,565	26,226	304	26,530	9,376	690	10,066	+16,464
Ialy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	215,537	7,079	222,616	52,323	6,881	59,204	+163,412	182,882	7,139	190,021	72,640	8,695	81,335	+108,686
Netherlands.....	7,534	430	7,964	463	479	942	+7,022	8,358	434	8,792	7,615	716	1,177	+7,615
Norway.....	17,538	1,169	18,707	1,028	329	1,357	+17,350	13,950	1,073	15,023	1,400	523	1,923	+13,100
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	8,229	65	8,294	1,082	166	1,248	+7,046	8,374	54	8,428	1,459	418	1,877	+6,551
Roumania.....	9,715	79	9,794	2,224	445	2,489	+7,305	2,522	96	2,618	2,609	94	2,703	+1,855
Russian Empire and Finland.....	186,792	2,585	189,377	17,362	2,107	19,469	+169,908	158,721	2,249	160,970	27,053	4,420	31,473	+129,497
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	3,472	1,212	4,684	1,463	637	2,100	+2,584	5,074	1,171	6,245	1,396	1,028	2,424	+3,821
Sweden.....	23,745	534	24,279	1,906	248	1,254	+23,025	20,780	491	21,271	1,615	472	2,087	+19,184
Switzerland.....	3,533	206	3,739	759	239	998	+2,741	3,458	216	3,674	667	365	1,032	+2,642
Turkey in Europe.....	18,405	550	18,955	1,988	150	2,138	+16,817	14,438	139	14,577	4,688	309	4,997	+9,580
United Kingdom:														
England.....	46,706	9,289	55,995	4,554	9,275	13,829	+42,166	52,426	12,527	64,953	5,441	13,106	18,547	+46,406
Ireland.....	29,855	741	30,596	1,754	871	2,625	+27,971	29,112	1,108	30,220	1,984	1,279	3,263	+26,957
Wales.....	20,115	1,700	21,815	1,099	1,617	2,716	+19,099	18,796	2,417	21,213	1,528	2,367	3,895	+17,318
Other Europe.....	2,120	283	2,403	84	158	242	+2,161	2,162	348	2,510	145	137	282	+2,228
Total Europe.....	151	16	171	16	11	27	+144	377	59	436	10	29	39	+397
Total Europe.....	926,291	35,001	961,292	153,755	32,506	186,261	+775,031	764,757	38,354	803,111	230,704	50,044	280,748	+522,363
China.....	1,968	2,070	4,038	2,371	1,220	3,591	+447	1,460	1,737	3,197	2,762	924	3,686	+489
Japan.....	2,720	381	3,101	4,366	1,853	5,219	+2,118	5,099	509	5,608	3,354	681	4,035	+964
India.....	1,696	157	1,853	69	118	187	+1,666	524	155	679	92	182	274	+405

Turkey in Asia.....	15,212	127	15,339	1,548	169	1,717	13,622	10,229	82	10,311	1,905	178	2,083	8,228
Other Asia.....	1,937	61	1,998	160	37	1,917	1,801	685	82	777	59	.35	94	683
Total Asia.....	23,553	2,796	26,329	8,514	2,397	10,911	15,418	17,428	2,565	19,993	8,172	2,000	10,172	9,821
Africa.....	1,072	182	1,254	215	175	390	864	956	185	1,141	275	232	507	684
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	998	831	1,829	345	541	886	943	984	1,085	2,069	474	959	1,433	636
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	99	126	225	31	253	284	59	59	100	219	30	348	378	139
British North America.....	56,555	10,583	67,138	34,194	33,408	67,602	464	56,830	12,477	69,307	49,373	31,913	84,286	14,979
Central America.....	893	1,554	2,447	390	2,009	2,389	48	1,193	1,812	3,005	347	1,917	2,264	741
Mexico.....	18,691	2,148	20,839	363	1,975	2,339	18,501	19,889	2,066	21,955	463	2,290	2,753	19,202
South America.....	2,151	1,494	3,645	1,073	1,607	2,680	965	3,049	1,908	4,957	1,183	1,926	3,109	1,848
West Indies.....	11,244	7,375	18,619	3,519	10,068	13,587	5,032	13,403	7,130	20,533	4,584	10,754	15,338	5,195
United States.....	94,369	94,369	94,369	.....	93,639	93,639	1,330	.....	83,949	83,949	.....	117,135	117,135	33,186
Other countries.....	43	8	51	37	4	41	10	39	22	61	61	31	92	31
Grand total.....	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	292,436	177,982	380,418	817,619	878,587	151,713	1,030,300	255,666	222,549	518,215	512,085

TABLE IV.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	
African (black).....	6,721	3,084	9,805	913	2,392	3,305	+ 6,500
Armenian.....	3,092	183	3,275	999	312	1,311	+ 1,964
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	9,223	522	9,745	1,208	583	1,791	+ 7,954
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	10,222	704	10,926	6,472	2,228	8,700	+ 2,226
Chinese.....	1,307	4,350	5,657	2,716	4,349	7,065	- 1,408
Croatian and Slovenian.....	18,982	1,403	20,385	13,735	3,738	17,473	+ 2,912
Cuban.....	3,914	3,038	6,952	2,234	5,444	7,678	- 726
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	4,400	177	4,577	935	578	1,513	+ 3,064
Dutch and Flemish.....	13,862	2,807	16,669	1,689	3,673	5,362	+ 11,307
East Indian.....	517	58	575	75	177	252	+ 323
English.....	57,258	28,873	86,131	9,432	41,978	51,410	+ 34,721
Finnish.....	9,779	1,056	10,835	4,219	2,586	6,805	+ 4,030
French.....	18,132	6,001	24,133	3,400	6,631	10,031	+ 14,102
German.....	66,471	15,243	81,714	15,243	16,645	31,888	+ 49,826
Greek.....	37,021	1,933	38,954	11,134	3,285	14,419	+ 24,535
Hebrew.....	91,223	3,333	94,556	6,401	4,036	10,437	+ 84,119
Irish.....	40,246	10,242	50,488	3,300	12,989	16,289	+ 34,199
Italian (north).....	30,312	6,941	37,253	14,209	9,859	24,068	+ 13,185
Italian (south).....	159,638	16,469	176,107	62,009	31,288	93,297	+ 82,810
Japanese.....	4,575	1,915	6,490	3,351	4,982	8,333	- 1,843
Korean.....	8	3	11	41	13	54	- 43
Lithuanian.....	17,027	435	17,462	2,430	1,130	3,560	+ 13,902
Magyar.....	19,996	2,620	22,616	18,975	6,866	25,841	- 3,225
Mexican.....	18,784	3,581	22,365	319	1,485	1,804	+ 20,561
Pacific Islander.....	12	5	17	1	42	43	- 26
Polish.....	71,446	2,991	74,437	31,952	8,526	40,478	+ 33,959
Portuguese.....	7,469	903	8,372	1,388	2,105	3,493	+ 4,879
Roumanian.....	5,311	512	5,823	5,230	1,878	7,108	- 1,285
Russian.....	18,721	1,400	20,121	8,439	3,598	12,037	+ 8,084
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	17,724	1,361	19,085	3,838	1,515	5,353	+ 13,732
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	45,859	11,054	56,913	8,036	13,588	21,624	+ 35,289
Scotch.....	25,625	7,480	33,105	3,083	9,367	12,450	+ 20,655
Slovak.....	21,415	1,654	23,069	15,561	3,580	19,141	+ 3,928
Spanish.....	8,068	4,687	12,755	2,518	4,299	6,817	+ 5,938
Spanish-American.....	1,153	1,821	2,974	374	1,826	2,200	+ 774
Syrian.....	5,444	525	5,969	1,173	988	2,161	+ 3,808
Turkish.....	918	87	1,005	1,633	657	2,290	- 1,285
Welsh.....	2,248	767	3,015	255	807	1,062	+ 1,953
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,141	1,174	2,315	344	1,569	1,913	+ 402
Other peoples.....	3,323	321	3,644	862	957	1,819	+ 1,825
Not specified.....				25,540		25,540	- 25,540
Total.....	878,587	151,713	1,030,300	295,666	222,549	518,215	+512,085
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands.....	2,946	7,248	10,194	896	8,696	9,592	+ 602

TABLE V.—INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.¹

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.
Alabama.....	992	94	257	129
Alaska.....	312	126	102	126
Arizona.....	2,651	1,163	270	218
Arkansas.....	451	48	129	41
California.....	25,587	3,928	8,211	5,978
Colorado.....	5,083	431	1,820	849
Connecticut.....	23,033	1,815	5,067	2,280
Delaware.....	1,117	102	343	62
District of Columbia.....	1,643	298	374	201
Florida.....	6,466	3,223	3,163	2,419
Georgia.....	616	101	128	78
Hawaii.....	3,885	674	1,422	2,059
Idaho.....	1,718	106	252	216
Illinois.....	76,565	5,733	21,157	8,974
Indiana.....	8,482	637	3,595	953
Iowa.....	8,829	578	844	788
Kansas.....	3,653	256	587	246
Kentucky.....	765	66	159	96
Louisiana.....	1,952	425	616	441
Maine.....	4,897	239	438	303
Maryland.....	5,315	378	1,072	441
Massachusetts.....	70,811	7,357	13,889	11,268
Michigan.....	29,633	2,978	6,233	3,848
Minnesota.....	17,169	1,321	3,106	2,424
Mississippi.....	332	66	158	86
Missouri.....	11,243	786	3,636	1,461
Montana.....	3,861	310	1,018	884
Nebraska.....	4,996	355	658	448
Nevada.....	919	115	274	137
New Hampshire.....	5,883	268	866	394
New Jersey.....	46,782	4,288	13,083	4,581
New Mexico.....	722	86	190	120
New York.....	260,278	27,419	71,046	33,044
North Carolina.....	351	40	63	72
North Dakota.....	5,175	269	203	390
Ohio.....	35,719	2,447	15,131	5,269
Oklahoma.....	945	91	149	40
Oregon.....	4,794	393	1,129	782
Pennsylvania.....	114,922	7,589	50,722	14,271
Philippine Islands.....	16	6	4	9
Porto Rico.....	1,291	557	401	374
Rhode Island.....	9,496	1,035	1,706	1,454
South Carolina.....	216	27	31	39
South Dakota.....	3,209	245	201	273
Tennessee.....	689	72	124	95
Texas.....	19,902	2,053	926	321
Utah.....	3,114	167	981	401
Vermont.....	2,459	205	401	259
Virginia.....	1,620	147	441	221
Washington.....	16,040	1,298	2,619	2,163
West Virginia.....	6,050	363	2,890	833
Wisconsin.....	14,613	916	3,928	1,269
Wyoming.....	1,395	128	373	266
Outside United States.....		67,895		108,155
Unknown ²			49,080	
Total.....	878,587	151,713	295,666	222,549

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

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

TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.¹

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors.....	1,020	965	207	1,264
Architects.....	350	278	70	331
Clergy.....	1,061	1,034	284	1,395
Editors.....	174	194	51	252
Electricians.....	788	235	136	264
Engineers (professional).....	1,856	2,025	359	1,941
Lawyers.....	298	524	55	769
Literary and scientific persons.....	439	365	79	360
Musicians.....	1,332	580	369	792
Officials (government).....	306	659	150	930
Physicians.....	429	680	159	940
Sculptors and artists.....	469	296	215	642
Teachers.....	2,093	1,164	470	1,334
Other professional.....	1,420	973	279	937
Total professional.....	12,035	9,972	2,883	11,921
SKILLED.				
Bakers.....	3,912	645	490	640
Barbers and hairdressers.....	3,032	533	552	532
Blacksmiths.....	4,611	573	429	559
Bookbinders.....	480	27	21	42
Brewers.....	241	79	34	70
Butchers.....	3,434	465	379	505
Cabinetmakers.....	532	90	134	167
Carpenters and joiners.....	13,172	2,350	1,742	3,251
Cigarette makers.....	36	6	3	5
Cigar makers.....	1,450	1,270	276	1,056
Cigar packers.....	42	48	11	20
Clerks and accountants.....	13,666	4,850	2,265	5,162
Dressmakers.....	8,970	794	490	750
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1,638	878	289	1,242
Furriers and fur workers.....	718	108	67	86
Gardeners.....	1,563	458	178	496
Hat and cap makers.....	650	62	70	65
Iron and steel workers.....	2,544	471	504	679
Jewelers.....	290	112	71	176
Locksmiths.....	2,552	151	33	62
Machinists.....	2,902	920	748	1,494
Mariners.....	4,509	2,313	652	1,722
Masons.....	5,728	1,180	852	1,257
Mechanics (not specified).....	1,536	390	4,726	587
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	850	146	53	134
Millers.....	692	58	36	53
Milliners.....	988	1,113	43	112
Miners.....	9,992	1,725	11,045	5,330
Painters and glaziers.....	3,667	631	393	659
Pattern makers.....	179	48	15	64
Photographers.....	334	88	43	88
Plasterers.....	454	206	82	289
Plumbers.....	833	198	61	241
Printers.....	1,050	205	82	233
Saddlers and harness makers.....	526	45	25	50
Seamstresses.....	6,540	365	209	215
Shoemakers.....	8,458	774	860	806
Stokers.....	1,157	552	449	487
Stonecutters.....	1,204	311	178	374
Tailors.....	19,178	1,231	1,931	1,464
Tanners and curriers.....	476	56	27	39
Textile workers (not specified).....	1,583	229	490	799
Tinners.....	825	95	87	101
Tobacco workers.....	438	457	1,030	969
Upholsterers.....	281	45	38	71
Watch and clock makers.....	664	76	50	72
Weavers and spinners.....	3,196	486	458	727
Wheelwrights.....	457	49	12	25
Woodworkers (not specified).....	502	78	42	100
Other skilled.....	6,160	1,744	718	1,420
Total skilled.....	148,892	28,784	33,473	35,547

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

TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents.....	1,057	1,386	212	1,716
Bankers.....	248	608	120	1,054
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	1,066	222	150	320
Farm laborers.....	176,003	14,346	6,518	8,928
Farmers.....	9,709	3,787	11,560	6,404
Fishermen.....	959	256	131	228
Hotel keepers.....	214	287	145	354
Laborers.....	155,996	19,678	173,952	63,093
Manufacturers.....	414	713	111	1,021
Merchants and dealers.....	10,800	10,729	5,315	13,501
Servants.....	107,153	14,775	9,235	17,466
Other miscellaneous.....	8,019	5,103	3,234	7,070
Total miscellaneous.....	471,638	71,890	210,683	121,155
No occupation (including women and children).....	246,022	41,067	40,408	53,926
Unknown ¹			8,219	
Grand total.....	878,587	151,713	295,666	222,549

¹ Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian Government.

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

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.			
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black).....	6,721	4,086	2,635	593	5,867	261	14	17	950	258
Armenian.....	3,092	2,643	449	205	2,783	104	1	.....	573	88
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	9,223	5,214	4,009	1,748	7,003	472	3	3	89	35
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin...	10,222	9,485	737	339	9,689	194	13	.....	2,761	210
Chinese.....	1,307	1,124	183	112	1,049	146	.....	.....	50	79
Croatian and Slovenian.....	18,982	13,466	5,516	1,587	16,889	506	19	2	3,347	1,132
Cuban.....	3,914	2,762	1,152	585	2,950	379	.....	.....	42	40
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	4,400	3,809	591	175	4,127	98	.....	.....	1,599	198
Dutch and Flemish..	13,862	8,778	5,084	3,096	9,862	904	1	4	140	98
East Indian.....	517	511	6	9	504	4	.....	.....	256	1
English.....	57,258	32,980	24,278	9,920	41,835	5,503	12	15	206	147
Finnish.....	9,779	5,645	4,134	977	8,617	185	4	4	21	19
French.....	18,132	10,254	7,878	3,403	12,843	1,886	18	11	740	331
German.....	66,471	37,629	28,842	11,680	50,197	4,594	59	53	1,330	1,368
Greek.....	37,021	34,105	2,916	1,106	35,485	430	8	.....	6,995	1,241
Hebrew.....	91,223	48,935	42,288	21,835	63,674	5,714	202	89	6,453	10,304
Irish.....	40,246	21,283	18,963	2,871	35,512	1,863	16	15	286	148
Italian (north).....	30,312	22,522	7,790	2,900	26,293	1,119	7	3	1,204	491
Italian (south).....	159,638	116,244	43,394	21,171	128,617	9,850	57	4	50,143	18,198
Japanese.....	4,575	1,409	3,166	300	4,184	91	.....	23	79	868
Korean.....	8	8	8	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Lithuanian.....	17,027	10,473	6,554	1,382	15,331	314	299	313	4,580	3,429
Magyar.....	19,996	11,640	8,356	3,095	15,901	1,000	3	.....	1,042	827
Mexican.....	18,784	12,423	6,361	4,111	12,946	1,727	21	16	5,424	2,650
Pacific Islander.....	12	7	5	2	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	71,446	42,339	29,107	7,691	62,148	1,607	585	775	12,479	9,101
Portuguese.....	7,469	4,843	2,626	1,238	5,765	466	4	.....	2,506	1,226
Roumanian.....	5,311	4,228	1,083	365	4,668	278	1	1	1,326	320
Russian.....	18,721	16,280	2,441	969	17,394	358	58	6	5,894	1,044
Ruthenian (Russianiak).....	17,724	11,375	6,349	855	16,542	327	33	24	5,070	2,862
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	45,859	28,757	17,102	4,127	39,923	1,809	6	11	48	36
Scotch.....	25,625	14,798	10,827	4,510	19,042	2,073	1	8	58	51
Slovak.....	21,415	13,173	8,242	2,534	18,224	657	18	14	2,613	1,472
Spanish.....	8,068	6,405	1,663	913	6,699	456	21	18	993	177
Spanish-American....	1,153	747	406	169	885	99	.....	1	12	10
Syrian.....	5,444	3,609	1,835	673	4,536	235	8	3	1,346	958
Turkish.....	918	830	88	34	858	26	.....	.....	424	27
Welsh.....	2,248	1,471	777	322	1,768	158	1	.....	16	5
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,141	625	516	139	908	94	2	1	22	1
Other peoples.....	3,323	3,150	173	95	3,175	53	1	.....	1,618	83
Total.....	878,587	570,057	308,530	117,837	714,709	46,041	1,496	1,434	122,735	59,538
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	2,946	2,456	490	625	2,195	126	.....	.....	335	105

ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.
\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.							
770	4,671	\$147,591	5,113	1,391	217	4,365	686	1,670
294	2,295	112,729	2,732	345	15	2,506	508	78
1,301	4,975	340,391	5,587	3,589	47	7,733	1,317	173
600	8,781	283,998	9,393	797	32	4,615	5,359	248
401	813	82,902	706	499	102	675	279	353
1,106	15,252	463,780	15,589	3,278	115	14,457	4,142	383
1,741	991	149,437	2,631	1,256	27	2,193	323	1,398
336	3,525	122,495	3,917	474	9	3,114	1,143	143
3,546	4,093	687,619	8,028	5,670	164	9,928	3,102	832
209	280	26,484	474	33	10	126	43	348
20,129	18,874	3,429,139	35,982	19,908	1,368	38,574	10,185	8,499
1,288	6,798	323,564	5,886	3,452	441	6,463	2,892	424
5,656	5,621	986,919	11,446	6,168	518	12,822	2,144	3,166
16,907	27,049	3,624,057	41,884	23,626	961	53,309	9,414	3,748
3,044	31,106	1,306,582	34,576	2,379	66	27,025	9,572	424
6,962	39,069	1,968,244	38,982	51,949	292	87,117	2,774	1,332
6,705	25,910	1,722,842	25,477	14,396	373	34,062	3,252	2,332
4,876	19,756	1,035,954	24,237	5,826	249	25,446	5,814	1,052
12,239	110,201	3,642,466	112,465	46,439	734	151,188	7,120	1,330
2,419	1,705	186,640	660	3,872	43	3,883	259	433
5	27	823		8		8		
652	13,006	336,807	9,259	7,688	80	16,056	891	80
1,988	12,934	531,353	12,623	7,323	50	16,966	2,711	319
1,085	8,870	234,108	11,035	7,454	295	7,977	1,026	9,781
11		1,800	10	2		7	4	1
2,572	55,298	1,532,334	45,852	25,370	224	66,624	4,143	679
934	4,216	200,175	4,508	2,381	580	5,304	1,360	805
388	4,221	148,458	4,258	1,040	13	3,900	1,236	175
1,339	15,339	499,254	15,936	2,495	290	12,171	5,808	742
360	15,560	398,998	14,077	3,589	58	15,230	2,180	314
6,448	31,814	1,679,191	33,315	11,449	1,095	32,920	10,483	2,456
7,930	9,984	1,575,009	17,832	8,010	283	17,966	4,847	2,812
1,186	16,574	499,236	16,320	5,059	36	19,481	1,726	208
2,320	3,598	376,202	5,826	1,279	963	3,737	1,699	2,632
716	90	155,479	693	338	122	322	191	640
1,002	2,927	230,436	3,808	1,628	8	4,667	604	173
112	719	35,379	846	67	5	542	328	48
886	741	143,949	1,582	626	40	1,535	450	263
434	421	83,784	804	312	25	620	156	365
228	2,853	104,880	3,055	253	15	2,145	1,042	136
121,125	531,557	29,411,488	586,904	281,713	9,965	716,379	111,213	50,995
			1,645	1,206	95	1,171	83	1,692

TABLE VII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911,
BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in United States.					
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Un- known.
African (black).....	913	598	315	59	809	45	748	117	14	9	7	18
Armenian.....	949	901	48	33	797	169	650	247	53	29	16	4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1,208	806	402	14	984	148	911	235	14	16	8	24
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	6,472	6,250	222	53	5,804	615	5,786	368	14	4	1,466	298
Chinese.....	2,716	2,660	56	11	1,036	1,669	251	303	533	37	15	13
Croatian and Slovenian.....	13,735	12,245	1,490	316	12,159	10,479	2,200	2,230	124	32	18	847
Cuban.....	2,234	1,531	703	284	1,745	205	2,088	100	19	15	15	.....
Dalmatian, Posnian, and Herzegovinian.....	935	873	62	21	851	95	765	155	10	3	9	327
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,689	1,254	435	167	1,331	191	1,118	193	20	22	9	1
East Indian.....	75	70	5	4	59	12	73	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	9,432	6,293	3,139	890	7,319	1,223	4,735	700	162	68	105	3,662
Finnish.....	4,219	3,615	604	172	3,768	48	1,248	349	11	11	10	2,553
French.....	3,400	2,094	1,306	202	2,668	530	2,158	584	139	80	71	378
German.....	15,243	10,070	5,173	911	12,374	1,958	10,736	1,890	252	180	207	1,988
Greek.....	11,134	10,787	347	69	9,827	1,208	8,877	1,713	142	37	23	342
Hebrew.....	6,401	4,951	1,450	360	5,234	807	4,356	753	72	33	20	567
Irish.....	3,300	1,958	1,342	114	2,774	412	1,457	553	106	33	88	961
Italian (north).....	14,209	12,152	2,057	662	12,382	1,165	9,690	3,108	134	134	81	814
Italian (south).....	62,009	55,542	6,467	2,036	52,912	7,061	49,826	9,073	967	324	199	1,620
Japanese.....	3,351	2,721	630	177	2,655	519	1,090	1,091	678	358	123	11
Korean.....	41	35	6	4	37	4	5	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	2,430	1,865	565	159	1,982	289	2,099	281	33	13	4	.....
Magyar.....	18,975	14,827	4,148	847	16,013	2,115	16,142	2,305	175	54	31	268
Mexican.....	919	256	663	17	268	34	240	51	16	5	7	.....
Pacific Islander.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	31,952	25,808	6,144	1,138	27,573	3,241	27,619	3,078	295	119	51	790
Portuguese.....	1,388	927	461	111	1,064	213	901	81	81	26	47	3
Romanian.....	5,230	4,790	440	70	4,536	624	4,904	243	11	2	2	68
Russian.....	8,439	7,258	1,181	358	7,414	667	6,439	474	60	26	15	1,416
Ruthenian (Russofinn).....	3,828	3,401	527	61	3,317	337	3,438	356	30	9	5	.....
Ruthenian (Russo-Slavic).....	8,036	6,259	1,777	270	7,006	760	2,582	868	60	86	86	4,323
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	3,083	2,202	881	263	2,479	341	1,493	107	12	12	13	1,363
Swedish.....	15,561	12,645	2,916	471	13,504	1,586	12,371	2,884	294	79	62	411
Slovak.....	2,518	2,234	284	99	2,135	281	1,981	321	65	19	16	116
Spanish.....	374	278	96	31	312	30	298	52	13	4	4	1
Spanish-American.....	1,173	794	379	155	1,018	16	794	284	40	13	8	34
Syrian.....	222	155	67	24	155	116	155	794	40	13	8	34
Turkish.....	1,633	1,579	54	24	1,493	116	1,313	262	26	5	1	.....

Welsh.....	255	202	53	17	201	37	144	16	9	4	5	77
West Indian (except Cuban).....	344	184	160	23	290	31	248	42	10	3	1	40
Other peoples.....	862	816	46	25	737	0	630	50	3	.....	2	177
Not specified.....	25,540	13,133	10,407	5,193	19,066	1,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,540
Total.....	295,666	238,922	56,744	15,889	248,021	31,756	201,294	35,323	4,990	2,438	2,541	49,080
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	896	747	149	94	668	134	604	180	70	19	23	.....

TABLE VII B.—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS

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

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 14 years (total). ¹	14-44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black).....	262	2,750	913	26	.....	3,689	13	105	17	.....	135
Armenian.....	114	1,417	1,039	15	.....	2,471	2	53	3	.....	58
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	886	2,710	1,365	21	1	4,097	12	193	26	.....	231
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	183	3,138	5,930	69	.....	9,137	3	155	7	.....	165
Chinese.....	94	503	379	7	.....	889	9	127	5	.....	141
Croatian and Slovenian.....	837	6,545	5,669	43	.....	12,257	11	351	10	.....	372
Cuban.....	322	1,711	453	21	1	2,186	38	190	26	.....	234
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	94	2,487	1,145	7	.....	3,639	2	68	6	.....	76
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,569	4,521	2,146	28	2	6,697	63	398	49	2	512
East Indian.....	7	296	187	15	.....	498	.....	3	1	.....	4
English.....	4,996	16,044	8,981	228	4	25,257	285	2,130	308	1	2,724
Finnish.....	500	3,762	1,282	23	.....	5,067	6	68	13	.....	87
French.....	1,592	5,141	2,310	68	6	7,525	111	745	145	2	1,003
German.....	5,859	19,524	9,717	144	8	29,393	220	1,911	236	3	2,370
Greek.....	644	23,152	9,960	55	.....	33,167	26	259	12	.....	297
Hebrew.....	11,073	22,525	12,479	254	15	35,273	45	2,207	333	8	2,593
Irish.....	1,469	16,194	2,619	118	3	18,934	183	555	144	.....	882
Italian (north).....	1,512	12,872	7,291	87	.....	20,250	108	591	61	.....	760
Italian (south).....	11,303	51,748	46,818	389	.....	98,955	197	5,565	391	.....	6,153
Japanese.....	144	904	284	4	1	1,193	.....	68	3	.....	71
Korean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	661	7,294	2,294	43	.....	9,931	14	156	11	.....	181
Magyar.....	1,528	3,521	5,869	59	3	9,452	12	607	40	1	660
Mexican.....	2,132	5,340	3,695	198	2	9,235	81	772	203	.....	1,036
Pacific Islander.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Polish.....	3,826	24,199	13,175	144	2	37,520	26	910	54	2	992
Portuguese.....	621	2,191	1,743	30	.....	3,964	22	202	33	.....	257
Roumanian.....	176	1,285	2,498	30	.....	3,813	7	223	12	.....	242
Russian.....	516	7,355	8,069	45	3	15,472	13	274	8	2	297
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	443	5,907	4,728	26	.....	10,661	13	252	8	.....	273
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	2,086	22,266	3,465	55	5	25,791	145	625	101	7	878
Scotch.....	2,276	7,994	3,524	55	2	11,575	113	760	145	.....	1,018
Slovak.....	1,278	5,247	6,207	32	.....	11,486	4	381	24	.....	409
Spanish.....	486	3,822	1,682	38	2	5,544	49	229	25	.....	303
Spanish-American.....	92	472	117	3	.....	592	11	47	5	.....	63
Syrian.....	353	2,306	791	44	.....	3,141	7	85	20	.....	112
Turkish.....	16	472	316	6	.....	794	2	18	.....	20	
Welsh.....	165	871	328	11	.....	1,210	12	69	15	.....	96
West Indian (except Cuban).....	66	360	151	1	1	513	2	37	7	.....	46
Other peoples.....	68	1,660	1,374	7	.....	3,041	1	37	3	.....	41
Total.....	60,248	300,506	180,996	2,450	61	484,013	1,868	21,427	2,510	28	25,833

¹ None widowed or divorced, and only 22 married, as follows: Dutch and Flemish, 1; English, 2; Hebrew, 1; Italian (north), 1; Italian (south), 8; Magyar, 1; Mexican, 3; Polish, 1; Scandinavian, 2; Slovak, 2.

ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

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

Under 14 years (total). ²	Females.										Single females.			
	14-44 years.					45 years and over.					14-21 years.	22-29 years.	30-37 years.	38-44 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
331	1,537	558	83	....	2,178	23	56	47	....	126	516	596	236	89
91	157	134	21	....	312	1	24	21	....	46	78	47	16	1
862	1,825	1,042	38	1	2,906	3	140	98	....	241	988	550	144	46
156	144	391	17	....	552	1	15	13	....	29	68	42	7	2
18	17	137	6	....	160	....	3	2	....	5	11	4	....	....
750	2,631	1,884	116	1	4,632	3	84	47	....	134	1,388	828	259	58
263	336	396	32	....	704	7	65	53	....	125	141	91	30	15
81	315	167	6	....	488	2	10	10	....	22	106	121	43	12
1,527	1,263	1,875	24	3	3,165	18	256	118	....	392	484	418	107	66
2	1	5	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
4,924	8,120	8,071	383	4	16,578	345	1,483	949	2	2,779	2,330	2,927	1,568	725
477	2,719	795	35	1	3,550	10	61	26	1	98	1,266	1,023	266	86
1,811	2,876	2,296	139	7	5,318	109	461	309	4	883	1,325	796	381	198
5,821	12,340	7,966	460	38	20,804	224	1,153	841	6	2,224	5,735	3,696	1,394	576
465	1,276	995	46	1	2,318	2	77	54	....	133	656	416	98	20
10,762	17,682	9,930	744	45	28,401	28	1,670	1,417	6	3,121	11,552	4,199	725	142
1,402	14,200	2,180	198	....	16,578	203	365	413	....	981	6,538	5,273	1,579	469
1,388	2,705	3,250	88	....	6,043	21	201	137	....	359	1,155	906	295	82
9,868	12,529	16,527	605	1	29,662	110	2,033	1,553	1	3,697	6,813	3,508	1,150	330
156	279	2,712	....	2,991	1	16	3	....	....	20	190	53	8	6
1	2	5	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
721	4,239	1,387	74	....	5,700	3	63	67	....	133	2,284	1,541	266	64
1,567	3,055	3,101	269	24	6,449	4	154	181	1	340	1,951	607	246	74
1,979	1,133	2,303	275	....	3,711	22	241	408	....	671	626	261	164	33
....	2	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
3,865	17,550	6,682	395	1	24,628	19	288	307	1	615	12,136	4,081	748	142
617	946	815	40	....	1,801	21	89	99	....	209	562	247	73	32
189	222	582	49	2	855	....	20	16	....	36	84	73	36	3
433	1,016	871	35	....	1,922	5	40	16	....	61	520	300	70	17
412	4,533	1,216	131	1	5,881	....	29	25	....	54	3,327	981	124	18
2,041	11,417	2,578	131	6	14,132	161	428	342	....	931	5,016	4,077	1,399	509
2,234	4,598	2,722	143	4	7,467	147	495	413	....	1,055	1,298	1,804	935	313
1,256	4,050	2,496	192	....	6,738	2	103	142	1	248	3,119	681	111	26
427	467	659	29	....	1,155	15	84	54	....	153	154	171	62	16
77	173	105	13	2	293	11	12	13	....	36	71	54	13	15
320	590	662	143	....	1,395	....	39	84	....	123	366	139	23	10
18	32	29	3	....	64	....	1	5	....	6	14	6	3	2
157	314	235	9	....	558	9	32	21	....	62	74	116	67	35
73	244	136	15	....	395	11	16	21	....	48	76	88	39	18
27	69	63	2	....	134	....	9	3	....	12	34	22	7	2
57,589	137,604	87,961	4,989	142	230,666	1,541	10,316	8,328	23	20,208	73,054	40,804	12,692	4,252

² None widowed or divorced, and only 5 married, as follows: Dutch and Flemish, 1; English, 1; Hebrew, 1; Italian (south), 1; Mexican, 1.

TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria.....	22		8,488	308		7,615	1	4,249	6		15		9	6,323	5	10,101	1	1,236	14		
Hungary.....			185	1,753		10,537		24	23		2	1	2	15,027	1	2,684		32	4		
Belgium.....	2		10	5		1		4,589	5		29		714	131	3	140	7	11	3		
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			9	4,516		10		1							12	13		1			
Denmark.....								1	4		6	5	2	65	75	1		1			
France, including Corsica.....	1	27	12	2	1	10	11	87	5	5	195	3	5,681	363	80	425	36	499	158	3	
German Empire.....	1	4	147	29	2	217	1	108	5	78	56	5	27,787	20	799	3	92	29	3		
Greece.....	3			12		2		19		1	1		2	1	26,086	35		3	6		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1	2	1	5		12		10	3	38	38	1	32	80	9	3	14	26,694	155,926		
Netherlands.....	1			1				8,192	7	7	4	8	5	64	2	73	1	3			
Norway.....			1					1			4			13		5			7		
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....																					
Roumania.....	1,101	2	13	8				1		10	10	1	3	100	2	1		1	6		
Russian Empire.....		152	97	10		10		1	4	8	8,942	19	8,942	8,779	29	65,472		2			
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....							13		1	8	8	2	16	1	1		2	8	2		
Sweden.....									3	2	2	46	5	31	74		2	7	1		
Switzerland.....	1	3	2			3	1		22	6	6	1	517	2,379	1	88		377	11		
Turkey in Europe.....	288	1	3,050			7		2	19	4	4		4	4	7,569	723	1	1	2		
United Kingdom.....	23	46	20	5	6	9	4	1	79	13	40,543	28	252	661	65	4,895	33,842	219	107	37	
Other Europe.....	3									1	27		4		30	3		10	163		
Total Europe.....	1,152	537	8,979	9,706	9	18,434	31	4,311	13,141	19	40,961	9,047	7,345	61,838	33,939	87,797	33,908	29,199	156,446	43	
China.....											53		2	23	1	9	5				
Japan.....									1	23			3	9						3	
India.....							1		1	2	10		3	9						4,485	
Turkey in Asia.....									5	444	41		4	16	1	4	5		1		
Other Asia.....						1				3	3		4	2	3,369	454	2	4	4		
Total Asia.....										5	8		4	2	5	18	2	5	4		
Africa.....										7	115		9	53	2,316	486	12		10	4,492	8
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	20					9					126	2	40	36	107	167	15	117	182		
	1	1		2		9		24	4		517	2	2	75	10	16	116	15	8		

Country of last permanent residence.	Admitted in Philippine Islands																				
	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russo-norwegian Danes and Swedes).	Scandinavian (Norwegian Danes and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other Peoples.	Total.	
Anstria.....	29	308	1		27,430	1	190	133	15,160	7		472				3				2	82,129
Hungary.....	7	19,308			85		4,882	9	1,908	2	76	20,673				1				3	76,928
Belgium.....	2	3			11		1	9	13	13			2							3	5,711
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....						1	29			1		3				19				3	4,695
Denmark.....	6				96			11	7,274	1		3	1		2					1	7,555
France, including Corsica.....	1	20			58	8	27	83	38	13	13	3	73	22	33	17	1		12	1	8,022
German Empire.....	57	51	3		2,160		16	68	121	129	16	31	8	4	3	2			8	8	32,061
Greece.....							3								7	19	1		25		26,226
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....						3	2	3		12	3	1	5	1	14	1	2		3		182,882
Netherlands.....						2	1	3	1	6		1	1	1	1	1					8,358
Norway.....								4	1	13,903		1									13,950
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....						7,218					18		8	4						4	8,374
Roumania.....	9				6		145	2	1	9	1	1							1	1	2,522
Russian Empire.....	16,210	7			40,197		14	17,581	196	730	1	19			1	4			233	158,721	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....										3	42	4,861	25	5	5			5	63		5,074
Sweden.....	2				9		3	3	20,593	3	3	3	6	1					1		20,780
Switzerland.....	3	6			8	2	2	13		2	1										3,488
Turkey in Europe.....		1					100			4											14,488
United Kingdom.....	512	28	22		171	2	6	73	4	298	18,575	2	52	40	87	8	1,764	7	20		102,496
Other Europe.....						1			1	1			53		80				1		377
Total.....	16,838	19,739	39		70,231	7,248	5,115	17,992	17,391	42,986	18,754	21,219	5,009	98	293	507	1,783	13	2,597		764,757
Grand total.....	6,721	3,092	9,223	10,222	1,307	18,982	3,914	4,400	13,862	517	57,258	18,132	66,471	37,021	91,223	40,246	30,312	159,638	4,575	8	
Admitted in Philippine Islands		1	1		1,172		5	1	15	152	166	65	75	6		7	13				795

Pacific Islands, not specified.
British North America.....
Central America.....
Mexico.....
South America.....
West Indies.....
Other countries.....

TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rusnak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scottish.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
China.....					2			13	4	23	11					5		2	5	1,460
Japan.....					2			2		2						1				4,520
India.....					2					3	5							1		524
Turkey in Asia.....		1			1		2	1		5	3	1	7	4,439	21	359	1		136	10,229
Other Asia.....					8			199	1	5	3					9	1		376	695
Total Asia.....		1			13		2	215	5	33	24	1	7	4,460	374	1		3	518	17,428
Africa.....	1							1		5	21	1	8	1	40	1			20	956
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....		1			4			4	2	30	107	4	9	3	1	1	13		2	984
Pacific Islands, not specified.....				4						1	3					2			1	39
British North America.....	172	244	13	8	1,109	12	155	413	309	2,646	6,640	171	108	5	229	15	443	7	148	56,830
Central America.....					3	7	27	5		17	20		148	382	16	4		14	4	1,193
Mexico.....	3	4	18,704		3	1	3	11		30	17	4	280	25	128	4		2	9	19,889
South America.....	13	5	1		80	145	8	78	17	26	15	12	228	547	126	7	2	61	19	3,049
West Indies.....			18		1	50	1	2		53	24	3	2,199	95	150	7	6	1,041	2	13,403
Other countries.....										23					1				3	39
Grand total.....	17,027	19,996	18,784	12	71,446	7,469	5,311	18,721	17,724	45,859	25,625	21,415	8,068	1,153	5,444	918	2,248	1,141	3,323	878,587
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....						25	2	9		10	15		347		23	33			8	2,946

TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria.....		14	1,088	702		8,974		820	6		4	1	11	2,736	32	1,445	3	479	13		
Hungary.....			47	1,192		3,753		81	10		4	4	2	3,496	15	382		63	3		
Belgium.....	1		3	43		1		83			4	2	103	20		5	1	2			
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			4	3,006		39	2	6	4			1		5	3	1					
Denmark.....									7		2			87	20	28	11	103	17		
France, including Corsica.....		30	3	7		14	19	3	21		35	20	2,580	87	50	28		103	4		
German Empire.....			3	3		13	1	1	12		14	1	14	5,543	3	72	1	12	2		
Greece.....		8		10		8		2			1	1		3	9,272	4		3	5		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....		8		11		20		5	1		19	1	20	25	49		4	12,475	59,941		
Netherlands.....									442		2	1	2	12	1			2	7		
Norway.....			1			2			1		3	1		2		1					
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	155		5	10		1		1			2			4	6	78					
Romanian.....		13	6	9		22		8	4		7	1,603	3	517	3	3,375	1	1			
Russian Empire.....							7														
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....				1							2		5					4	11		
Sweden.....						5			1		3	10		5		2	1	2	7		
Switzerland.....						10		1			3		113	428		5		89			
Turkey in Asia.....		236		1,100		10		1	1		3			2	1,204	35	1	12			
United Kingdom.....		2	1	2		1			7		4,751	2	16	57	2	188	2,189	24	2		
Other Europe.....						1		1			1		2			3					
Total Europe.....	161	307	1,164	6,102		12,803	29	929	1,326	1	4,802	1,659	2,872	12,945	10,670	5,624	2,215	13,271	60,010		16
China.....						2,701				2	18			10	1		2			3	
Japan.....							3				12	1	3	6						3,316	12
India.....									1	62	18			1		3					
Turkey in Asia.....		676		43		11		1			2		1	1	55	31		8	1		
Other Asia.....				2						2	3				2	1					27
Total Asia.....		680		45	2,701	11	3	1		66	53	1	4	18	59	35	2	8	1	3,319	41
Africa.....	9	4		9		7			6		58		14	9	10	70	7	7	5		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....		2	1			2	1				273	4	3	21	31	3	46	2			

Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	5	1,284	542	2	1	18	4	7	2	1,439
Roumania.....	28	12,276	12	6,508	103	45	3	2	2	609
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	3	7	1	1	1	5	1,338	9	1	1,396
Sweden.....	3	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1,615
Switzerland.....	3	1	64	1	1	12	1	1	543	667
Turkey in Europe.....	3	28	1	1	1	1	84	1,331	1	4,688
United Kingdom.....	5	1	18	18	1	9	3	1	170	9,098
Other Europe.....	1	31,113	5,158	6,958	3,830	15,133	118	1,462	9	230,704
Total Europe.....	2,425	18,690	1	1	1	71	118	1,462	172	230,704
China.....	1	5	2	2	1	1	4	4	3	2,762
Japan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,354
India.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	92
Turkey in Asia.....	1	5	3	3	1	1	917	115	37	1,905
Other Asia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	59
Total Asia.....	1	5	3	7	1	3	918	118	62	8,172
Africa.....	1	1	12	12	1	1	16	5	7	275
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1	5	8	8	1	1	4	3	474	30
Pacific islands, not specified.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	49,373
British North America.....	4	796	64	1,422	7	41	34	27	45	25,540
Central America.....	1	6	5	5	1	1	2	3	8	347
Mexico.....	4	5	4	4	4	35	107	6	2	463
South America.....	4	20	46	18	16	24	10	6	1	1,183
West Indies.....	1	1	43	4	3	35	113	37	81	4,584
Other countries.....	6	1	1	2	1	807	71	34	6	61
Grand total.....	2,430	18,975	319	8,439	3,838	15,561	374	1,173	255	295,066
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	1	6	1	1	1	226	5	16	14	896

TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.¹

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas-ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	44	1	2	1	22	2	40		27	2,191	5	1	43	3	1	4	7
Armenian.....	3			15	155	1	80		1	6			298	1	1		
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	18	15	8	3	56	59	74	7	6	7			2,672	59	240	77	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin			11	3	74	50	29		1	2			2,465	782	76	46	10
Chinese.....	47	17	24	28	485	5	1	1	27		1		21	4	21	361	12
Croatian and Slovenian.....	9		1		3	375	98	3	2		3		2,471	464	249		
Cuban.....			1		3	1	9		35	1,715	11		12	6	1		1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzego- vinian.....	3	4	37	8	660	73	12						925	36	10	2	
Dutch and Flemish.....	9	2	4	8	246	49	27	14	22	26	6		2,285	496	1,161	107	15
East Indian.....	119	46	266	34	2,651	401	1,306	85	189	302	95		3,096	631	615	215	79
English.....	1	16	21	7	87	40	87		1	7	9		40	14	3	1	1
Finnish.....	19	11	14	8	904	46	564	7	74	37	8		600	115	154	105	9
French.....	58	16	32	79	1,628	784	849	34	162	124	56		8,372	626	1,386	1,249	184
German.....	146		4	32	796	363	653	20	114	161	178		4,400	424	647	1,386	33
Greek.....	48		3	56	327	154	1,310	50	211	29	114		6,340	280	334	87	185
Hebrew.....	17	13	23	6	1,143	112	1,069	84	112	26	17		2,305	200	249	76	41
Irish.....	31	34	94	39	5,262	690	1,103	18	50	4	11		3,655	196	480	215	10
Italian (north).....	204	4	10	41	2,391	871	6,667	298	340	136	24		7,889	394	320	110	61
Italian (south).....			1		1,651	37	2		7	2			46	5	1	1	
Japanese.....					10	12	1,061	14					3,753	168	105	12	2
Korean.....				3	10		1,061	14					1,242	666	35	9	6
Lithuanian.....	2		1	1	42	35	843	5	7	5	1		13	10	2	20	
Magyar.....	7	1	1,737	4	968	49			4	20	4						
Mexican.....					1												
Pacific Islander.....					65	68	3,545	335	4	2	2		10,188	733	77	145	17
Polish.....	6	1	1	9	1,762	1	46		4	2	1		13	1		1	
Portuguese.....					25	3	28		15	12	1		370	507	44	1	39
Romanian.....	8			3	473	73	698	28			3		1,762	135	88	112	
Russian.....	1		1	3	11	24	465	50					647	71	10	17	
Ruthenian (Russsiak).....																	
Ruthenian (Russsiak).....																	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	39	41	34	5	1,059	391	908	17	27	33	1		303	168	2,108	276	6
Scottish.....	96	43	40	22	367	199	571	38	63	60	27		2,031	628	298	112	14
Slovak.....	24	3	1	14	35	37	582	1	3		1		1,809	273	35	18	4
Spanish.....	9		308	2	639	36	8		29	1,255	6		37	13	8	72	1
Spanish-American.....	1		1		125	3	1	1	32	13	1		15	5		1	
Syrian.....	21		23	18	48	6	128		15	49	25		155	90	45	24	23
Turkish.....					8	1	18		9	1	2		120	74	1		
Welsh.....	12	2	7	9	57	28	18		4	4	2		162	35	40	19	3
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	20	7		3	8	3	2		7	234	1		4		9		
Other peoples.....	1				31	3	145		9	2	1		359	168		27	
Total.....	992	312	2,451	451	25,587	5,083	23,053	1,117	1,643	6,466	616	3,889	76,565	8,482	8,829	3,453	765

Race or people.	I.a.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black).....	22	18	23	1,341	71	2	2	37	1	1	1	9	223	2,117	2	4	4	15	.....
Armenian.....	1	33	4	758	65	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	1,030	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	.....	.....	.....	45	286	166	.....	206	25	471	.....	1	182	1,478	1	77	77	949	94
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	3	34	57	90	397	229	2	500	36	62	2	43	67	4	957	7	22	1,953	14
Chinese.....	3	10	152	1	1	3	2	4	5	1	5	.....	7	3	183	.....	.....	3	.....
Croatian and Slovenian.....	57	9	72	35	788	707	2	445	190	66	17	.....	398	74	2,119	.....	10	2,144	15
Cuban.....	57	2	45	27	4	1	.....	9	.....	.....	13	7	45	1,724	7	.....	.....	9	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	22	3	5	46	16	132	10	343	33	33	15	45	220	1	856	.....	.....	53	1
Dutch and Flemish.....	32	3	39	379	2,774	517	3	127	115	130	2	45	1,151	5	1,957	32	97	166	7
East Indian.....	5	.....	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	56	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
English.....	99	923	150	7,149	4,807	747	43	363	586	207	64	300	2,450	30	13,831	42	240	2,225	94
Finnish.....	6	1,138	1	1,473	2,072	1,568	9	10	156	1	1	92	1,857	3	4,147	10	20	2,235	8
French.....	158	1,108	44	3,217	829	2,906	6	89	179	17	54	1,742	300	9	16,840	38	10	141	10
German.....	112	20	649	840	2,754	1,331	32	1,582	374	1,854	26	3,863	89	16,840	38	1,859	47	4,130	268
Greek.....	47	347	75	5,223	2,081	1,176	22	1,624	34	231	31	1,622	829	80	10,814	64	40	1,130	48
Hebrew.....	90	124	1,323	5,361	1,063	833	22	2,465	8	346	9	45	3,731	2	53,582	19	126	2,125	49
Hebrew (north).....	11	308	1,390	5,361	1,063	833	22	2,465	374	34	31	235	2,310	9	13,847	8	126	820	19
Irish.....	35	57	43	1,733	1,993	349	26	366	265	48	237	56	806	164	6,769	3	1	496	96
Italian (north).....	704	378	633	13,318	1,546	884	79	1,379	79	575	68	143	10,730	79	68,414	3	88	4,778	51
Italian (south).....	.....	12	18	.....	2	1	.....	6	15	1	9	.....	5	131	1	2	.....	5	1
Korean.....	.....	163	255	2,585	332	67	.....	73	2	22	.....	139	888	.....	2,407	.....	7	404	14
Lithuanian.....	4	7	60	35	535	47	.....	201	14	45	.....	2	2,972	13	3,987	5	19	3,636	9
Magyar.....	50	6	6	10	5	.....	4	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	340	.....	.....	4	5	28
Mexican.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Islander.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	3	255	671	6,152	4,022	645	2	529	66	131	.....	451	6,792	3	16,495	3	75	2,995	33
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	.....	3,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	619	.....	.....	.....	.....
Romanian.....	17	5	24	25	164	154	.....	178	41	24	.....	20	256	7	498	.....	.....	8	.....
Russian.....	11	113	408	1,673	295	103	.....	145	33	27	.....	379	920	1	6,183	3	114	1,641	1
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	1	7	76	552	206	136	1	149	52	11	.....	51	2,247	.....	4,991	.....	.....	277	5
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	17	171	42	2,754	1,083	6,863	16	187	740	1,144	43	105	1,050	6	7,722	6	1,970	337	14
Scotch.....	18	325	97	3,073	1,922	359	2	209	429	93	15	132	1,529	32	5,360	48	148	1,069	49
Slovak.....	4	52	46	116	1,300	172	2	225	19	10	.....	5	2,045	5	2,874	.....	.....	2,062	6
Spanish.....	101	9	20	133	11	3	4	100	1	2	.....	103	47	24	2,533	.....	.....	26	.....
Spanish-American.....	85	20	5	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian.....	108	6	6	857	207	60	24	58	14	28	3	59	116	5	1,377	46	17	377	15
Turkish.....	4	15	1	162	16	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	48	.....
Walsh.....	2	15	7	55	72	45	3	11	28	11	2	12	60	4	475	.....	.....	118	6
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	.....	.....	.....	40	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	612	.....	.....	2	.....
Other peoples.....	2	192	1	557	89	27	1	228	7	7	.....	75	29	557	.....	.....	.....	280	.....
Total.....	1,932	4,897	5,315	70,811	29,433	17,169	332	11,243	3,861	4,996	919	5,883	46,782	722	200,278	351	5,175	35,719	945

1 Also 2,946 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C. S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
African (black).....	2	91		204	140	4	6	3		2	17		3	2		6,721
Armenian.....	1	126			258		1	40	17		11	10	2	118		3,092
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	13	514			7		70	661		1	53	48	10	374	5	9,223
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	62	1,365			59	2	59	271	3	1	11	157	77	116	41	10,222
Chinese.....	79	39			3		1	1	7					5	6	1,307
Croatian and Slovenian.....	165	5,237	1	19	1	24	10	30	122	7	7	522	361	888	162	18,982
Cuban.....		108			2	3	3	23		1	1					3,914
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	128	349		26		11	1	8	19		3	237	47	16	4	4,400
Dutch and Flemish.....	113	238		7	29	7	198	4	110	5	31	329	18	606	3	13,862
East Indian.....	3	4			1		1	7	1	1			3		1	517
English.....	577	4,945	4	14	2,004	15	244	299	671	243	192	2,158	213	597	181	57,258
Finnish.....	232	280			10	10	50	15	45	49	13	547	14	261	54	9,779
French.....	101	498		45	939	2	15	8	31	554	13	426	40	92	37	18,132
German.....	615	6,631	2	16	106	24	982	787	170	26	66	1,042	105	3,526	52	66,471
Greek.....	310	1,945			61	34	88	35	640	33	309	847	362	827	112	37,021
Hebrew.....	117	9,214		2	353	24	2	703	22	51	139	191	38	612	1	91,223
Irish.....	198	4,806		7	657	2	49	16	55	102	45	681	39	150	44	40,246
Italian (north).....	205	3,448		15	113	15	150	197	282	201	26	822	238	217	260	30,312
Italian (south).....	377	27,301	3	15	2,252	7	78	224	248	254	154	1,381	2,460	1,005	52	159,638
Japanese.....	131	8		1			11	2	28			495	1	5	21	4,575
Korean.....					1		1	4	4	38	12	61	142	336	5	17,027
Lithuanian.....	25	3,852			40		6	20	6	31	91	22	330	337	10	19,996
Magyar.....	10	4,605		2	1	6	9	15,218				23			2	18,784
Mexican.....		26										12		8		12
Pacific Islander.....									4							
Polish.....	30	13,576			463	1	22	171	14	261	48	276	499	1,433	110	71,446
Portuguese.....	7	13			493		1	22	1	3	3	6	113	1	1	7,469
Romanian.....	2	975			13		7	22				26	26	45	1	5,311
Russian.....	81	2,805			49	2	22	4	9	51	73	492	280	167	3	18,721
Ruthenian (Russofiak).....	4	6,902			108		5	70		26	11	39	98	31	3	17,724
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	723	1,078		8	319	9	1,292	4	402	50	74	3,552	13	1,968	116	45,859
Scotch.....	385	2,326	2	3	419	19	47	18	136	289	114	1,074	119	222	118	25,625
Slovak.....	1	9,777			10		3	6	7	41	41	46	177	403	15	21,415
Spanish.....	11	100		2	644		6	181	26	104	20	72	126	2	18	8,068
Spanish-American.....	2	115			3		3	7	1	7	7	7	7	1	2	1,153
Syrian.....	4	834		1	53	18	15	132	5	17	29	42	72	25	5	5,444
Turkish.....	4	95		1	43	1	17	10	1	6	5	6	3	3	7	5,918
Welsh.....	18	569			13		22	2	18	10	5	185	8	86	1	2,248
West Indian (other than Cuban).....					2		2	9								1,141
Other peoples.....	51	236			28	1	1	13	9	1	4	108	13	37	6	3,323
Total.....	4,794	114,922	16	1,291	9,406	216	3,209	19,992	3,114	2,459	1,620	16,040	6,050	14,613	1,365	878,587

TABLE IX. A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.¹

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas.- ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	4				1		4		2	379				26		1		
Armenian.....		1			40	1	28			1				103	2			1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1	1			11	11	13		1					263	3	24	3	2
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	12	19	21	3	70	131	4		1	4				1,865	307	36	51	5
Chinese.....	34	6	46	3	1,545	12	4	1	11	1	2			1,377	4	3	4	
Croatian and Slovenian.....			27	14	337	261	103	3	2	11	2			17,423	299	81	121	6
Cuban.....		1	5		64	3	6	2	2	1,706	5			4	5			7
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....		1	1		31	27	3		4					101	35	1		
Dutch and Flemish.....					1	7	1			2				302	57	16	14	
East Indian.....					30		1							2		2		
English.....	10	3	24	5	338	40	115	19	23	29	12			291	33	26	13	3
Finnish.....		1			20	3	22							1	49	1		
French.....	5	2	6	1	235	17	14	5	13	63	1			86	16	7	13	4
German.....	9	5	7	15	304	130	175	11	47	18	10			1,292	82	96	53	28
Greek.....	27	8	7	5	415	182	108	23	23	138	50			1,468	101	130	102	12
Hebrew.....					18	5	30	2	1	4	4			238	13	2		2
Irish.....			2		55	11	60	7	12					78	11	6		4
Italian (north).....	13	24	37	64	1,532	405	337	17	33	6	8			1,301	108	139	63	22
Italian (south).....	65	1	20	14	419	365	1,634	52	114	75	3			3,671	202	76	17	10
Japanese.....		8	5		1,606	21	6		9	1				13	2	1	2	
Korean.....					7													
Lithuanian.....					1	7	105	1						568	15	5		
Magyar.....	1		2		39	21	388	9	4		2			1,259	806	17	5	5
Mexican.....					109	1	1		3	9				3				
Pacific Islander.....					1													
Polish.....	7	1	2		23	55	1,207	114	3					3,327	382	22	38	6
Portuguese.....					153	4	26							3				5
Roumanian.....	4				4	4	19							256	651	7		16
Russian.....					47	49	200	4	9	1	1			744	86	23	41	
Ruthenian (Russiak).....					1	1	60	84						70	6	5		1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	20	10	2	1	147	25	68		8	31	4			509	22	61	6	
Scotch.....	6	2	2		69	11	24	5	4	7	4			98	19	9	5	
Slovak.....	18	3	9		129	27	242	4	4	1				1,142	175	26	13	1
Spanish.....	7	2	36		237	17	6		8	621				15	3	3	5	1
Spanish-American.....					24									7	4			
Syrian.....	5				20	1	19		10	1	6			4	25	5		22
Swedish.....	4	1			56	19	17		5	7				157	48	8		1
Welsh.....		1			5				2					14	3			
West Indian (other than Cuban).....					1	1	4		2	21	3			96				
Other peoples.....					4	3	7		2					4	69			
Total.....	257	102	270	129	8,211	1,820	5,067	343	374	3,163	128	1,422	252	21,157	3,595	844	587	159

¹ Also 896 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was the Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	Ia.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mfch.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.	
African (black)	9	1	1	205	1	6	25	4	4	2	12	13	13	9	202	1	6	2	15	
Armenian	1	14	13	278	26	28	23	23	4	35	2	9	31	1	257	1	6	16	74	
Bohemian, Moravian (Czech).	3			1											230					
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	1		20	70	287	249	4	301	161	22	17	3	49	18	346	4	4	864	33	
Chinese	5	1	8	79	2	4	4	28	28	16	118	8	2	118	8	1	1	8	2	
Croatian and Slovenian.	77	7	40	107	388	511	5	211	158	35	19	153	153	43	1,464	1	1	1,344	9	
Cuban.	15	2	7	12			14						18		347	7		6	1	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	14	1		6	12	47	4	24	11	1		1	27	3	163			126	27	
Dutch and Flemish.	11		4	82	184	19	16	16	5	4		1	79	1	273			26	2	
East Indian.				1									1		18					
English.	22	35	21	560	108	51	3	56	72	11	15	36	313	8	2,026	11	15	142	1	
Finnish.	6	6	1	107	511	397	6	26	6	26	11	22	11	1	1,166			11		
French.	65	2	11	187	16	23	10	31	33	7	22	1	69	5	1,640			49	1	
German.	25	4	176	185	279	100	7	559	38	69	5	2	1,004	5	4,322	1	34	1,071	9	
Greek.	20	46	19	1,199	66	55	8	443	52	135	35	451	60	12	2,741	8	15	295	17	
Hebrew.	1	1	1	24	151	28	6	48	9	9	1	1	156	6	4,638	6	5	33		
Irish.	6	7	10	337	17	9	2	13	13	3	1	8	154	3	974			34		
Italian (north)	37	13	20	707	357	223	55	270	117	24	68	13	315	43	3,590			3	29	
Italian (south)	151	108	225	4,456	735	332	33	458	50	148	18	32	2,690	28	27,559	14	10	2,039	12	
Japanese.				14	5	1		50	7	5		3			110			3		
Korean.																				
Lithuanian.		19	13	410	30	1	5	2	6	6		18	115	1	393			52		
Maor.	6	6	33	36	595	74	3	166	20	20		1	2,398	1	2,885	1	5	3,352		
Mexican.	3			6			2						2		79					
Pacific Islander.																				
Polish.	2	30	161	2,181	1,603	192	3	268	6	29	147	2,948	1	7,646	1	6	1,211	6		
Portuguese.	4			799							7		5		249					
Roumanian.	1	2	24	25	146	61	1	233	5	19		1	86	1	547			1,768	1	
Russian.	3	9	131	369	163	41	1	47	1	10	62	388	388	1	2,464			6	151	
Ruthenian (Russiak).	1		5	49	23	28	2	50	2	4		2	474	1	635			3	107	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	16	9	10	285	145	455	11	9	35	46	2	15	168	778	778			32	2	
Scotch.	5	5	11	250	44	16	2	11	19	3	1	11	133	3	553			51	1	
Slovak.	14	34	62	115	255	97	2	139	81	7	3	3	1,130	8	1,566			1,555	1	
Spanish.	39	6	13	16	5	7	6	3	3	36			8	1,905	1	3	1	4		
Spanish-American.	33		3	14			4						4					7		
Syrian.	15	8	1	156	43	10	1	22	1	1	3	3	28	1	316	6	1	44	1	
Turkish.	4	60	2	294	40	40	2	107	16	1	1	23	12	5	306	2	1	108	3	
Welsh.				12	3	2							15	4	162			1		
W. Indian (other than Cuban)		2		45	15	23	62		3	2			83					102		
Other peoples.	1																			
Total.	616	438	1,072	13,889	6,233	3,106	158	3,636	1,018	658	274	866	13,083	190	71,046	63	203	15,131	149	

Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Not speci- fied.	Total.
African (black).....		11			8			1			1	6		11		18	913
Armenian.....	2	40	22		91			123	2		1	8		44		4	999
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	176	585			4	11		63	18		2	191	5	50	20	24	1,208
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	139	28						4	13		1	131	40	4	1	298	6,472
Chinese.....	45	4,390			4	9		35	78	9	23	172	310	445	42	847	2,716
Croatian and Slovenian.....		36			2			1			1	1		1			13,735
Cuban.....	15	152			1		4	1			14	37	16	10	4		2,234
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	5	86	2		17		7	11	3		2	27	4	47			4,925
Dutch and Flemish.....	11											8				327	1,689
English.....	37	622	2	13	105	6	22	8	44	16	30	141	17	46	10	3,662	9,432
Finnish.....	8	65			3		2	3	16	4	5	47	2	48	20	2,553	4,219
French.....	21	150	19		57		1	11	10	4		37	2	9	9	378	3,400
German.....	29	2,085	2	6	27	2	8	6	16	9	41	32	30	653	6	1,988	15,243
Greek.....	173	568			4	18		21	52	469	2	346	113	262	40	3,342	11,134
Hebrew.....	3	337			1			5	5			5	2	19		567	6,401
Irish.....	2	423			1		1	5			2	13	2	5	3	961	3,300
Italian (north).....	96	1,922			4		1	34	111	67	37	235	116	100	47	814	14,209
Italian (south).....	100	11,626			4		16	17	42	91	66	302	1,135	415	27	1,620	62,009
Japanese.....	101	3				1		6	37			344	1	3	11		3,351
Korean.....									1		1						41
Lithuanian.....		578			11		2			10	1	5	24	31		2,430	
Magyar.....	3	5,570			2		2	3	16	33	87	15	320	480	10	268	18,975
Mexican.....		5	1					92									319
Pacific Islander.....																	1
Polish.....	11	8,040			251		1	2	67	4	95	54	198	509	70	790	31,952
Portuguese.....		4			116				4		4	6				3	1,388
Romanian.....		4			4			4				4				68	5,290
Russian.....	15	1,131			13		20	36	1	20	6	82	114	144	1	1,416	8,439
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	2	2,107			24					1	1	4	41	15	3		3,838
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	32	91	4		19		56	1	25	10	7	249	9	181	9	4,323	8,036
Scotch.....	15	158			27		3	1	4	24	7	16	9	42	8	363	3,083
Slovak.....	28	7,665			8		4	2	18	4	15	23	190	285	4	1,411	15,581
Spanish.....	27	30			1		2		8	2	12	5	20	4	1	116	2,518
Spanish-American.....		63			12							1					2,374
Syrian.....		200			20		2	3	25	1	2	15	25	3	1	1	1,173
Turkish.....	10	123			30		1	3	18	7	2	5	21	10		34	1,633
Walsh.....		44			1		1			3		3	3	15	1	77	255
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1	12			1				1			10	3			40	862
Other peoples.....	18	97			3		3	1				15	8	13		177	344
Total.....	1,129	50,722	4	401	1,706	31	201	124	926	981	401	2,619	2,890	3,928	373	25,540	295,666

¹ United States residence unknown. left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian Government.

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian, (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dahatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	1		14		2	2	7	15	24	1	424	1	58	176	13	30	38	45	13		
Architects.....		1	1			1	1		24		99	2	25	72	2	12	8		8	13	
Clergy.....	11	16	4	2		2	5		28		195	7	66	162	5	30	123	31	75	30	
Editors.....	1	2	5	2	3		1		4		48	3	10	14	4	7	7		9		
Electricians.....	3	2	3	1			5		17	1	179	4	29	163	11	58	44	15	49	7	
Engineers (professional).....	9	1	12			3	24		64	3	582	16	140	285	10	33	75	25	14	11	
Lawyers.....	7	3	3			1	60	1	14		51		15	22	6	14	7	5	10		
Literary and scientific persons.....	3	2	7	1		1	10	1	10		113		22	72	10	41	23	10	7	3	
Musicians.....	6		19	1			7		36	2	162	2	49	206	7	129	22	213	188		
Officials (government).....	4	2	2		7	1	14		6		68		17	47			2	7	3	10	
Physicians.....	1	5	2	1	2		45	6	6		75	2	17	49	14	11	26	11	29	12	
Sculptors and artists.....	1	1	6	1	1	3	10		22	1	83	2	50	109	11	20	7	32	37	5	
Teachers.....	32	16	11	3	34		19		34	3	366	10	259	353	13	236	195	24	30	44	1
Other professional.....	35	4	6	1	51	5	16		28	2	304	7	60	213	15	115	135	14	23	40	
Total professional.....	113	52	93	13	100	25	224	17	317	14	2,749	56	817	1,893	121	736	712	438	495	180	1
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	18	23	97	38		36	8	2	189		193	22	94	794	112	939	100	132	322		
Barbers and hair-dressers.....	16	34	33	23		14	30		19		120		45	386	125	496	50	32	1,273	6	
Blacksmiths.....	29	40	111	30		55	5	9	101		283	29	59	521	64	672	173	86	497		
Bookbinders.....	1	1	4	3		3	2		5		25	4	3	43	3	294	8		8		
Brewers.....		1	24			6			6		10		3	152	1	14		2			
Butchers.....	8	13	169	16		18	1	5	97		292	3	65	703	40	1,064	81	33	187		
Cabinetmakers.....	1	1	6			2	1		5		80	3	6	57	3	157	18	5	37		
Carpenters and joiners.....	167	68	226	31	1	92	19	14	369		1,263	127	335	1,108	221	2,684	481	307	1,363	5	
Cigar makers.....			1				753		67		2		8	21	7	23	6		4		
Clear packers.....							6		11		2					3					
Clerks and accountants.....	106	25	158	34	4	32	273	3	180	3	2,297	61	352	1,911	364	2,178	1,663	92	227	54	
Dressmakers.....	162	7	56	12		39	18		36		330	15	203	417	18	4,708	417	142	929		

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents.....	3	2	3	1	2	1	6	26	12	414	3	76	28	59	4	116	104	15	13	3	3
Bankers.....				1			8	12		98				27	1	3	10	9	4		
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	14	1	19	3			2,565	7	2,085	219	7	26	827	72	4	74	76	47	289		
Farm laborers.....	1,053	800	1,238	3,998	2	4,901	3	2,565	2,085	1,247	367	827	486	7,300	8,958	1,207*	2,917	2,802	53,988	1,001	
Farmers.....	24	26	118	196	1	353	37	638	638	1,180	51	9	8	1,356	212	72	827	538	825	45	
Fishermen.....	10					2	2	24	24	51	9	8	8	15	17	7	37	5	163	4	
Hotel keepers.....		1	3	1	1	1	5	5	5	32	32	20	20	28	40	8	15	7	7		
Laborers.....	1,142	730	330	4,464	86	6,121	26	713	1,063	3,995	3,856	2,431	2,431	4,529	20,027	2,965	8,831	12,524	32,370	60	
Manufacturers.....		3			1		2	12		118		46	88	88	7	32	19	7	9		
Merchants and dealers.....	50	64	44	35	372	25	207	16	248	916	16	332	332	1,728	479	2,635	312	248	1,034	103	
Servants.....	1,207	150	1,087	142	11	2,499	27	282	810	5,075	2,543	2,655	2,655	9,931	1,495	5,342	12,787	2,556	10,157	34	
Other miscellaneous.....	308	17	39	11	424	26	72	2	184	1,640	29	286	286	631	163	589	651	138	360	481	
Total miscellaneous.....	3,811	1,794	3,482	8,851	898	14,223	388	3,715	5,114	425	14,585	6,881	6,621	25,874	31,407	13,170	26,596	18,896	99,223	1,742	
No. occupation (including women and children).....	1,163	565	3,193	844	298	3,685	2,013	432	6,117	66	23,296	1,950	7,315	25,269	3,086	38,225	6,671	6,886	42,960	2,565	7
Grand total.....	6,721	3,662	9,223	10,222	1,307	18,982	3,914	4,400	13,802	517	57,258	9,779	18,132	66,471	37,021	91,223	40,246	30,312	159,638	4,575	8

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russ- slak).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scottish.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philip- pine Islands.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Iron and steel workers.....																					
Jewelers.....	30	38	12		132		2	8	4	380	518	13	24	1	5	1	19	1	5	2,544	1
Locksmiths.....	50	86	2		2		2	2		6	10	1	4		8		1			2,990	4
Machinists.....	8	36	45		432	2	9	121	15	10	1	39	4		1					2,552	
Mariners.....	3	3	28		53	4	2	31	3	214	454	7	23		3		15		3	2,902	3
Masons.....	17	56	36		208	10	9	29	3	1,392	90	5	514	6	2		10	84	3	4,509	25
Mechanics (not specified).	8	14	28		93	17	9	13	19	390	300	29	64	1	18		29	3	26	5,728	2
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....					16		5	10	2	135	93	2	38	7	1		1	5		1,536	12
Millers.....	5	7	2		17		2	2		66	66	1	2		5		1	3		850	
Milliners.....	4	28	4		68	3	2	4	8	60	23	12	2	1	1			2		692	1
Miners.....	233	47	394		21		17	14	3	13	60	61	162	4	7		327	2		9,962	3
Painters and glaziers.....	19	36	15		92	5	2	29	7	397	246	7	19	2	4		15	7	14	3,067	
Pattern makers.....	2	2	2		6			2		2	69	7	3	1	3		1	2		179	
Photographers.....					4			3		34	8	1	3	1	3		25			334	3
Plasterers.....					4			3		170	1	1	3	1	1		1			454	
Plumbers.....	1	2	7		4			3		13	175	1	2	2	1		7			833	
Printers.....	6	12	12		26	1	3	8	1	85	91	1	6	2	7		2	4		1,050	
Saddlers and harness mak- ers.....	4	9	4		33	1	1	3	2	33	23	3	11	4	2		3			526	
Seamstresses.....	37	28	49		348	22	3	12	13	235	46	17	11	4	23		3		3	6,540	
Shoemakers.....	68	176	30		472	14	19	118	51	159	58	84	13	2	116		15	4	8	8,458	
Stokers.....	11	5	2		15	65	3	5		186	76	1	103	1	6		7		1	1,157	1
Stonecutters.....	2	8	1		20	11		4		175	258	4	38	4	11		20		1	1,204	
Tailors.....	198	158	26		500	8	24	184	69	296	104	74	26	6	11		15	9	10	19,178	25
Tanners and curriers.....	2	12			26		2	4		14	4	15	6	6	1		2			476	
Textile workers (not spec- ified).....	36	2	2		51	4	1	1	5	63	233	26	1		2		1			1,583	7
Tinners.....	2	9	10		17	1	1	6	1	57	28	2	1		2		9		1	438	
Tobacco workers.....	1	1	2		3			1		9	8	1	54							281	
Upholsterers.....	3	3			5		1	1		15	35	1	3	1	1		1			661	
Watch and clock makers.....	3	4			13		1	4		38	15	11	3	1	1		1			3,196	
Weavers and spinners.....	4	8	7		68	7	4	6	6	53	272	11	2		44		2		4		
Wheewrights.....	1	17	7		78		3	1	10	9	16	15	2		2		2			457	

TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bobemian and Moravian (Zech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dahmation, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.	
PROFESSIONAL.																						
Actors.....	2		3						7		86		5	42	2	2	2	7	29	1		
Architects.....						1	2		4		16	1	4	14		3	3	5				
Clergy.....	4	4	1		2	2	2		4	3	32		45	25	4	13	24	10	15	14	1	
Editors.....							3	1			17		6	5		2		4	1	1		
Electricians.....			2			2	4	1	3		20		5	22	5	6	5	4	17	4		
Engineers (professional).....					1		5		12		96	1	32	88	1	1	4	8	6	6		
Lawyers.....		1		1	1		1	1	2		11	1	4	11	1			1	1	1	1	
Literary and scientific persons.....		1	2			1	3				17		6	31		2		1	3	1		
Musicians.....			9			1	2		2		16	2	12	136	1	11	1	50	65	1	1	
Officials (government).....				1	5	2	9		2	2	20		11	29	1	11	1	13	1	10		
Physicians.....	1	3			3		12		1	2	16	2	4	42		3	3	6	7	10		
Sculptors and artists.....			3	1		1	2		5		32		22	32	1	1	3	46	31	3		
Teachers.....	1	1	3	1	6	1	4		8		51	2	104	138	1	42	12	14	15	9	1	
Other professional.....	3	1	1			2	2		6		79	2	13	54	1	10	17	6	4	6		
Total professional.....	11	11	24	5	18	12	51	3	56	7	509	11	273	669	16	98	75	173	195	74	2	
SKILLED.																						
Bakers.....		6	11	9		13	4	3	5		10	1	20	129	15	40	7	42	71	2		
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2	3	2	3	2	14	10		2		7		7	59	12	21	22	26	320	6		
Blacksmiths.....		1	6	7		18		4	4		29	8	3	51	4	16	12	20	53			
Bookbinders.....				1					1		4			19		5						
Brewers.....									1				1	7					2			
Butchers.....			14	1	3	10	1	6	7		25		12	98	4	30	2	17	41	1		
Cabinetmakers.....			5			3	1	3	2		9	1	3	38	1	3		2	3			
Carpenters and joiners.....	13	9	10	20	1	78	4	2	23	1	118	29	18	157	14	135	52	190	193	6		
Cigar makers.....						2	126		3		1			7		1	1	3	11			
Cigar packers.....																			1			
Clerks and accountants.....	4	7	13	3	14	19	69	1	16		334	7	91	426	39	150	94	60	77	29		
Dressmakers.....	19	3				7			1		19	2	77	51	2	48	22	30	106			

Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).						01	4	17	46	3	3	9	4	8	14
Furriers and fur workers.						2			3	6	38	1			
Gardeners.						20		16	30	3	1	14	25	13	1
Hat and cap makers.	1					2		1	3	3	20	3	6	11	
Iron and steel workers.	13	3	13		3	42	10	1	36		3	17	24	29	1
Jewelers.	1	2	1		3	5	1	9	8		15		3	18	
Locksmiths.											6		5		
Machinists.	2	3	6	4		126	18	20	141	3	25	31	28	31	
Martins.	16	2	1			36	7	37	14	13	33	13	13	95	2
Masons.	4	4	15	10		51	6	9	62	17	10	10	278	176	1
Mechanics (not specified).						631	95	63	186	15	52	98	42	83	1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).															
Millers.	1					5	1	1	3	7	6	1			
Milliners.						3			9	2	1		2	2	
Miners.	1	9	33	160		7	1,452	8	5	6	6	2	2	2	
Painters and glaziers.	1					564	597	86	162	75	26	87	2,178	796	2
Pattern makers.	1					34	6	10	43	4	83	6	35	30	1
Photographers.	1					6	1	2	5	1	4	1	1	6	2
Plumbers.	1					13		2	1		4	5	15	14	
Printers.	2					10	2	3	8		11	6	4	1	1
Saddlers and harness makers.						12		2	13	1	11	1	2	8	
Seamstresses.	1					1		2	6		4				
Shoemakers.	6	18	11	6		7	2	4	13		17	21	4	21	1
Stokers.	1					5	3	5	42	34	85	5	32	433	
Stonecutters.	1					12	4	7	9	5	13	13	10	14	
Tailors.	6	14	14	4		11	5	4	5		4	4	31	29	
Tanners and curriers.						20	4	10	82	10	925	5	52	408	7
Textile workers (not specified).						2			2		1		2		
Timbers.	1					36	8	3	6	5	35	16	6	68	
Tobacco workers.	1	2				4			8		17	3	6	7	
Upholsters.	72					1	690	1	3	3	4	3	6	6	
Watch and clock makers.	1					7		2	3	3	8		1	3	
Weavers and spinners.	1					3		2	15		9		5	7	2
Wheelwrights.	4					105	16	60	40	8	10	12	49	11	
Woodworkers (not specified).	1					1			1			2			
Other skilled.	3	5				76	7	47	66	21	76	14	21	45	27
Total skilled.	169	105	184	273	143	1,847	941	851	2,134	328	2,019	584	3,284	3,256	107

TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—(Continued.)

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb, Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents.....			1	1	1	2	6		4		55	1	21	27	1	10	6	15	17	2	
Bankers.....						1	1		2		55		7	31		2	2			3	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....		1	3	22	3	6			6		8	1	1	10		12	6	11	35	1	
Farm laborers.....	134	6	2	60	39	94		73	3	3	222	50	66	171	17	13	54	165	739	832	6
Farmers.....	3	7	61	678	60	334	8	10	132	2	473	90	113	744	35	44	134	254	292	478	1
Fishermen.....	1				11			5			3	4	1	2	9			2	17	3	
Hotel keepers.....					7	4	1		2	1	11		16	4	40	2	3	9	3	32	
Laborers.....	229	677	480	5,178	1,672	9,589	19	729	575	35	1,424	2,371	380	4,816	9,718	1,703	821	7,218	49,373	702	28
Manufacturers.....						2	7		1		20		13	24	2	4	1	10			
Merchants and dealers.....	2	55	8	25	531	64	103	1	35	6	283	17	141	503	364	708	60	291	384	233	
Servants.....	147	11	102	41	29	224	32	12	36	2	476	176	371	1,179	104	226	734	400	585	71	
Other miscellaneous.....	50	8	11	23	115	83	27	7	38	4	286	28	151	252	120	238	139	154	345	156	
Total miscellaneous.....	566	765	669	5,968	2,468	10,403	204	764	904	53	3,316	2,938	1,281	7,763	10,410	2,962	1,960	8,522	51,800	2,531	35
No occupation (including women and children).....	157	116	327	215	87	1,413	1,038	79	405	11	2,319	283	1,096	4,374	357	1,254	527	2,151	6,607	632	4
Not specified.....	10	2	4	11		60		41			810	136	84	303	23	68	154	79	151	7	7
Grand total.....	913	969	1,208	6,472	2,716	13,735	2,234	935	1,689	75	9,432	4,219	3,400	15,243	11,134	6,401	3,300	14,209	62,009	3,351	41

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russ- mian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other Peoples.	Not specified.	Total.	Departed from Phil- ippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																						
Actors.....					2		1	2		3	5		6			1					297	
Architects.....										8	5										70	
Clergy.....	1	1			4	2	1	9	4	10	5	4	10			11		1			284	28
Editors.....					1			4	1	3	5										51	
Electricians.....					1			4		8	8	1	1					2			136	
Engineers (professional).....	1	5	3		3	3	1	3	3	32	27	1	9					1			359	5
Lawyers.....	1	6	2		3		1	2		1	1		5					1			55	1
Literary and scientific persons.....		2								3	3											
Musicians.....		19			10			5	1	10	2	10	2								369	1
Officials (government).....	1	6	3	1		2		2		2	1	2	12			1		3			150	4
Physicians.....					2			4		5	2		4					2			139	1
Sculptors and artists.....	1	3	2		1	1	1	4		4	2	1	9			1		2			215	2
Teachers.....		6	1		1		1	5	1	15	7	3	11			1		1			470	1
Other professional.....		3			1	2	1	2		16	21	1	4			2		13			279	3
Total professional.....	6	60	24	1	26	10	6	44	7	120	82	21	74	52	14	15	3	23	2		2,883	46
SKILLED.																						
Bakers.....	1	24	1		14	1	2	5		11	14	5	12	1		8			1		490	1
Barbers and hairdressers.....		20	1		8	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	6	1		6			1		552	1
Blacksmiths.....	6	48			57	1	5	13	3	21	12	16	3	1		3		2	1		429	1
Bookbinders.....					1			2		1											21	1
Brewers.....		2			1		1					1									34	
Butchers.....	3	30	1		24	3	4	16		6	7	11	1			1		1			379	1
Cabinetmakers.....		2			1		1	3	1	14	4	6	1	1		1		1			134	13
Carpenters and joiners.....	34	67	3		114	7	11	41	6	189	87	51	26	9	9	19	2	3			1,742	34
Cigarette makers.....																					3	
Cigar makers.....	1	15	2		8		1	3	1			5	61								276	
Cigar packers.....		1			1		1						4								11	
Clocks and accountants.....	6	56	12		26	11	6	26		65	76	11	195	28	18	9	12	17	10	324	2,265	38
Dressmakers.....		18	1		9	4		8		29	11	4	4			3		6			490	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	3	11	1		9			4	4	36	19	6	6	1				1			289	11
Furriers and fur workers.....		8			3		1	1		13	4	8	1			3	2	1			67	
Gardeners.....		1			1	1		1	1	1						4					178	
Hat and cap makers.....		4			9		1	3		2			2				1				70	

Woodworkers (not specified).....	1	2	3	1	5	1	5	6	6	3	2	42									
Other skilled.....	2	25	33	5	24	14	29	6	6	3	718	10									
Total skilled.....	238	1,529	1,831	296	139	610	381	1,256	1,019	1,709	917	48	114	190	109	71	77	3,243	33,473	124	
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents.....	4	1	3	1	2	5	2	2	11	3	6	1	1	1	2	3	1	212	120	3	
Bankers.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	7	31	14	3	3	3	3	6	3	6	2	1	1	6	4	4	3	3,197	6,518	150	
Farm laborers.....	1	480	72	5	142	1	1	217	79	14	31	1	6	4	4	4	3	3,619	11,560	7	
Farmers.....	23	480	384	72	172	335	43	790	165	369	46	10	14	29	14	5	36	4,619	13,131	11	
Fishermen.....	1	1	3	46	1	1	1	19	2	4	1	4	4	1	2	2	2	131	145	11	
Hotel keepers.....	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laborers.....	1,509	12,260	22,956	513	4,409	5,965	2,834	3,001	502	10,235	701	32	434	1,222	35	34	688	8,005	173,952	100	
Manufacturers.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	111	111	1	
Merchants and dealers.....	4	43	45	16	8	74	2	60	87	13	263	37	287	58	12	17	15	458	5,315	310	
Servants.....	52	655	892	80	63	125	81	727	178	488	53	7	21	18	7	53	10	765	9,235	16	
Other miscellaneous.....	31	103	283	25	26	63	18	118	89	86	72	3	38	19	6	8	7	3,234	3,234	31	
Total miscellaneous.....	1,621	13,587	24,648	758	4,692	6,716	2,979	5,542	1,126	11,211	1,158	99	863	1,350	80	127	710	17,044	210,683	481	
No occupation (including women and children).....	565	3,766	5,378	413	374	900	471	839	577	2,506	332	175	226	73	52	110	25	40,408	40,408	245	
Not specified.....	33	33	69	1	19	169	1	299	279	24	37	16	16	5	11	13	48	5,253	8,219	.....
Grand total.....	2,430	18,975	31,952	1,388	5,230	8,439	3,838	8,036	3,083	15,561	2,518	374	1,173	1,633	255	344	862	25,540	295,666	896	

¹ Occupations unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government.

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Ala. ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors.....				20		2		19	1		7		62	9		2	9	3
Architects.....	1			19	2	6		1	1				34	1	2	2		
Clergy.....	5	2	2	55	3	15	1	5	6	2	20		58	4	8	11	11	16
Editors.....				3	3	3		1			3		5			1		
Electricians.....		2	1	28	5	19		4	2				71	6	7	2		
Engineers (professional).....	2	4	8	91	11	19	2	13	3		1	5	62	9	9	3		
Lawyers.....		3	3	16	3	2		21	3	4			12				2	5
Literary and scientific persons.....	1			25	3	6		7	1	1	3		15	1	1	1	1	4
Musicians.....				36	49	14	1	3	4	2	4	3	78	1		1	1	4
Officials (government).....	2		2	6	2	1		7	4				17	1	2			9
Physicians.....		1	2	20	1	3	1	9	5		3	1	42	2	3			6
Sculptors and artists.....	2	1		21	5	4		2					119	9	17	3	11	6
Teachers.....	3	1	5	95	1	22		19	6	4	95	1	112	10	5	7	4	8
Other professional.....				74	7			6	4				738	54	55	33	36	73
Total professional.....	16	9	41	560	107	163	6	199	53	17	169	12	738	54	55	33	36	73
SKILLED.																		
Bakers.....	2	3	13	83	21	73	2	11	14	3	5	4	312	25	55	12	5	14
Barbers and hairdressers.....	3	7	1	52	6	69		13	43	5	1	2	2	12	5	6	1	10
Blacksmiths.....	2	1	20	97	28	123	7	5	7	1	5	16	518	37	69	19	6	7
Bookbinders.....	1			5		16							46	1		1		
Brewers.....				4	4	6		1	1				28		11	4		
Butchers.....	1	2	2	59	10	57	2	6	8	1	1	10	400	30	41	16	3	9
Cabinetmakers.....	1	2		19	1	10		1	1				54	1	2		1	2
Carpenters and joiners.....	9	9	47	348	45	299	12	24	161	5	13	26	1,251	69	181	56	14	28
Cigarette makers.....				1	1								4					
Cigar makers.....	1	1		3		3			1,165				13		3	1		1
Cigar packers.....				1		1			22				1					
Clerks and accountants.....	21	5	45	458	59	210	9	26	245	36	30	24	1,050	77	89	41	11	50
Dressmakers.....	11		4	140	18	197	9	24	26	7	1	8	640	47	36	17	8	19
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	5		6	70	11	37	2	7	14	3	8	8	107	15	16	5	2	14
Furriers and fur workers.....	1			1		7							29	1	3	2	1	1
Gardeners.....	3	2		94	14	46	1	2	4	1	1	7	135	14	33	5	5	12
Hat and cap makers.....	2		3	48	7	72	4	1	3	1		5	46	21	14		1	3
Iron and steel workers.....	1		1	1		1							18	3				
Jewelers.....	1		1	1		1							3					
Locksmiths.....	2	3	20	31	7	60	5	2	3	1	1	1	300	20	24	5	2	1
Machinists.....	46	6	1	102	14	70	11	8	13	1	8	5	207	25	22	7	4	17
Mariners.....	7			218	12	63	3	1	314	18	1	1	154	6	27	5		47
Masons.....	7		18	234	34	184	7	6	28	4	5	10	518	56	66	10	2	24
Mechanics (not specified).....	1		5	45	6	51	1	4	10	1	1	4	115	12	16	4	2	3
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....				8	2	35		2	3	1			65	3	5	1		1

Millers.....	1	10	1	17	1	2	1	2	1	1	80	7	9	7	1	5		
Milliners.....		22		15		1					85	6	5					
Miners.....	60	204	209	209	5	1	2	5		83	1,315	450	229	167	23	10		
Painters and glaziers.....	1	68	13	90	7	5	16	4	2	4	201	13	45	5	4	8		
Pattern makers.....	1										8							
Photographers.....		12		11							27			2				
Plasterers.....	2	11	4	6		3	7				42			1		1		
Printers.....		19	4	6							56	4	2					
Timbers.....		23	1	17		5	6	1	2	3	125	4	7	4	3			
Saddlers and harness makers.....	2										54	3	10	4				
Seamstresses.....	6	67	11	161	6	17	43	5	3	1	474	16	33	10	15	4		
Shoemakers.....	9	11	6	261	11	47	22	11	3	4	615	51	40	22	7	30		
Stokers.....		22	2	16		4					75	5	6	4		9		
Stonecutters.....		34	2	23							6							
Tailors.....	8	149	26	323	14	28	41	13	1	4	1,489	50	73	18	32	23		
Tanners and curriers.....		5		14	3						48			3				
Taxi drivers.....		1		3							32			7				
Textile workers (not specified).....		1	1	39	3	3	4	1	1	2	32	7	5	1	1	1		
Timers.....		13	3	11	3	3	4	1	1	1	59	7	3	5	1	2		
Tinners.....		2		5							20			1				
Tobacco workers.....		7		3							27			4				
Upholsters.....		14		17		4					52	5	9					
Watch and clock makers.....		1		115	1	2	1	2		2	94	21	8	3		1		
Weavers and spinners.....	1		2	6							53	5	2	4		1		
Wheelwrights.....		2		16							2	44	8	3	2	2		
Woodworkers (not specified).....	6		5	12							4	50	15	8		11		
Other skilled.....		173	20	118	7	10	22	6	11	14	425	44	50	15	8			
Total skilled.....	217	98	499	78	3,271	642	3,123	145	277	2,410	143	106	276	12,162	1,262	512	168	372
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents.....		3																
Bankers.....		2																
Draymen, hawken, and teamsters.....	1		2	46	9	4	10		4	10								
Farm laborers.....	146	16	96	69	2,491	988	5,075	330	132	1,120	54	1,563	327	16,896	2,003	1,940	708	294
Farmers.....	18	6	33	10	742	108	161	19	11	70	15	8	8	85	801	48	350	106
Fishermen.....	1		6		35	7	6							3	25	19	2	
Hotel keepers.....	1		1		30	1	3							3	16	2		
Laborers.....	172	81	692	63	6,687	1,068	3,866	133	186	356	112	243	478	13,132	1,876	1,471	533	81
Manufacturers.....		13		7														
Mechanics.....	32	6	30	11	474	40	120	6	31	144	44	37		6	612	58	43	12
Merchants and dealers.....	14	16	66	29	2,166	421	3,632	188	240	120	36	54	139	10,214	744	1,016	283	70
Servants.....	17	6	16	15	790	38	122	10	27	323	12	40	25	429	47	78	12	9
Other miscellaneous.....																		
Total miscellaneous.....	432	143	936	199	13,454	2,720	13,656	709	634	2,182	280	1,985	1,075	42,317	4,841	4,941	1,662	266
No occupation (including women and children).....	327	62	1,175	170	8,353	1,614	6,111	257	533	1,821	176	1,625	355	21,348	2,381	2,371	1,446	265
Grand total.....	592	312	2,051	451	25,587	5,083	23,653	1,117	1,643	6,406	616	3,885	1,718	76,565	8,482	8,829	3,653	765

¹ For intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table IX; for occupations of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table X.

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors.....	1	1	23	2			2					28		680		1	40
Architects.....			21	13	5		8					15		150	1	1	6
Clergy.....	7	6	59	36	39		16	4	16		2	40	1	275	1	15	28
Editors.....			9		3							10		110			6
Electricians.....			1	45	18		7		1	1		52		281		2	14
Engineers (professional).....	1	8	50	50	21	1	13	12	5	3	5	2		1,481	2	1	31
Lawyers.....			1	5	3		6					1		173			6
Literary and scientific persons.....	3	2	23	15	3	1	2	4	1	2	1	12	2	290	1	1	8
Physicians.....	1	11	91	43	14		8	4	6	1	1	45	1	634	1	3	17
Officials (government).....			5	9			3	2	4	2	2	9		127	2		4
Physicists.....	2	9	19	14	11		6	2	1	2	2	15		175		3	7
Sculptors and artists.....			1	7	6		6		2			22		252			7
Teachers.....	13	30	165	51	26	1	20	7	9	1	11	67		944	6	9	43
Other professional.....	4	16	54	66	17	1	4	4	5	1	2	46		601		5	28
Total professional.....	32	86	620	356	166	4	96	39	51	9	24	437	7	5,706	12	41	245
SKILLED.																	
Bakers.....	9	32	260	144	82		55	11	21	4	29	183		1,627		14	124
Barbers and hairdressers.....	11	21	247	70	21	2	41	2	10	1	11	159		1,495		8	92
Blacksmiths.....	21	28	306	186	111	1	15	21	57	7	17	229	2	1,367	1	31	190
Bookbinders.....			9	10	4				8			19		254		3	9
Brewers.....			3				7	2				16		87			9
Butchers.....	12	39	201	126	61	3	50	12	39	1	4	202		1,287		8	143
Cabinetmakers.....	1	1	60	45	8		4	1	3			24		170		6	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	71	105	1,020	547	376	6	139	72	113	8	80	685	6	4,216	2	69	441
Clear-cut makers.....			3				1							21			
Cigar makers.....			58	13			1		2		5	33		124		2	2
Clock and watch makers.....			12								1			2			
Clothes and accountants.....	63	78	1,009	604	274	7	138	55	75	11	45	646	5	5,663	16	62	330
Dressmakers.....	21	111	714	170	95	1	118	13	34	3	15	444		4,380		18	249
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	15	8	145	100	43		7	12	9	3	2	80	1	462	5	9	70
Furriers and fur workers.....			8	9	8		4					23		524			22
Gardeners.....	2	6	129	91	40		16	8	16		4	102		468	5	3	71
Hat and cap makers.....			6	5	6		9		2			28		374			15
Iron and steel workers.....	9	9	327	152	53		21	8	7	1	10	172	1	680	3	4	118
Jewelers.....			24	5	5		5	1	2			18		115			8
Locksmiths.....	38	37	70	19	19	1	40	3	16		7	139	1	915		9	117
Machinists.....	18	13	353	286	64		23	9	7		12	167	3	633	1	8	125
Mariners.....	17	21	240	82	80	20	24	13	14	1		108		2,190	2	14	60
Masons.....	29	31	434	205	92	1	76	23	35	15	33	269	4	1,815	8	11	243
Mechanics (not specified).....	6	7	122	50	22	1	14	4	4		7	100		591	1	3	50

Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	2	72	62	10	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	58	359	1	22	
Millers.....	2	28	34	22	11	3	15	3	15	3	2	48	196	2	40	
Milliners.....	2	75	49	11	8	8	6	6	6	6	2	35	465	1	29	
Miners.....	24	268	614	145	10	106	261	17	22	11	11	150	684	1	382	
Painters and glaziers.....	10	40	278	169	44	44	10	20	20	12	2	211	1,520	9	104	
Pattern makers.....	3	32	30	2							2	3	43		6	
Photographers.....	4	18	8	10	4	4	1	2	2	2	8	8	156		0	
Plasterers.....	3	2	39	36	8	6	1	1	2	1			178	1	8	
Plumbers.....	4	2	82	74	17	7	7	1	1	3	50	50	265	2	43	
Printers.....	1	2	76	63	17	10	3	2	2	2	54	27	462	2	23	
Saddlers and harness makers.....	7	2	24	14	13	6	3	5	3	2	28	29	370	1	31	
Seamstresses.....	20	51	416	97	48	7	11	15	1	15	367	367	3,710	1	157	
Shoemakers.....	26	87	862	149	83	6	48	39	417	1	1	3	463	4	297	
Stokers.....	6	60	58	36	1	9	2	2	1	39	37	39	527	4	35	
Stonemasons.....	38	10	137	39	58	2	1	2	2	28	34	267	288	6	34	
Tailors.....	31	280	1,183	245	176	3	238	10	52	6	34	767	10,366	4	545	
Tanners and curriers.....	1	5	30	9		2	5	5	4	1	22	22	224		13	
Textile workers (not specified).....	26	6	698	18	8	3	2	8	31	46	1	46	213	1	11	
Tinners.....	2	10	51	33	5	3	1	2	1	36	7	36	374	6	27	
Tobacco workers.....	3	97	12	5	1	3	1	2	1	8	1	8	157	1	3	
Upholsters.....	2	13	15	2						11	11	11	135	1	11	
Watch and clock makers.....	83	11	936	51	12	13	4	10	114	281	26	26	347	1	133	
Weavers and spinners.....	2	4	25	29	10	6	1	1	1	36	36	36	630	3	54	
Wheelwrights.....	4	25	29	10	10	6	1	1	1	19	2	19	123	5	27	
Woodworkers (not specified).....	6	2	30	32	19	4	6	6	2	19	2	19	163	4	22	
Other skilled.....	37	41	355	389	112	61	17	27	3	24	320	320	2,349	6	243	
Total skilled.....	646	1,203	11,672	5,324	2,408	75	1,567	620	747	91	633	7,038	57,197	73	433	4,618
MISCELLANEOUS.																
Agents.....	3	55	64	24	2	12	9	7	1	3	35	35	434	3	35	
Bankers.....	1	4	1	1		1							164	1	2	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	7	84	81	30	1	9	11	12	2	6	41	41	345	3	273	
Farm laborers.....	681	12,247	1,307	2,823	23	2,338	563	907	216	1,260	10,664	46,499	38	1,067	7,889	
Farmers.....	102	39	527	478	6	147	422	150	12	101	1,272	6	266	292	292	
Fishermen.....	5	1	120	28	60	3	7	3	1	25	1	305	10	13		
Hotel keepers.....	2	4	15	8	2	1				13	13	48	5	2		
Labors.....	1,315	446	14,186	5,484	60	2,728	747	771	297	1,519	6,223	279	37,191	59	786	
Manufacturers.....	4	3	16	3		2				20	20	20	241	1	11	
Merchants and dealers.....	31	77	496	180	8	113	17	41	3	29	376	6	5,797	13	297	
Servants.....	446	614	10,580	3,015	2,404	20	946	328	600	71	623	7,366	35	739	3,990	
Other miscellaneous.....	26	25	569	298	89	69	38	37	18	17	327	8	2,740	8	298	
Total miscellaneous.....	2,623	2,444	38,999	13,960	10,489	133	6,575	2,086	2,528	622	3,561	25,514	130,608	147	2,946	19,852
No occupation (including women and children).....	1,596	1,582	19,610	9,993	4,106	120	3,005	1,116	1,670	197	1,665	13,793	66,767	119	1,775	10,994
Grand total.....	4,897	5,315	70,811	29,633	17,169	332	11,243	3,861	4,996	919	5,883	46,782	290,278	351	5,175	35,719

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P.I.	P.R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.	
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors.....		1	43		18				1	36	2			22				7	1,020
Architects.....		2	32		1			2	2	5	2			7				2	350
Clerk.....	4	12	134		16	7		6	3	33	10	5	3	17	4			35	1,061
Editors.....		3	5		1									1					174
Electricians.....		16	57		6	4		4		22	1	2		32				788	
Engineers (professional).....	4	22	115		4	4		4		17	9	5	4	35	2		1	1,856	
Lawyers.....		1	5		1					7				1	4			298	
Literary and scientific persons.....	1	3	20		2	1		1		1		1	2	8	1		5	439	
Musicians.....		3	148		6			1	1	37	2		2	11	2		1	1,332	
Officials (government).....		1	13		5	1			1	1			3	5			1	306	
Physicians.....		4	42		8			1	1	7	2		3	9			10	429	
Sculptors and artists.....	2	7	25		1	3			1	7	2		1	4			4	469	
Teachers.....	2	7	120		22	22		2	3	39	10	4	3	35	5		3	2,093	
Other professional.....		6	92		5	6		1	3	23	3	3	7	20	2		1	1,420	
Total professional.....	13	81	851		91	59	3	19	12	235	42	22	25	210	19	120	8	12,035	
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....	5	15	335		5	23	2	9	1	72	14	2	6	63	10		2	3,912	
Barbers and hair dressers.....		6	274		1	26		7	3	16	1	4	4	2	6		1	3,032	
Blacksmiths.....	8	23	570		2	40	1	30	5	69	11	19	10	118	14		6	4,611	
Bookbinders.....		1	30			2				8	2	1	1	7				480	
Brewers.....		2	15						1	4				9				241	
Butchers.....	5	17	333		1	24	1	8	4	47	4	3	6	60	2		4	3,434	
Cabinetmakers.....		3	61		1	2				2	2		1	13	1		11	532	
Carpenters and joiners.....	14	93	1,289		38	129		53	8	229	36	42	19	389	52		11	13,172	
Cigarette makers.....			4															36	
Cigar makers.....	1		3			2				3		2		4				1,450	
Clerks and accountants.....	17	104	873		1	112	2	32	20	237	57	19	29	273	20	150	13	13,066	
Dressmakers.....	2	21	983		1	70	2	14	6	50	32	10	18	46	11	79	3	8,970	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		1	143		10	28	2	6	1	19	9	3	8	60	5	31	2	1,638	
Furriers and fur workers.....	1	3	39		2	2		1		1				1	1		1	718	
Gardeners.....	1	12	76			13		9	1	26	6	3	8	25	2	32	3	1,563	
Hat and cap makers.....	1		75			2				8				1				650	
Iron and steel workers.....		13	281		1	73		4		21	13	4	7	55	6		2	2,544	
Jewelers.....		16	16			14								4				280	
Locksmiths.....	3	4	388		9	9		5	2	24	2	3	1	12	3		2	2,552	
Machinists.....	1	12	284		2	92		1	1	52	13	9	6	97	5		2	2,902	
Mariners.....		57	157		20	30	15	9	3	25	1	3	32	203	21		1	4,509	
Masons.....	10	28	664		13	53		6	6	74	29	26	15	96	30		10	5,728	
Mechanics (not specified).....	2	10	120		21	28		2	1	35	5	5	5	26	4		1	1,536	

Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1	6	60	23	1	12	3	1	3	9	3	7	1	850
Millers.....	2	5	67	6	2	9	4	1	1	13	3	29	1	692
Milliners.....	.....	13	98	13	1	7	3	3	5	8	.....	9	.....	988
Miners.....	58	30	1,709	41	46	584	199	9	13	772	202	118	118	9,967
Painters and glaziers.....	3	17	258	2	15	6	45	5	5	79	8	5	1	3,662
Pattern makers.....	1	1	18	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	5	1	179
Photographers.....	1	2	20	3	1	5	2	2	1	10	4	4	1	334
Plasterers.....	3	3	28	6	6	3	3	2	2	18	8	7	1	454
Plumbers.....	1	10	61	13	3	11	10	2	1	26	.....	6	8	833
Printers.....	1	5	62	7	3	18	6	1	.....	10	14	6	7	1,050
Saddlers and harness makers.....	1	5	30	5	1	14	1	1	.....	12	.....	6	.....	526
Seamstresses.....	1	5	30	5	1	10	1	1	.....	10	.....	7	.....	6,540
Shoemakers.....	6	13	1,076	10	2	40	13	7	11	31	10	54	10	8,458
Stokers.....	5	7	65	2	13	111	16	13	16	48	40	116	10	1,157
Stonemasons.....	1	7	57	11	3	4	8	5	9	70	8	13	4	1,204
Tailors.....	1	5	71	1	1	4	3	3	162	43	1	27	1	1,304
Tanners and curriers.....	13	35	2,259	104	2	22	22	14	40	78	22	170	3	19,178
Textile workers (not specified).....	1	4	33	1	1	13	8	6	1	3	4	13	.....	476
Timers.....	1	4	195	2	1	17	3	.....	.....	11	1	14	.....	1,383
Tobacco workers.....	1	8	70	8	1	3	3	4	4	11	1	12	.....	825
Upholsters.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	3	2	2	2	3	.....	2	.....	438
Watch and clock makers.....	2	1	21	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	.....	281
Weavers and spinners.....	.....	50	30	5	1	8	2	1	1	5	.....	7	.....	664
Wheelwrights.....	2	10	296	300	2	12	12	21	3	8	5	23	1	3,196
Woodworkers (not specified).....	2	5	39	2	3	12	1	2	3	8	2	22	1	457
Woodworkers (not specified).....	5	5	39	1	1	4	6	2	2	13	1	8	.....	502
Other skilled.....	12	41	457	79	2	138	38	23	20	163	32	135	3	6,190
Total skilled.....	183	658	14,565	2	320	2,225	615	434	314	3,045	533	2,045	209	148,892
MISCELLANEOUS.														
Agents.....	19	38	1	5	1	25	7	3	3	47	3	9	1	1,057
Bankers.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	248
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	1	12	56	14	3	18	5	5	2	49	.....	16	2	1,065
Farm laborers.....	133	740	34,797	23	1,390	1,240	455	420	318	1,908	2,328	2,833	258	176,063
Farmers.....	25	214	676	33	96	212	72	53	30	451	56	243	29	9,799
Fishermen.....	.....	29	15	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	60	1	66	.....	959
Hotel keepers.....	4	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	214
Labors.....	108	1,085	19,310	1	56	7,238	732	432	272	5,351	1,507	2,810	394	155,996
Manufacturers.....	.....	17	1,434	41	504	141	3	2	4	15	.....	.....	.....	414
Merchants and dealers.....	18	66	688	3	89	1	20	4	25	150	16	91	8	10,800
Servants.....	61	492	13,266	85	1,225	42	457	222	256	1,298	340	1,604	113	107,153
Other miscellaneous.....	7	102	535	17	87	10	199	34	22	296	8	103	18	8,019
Total miscellaneous.....	353	2,766	69,412	5	318	9,662	1,550	1,197	806	9,516	4,250	7,809	823	471,638
No occupation (including women and children).....	396	1,289	30,154	9	562	7,780	967	806	475	3,269	1,239	4,639	355	246,022
Grand total.....	945	4,794	114,922	16	1,291	19,902	3,114	2,450	1,620	16,040	6,650	14,613	1,395	878,587

TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.¹

Occupation.	Ala.	Alas-ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors.....					3		2		2	3		3		3					
Architects.....	1				4		3		5					9					
Clergy.....			1		15		3		5	4	2	8		12	1	2	4	3	1
Editors.....					4		4		1	1		2		5					1
Electricians.....					12		4	1		1		2		8	1				1
Engineers (professional).....	2	2	1		23	4	4		2	2		1	2	18	4				3
Lawyers.....					6	1	1		2	3		1		4					1
Literary and scientific persons.....					2	2	1		2	3		2		5					1
Musicians.....			1		4		5		22	6		3		38	1				1
Officials (government).....	1				11		2		2	6		3		10				1	1
Physicians.....					9	2	1		2	1		1		12					3
Sculptors and artists.....					10	1	1		4	1		2		25	1			3	3
Teachers.....	1				16	1	6		4	1		4		25	5			3	1
Other professional.....					16		3		1	1		1		8	2			1	5
Total professional.....	5	2	1	2	135	12	29	1	42	28	9	27	2	159	10	7	9	4	21
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....	1				20	1	5		2	8				53	7	3			2
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1		1		13		11	2	4	12		3		31	3	2		1	1
Blacksmiths.....			1		10	5	9		1	1		1		57	13	1		1	1
Bookbinders.....					2		1					1		3					
Brewers.....					16	1	4		1	1		4		73	2	2			1
Butchers.....					9		3		1			1		19	5				1
Cabinetmakers.....					91	12	22	9	1	23		2	2	204	39	9	1	2	8
Carpetmen and joiners.....	11	2	6		1		1							9					
Cigar makers.....					1				192					2					
Cigarette makers.....					1									9					
Cigar packers.....					82	7	24		6	46	2	14	1	118	8	4		1	14
Clerks and accountants.....			1	1	8	2	7			2				29		1			
Dressmakers.....					1		4			3		1		4					6
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2		1	1	20	2	4		1	1		1		29	2	1			6
Furriers and fur workers.....					38		2		1	1		1		11	1	2		1	5
Gardeners.....					7		5			1				4					
Hat and cap makers.....					1		15	3		1				61	8	2		2	4
Iron and steel workers.....	1				1	8	1							3					1
Jewelers.....					1		1							3					
Locksmiths.....					1		1							3					
Machinists.....			3		30	2	26	2	1	1		4		77	7	3			4
Mariners.....	3				28	1	9			106	1	3	2	13	7				7
Masons.....	3	1	1	2	42	12	24	1	2	7		2		86	16	11		8	2
Mechanics (not specified).....					21		28		2			1		21	4	2		1	1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....					2		1					5	1	4	2				

Millers.....														1					1
Miners.....	16	25	69	5	585	365	31	2	3	1	3	3	28	441	89	118			5
Painters and glaziers.....					22	3	3		3	4	1	3		42					2
Pattern makers.....																			
Photographers.....	1			1	4		1		1	1			1	4					
Plasterers.....					6	1	2		1	1				3					
Plumbers.....					5	1	1		1	1				10					
Printers.....					1									10					
Saddlers and harness makers.....		1			6	1	15	1	3	3	3	6		1	1				5
Seamstresses.....		1			10	4	31	3	3	1	2	1		46	3	2			2
Shoemakers.....		1			8	3	3	3	3	2	1			14	2				8
Stokers.....					6	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	6	106	9	1			1
Stonecutters.....		1			22	2	18		1	1	1	6		4					3
Tailors.....														1					1
Tanners and curriers.....					10									1					4
Textile workers (not specified).....		1	1		6		1			995				15	2	1			1
Tinners.....					3	1								6	1				
Tobacco workers.....					3	1	4							4					
Upholsters.....					3	1								1					1
Watch and clock makers.....					1	1	26	2											
Weavers and spinners.....	1				1	1													
Whewrights.....					1														
Woodworkers (not specified).....					148	2	9	2	2	2	1	3		36	1	1			4
Other skilled.....	1		3																9
Total skilled.....	42	31	87	13	1,235	438	300	29	34	1,422	15	56	37	1,681	234	168			47
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents.....	1		1		9	1			1	1	1			9					2
Bankers.....					5									7	1				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....					7		1					4		18					
Farm laborers.....	1	1			57.2	24	30	2	6	138	2	331	8	73	8	4	10	1	1
Farmers.....	3		13	28	563	104	47	3	2	11	1	81	27	559	126	69	38	1	47
Fishermen.....		1			13					10		11		2					2
Hotel keepers.....	1	1			26	2			1	1	3	3		6					1
Laborers.....	139	50	108	39	3,599	888	3,201	219	131	278	54	562	142	14,626	2,705	425	368	80	182
Manufacturers.....					3					13				7					
Merchants and dealers.....	7	4	18	2	659	25	44	3	10	112	16	29	5	255	21	11	4	19	34
Servants.....	4	3	4	3	187	43	228	15	50	24	4	32	3	587	48	26	10	5	27
Other miscellaneous.....	9	4	6	1	214	20	79	2	9	57	2	21	6	156	20	6	7	2	26
Total miscellaneous.....	165	63	152	73	5,847	1,107	3,633	244	210	645	84	1,074	192	16,273	2,929	543	437	108	320
No. occupation (including women and children).....	45	6	30	41	994	263	1,045	69	88	1,068	20	265	21	3,044	422	126	94	30	167
Grand total.....	257	102	270	129	8,211	1,820	5,067	343	374	3,163	128	1,422	252	21,157	3,595	844	587	159	616

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

TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors.....			8				2					3		151			1
Architects.....			5				1					5		28			4
Clergy.....	1	1	16	2	3		4		4			11		118		1	7
Editors.....			2		1							2		32			
Electricians.....	1	2	14	1	1		2		1			6		60			
Engineers (professional).....		2	10	9	1		4		1	2		15		185	1		12
Lawyers.....			1	2	1		1					2		31			1
Literary and scientific persons.....			2		1		1					32		48			4
Musicians.....		3	13	5	2		1					1		196			2
Officials (government).....			2		2		2					32		91			4
Physicians.....	1	1	8	2	1		2		1	1		1		5			2
Sculptors and artists.....		3	14	1	1		3					1		79			1
Teachers.....	2	6	34	3	3		9		1	1	2	3		129			2
Other professional.....	4	4	10	3	1		2		1	1		10		268		1	12
Total professional.....	5	22	139	28	11		33	5	9	5	2	105	1	1,506	1	2	51
SKILLED.																	
Bakers.....		4	25	11	3		11		1	2	4	35		172		2	15
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	4	38	3	1		5		2		2	40		269			18
Blacksmiths.....		2	22	13	11		12		1	2		30	2	97	3		15
Bookbinders.....			1									1		14			
Brewers.....							3	2						7			
Butchers.....	1	4	15	5	3		5		3		1	17		116			15
Cabinet makers.....		3	9	9	1		7		1			5		30			11
Carpenters and joiners.....		12	81	41	37	1	22	16	2	1	4	122		506	1	1	54
Cigarette makers.....																	
Cigar makers.....		1	3								1	9		34			3
Cigar packers.....												1					
Clerks and accountants.....	3	9	89	11	18	3	20	1	3	2	4	91	1	928	1	1	39
Dressmakers.....	1	2	36	8	4		4		1		1	16		311			8
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1	3	14	8	6		3	2	2	2	4	23		82	1	1	13
Furriers and fur workers.....																	
Gardeners.....		1	12	1	3	5	1	1			1	9		45			3
Hat and cap makers.....			8				2					8		1			1
Iron and steel workers.....	1		36	23	6		5	2				31		75			50
Jewelers.....			2	2	1							2		41			1
Locksmiths.....			1				1					3		14			1
Machinists.....	1	2	74	18	7	1	11	3	2			56		195			50
Mariners.....	1	4	58	6	1		6	1				16	1	306		2	7
Masons.....	1	1	31	18	17	1	29	7	1			42	2	240		1	31

Mechanics (not specified).....	1	22	9	1	1	3	219	13	28	1	24	119	14
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	3	1	1	1	1	3					3	19	2
Millers.....	1	3	1	1	1						3	10	4
Miners.....	3	108	441	303	4	60	219	13	28	45	3	452	4
Painters and glaziers.....	1	22	13	4	2	8		1		1	21	167	2
Pattern makers.....	1											3	14
Photographers.....	1		4	1	1	1		1		1	1	15	1
Plasterers.....	1	5	1	1	2	1		1		1	1	40	3
Plumbers.....	1	10	1	1	1	2		1		1	1	26	1
Printers.....	5	5	1	1	2	2				2	2	39	2
Saddlers and harness makers.....	2	2	1	1	3	3				4	4	10	1
Seamstresses.....	1	48	2	1	1	1		1		8	8	87	7
Shoemakers.....	1	10	7	4	1	19	51	5	1	5	329	329	34
Stokers.....	2	2	10	4	3	2	1	1	18	309	6	309	10
Stonemasons.....	17	17	2	2	2	2				4	30	30	10
Tailors.....	1	15	70	11	7	25	2	1		2	65	1,334	40
Tanners and curriers.....	1	1	1	1	1	2				8	8	8	2
Textile workers (not specified).....	7	226	5	5	1	1				21	73	58	7
Tobacco workers.....	3	3	1	1	1	3				5	32	32	5
Tinners.....	2	2	1	1	1	1				7	17	17	1
Upholsters.....	3	3	1	1	1	1				2	2	16	3
Watch and clock makers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1				5	26	26	3
Weavers and spinners.....	2	206	2	1	1	1				78	40	40	2
Wheelwrights.....	3	3	1	3	2	2		1		1	2	11	1
Woodworkers (not specified).....	4	4	1	3	2	2				1	1	11	1
Other skilled.....	4	2	44	6	6	9	2	1	2	41	1	229	37
Total skilled.....	41	92	1,500	683	400	18	200	266	43	40	63	7,118	961
MISCELLANEOUS.													
Agents.....	1	6	3				3				8	128	1
Bankers.....	6	6										94	1
Draymen, hackmen, and team- sters.....	1	9	2	3							6	69	2
Farm laborers.....	5	55	18	34	1	11	12	1	18	1	38	309	39
Farmers.....	2	13	110	84	138	12	169	74	47	20	8	498	400
Fishermen.....	1	8	8	2							2	31	3
Hotel keepers.....	1	1	3	3	2	2	5				2	37	3
Laborers.....	287	643	8,245	4,459	1,902	71	2,380	500	431	142	8,002	41,193	11,151
Manufacturers.....	9	19	205	44	10	7	46	6	9	10	6	54	3
Merchants and dealers.....	7	41	681	132	85	3	92	21	4	32	648	3	75
Servants.....	4	14	255	43	27	1	29	7	10	7	12	1,235	261
Other miscellaneous.....	317	738	9,590	4,791	2,205	98	2,748	625	520	200	682	49,021	81
Total miscellaneous.....	75	220	2,660	731	340	42	565	122	86	29	119	13,341	145
No occupation (including women and children).....	438	1,072	13,889	6,233	3,106	158	3,636	1,018	658	274	866	71,046	12,082
Grand total.....	438	1,072	13,889	6,233	3,106	158	3,636	1,018	658	274	866	71,046	15,131

TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Un- known.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors.....			8			14					1			4					207
Architects.....			7											1					70
Clergy.....	2		31		6	2		1		7				4					284
Editors.....																			51
Electricians.....	1		9		1	1				1				2					136
Engineers (professional).....	2		25		3	4		1		1			1	6					639
Lawyers.....			3						1										55
Literary and scientific persons.....			5				1			1									79
Musicians.....			49			2							1	1					369
Officials (government).....			4		3				1					4					130
Physicians.....	1		21		1			1		1				4					139
Sculptors and artists.....			11		3	1			1	3		5		2					215
Teachers.....	1		27		9	3			1	3			3	2					470
Other professional.....	1		40		2		1			1			1	2					279
Total professional.....	9		240		28	27	2	3	4	16	2	6	7	28	1	20			2,883
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....	1		67		3	3			1	4	4	1	1	6					490
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1		59		2	1								4					552
Blacksmiths.....	3		73		1	2		2		5	2		1	12			1		429
Bookbinders.....																			21
Brewers.....			9							5									34
Butchers.....			57			2				6	1		1	8					379
Cabinetmakers.....	1		13			1													134
Carpenters and joiners.....	1	13	187		1	10	1	1		5	5		3	31	3	45	2		1,742
Cigar makers.....			22							1									3
Cigar makers.....			3																276
Cigar makers.....			22																11
Cigar makers.....			97		2	45	6	1	1	15	6	1	1	29	2	14	3	479	2,265
Clerks and accountants.....	1		28		1	9	2	2						3					430
Dressmakers.....			25		2	4			1				3	9	1				289
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1		3																67
Furriers and fur workers.....			17																178
Gardeners.....	5		8		1	1				1				3					70
Hat and cap makers.....			8																504
Iron and steel workers.....	1		128		1	3	1				1		3	3	4	18	1		71
Jewelers.....			3		2	7								1					33
Locksmiths.....			7																748
Locksmiths.....			109		1	9				6	6	2	3	6	2				552
Machinists.....	4		33		4	1		1		3	3	5	1	14	10				27
Mariners.....			130							5	4	5	1						852
Masons.....	3		1			8		1		2	3	1	4	3	1				4,736
Mechanics (not specified).....			69		1			1			3	1	1						

TABLE XII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JANUARY 1, 1910, TO JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1911.			6 months ended June 30, 1911.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1910.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1910.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	African (black).....	4,086	2,635	6,721	2,514	1,371	3,885	1,572	1,264	2,836	3,318	2,361	5,679
Armenian.....	2,643	449	3,092	1,072	138	1,210	1,571	311	1,882	3,249	515	3,764
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	5,214	4,000	9,214	2,580	1,797	4,377	2,634	2,212	4,846	5,451	3,997	9,448
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	9,483	737	10,222	3,913	900	4,203	5,572	447	6,019	14,742	959	15,701
Chinese.....	1,124	183	1,307	441	2,236	7,540	8,162	3,280	11,442	29,249	6,677	35,926
Croatian and Slovenian.....	13,456	5,516	18,972	5,304	1,617	6,921	11,445	537	12,982	21,060	948	22,008
Cuban.....	2,762	1,132	3,894	1,617	615	2,232	1,888	360	2,248	4,839	575	5,414
Dutch and Flemish.....	3,809	591	4,400	1,921	231	2,152	1,888	360	2,248	4,839	575	5,414
East Indian.....	8,778	5,084	13,862	5,296	2,823	8,119	3,482	2,261	5,743	9,603	4,969	14,572
English.....	511	6	517	84	3	87	427	3	430	1,635	8	1,643
French.....	32,980	24,278	57,258	15,606	10,881	26,487	13,397	30,771	35,037	35,037	23,979	59,016
German.....	5,645	4,134	9,779	2,157	1,399	3,556	3,488	2,735	6,223	15,403	5,167	20,570
Greek.....	10,254	7,872	18,126	4,735	8,276	13,011	5,519	9,856	15,375	11,025	8,319	19,344
Hebrew.....	27,629	28,842	56,471	17,699	30,430	48,129	16,118	36,041	52,160	43,896	30,150	74,046
Irish.....	34,105	2,916	37,021	14,619	1,298	15,917	19,486	1,618	21,104	40,171	2,916	43,087
Italian (north).....	48,935	42,288	91,223	20,030	15,757	35,787	28,905	26,531	55,436	51,454	42,677	94,131
Italian (south).....	21,283	18,963	40,246	11,642	9,078	20,720	9,641	9,885	19,526	22,490	18,816	41,306
Japanese.....	23,522	7,790	31,312	11,834	3,472	15,306	10,688	4,318	15,006	25,901	7,842	33,743
Korean.....	116,244	43,394	159,638	72,933	21,628	94,561	43,309	21,766	65,075	155,802	43,182	198,984
Lithuanian.....	1,409	3,166	4,575	699	1,622	2,322	710	1,543	2,253	1,184	3,759	4,943
Malay.....	10,473	6,554	17,027	4,618	2,644	7,262	5,855	3,910	9,765	15,798	7,561	23,359
Mexican.....	11,640	8,356	19,996	5,964	3,816	9,780	5,676	4,540	10,216	18,110	9,426	27,536
Pacific Islander.....	12,423	6,361	18,784	5,375	3,119	8,494	6,848	3,242	10,090	12,413	6,091	18,504
Polish.....	42,339	29,107	71,446	17,651	13,064	30,715	24,688	16,043	40,731	83,966	36,510	120,506
Portuguese.....	4,843	2,626	7,469	3,271	1,638	4,909	1,572	988	2,560	7,785	2,752	10,537
Rumanian.....	4,228	1,083	5,311	1,723	451	2,174	2,505	632	3,137	10,819	1,572	12,391
Ruthenian (Russian).....	16,280	2,441	18,721	8,229	1,100	9,329	8,051	1,341	9,392	18,738	2,758	21,496
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	11,375	6,349	17,724	4,987	3,188	8,175	6,388	3,161	9,549	19,486	6,763	26,249
Scottish.....	28,757	17,102	45,859	16,306	6,938	23,244	12,455	10,144	22,599	36,325	18,612	54,937
Slovak.....	14,798	10,827	25,625	7,668	5,295	12,963	7,130	5,532	12,662	16,567	10,639	27,206
Slovene.....	13,173	8,242	21,415	5,591	3,584	9,175	7,582	4,658	12,240	21,708	9,335	31,043
Spanish.....	6,405	1,663	8,068	4,062	1,010	5,072	2,345	644	2,987	5,325	1,148	6,473
Spanish-American.....	747	406	1,153	329	67	396	418	196	614	728	357	1,085
Syrian.....	3,059	1,835	4,894	1,375	207	1,582	2,234	1,228	3,462	3,617	1,091	4,708
Turkish.....	830	88	918	398	40	438	432	48	480	906	69	975
Welsh.....	1,471	777	2,248	783	329	1,112	688	448	1,136	1,479	770	2,249
West Indian (except Cuban).....	625	173	798	312	246	558	353	270	623	595	513	1,108
Other peoples.....	3,150	173	3,323	1,379	62	1,441	1,771	111	1,882	3,361	153	3,514
Total.....	570,050	308,530	878,587	286,925	138,365	425,290	283,132	170,165	453,297	748,056	323,829	1,071,885

TABLE VII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JANUARY 1, 1910, TO JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1911.			6 months ended June 30, 1911.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1910.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1910.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	African (black).....	598	315	913	217	138	355	381	177	558	607	347	954
Armenian.....	901	498	1,399	409	29	438	492	69	561	715	81	796
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	806	402	1,208	405	265	670	401	137	538	718	315	1,033
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	6,250	2,222	8,472	2,445	90	2,535	3,905	132	4,037	4,952	190	5,142
Chinese.....	2,660	56	2,716	28	20	48	1,897	28	1,925	2,698	28	2,726
Croatian and Slovenian.....	12,245	1,490	13,735	6,363	826	7,189	5,882	664	6,546	8,795	1,207	10,002
Cuban.....	1,531	703	2,234	423	180	603	1,108	631	1,631	1,537	689	2,226
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	873	62	935	402	19	421	471	43	514	662	58	720
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,254	435	1,689	639	234	873	615	201	816	1,114	433	1,547
East Indian.....	70	5	75	20	3	23	50	2	52	66	4	70
English.....	6,293	3,139	9,432	3,467	1,768	5,235	2,826	1,371	4,197	5,170	2,716	7,886
Finnish.....	3,615	604	4,219	1,949	422	2,371	1,666	182	1,848	2,158	333	2,491
French.....	2,094	1,306	3,400	869	617	1,486	1,225	689	1,914	2,614	1,682	4,296
German.....	10,070	5,173	15,243	4,654	2,389	7,043	5,416	2,784	8,200	9,595	5,793	15,388
Greek.....	10,787	347	11,134	4,537	145	4,682	6,250	292	6,442	9,840	1,009	10,849
Hobow.....	4,951	1,450	6,401	2,297	702	2,999	2,654	748	3,402	4,901	1,532	6,433
Irish.....	5,958	1,342	7,300	1,139	861	2,000	819	481	1,300	1,569	1,101	2,670
Italian (north).....	12,152	2,657	14,809	4,806	981	5,787	7,346	1,076	8,422	12,391	2,180	14,571
Italian (south).....	55,542	6,467	62,009	16,653	2,855	19,508	38,969	3,012	42,321	49,813	5,769	55,522
Japanese.....	2,721	630	3,351	707	201	908	2,014	429	2,443	3,322	858	4,180
Korean.....	35	6	41	17	4	21	18	2	20	47	7	54
Lithuanian.....	1,865	565	2,430	1,148	325	1,473	717	240	957	1,468	481	1,949
Magyar.....	14,827	4,148	18,975	7,560	2,257	9,817	7,267	1,891	9,158	11,497	3,642	15,139
Mexican.....	256	63	319	173	39	212	83	24	107	164	52	216
Polish.....	25,808	6,144	31,952	13,457	2,991	16,448	12,351	3,153	15,504	19,015	5,731	24,746
Portuguese.....	927	461	1,388	411	222	633	516	239	755	683	319	1,002
Romanian.....	4,790	440	5,230	2,171	239	2,410	2,619	201	2,820	3,452	370	3,771
Russian.....	7,258	1,181	8,439	3,377	587	3,964	3,881	594	4,475	6,526	1,140	7,666
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	3,301	537	3,838	2,123	344	2,467	1,178	193	1,371	2,030	396	2,426
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	6,259	1,777	8,036	3,398	1,107	4,505	2,861	670	3,531	4,211	1,348	5,559
Scotch.....	2,202	881	3,083	1,165	526	1,691	1,037	355	1,392	1,764	730	2,494
Slovak.....	12,645	2,916	15,561	5,947	1,290	7,237	6,698	1,626	8,324	10,984	3,054	14,038
Spanish.....	2,254	284	2,538	856	111	967	1,378	173	1,551	2,389	363	2,752
Spanish-American.....	951	96	1,047	374	47	421	139	49	188	265	104	369
Syrian.....	222	173	395	351	68	419	600	154	754	879	600	1,479
Turkish.....	1,579	54	1,633	593	10	603	986	44	1,030	1,407	98	1,478
Welsh.....	202	53	255	92	26	118	110	27	137	183	53	236
West Indian (except Cuban).....	184	160	344	89	70	159	95	30	125	191	156	347
Other peoples.....	816	46	862	245	15	260	571	60	602	757	52	809
Outside United States.....	15,133	10,407	25,540	6,866	4,522	11,388	8,267	5,885	14,152	14,989	10,291	25,280
Total.....	238,922	56,744	295,666	103,222	27,553	130,775	135,700	29,191	164,891	296,279	54,160	350,439

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

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.			
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black).....	3,084	2,063	1,021	154	2,644	286	10	22	487	214
Armenian.....	183	165	18	3	164	16			21	2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	522	278	244	23	448	51			2	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin....	704	656	48	12	665	27	1		186	15
Chinese.....	4,350	4,300	50	69	3,253	1,028			447	13
Croatian and Slovenian	1,493	1,127	276	62	1,264	77	2		194	37
Cuban.....	3,038	2,179	859	264	2,362	412		1	32	26
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian....	177	161	16	4	156	17			61	6
Dutch and Flemish....	2,807	2,102	705	198	2,323	286	4		26	15
East Indian.....	58	56	2		55	3	1		3	
English.....	28,873	18,765	10,108	2,178	21,017	5,678	2	5	40	36
Finnish.....	1,056	599	457	41	989	26	1		2	
French.....	6,001	3,644	2,357	326	4,672	1,003	5	1	43	17
German.....	15,243	9,076	6,167	1,077	11,954	2,212	2	1	132	134
Greek.....	1,933	1,830	103	50	1,808	75			207	37
Hebrew.....	3,333	2,091	1,242	394	2,596	343		2	141	206
Irish.....	10,242	4,064	6,178	257	8,830	1,155		1	29	28
Italian (north).....	6,941	5,685	1,256	319	6,139	483	1		287	44
Italian (south).....	16,469	14,403	2,066	743	14,219	1,507	6	2	4,863	723
Japanese.....	1,915	1,691	224	28	1,737	150			45	40
Korean.....	3	3			2	1				
Lithuanian.....	435	311	124	33	386	16	5	2	89	61
Magyar.....	2,620	1,435	1,185	327	2,085	208	4	2	87	96
Mexican.....	3,581	2,121	1,460	485	2,546	550	2	12	527	464
Pacific Islander.....	5	1	4		4	1				
Polish.....	2,991	2,032	959	230	2,595	166	19	22	509	243
Portuguese.....	903	632	271	62	703	138	1		286	109
Roumanian.....	512	382	130	32	426	54			100	36
Russian.....	1,400	1,237	163	74	1,251	75	1		323	28
Ruthenian (Russniak). Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	1,361	1,100	261	71	1,230	60	1		446	99
Scotch.....	11,054	6,485	4,569	325	9,965	704	1	2	5	5
Slovak.....	7,480	4,780	2,700	403	5,670	1,407		1	7	6
Spanish.....	1,654	1,089	565	121	1,443	90			172	65
Spanish-American.....	4,687	3,620	1,067	331	3,631	725	2	5	85	28
Syrian.....	1,821	1,209	612	220	1,282	319	1		6	8
Turkish.....	525	399	126	60	417	48			77	51
Welsh.....	87	75	12	9	70	8	1		9	2
West Indian (other than Cuban)	767	527	240	54	563	150			3	8
Other peoples.....	1,174	695	479	116	862	196			19	6
	321	281	40	16	287	18			77	21
Total.....	151,713	103,349	48,364	9,171	122,713	19,829	73	81	10,075	2,930
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	7,248	6,942	306	152	5,650	1,446			1,389	16

ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Money.		Total amount of money shown.	By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—			Admitted in Philippine Islands.
Aliens bringing—			Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.	
\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.								
533	1,952	\$94,822	2,401	414	269	1,415	268	1,401	.....
99	65	32,617	172	8	3	70	25	88	1
196	236	39,959	430	81	11	359	100	63	5
209	491	51,969	661	36	7	225	351	128	.....
1,154	2,737	288,712	3,791	333	226	1,023	915	2,412	6,147
304	948	60,287	1,215	184	4	836	449	118	.....
1,053	803	106,564	2,128	853	57	2,065	189	784	1
36	139	14,700	165	12	.....	105	49	23	.....
1,488	711	257,198	2,185	499	123	1,205	622	980	9
42	16	7,610	53	1	4	14	8	36	56
17,638	4,730	2,359,254	21,613	5,277	1,983	10,845	3,480	14,548	322
350	591	70,742	827	201	28	530	366	160	.....
3,973	881	655,338	4,504	888	609	2,041	582	3,378	37
8,512	3,711	1,459,464	12,000	2,696	547	8,490	2,013	4,740	97
711	1,099	178,197	1,805	113	15	1,190	418	325	4
1,142	1,248	324,236	2,223	1,071	39	2,563	244	526	2
3,807	5,018	665,311	8,830	1,075	337	7,102	897	2,243	7
2,909	3,338	512,138	5,908	754	279	3,964	1,329	1,648	35
4,977	10,080	920,430	13,350	2,448	671	11,368	1,425	3,676	.....
1,438	383	241,119	1,597	246	72	477	338	1,100	117
3	.....	200	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	6
111	243	22,677	315	119	1	365	51	19	.....
641	1,387	239,201	1,816	791	13	1,948	422	250	5
765	1,436	104,565	2,473	1,030	78	1,868	102	1,611	.....
2	.....	100	1	3	1	2	1	2	.....
571	1,937	152,575	2,270	694	27	2,421	322	248	2
229	450	63,149	676	220	7	588	176	139	61
119	304	23,514	375	132	5	371	87	54	.....
524	649	71,680	1,195	159	46	678	450	272	8
148	1,109	46,677	1,144	207	10	883	272	206	.....
3,562	5,934	649,070	9,280	1,015	759	5,947	2,507	2,600	10
4,447	1,697	605,806	5,767	1,213	500	2,890	993	3,597	24
293	1,068	73,518	1,328	321	5	1,402	174	78	.....
2,629	990	378,398	3,629	754	304	1,771	608	2,308	272
1,266	58	295,690	1,200	462	159	471	96	1,254	.....
278	126	102,189	407	116	2	296	47	182	3
57	20	22,543	71	16	.....	32	27	28	4
405	197	63,035	599	133	35	319	122	326	.....
712	196	136,540	798	341	35	479	132	563	1
78	203	17,974	254	29	38	143	76	102	12
67,411	57,201	11,409,768	119,459	24,945	7,309	78,762	20,734	52,217	7,248
.....	.....	.....	6,796	213	239	449	442	6,357	.....

TABLE XIII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					Residence outside U. S.	Departed from P. I.
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.		
African (black).....	1,579	814	101	2,056	235	658	127	22	12	8	1,565	1
Armenian.....	283	29	5	261	46	113	70	11	2	4	112	4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	391	192	24	481	78	237	97	6	5	11	227	4
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	2,159	69	31	2,025	172	1,451	178	10	3	2	584	7,321
Chinese.....	4,349	4,237	81	3,227	1,041	3,887	324	402	402	708	2,126	2
Croatian and Slovenian.....	3,738	3,771	90	3,311	331	2,404	496	41	12	6	3,779	2
Cuban.....	3,857	1,587	375	4,133	736	1,328	239	61	25	12	2,082	8
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	5,474	33	9	527	42	406	77	8	1	84	106	85
Dutch and Flemish.....	2,786	887	248	3,004	421	1,117	329	55	56	34	31,236	402
East Indian.....	177	165	4	154	7	62	7	2	.....	.....	106	.....
English.....	41,978	15,441	2,678	31,414	7,886	7,969	1,791	354	232	136	83	.....
French.....	2,586	868	76	2,371	1,622	507	29	91	29	33	224	.....
German.....	6,631	2,519	371	1,039	355	1,117	79	80	79	80	4,990	52
Greek.....	16,645	6,292	1,024	13,187	2,434	5,725	312	260	268	113	8,205	113
Hebrew.....	3,285	3,147	52	2,972	261	1,571	407	39	11	4	2,533	4
Irish.....	2,848	1,188	383	3,163	490	1,195	440	62	28	23	2,288	3
Italian (north).....	5,503	7,486	324	11,291	1,374	4,627	3,320	849	435	423	3,335	8
Italian (south).....	9,579	1,673	419	8,673	767	3,974	1,591	204	84	73	4,233	32
Japanese.....	28,293	2,995	1,237	27,034	3,017	15,255	4,158	450	142	89	11,194	.....
Korean.....	4,982	805	164	4,188	630	1,492	1,459	846	335	189	651	242
Lithuanian.....	13	2	3	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	558	1
Lithuanian.....	1,130	866	104	911	115	468	72	16	11	5	5	.....
Magyar.....	6,806	1,704	357	5,746	763	4,126	831	75	27	9	1,798	5
Mexican.....	1,485	971	106	1,112	207	130	32	10	8	6	1,299	.....
Pacific Islander.....	42	16	.....	39	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
Polish.....	6,991	1,535	309	7,443	774	4,219	742	87	30	16	3,432	2
Portuguese.....	8,526	644	201	1,647	257	859	454	122	36	577	73	73
Romanian.....	2,105	210	49	1,624	205	1,134	104	5	.....	.....	635	3
Russian.....	1,878	1,668	164	3,189	245	1,111	131	20	12	4	2,320	15
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	3,598	3,114	164	3,189	245	1,111	131	20	12	4	2,320	15
Ruthenian (Norwegians, Danes, and Scandinavians).....	1,302	213	77	1,356	82	412	49	6	4	2	1,042	.....
Swedes.....	8,251	5,337	454	11,972	1,162	6,804	3,278	431	243	271	2,611	19
Scotch.....	9,367	3,450	614	7,069	1,684	2,559	551	82	57	92	6,021	33
Slovak.....	2,867	3,363	147	3,070	363	1,944	435	56	18	12	1,125	12
Slavak.....	4,299	3,417	236	3,407	636	619	155	61	20	32	3,412	229
Spanish-American.....	1,249	577	198	1,370	232	75	14	5	.....	.....	1,730	3
Syrian.....	988	221	77	813	98	362	206	40	12	3	3,365	4
Turkish.....	657	32	15	596	46	302	54	11	5	.....	185	10
Welsh.....	1,569	269	47	611	149	283	65	17	.....	.....	425	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1,969	589	160	1,149	260	208	34	7	5	12	1,311	.....
Other peoples.....	932	25	6	893	58	804	34	5	1	.....	113	.....
Total.....	222,549	61,177	11,296	182,726	28,537	78,882	25,098	4,998	2,649	2,825	108,155	8,696
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	8,696	418	292	6,701	1,703	6,302	1,258	634	292	67	143	.....

TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of final destination.														Total Europe.						
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Romania.	Russian Empire.		Spain, including Canary and Baleare Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.
Austria.....	256						142						1						1		400
Hungary.....		168					2												1		111
Belgium.....	1		211			24	1												1		239
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....				5																	5
Denmark.....					140																143
France, including Corsica.....						765		3									1		12		783
German Empire.....	2	1			1	1,906		1						1					2		1,921
Greece.....							26												2		29
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....								667											1		674
Netherlands.....									221										1		229
Norway.....										887									1		890
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....												28	24						1		30
Romania.....																					28
Russian Empire.....														255							260
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....															246	161			2		254
Sweden.....																	72		1		162
Switzerland.....																		17			86
Turkey in Europe.....																					20
United Kingdom.....									8					2					8,245		8,268
Other Europe.....																				17	17
Total Europe.....	260	109	215	5	141	824	2,074	26	679	224	889	28	25	258	247	161	73	17	8,277	17	14,549
China.....										1	1								134		173
Japan.....										2	1					2			50		81
India.....										2									64		68
Other Asia.....										5									14		28
Total Asia.....	2			2	1	25	37		3	9	1	1	1		1	3	3		262		350
Africa.....																				23	24
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	3	1					7		1										181		196

France, including Corsica.	6	16	1	49	627	96	285	73	250	60	2,246	1,515	731	19
German Empire.	15	22	1	3	573	106	171	48	90	2,956	2,174	782	47	
Greece.					259	3	10	2		304	264	40		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.					6,070	14	165	81	129	5	7,139	6,630	1,109	26
Netherlands.	8	3	2	3	152	2	7	6	23		434	333	101	
Norway.	1				163	2	10	1	6		1,073	964	109	4
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.					68	1		1	12		54	34	20	31
Romania.					1,976	1	8	2			2,249	1,584	665	6
Russian Empire.														
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.			1		37	82	319	34	454		1,171	806	365	9
Sweden.	1				320	1	1	2	4		401	329	122	
Switzerland.	4	2			90	9	13	3	9		216	115	71	2
Turkey in Europe.					118						139	127	12	
United Kingdom.	62	150	5	2	6,853	114	320	118	365	1	16,400	11,261	5,139	43
Other Europe.					40		1		1		59	47	12	2
Total Europe.	97	195	7	2	19,084	412	1,355	373	1,384	66	38,354	28,288	10,066	165
China.	529	1			23	50	337	487			1,737	1,613	124	416
Japan.	1	342			17	3	3				509	449	60	42
India.	1	30			51	3	4	2	2		155	118	37	42
Turkey in Asia.					60	4	4	2	3		82	56	26	
Other Asia.		2			11				2		82	62	20	1
Total Asia.	530	345	30	9	39	57	444	2	494		2,565	2,298	297	501
Africa.														
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	1				71		1				185	135	50	
Pacific Islands, not specified.					85		8	1	2		1,085	716	369	33
British North America.	3	6	4		12	6	8				160	117	43	2
Central America.	180	1			6,325	7	12	56	117	2	12,418	9,551	2,867	7
Mexico.	43				92	918	18		40		1,812	1,323	489	
South America.	13	8			70	21	766	54	36		2,066	1,409	657	
West Indies.	365	2	1		833	21	71	712	113		7,198	1,376	532	
United States.	2	2			36	10	27	5	3		7,130	4,886	2,244	
Other countries.					1				1		83,978	53,368	30,610	6,723
Grand total.	1,236	561	46	110	27,560	1,596	2,719	1,330	6,256	83,818	79,151,713		4	7,248
Male.	1,154	480	41	97	19,799	1,017	2,050	979	4,504	55		103,485		6,942
Female.	82	72	5	13	7,761	459	669	351	1,752	24		48,228		306
Admitted in Philippine Islands.	497	31	32							16	7,248	6,942		306

Turkey in Asia.....							1										1				
Other Asia.....							3										2				
Total Asia.....							9	6									48				
Africa.....																					
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....							3	2									6				
Pacific Islands, not speci- fied.....							1	2													
British North America.....	111	49	1	388	1,242	14	2	37	3	6	1	1	25	649	2						
Central America.....		2		16	6		4	1	19	3				13							
Mexico.....	1			87	18	1	2	1	19	3				52							
South America.....	1			47	12		2	3	10	1				45							
West Indies.....	2			56	8		6	1	76	2				44							
Other countries.....				26																	
Grand total.....	3,155	3,618	750	137	337	3,295	4,194	690	8,695	716	523	418	84	4,420	1,028	472	365	309	16,889	29	50,044
Male.....	2,637	2,975	586	120	212	2,129	2,844	649	7,678	558	374	240	73	3,701	733	285	244	273	16,965	25	37,381
Female.....	518	643	164	17	125	1,076	1,350	41	1,017	158	149	138	21	719	235	187	121	36	5,924	4	12,663
Departed from Philip- pine Islands.....	5		9			15	35		19		10	16		6	35	1	9		70		230

TABLE XIV A.—NON-EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY COUNTRIES—(Continued).

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence—Continued.														Departed from Philippine Islands.					
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.		United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
Austria.....										1,094	1	2		2	67		4,224	3,440	784	
Hungary.....								1		390	1	3			66		4,034	3,242	792	
Belgium.....								313			3	6		6	26		1,040	786	254	
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....								84							7		218	190	28	
Denmark.....								82			1				4		420	262	158	
France, including Corsica.....								572		35	53	47		62	47		3,356	2,155	1,201	
German Empire.....								490		58	22	48		44	204		4,969	3,406	1,563	
Greece.....	3	3			3			234		3	2				17		907	882	25	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....								4,041		13	57	26		63	598		13,090	10,743	2,347	
Netherlands.....								111		11	2	3		8	20		826	627	199	
Norway.....								146			1	1		2	16		654	458	196	
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....																		443	278	165
Roumania.....								73									164	124	40	
Russian Empire.....								1,705		1				7	111		6,223	5,084	1,139	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....										36	39		44	204	130		1,364	1,070	294	
Sweden.....								340		1				5	20		826	516	310	
Switzerland.....								77		2	2		1	2	9		443	284	159	
United Kingdom.....								109						3	5		390	345	54	
Other Europe.....	11	5	5		21			8,226		65	50	53		142	836		25,434	17,153	8,281	
Total Europe.....	14	11	5		4			19,077		188	239	244		550	2,211		69,068	51,044	18,054	
China.....	896		1							4	81	48		1	325		1,400	1,306	94	
Japan.....		665								11					4		694	636	58	
India.....		160								23	1			1			202	157	45	
Turkey in Asia.....				164						54	2		5	13	5		244	194	50	
Other Asia.....					29					7							39	28	11	
Total Asia.....	896	665	161	164	29	1,915	1	99	84	48	6	339	11				2,579	2,321	258	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE XV.—IMMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1900-1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
African (black).....	714	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786	5,295	4,626	4,307	4,906	6,721
Armenian.....	982	1,855	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,866	2,044	3,269	3,108	3,508	3,023
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,391	11,911	11,578	12,958	13,554	10,164	6,850	8,462	9,222
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,377	5,823	11,548	27,174	18,246	6,214	13,130	10,222
Chinese.....	1,250	2,452	1,681	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485	1,263	1,263	1,841	1,770	1,307
Croatian and Slovenian.....	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,907	21,242	35,104	44,272	47,826	20,472	20,181	39,562	18,982
Cuban.....	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	5,259	5,591	5,475	3,323	3,380	3,331	3,914
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	675	732	1,004	7,282	2,036	6,439	4,568	7,393	3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400
Dutch and Finnish.....	2,702	3,299	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735	12,407	9,526	8,114	13,012	13,802
East Indian.....	9	20	84	83	258	145	271	1,072	1,710	337	1,782	517
English.....	10,897	13,485	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,805	45,079	51,126	49,056	39,021	53,498	37,258
Finnish.....	12,612	9,999	13,808	10,157	17,012	14,360	14,136	14,860	6,746	11,687	15,736	9,779
French.....	2,005	4,026	4,122	7,106	11,557	11,347	10,379	9,902	12,881	19,423	21,107	18,132
German.....	29,682	34,742	51,686	71,782	74,790	82,310	86,531	92,936	73,038	68,534	71,380	66,471
Greek.....	3,773	3,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	12,127	46,283	28,808	20,262	39,135	37,021
Hebrew.....	60,764	58,098	57,688	76,503	100,236	129,910	153,748	149,182	103,387	57,551	84,260	91,223
Irish.....	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	34,566	40,359	38,706	36,427	31,185	38,582	40,246
Italian (north).....	17,316	22,103	27,620	30,099	39,930	39,930	46,286	31,564	24,700	25,150	30,780	30,312
Italian (south).....	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,300	240,528	242,497	110,547	163,248	192,673	139,038
Japanese.....	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243	30,824	16,448	3,275	2,798	4,573
Korean.....	71	47	28	564	1,907	4,929	127	39	26	11	19	8
Lithuanian.....	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257	25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027
Magyar.....	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,030	44,261	66,071	24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996
Mexican.....	261	350	715	486	447	227	141	91	5,682	15,591	17,700	18,784
Pacific Islander.....	188	167	160	185	41	24	13	3	2	7	61	12
Polish.....	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	95,825	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446
Portuguese.....	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,433	6,338	4,855	8,729	9,048	6,809	4,006	7,657	7,439
Roumanian.....	1,308	761	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425	19,200	8,041	8,041	14,199	5,611
Russian.....	1,200	672	1,551	3,608	3,961	3,746	5,814	46,807	17,111	10,638	17,294	18,721
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	9,392	14,473	16,257	24,081	12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	32,952	40,277	55,780	79,347	61,029	62,284	58,141	53,425	32,789	34,996	52,037	45,859
Scottish.....	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,383	16,144	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625
Slovak.....	29,243	29,343	36,934	34,427	49,642	52,368	38,221	42,041	16,170	22,586	32,440	21,419
Spanish.....	1,111	1,202	1,954	3,297	4,962	5,590	5,332	9,495	6,636	4,939	5,837	8,068
Spanish-American.....	97	276	496	978	1,666	1,658	1,658	1,000	1,063	800	900	1,153
Syrian.....	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	3,653	4,822	5,824	5,880	3,668	3,668	6,317	5,441
Turkish.....	184	136	165	449	1,482	2,145	2,033	1,902	5,520	820	2,283	948
Welsh.....	762	674	700	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367	2,751	2,504	1,099	2,244	2,248
West Indian (except Cuban).....	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,476	1,381	1,110	1,024	1,150	1,141
Other peoples.....	73	35	147	89	658	1,351	1,027	2,058	1,530	1,537	3,330	3,323
Total.....	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,283,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587

TABLE XVI.—TOTAL IMMIGRATION EACH YEAR, 1820-1911.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—Continued.	
1820.....	8, 385	1865.....	180, 339
1821.....	9, 127	1866.....	332, 577
1822.....	6, 911	1867.....	303, 104
1823.....	6, 354	1868.....	282, 189
1824.....	7, 912	1869.....	352, 768
1825.....	10, 199	1870.....	387, 203
1826.....	10, 837	1871.....	321, 350
1827.....	18, 875	1872.....	404, 806
1828.....	27, 382	1873.....	459, 803
1829.....	22, 520	1874.....	313, 339
1830.....	23, 322	1875.....	227, 498
1831.....	22, 633	1876.....	169, 986
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832.....	60, 482	1877.....	141, 857
Year ended Dec. 31—		1878.....	138, 469
1833.....	58, 640	1879.....	177, 826
1834.....	65, 365	1880.....	457, 257
1835.....	45, 374	1881.....	669, 431
1836.....	76, 242	1882.....	788, 992
1837.....	79, 340	1883.....	603, 322
1838.....	38, 914	1884.....	518, 596
1839.....	68, 669	1885.....	395, 323
1840.....	84, 066	1886.....	334, 240
1841.....	80, 289	1887.....	490, 109
1842.....	104, 565	1888.....	546, 889
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843.....	52, 496	1889.....	444, 427
Year ended Sept. 30—		1890.....	455, 302
1844.....	78, 615	1891.....	560, 319
1845.....	114, 371	1892.....	579, 663
1846.....	154, 416	1893.....	439, 703
1847.....	234, 968	1894.....	285, 631
1848.....	226, 527	1895.....	258, 536
1849.....	297, 024	1896.....	343, 267
1850.....	310, 004	1897.....	230, 832
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850.....	59, 976	1898.....	229, 299
Year ended Dec. 31—		1899.....	311, 715
1851.....	379, 466	1900.....	448, 572
1852.....	371, 603	1901.....	487, 918
1853.....	368, 645	1902.....	648, 743
1854.....	427, 833	1903.....	857, 046
1855.....	200, 877	1904.....	812, 870
1856.....	195, 857	1905.....	1, 026, 499
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857.....	112, 123	1906.....	1, 100, 735
Year ended June 30—		1907.....	1, 285, 349
1858.....	191, 942	1908.....	782, 870
1859.....	129, 571	1909.....	751, 786
1860.....	133, 143	1910.....	1, 041, 570
1861.....	142, 877	1911.....	878, 587
1862.....	72, 183		
1863.....	132, 925	Grand total.....	28, 772, 880
1864.....	191, 114		

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

Race or people.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.										Likely to become a public charge.		
	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.		Professional beggars.	Paupers.
African (black).....					1		3	8		5		1	167
Armenian.....		1			1			91		2			193
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....				1				12		1			57
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....							1	32	1	3			500
Chinese.....							1	35		49		22	57
Croatian and Slovenian.....			2	2	2		3	41		2			136
Cuban.....					1			3					7
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....			1					3	1	1			51
Dutch and Flemish.....			1				1	3		8			37
East Indian.....								105		150			536
English.....	1	1	11	10	11	2	15	36	1	28	1	1	828
Finnish.....						1	2	20		1			54
French.....	1		5		5	1	7	17		15	1	1	350
German.....	1	1	13	1	8	1	7	105	2	17		2	542
Greek.....		1	1		1		4	86	5	15			1,258
Hebrew.....	1	9	16	2	10		7	228	32	39	1		998
Irish.....	1	1	10	5	22	1	10	34	1	28	1	1	414
Italian (north).....			5	1	4		3	48	1	5			172
Italian (south).....	4	6	26	1	9	3	11	384	26	34			1,926
Japanese.....								34		2		2	10
Lithuanian.....		1	3	1			1	76		4			101
Magyar.....			1		4			40		5			126
Mexican.....	3		6	2	7	1	4	48		31	5	1	842
Polish.....		1	8		3			175	2	6			610
Portuguese.....		1					1	3		1			72
Roumanian.....							1	24		5			96
Russian.....							2	46	3	5			296
Ruthenian (Russniak).....			2					36		3			236
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....			4	2	10	2	4	15		5		3	135
Scotch.....		2	4	4	6	2	5	10		20		1	342
Slovak.....		1	2	1	4			41	1	2			135
Spanish.....							1	6		1			82
Spanish-American.....								4		1			3
Syrian.....	1		1		1			249	1	3			284
Turkish.....								14					65
Welsh.....			4		1					4			20
West Indian (except Cuban).....								2					12
Other peoples.....						1	1	38	1	4			254
Total.....	12	26	126	33	111	15	96	2,152	78	505	9	35	12,004
Debarred from Philippine Islands.....								15		2			29

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND CAUSES.

Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions Chinese-exclusion act.	Total debarred.	Debarred from Philippine Islands.
10	11	5	13	2	45			8		6			285	
18	5	1	6		1								319	
15		3	3		1								93	
72	115	3	17	1	4								749	
70	20	5	10		3			1		1		605	769	152
1	10		5	2	7			2		1			298	
										1			39	
14	11	2	7		4			5		4			91	
16	9	1			1								89	
31	8			1		27							862	9
102	188	17	30	23	112			40		25			1,433	
8		2	1	1	8			3		2			103	
41	46	12	20	3	46			40		12			626	
119	41	21	32	5	52			31	3	19			1,021	
419	86	23	59	1	3			3		1			1,963	
413	12	77	81	30	30			7	1	5			1,999	
76	26	12	21	9	75			32		14			793	
96	35	9	12		5			3		1			400	
819	139	47	63	2	62			7		10			3,579	
	1				2			2			27		80	35
28	8	7	11	3	2			1		1			248	
60	8	5	13	1	6			3		2			274	
15	110	32	7	5	79	1		30		13			1,242	
192	50	19	40	5	13			7		2			1,133	
11	6	2	7		2					1			107	
32	68	1	4					4		3			238	
31	73		4	2	3			1					466	1
60	30	5	13	1	7					1			394	
44	11	9	11		10			5		5			275	
37	29	11	7	16	46			11		4			557	
80	21	2	8		3								301	
10	80	2	5	1	3			4		6			201	
1					3			2		1			15	
36	17	21	28	2	2	21		1		1			669	
9	3					1							92	1
8	12	1			2								52	
3			2		1			1					21	
55	97	2	9		2	7		2					473	
3,055	1,336	359	549	116	644	57		253	5	141	27	605	22,349	198
			1	2				1		3		145	198	

TABLE XVII A.—ALIENS DEBARRED AND ALIENS DEPORTED AFTER ENTERING, 1892-1911, BY CAUSES.

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.										
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.
1892.....	579,663	4	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	80	.....	1,002	.....	932
1893.....	439,730	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	81	.....	431	.....	518
1894.....	285,631	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	15	.....	802	.....	553
1895.....	258,536	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,714	.....	694
1896.....	343,267	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	2,010	.....	776
1897.....	230,832	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1,277	.....	328
1898.....	229,299	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	258	.....	2,261	.....	417
1899.....	311,715	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	348	.....	2,599	.....	741
1900.....	448,572	1	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	393	.....	2,974	.....	833
1901.....	487,918	6	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	309	.....	2,798	.....	327
1902.....	648,743	7	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	709	.....	3,944	.....	275
1903.....	857,046	1	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1,773	.....	5,812	.....	1,086
1904.....	812,870	16	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	1,560	.....	4,798	.....	1,501
1905.....	1,026,499	38	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	2,198	.....	7,898	.....	1,164
1906.....	1,100,735	92	.....	.....	.....	139	.....	2,273	.....	7,069	.....	2,314
1907.....	1,285,349	29	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	3,822	.....	6,866	.....	1,434
1908.....	782,870	20	45	121	25	159	6	2,900	31	3,710	870	1,932
1909.....	751,786	18	42	121	26	141	8	2,382	56	4,402	370	1,172
1910.....	1,041,570	16	40	125	29	169	5	3,123	9	15,918	312	1,786
1911.....	878,587	12	26	126	33	111	15	2,831	9	12,039	3,055	1,336

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.										Deported after entry.	
	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.		Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act.	Total debarred.
1892.....	.....	.....	23	26	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	2,164	637
1893.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053	577
1894.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,389	417
1895.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,419	177
1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,799	238
1897.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,617	263
1898.....	.....	.....	79	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,030	199
1899.....	.....	.....	82	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,798	263
1900.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,246	356
1901.....	.....	.....	50	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,516	363
1902.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,974	465
1903.....	.....	.....	9	51	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	8,769	547
1904.....	.....	.....	38	35	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	7,994	779
1905.....	.....	.....	19	44	3	.....	24	.....	.....	394	11,879	845
1906.....	180	.....	.....	205	5	1	30	.....	.....	.....	122	12,432
1907.....	134	.....	.....	341	10	.....	18	.....	.....	60	160	13,064
1908.....	168	88	54	136	6	2	124	.....	272	190	10,902	2,069
1909.....	206	138	34	273	24	.....	323	.....	81	413	10,411	2,124
1910.....	315	296	34	580	134	5	316	.....	59	819	24,270	2,695
1911.....	359	549	116	644	57	.....	253	.....	5	27	605	2,788

TABLE XVII B.—PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY APPLYING FOR TEMPORARY SOJOURN IN THE UNITED STATES REFUSED ADMISSION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY CAUSES.

Cause.	Canadian border.	Mexican border.	Boston, Mass.	Alaska.	Total.
Feeble-minded.....		4			4
Epileptics.....	1	1			2
Insane persons.....		1			1
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.....	1	37			38
Professional beggars.....		1			1
Paupers, or likely to become public charge.....	10	252	1		263
Contract laborers.....		4			4
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).....		7			8
Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent.....				1	1
Assisted aliens.....		15			15
Criminals.....	3	47			50
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.....	3	21			24
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.....		4			4
Under passport provision, sec. 1.....	1	2			3
Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act.....			5		5
Total.....	19	346	6	2	423

Roumanian.....	1							1										1										6
Russian.....																												16
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	1																											21
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	2			1				2										1										32
Scotch.....	1																	1										37
Slovak.....																		2										14
Spanish.....																		3										7
Spanish-American.....																		1										2
Syrian.....							2											4										11
Turkish.....								2										2										1
West Indian (except Cuban).....				1														1										3
Other peoples.....																		3										4
Total.....	9	6	10	29	20	11	1	1	4			1	21	29	90	1	164	42	2								1,151	

Mexican.....	2	1																		157	
Polish.....	63	3	10	1	1	7	1	85	4	4										177	
Portuguese.....	4							4	2											6	
Romanian.....	7		3	1				15	1											12	
Russian.....	10		4	1	5		20	1												35	
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....										1										44	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	42	2	7	1	4		56	5	1											94	
Scottish.....	10		1		1		12	1												61	
Slovak.....	9	1					10													24	
Spanish.....	4						4													24	
Spanish-American.....								2												4	
Syrian.....	1							2												32	
Turkish.....	2		2				4													8	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1						1		1											7	
Other peoples.....								1	1											8	
								2												6	
Total.....	545	18	108	11	8	111	6	837	129	16	555	2,708	52	11	8	71	3	1	1	4	9
Deported from Philippine Islands.....							2	2			89	91							33	40	164

TABLE XIX A.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	New York, N.Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Montreal, Canada.	San Francisco, Cal.	Galveston, Tex.	Mexican border.	San Juan, P. R.	New Orleans, La.	Portland, Me.	Seattle, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.														
Pending at close of previous year.....	50	18	16		24	2		3	2	1		18	3	137
Appealed.....	6,482	380	271	86	572	61	257	94	22	3	4	45	19	8,296
Total.....	6,532	398	287	86	596	63	257	97	24	4	4	63	22	8,433
Disposition on appeal:														
Admitted without bond.....	2,239	79	54	30	213	10	121	39	13	1	4	46	9	2,858
Admitted on bond.....	1,141	43	66	17	388	2	3	3	2			2	4	1,368
Debarred.....	3,065	271	146	37	290	40	133	58	9	3		14	9	4,075
Pending at close of current year.....	87	5	21	2	5	11						1		132
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.														
Pending at close of previous year.....														4
Appealed.....	9	2	5	1	23	2	6	13	3					64
Total.....	9	2	5	1	25	2	6	13	5					68
Disposition on appeal:														
Admitted without bond.....	4	2	4		9		5	11	4					39
Admitted on bond.....	1				1	1	1							4
Debarred.....	4		1	1	15	1		2	1					25
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.														
Admitted.....	71	19	28	1	36			4					4	154
Refused.....	17	2	9	4	23		1							56

TABLE XX.—DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.....	1,723	Portland, Oreg.....	238
Boston, Mass.....	483	Seattle, Wash.....	277
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,144	Gulfport, Miss.....	275
Baltimore, Md.....	163	Charleston, S. C.....	139
Portland, Me.....	14	Pascagoula, Miss.....	106
New Bedford, Mass.....	6	Newport News, Va.....	92
Norfolk, Va.....	91	Los Angeles, Cal.....	50
Savannah, Ga.....	147	Port Arthur, Tex.....	43
Key West, Fla.....	2	Brunswick, Ga.....	22
Tampa, Fla.....	63	Wilmington, N. C.....	18
Pensacola, Fla.....	217	Eureka, Cal.....	14
Mobile, Ala.....	234	Jacksonville, Fla.....	34
New Orleans, La.....	264	Fernandina, Fla.....	9
Galveston, Tex.....	294		
San Diego, Cal.....	18	Total.....	6,594
San Francisco, Cal.....	414		

TABLE XXI.—ALIEN STOWAWAYS FOUND ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.....	274	San Diego, Cal.....	3
Boston, Mass.....	14	San Francisco, Cal.....	44
Philadelphia, Pa.....	49	Portland, Oreg.....	27
Baltimore, Md.....	27	Seattle, Wash.....	32
Portland, Me.....	3	Gulfport, Miss.....	2
Norfolk, Va.....	2	Newport News, Va.....	10
Savannah, Ga.....	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	2
Key West, Fla.....	1	Port Arthur, Tex.....	1
Mobile, Ala.....	6	Fernandina, Fla.....	4
New Orleans, La.....	11		
Galveston, Tex.....	15	Total.....	528

TABLE XXII.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN ALIEN ARRIVALS AND HEAD-TAX SETTLEMENTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.

Immigrant aliens admitted.....	878, 587	
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	151, 713	
Aliens debarred.....	22, 349	
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam.....	2, 439	
Died.....	372	
Erroneous head-tax collections.....	1, 659	
Head-tax payments pending from previous year.....	65, 735	
		1, 122, 854
Exempt from head-tax payment, as follows:		
In transit.....	37, 416	
One-year residents of Cuba.....	7, 914	
One-year residents of British North America.....	42, 047	
One-year residents of Mexico.....	20, 539	
Exempt under rule 2 (d).....	10, 619	
Government officials.....	1, 042	
Arrivals in Hawaii.....	4, 939	
Arrivals in Porto Rico.....	3, 336	
Aliens debarred.....	22, 349	
		150, 201
Head-tax payments pending at close of year.....	58, 773	
		208, 974
Aliens on whom head tax was paid.....		1 913, 880
Amount of head tax collected during year.....		\$3, 655, 513

¹ One alien arrived prior to March, 1903, upon whom \$1 head tax was collected; 2 aliens arrived prior to July 1, 1907, upon whom \$2 each was collected; 913,877 were taxed at \$4 each.

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of all passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. It is probable, however, that the departures given embrace the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries.]

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
North German Lloyd. United Fruit Co.....	From Baltimore, Md., to—	2,681	2,116	565	162	2,519	462	2,219
	Bremen.....	12	7	5	.....	12	12	.....
	British West Indies.....							
	Total, Baltimore.....	2,693	2,123	570	162	2,531	474	2,219
Allan.....	From Boston, Mass., to—	1,095	631	464	97	998	383	712
	Glasgow.....	97	44	53	7	90	34	63
Austro-American.....	Londonderry.....	414	374	40	19	395	4	410
	Naples.....	84	80	4	2	82	.....	84
Cunard.....	Patras.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
	Trieste.....	111	78	33	13	98	1	110
Fabre.....	Azores.....	54	22	32	6	48	40	14
	Fishguard.....	4,249	2,185	2,064	363	3,886	1,335	2,914
Leyland.....	Liverpool.....	1,662	604	1,058	47	1,615	199	1,463
	Queenstown.....	243	132	111	65	178	8	235
Navigazione Generale Italiana.....	Genoa.....	42	32	10	12	30	3	39
	Messina.....	65	50	15	14	51	.....	65
Plant.....	Naples.....	1,224	1,116	108	60	1,164	36	1,188
	Palermo.....	18	10	8	3	15	.....	18
United Fruit Co.....	Azores.....	70	55	15	2	68	3	67
	Liverpool.....	201	103	98	16	185	201	.....
White Star.....	Genoa.....	558	498	60	33	525	8	550
	Messina.....	98	75	23	9	89	.....	98
Allan.....	Naples.....	904	851	53	8	896	21	883
	Palermo.....	235	218	17	10	225	.....	235
Canada.....	Azores.....	146	99	47	17	129	2	144
	Canada.....	112	112	.....	.....	112	112	.....
Canadian Pacific.....	British West Indies.....	111	70	41	6	105	111	.....
	Costa Rica.....	120	75	45	14	106	120	.....
Saturnia.....	Genoa.....	420	269	151	41	379	146	274
	Liverpool.....	2,074	1,169	905	153	1,921	492	1,582
Thompson.....	Gibraltar.....	10	7	3	1	9	5	5
	Messina.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Victorian.....	Naples.....	4,336	3,450	886	178	4,158	195	4,141
	Palermo.....	6	5	1	.....	6	.....	5
Allan.....	Queenstown.....	801	275	526	16	785	226	575
	Algiers.....	1,392	861	531	143	1,249	162	1,230
	Azores.....							
	Total, Boston.....	20,962	13,560	7,402	1,355	19,607	3,848	17,114
Allan.....	From Canada (Atlantic seaports) to—	28	15	13	7	21	28	.....
	Bristol.....	198	137	61	13	185	84	114
Canada.....	Glasgow.....	8	7	1	.....	8	3	5
	Havre.....	1,489	1,174	315	58	1,431	155	1,334
Canadian Pacific.....	Liverpool.....	61	48	13	5	56	19	42
	London.....	24	23	1	.....	24	.....	24
Canadian Northern.....	Hamburg.....	32	29	3	.....	32	.....	32
	Rotterdam.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Cassandra.....	Glasgow.....	1,946	1,527	419	97	1,849	312	1,634
	Liverpool.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dominion.....	London.....	61	43	18	4	57	25	36
	Avonmouth.....	44	34	10	1	43	19	25
Donaldson.....	Bristol.....	12	10	2	1	11	1	11
	Glasgow.....	12	9	3	.....	12	7	5
Royal.....	Do.....	556	381	175	38	518	213	343
	Liverpool.....	169	142	27	12	157	18	151
Saturnia.....	Glasgow.....	38	25	13	3	35	4	34
	Avonmouth.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Thompson.....	Bristol.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Glasgow.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Victorian.....	London.....	21	14	7	.....	21	13	8
	Liverpool.....	788	645	143	47	741	4	784
	London.....	53	40	13	3	50	.....	53
	Liverpool.....							
	Total, Atlantic seaports of Canada.....	5,551	4,313	1,238	289	5,262	906	4,645

UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of all passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. It is probable, however, that the departures given embrace the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries.]

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
1,930	860	1,070	508	1,422	1,558	372	4,611	2,976	1,635	670	3,941	2,020	2,591
18	10	8	.....	18	18	.....	30	17	13	.....	30	30	.....
1,948	870	1,078	508	1,440	1,576	372	4,641	2,993	1,648	670	3,971	2,050	2,591
627	262	365	136	491	401	226	1,722	893	829	233	1,489	784	938
89	41	48	32	57	47	42	186	85	101	39	147	81	105
8	3	5	8	.....	.....	8	422	377	45	27	395	4	418
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	80	4	2	82	.....	84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	7
6	6	.....	3	3	1	5	117	84	33	16	101	2	115
272	126	146	9	263	249	23	326	148	178	15	311	289	37
3,889	1,895	1,994	627	3,262	2,346	1,543	8,138	4,080	4,058	990	7,148	3,681	4,457
959	371	588	161	798	321	638	2,621	975	1,646	208	2,413	520	2,101
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	132	111	65	178	8	235
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	32	10	12	30	3	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	50	15	14	51	.....	65
49	35	14	38	11	7	42	1,273	1,151	122	98	1,175	43	1,230
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10	8	3	15	.....	18
6	2	4	5	.....	.....	6	76	57	19	7	69	3	73
603	196	407	36	567	603	.....	804	299	505	32	752	804	.....
10	3	7	9	1	5	5	568	501	67	42	526	13	535
2	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	100	76	24	11	89	.....	100
14	7	7	13	1	2	12	918	858	60	21	897	23	895
69	65	4	8	61	.....	69	304	283	21	18	286	.....	304
19	11	8	.....	19	.....	19	165	110	55	17	148	2	163
58	58	.....	.....	58	58	.....	170	170	.....	.....	170	170	.....
89	63	26	6	83	89	.....	200	133	67	12	188	200	.....
127	93	34	2	125	127	.....	247	168	79	16	231	247	.....
636	245	391	113	523	592	44	1,056	514	542	154	902	738	318
1,783	889	894	361	1,422	812	971	3,857	2,058	1,799	514	3,343	1,304	2,553
62	18	44	1	61	57	5	72	25	47	2	70	62	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
1,789	857	932	402	1,387	1,145	644	6,125	4,307	1,818	580	5,545	1,340	4,785
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	6	1	5
929	485	444	163	766	210	719	1,730	760	970	179	1,551	436	1,294
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
548	411	137	285	263	88	460	1,940	1,272	668	428	1,512	250	1,690
12,645	6,145	6,500	2,420	10,225	7,162	5,483	33,607	19,705	13,902	3,775	29,832	11,010	22,597
3	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	31	16	15	10	21	31	.....
225	64	161	19	206	207	18	423	201	222	32	391	291	132
78	17	61	.....	78	78	.....	86	24	62	.....	86	81	5
494	298	196	121	373	264	230	1,983	1,472	511	179	1,804	419	1,564
10	7	3	.....	10	10	.....	71	55	16	5	66	29	42
10	7	3	7	3	.....	10	34	30	4	7	27	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	29	3	.....	32	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
959	466	493	212	747	665	294	2,905	1,993	912	309	2,596	977	1,928
17	8	9	3	14	17	.....	18	8	10	3	15	18	.....
23	16	7	6	17	15	8	84	59	25	10	74	40	44
52	34	18	1	51	40	12	96	68	28	2	94	59	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	2	1	11	1	11
28	15	13	.....	28	14	14	40	24	16	.....	40	21	19
492	213	279	48	444	435	57	1,048	594	454	86	962	648	400
65	26	39	12	53	46	19	234	168	66	24	210	64	170
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	25	13	3	35	4	34
4	3	1	.....	4	.....	4	6	5	1	.....	6	.....	6
3	2	1	1	2	3	.....	3	2	1	1	2	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	14	7	.....	21	13	8
69	44	25	46	23	12	57	857	689	168	93	704	16	841
5	3	2	4	1	.....	5	58	43	15	7	51	.....	58
2,537	1,224	1,313	483	2,054	1,809	728	8,088	5,537	2,551	772	7,316	2,715	5,373

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
By land	Via Canadian border stations to— Canada	80,792	58,561	22,231	7,734	73,058	80,792	.....
Canadian - Australian Royal Mail.	From Canada (Pacific seaports) to— Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific islands.	347	239	108	13	334	266	81
Canadian Pacific	Hongkong	196	173	23	5	191	49	147
	Kobe	10	7	3	1	9	6	4
	Nagasaki							
	Shanghai	13	7	6	1	12	13	.....
	Yokohama	33	30	3	1	32	27	6
	Australia	249	165	84	15	234	215	34
	Total, Pacific seaports of Canada.	848	621	227	36	812	576	272
Galveston & Central American Banana Co.	From Galveston, Tex., to— Honduras							
North German Lloyd.	Bremen	901	699	202	69	832	170	731
Norway & Mexico Gulf.	Christiania	15	12	3	.....	15	8	7
United Steamship Co.	Cuba	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....
Wolvin.	Mexico	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Not stated	Not specified	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
	Total, Galveston.....	933	727	206	69	864	195	738
Canadian - Australian Royal Mail.	From Honolulu, Hawaii, to— Australia	78	48	30	12	66	45	33
	Hongkong	19	19	.....	.....	19	1	18
	Kobe	10	8	2	.....	10	.....	10
	Nagasaki	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
	Yokohama	11	7	4	.....	11	3	8
Canadian Pacific	Pacific islands	183	104	79	25	158	135	48
Pacific Mail	Australia	6	5	1	.....	6	5	1
	Hongkong	752	672	80	22	730	66	686
	Kobe	242	195	47	4	238	8	234
	Nagasaki							
	Shanghai	7	6	1	.....	7	3	4
	Yokohama	547	427	120	6	541	37	510
	Pacific islands	5	3	2	.....	5	5	.....
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	Hongkong	107	106	1	.....	107	15	92
	Kobe	283	197	86	2	281	1	282
	Nagasaki	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	Shanghai	5	2	3	.....	5	5	.....
	Yokohama	1,494	1,080	414	42	1,452	234	1,260
	Total, Honolulu	3,751	2,879	872	114	3,637	564	3,187
Peninsular & Occidental.	From Key West, Fla., to— Cuba	6,190	4,769	1,421	597	5,593	1,291	4,899
Sailing vessel	British West Indies.....	72	27	45	.....	72	23	49
	Total, Key West.....	6,262	4,796	1,466	597	5,665	1,314	4,948
Peninsular & Occidental.	From Knights Key, Fla., to— Cuba	310	216	94	7	303	269	41
By land	Via Mexican border stations to— Mexico	999	789	210	70	929	999	.....
Peninsular & Occidental.	From Miami, Fla., to— British West Indies.....	277	208	69	10	267	132	145
Tramp	Do	528	447	81	14	514	33	495
Sailing vessel	Do	861	695	166	39	822	365	496
	Total, Miami	1,666	1,350	316	63	1,603	530	1,136

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
90,768	63,580	27,188	18,370	72,398	90,768	.....	171,560	122,141	49,419	26,104	145,456	171,560	.....
163	129	34	10	153	138	25	510	368	142	23	487	404	106
84	54	30	22	62	70	14	280	227	53	27	253	119	161
21	7	14	2	19	21	.....	31	14	17	3	28	27	4
3	1	2	1	2	3	.....	3	1	2	1	2	3	.....
32	14	18	1	31	32	.....	45	21	24	2	43	45	.....
34	16	18	8	26	23	11	67	46	21	9	58	50	17
133	82	51	20	113	99	34	382	247	135	35	347	314	68
470	303	167	64	406	386	84	1,318	924	394	100	1,218	962	356
23	16	7	2	21	23	.....	23	16	7	2	21	23	.....
399	167	232	62	337	272	127	1,300	866	434	131	1,169	442	858
6	5	1	7	5	6	.....	21	17	4	1	20	14	7
45	28	17	7	38	45	.....	55	38	17	7	48	55	.....
12	11	1	1	11	12	.....	17	16	1	1	16	17	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
486	228	258	73	413	359	127	1,419	955	464	142	1,277	554	865
80	61	19	4	76	64	16	158	109	49	16	142	109	49
6	4	2	1	5	5	1	25	23	2	1	24	6	19
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	11	8	3	.....	11	.....	11
3	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	4	2	2	3	1	.....	4
14	4	10	2	12	11	3	25	11	14	2	23	14	11
208	113	95	23	185	181	27	391	217	174	48	343	316	75
7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....	13	10	3	.....	13	12	1
514	385	129	100	414	166	348	1,266	1,057	209	122	1,144	232	1,034
205	163	42	9	196	10	195	447	358	89	13	434	18	429
6	1	5	2	4	6	.....	6	1	5	2	4	6	.....
6	4	2	2	4	4	2	13	10	3	2	11	7	6
252	130	122	144	108	101	151	799	557	242	150	649	138	661
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....
53	34	19	13	40	38	15	160	140	20	13	147	53	107
113	50	63	111	2	1	112	396	247	149	113	283	2	394
3	2	1	.....	3	2	1	4	2	2	1	3	3	1
9	2	7	5	4	9	.....	14	4	10	5	9	14	.....
859	489	370	551	308	209	650	2,353	1,569	784	593	1,760	443	1,910
2,339	1,449	890	970	1,369	814	1,525	6,090	4,328	1,762	1,084	5,006	1,378	4,712
6,848	4,644	2,204	558	6,290	3,810	3,038	13,038	9,413	3,625	1,155	11,883	5,101	7,937
33	17	16	12	21	4	29	105	44	61	12	93	27	78
6,881	4,661	2,220	570	6,311	3,814	3,067	13,143	9,457	3,686	1,167	11,976	5,128	8,015
4,709	2,652	2,057	91	4,618	4,684	25	5,019	2,868	2,151	98	4,921	4,953	66
252	92	160	25	227	252	.....	1,251	881	370	95	1,156	1,251	.....
793	411	382	30	763	705	88	1,070	619	451	40	1,030	837	233
237	121	116	32	205	128	109	765	568	197	46	719	161	604
52	31	21	11	41	20	32	913	726	187	50	863	385	528
1,082	563	519	73	1,009	853	229	2,748	1,913	835	136	2,612	1,383	1,365

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
	From Mobile, Ala., to—							
Camors McConnell.....	Christiania.....	4	3	1	.....	4	.....	4
	Nicaragua.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Panama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hubbard Zemurray Steamship Co.	Santo Domingo.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	Honduras.....	33	20	13	2	31	.....	33
	Nicaragua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orr Laubenheimer.....	British Honduras.....	23	12	11	5	18	.....	23
	Guatemala.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	3
Not stated.....	Not specified.....	12	8	4	.....	12	.....	12
	Total, Mobile.....	78	48	30	7	71	.....	78
	From New Bedford, Mass., to—							
Tramp.....	Cape Verde Islands.....	277	260	17	6	271	17	260
	From New Orleans, La., to—							
Bluefields.....	Nicaragua.....	155	132	23	3	152	151	4
Casulick.....	Havre.....	33	29	4	.....	33	.....	33
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.	Do.....	32	21	11	.....	32	8	24
	Liverpool.....	8	5	3	.....	8	8	.....
Navagazione Generale Italiana.	London.....	11	6	5	.....	11	11	.....
	Genoa.....	13	10	3	1	12	2	11
	Greece.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Messina.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	Naples.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	Palermo.....	93	63	30	5	88	12	81
Oteri.....	Cuba.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
	Honduras.....	17	11	6	2	15	17	.....
Spain.....	Seville.....	4	1	3	1	3	2	2
Southern Pacific Co.....	Honduras.....	497	400	97	45	452	290	207
	Guatemala.....	45	33	12	2	43	45	.....
	Honduras.....	4	1	3	1	3	4	.....
	Panama.....	35	23	12	6	29	35	.....
United Fruit Co.....	British Honduras.....	123	86	37	10	113	123	.....
	Costa Rica.....	133	91	42	20	113	133	.....
	Cuba.....	24	23	1	.....	24	17	7
	Guatemala.....	386	261	125	44	342	368	18
	Honduras.....	55	44	11	1	54	55	.....
	Panama.....	720	664	56	25	695	720	.....
	Spanish Honduras.....	10	5	5	4	6	10	.....
Vaccaro.....	Honduras.....	77	51	26	7	70	77	.....
Vogeman.....	Christiania.....	5	4	1	.....	5	5	.....
	Mexico.....	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
Wolvin.....	Do.....	6	3	3	.....	6	6	.....
	Total, New Orleans..	2,495	1,974	521	177	2,318	2,103	392
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
American.....	Cherbourg.....	3,725	3,182	543	90	3,635	482	3,243
	Plymouth.....	612	487	125	31	581	308	304
	Southampton.....	9,647	8,425	1,222	448	9,199	978	8,669
	Cuba.....	3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....
Atlantic Fruit Co.....	British West Indies.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
Atlantic Transport Co..	London.....	720	349	371	49	671	720	.....
	Panama.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Anchor.....	Glasgow.....	8,476	6,212	2,264	447	8,029	2,806	5,670
	Londonderry.....	2,569	1,108	1,461	90	2,479	810	1,759
	Messina.....	28	23	5	1	27	.....	28
	Naples.....	3,156	2,806	350	136	3,020	14	3,142
	Palermo.....	617	558	59	18	599	.....	617
Austro-American.....	Gibraltar.....	4	3	1	.....	4	2	2
	Naples.....	4,075	3,777	298	110	3,965	90	3,985
	Palermo.....	22	20	2	.....	22	.....	22
	Patras.....	2,087	2,025	62	25	2,062	197	1,890
	Piræus.....	239	231	8	1	238	24	215
	Trieste.....	5,635	4,596	1,039	368	5,267	624	5,011
	Alexandria.....	13	10	3	.....	13	2	11
Bermuda Atlantic Steamship Co.	Bermuda.....	189	79	110	6	183	189	.....
Booth.....	Brazil.....	65	51	14	3	62	45	20
	British West Indies.....	77	41	36	6	71	30	47
	Santo Domingo.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
4		3		1			4		3		1		4
1		1		1			1		1		1		1
5	3	2		5	5		5	3	2		5	5	
4	4			4	4		6	6			6	6	
70	51	19	10	60	68	2	103	71	32	12	91	101	2
1	1			1	1		1	1			1	1	
24	15	9	5	19	24		47	27	20	10	37	47	
1	1	1	1	1	1		4	2	2	1	3	4	
36	20	16	4	32	36		48	28	20	4	44	48	
141	94	47	20	121	139	2	219	142	77	27	192	217	2
19	11	8	11	8	4	15	296	271	25	17	279	21	275
251	198	53	23	228	249	2	406	330	76	26	380	400	6
3	2	1		3		3	36	31	5		36		36
3	1	2		3	3		35	22	13		35	11	24
2		2	2		2		10	5	5	2	8	10	
							11	6	5		11	11	
3	2	1	3			3	10	12	4	4	12	2	14
							1	1			1		1
							2	2			2		2
1	1			1	1		3	3			3	1	2
27	15	12	25	2	8	19	120	78	42	30	90	20	100
1	1			1	1		2	1	1		2	2	
19	8	11	2	17	19		36	19	17	4	32	36	
							4	1	3	1	3	2	2
1,446	907	539	154	1,292	1,319	127	1,943	1,307	636	199	1,744	1,609	334
29	23	6	2	27	29		74	56	18	4	70	74	
10	10			10	10		14	11	3		13	14	
236	167	69	10	226	236		271	190	81	16	255	271	
215	161	54	10	205	215		338	247	91	20	318	338	
130	104	26	5	125	130		263	195	68	25	238	263	
99	60	39	5	94	87	12	123	83	40	5	118	104	19
345	261	84	21	324	327	18	731	522	209	65	666	695	36
154	119	35	10	144	154		209	163	46	11	198	209	
2,553	1,845	708	142	2,411	2,553		3,273	2,509	764	167	3,106	3,273	
7	7	1	6	7	7		17	5	12	5	12	17	
91	55	36	13	78	91		168	106	62	20	148	168	
1	1	1	1	1	1		6	4	2	1	5	6	
12	9	3	1	11	12		15	11	4	1	14	15	
12	6	6	2	10	12		18	9	9	2	16	18	
5,650	3,955	1,695	432	5,218	5,466	184	8,145	5,929	2,216	609	7,536	7,569	576
2,353	1,320	1,033	483	1,870	1,315	1,038	6,078	4,502	1,576	573	5,505	1,797	4,281
873	562	311	96	777	549	324	1,485	1,049	436	127	1,358	857	628
2,818	1,833	985	690	2,128	1,242	1,576	12,465	10,258	2,207	1,138	11,327	2,220	10,245
137	84	53	3	134	137		140	85	55	3	137	140	
16	15	1		16	16		22	21	1		22	22	
1,940	763	1,177	116	1,824	1,839	101	2,660	1,112	1,548	165	2,495	2,559	101
							5	5			5	5	
4,537	2,397	2,140	1,067	3,470	3,095	1,442	13,013	8,609	4,404	1,514	11,499	5,901	7,112
2,210	1,136	1,074	484	1,726	1,116	1,094	4,779	2,244	2,535	574	4,205	1,926	2,853
4	1	3	3	1		4	32	24	8	4	28		32
275	141	134	234	41	54	221	3,431	2,947	484	370	3,061	68	3,363
39	22	17	36	3	3	39	656	580	76	54	602		656
4	1	3	4	4	4		8	4	4		8	6	2
424	179	245	174	250	217	207	4,499	3,956	543	284	4,215	307	4,192
11	9	2	5	6		11	33	29	4	5	28		33
167	94	73	39	128	137	30	2,254	2,119	135	64	2,190	334	1,920
21	12	9	15	6	13	8	260	243	17	16	244	37	223
1,318	691	627	700	618	625	693	6,953	5,287	1,666	1,068	5,885	1,249	5,704
6	3	3		6	6		19	13	6		19	8	11
4,528	1,877	2,651	120	4,408	4,528		4,717	1,956	2,761	126	4,591	4,717	
296	250	46	5	291	286	10	361	301	60	8	353	331	30
147	90	57	20	127	72	75	224	131	93	26	198	102	122
							1	1			1	1	

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—Continued.							
Clyde.....	British West Indies.....	40	25	15	2	38	32	8
	Colombia.....							
	Santo Domingo.....	221	130	91	19	202	216	5
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.	Havre.....	32,370	27,470	4,900	1,039	31,331	6,490	25,880
Greek.....	Calamata.....	3	3			3		3
	Patras.....	13	13			13		10
	Piraeus.....	322	308	14	5	317	54	268
Cunard.....	Fishguard.....	6,243	4,333	1,910	189	6,054	5,112	1,131
	Fiume.....	5,730	4,219	1,511	534	5,196	107	5,023
	Genoa.....	303	242	61	15	288	53	250
	Gibraltar.....	47	39	8		47	22	25
	Liverpool.....	19,887	14,892	4,995	689	19,198	5,471	14,416
	Madeira.....	9	4	5	2	7		3
	Naples.....	6,372	5,679	693	160	6,212	609	5,753
	Queenstown.....	1,322	570	952	27	1,495	262	1,200
	Trieste.....	534	462	72	14	520	49	485
	Villefranche.....	45	16	29	3	42	45	
	Alexandria.....	6	3	3	1	5	6	
	Algiers.....	16	7	9		16	16	
	Santo Domingo.....	5	4	1		5	5	
Fabre.....	Genoa.....	1		1		1		1
	Havre.....	1	1			1		1
	Lisbon.....	8	8			8		7
	Marseille.....	150	110	40	14	136	63	87
	Messina.....	1	1			1		1
	Naples.....	9,642	8,965	677	260	9,382	208	9,434
	Palermo.....	4	4			4		4
	Piraeus.....	3	3			3		3
	Villefranche.....							
Hamburg-American.....	Azores.....	437	313	124	32	405	14	423
	Cherbourg.....	380	215	165	17	363	380	
	Genoa.....	346	253	93	12	334	153	193
	Gibraltar.....	32	26	6	3	29	21	11
	Hamburg.....	33,836	25,567	8,269	1,202	32,634	5,402	28,434
	Naples.....	4,694	4,200	434	165	4,529	158	4,536
	Palermo.....	167	149	18	3	164	8	159
	Plymouth.....	249	174	75	3	246	249	
	Spain.....	4	2	2		4		4
	Bermuda.....	21	6	15		20		21
	British West Indies.....	316	180	136	22	294	316	
	Colombia.....	119	94	25	1	118	118	1
	Costa Rica.....	71	50	21	8	63	71	
	Cuba.....	346	212	134	30	316	346	
	Haiti.....	95	79	16	4	91	95	
	Mexico.....	4	4			4		4
	Panama.....	308	218	90	34	274	308	
Hellenic.....	Piraeus.....	4,315	4,162	153	29	4,286	281	4,034
Holland-American.....	Boulogne.....	397	247	150	20	377	281	116
	Plymouth.....	62	39	23	2	60	62	
	Rotterdam.....	12,873	9,887	2,986	539	12,334	2,587	10,286
Italia.....	Genoa.....	329	232	97	45	284	109	220
	Messina.....	33	29	4	1	32	2	31
	Naples.....	2,895	2,589	306	78	2,817	170	2,725
	Palermo.....	361	316	45	11	350	40	321
Lamport & Holt.....	Argentina.....	631	474	157	41	590	263	368
	Brazil.....	504	379	125	56	448	136	368
	British West Indies.....	17	8	9		17	10	7
	Uruguay.....	16	14	2		16		9
La Veloce.....	Genoa.....	2,023	1,779	244	67	1,956	221	1,802
	Messina.....	67	57	10		67	7	60
	Naples.....	3,478	3,016	462	137	3,341	221	3,257
	Palermo.....	199	153	46	3	196	17	182
	Piraeus.....	4	4			4		4
Lloyd Brasileiro.....	Brazil.....	113	81	32	5	108	85	28
	British West Indies.....	109	61	48	1	108	62	47
Lloyd Italiano.....	Genoa.....	484	392	92	29	455	21	463
	Messina.....	451	407	44	16	435	10	441
	Naples.....	5,497	4,871	626	257	5,240	82	5,415
	Palermo.....	871	763	108	36	835	10	861
	Piraeus.....	4	4			4		4

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
24	21	3	1	23	20	4	64	46	18	3	61	52	12
2				2		2	2	2			2		2
154	130	24	11	143	142	12	375	260	115	30	345	358	17
7,985	4,970	3,015	2,299	5,686	4,509	3,476	40,355	32,440	7,915	3,338	37,017	10,999	29,356
							3	3			3		3
							13	13			13		13
13	11	2	8	5	6	7	335	319	16	13	322	60	275
8,760	5,864	2,896	420	8,340	8,016	744	15,003	10,197	4,806	609	14,394	13,128	1,875
980	515	465	702	278	207	773	6,710	4,734	1,976	1,236	5,474	314	6,396
253	102	151	58	195	205	48	556	344	212	73	483	258	298
65	31	34	8	57	63	2	112	70	42	8	104	85	27
13,647	8,914	4,733	1,951	11,696	6,862	6,785	33,534	23,806	9,728	2,640	30,894	12,333	21,201
19	2	17	1	18	18	1	28	6	22	3	25	24	4
2,280	926	1,354	298	1,982	1,875	405	8,652	6,605	2,047	458	8,194	2,484	6,168
1,571	844	727	320	1,251	636	935	3,093	1,414	1,679	347	2,746	898	2,195
179	76	103	60	119	127	52	713	538	175	74	639	176	537
170	59	111	21	149	170		215	75	140	24	191	215	
590	589	1		590	590		596	592	4	1	595	596	
76	32	44	3	73	76		92	39	53	3	89	92	
15	13	2		15	15		20	17	3		20	20	
							1	1			1		1
							1	1			1		1
6	3	3		6	6		14	11	3		14	7	7
196	96	100	12	184	163	33	346	206	140	26	320	226	120
							1	1			1		1
1,052	541	511	586	466	422	630	10,694	9,506	1,188	846	9,848	630	10,064
							4	4			4		4
							3	3			3		3
12	5	7	1	11	12		12	5	7	1	11	12	
143	73	70	86	57	71	72	580	386	194	118	462	85	495
2,469	1,136	1,333	129	2,340	2,469		2,849	1,351	1,498	146	2,703	2,849	
1,171	514	657	94	1,077	1,094	77	1,517	767	750	106	1,411	1,247	270
49	37	12	3	46	41	8	81	63	18	6	75	62	19
15,119	8,564	6,555	5,161	9,958	9,242	5,877	48,955	34,131	14,824	6,363	42,592	14,644	34,311
1,363	597	766	358	1,005	845	518	6,057	4,857	1,200	523	5,534	1,003	5,054
23	16	7	12	11	7	16	190	165	25	15	175	15	175
1,641	848	793	68	1,573	1,641		1,890	1,022	868	71	1,819	1,890	
3		3		3	3		7	2	5		7	7	
16	9	7	3	13	16		37	15	22	4	33	37	
1,234	746	488	30	1,204	1,234		1,550	926	624	52	1,498	1,550	
284	202	82	6	278	284		403	296	107	7	396	402	1
203	142	61	7	196	203		274	192	82	15	259	274	
2,138	1,238	900	48	2,090	2,138		2,484	1,450	1,034	78	2,406	2,484	
117	98	19	4	113	117		212	177	35	8	204	212	
1		1		1	1		5	4	1		5	5	
408	307	101	18	390	408		716	525	191	52	664	716	
108	64	44	58	50	85	23	4,423	4,226	197	87	4,336	366	4,057
1,234	583	651	244	990	1,191	43	1,631	830	801	264	1,367	1,472	159
202	92	110	9	193	202		264	131	133	11	253	264	
12,549	8,120	4,429	2,256	10,293	4,876	7,873	25,422	18,007	7,415	2,895	22,527	7,263	18,159
124	69	55	52	72	88	36	453	301	152	97	356	197	256
7	5	2	4	3	1	6	40	34	6	5	35	3	37
417	247	170	263	154	136	281	3,312	2,836	476	341	2,971	306	3,006
45	31	14	28	17	12	33	406	347	59	39	367	52	354
560	397	163	84	476	452	108	1,191	871	320	125	1,066	715	476
433	318	115	76	357	359	74	937	697	240	132	805	495	442
4	3	1	2	4	3	1	21	11	10		21	13	8
10	6	4	2	8	9	1	26	20	6	2	24	16	10
252	129	123	137	115	132	120	2,275	1,908	367	204	2,071	353	1,922
8	5	3	6	2		8	75	62	13	6	69	7	68
831	476	355	380	451	317	514	4,309	3,492	817	517	3,792	538	3,771
35	24	11	25	10	15	20	234	177	57	28	206	32	202
							4	4			4		4
131	92	39	17	114	116	15	244	173	71	22	222	201	43
29	16	13	14	15	20	9	138	77	61	15	123	82	56
89	51	38	62	27	30	59	573	443	130	91	482	51	522
25	13	12	23	2	2	23	476	420	56	39	437	12	464
426	232	194	322	104	51	375	5,923	5,103	820	579	5,344	133	5,790
93	55	38	75	18	1	92	964	818	146	111	853	11	953

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—Continued.							
Lloyd Sabando.....	Genoa.....	865	629	236	53	812	221	644
	Messina.....	170	135	35	1	169	.....	170
	Milan.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	Naples.....	4,277	3,772	505	142	4,135	240	4,037
	Palermo.....	924	817	107	41	883	11	913
	Argentina.....	25	19	6	1	24	7	18
	Azores.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
Mallory.....	British West Indies.....	21	14	7	.....	21	21	.....
Munson.....	Do.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
	Cuba.....	130	92	38	5	125	130	.....
National Steam Navigation Co.	Patras.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9
	Piræus.....	3,564	3,419	145	38	3,526	820	2,744
	Colombia.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Genoa.....	1,630	1,210	420	69	1,561	383	1,247
	Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messina.....	336	298	38	8	328	2	334
	Naples.....	8,271	7,410	861	152	8,119	311	7,960
	Palermo.....	841	735	106	30	811	36	805
	Azores.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
New York & Cuba Mail.	London.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	British Guiana.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
	British West Indies.....	398	207	191	22	376	392	6
	Cuba.....	4,500	3,411	1,179	286	4,304	3,497	1,093
	Danish West Indies.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
	Santo Domingo.....	8	6	2	.....	8	8	.....
	Mexico.....	1,240	865	375	90	1,150	1,097	143
North German Lloyd...	Boulogne.....	39	36	3	.....	39	.....	39
	Bremen.....	33,592	24,656	8,936	2,229	31,363	4,268	29,324
	Cherbourg.....	965	588	377	60	905	923	42
	Genoa.....	1,203	867	336	44	1,159	597	606
	Gibraltar.....	137	96	41	2	135	109	28
	Messina.....	176	157	19	7	169	10	166
	Naples.....	10,529	9,593	936	259	10,270	725	9,804
	Palermo.....	235	201	34	10	225	10	225
	Piræus.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
	Plymouth.....	629	452	177	16	613	629	.....
	Queenstown.....	494	438	56	8	486	.....	494
	Alexandria.....	33	31	2	.....	33	.....	33
	Algiers.....	28	11	17	1	27	18	10
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	Costa Rica.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Panama R. R. Co.....	Panama.....	267	212	55	10	257	203	64
Quebec Steamship Co.....	Bermuda.....	1,049	525	524	77	972	1,043	6
Red Cross.....	Canada.....	103	59	44	7	96	103	.....
	British Guiana.....	39	28	11	3	36	15	24
	British West Indies.....	533	282	251	21	512	238	295
	Danish West Indies.....	99	45	54	5	94	57	42
	Santo Domingo.....	5	3	2	.....	5	.....	5
	Dutch Guiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	French West Indies.....	25	14	11	4	21	10	15
Red D.....	Brazil.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....
	Santo Domingo.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
	Dutch West Indies.....	40	26	14	1	39	40	.....
	Venezuela.....	102	76	26	6	96	102	.....
Red Star.....	Antwerp.....	19,760	15,203	4,557	863	18,897	2,902	16,858
	Cherbourg.....	17	14	3	.....	17	3	14
	Dover.....	153	100	53	2	151	152	1
	Liverpool.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Venezuela.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	London.....	37	21	16	.....	37	37	.....
	British Guiana.....	26	16	10	3	23	21	5
	British West Indies.....	188	119	69	7	181	188	.....
	Danish West Indies.....	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
	Dutch Guiana.....	21	19	2	.....	21	21	.....
	Haiti.....	53	41	12	3	50	53	.....
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	Southampton.....	25	13	12	.....	25	23	2
	Bermuda.....	411	199	212	30	381	411	.....
	British West Indies.....	334	186	148	17	317	321	13
	Colombia.....	102	91	11	1	101	101	1
	Cuba.....	249	167	82	7	242	213	36
	Panama.....	251	182	69	17	234	239	12

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
236	118	118	147	89	120	116	1,101	747	354	200	901	341	760
27	15	12	21	6	2	25	197	150	47	22	175	2	195
770	420	350	379	391	256	514	5,047	4,192	855	521	4,526	496	4,551
797	725	72	51	746	5	792	1,721	1,542	179	92	1,629	16	1,705
10	8	2	3	7	5	5	35	27	8	4	31	12	23
6	6	6	2	4	6	6	12	6	6	2	10	12	20
52	38	14	5	52	5	5	73	52	21	5	73	73	1
5	4	1	5	5	5	5	6	4	2	5	1	5	1
418	243	175	52	306	418	418	548	335	213	57	491	548	9
130	91	39	69	61	102	28	3,694	3,510	184	107	3,587	922	2,772
699	390	309	345	354	274	425	2,329	1,600	729	414	1,915	657	1,672
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
36	24	12	23	13	5	31	372	322	50	31	341	7	365
1,558	761	797	626	932	704	854	9,829	8,171	1,658	778	9,051	1,015	8,814
134	91	43	99	35	26	108	975	826	149	129	846	62	913
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
10	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	10
2	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	4	1	5	5	5	5
694	398	296	23	671	694	694	1,092	605	487	45	1,047	1,086	6
4,674	3,238	1,436	261	4,413	3,757	917	9,264	6,649	2,615	547	8,717	7,254	2,010
14	12	2	14	14	14	14	22	18	4	22	22	22	22
1,038	629	409	61	977	1,024	14	2,278	1,494	784	151	2,127	2,121	157
82	43	39	1	81	82	82	121	79	42	1	120	121	1
15,244	8,606	6,638	5,723	9,521	8,087	7,157	48,836	33,262	15,574	7,952	40,884	12,355	36,481
3,967	2,203	1,764	172	3,795	3,890	77	4,932	2,791	2,141	232	4,700	4,813	119
2,109	1,003	1,106	303	1,806	1,949	160	3,312	1,870	1,442	347	2,965	2,546	766
25	15	10	8	183	191	15	328	185	143	10	318	300	28
3,072	1,533	1,539	898	2,174	1,795	1,277	201	172	29	27	174	20	181
41	24	17	32	9	4	37	13,601	11,126	2,475	1,157	12,444	2,520	11,081
2,043	1,206	837	84	1,959	1,825	218	2,672	1,658	1,014	100	2,572	2,454	218
103	72	31	35	68	103	103	597	510	87	43	554	554	597
47	20	27	47	46	1	1	33	31	2	33	33	33	33
9	3	6	3	6	9	9	75	31	44	1	74	64	11
5,572	3,666	1,906	691	4,881	5,455	117	5,839	3,878	1,961	701	5,138	5,658	181
7,171	3,321	3,850	250	6,921	7,171	117	8,220	3,846	4,374	327	7,893	8,214	6
123	61	62	22	101	123	123	226	120	106	20	197	226	123
50	37	13	5	45	44	6	89	65	24	8	81	59	30
302	161	141	77	225	224	78	835	443	392	98	737	462	373
48	30	18	17	31	36	12	147	75	72	22	125	93	54
8	5	3	3	5	4	4	13	8	5	3	10	4	9
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	6	7	13	11	2	2	38	20	18	4	34	21	17
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
20	15	5	6	14	20	20	60	41	19	7	53	60	20
57	47	10	57	57	57	57	159	123	36	6	133	159	57
8,212	4,355	3,857	2,914	5,298	4,268	3,944	27,972	19,558	8,414	3,777	24,195	7,170	20,802
48	31	17	1	47	36	12	65	45	20	1	64	39	26
525	238	287	24	501	525	525	678	338	340	26	652	677	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	2	3	3	3	3	5	2	3	5	5	5	5
80	49	31	13	67	80	80	117	70	47	13	104	117	80
31	24	7	3	28	31	31	57	40	17	6	51	52	5
224	166	58	24	200	224	224	412	285	127	31	381	412	224
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	5	1	2	4	6	2
30	26	4	5	25	30	30	51	45	6	5	46	51	30
13	11	2	13	13	13	13	66	52	14	3	63	66	13
6	4	2	6	6	6	6	31	17	14	3	31	29	2
3,512	1,789	1,723	119	3,393	3,512	3,512	3,923	1,988	1,935	149	3,774	3,923	3,512
350	212	138	20	330	344	6	684	398	286	37	647	665	19
73	60	13	4	69	73	73	175	151	24	5	170	174	1
1,059	563	496	37	1,022	1,056	3	1,308	730	578	44	1,264	1,269	39
355	262	93	17	338	341	14	606	444	162	34	572	580	26

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—Continued.							
Russia-American	Libau	2,912	2,108	804	262	2,650	414	2,498
	Rotterdam	3,088	2,529	559	186	2,902	129	2,959
Scandinavian-American	Christiania	2,667	1,327	1,340	112	2,555	588	2,079
	Christiansand	1,423	814	609	78	1,345	109	1,314
	Copenhagen	2,442	1,179	1,263	84	2,358	690	1,752
Sicula-Americana	Genoa	7	6	1	.....	7	.....	.....
	Messina	1,923	1,761	162	32	1,891	.....	1,923
	Naples	2,379	2,056	323	99	2,280	12	2,367
	Palermo	468	329	139	34	434	8	460
Spanish	Genoa	7	6	1	.....	7	3	4
	Naples	19	19	.....	.....	19	.....	19
	Palermo	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Spanish ports	1,081	1,000	81	29	1,052	168	913
	Cuba	150	102	48	19	131	146	4
	Mexico	52	34	18	1	51	47	5
Trinidad	British West Indies	79	50	29	7	72	79	.....
	Venezuela	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
United Fruit Co.	British West Indies	270	155	115	18	252	270	.....
	Colombia	136	86	50	9	127	136	.....
	Costa Rica	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....
	Panama	135	93	42	8	127	135	.....
Uranium	Rotterdam	9,480	8,219	1,461	418	9,262	288	9,392
	Panama	104	73	31	8	96	104	.....
White Star	Cherbourg	2,294	1,876	418	62	2,232	805	1,489
	Genoa	377	227	150	16	361	235	142
	Gibraltar	19	12	7	.....	19	16	3
	Holyhead	116	61	55	6	110	95	21
	Liverpool	10,890	7,432	3,458	448	10,442	4,446	6,444
	Naples	2,656	2,370	286	54	2,602	205	2,451
	Plymouth	1,035	770	265	54	981	620	415
	Queenstown	3,723	1,369	2,354	63	3,660	666	3,057
	Southampton	10,160	7,879	2,281	290	9,870	2,746	7,414
	Villefranche	9	7	2	.....	7	9	.....
	Alexandria	64	32	32	64	.....	43	21
	Algiers	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
	Azores	267	196	71	25	242	21	246
Wilson	Hull	3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....
	Total, New York	362,561	285,305	77,256	14,858	347,703	72,791	289,770
	From Norfolk, Va., to—Mexico	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
	From Philadelphia, Pa., to—							
Allan	Canada	122	92	30	.....	122	34	88
	Glasgow	53	29	24	2	51	41	12
	Naples	865	839	26	12	853	180	685
American	Liverpool	4,647	3,305	1,342	300	4,347	618	4,029
	Queenstown	230	60	170	4	226	65	165
Atlantic Fruit Co.	British West Indies	28	15	13	7	21	28	.....
	Jamaica	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
Austro-American	Naples	186	183	3	.....	186	.....	186
	Patras	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
	Trieste	14	14	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Booth	Brazil	32	25	7	1	31	29	3
Hamburg-American	Hamburg	1,097	733	364	37	1,060	214	883
	Genoa	131	95	36	5	126	34	97
Italia	Messina	76	71	5	3	73	17	59
	Naples	2,891	2,521	370	146	2,745	302	2,589
	Palermo	60	48	12	1	59	6	54
	Trieste	46	36	10	5	41	.....	46
Red Star	Antwerp	100	44	56	5	95	100	.....
	Dover	4	1	3	1	3	4	.....
	London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Fruit Co.	British West Indies	70	32	38	6	64	60	10
	Jamaica	7	5	2	2	5	7	.....
	Total, Philadelphia	10,665	8,153	2,512	537	10,128	1,744	8,921

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
441	236	205	386	55	127	314	3,353	2,344	1,009	648	2,705	541	2,812
452	264	188	285	167	81	371	3,540	2,793	747	471	3,069	210	3,330
2,079	1,075	1,004	742	1,337	653	1,426	4,746	2,402	2,344	854	3,892	1,241	3,505
861	470	391	353	508	219	642	2,284	1,284	1,000	431	1,853	328	1,956
2,365	1,224	1,141	764	1,601	915	1,450	4,807	2,403	2,404	848	3,959	1,605	3,202
2	2		2			2	9	8	1	2	7		9
131	77	54	95	36		131	2,054	1,838	216	127	1,927		2,054
247	133	114	226	21	4	243	2,626	2,189	437	325	2,301	16	2,610
103	56	47	85	18	4	99	571	385	186	119	452	12	559
7	6	1		7	3	4	14	12	2		14	6	8
19	19			19		19	38	38			38		38
1	1			1		1	2	2			2		2
30	25	5	12	18	18	12	1,111	1,025	86	41	1,070	186	925
15	10	5	2	13	14	1	165	112	53	21	144	160	5
2	2			2		2	54	36	18	1	53	49	5
22	16	6	6	16	22	22	101	66	35	13	88	101	
619	389	230	25	594	619	619	889	544	345	43	846	889	
414	273	141	12	402	414	414	550	359	191	21	529	550	
7	7			7		7	17	17			17		17
140	93	47	17	123	140	140	275	186	89	25	250	275	
1,054	579	475	808	246	221	833	10,734	8,798	1,936	1,226	9,508	509	10,225
214	153	61	9	205	214	214	318	226	92	17	301	318	
2,201	1,043	1,158	184	2,017	1,940	261	4,495	2,919	1,576	246	4,249	2,745	1,750
457	170	287	47	410	424	33	834	397	437	63	771	659	175
58	22	36	1	57	58		77	34	43	1	76	74	3
509	267	242	33	476	425	84	625	328	297	39	586	520	105
10,883	6,370	4,513	1,976	8,907	7,260	3,623	21,773	13,802	7,971	2,424	19,349	11,706	10,067
1,260	505	755	199	1,061	904	356	3,916	2,875	1,041	253	3,663	1,109	2,807
999	636	363	126	873	754	245	2,034	1,406	628	180	1,854	1,374	660
4,365	2,183	2,182	861	3,504	1,584	2,781	8,088	3,532	4,536	924	7,164	2,350	5,838
4,225	2,697	1,528	623	3,602	2,845	1,380	14,385	10,576	3,809	913	13,472	5,591	8,794
29	11	18	3	26	29		38	13	25	5	33	38	
238	105	133	13	225	226	12	302	137	165	77	225	269	33
8	2	6		8	5		9	2	7		9	9	
167	93	74	67	100	67	100	434	289	145	92	342	88	346
4	1	3		4			7	2	5		7		7
204,938	117,179	87,759	42,876	162,062	136,376	68,562	567,499	402,484	165,015	57,734	509,765	209,167	358,332
							1		1		1		1
37	23	14	7	30	15	22	159	115	44	7	152	49	110
20	13	7	5	15	19	1	73	42	31	7	66	60	13
23	11	12	22	1		23	888	850	38	34	854	180	708
2,418	1,096	1,322	665	1,753	1,717	701	7,065	4,401	2,664	965	6,100	2,335	4,730
133	50	83	23	110	67	66	363	110	253	27	336	132	231
40	23	17	4	36	40		68	38	30	11	57	68	
5	3	2		5	5		9	6	3		9		
3	1	2	3			3	189	184	5	3	186		189
							2	2			2		1
							14	14			14		14
37	27	10	2	35	36	1	69	52	17	3	66	65	4
757	366	391	191	566	579	178	1,854	1,099	755	228	1,626	793	1,061
57	22	35	22	35	43	14	188	117	71	27	161	77	111
4	3	1	4			4	80	74	6	7	73	17	63
512	303	209	359	153	104	408	3,403	2,824	579	505	2,898	406	2,997
14	8	6	10	4	13	1	74	56	18	11	63	19	55
1		1				1	47	36	11	6	41		47
593	210	383	51	542	575	18	693	254	439	56	637	675	18
37	10	27	1	36	37		41	11	30	2	39	41	
10	5	5	1	9	10		10	5	5	1	9	10	
192	140	52	10	182	192		262	172	90	16	246	252	10
5	4	1		5	5		12	9	3	2	10	12	
4,898	2,318	2,580	1,381	3,517	3,457	1,441	15,563	10,471	5,092	1,918	13,645	5,201	10,362

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From Portland, Me., to—							
Allan.....	Glasgow.....	59	48	11	2	57	15	41
Dominion.....	Liverpool.....	589	449	140	34	555	220	369
Robert Reford.....	Do.....	131	99	32	14	117	7	124
Thomson.....	London.....	554	459	95	40	514	72	482
White Star Dominion.....	Liverpool.....	593	306	287	55	538	233	360
	Total, Portland.....	1,926	1,361	565	145	1,781	550	1,376
	From Porto Rico to—							
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.....	Havre.....	26	15	11	8	18	26	.....
	Spain.....	58	40	18	8	50	45	13
	Cuba.....	9	8	1	1	8	3	6
	Danish West Indies.....	115	67	48	21	94	95	20
	Santo Domingo.....	182	114	68	17	165	120	62
	French West Indies.....	46	30	16	4	42	12	34
	Haiti.....	32	11	21	6	26	32	.....
	Panama.....	5	3	2	1	4	2	3
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique de Barcelona.....	Genoa.....	60	45	15	3	57	21	39
	Marseille.....	8	5	3	2	6	6	2
	Spain.....	317	231	86	43	274	188	129
	Cuba.....	169	110	59	25	144	116	53
	Mexico.....	79	55	24	5	74	41	38
	Uruguay.....	76	56	20	10	66	55	21
Hamburg.....	Hamburg.....	3	2	1	1	2	3	.....
	British West Indies.....	15	13	2	1	14	12	3
	Danish West Indies.....	111	62	49	16	95	71	40
	Santo Domingo.....	171	126	45	23	148	128	43
	Haiti.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Herrera.....	Cuba.....	223	153	70	35	188	142	81
	Santo Domingo.....	450	315	135	47	403	256	194
Pinillos.....	Cuba.....	15	13	2	.....	15	6	9
	Spain.....	102	85	17	8	94	92	10
Red D.....	Venezuela.....	285	188	97	33	252	285	.....
	Dutch West Indies.....	78	62	16	7	71	71	7
Sailing vessel.....	Santo Domingo.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Total, Porto Rico.....	2,637	1,811	826	325	2,312	1,830	807
	From Providence, R.I., to—							
Fabre.....	Lisbon.....	6	3	3	3	3	.....	6
	Azores.....	94	61	33	29	65	24	70
Sailing vessel.....	Cape Verde Islands.....	4	1	3	.....	4	.....	4
Tramp.....	British West Indies.....	96	57	39	32	64	24	72
	Total, Providence.....	200	122	78	64	136	48	152
	From San Francisco, Cal., to—							
Oceanic.....	Shanghai.....	26	21	5	.....	26	26	.....
	Tahiti.....	60	45	14	3	57	32	28
	Society Islands.....	169	137	32	1	168	60	109
Pacific Mail.....	Hongkong.....	2,635	2,523	112	50	2,585	306	2,329
	Kobe.....	128	107	21	10	118	32	96
	Nagasaki.....	46	41	5	3	43	16	30
	Shanghai.....	24	14	10	.....	24	22	2
	Yokohama.....	1,593	1,404	189	76	1,517	385	1,208
	Chile.....	38	26	12	2	36	21	17
	Costa Rica.....	23	17	6	.....	23	22	1
	Guatemala.....	45	40	5	2	43	5	40
	Mexico.....	140	121	19	6	134	74	66
	Nicaragua.....	6	4	2	1	5	6	.....
	Panama.....	418	369	49	18	400	190	228
	San Salvador.....	64	57	7	2	62	13	51
	Society Islands.....	76	67	9	58	18	59	17
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	Hongkong.....	1,568	1,509	59	15	1,553	168	1,400
	Kobe.....	137	108	29	16	121	18	119
	Nagasaki.....	42	31	11	7	35	16	26
	Shanghai.....	75	54	21	10	65	62	13
	Yokohama.....	2,020	1,701	319	205	1,815	829	1,191
	Panama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	New Zealand.....	242	194	48	16	226	121	121
	Society Islands.....	98	90	8	.....	98	37	61
	Total, San Francisco.....	9,673	8,681	992	501	9,172	2,520	7,153

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
4	2	2	1	3	.....	4	63	50	13	3	60	18	45
40	35	5	2	38	12	28	629	484	145	36	593	232	397
2	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	133	100	33	14	119	7	126
64	33	31	36	28	15	49	618	492	126	76	542	87	531
200	130	70	53	147	117	83	793	436	357	108	685	350	443
310	201	109	92	218	144	166	2,236	1,562	674	237	1,999	694	1,542
10	5	5	3	7	10	.....	36	20	16	11	25	36	.....
25	13	12	6	19	23	2	83	53	30	14	69	68	15
6	4	2	1	5	6	.....	15	12	3	2	13	9	6
40	30	10	5	35	29	11	155	97	58	26	129	124	31
484	296	188	72	412	136	348	666	410	256	89	577	256	410
13	10	3	2	11	.....	13	59	40	19	6	53	12	47
14	8	6	5	9	14	.....	46	19	27	11	35	46	.....
1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	6	4	2	1	5	2	4
2	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	62	46	16	4	58	21	41
2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	10	7	3	2	8	8	2
86	47	39	37	49	74	12	403	278	125	80	323	262	141
92	59	33	13	79	52	40	261	169	92	38	223	168	93
19	11	8	4	15	16	3	98	66	32	9	89	57	41
24	7	17	3	21	21	3	100	63	37	13	87	76	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	2	3	.....
80	50	30	16	64	34	46	95	63	32	17	78	46	49
31	21	10	4	27	21	10	142	83	59	20	122	92	50
212	145	67	28	184	112	100	383	271	112	51	332	240	143
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
422	263	159	95	327	174	248	645	416	229	130	515	316	329
831	507	324	127	704	231	600	1,281	822	459	174	1,107	487	794
6	5	1	.....	6	6	.....	21	18	3	.....	21	12	9
46	15	31	19	27	46	.....	148	100	48	27	121	138	10
45	34	11	2	43	45	.....	330	222	108	35	295	330	.....
14	13	1	1	13	13	1	92	75	17	8	84	84	8
4	2	2	1	3	4	.....	5	3	2	1	4	5	.....
2,509	1,549	960	445	2,064	1,069	1,440	5,146	3,360	1,786	770	4,376	2,899	2,247
12	7	5	.....	12	.....	12	18	10	8	3	15	.....	18
83	41	42	3	80	3	80	177	102	75	32	145	27	150
5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	9	6	3	.....	9	.....	9
4	3	1	3	1	3	1	100	60	40	35	65	27	73
104	56	48	6	98	6	98	304	178	126	70	234	54	250
59	33	26	2	57	58	1	85	54	31	2	83	84	1
63	38	25	15	48	59	4	123	84	39	18	105	91	32
243	136	107	19	224	224	19	412	273	139	20	392	284	128
2,227	1,593	634	175	2,052	1,116	1,111	4,862	4,116	746	225	4,637	1,422	3,440
138	63	75	15	123	129	9	266	170	96	25	241	161	105
116	58	58	20	96	110	6	162	99	63	23	139	126	36
68	31	37	7	61	55	13	92	45	47	7	85	77	15
498	270	228	95	403	445	53	2,091	1,674	417	171	1,920	830	1,261
19	14	5	.....	19	13	6	57	40	17	2	55	34	23
39	29	10	4	35	39	.....	62	46	16	4	58	61	1
42	35	7	1	41	19	23	87	75	12	3	84	24	63
139	107	32	12	127	95	44	279	228	51	18	261	169	110
12	7	5	.....	12	11	1	18	11	7	1	17	17	1
416	315	101	33	383	300	116	834	684	150	51	783	490	344
33	30	3	2	31	15	18	97	87	10	4	93	28	69
40	27	13	3	37	25	5	116	94	22	61	55	94	22
1,009	706	303	77	932	665	344	2,577	2,215	362	92	2,485	833	1,744
61	40	21	16	45	47	14	198	148	50	32	166	65	133
11	5	6	3	8	9	2	53	36	17	10	43	25	28
231	120	111	27	204	231	.....	306	174	132	37	269	293	13
304	164	140	59	245	229	75	2,324	1,865	459	264	2,060	1,058	1,266
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
105	80	25	10	95	69	36	347	274	73	26	321	190	157
18	13	5	.....	18	18	.....	116	103	13	.....	116	55	61
5,892	3,914	1,978	595	5,297	3,992	1,900	15,565	12,595	2,970	1,096	14,469	6,512	9,053

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fem-ale.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Bank.....	From Seattle, Wash., to—							
	Hongkong.....	8	8			8	8	
Blue Funnel.....	Yokohama.....	83	83			83	2 81	
	Hongkong.....	40	40			40	40	
Great Northern.....	Do.....	98	95	3		98	11 87	
	Kobe.....	26	22	4		26	2 24	
Nippon Yusen Kaisha..	Shanghai.....	2		2		2	2	
	Tientsin.....							
	Yokohama.....	5	4	1		5	3 2	
	Hongkong.....	95	90	5	1	94	4 91	
	Kobe.....	468	426	42	4	464	12 456	
	Moji.....	10	10		2	8	1 9	
	Shanghai.....	8	5	3		8	8	
	Yokohama.....	531	430	101	22	509	180 351	
	Hongkong.....	509	507	2		509	509	
	Do.....	78	72	6	1	77	4 74	
Ocean.....	Kobe.....	414	360	54	8	406	36 378	
	Moji.....	9	8	1		9	9	
	Nagasaki.....	2	1	1		2	2	
	Shanghai.....							
	Yokohama.....	247	226	21	4	243	9 238	
	Total, Seattle.....	2,633	2,387	246	42	2,591	274 2,359	
Peninsula & Occidental, Sailing vessel.....	From Tampa, Fla., to—							
	Cuba.....	296	251	45	17	279	62 234	
	British West Indies.....							
	Cuba.....	6	6			6	6	
Total, Tampa.....	302	257	45	17	285	62 240		

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

Citizens.						Total.							
Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
1	1				1	1	9	9			9	1	8
1	1				1		84	84			84	2	82
5	5				5		45	45			45		45
54	43	11	3	51	21	33	152	138	14	3	149	32	120
16	7	9	3	13	15	1	42	29	13	3	39	17	25
17	7	10	1	16	16	1	19	7	12	1	18	18	1
9	4	5		9		9	9	4	5		9		9
46	25	21	13	33	46		51	29	22	13	38	49	2
52	44	8	5	47	37	15	147	134	13	6	141	41	106
58	34	24	26	32	27	31	526	460	66	30	496	39	487
11	7	4	9	2	2	9	21	17	4	11	10	3	18
17	10	7	3	14	17		25	15	10	3	22	25	
199	128	71	61	138	116	83	730	558	172	82	648	296	434
128	125	3		128		128	637	632	5		637		637
5	2	3	2	3	1	4	83	74	9	3	80	5	78
125	83	42	33	92	53	72	539	443	96	42	497	89	450
5	3	2	2	3		5	14	11	3	2	12		14
1		1		1		1	3	1	2		3		3
3	3			3	3		3	3			3	3	
35	20	15	7	28	18	17	282	246	36	11	271	27	255
788	552	236	168	620	373	415	3,421	2,939	482	210	3,211	647	2,774
38	11	27	18	20	17	21	334	262	72	35	299	79	255
31	16	15	13	18	31		31	16	15	13	18	31	
37	22	15	13	24	35	2	43	28	15	13	30	35	8
106	49	57	44	62	83	23	408	306	102	61	347	145	363

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED RECAPITULATION.

	Aliens.						
	Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
BY PORTS.							
Baltimore, Md.	2,693	2,123	570	162	2,531	474	2,219
Boston, Mass.	20,962	13,560	7,402	1,355	19,607	3,848	17,114
Canada (Atlantic seaports)	5,351	4,313	1,238	289	5,262	906	4,645
Canada (border stations)	80,792	58,561	22,231	7,734	73,058	80,792	.....
Canada (Pacific seaports)	848	621	227	36	812	576	272
Galveston, Tex.	933	727	206	69	864	195	738
Honolulu, Hawaii	3,751	2,879	872	114	3,637	564	3,157
Key West, Fla.	6,262	4,796	1,466	597	5,665	1,314	4,948
Knights Key, Fla.	310	216	94	7	303	269	41
Mexican border stations	999	789	210	70	929	999	.....
Miami, Fla.	1,666	1,350	316	63	1,603	530	1,136
Mobile, Ala.	78	48	30	7	71	78	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	277	260	17	6	271	17	260
New Orleans, La.	2,495	1,974	521	177	2,318	2,103	392
New York, N. Y.	362,561	285,305	77,256	14,858	347,703	72,791	289,770
Norfolk, Va.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	10,665	8,153	2,512	537	10,128	1,744	8,921
Portland, Me.	1,926	1,361	565	145	1,781	550	1,376
Porto Rico.	2,637	1,811	826	325	2,312	1,830	807
Providence, R. I.	200	122	78	64	136	48	152
San Francisco, Cal.	9,673	8,681	992	501	9,172	2,520	7,153
Seattle, Wash.	2,633	2,387	246	42	2,591	274	2,359
Tampa, Fla.	302	257	45	17	285	62	240
Total	518,215	400,294	117,921	27,175	491,040	172,485	345,730
Steamships	435,484	340,218	95,266	19,332	416,152	90,306	345,178
Sailing vessels	940	726	214	39	901	388	552
By land	81,791	59,350	22,441	7,804	73,987	81,791	.....
BY YEARS.							
1910	380,418	279,896	100,522	22,942	357,476	141,789	238,629
1911	518,215	400,294	117,921	27,175	491,040	172,485	345,730

TOTAL PASSENGERS

Year ended June 30--	Cabin passengers.						
	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1890	5,297	4,099	9,396	66,120	30,359	96,489	105,885
1891	5,604	3,756	9,360	65,056	32,692	97,748	107,108
1892	5,717	3,706	9,423	61,763	33,966	95,729	105,152
1893	5,503	3,727	9,230	57,904	27,995	85,899	95,129
1894	7,622	4,834	12,456	70,864	38,611	109,475	121,931
1895	5,828	3,812	9,640	64,887	38,366	103,253	112,893
1896 ¹	5,111	3,780	8,891	54,533	31,130	85,663	94,554
1899	6,418	4,624	11,042	76,106	41,099	117,205	128,247
1900	10,315	7,443	17,758	87,041	51,096	138,137	155,895
1901	7,646	6,326	13,972	84,853	49,739	134,592	148,564
1902	7,757	5,277	13,034	91,308	53,770	145,078	158,112
1903	6,965	4,994	11,959	99,432	57,293	156,725	168,684
1904	8,235	6,112	14,347	109,469	60,797	170,266	184,613
1905	8,544	6,231	14,775	119,287	67,146	186,433	201,208
1906	8,798	6,060	14,858	125,340	74,471	199,811	214,669
1907	13,008	8,336	21,344	130,276	73,273	203,549	224,893
1908	13,489	8,181	21,670	136,981	78,130	215,111	236,781
1909	11,200	7,581	18,781	136,781	89,238	226,019	244,800

¹ For 1896 and 1897 no figures are available.

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
1,948	870	1,078	508	1,440	1,576	372	4,641	2,993	1,648	670	3,971	2,050	2,591
12,645	6,145	6,500	2,420	10,225	7,162	5,483	33,607	19,705	13,902	3,775	29,832	11,010	22,597
2,537	1,224	1,313	483	2,054	1,809	728	8,088	5,537	2,551	772	7,316	2,715	5,373
90,768	63,580	27,188	18,370	72,398	90,768	.....	171,560	122,141	49,419	26,104	145,456	171,560	.....
470	303	167	64	406	386	84	1,318	924	394	100	1,218	962	356
486	228	258	73	413	359	127	1,419	955	464	142	1,277	554	865
2,339	1,449	890	970	1,369	814	1,525	6,090	4,328	1,762	1,084	5,006	1,378	4,712
6,881	4,661	2,220	570	6,311	3,814	3,067	13,143	9,457	3,686	1,167	11,976	5,128	8,015
4,709	2,652	2,057	91	4,618	4,684	25	5,019	2,868	2,151	98	4,921	4,953	66
252	92	160	25	227	252	.....	1,251	881	370	95	1,156	1,251	.....
1,082	563	519	73	1,009	853	229	2,748	1,913	835	136	2,612	1,383	1,365
141	94	47	20	121	139	2	219	142	77	27	192	217	2
19	11	8	11	8	4	15	296	271	25	17	279	21	275
5,650	3,955	1,695	432	5,218	5,460	184	8,145	5,929	2,216	609	7,536	7,569	576
204,938	117,179	87,759	42,876	162,062	136,376	68,562	567,499	402,484	165,015	57,734	509,765	209,167	358,332
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
4,895	2,318	2,580	1,381	3,517	3,457	1,441	15,563	10,471	5,092	1,918	13,645	5,201	10,362
310	201	109	92	218	144	166	2,236	1,562	674	237	1,999	694	1,542
2,509	1,549	960	445	2,064	1,069	1,440	5,146	3,360	1,786	770	4,376	2,899	2,247
104	56	48	6	98	6	98	304	178	126	70	234	54	250
5,892	3,914	1,978	595	5,297	3,992	1,900	15,565	12,595	2,970	1,096	14,469	6,512	9,053
788	552	236	168	620	373	415	3,421	2,939	482	210	3,211	647	2,774
106	49	57	44	62	83	23	408	306	102	61	347	145	263
349,472	211,645	137,827	69,717	279,755	263,586	85,886	867,687	611,939	255,748	96,892	770,795	436,071	431,616
258,328	147,901	110,427	51,286	207,042	172,509	85,819	693,812	488,119	205,693	70,618	623,194	262,815	430,997
124	72	52	36	88	57	67	1,064	798	266	75	989	445	619
91,020	63,672	27,348	18,395	72,625	91,020	.....	172,811	123,022	49,789	26,199	146,612	172,811	.....
342,600	201,950	140,650	57,847	284,753	254,251	88,349	723,018	481,846	241,172	80,789	642,229	396,040	326,978
349,471	211,644	137,827	69,717	279,754	263,585	85,886	867,687	611,938	255,748	96,892	770,794	436,070	431,616

DEPARTED, 1890-1909.

Passengers other than cabin.						Total other than cabin.	Total passengers departed.
Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
8,698	7,532	16,230	83,110	32,914	116,024	132,254	238,139
9,268	6,004	15,272	89,034	35,092	124,126	139,398	246,506
9,999	5,969	15,968	96,834	38,602	135,436	151,404	256,556
8,352	5,444	13,796	88,315	33,384	121,699	135,495	230,624
13,798	9,307	25,105	112,941	52,794	165,735	190,840	312,771
17,257	10,612	27,869	123,845	64,951	188,796	216,665	329,558
10,001	5,789	15,790	78,621	36,446	115,067	130,857	225,411
8,836	6,447	15,283	78,061	34,417	112,478	127,761	256,008
13,906	9,095	23,001	78,230	36,268	114,498	137,499	293,394
10,968	8,042	19,010	96,797	42,353	139,150	158,160	306,724
12,067	8,256	20,323	99,966	48,359	148,325	168,648	326,760
13,395	9,082	22,477	132,894	51,206	184,100	206,577	375,261
18,249	13,086	31,335	209,191	83,065	292,256	323,591	508,204
22,104	15,335	37,439	210,270	87,234	297,504	334,943	536,151
16,591	11,144	27,735	179,869	74,464	254,333	282,068	496,737
25,704	16,203	41,907	214,997	88,085	303,082	344,989	569,882
63,751	27,430	91,181	378,246	168,478	546,724	637,905	874,686
30,249	17,400	47,649	199,851	94,152	294,003	341,652	586,452

TABLE A.—JAPANESE APPLIED FOR ADMISSION, ADMITTED, DEBARRED, DEPORTED, AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911.

	1910		1911	
	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission.....	2,687	1,561	4,328	2,193
Admitted.....	2,598	1,527	4,282	2,159
Debarred from entry.....	89	34	46	34
Deported after entry.....	178	1	174	2
Departures.....	5,024	2,355	5,869	2,464

TABLE B.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF JAPANESE POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911, BY MONTHS.

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).
1909-10.						
July.....	187	298	- 111	131	172	- 41
August.....	228	221	+ 7	125	346	-221
September.....	227	266	- 39	135	268	-133
October.....	223	597	- 374	105	202	- 97
November.....	198	1,319	-1,121	128	128	.....
December.....	168	477	- 309	149	103	+ 46
January.....	150	248	- 98	160	93	+ 67
February.....	187	239	- 52	91	101	- 10
March.....	153	380	- 227	96	222	-126
April.....	325	286	+ 39	99	174	- 75
May.....	302	481	- 179	144	245	-101
June.....	250	212	+ 38	164	301	-137
Total.....	2,598	5,024	-2,426	1,527	2,355	-828
1910-11.						
July.....	388	302	+ 86	130	308	-178
August.....	346	366	- 20	174	325	-151
September.....	354	318	+ 36	125	191	- 66
October.....	326	618	- 292	189	232	- 43
November.....	401	1,136	- 735	233	160	+ 73
December.....	303	959	- 656	175	133	+ 42
January.....	233	300	- 67	186	98	+ 88
February.....	232	295	- 63	117	87	+ 30
March.....	418	424	- 6	199	190	+ 9
April.....	349	517	- 168	184	245	- 61
May.....	433	329	+ 104	184	277	- 93
June.....	499	305	+ 194	263	218	+ 45
Total.....	4,282	5,869	-1,587	2,159	2,464	-305

TABLE C.—OCCUPATIONS OF JAPANESE ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911.

Occupation.	1910				1911			
	Continental United States.		Hawaii.		Continental United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	De-parted.	Ad-mitted.	De-parted.	Ad-mitted.	De-parted.	Ad-mitted.	De-parted.
Actors.....	27	14	7	1	16	13		3
Clergy.....	21	18	15	8	20	24	26	15
Government officials.....	28	68		1	51	56	2	8
Teachers.....	24	41	8	4	56	41	21	8
Other professional.....	162	83	11	9	101	151	81	10
Clerks.....	109	42	12	8	87	66	8	13
Farmers.....	95	531			388	669	4	354
Merchants.....	291	687	36	37	304	564	55	107
Restaurant and hotel keepers.....	68	116	1	2	52	145	2	1
Students.....	288	260	10	5				
No occupation, including women and children.....	695	889	130	727	2,400	1,188	217	353
Not stated.....	85	48	5	8	75	21	3	3
Total nonlaborers according to rule 21j.....	1,893	2,817	235	810	3,550	2,938	419	875
Barbers.....	9	18	1	2	22	24	2	5
Carpenters.....	7	17	7	3	19	35	7	8
Tailors.....	8	11	4	1	13	18	3	4
Other artisans.....	59	49	2		57	160	7	10
Cooks.....	77	161	9	8				
Farm laborers.....	260	612	1,069	1,384	281	994	1,466	609
Gardeners.....	5	5	1		13	12		
Laborers.....	165	1,159	36	112	208	1,094	40	863
Servants.....	90	112	133	6	63	149	125	49
Not stated.....	25	63	30	29	56	445	90	41
Total laborers according to rule 21j.....	705	2,207	1,292	1,545	732	2,931	1,740	1,589
Total.....	2,598	5,024	1,527	2,355	4,282	5,869	2,159	2,464

TABLE D.—STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF JAPANESE, COLLECTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, COMPARED WITH THOSE REPORTED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.
To Hawaii.....	2,438	2,364	From Hawaii.....	3,260	2,459
To continental U. S.....	3,540	3,776	From continental U. S.....	5,469	5,451
Total.....	¹ 5,978	¹ 6,140	Total.....	² 8,729	¹ 7,910

¹ Embarked within the year.

² Debarked within the year.

TABLE E.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

		In possession of proper passports.																						
		Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.										Total with passports.			Without proper passport.									
		Former residents.		Parents, wives, and children of residents.		Settled agriculturists.		Not former residents—parents, wives, or children of settled agriculturists.		Total entitled to passports.		Not entitled to passport: Former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents—culturists—Laborers.		Nonlaborers.		Laborers.		Total.						
		Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.					
Total applications.	794	352	1,146	1,917	268	2,185								59	3,470	709	4,179	86	63	1,149	3,556	772	4,328	
Admitted:																								
Male.	691	344	1,035	325	119	444								83	1,733	546	2,279	74	24	98	1,807	570	2,377	
Female.	102	7	109	1,589	149	1,738								5	1,732	161	1,893	11	1	12	1,743	162	1,905	
Total.	793	351	1,144	1,914	268	2,182								88	3,465	707	4,172	85	25	110	3,550	732	4,282	
Debarred:																								
Male.	1	1	2											1	2	2	4	1	37	38		3	39	42
Female.														3	3	3	3		1	1		3	1	4
Total.	1	1	2											4	5	5	7	1	38	39		6	40	46
Housewives without other occupation.	83		83	1,455		1,455								7	1,545		1,545	6		6	1,551		1,551	
Children under 14 years without occupation.	9		9	117		117								2	128		128	1		1	129		129	
Came from—																								
Japan.	731	343	1,074	1,901	267	2,168								517	3,759	691	3,840	10	18	28	3,159	709	3,868	
Hawaii.	16	1	17	15		15								16	48	1	48	2	5	7	49	6	55	
Canada.	6	3	9	1		1								12	22	9	28	18	13	31	37	22	59	
Mexico.	4	5	9											3	13	7	15	15	26	47	28	34	62	
Europe.	33		33		1	1								206	239	8	239	289	28	1	29	267	288	
Other countries.	4		4											5	9	9	9	9	7	7	16	16	16	

Arrived via—	341	245	586	867	1,400	1,007	.....	216	1,800	15	1,424	400	1,824	4	5	9	1,428	405	1,833
Seattle.....	305	97	402	1,040	127	1,176	.....	503	1,971	66	1,747	290	2,037	4	18	22	1,751	308	2,059
San Francisco.....	17	3	20	1	.....	.....	.....	26	47	6	44	9	53	24	11	35	68	20	88
Canada.....	4	7	11	1	.....	.....	.....	4	16	2	247	10	18	15	28	43	23	38	61
Mexico.....	37	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	247	.....	.....	.....	247	39	1	40	286	1	287
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Resided in continental United States—	756	338	1,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,094	.....	756	338	1,094	27	12	39	783	350	1,133
After Jan. 1, 1907.....	38	14	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	38	14	52	4	13	17	42	27	69
Before Jan. 1, 1907.....	794	352	1,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,146	.....	794	352	1,146	31	25	56	825	377	1,202
Total former residents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
How related to resident:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parents.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	2	8	.....	1	1	6	3	9
Wives.....	.....	1,685	1,521	144	1,665	.....	.....	1,685	1,521	144	1,665	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1,525	144	1,669
Children.....	.....	390	390	122	512	.....	.....	390	512	.....	390	122	512	.....	1	1	391	122	513
Total parents, wives, and children.....	.....	1,917	2,08	2,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,185	.....	1,917	208	2,185	5	1	6	1,922	269	2,191
Kind of passport:	751	349	1,100	1,917	2,08	2,185	.....	504	3,789	26	3,172	643	3,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limited to United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limited to United States and other countries.....	24	3	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	219	63	216	66	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlimited.....	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	82	.....	82	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passports dated (during—	182	100	292	405	23	428	.....	54	774	11	641	144	785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First month preceding.....	265	189	454	743	89	822	.....	158	1,444	59	1,066	337	1,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second month preceding.....	146	25	171	379	63	442	.....	185	768	3	680	91	771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third month preceding.....	73	11	84	191	45	236	.....	60	403	5	347	61	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth month preceding.....	33	4	37	99	22	121	.....	39	142	1	192	27	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth month preceding.....	36	2	38	48	17	65	.....	39	142	1	123	26	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth month preceding.....	14	2	16	35	6	41	.....	.....	39	.....	88	8	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prior to sixth month, but not before Mar. 14, 1907.....	29	.....	29	17	2	19	.....	151	199	1	197	3	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907.....	16	9	25	.....	1	1	.....	20	46	8	36	18	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Occupations mentioned in passports:	481	55	536	944	130	1,074	.....	532	2,142	60	1,957	245	2,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nonlaboring occupations.....	13	88	101	1	19	20	.....	.....	5	14	19	121	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laboring occupations.....	390	209	509	972	119	1,091	.....	222	1,822	15	1,494	343	1,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Occupations not mentioned in passports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Eighteen nonlaborers and 14 laborers held passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico; 2 nonlaborers held passports that were not genuine; 2 nonlaborers and 1 laborer were not rightfully in possession of passports; 31 nonlaborers and 28 laborers claimed to have lost or left passport held at time of departure from Japan; 24 nonlaborers and 20 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan; 1 nonlaborer was a diplomat holding no passport, and as to 8 nonlaborers the reasons for not being in possession of passports are not known.

TABLE F.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN HAWAII, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

	In possession of passports.												Without passport.		With and without passport.							
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.						Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.				Total with passports.		Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.				
	Former residents.		Parents, wives, and children of residents.		Total entitled to passports.		Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.										
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.							Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.				
Total applications.....	121	292	413	181	1,475	1,656	302	1,707	2,069	116	2	118	418	1,769	2,187	4	2	16	422	1,781	2,193	
Admitted:																						
Male.....	84	205	289	64	293	357	148	498	646	87	1	88	235	499	734	3	2	5	238	501	739	
Female.....	36	86	122	116	1,152	1,268	152	1,238	1,390	28	1	29	180	1,239	1,419	1	1	1	181	1,239	1,420	
Total.....	120	291	411	180	1,445	1,625	300	1,736	2,036	115	2	117	415	1,738	2,153	4	2	6	419	1,740	2,159	
Debarred:																						
Male.....	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	3	5				2	3	5	
Female.....	1	1	2	1	27	28	1	28	29			1	1	28	29				1	28	29	
Total.....	1	1	2	1	30	31	2	31	33	1	1	2	3	31	34				3	31	34	
Housewives without other occupation.....	24			62		62	86		86	7		7	93		93				93		93	
Children under 14 years without occupation.....	2			81		81	83		83	9		9	92		92				94		94	
Resided in Hawaii—																						
After Jan. 1, 1907.....	103	229	332				103	229	332				103	229	332	3		3	106	229	335	
Before Jan. 1, 1907.....	18	63	81				18	63	81				18	63	81	1	1	2	22	63	86	
Total former residents.....	121	292	413				121	292	413				121	292	413	4	1	5	129	292	421	

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1906–1911, BY CLASSES.

Class alleged.	1906		1907		1908		1909			1910			1911	
	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.
United States citizens.....	915	80	929	77	1,609	127	2,530	254	16	2,109	490	5	1,639	284
Wives of United States citizens	7	....	23	8	37	2	98	2	....	110	14	....	80	5
Returning laborers.....	431	18	765	19	883	36	950	3	....	1,037	12	....	1,113	19
Returning merchants.....	660	54	733	52	773	55	947	20	5	869	31	....	1,092	33
Other merchants.....	121	14	112	15	216	11	292	19	....	228	29	....	199	28
Members of merchants' fam- ilies.....	391	34	516	77	806	128	1,242	237	10	1,029	332	....	559	259
Students.....	39	5	122	6	157	3	161	6	....	268	31	....	213	25
Travelers.....	16	....	10	1	13	....	27	....	....	83	3	....	52	....
Teachers.....	12	....	6	....	23	....	14	....	....	24	1	....	32	....
Officials.....	135	....	22	....	83	....	82	....	....	145	....	1	87	....
Miscellaneous.....	5	....	17	4	24	2	52	23	....	48	26	....	41	39
Total.....	2,732	205	3,255	259	4,624	364	6,395	564	31	5,950	969	6	5,107	692

TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY CLASSES AND PORTS.

Class or port.	Applications.			Disposition.																																		
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1910.	Total.	Preliminary.				Admitted.				Final.				Pending June 30, 1911.				Total cases.																		
				By inspectors.	Appeals dis- missed by Department.	Wives dis- missed by courts.	By inspectors.	By Depart- ment.	By courts.	Male.		Female.		Total.	Escaped.	Before Inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.	Total.																			
										Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.														
By classes:																																						
U. S. citizens.....	1,894	66	1,960	298	148	1	1,098	31	1,570	69	1,639	283	1	284	22	11	4	37	1,960																			
Wives of U. S. citizens.....	85	4	89	18	3		69	11	1,407	80	1,487	19	5	24	1	2	1	4	89																			
Returning laborers.....	1,126	6	1,132	12	3		1,077	6	1,113	19	1,132	33		33	18	6		24	1,132																			
Returning merchants.....	1,135	14	1,149	49	21		1,075	17	1,092	33	1,092	33		33	18	6		24	1,149																			
Other merchants.....	246	3	249	58	15		188	11	199	28	199	28		28	3	19		22	249																			
Merchants' wives.....	141	5	146	6	3		130	6	136	10	146	10		10	26	10		36	146																			
Merchants' children.....	657	41	708	279	109	1	399	24	404	19	423	246	3	249	3	6		9	708																			
Students.....	247	25	272	7	2		211	2	208	5	213	25		25	3	6		9	247																			
Travelers.....	33	2	35	2			32	49	3	52	3	52		52	1	1		2	35																			
Teachers.....	35	3	38	3			32	29	3	32	3	32		32	1	2		3	35																			
Officials.....	87	3	90	3			81	6	87	8	87	8		87	1	2		3	87																			
Miscellaneous.....	80	40	120	40			41	33	33	8	41	39		39	74	57		136	80																			
Total.....	5,796	139	5,935	796	311	2	4,997	110	4,778	329	5,107	673	19	692	74	57		136	5,935																			
By ports:																																						
San Francisco, Cal.....	3,468	69	3,537	594	243		2,877	86	2,769	194	2,963	466	8	474	56	44		100	3,537																			
Seattle, Wash.....	929	40	969	111	34		822	10	806	26	832	119	3	122	6	8		15	969																			
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	689	2	691	5	5		665	3	579	86	665	20	5	25	1	2		2	691																			
Sumas, Wash.....	3	3	6									1		1					3	6																		
Malone, N. Y.....	1	1	2									1		1					2	2																		
Boston, Mass.....	621	19	640	69	29	2	557	11	558	10	568	53	3	56	11	5		16	640																			
Richmond, Vt.....	2	2	4																2	4																		
New York, N. Y.....	87	3	90	14			75	1	63	13	76	14		14	2	2		2	90																			
New Orleans, La.....	1	1	2				1	1	1	1	1	1		1					2	2																		
Mexican border.....	1	1	2				1	1	1	1	1	1		1					2	2																		
Total.....	5,796	139	5,935	796	311	2	4,997	110	4,778	329	5,107	673	19	692	74	57		136	5,935																			
Section 6 cases.	565	3	568	83	22		408	12	471	9	480	53		53	7	28		35	568																			
In transit overland.....	2,087	4	2,091	3			2,059		2,059		2,059			32					2,091																			
In transit by water.....	1,233	40	1,273	1			1,257		1,257		1,257	16		16					1,273																			

TABLE 3.—CHINESE CLAIMING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY PORTS.

Port.	Foreign-born children of natives.	Native born.			Total.
		No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		
			Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
Seattle, Wash.....	7	11	118	45	181
San Francisco, Cal.....	126	1	607	145	879
Boston, Mass.....	15		259	6	280
New York, N. Y.....			2		2
Total continental United States.....	148	12	986	196	1,342
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	25		65	153	243
Grand total.....	173	12	1,051	349	1,585
BY WHOM ADMITTED.					
Inspection officers.....	159	11	1,047	340	1,557
Department.....	13	1	4	9	27
Courts.....	1				1

TABLE 4.—APPEALS TO DEPARTMENT FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS UNDER CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.	Total.
Pending at close of previous year.....	19	14	1	4		38
Appealed.....	453	51	12	55	4	575
Total.....	472	65	13	59	4	613
Disposition:						
Sustained (admitted).....	85	11	3	11	1	111
Dismissed (rejected).....	235	38	9	30	2	314
Withdrawn or disposed of by means other than departmental decision.....	114	8		11	1	134
Pending at close of current year.....	38	8	1	7		54

TABLE 5.—DISPOSITION OF CASES OF RESIDENT CHINESE APPLYING FOR RETURN CERTIFICATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.

Class.	Applications submitted.	Primary disposition by officers in charge.		Disposition on appeal.		Total number of certificates granted.	Total number of certificates finally refused.	Pending.	Departed before decision, withdrawn, dropped, etc.
		Granted.	Denied.	Sustained.	Dismissed.				
Native born.....	956	743	104	7	32	749	95	67	45
Exempt classes.....	1,236	1,002	142	9	38	1,011	129	62	34
Laborers.....	1,247	1,149	44	4	4	1,153	45	31	18
Total.....	3,439	2,894	290	20	74	2,913	269	160	97

TABLE 6.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Arrests.....	569
Pending before hearing at close of previous year.....	113
Total.....	<u>785</u>
Disposition:	
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	9
Discharged.....	106
Pending before hearing at close of present year.....	118
Ordered deported.....	552
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	552
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year.....	48
Total.....	<u>600</u>
Disposition:	
Escaped.....	1
Deported.....	436
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States district courts at close of present year.....	42
Appealed to United States district courts.....	121

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to United States district courts.....	121
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	123
Total.....	<u>244</u>
Disposition:	
Forfeited bail.....	5
Discharged.....	47
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	75
Ordered deported.....	117
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	117
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year..	9
Total.....	<u>126</u>
Disposition:	
Escaped.....	3
Deported.....	82
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year.....	9
Appealed to higher courts.....	32

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to higher United States courts.....	32
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	8
Total.....	<u>40</u>
Disposition:	
Discharged.....	3
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	31
Ordered deported.....	6

After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	6
Awaiting deportation at close of previous month.....	17
Total.....	<u>23</u>
Disposition:	
Escaped.....	5
Deported.....	4
Awaiting deportation at close of present year.....	14
RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.	
Arrests.....	669
Pending at close of previous year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	321
Total.....	<u>990</u>
Disposition:	
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	23
Discharged.....	156
Deported.....	522
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	289

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE ARRESTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY MONTHS.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Arrests made.....	56	82	64	62	49	79	57	34	42	34	67	43	669
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	3	..	12	1	4	2	..	..	3	..	4	4	23
Discharged.....	15	16	15	16	15	13	21	6	12	12	6	9	156
Deported.....	26	47	35	40	59	30	77	61	36	15	17	89	522

There were 321 cases pending at close of fiscal year 1910 and 289 cases pending at close of fiscal year 1911.

TABLE 7.—CHINESE ARRESTED AND DEPORTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908-1911, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Judicial district.	1908		1909		1910		1911	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Vermont.....	2		8	6		1		
New Hampshire.....			1	1				
Massachusetts.....			2	1	1		4	1
Connecticut.....							1	
Northern New York.....	67	9	63	11	36	15	58	12
Southern New York.....			1	4	5	3	20	5
Western New York.....	8		28	10		6	3	1
Eastern New York.....			3		4	0	5	1
Eastern Pennsylvania.....		2	1		1			
Western Pennsylvania.....					2	1		
Middle Pennsylvania.....					1			
New Jersey.....			14		1			
Maryland.....			1		8	3	2	
District of Columbia.....			5		4	2		
South Carolina.....					6	2		
Eastern Virginia.....					1			
Northern Georgia.....			1		2	1		
Southern Florida.....	1							
Middle Alabama.....	1		1					
Northern Mississippi.....	1		3					
Southern Mississippi.....							1	1
Eastern Louisiana.....			3		8	6	4	
Western Tennessee.....							2	
Middle Tennessee.....		1						
Northern Ohio.....			2		1		1	
Southern Ohio.....	1		1	1			1	
Northern Illinois.....	2		17		22	1	27	13
Southern Illinois.....							1	1
Eastern Michigan.....	12		18	2	3	2	2	
Western Michigan.....					21	6	1	
Minnesota.....					7			
Western Wisconsin.....					1			
Eastern Wisconsin.....			5	3	1			
North Dakota.....							1	
South Dakota.....							1	
Eastern Missouri.....	4		2	1	7	7	1	
Western Missouri.....	3	2						
Nebraska.....		1	1	1			8	4
Idaho.....	2		2	1	13	7	3	
Montana.....	1	1	1				1	1
Wyoming.....	2			1				
Kansas.....			6	2				
Eastern Washington.....	1		3		5	1	1	
Western Washington.....	12	5	18	21	8	4	5	7
Oregon.....	4	1	5	1	8	2	1	2
Nevada.....	1		1					
Utah.....	2	1			1			
Northern California.....	68	43	19	8	29	13	23	13
Southern California.....	25	26	41	49	19	20	172	135
Colorado.....					1		1	1
Arizona.....	307	250	215	170	302	349	85	74
New Mexico.....	95	41	89	116	93	73	56	65
Northern Texas.....	1	5	42	40	32	29	8	9
Southern Texas.....	1	1	4	3	18	18	4	3
Eastern Texas.....	4							
Western Texas.....	275	87	207	211	272	226	157	168
Oklahoma.....	1					1		
Eastern Arkansas.....					3	1		
Hawaii.....	9	1	3		30	25	8	5
Total.....	912	477	836	665	977	825	669	522

SOURCES OF AND INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRATION.

Considerable space has been devoted in previous reports to this important and interesting subject. It has been shown that (1) the sources of our immigration have undergone a decided change in recent years, one which is of great significance to the country and its people, and (2) much of the immigration which we now receive is artificial, in that it is induced or stimulated and encouraged by persons and

corporations whose principal interest is to increase the steerage-passenger business of their lines, to introduce into the United States an over-abundant, and therefore cheap, supply of common labor, or to exploit the poor ignorant immigrant to their own advantage by loaning him money at usurious rates; or, as now so frequently happens, in the organized and systematized state of the business, a combination of the three elements, so that money lenders and ticket agents abroad, the transportation companies, and the labor brokers and large employers of common labor here each receive their portion of the benefits and proceeds. Meanwhile the alien and the country suffer—the alien by being thrown into new and untried conditions, not conducive to his health or happiness, under circumstances which place him at a serious disadvantage by reason of being loaded with debt, which, unless promptly settled, multiplies with interest, and which he knows must soon destroy his own or his family's property mortgaged in security; and the country by having its standards of labor, wages, and living not only temporarily lowered but permanently injured—and who can question the economic axiom that injury to its wage-earners is a direct injury to a country?

The best illustration of the change in the source of immigration is given by the figures contained in Table III (p. 14). Formerly a very large part of our immigration came from the Teutonic and Celtic countries of northern and western Europe. During the past year only 202,391 immigrant aliens came thence, as follows: Belgium, 5,711; Denmark, 7,555; France, 8,022; German Empire, 32,061; Netherlands, 8,358; Norway, 13,950; Sweden, 20,780; Switzerland, 3,458; England, 52,426; Ireland, 29,112; Scotland, 18,796; Wales, 2,162. Only about 23 per cent of the entire immigration came from these countries. We are now, and for some time have been, securing the bulk of our new blood from the Iberic and Slavonic countries of southern and eastern Europe and from the western part of Asia. About 65 per cent came from those sections in the past year—from Italy, 182,882, or over 21 per cent; from (principally southern) Russia, including Finland, 158,721, or about 18 per cent; from Austria, 82,129, or about 9 per cent; from Hungary, 76,928, or nearly 9 per cent; from Greece, 26,226, or about 3 per cent; from Turkey in Europe and adjoining principalities, 21,655, or about 2.5 per cent; from Turkey in Asia, 10,229, or nearly 1.2 per cent; from Portugal, 8,374, or about 1 per cent, and from Spain, 5,074, or nearly 0.6 per cent. In 1910, 20 per cent; in 1909, 19 per cent; in 1908, 21 per cent; in 1907, 18 per cent, and in 1906, 19 per cent of our immigration came from the Teutonic and Celtic countries of northern and western Europe; and 68 per cent, 67 per cent, 64 per cent, 74 per cent, and 72 per cent, respectively, from southern and eastern Europe and western Asia.

Another fact which tends to accentuate the seriousness of this change in race is the habit of most of the new immigrants to colonize and thus discourage distribution and even and quick assimilation. If it were not for this latter circumstance, possibly there would be less cause for apprehension, at least for some years to come, regarding the racial effect of immigration; for perhaps what we may now term the "American race" can assimilate, without deleterious result, a large proportion of people of different racial type, provided the assimilation be spread throughout the country, so that no particular com-

munity would have to absorb more than its own share. But it is a condition, not a theory, which confronts the country; and, no plan having yet been devised which affords a practical and far-reaching system of distribution of present-day immigration, it behooves us to give serious attention to the question whether the influx of these foreign racial elements should not be materially reduced.

I do not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion regarding the merits or deficiencies of the respective divisions of the human family to which allusion has been made. I would not pretend to do so. The contention is merely that what might be termed the main stock of our population is a combination of the Teutonic and the Celtic; and, even conceding that a liberal infusion of the other bloods mentioned would be harmless, or perhaps helpful, if accomplished evenly through general distribution, conditions are not, and in all probability can not be made, such that the admixture can be controlled as to place, and therefore it is expedient for us to regulate the volume of the infusion.

Section 2 of the immigration act excludes aliens who have been induced or solicited to migrate by offers or promises of employment, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind; and the spirit and intent of sections 4-7 is opposed to induced or artificial immigration, sections 4-6 dealing specifically with "contract labor" and section 7 prohibiting persons and corporations engaged in transporting aliens to the United States from soliciting, inviting, or encouraging immigration. That much of the present immigration is artificially stimulated and induced may be illustrated by a brief statement of several concrete cases (typical of a great many others) which have come to the Bureau's attention in the regular course of business during the past year:

Case of Radeff and 8 companions.—These Bulgarians arrived at Boston, and so testified as to indicate that their migration had been induced in violation of law. They were en route to Chicago, and there was strong suspicion that a labor agent of that city had been responsible for their migration. Investigation there showed that only one of them had a friend and that the addresses of alleged friends presented by the others were fictitious either wholly or to the extent that they referred to the office or residence of the labor agent. Most of the addresses were wholly fictitious. Their testimony was very evasive and unsatisfactory, and it was not difficult to conclude from the record that they were attempting to enter in violation of the spirit and intent of the statute. They were all deported.

Case of Ivanoff and 44 companions.—These Bulgarian laborers arrived at Portland, Me., and were also bound for Chicago, the evidence raising the suspicion that another labor agent there was interested. They had various addresses of alleged friends, all of which, however, were written in the same hand, and this and other features of the case justified the conclusion that they were from the same locality and were going to the same person. Some paid their own passage, others were assisted by a relative, and still others borrowed money at rates of interest varying from 8 to 80 per cent. While it was impossible to elicit by cross-examination definite proof of a contract, yet consideration of the entire record led to the belief

that their migration was induced in violation of law, and they were accordingly deported.

Case of Mitroudis and 10 companions.—This party of Greek laborers from Turkey arrived at New York. A Greek who had lived in this country before came on the ship with them, and the evidence justified the conclusion that statements and promises he had made regarding employment in this country had led them to migrate. They claimed to be bound for New York, but it was ascertained that in fact they were going to Attleboro, Mass., where it was asserted a countryman conducting a boarding house was to take care of them. An investigation conducted at Attleboro indicated that, aside from the fact of their immigration being induced and encouraged, it would not be advisable to permit them to proceed to that place, which was already overcrowded with low-grade aliens. It seemed quite clear that they had been brought here to be exploited by those who had unscrupulously encouraged them to leave their native place. They were deported.

Case of Bodek and 9 companions.—These were Polish laborers who had been enabled to migrate by borrowing money and who were going to alleged relatives and friends in New Jersey. The testimony was evasive and contradictory. They all insisted that no assurance of employment had been held out, and most of them denied having even communicated with their relatives or friends; nevertheless the record showed that all of them were fully advised of the existence of employment for them in the place to which they were going. On the whole record, the decision was reached that they ought to be deported.

Case of Krikoroff and 16 companions.—These Armenian laborers arrived at New York, en route to Riverside, Cal., giving the names of relatives or friends said to be residing there. A countryman had recently been in their native village and instructed them how to proceed in order to enter the country and to obtain employment in a cement works at Riverside. Most of them had borrowed money with which to pay their passage, the rates of interest being usurious, and in some instances their homes having been mortgaged as security. There was reason to believe that the cost of their passage would be gradually deducted from their pay, this fact indicating that some one connected with the cement works was responsible. With the exception of four, they were ordered deported, as careful consideration of the circumstantial as well as the testimonial evidence fully justified the conclusion that their migration had been induced and encouraged.

Case of Mustapha and 8 companions.—These Turkish laborers arrived at Philadelphia, going to Providence, R. I., and Peabody, Mass. In this instance it was found possible to develop direct evidence of unlawful inducement. A Turk who had lived in this country for a long time and who was engaged in contracting for construction work told a fellow countryman who had worked for him and who lived in Philadelphia that if he would send him some Turkish laborers he could use them, and this second person proceeded to correspond with people in his native town, which correspondence resulted in the coming of the 9 laborers. They were of course deported.

The Mexican peon laborer has for many years constituted a problem in himself. There always has been a considerable influx of these

people across the Mexican border. Some of them remain, but the great majority, after working in the United States for several months, return to Mexico for a period of rest, and later reenter, and so on indefinitely. Formerly this class of labor was used principally on the railroads and in the mines in the arid portions of the Southwest, where perhaps it met an economic condition demanding laborers who could stand the heat and other discomforts of that particular section. The peon makes a satisfactory track hand, for the reasons that he is docile, ignorant, and nonclannish to an extent which makes it possible that one or more men shall quit or be discharged and others remain at work; moreover, he is willing to work for a low wage. In recent years the peon has been used not only in the arid sections but throughout the entire Middle West and almost as far north as the Canadian border. In the sections into which he recently has been introduced there is no particular climatic or economic reason for employing him in preference to others, and doubtless he displaces other laborers who could do the work equally well or better, but who might demand a higher wage.

This class of immigration is induced, in a sense, and it is exploited to a considerable extent by labor agencies and others. The peons come to the border in a practically destitute condition and claim that they are looking for work. Generally they do not seem to have any definite idea as to just where they will go. The labor agencies are ready to take them immediately on admission and furnish them free transportation and maintenance en route to interior points where work awaits them. The maintenance, and in some instances the transportation, is charged against them. The labor agencies also charge a fee for furnishing the employment. These charges are deducted from their wages under arrangements with the employing concerns and turned over to the labor agencies. The agencies reap an enormous profit, all of which it will be noted is paid by the laborer. For instance, an investigation recently made shows that one such agency places about 13,000 peon laborers annually, the average charge for the service being \$6 a man. This concern's gross receipts, therefore, are about \$78,000 per annum. The expenses of maintenance in these cases will average about \$1 per man. This leaves an annual net profit of \$65,000 for the agency. The possibility of profit necessarily tends to encourage the agencies to stimulate immigration and to extend the field in which such labor is employed and to put it to work in preference to labor of other kind theretofore employed in the territory newly encroached upon.

The matter above described has been receiving my most careful attention, as well as that of the supervising inspector of the Mexican border. Several plans have been suggested and adopted tentatively at different times with a view to fix upon some method by which stimulation of this immigration may be stopped. Clearly it is contrary to the spirit of the law that aliens should be persuaded to immigrate (principally because they are willing to work and to live more cheaply than other common laborers) by what amounts to an implied promise of employment, such implication growing out of the knowledge, disseminated by various means among the lower classes of Mexico, that employment can be obtained if the laborers cross the border and apply to one of these agencies. The bickering and quarreling occurring between the representatives of the various

agencies at El Paso became so serious that the supervising inspector adopted rules intended to effect as complete and vigorous a control of the matter as possible. Those rules have been in force since the first of the calendar year, but, as the revolutionary movement in Mexico has been in progress a great part of that time, they have not yet been sufficiently tested to ascertain just what their effect may be expected to be. Meantime the supervising inspector and the Bureau are endeavoring to formulate other and more extensive plans for the control of this regrettable situation.

Another phase of stimulated and induced immigration which has engaged my very particular attention during the past year arises out of the peculiar situation concerning labor in the Hawaiian Islands. For many years there have been two demands going up from that island Territory, sometimes distinct and sometimes merging into each other, viz, (1) for the introduction of white settlers and laborers with the idea of Americanizing the islands, and (2) for the introduction of cheap labor, American or European if possible, but cheap labor of some kind, in order that the principal industry of the Territory, the raising of sugar, may be carried on "successfully." Two organizations in particular have been engaged in these projects, viz, the territorial board of immigration, a body organized under an act of the legislature to stimulate immigration in accordance with section 6 of the Federal immigration statute, allowing Territories to encourage the settlement therein of foreigners, and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

In December, 1910, acting under your instructions, I made a visit to the Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of conducting some investigations at first hand regarding certain allegations and complaints which had come before the Department with respect to the importation of laborers, their treatment after importation, and allied subjects. Under date of January 25, 1911, I submitted to you a detailed report supported by various exhibits; but it seems proper to recite here, in very brief form, the conclusions at which I arrived with regard to the more important questions covered by my investigation. That investigation, I may add, was conducted with an eye single to the procurement of facts concerning the importation of laborers, the wages paid, and the conditions of life offered in the islands.

The sugar planters are either insincere in their declared desire to Americanize the islands or else their efforts are at cross-purposes with their ambition. If the people of Hawaii, and the sugar planters in particular, wish to bring the islands up to the actual standard of an American Territory, some substantial inducement must be offered to labor, for both field and mill work, in the way of increased wages and better working conditions. Wages should not, of course, be increased beyond a point where the business of raising sugar can be conducted profitably; but it is evident that a considerable increase can be made and the planter still receive a good return on his investment. The standards of living of the American, and of the European also, are very much higher than those of the Oriental, the Porto Rican, or the Filipino. This difference between what is required to content the American as distinguished from the other laborers mentioned has of itself a strong tendency to set so low a standard of wages and living as to discourage the Americanization of the islands.

I am satisfied that no extensive beneficial results will flow from the work of the territorial immigration board until it receives cooperation of such a kind and degree from the employers of labor as will make it worth while for the European induced by the board to come to the islands to remain there. This is proved by the fact that many of the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Russians who heretofore have been imported by the board under the exception to the Federal statute have remained on the islands only a very short time, some of them only long enough to obtain funds from relatives abroad or friends on the mainland with which to make the comparatively short voyage to San Francisco, where better wages and living conditions await them.

The Bureau's attitude with respect to the importation of aliens for settlement in the Territory is this: So long as care is exercised in the selection of the people and they are morally, mentally, and physically fit to enter under the law, there is no objection to their introduction; but it believes that, in view of the conditions existing in Hawaii (which were mentioned in detail in my report of January last, but which can not be repeated here for lack of space), no one who has the permanent interest of the Territory at heart should encourage the introduction of Asiatics or of diseased or pauperized European settlers.

ALIENS WITH PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND MORAL DEFECTS.

Heretofore Congress has in the various laws restricting immigration confined its efforts largely to the exclusion of the physically, mentally, and morally unfit. The exceptions to this general rule consist of those measures which, for reasons of public policy and economy, exclude Chinese laborers, alien contract laborers, and aliens who are likely to become a charge upon the public (this latter nearly approximating and often merging into the question of physical, mental, and moral fitness), and, by international arrangement, supervise the entry of Japanese and Korean laborers. Still more can be done, and, as indicated in the report for 1910, ought to be done in the near future. It is of prime importance now and always that the struggle in which a nation must constantly be engaged to maintain at a high level the physical, mental, and moral welfare of its citizens shall not be rendered difficult or seriously complicated by the entry into its midst of the physically, mentally, or morally unsound, for whose existence it is not accountable and whose reclamation or regeneration is a matter for which their native countries are and ought to be responsible. In this particular branch of the control and restriction of immigration, therefore, the Government can hardly go too far; and, although we have been advancing yet we have not gone far enough.

One of the most useful provisions of the present statute is section 9, by which a fine of \$100 is assessed against any steamship line that brings to a United States port an alien afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or with tuberculosis, or with idiocy, imbecility, or epilepsy. During the past year such fines were assessed in 246 cases, the aggregate amount being \$24,600, of which \$23,700 was on account of the first, \$100 on account of the second, and \$800 on account of the third class, respectively. It is believed this

statute would be much more effective, however, if the amount of the fine were made considerably larger—sufficiently large to compel the transportation companies as a measure of self-protection to use greater care in the medical inspection of embarking passengers. The fine should also be made to cover cases of insanity, a class omitted from the present statute probably by inadvertence.

It will be observed from Tables XVII and XVIII (pp. 76, 80) that it was found necessary during the past year to return to the country of origin 8,767 aliens who were physically, mentally, or morally below the statutory standard; that of these, 7,309 were excluded at the ports, divided into 2,846 with very grave physical defects, 308 with very grave mental defects, 3,055 with physical or mental defects not so serious but affecting ability to earn a living, and 1,100 morally defective; also that 1,458 were arrested and expelled from the country, divided into 278 physically, 667 mentally, and 513 morally defective.

In 1910, 6,612 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below the standard were returned, 5,034 of whom were rejected at the ports and 1,578 arrested and deported. The 5,034 constituted over 20 per cent of the total number refused admission that year. The 7,309 defectives rejected at the ports during the past year constitute over 32 per cent of the total number debarred. This increase of 12 per cent indicates that greater success is attending the efforts to prevent the landing of those unfit morally, mentally, or physically to enter the country, and demonstrates that the general increase in the ratio of rejections to admissions (from 2 per cent in 1910 to 2.1 per cent in 1911) relates to classes quite generally conceded to be peculiarly undesirable.

The law is both rigid and far-reaching concerning aliens physically and mentally defective. This is a fact not generally understood and appreciated. Not only does the statute inhibit the entry of aliens afflicted with a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease or tuberculosis, or certain definitely specified mental defects, and of those who, because of physical or mental disabilities of a minor character combined with the other circumstances surrounding their cases, are reasonably to be deemed likely if landed to become public charges; but, since the passage of the act of 1907, there has existed a new and broader class of aliens excluded on the ground of physical and mental defects, viz, those who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective in a degree not placing them within the aforementioned classes, but such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect ability to earn a living. The administration of this law is as difficult as it is important. Of the total number shown by the statistical tables to have been rejected for very grave physical causes, viz, 2,846, the specified causes of exclusion were tuberculosis in 111 cases and loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases in 2,735 cases. In 1910 the corresponding figures were 3,128, 95, and 3,033.

A mental defect is especially serious, both for the present and for the future, the latter because of the frequency with which such defects are transmitted by parents to children. Table XVII shows that in the past year 308 aliens afflicted with serious mental defects were turned back at the ports—an accomplishment of itself justifying the cost of the medical inspection, although the burden thereof

ought to rest more than it does on the steamship companies. These are divided into 12 idiots, 111 insane, 26 imbeciles, 33 epileptics, and 126 feeble-minded. In 1910 the figures were 16 idiots, 169 insane, 40 imbeciles, 29 epileptics, and 125 feeble-minded—379 all told. Attention is directed to what is said by the commissioner at New York in regard to "feeble-minded" immigrants (p. 147).

Of the class (new since the passage of the act of 1907) above described, 3,055 were rejected during 1911, compared with 312 in 1910. The figures concerning the last-mentioned subdivision, however, by no means represent the total number of applying aliens certified as and found to be so afflicted, for a considerable portion of the 12,004 shown by Table XVII to have been rejected as likely to become a public charge were excluded on the additional ground of being mentally or physically defective. It sometimes happens that the facts and circumstances of the case, considered in conjunction with such a certificate, show an alien to be likely to become a public charge, and exclusion occurs on that ground; and in other instances the certified condition, considered sometimes with and sometimes without regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, is found to constitute an additional and wholly separate ground for exclusion; while in many instances rejection occurs on both grounds. It is necessary only to read the law to appreciate how comprehensive is this comparatively new legislation. If the alien has a defect which will interfere with his ability to support himself, the law requires that he shall be kept out of the country. Considerable complaint emanates periodically from certain quarters regarding what is considered to be an excessive exclusion on the ground "likely to become a public charge." Analysis of the cases, however, will show that many of those popularly believed to have been excluded solely for that reason were, as a matter of fact, excluded under the new provision just described, or upon both grounds. Where the exclusion occurs on both grounds, it is not an easy matter properly to classify the cases in the statistical reports; and the figures representing those "likely to become a public charge" and those "mentally or physically defective" should be considered together.

It is particularly difficult to detect at the ports the criminal and sexually immoral classes. Naturally, they spare no pains to conceal their identity and to deceive the inspectors. Table XVII shows, however, that 644 "criminals," 253 immoral women, 141 procurers of women, and 5 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution were rejected in 1911; and Table XVIII records 90 "criminals," 345 immoral women, 53 procurers, and 24 aliens supported by proceeds of prostitution apprehended within the country and deported. Of these classes, therefore, there were removed to the countries of origin 1,555, compared with a total of 1,580 for the preceding year and 1,138 for 1909.

That the amendatory act of 1910 removes from the immigration act of 1907 the three-year limitation with respect to the time within which deportation may be effected, in so far as the law relates to sexually immoral classes, has been held by several courts, including a circuit court of appeals, during the course of the year, and the constitutionality of the provision has been upheld wherever brought in question. Of the deportations above mentioned, 71 were cases affected

by this amendatory legislation, in which deportation could not have occurred prior to the passage of the new act. With the lapse of time this measure will become even more valuable, both as an actual remedy for existing conditions and in its deterrent effect. Heretofore immoral women and those dealing in them have known that if entry to the country could be effected and detection avoided for three years continuance of the residence was assured; now they will gradually be made to realize that the country never can become a safe harboring place for such people, which, aside from any consideration of the value of extending the power to expel in the sense that it may affect the number of arrests actually made, ought to tend materially to reduce the number of sexually immoral aliens entering the country.

Altogether very satisfactory progress has been made with the work, regarding what is commonly called the white-slave traffic. Numerous prosecutions have been instituted, and success in convicting the guilty has been quite general. In fact, the Bureau believes that the foundation has been very thoroughly laid for doing practically all that can properly be expected of the Federal Government in connection with a matter of this kind, which in many of its ramifications is of more immediate interest to the States and cities than to the General Government.

The white-slave traffic act of June 25, 1910, only very indirectly relates to the business of this Bureau. So far only a negligible number of the reports which keepers of houses of ill fame having alien inmates are required by section 6 of said act to make have been filed with the Bureau; but as several prosecutions have been instituted by the Department of Justice because of the failure of keepers to comply with this provision it is anticipated that the number filed will increase rapidly.

In closing the discussion of this subject, attention is again incidentally directed to a recommendation urged by the Bureau for several years past that section 1994 of the Revised Statutes be so amended as to remove all doubt regarding the citizenship status of an alien woman who marries an American citizen, especially if such woman is a member of any of the immoral classes whose entry is inhibited by law.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

From Table XVII (p. 76) it will be seen that during the last fiscal year 1,336 alien contract laborers were debarred from entering the United States, as compared with 1,786 in 1910. Table XVIII (p. 80) shows that during the past year 21 alien contract laborers were arrested within the country and deported; in 1910, 78 were so deported. Because of the care with which the aliens usually are coached, great difficulty attaches to the discovery of these cases.

Every effort is made, though under many difficulties, to prosecute those who seek to bring in contract laborers. There are given here brief synopses of some of the larger or more interesting cases in which prosecutions have been instituted or attempted, compiled from the last two years' work.

Case of Vassilios Nicolaou.—This Greek proprietor of a shoe-shine establishment, Easton, Pa., in connivance with a brother, a money lender in Greece, induced the father of one Demitrios Kurjiambalis to send the boy to this country, with the understanding that he

would work in the shoe-shine parlor for one year in payment of his passage. The money lender, to insure himself against the boy's desertion, also compelled the father to give a promissory note to cover passage. The boy was told that he would be put at light employment in a barber shop, and the father was assured that his son would be well taken care of. The boy was carefully cautioned as to the answers he should make to the immigration officers at Ellis Island, and was then shipped to the United States under the alias Demetri Nicolaou and the allegation that he was going to a brother, the shoe-shine establishment proprietor above mentioned. The latter was also instrumental in securing the admission in violation of law of four other boys under circumstances quite similar to those narrated above.

Nicolaou was indicted for conspiracy to violate section 4 of the immigration act, but when the case came to trial was acquitted by the jury.

While the prosecution was under way, the five boys had been able to liberate themselves from the control of the padrone and establish themselves in lucrative employment, and it was shown that they were intelligent and altogether desirable lads; hence, the Department did not deport them, feeling that they were the innocent victims of a nefarious conspiracy and that their remaining in the country under the new conditions in no way violated the spirit of the law.

Case of Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.—An agent of this association, who it seems was employed to recruit laborers in the Philippines, induced two aliens to come to Hawaii from Macao, China, and was charged with having induced still another to come under similar circumstances. When the matter was brought to the attention of the association by the United States attorney on the basis of a report made to him by the inspector in charge at Honolulu, the association disclaimed having given any instructions to the agent to recruit labor elsewhere than in the Philippines, but admitted their responsibility for his acts, asserting, however, that one of the aliens had been sent under a mistake as to his nationality or some other misapprehension.

The case was compromised by the association paying a fine of \$2,000, a sum sufficient to cover the statutory penalty in the two cases for which responsibility was admitted; and, as by this arrangement the Government was saved the trouble and expense of prosecuting, it was regarded as altogether satisfactory. The aliens were deported.

Case of L. Aschaffenburg.—This man, then a resident of Henderson, La., was instrumental in the importation of five Italians in violation of the contract-labor law. The aliens were arrested and their deportation deferred pending the institution of suit. There were several delays covering a period of almost two years, and the defendant meantime committed suicide.

Case of Chris Graber and Peter Schrag.—These two farmers of North Dakota each imported three laborers from Canada. The aliens were arrested and deported by the Department, and suit was instituted against the importers, who pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of \$3 each.

Case of San Benito Land and Water Company.—The foreman of this concern, accompanied by a Mexican interpreter, crossed the

river at Brownsville and induced one Ramon Zepeda and his three sons to enter the United States and take employment with the company at \$1 per day. They entered at a remote point without inspection. Subsequently the father on returning from a visit to Mexico was questioned at Brownsville, and the facts regarding the violation of law ascertained. He was held to appear as a witness, and warrants were issued for the three sons. The latter somehow learned that they were wanted by the authorities and escaped, returning to Mexico; whereupon the father was deported and the effort to lay a foundation for prosecution abandoned.

Case of George Pirrie.—Pirrie, who is proprietor of a large sheep ranch near Helena, Mont., formed a habit of obtaining shepherds from Scotland. It was alleged that he did not treat his employees any too well, and the consequence was that information regarding his illegal acts soon reached the Immigration Service. As is so often the case with contract laborers, the men imported were very desirable people. Information was gradually gathered regarding 20 separate cases, in only a few of which, however, was it possible to obtain convincing legal evidence. When Pirrie found that the Government had discovered his operations, he offered to compromise by paying \$2,500. It was deemed wise to accept this offer.

Case of Tropenas Steel Co.—Sixteen aliens were induced to come to the United States by this concern, located at New Castle, Del. Deportation proceedings were instituted against them. Arrangements were made to bring a criminal suit against Alexandre Tropenas, the head of the company, whereupon he fled to Europe, negotiating from there through his attorneys for a settlement of the case upon a money basis. The United States attorney expressed the opinion that no such arrangement should be entered into unless Tropenas was willing to pay the full amount of the penalty prescribed by section 5, viz, \$16,000. Apparently Tropenas preferred to remain in Europe than to return to this country under such conditions, and the matter is now in such shape that he can immediately be proceeded against should he at any time return.

Case of Max Schlemmer.—This man was indicted at Honolulu for violation of section 4 in bringing to Laysan Island 23 aliens under agreement to perform labor, and also under section 8 for landing the said 23 aliens without permitting their inspection. The aliens were arrested and, with the exception of 5, were deported, the latter being detained for use as witnesses. When the case came to trial Schlemmer pleaded poverty, and the court appointed an attorney to defend him. Finally the jury returned a verdict of not guilty; thereupon the 5 detained aliens were deported.

Case of Hamilton-Ehret.—This Englishman conducted a hairdressing establishment in Pittsburgh. Being unfortunate in the matter of retaining expert hairdressers, he advertised in a London paper. Among the responses received was one from a man named Ehret. In the resulting correspondence arrangements were perfected for the importation of Ehret with the understanding that he would enter into a written contract on arrival at Pittsburgh for 21 months at a salary of \$22 per week and 3 per cent of his "intake." Ehret proved an exceptionally expert hairdresser and ingratiated himself into the favor of Hamilton's customers to such an extent that many of them insisted that he should serve them. Ehret and Hamilton disagreed,

threatened each other with deportation and prosecution under the law they had conspired to violate, but eventually concluded to renew their contract for another year, attaching thereto a clause providing that Ehret would not set up an independent establishment in Pittsburgh for at least a year after its termination or violation. Ehret broke the contract and set up an independent shop. Hamilton applied to an equity court for an injunction. Ehret defended on the ground that the original contract was void, being in violation of law, and that the second contract was tainted with fraud. The county judge held, however, that the original contract was not void because it was shown that labor of like kind unemployed could not be found here at the time the alien was imported. Meantime suit was instituted against Hamilton by a third party to recover for his own benefit the \$1,000 penalty. To this charge Hamilton's attorney decided to have him plead guilty, he and his client probably feeling that it was worth more than \$1,000 to get his dangerous competitor out of the country and thinking that pleading guilty to the charge would place the Department in a position where it would be loath to do otherwise than deport Ehret. Finally the \$1,000 penalty was recovered by the third party, and meantime the injunction which had been issued for one year expired. These several unusual occurrences consumed so much time that the three years within which the Department is authorized to deport an alien expired, and it was finally decided, in view of the peculiar features and particularly as it was quite evident that hairdressers of the skill and experience of Ehret were by no means plentiful in this country at the time of his importation, that the deportation proceedings should be abandoned.

Case of Kaplanis brothers.—As this case illustrates well the padrone system, it is stated in some detail. George Kaplanis, of Kansas City, Mo., was an assistant foreman and interpreter on the Rock Island Railroad. He had a brother, Stephanos, in Patras, Greece, who cooperated with him by inducing laborers to migrate, furnishing them transportation and sending them to George with the assurance that they would be given work in railroad gangs. They imported a large number of men; quite positive evidence was obtained in 40 to 50 cases. The affidavit of one of the men quoted below shows with sufficient particularity the plan under which they operated. After exhaustive investigation by an immigrant inspector, a prosecution was finally perfected, resulting in the conviction of George Kaplanis on a charge of conspiracy with a sentence of six months in jail and the assessment of a fine of \$500 and costs, making the money consideration about \$1,500. A number of the aliens were arrested and deported, and a few who were used as witnesses in the case were for this and other reasons allowed to go at large.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *City of Chicago, County of Cook:*

Aristides Margaritis, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I was born in Loutraki, Greece; am thirty-five years old, married, and my wife and three children are in Greece. In Greece my occupation was that of a farmer. In our province in Greece a man named Stephanos Kaplanis made a reputation for sending men to the United States, and I went to Corinth, his native city, with two townsmen of mine, Demetrios K. Laskas and Demetrios Athanasion Panaghi, to find him. We met him in the public market and asked him regarding the United States and the conditions of work there. He told us that he had a brother in Kansas City who was a boss on a railroad. "If you go to my brother, he will give you steady work at \$1.65 per day on the railroad on which he is a boss." We told him that we had no money to go, and he said to us,

"I will give you your steamship tickets at 550 drachmae each if each of you will give me a mortgage on his property, and I will send you under a guaranty that you will not be deported (turned back) by reason of any eye or other disease, as I have fixed things with the steamship company which goes to New Orleans and not to New York. I will also send you under a guaranty to work for my brother at \$1.65 per day, and I am sure that in two or three months time you will pay off your debts. You can pay the money to my brother in Kansas City, as it is all the same."

We accepted his proposition, and I myself and the aforesaid Laskas and Panaghi ten days later signed contracts at Corinth; the contracts were signed, giving our property (farms, lands) as a mortgage, stated we, each of us severally received 550 drachmae in cash, when in truth and in fact we did not receive a cent in cash, and in addition we paid 12 drachmae each as fees to the notary and for recording the mortgages. Three days later we went to Patras with Stephanos Kaplanis and he gave us three steamship tickets on the Austro-Americana Line to Kansas City via New Orleans. I and the aforesaid Panaghi were booked under our correct names; Laskas however assumed the alias George Lambrou, because, as Stephanos Kaplanis told us, the ticket he gave to Laskas had been sent to him by his brother for another fellow who did not wish to leave for the United States. We left Patras on November 7, 1907, and reached New Orleans on December 4, 1907 (Greek calendar), on the steamer *Eugenia*. While in Patras, Stephanos Kaplanis gave us the address of his brother George Kaplanis, at 511 West Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo., and instructed us when we were examined by the immigration authorities that we ourselves paid for our steamship tickets and that we did not know what work we would perform in the United States; he also wrote to his brother to expect us. When we reached Kansas City, George Kaplanis placed us to work on the Rock Island Railroad the day following our arrival there. We worked 13 days, and then we were stopped. From the wages of each one of us George Kaplanis took \$5.50 for a Government tax, as he called it, and 50 cents additional from each one of us for a suit of clothes, which he said he had made a present to the roadmaster. He was fooling us with false promises that he would again place us to work, and I left. Laskas and Panaghi are still in Kansas City. Stephanos Kaplanis, now in Greece, was in the United States before in partnership with his brother George. About a year and a half ago, by an understanding of copartnership with his brother George, Stephanos went to Greece and is acting as an agent in sending laborers to his brother George. They are both robbing the poor people, because the steamship tickets cost only 235 drachmae, and they receive mortgages in consideration for steamship tickets binding the mortgagors for 550 drachmae. Under promises and guaranteed work made to all they bring into the United States, they induce the poor immigrants to hypothecate their lands to them. A month before I came to the United States John Economou, Spiros M. Contis, and George Pappas (Papadopoulos) came to the United States on the steamship *Sophia* under identically the same conditions with regard to agreements and promises of work. George and Stephanos Kaplanis have brought into the United States about 80 natives of our province under exactly the same circumstances they brought us over. I know many, but they are all in Kansas City. I will think and send you the names. I now reside at 131½ West Madison Street, city.

Case of Polychronopoulos brothers.—This case in all essential particulars is similar to that of Kaplanis brothers and arose in the same section of the country. The prosecution has not yet been completed and is still pending before the court in the western district of Missouri.

Case of Theodoropoulos brothers.—This also is similar to the Kaplanis case, but, so far as the evidence has been developed in the investigation in Nebraska, does not seem to involve the importation of any large number of aliens. The evidence was turned over to the United States attorney, and the Theodoropoulos brothers and another party have been indicted for conspiracy, the trial to occur in October next.

Case of Lambropoulos brothers.—One of these brothers is located at Johnstown, Pa., where he conducts a shoe-shine establishment, and the other near Patras, Greece. Their plan of operations was similar to that of the Kaplanis brothers, except that they dealt altogether in boys of a suitable age to be put to work shining shoes. The case first came to the attention of the immigration officials through the

institution of a suit by private parties on two counts in an effort to recover for their own benefit \$2,000 in accordance with sections 4 and 5 of the immigration act. The immigration officials worked up eight separate cases against the defendant, warrants were issued for the arrest of the boys, and they were detained as witnesses. The result of the suits was that the private parties recovered \$1,500 by compromise and the Government \$2,000. The question of bringing criminal prosecution for conspiracy was submitted to the United States attorney, but the evidence secured was deemed insufficient for that purpose.

Case of Lewis Hayes.—Hayes, a farmer of Aurelia, Iowa, while on a visit to Denmark, contracted with one Pedersen to employ him for a year for \$20 per month and board, prepaid Pedersen's passage, and furnished him with money to show the immigration officers at New York. He brought his family with him, and, not being satisfied with the treatment received from Hayes, left him and became destitute. The case was brought to the attention of the immigration officials. Pedersen and his family were taken into custody and ordered deported. Suit was instituted against Hayes for the collection of the statutory penalty, and eventually an offer of compromise in the sum of \$500 was accepted.

Case of Manistee Watch Co.—Twelve aliens were arrested and deported on the ground that they had been induced to enter this country in violation of law by this company, located in Manistee, Mich. The evidence was largely circumstantial, but there was no lack of moral certainty that the aliens were subject to deportation. On referring the matter to the United States attorney, however, he concluded that it would be useless to institute suit on the evidence in hand, and apparently there was no way by which that evidence could be strengthened.

Case of N. J. Rich Knitting Co. and Standard Knitting Co.—The Bureau first obtained information regarding this matter from the business agent and corresponding secretary of the United Trades and Labor Council, of Cleveland, Ohio, his letter indicating that there was likelihood that for some time knitting firms had attempted to import aliens. Later it was ascertained that two foreign knitters had been brought in, and they were arrested and eventually deported. All of the evidence obtained in connection with the investigation was submitted to the United States attorney. The latter held, however, that it was not sufficient to establish the connection between the man supposed to be the agent of one of the companies with such company, and further that it was "insufficient in reference to the item of showing that other skilled labor was unemployed in the United States at the time of the alleged violation of the act."

Case of the Grant Bros. Construction Co.—This company was engaged in constructing a line of railroad in Arizona and imported from Mexico 45 common laborers for employment in such construction work. Civil suit was instituted for the collection of the penalty prescribed by section 5, and, although a vigorous, long-drawn-out defense was made, the Government's contentions were sustained both in the lower court and in the supreme court of Arizona, the fine assessed being \$45,000 and costs amounting to \$3,500. This was a notable victory for the Government.

The Lace-Makers case.—This case concerns particularly the firm of Oppenheimer & Levy, of New York. Incidentally, it is of interest to various other lace-making firms. By an exception to the recent tariff act the lace manufacturers were privileged to import free of duty for a limited time a new style of levers lace machinery. A number of the manufacturers have availed themselves of this privilege, and consequently a considerable demand for experienced levers hands has grown up. In several instances upon proper proofs these concerns have been permitted to take advantage of the exception to the contract-labor law in favor of the importation of foreign skilled labor when labor of like kind unemployed is not available here. In the Oppenheimer & Levy case, however, the contention is that importations have been made of employees who do not belong to this particular class of skilled help and who, therefore, are not within the exception. The case is now pending in the southern district of New York, the several aliens who were arrested in connection therewith having been released upon recognizances pending the outcome of the suit.

The Firth Carpet Co. case.—This case was described in the annual report of the Bureau for the fiscal year 1909, as follows:

The Firth Carpet Co. case arose at Firthcliffe, N. Y., in July, 1908. The report of the immigrant inspector who investigated the allegation that the company had been importing laborers from abroad was regarded as justifying the issuance of warrants for the arrest of 111 aliens. Upon carefully considering the evidence the Bureau and Department reached the conclusion that in 58 of the 111 cases it was not shown that the aliens had been imported contrary to the spirit and intent of the statute, and that in the remaining 53 cases the evidence was sufficient to justify holding that some of the aliens had been imported contrary to the spirit of the statute and that others were dependent upon those so imported. In view of the opinion of the Attorney General, of March 20, 1907, that under the act of 1903 aliens imported to perform labor in this country can not be deported unless an enforceable contract exists, although the importer may be prosecuted without the existence of such a contract, it was found necessary to direct that warrants of deportation should be executed only in the cases of 5 of the imported aliens, but the entire record of the transaction was placed in the hands of the United States attorney with request that the company be prosecuted.

The final outcome of the matter was that the Department concurred in a recommendation submitted by the United States attorney for the southern district of New York as the result of a careful and detailed consideration of all the evidence that an offer of compromise on the basis of a cash payment of \$10,000 be accepted.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The discussion of this subject will be aided by referring to the last proviso of section 1 of the immigration act and to the President's proclamation of March 14, 1907, and the definition of the term "Japanese or Korean laborer, skilled or unskilled," contained in rule 21 of the immigration regulations.¹ The law and proclamation, soon after their passage and publication, respectively, were supplemented by a general understanding with Japan, which contemplated that the Japanese Government should issue passports to the continental United States only to such of its subjects as are non-laborers or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or child residing therein, or to assume active control of an already possessed

¹ See pamphlet Immigration Laws and Regulations, edition of May 4, 1911, pp. 5, 41.

interest in a farming enterprise located in this country. Therefore, the three classes of laborers entitled to receive passports are "former residents," "parents, wives, or children of residents," and "settled agriculturists." With respect to Hawaii, the Japanese Government of its own volition stated that, experimentally at least, the issuance of passports to members of the laboring classes proceeding to that Territory would be limited to "former residents" and "parents, wives, or children of residents." The Japanese Government has continued to exercise a careful supervision over the emigration of its laboring class to Canada and Mexico.

Numerous important facts covering this interesting phase of immigration for the past year are presented in Tables A-F (pp. 106-110). Table A shows that there has been an increase in the number of Japanese admitted both to the continent and to the Territory of Hawaii. In order to draw accurate conclusions, however, the figures shown by said table should be compared also with those for 1908, the first year the arrangement became operative, in which year 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, with 643 debarred at the ports of the former and 60 at the ports of the latter. In 1910 the corresponding figures were 2,598, 1,527, 89, and 34, while those for 1911 are 4,282, 2,159, 46, and 34, respectively. Therefore, the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, in 1911 was about 45 and 25 per cent of the number for the year 1908, and about 65 and 41 per cent, respectively, more than the number shown for 1910.

Table B furnishes for the guidance of anyone interested in following this subject in detail a means of comparing the immigration and emigration of Japanese in 1910 with that of the past year by months.

Table C gives occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country, segregated into nonlaborers and laborers. Of the latter class, to which the most interest attaches, only 732 were admitted during 1911 to continental United States, while 2,931 departed, as against 705 entering and 2,207 leaving in the preceding year; the figures for Hawaii are 1,740 and 1,589 against 1,292 and 1,545, respectively.

A comparison of the records of Japanese immigration and emigration kept by the Bureau with similar records compiled by the Japanese Government is given in Table D. The variation between this and other tables is partially explained by the fact that this table is compiled from records of embarkation and debarkation, whereas the others relate to entries and departures recorded at United States ports. Nevertheless, the figures covering departures from Japan kept by the Japanese officials so nearly agree with those kept by the officials of the Bureau that the difference calls for no particular notice.

Table E shows that during the past year 4,328 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 4,282 were admitted and 46 debarred. Of the total number applying, 4,179 were and 149 were not in possession of proper passports. Of the 4,179 holding proper passports, 4,090 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports, and the remaining 89 were found on examination not to fall within such classes. The 4,090 entitled to passports consisted of 1,146 former residents, 2,185 parents, wives, or children of residents, and 759 new arrivals, who were nonlaborers. The 89 in possession of

passports, although apparently not entitled thereto, were found to be laborers and not to be former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, or settled agriculturists. Of the 4,328 applying for admission, 2,419 were males, while 1,909 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship, 8 were "parents" and 512 were "children," while 1,665 were "wives" of residents. Of the passports presented, 2,202 gave the holders' occupation as of a non-laboring character, 140 gave such occupation as laboring, and 1,837 failed to state occupation. This table also furnishes other interesting pertinent details regarding the passports and the aliens presenting them, which it is not necessary to emphasize in the text.

Information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii is supplied by Table F. During the year 2,193 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 2,159 of whom were admitted and 34 debarred. All but 6 of the 2,193 applicants had passports. Of the 2,187 holding passports, 2,069 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 118 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 2,069 entitled to passports, 413 were former residents and 1,656 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 118 not entitled to passports consisted of 2 laborers and 116 nonlaborers who were neither former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

In discussing this always extremely interesting and important subject and commenting on the statistics relating particularly thereto contained in Tables 1-7 (pp. 112-116), I deem it appropriate to offer some special observations drawn from experience in enforcing the statutes, which, strangely enough, have been called "exclusion laws," notwithstanding they so often fail to exclude those clearly within their inhibitions.

Table 1 gives a comparison between the number of Chinese who sought admission under the various claims permitted by the law during the years 1906-1911, inclusive. In the past year 5,107 Chinese were admitted, as compared with 5,950 in 1910, 6,395 in 1909, 4,624 in 1908, 3,255 in 1907, and 2,732 in 1906; the admissions for the past year being 14 per cent less than for the preceding year, 20 per cent less than for 1909, 10 per cent greater than for 1908, 56 per cent greater than for 1907, and 87 per cent greater than for 1906. In the past year 692 Chinese were deported, as against 969 in the preceding year, 564 in 1909, 364 in 1908, 259 in 1907, and 205 in 1906; so that the ratio of deportations to admissions is approximately 3 per cent less for the past year than for 1910, 4 per cent greater than for 1909, 5 per cent greater than for 1908, 5 per cent greater than for 1907, and 6 per cent greater than for 1906.

Table 2 is so arranged as to account for every application for admission by Chinese and show the disposition thereof, preliminary and final, and the number pending at the close of the year. New applications to the number of 5,796 were made during the year and 139 were pending from the previous year, a total of 5,935 to be considered. Of that number 4,997 were admitted by the inspectors at the ports and 110 were admitted by the Department on appeal, a total of 5,107, while 692 were deported and 136 remain pending. During the past year the exclusive jurisdiction of the immigration officials in

these matters has been upheld by the courts, no Chinese having been released under writs of habeas corpus. The recompilation by ports given at the bottom of Table 2 shows that 3,468 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, 929 at Seattle, 621 at Boston, and 689 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at ports of less importance.

Of the "section 6" exempt classes, 671 applied for admission (a slight increase over the year 1910), of whom only 53 were deported. The applicants were made up of 249 merchants, 247 students, 35 teachers, and 53 travelers, together with 87 officials who are for convenience placed in this class. On January 14, 1911, the Department promulgated a regulation (Department Circular No. 220) having in view the prompt admission of Chinese of the exempt classes, with respect to whom some fact or circumstance, not actually establishing fraud, makes it impracticable to land on identification, the Government to be secured by a bond and the case to be further investigated in due course and the bond canceled if the applicant is found to be bona fide a member of the exempt classes. While this regulation became operative about five months ago, its liberal terms have been availed of in only 29 instances. So far as it is yet possible to reach any conclusion regarding this matter, the lack of use for or interest in the new measure seems to substantiate the view, so often expressed in these reports, that practically all the Chinese of these classes whose cases are without doubt genuine are landed with no appreciable delay; that the cases in which delay in landing, or deportation, has occurred are actually of a fraudulent character. Perhaps no better illustration could be given, not only of the perpetration of fraud in connection with section 6 cases, but of the naïve and philosophical manner in which the unlawful business is handled, than that afforded by three letters addressed by a "steerer" located in Hongkong to a fellow conspirator residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., which recently were obtained in connection with the investigation of a case pending at Boston, the material parts of which read as follows:

HONGKONG, CHINA, *July 16, 1910.*

MY DEAR CHIN GIN: Your letter of the 1st day, 5th month, as well as the check for \$100 in Hongkong currency, has been duly received. It was a pity that Chin Kwan, after having been examined and cross-examined several times, was denied and ordered to be deported to the country whence he came. That you wasted \$500 in gold was indeed a pity, but there was no help for it. The only way is to take the matter philosophically and imagine that you have worked a year without pay. It is expected that Chin Kwan will arrive in Hongkong within eight or ten days. On his arrival I shall turn over the \$100 to him for his household expenses. Since we undertook to guarantee his safe landing, my partners and I must share the loss and refund him \$200, and then consider the matter closed. More than that amount we can not pay. It was stipulated in the covenant that in case landing is denied to the guarantee for causes other than trachoma, such causes must be attributed to the acts of God, and the guarantor can not be held accountable; but if admission were refused on account of trachoma, then, as orally agreed between us, the guarantor must refund the sum of \$200 for the benefit of the guarantee. I am willing to be bound by the contract.

You wrote me that in case a guarantor could be found for Ah Lung, he then would be allowed to follow his own will and pleasure and go to America.

I have recently heard that the prevailing price for insuring an immigrant's safe landing from Hongkong to San Francisco is about \$1,300. I have also heard that Ah Kow, son of Chin Wing Yit, has been negotiating in Canton for a guaranty of his admission into the United States, but whether a satisfactory conclusion has been reached or not I do not know.

It will be seven or eight months before the consul will issue the certificate, which is entirely dependent upon the results of the examinations.

LEE SING NG.

HONGKONG, CHINA, *November 27, 1910.*

MY DEAR CHIN GIN: As requested by you, I have delivered your letter to Chin Kwan. He has compelled me to pay him an indemnity of \$200. As Mr. Yung Chee Ying has flatly refused to share the loss, you see I shall have to be the only loser.

Lin See Hin, my second son-in-law, obtained a certificate from the American consul some time ago. In the beginning I intended to send him to America, making New York the port of his entry, but unfortunately he was deceived by the guarantor, who charged him \$200 for insuring his safe landing in San Francisco. It is expected that he will sail within a month. It is hard to raise so much money, but it is reasonable, after all. Since Ah Lung is but poorly educated, it is difficult to procure a certificate for him from the consul. He is his own enemy because he hates school. * * *

LEE SING NG.

KIN MOO YEAR, 11TH MONTH, 27TH DAY.
[November 28, 1910.]

MY DEAR CHIN GIN: Lee Lung, son of Lee Dip Ngin, persisted in going to the United States by smuggling across the Mexican border; but I dissuaded him from taking such a course, inasmuch as he had no certificate of residence. * * *

Having obtained the consent of his mother and also yours, I accompanied Ah (Mr.) Lung to Hongkong on the 17th instant and got his student's certificate from the American consul. * * * Since Ah Lung had \$200 deposited with Lai Chong Hing, your mother instructed me to use that deposit for his case, which, however, required a good deal more; in view of this shortage, I asked Ah Lung to go home and get \$600, which I am not sure would be within his power. If he can not do so, I shall finance his passage and arrange for him to take the *Empress*, sailing on February 10 for New York.

You wrote me the early part of the year, advising me to have some one guarantee Ah Lung's admission. I have, therefore, arranged with Ling Sin Foo, of Hongkong, for the sum of \$1,350, paying one-half in advance, including passage, to insure his safe landing in New York City, where Ling Sin Yen, of Hip Chung Wing, will take care of the case. If, however, admission is denied, that sum of money will be refunded. Should Ah Lung not be able to procure the full amount, then I, as a relative, will finance him. Upon Ah Lung's safe arrival in New York City I shall request Mr. Dip Ngin to remit the balance. Please say to Mr. Dip Ngin that we intended to consult him before any action was taken. * * * As Ah Lung is able and healthy, he can *easily obtain employment in New York*. So there is no reason for worry.

It is likely that Lim Bin, son of Lim Yock Lung, may sail with Ah Lung for New York. Since Ah Lung has the student's certificate, he can pay several times \$10 less.

I inclose herewith Ah Lung's photograph so that one may get acquainted with the general outline of his face. I take the case not for gain, but out of love and affection for a relative.

Should you see Mr. Chan Kew, please tell him to send me his address so that I can have him take care of those immigrants with certificates. As newcomers wish to be "New York merchants," it is necessary that the cooperation of a New York merchant be obtained. If Mr. Chan Kew can give the addresses of some of his friends, it will be welcomed. The sum of \$60 in gold will be paid upon arrival. It is important that you should remember this.

LEE SING NG.

It must be perfectly apparent even to the lay reader who has not the advantage of the Bureau's constantly accumulating experience that the above letters relate to transactions which, from the point of view of our statutes, are illegal and nefarious, but which, from the Chinaman's point of view, are a matter of ordinary everyday business. In fact, those conspiring doubtless commend themselves and each other for their efforts to place clansmen or countrymen in a position to obtain lucrative employment as laborers by pretending that they are members of the exempt classes.

Another good illustration of the cunning manner in which frauds are perpetrated is this: A Chinaman claiming to be a merchant and expressing a desire to visit and travel in this country in connection with extensive importations of American goods which his firm purposed making, secured a certificate as a traveler and had it viséed by an American consular officer. Soon thereafter he called upon

said officer and advised him that the certificate had been destroyed in a fire at his store. The occurrence of the fire and destruction of the certificate were established to the satisfaction of the officer, whereupon he issued a second certificate, bearing the same number as the original certificate and marked "duplicate." The original certificate had not been destroyed, but was used by the applicant to secure entry at San Francisco. The duplicate was turned over to another Chinaman, by whom the photograph attached under seal was bleached out and a photograph of himself printed on a thin film pasted over, the impression of the seal being forced through from the back by pressure, and the word "duplicate" eradicated with an acid. That Chinaman proceeded to Seattle, there presented the altered certificate, and answered in a clear, convincing manner all questions propounded. He, too, was landed. So far the Bureau has not been able to discover the whereabouts of either of these persons, although it has been demonstrated that they perpetrated the fraud in the manner described.

Table 2 also shows that 1,135 domiciled merchants applied for readmission, which with 14 such cases pending from the previous year made 1,149 considered, 1,092 of whom were admitted and 33 deported, while 24 remain pending. This is an increase in applications compared with 1910 of about 26 per cent. Of those claiming to be "minor sons of merchants," 423 entered during the year—about one-twelfth of the total admissions—and 249 alleged members of said class were deported.

Many members of the last-mentioned class that succeed in producing evidence apparently credible are mere coolies imported by the steerers and dealers to be placed at work in laundries and elsewhere. This fraud is practiced usually in one of two ways—(1) a laborer, who is really the father of the young man to be imported, sets up a false claim of mercantile status, by connivance with the firm in which he asserts membership, and establishes such claim by perjury and deceit; or (2) a "father," who is really a merchant and member of or conniving with some firm which does a side business of importing coolies, is selected and a story of simple details is concocted in which the "father," "son," and substantiating witnesses are carefully coached. Such frauds frequently are detected, but in many instances are so cunningly devised and carried out that they do not come to the knowledge of the officials, if at all, until long after their perpetration. One phase of the system amounts practically to temporary slavery, or at best peonage; for every coolie so imported must work out the cost, often amounting to more than a thousand dollars. This is also true of the "sons of natives," mentioned later.

An interesting case, which it happens illustrates in itself both of the above-mentioned varieties of fraud, is that of Jew Quan Look, recently investigated in the New Orleans district. This Chinese boy applied for a return certificate as a domiciled merchant. The evidence secured established, at least to a moral certainty, that when he had obtained admission to the United States in 1909 as the minor son of an alleged merchant of Chico, Cal., he was not that man's son nor was the man a merchant. On being landed, he remained in San Francisco for a few days, never visited Chico at all, and then came east to a small town in Arkansas, where he entered the employ, as clerk, porter, etc., of a firm of Chinese merchants. Investigation at

Chico failed to develop any information regarding the whereabouts of the alleged father, notwithstanding the fact that he had established by the statutory evidence his connection with the firm at the time of the boy's entry.

A case which furnishes a striking and interesting illustration of the lengths to which a real father will go to get his son into the United States is that of Fong Goon Hin. This boy's father, Fong Get, a well-known and highly respected laundryman of Newark, N. J., took a deal of pains and spent considerable money in an effort to bring the boy from China, via Canada and Jamaica, to the United States. He not only set up a claim of being a merchant, but proved such claim by the detailed testimony of three white witnesses—one more than the law requires. Investigation, however, showed conclusively, by the testimony of nine white witnesses, of equal standing with the three and better situated to have personal knowledge of the facts, that Fong Get was a laundryman, regularly engaged in laboring pursuits. In the course of the investigation a number of letters were obtained, all of which were addressed to Fong Get at the laundry in which he worked, and some of the more interesting of which, relating particularly to the attempted fraud, are here reproduced:

TO COUSIN QUOCK MUN:

Last year at one time I received \$1,500 from you, and another time \$150, a total of \$1,650. You wanted me to deliver \$400 to Jok Quong, and the balance is \$1,250. If you want me to deliver it to anybody, I wish you will write me and I will do as you advise. There is still \$150 that Jok Quong has not drawn. Your son, with Foo Yee, will leave here on the 8th month, 12th day, on the *Empress* ship, for Bermuda. They made an arrangement with Fong Moo Non, your grandfather's cousin, to guarantee to bring your son over from Bermuda to New York for \$400 in gold. If your son, Cho Goon, and Foo Yee arrive at Bermuda, you must make arrangement with Foo Jik to get \$400 to send to Bermuda to deposit with Fong Ok Goon, your grandfather's cousin, so that he will get him into the United States without fear of not being paid and without delay. Perhaps Fong Shu Ngar will come on the same boat with them to Bermuda. Tell Gen Jung to get some money ready to send over and deposit with Ok Goon, your grandfather's cousin, so it will be easy to fix the way for Fong Shu Ngar. My folks are all very well. I wish you prosperity.

S. T., 1st year, 7th month, 29th day.

GEN HONG.

[Stamped:] Hongkong, firm of Mon Fook Hung: name of sender, Fong Mun Yung.

TO HONORABLE FATHER:

I am very well now. You sent me the evidence, telling me what answers to give to the questions; I gave it to the teacher to send back to you, and she told me she sent it by the last boat, but I do not know whether you have received it yet or not. The teacher has returned from vacation but has not received any letter from you; if you did receive the evidence, please answer, so it will not worry me. I have not received many letters from you lately, and I don't know why. In your last letter you said that the Christian man was on vacation, and I do not know if he has returned yet or not; if he has returned and you have received my evidence, I wish you would have him take up the matter as soon as possible; and if you can not do anything, I wish you would send me back to China. I am in good health, so you need not worry.

8th month, 23d day.

CHO GOON.

[Stamped:] Fong Cho Goon.

TO HONORABLE FATHER:

I received your letter telling me to have one or two photographs taken so that you can have a native paper fixed up for me, but I do not know what style will be proper, a large photograph, a small one, or half length, and whether my hair should be cut in American or Chinese fashion; please write me and let me know. If I have my photograph taken right away, I am afraid it will not be proper for use in this way.

If the native paper is quicker, have one made out, but be sure to do whatever is safe. Mr. Mo Shuk, grandfather's cousin, said he has another way, so he can fix me to go on a rapid steamer, and he knows the lawyer can fix it that way. That ship sails on the 15th day, American date. If you can fix up the native paper I will come in through a proper port of entry, but if you can not I will come on the rapid steamer later. I am in good health, so there is no need to worry.

S. T., 2d year, 1st month, 13th day.

FONG CHO GOON.

[Stamped:] Fong Cho Goon.

TO HONORABLE FATHER:

I am here in good health. Mr. Mo Shuk has often heard that I want to go to China, but he does not think that I want to go back to China; he thinks I want to go to Canada, and he has been "pumping" me about it, and he said that if I want to go to Canada he will ask you to send some money, so that I could go to Canada and stay there for several years, and then go to China and return, but I do not know if what he said is true or not. He is going to Canada in the 4th month, which is still a few months away, and if you can't fix it for me to come to the United States I would like to go to Canada with him in the 4th month. So I will wait until the 4th month, and if you can't get me into the United States please send me some money to go to Canada, but if you don't want me to go to Canada please send some money so I can go to China. What is your opinion? Please write to me about it.

S. T., 3d year, 1st month, 20th day.

Sent by son

CHO GOON.

FEBRUARY 17, 1911.

The boy eventually reached the port of New York, but, of course, was rejected, on the above-mentioned evidence, which fortunately, in this instance, came into the possession of the officials. It is interesting to note, from the above letters, that the feasibility of various schemes was discussed, including a claim of nativity, smuggling by stowing away on a "rapid steamer," and entry through Canada at an additional expense of \$500 for head tax. Finally it was decided to have the father qualify as a "merchant."

A class covered by Table 2 to which particular attention should be called is "wives of United States citizens." Such women are admitted upon the theory, not that they are citizens (for not being of a race members of which may be naturalized they can not acquire citizenship by the indirect means of marriage), but that their husbands, being citizens, are entitled to the care and companionship of their foreign wives. Of these "wives," 89 applications were considered, 80 being admitted and 5 deported. The claim is a favorite one under which to import Chinese slave women and girls, who bring an exceedingly high price in this country for use in houses of ill fame—from \$2,500 to \$4,000 each. But this is not the only method adopted in this nefarious but exceedingly profitable business. For instance, in December last a party of stowaways was captured after being surreptitiously landed at San Francisco from the steamship *Manchuria*, such party consisting of 8 males and 7 females. The men were coolies of the lowest and most ignorant type, and the women were being brought in for sale as slaves. These 7 females ranged in age from 14 to 21, and it appeared from their testimony that they had been coaxed or forced aboard the vessel, some at Hongkong and others at Yokohama. The entire party was stowed away in the hold of the vessel, and was kept supplied with food and water by some person or persons on board. The 15 aliens were deported, and proceedings have been instituted looking to the prosecution of the parties implicated in the smuggling.

The class "United States citizens" needs further segregation and explanation. This may be found in Table 3. Under the Constitution and naturalization laws alien free white persons and persons of African nativity or descent are entitled to become United States citizens by naturalization. Mongolians are not allowed this privilege. Yet we have a large and constantly increasing body of citizens of the Chinese race. The Supreme Court, in the Wong Kim Ark case (169 U. S., 649), held that "a child born in the United States, of parents of Chinese descent, who, at the time of his birth, are subjects of the Emperor of China, but have a permanent domicile and residence in the United States, and are there carrying on business, and are not employed in any diplomatic or official capacity under the Emperor of China, becomes at the time of his birth a citizen of the United States," and it has been considered under a very (perhaps unnecessarily) broad application of this construction that any Chinese person who can prove birth here must be regarded as a citizen. And section 1993 of the Revised Statutes is to the effect that "all children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States." The "citizens" enumerated in Table 3, therefore, fall into two general classes—(1) those of native birth; (2) those born abroad of native-born parents. Of the 1,585 admitted (amounting to nearly 31 per cent of the total admissions for the year), 1,412 were of the first and 173 of the second division. In 1910 the figures were 1,328 and 781, respectively. The 1,412 belonging to the first division are segregated further into 12 of whose claimed departure from this country there was no record (technically known as "raw natives"), and 1,400 of whose departure there was a record (technically "returning natives"). Of the latter, status had been determined previously in 1,051 and was determined for the first time in 349 cases. The number of Chinese adjudicated natives for the first time, i. e., actually turned into citizens, was 534, compared with 1,295 for the previous year and 1,617 for the year 1909. Table 2 shows that 80 alleged wives of natives were admitted, compared with 109 in 1910 and 98 in 1909. To complete this matter of simultaneously admitting to residence and to citizenship, on the claim of birth, persons who can not acquire citizenship by naturalization, it is necessary to consider here the discharge by United States court commissioners and courts of Chinese arrested within the country on the charge of unlawful residence, data concerning whom is shown by Table 6. During the past year 156 Chinese so arrested were discharged, practically all on the claim of birth in the United States. The corresponding figures for 1910 and 1909 are 190 and 189, respectively.

The total of the above statistics relating to "native born," "foreign-born children of natives," and "wives of natives" allowed entry to or a continuance of residence in the country is 4,268, or an average of 1,422 per year. The past three years have been fairly normal. There is little reason to believe that, unless some new law should be passed, there will be any material change in the near future except in the direction of a natural increase, in an ever multiplying ratio, by birth or alleged birth in China of "sons" of these citizens. Therefore, it is not difficult to conclude that, in the natural course of events, there will be

an addition to our Chinese population, from this source alone, during the next decade of 14,220. If we allow an average of three sons (a very moderate estimate in the light of experience) for each native who thus enters, we must increase said amount by 42,660. It ought to be remembered particularly in this connection that the "minor-son" evil is of almost equal extent for the present, although it is not, perhaps, susceptible to so rapid a natural ratio of increase, and does not involve the serious element of citizenship. It is not necessary to attempt a prognostication looking further to the future; nor would it be a very safe or certain field for speculation, for, while most of these Chinese are young men, allowance would have to be made for deaths and departures, and, as the calculation moved into future generations, the ratio of increase, ever multiplying, would become exceedingly intricate and correspondingly of an approximate nature.

Table 4 should be compared with the tables of the same number in the reports for 1909 and 1910. In 1909 the Department considered 409 appeals in Chinese cases, sustaining 51 and dismissing 245, while 83 were withdrawn or disposed of otherwise than by departmental decision and 30 remained pending at the close of the fiscal year. The corresponding figures for 1910 are 674, 58, 368, 210, and 38, respectively, and for the past year 613, 111, 314, 134, and 54. Therefore, in 1909 the decisions of the officers at the ports were confirmed by the Department in all but about 12.5 per cent of the cases actually appealed, in 1910 the corresponding ratio was 8.5 per cent, and in 1911 it was 18.1 per cent.

Table 5, as heretofore presented, covered only the departure and return of registered Chinese laborers. As the number of laborers reentering the country is given in Table 2, and as it becomes necessary, in view of the adoption about a year ago of regulations (rules 13, 15, and 16) to permit of the preinvestigation of not only laborers but exempts and natives, to furnish data regarding such preinvestigations, this table is adapted to furnishing statistics covering the operation of the said new regulations. No plan ever inaugurated in the enforcement of the exclusion laws has given more general satisfaction than this one. It will be observed that 3,439 applications were submitted, divided into 956 natives, 1,236 exempts, and 1,247 laborers; of which the officers at the ports of proposed departure granted 2,894 and denied 290; that of those denied 94 appealed, 20 of the appeals being sustained and 74 dismissed by the Bureau; so that during the year return certificates were refused in 269 cases (divided into 95 natives, 129 exempts, and 45 laborers), and granted in 2,913 cases (divided into 749 natives, 1,011 exempts, and 1,153 laborers); appeals withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, 97, and remaining pending, 160.

Tables 6 and 7, compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals concerning Chinese arrested on judicial warrants, require the following comment in addition to what has been said in discussing Table 3: During the year 669 Chinese were so arrested, compared with 977 for the previous year. There remained pending from the previous year 321 cases, so that the total number of cases under consideration during the past year was 990. Of these, 23 died or escaped, 156 were discharged, 522 were deported, and 289 cases remain pending. Table 7 shows the districts in which the 669 arrests were made and compares the figures with those for the preceding three

years. The majority of the arrests, as was the case for several preceding years, occurred in districts on or immediately adjoining the land boundaries, and therefore were of Chinese who had recently entered surreptitiously. As in 1908, 1909, and 1910, about 89 per cent of the arrests were of this kind of Chinese. The comparative success attained in securing orders of deportation (covering about 52 per cent of those arrested) is due to the fact just mentioned. Experience has demonstrated that usually little good and a great deal of harm results from arresting Chinese found in the interior of the country with no tangible documentary evidence of their right to be here. As a rule the courts will not bother with such cases otherwise than on appeal, the law making it discretionary whether the warrant of arrest shall be obtained from a court or a United States commissioner. Therefore, with rare exceptions, the cases must be tried primarily before a commissioner. If such official decides adversely to the defendant, the latter has the statutory right of appeal to a district court; but, for some inexplicable reason, the law does not give the Government such an appeal in the event the decision is favorable to the defendant.

Another undue advantage enjoyed by the Chinese under the present arrangement is the fact that the trial before a district court, "on appeal" from a commissioner's decision, is, as a matter of fact, no appeal at all, but a complete second opportunity to establish his case. No matter, therefore, how weak or contradictory the evidence offered before the commissioner may have been, the Chinese defendant goes before the court with the privilege of introducing anything he pleases, and usually after a long delay during which the opportunities for manufacturing evidence and coaching witnesses have been almost unlimited. So appreciative are the Chinese of this boon that frequently they deliberately fail to make out any case at all before the commissioner, especially where their claims are so palpably fraudulent that a considerable opportunity must be had in order to prepare the witnesses. Usually the claim in such a case is American birth. If Chinese are arrested in the proximity of the boundaries, generally there is either evidence or a strong suspicion that they have recently been smuggled in; if they are arrested in the interior, no such evidence or suspicion exists. It is only occasionally that a Chinaman arrested in one of the large interior cities having a considerable Chinese population can be deported. The Government can do no more than show that the defendant is a Chinese laborer and has not a certificate, and must depend upon its ability to break down by cross-examination the testimony of witnesses carefully coached for the purpose of proving American birth. The difficulties are accentuated by the unwillingness, frequently encountered, of United States commissioners to follow the decisions of the courts, including the Supreme Court, to the effect that the burden rests upon a Chinese arrested under the exclusion act, whether he claims citizenship or not, to prove lawful residence. As an illustration, the following opinion expressed by a United States commissioner in deciding such a case is quoted:

In my opinion, the Government has failed to make out sufficient proof against this man to convict him.

And no amount of argument and citation of court decisions showing where the burden of proof lay could change this opinion; although in this instance the testimony offered by the Government tended strongly to prove that the defendant was unlawfully within the United States and that offered by defendant was anything but a satisfactory establishment of his claim when considered by anyone the least versed in Chinese methods of fabricating evidence. Under the above-recited circumstances it readily can be understood that arresting Chinese within the interior too frequently results in converting them into American citizens, usually by a flagrant miscarriage of justice, to make it worth while to attempt to deport the very large numbers who have in the past entered unlawfully and established themselves in the "Chinatowns" of our large cities.

In the report for 1910 mention was made of the Wong You case (176 Fed., 933), in which the district court, northern district of New York, held that Chinese who enter surreptitiously are subject to arrest and deportation under the statute dealing generally with the immigration of aliens, and to the fact that said very beneficial decision had been reversed by the circuit court of appeals (181 Fed., 313).

The Supreme Court of the United States has granted a writ of certiorari to review the decision of the circuit court of appeals, and, as that writ is only rarely issued, the Bureau is encouraged to believe that the final result will be favorable to the Government's contention. The importance of securing a decision favorable to the Government is well illustrated by the statement in the report of the United States commissioner of immigration for Canada (p. 159) that 5,330 Chinese paid the head tax (of \$500 each, making a total of \$2,665,000) and were admitted to Canada during the past year.

The foregoing review of the situation discloses some causes for congratulation and optimism, but many more reasons for feeling that the present statutes are wholly insufficient to maintain the long and frequently avowed policy of excluding from this country laborers of the Chinese race. Recent years have witnessed a remarkable improvement in the administration affecting this matter, and possibly the methods have been brought as nearly to an ideal point as may be expected under the adverse and trying circumstances. Therefore, I believe that it can not reasonably be expected that there will be any diminution in the immigration of Chinese, but that it must be realized and conceded that, unless some change is made in the law, such immigration will constantly increase in the future.

Copies of the certificates of residence issued under the registration acts of 1892 and 1893 are on file in the Bureau in charge of an officer designated at the time the Department of Commerce and Labor was organized to perform the duties theretofore devolving upon collectors of internal revenue throughout the country with respect to the issuance of original and duplicate certificates and the verification of the certificates presented by laborers leaving the United States with the intention to return. Verification was had of the certificates presented by the 1,247 Chinese laborers shown by Table 5 to have applied for return certificates during the year, and of many others desired for use as evidence in cases pending in court or elsewhere, and it was necessary to furnish for like purposes a large number of certified copies of duplicate certificates or of applications therefor; while under

the provisions of rule 42 of the Chinese regulations applications for certificates of residence were considered and disposed of as follows:

Cases pending.....	52
Cases reopened.....	5
Applications.....	244
	301
	301
Duplicate certificates of residence issued.....	127
Original certificates found.....	5
Applications denied.....	73
Applications dropped.....	23
Applications pending.....	73
	301

The total for the fiscal year 1910 was 195; so that the increase of this class of work shown for the past year is about 63 per cent.¹

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE.

The commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, through which port the majority of the aliens enter, is in charge, in addition to the Ellis Island Station, of the district comprising the States of New York and New Jersey, and all investigations regarding aliens in those districts are conducted under his supervision. The Chinese business of the district is supervised by a separate official known as the Chinese inspector in charge, who is stationed in New York City. With this single exception the various commissioners and inspectors in charge of districts are engaged in enforcing both the immigration and the Chinese-exclusion laws. These officials are required to furnish each year a report summarizing the work of their respective districts, several of the more important of which are always inserted in this report to illustrate the administration of the laws throughout the country.

The report of the commissioner of immigration at New York reads as follows:

I submit herewith my report with reference to Ellis Island affairs for the year ended June 30, 1911. During this period 749,642 aliens were inspected under the immigration law at the port of New York. Of these, 605,384 were promptly admitted on first inspection, the remainder being detained for various causes, about one-half of them for what is known as "special inquiry." Deportations from Ellis Island during the last fiscal year numbered approximately 14,500, of which about 1,500 related to aliens who after entry had been found to be here in violation of law. In some months the exclusions were 3 per cent of the arrivals, and such a percentage indicates carelessness on the part of steamship agents abroad in accepting immigrants as passengers. But deportation figures alone do not furnish a complete index of the work of this office in preventing ineligible immigrants from entering the United States. It is far more important to know that every effort is made to maintain a correct and efficient standard of inspection, which fact becomes known abroad and deters many immigrants who could not secure admission from starting on their journey only to encounter the hardships of deportation.

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO PLANT.

Many of these have been made during the last twelve months, affecting more particularly the main building, which has thus been rendered much more appropriate than it was for the work therein carried on.

¹ For further interesting particulars regarding the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, see the report of the United States commissioner of immigration for Canada and the report of the supervising inspector of the Immigration Service on the Mexican border, both of which are quoted under the next heading (pp. 159, 161).

1. A fine new story has been erected on the west wing of the main building through a special appropriation granted in 1910, so that we now have adequate day quarters for those held for special inquiry, as well as a fine room for the large corps of stenographers serving on boards of special inquiry. Through a simple readjustment of space on the main floor there now exist eight appropriate board rooms and two additional witness rooms. Special inquiry business in all its branches is now transacted in quarters which are adequate, and thus one of the serious defects of the building to which two years ago I directed attention has been completely remedied.

2. The information office, to which thousands come every year from New York City and elsewhere to inquire concerning immigrants, has been quadrupled in size by throwing a number of small rooms into one. The present area is adequate, has been tiled and wainscoted, and presents an attractive appearance.

3. The medical offices have been moved from the main floor to the floor below in the east wing of the main building. The new quarters are larger and more sanitary than the old ones, for they are tiled and wainscoted, and immigrants who must be sent to hospital are no longer required to climb any stairs. But though larger, they are still inadequate for a proper execution of the law relating to the detection of the physically and mentally defective. Congress failed last year to appropriate the amount requested for this purpose, and we have done the best we could out of our general allotment.

4. The removal of the medical offices from the main floor left the whole of the latter available for the inspection of immigrants. The old stairway, which created a large opening in the middle of this floor and failed to land the immigrants at the proper point, has been eliminated and a new one constructed beneath the gallery. The capacity of the main floor for inspection purposes is now double what it was in the past.

5. A new stairway has been constructed from the information office to the immigrants' dining room, thereby reducing the distance between these two points to one-fifth of what it formerly was. The saving in time and effort effected will be appreciated when it is remembered that several hundred immigrants use this stairway three times a day in both directions, as well as numerous friends of detained immigrants who may see the latter only in the "interview corridor" upstairs.

6. The wooden barracks on the north side of the island, together with much débris, have been removed and the ground graded. This portion of the island no longer presents an unsightly appearance.

7. The new contagious-disease hospitals were opened for use at the end of last June.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL SPACE AND IMPROVEMENTS.

While the special inquiry day detention quarters have now been rendered entirely adequate, yet this is not the case with some of the other detention quarters, particularly those on the upper floor of what is known as the new baggage and dormitory building, in most respects an excellent one, constructed under the previous administration. The law requires all immigrants who are not "clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land" to be held, and during months when 75,000 to 100,000 arrive, many of an inferior class, it will readily be seen how we may come to have a large number of night guests. Frequently there are as many as 1,800 or 2,000, and yet there are on Ellis Island not over 1,800 beds, almost all in tiers of three each. In the largest men's dormitory the beds number 432, and the width of the passageway between each line of tiers is only 2 feet. When all of the beds are occupied, as frequently they are, the congestion in this room is very great, and since it has only an easterly exposure the temperature on summer nights may be 100°. In addition, the ventilation is very imperfect. Unfortunately it is necessary to use it also as a day room, though being encumbered with beds it is obviously inappropriate for this purpose. It is often necessary to detain occupants of this room a week, especially those who are excluded, since the lines bringing them usually send out their steamers only once a week. The conditions in the other large dormitories are not unlike those just described. It is also to be remembered that the habits of some immigrants are cleanly, of others filthy. The two kinds object seriously to detention in the same room, and those of cleanly habits often say unpleasant things of the other; yet we are unable for lack of space to separate them, as they should be separated.

I recommend that an adequate number of well-ventilated dormitories be created with beds in tiers of two instead of three, and that separate day rooms be installed. In my request for appropriations already submitted I have pointed out a simple means of doing this through the erection on the dormitory building, at an expense of about \$375,000, of a new story, with out-of-door porches or verandas for each floor, on the northerly side. There is no reason why this story should not in its way prove as

advantageous as the new story erected last year on the west wing of the main building. The responsibility for the continuance of the bad conditions described in the dormitories must rest with Congress. The executive authorities can not remedy them until Congress furnishes the means.

Our quarters for the care of cabin passengers are just as inadequate and inappropriate as when I last wrote on this subject. Since that time I appeared before the Appropriations Committee, with technical experts, and urged the creation of proper quarters for this purpose, and it was explained why it was often necessary to detain for special inquiry considerable numbers of those traveling as cabin passengers. Congress failed to act, and such passengers are still usually detained in quarters similar to those furnished steerage immigrants with (as I said last year) "resulting unpleasant but often just criticism." The condition complained of can be easily remedied through the expenditure of about \$80,000 in the erection of another story on what is known as the restaurant building. I have already submitted a request that this amount be appropriated at the next session of Congress.

Further requests for appropriations have been made as follows:

(a) Seventy thousand dollars for a new story on easterly wing of main building to accommodate the statistical division, the ground-floor space now occupied by it to be turned over to the medical division.

(b) Forty thousand dollars for the renovation of the interior of the old hospital on No. 2 island, which has had hard usage at the hands of immigrants, many of them with filthy habits, for a period of eleven years. It is not now in use, for its present interior fittings would be condemned by the New York board of health. Here, again, Congress refused last year to appropriate money for these repairs, although experts appeared before the Appropriations Committee and explained the necessity therefor. The two other hospitals on No. 2 island are in perfect condition, and models of what an immigrant hospital should be.

(c) Sixty thousand dollars for a fireproof covered way between the two hospital islands, so that sick immigrants may be taken from one to the other in all kinds of weather.

(d) Sundry sums aggregating \$93,000 for improvements at the contagious disease hospital, such as installation of a garbage crematory and a proper disinfecting plant, inclosing corridors in glass, and enlarging the kitchen.

(e) One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for a second ferryboat.

(f) Twenty-five thousand dollars for dredging.

OFFICIAL FORCE.

The Ellis Island officials, exclusive of the surgeons and others attached to the Marine-Hospital Service, now number 523. As a body they are conscientious, intelligent, and industrious; also, they are very patient, often under rather trying circumstances. Those occupying the grade of immigrant inspector have an unusually difficult task to perform, for they are constantly called upon to work rapidly, and yet to exercise sound judgment in applying indefinite tests to human beings. They must hold for special inquiry all who are not "clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land," i. e., who *may* belong to any of the excluded classes, and there is no set formula to aid them. Those serving on boards of special inquiry must, among other things, determine who are likely to become public charges and who are suffering from physical defects which may affect their ability to earn a living. The magnitude and difficulty of the work of these boards are often overlooked by those who find fault with the decisions in isolated cases. Last year they decided 70,829 cases, rendering admitting decisions in a great majority of them, but excluding from admission a great deal of the riffraff and scum which is constantly seeking to enter. To form an intelligent opinion of their work, it must be considered as a whole, and when so considered it will be found to compare favorably with that of other similar bodies, whether executive or judicial. It is not their function to hold judicial trials but executive hearings; this fact and the wide distinction between the two having been recently pointed out by Judge Lacombe in the case of *Buccino v. Williams*. Their errors are probably no more serious or numerous than those committed by magistrates or trial judges, and an investigation would show that most of them are on the side of leniency.

A favorite charge made by hostile critics is that their excluding decisions are frequently overruled on appeal to Washington. If account is taken, as it should be, of all of their decisions, both those of admission and exclusion, it will be found that the proportion in which they are overruled is very small indeed. But to return to the reversal of some of their excluding decisions on appeal. The discretion which it is appropriate for the boards to exercise is less than that of the commissioner, and his, in turn, is less than that of his superiors in Washington. Boards are not called upon to

"take chances," and if admission is to occur through mercy shown in cases close to the line it is proper that this be done by the highest authorities. In practice the Department sees fit to admit in many cases in which it would be highly improper for boards to admit in the first instance. Reversal of their decisions on appeal occurs usually upon the recommendation of the commissioner or assistant commissioner, who are familiar with the papers on appeal, and yet the occasions on which these officials have felt that the boards should have taken the responsibility of admitting instead of excluding are relatively few. It follows that a reversal of a board's decision on appeal does not necessarily show that the board erred in the sense that a trial judge errs when he is reversed by an appellate court. We should, and do, make unceasing effort to improve the character of board work, and we need as many good board members as we can get; but nothing is gained by subjecting it to unfair criticism or seeking to test it by standards of perfection which are not applied to other work of a similar character.

FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS IN CERTAIN IMMIGRANTS.

In my last annual report I dwelt at some length on the important legislation of 1907, which added to the excluded classes all persons suffering from any physical or mental defect which may affect their ability to earn a living, pointing out that this was wise, progressive legislation, but often difficult to execute under existing conditions. I am of the opinion that means should be found to give full effect to this excellent provision of law, which may be made to mean so much to the welfare of our country. I desire to add a few words on the subject of "feeble-minded" immigrants. Our attention is from time to time called to the number of feeble-minded alien children in the public schools of New York, many of whom have passed through Ellis Island. One reason why some are not excluded is, as pointed out in my last annual report, lack of time and facilities for thorough examination as to mental condition. Another is that while idiocy and imbecility can usually be recognized even in infancy, yet feeble-mindedness can rarely be discovered so early, and is usually recognized only as the child approaches the school age. As to children under 5 (and a great many such alien children come here), it is probably correct to say that nothing short of an inquiry into their heredity will enable the Government to determine whether or not they are feeble-minded, and since no such inquiry is now made the law as to the exclusion of young feeble-minded children is virtually a dead letter, and the Ellis Island authorities have not the means at their command to vitalize it. Not only is a feeble-minded person likely to become a charge upon the community, but such an individual may leave feeble-minded descendants, and so start a vicious strain that will lead to misery and loss in future generations and influence unfavorably the characters and lives of hundreds of persons. A great majority of feeble-minded children are born of parents who have suffered from feeble-mindedness, insanity, or epilepsy. A large proportion of the inmates of the Elmira reformatory are feeble-minded. The feeble-minded contribute largely to the criminal class and are often the cause of incendiary fires. At a time when the subject of feeble-mindedness is becoming more and more important in civilized countries and the nature and bearings of this taint are being carefully studied by scientists, the Government would seem called upon to make far greater efforts than it does to prevent the landing of feeble-minded immigrants.

"SEPARATION OF FAMILIES."

In the administration of any law which calls for the application of drastic remedies, the blame for the ensuing hardship is quite often placed where it does not belong, namely, on the executive authorities, and it would be too much to expect that executive authorities called upon to apply such unpleasant remedies as deportation would escape their share of such unmerited censure. It is quite impossible to deal exhaustively with this subject here, and I shall confine myself to saying a few words on one phase of hardship which is often spoken of as "separation of families," a phrase which has come to be used against the Government without regard to the facts. For instance, in almost all cases to which it is pretended that it applies the "separation" was voluntary and occurred in Europe. Frequently, in addition, it was to enable the well members to secure a footing in this country and later plead for the admission of diseased members on the ground that the family should be together. When in such cases we deny landing to diseased members we are merely preventing the union of the family in this country in violation of law; we are not standing in the way of its becoming reunited elsewhere. Of course, even this action causes misery, but it is misery for which the executive officials are no more responsible than they are for that which exists in abundance in every large city of the United States.

The case of the Wulfovich family is a typical instance in which we prevented union here because it could not occur except in violation of law. A mother arrived recently from Russia with four young children, each of whom was suffering from a loathsome disease found by three of our surgeons to be "not easily curable." The father had preceded them. Under the law we were obliged to deport the children, and the mother was sent back because the children required her care. Of course, the case was a sad one, but the responsibility rested elsewhere than upon the immigration authorities. Yet a Member of Congress recently took this office to task for doing in this case its plain duty under the law, though there was no word of condemnation for the transportation company which, for the sake of the passage money, received these diseased children on board. (See record of hearings before the Rules Committee, hereinafter more fully referred to, pp. 89, 108.) I have cited this case because it illustrates another difficulty with which the immigration authorities have to contend—the readiness of some persons in authority to see the law set aside in particular cases in which they may be interested and to look to executive officers for relief which the lawmakers alone can give, but which they do not care to ask the lawmakers to give.

I cite a few more instances commonly referred to as "separations of families," but where in fact we merely prevented the union of members of a family here in violation of law:

Carroll Dworczek, an Austrian of 38, arrived in March, 1911, suffering from a large goiter, jaundice, and flat feet, which defects were found to affect his ability to earn a living. His wife had preceded him, leaving three young children abroad who had for some time been supported by other relatives. We did not think that the mere presence of his wife here furnished a reason why this ineligible immigrant should be admitted, and he was deported. Had he been admitted, it is likely that his three children, whom he was unable to support abroad, would later have applied for admission, and if admitted become public charges.

Schmuel Grossman, a Russian of 66, arrived in December, 1910, and was found to be senile and suffering from a bad case of psoriasis, a chronic skin disease. He was a tailor, came without money, and desired to join his wife, from whom he had been separated for nine years. When asked why he did not come earlier he said that his wife did not want him. He was returned to his sister, with whom he had been living.

Angela Esposito, an Italian of 26, arrived in May, 1911, with her 3-year-old idiot son. Her husband lived in New Haven, and she wanted to join him, but the child was ineligible to land, and we thought he required his mother's care and attention, and so sent her back with him, though she was willing to be separated from him.

Sure Ross, a Hebrew woman of 40, arrived March 28, 1911, by steamship *Amerika* with three children, one of them, Mirel, aged 11, an imbecile whose condition was so apparent that the steamship company was fined \$100 for bringing the child. She had to go back under the law. Here, again, the mother was willing to desert her afflicted child, and as there were other children already here and Mirel was no longer of tender years she was sent back with an attendant and the mother landed.

A number of similar cases were recently cited to the House Rules Committee and will be found at pages 72-75 of the record of hearings before that committee.

Thoughtful persons will at once appreciate the ignorance or malice displayed by those who in such cases charge the immigration authorities with improperly "separating families." There is little or no danger that the Government will ever do this. On the other hand, there is real danger of its attaching too much importance to offers of relatives here to assist the immigrant, and of admitting questionable cases on grounds of sympathy. Our records contain many instances in which the Government has thus erred on the side of leniency, often as a result of deceit practiced upon it, and some of these instances are cited at pages 57, 75, and 76 of the report just referred to. The immigration authorities have no misgivings as to the hardship of deportation, but apart from the fact that the law imposes it in certain cases it should be remembered that there are in Europe thousands of diseased relatives of resident aliens in the United States whom a correct execution of the law deters from attempting to come here. There would be less occasion to exclude and deport such relatives if Congress were to make it worth the while of all of the steamship companies to inspect abroad still more carefully than many of them now do intending immigrants in respect of physical and mental defects. Experience has shown that fines alone will reach some of the steamship owners and agents who reside abroad and who there receive these people. This was proved by the law of 1903, which empowered the Department to impose an administrative fine of \$100 (payable before clearance papers are granted) when cases of loathsome or dangerous contagious disease or when imbeciles or idiots are brought here. This law resulted immediately in reducing the number of such cases taken on board. Last year, however, it was still necessary to levy such fines in the amount of \$12,300, which goes to show that the fine is too low. It should be increased to \$200. It should

be possible also to impose it where insane immigrants are brought here. The statutes have omitted to provide for a fine in such cases. It should be further possible to impose an administrative fine of \$25 or \$50 where immigrants are brought here with physical or mental defects (other than those referred to) which will obviously affect their ability to earn a living.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES REQUIRED IN THE LAW.

There are yet other changes which should be made in the machinery of the law to facilitate and render more effective the administration of the present immigration statutes. Most of them are indicated in the draft of a proposed new law attached to the Commissioner General's report, and I urge that Congress adopt them. I emphasized several of them in my last annual report. I will merely say here that our machinery for detecting alien criminals is entirely inadequate and that many such are entering the country every year; also, that the law regarding seamen is in such condition as to permit of the ships' articles being used by unscrupulous persons as a means of evading the immigration law and introducing into the country aliens ineligible thereunder. Officers of the Hellenic Transatlantic Steam Navigation Co. were recently found engaged in thus landing diseased Greeks, but they went about their work in so crude a manner and the evidence was so strong that it was possible to punish them under existing law. Fifteen of them were sent to jail and \$41,920 was collected through fines or forfeiture of bail, while the former New York agent of this line is to-day serving a year's sentence in Atlanta prison for his participation in these offenses. The attention of Congress has already been called many times to the necessity for a proper law governing the admission of alien seamen into the United States, and last winter the House Immigration Committee, at the instance of the immigration authorities, reported favorably a bill on this subject, but it has not become a law.

MISSIONARIES AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES.

In my last two annual reports I wrote at some length concerning abuses perpetrated by persons and organizations pretending to be what they were not, and stated that it was "difficult to find words adequately to express the contempt one must have for persons who would knowingly do such things or allow them to be done." I further pointed out and now repeat that there are at Ellis Island a number of societies "which are conducted in a model way" and of missionaries "whose work is disinterested and excellent." It is unnecessary to add that the Government appreciates highly such work and does whatever it can in reason to further its purposes.

I did not suppose that it would again be necessary to call an Ellis Island missionary to account, but, unfortunately, I was mistaken. Young immigrant servant girls who arrive without relatives are frequently turned over to missionaries conducting proper homes with the understanding that situations shall be promptly found for them where they will be surrounded by good influences. The services of such girls are usually in great demand, and the homes receive many applications for them. The missionary here in question was upon investigation found to have detained such girls at his home an unnecessary length of time, charging them for board and lodging at rates in excess of a dollar a day and placing them eventually at their own expense through an employment agency with persons concerning whom he knew nothing, and he was further found to have made false oral and written reports to the Government concerning all of these matters, including the amount of revenue obtained from these sources. After giving him a full hearing we determined that his presence at Ellis Island was detrimental to the best interests of the immigrants and that it tended to bring into disrepute missionary work in general. We therefore withdrew his privileges.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 166, TO INVESTIGATE ELLIS ISLAND.

The introduction of this resolution was accompanied with statements condemning in unmeasured terms the administration at Ellis Island on grounds, among others, of "cruelty to helpless and unprotected immigrants" and "arbitrary and unnecessarily harsh methods," including improper separation of families (a topic already dealt with in this report). On May 29 a hearing was had at which there appeared some 12 witnesses in support of the resolution, including Mr. Schweppendick, an editor of the *Morgen Journal*, described by him as "Mr. Hearst's German newspaper" (record of hearings, p. 126); Mr. A. W. Levy, representing the Federation of Jewish Organizations of New York; Messrs. Hofman, Stahl, Koelble, and Propping, representing certain German-American societies; Mr. Karl Hauser, representing "old American citizenship;" Mr. Joseph Barondess, and two Congressmen from New York City.

This office was afforded an opportunity to reply on July 10 and 11. Every specific complaint (of which there were but few) was then met and shown of record to be without foundation or based on a false or misleading statement of facts (see, for instance, *ibid.*, pp. 58, 59, 76-79, 84-94, 178, and 179). As illustrating the carelessness with which complaints were made, the Schenker case may be cited, where we were charged with improperly deporting a woman and her three young children; but the Rules Committee was not informed that her husband had deserted her and that one of her children was an imbecile (*ibid.*, p. 58). The improper use made before the committee of certain court decisions is dealt with separately in the next section of this report. With such general statements as that of the Trenton editor, who said that an immigrant at Ellis Island "goes through hell; that is the only expression I know of" (*ibid.*, p. 15), it seemed best to deal by explaining to the committee how the work of Ellis Island is really conducted, the care and patience with which cases are heard (many of them presenting questions of great difficulty), the kindly treatment immigrants receive, and the clean condition in which their quarters are kept, notwithstanding so many of them bring filth with them; also, how vigilant the authorities must be to guard against the fraudulent schemes and devices through which it is often sought to introduce immigrants in violation of law.

The charges and complaints were based principally on newspaper articles published in certain German newspapers of the city of New York which for some time past have made it their business to misrepresent and misconstrue the action of the authorities in their difficult and delicate task of administering the laws at Ellis Island. The unreliability of these articles was pointed out to the committee through reference to a number of specific cases concerning which false and sensational reports had been recently published (*ibid.*, pp. 84-94). It was also shown that one of these newspapers had been doing the same thing for two years prior to 1904, when its stories were publicly branded as false (*ibid.*, p. 87). They are still displaying the same kind of "enterprise;" witness, for instance, the recent reports that two immigrants, named Stoltenberg and Oser, were deported for stuttering, the facts being that one was feeble-minded and the other suffering from an organic disease of the spinal cord.

It is perhaps not surprising that the Congressman who introduced the resolution should have been misled by these newspaper articles upon which the record shows that he placed great reliance, and at the end of the second hearing he appeared before the committee and in effect withdrew his charges of maladministration, explaining that Ellis Island required larger appropriations for improvements and a larger force of employes (*ibid.*, pp. 156, 157)—matters to which this office has frequently directed attention. Although the resolution was introduced in May, yet Congress adjourned without its adoption by the committee, and at the time of this writing it is not known what will be done with it. Meanwhile this office is prepared, as it has repeatedly informed the Rules Committee, both orally and in writing, to submit to the most searching investigation and will welcome any that will assist it in its efforts correctly and effectively to execute the law. It is glad also at any time to meet any criticism that is specific and made in good faith with a view to the improvement of the service.

COURT DECISIONS IN THE RAFILOWICH AND BOSNY CASES.

In advocating the passage of the resolution referred to, various branches of the German-American Alliance located in many cities of the United States commented on these decisions as follows:

"We regard the recent decisions and opinions of the United States district judges in reversing the commissioner's ruling and impeaching his interpretation of the immigration act as evidence of the intolerant and narrow spirit in which the commissioner views the immigration problem."

These false comments appear to have originated in New York City, to have been sent broadcast throughout the country, and to have been adopted by a number of persons who were entirely ignorant of the true purport of the decisions and of the fact that they related the one to an alien prostitute, the other to a man and his wife who lived in New York City on the proceeds of the prostitution of others and were thus engaged in a class of "white slavery," the wife, in addition, being herself a prostitute. These three aliens having secured admission in violation of law, the Department arrested them and ordered them deported.

The Rafilowich case concerned a clever alien public prostitute who had been residing in the United States and Canada for seven years and understood English. She was arrested at Buffalo and ordered deported before she was brought to Ellis Island. While awaiting deportation here her attorney raised some question as to the evidence, and to avoid even the remote possibility of error an Ellis Island inspector was by order of the Department sent to Buffalo to make further investigation. Thereafter the

evidence was again carefully reviewed and the case against the girl found to be clearly established. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that she had frequently perjured herself, as where she said "I do not know where Canada is," immediately afterwards admitting that she had worked in Toronto; and where she denied that she was a prostitute, adding shortly thereafter of her own accord, "If you will release me now, I swear by everything that is holy that I will never support myself by prostitution again." Deportation having been again duly ordered, a writ of habeas corpus was then sued out and came on for a hearing before Judge Holt, who in the course of his opinion said:

"In my opinion the entire system under the immigration acts for the investigation of charges against aliens who have been admitted into and have resided for some time in this country is entirely inadequate as a means of ascertaining the truth and preventing injustice, but so long as that system is followed in the proceedings taken the courts under the authorities have no jurisdiction to interfere."

This criticism relates to an act of Congress and does not in the least concern the Ellis Island office. Judge Holt seems to be impatient at the power Congress has seen fit to confer upon the executive authorities rather than upon the courts. His views as to the efficiency of the system to ascertain the truth are contrary to those of the executive authorities, who, to say the least, have experience in these cases and who deport annually over 2,000 persons found in the country in violation of law without any error being called to their attention; nor do his views appear to be shared by the Supreme Court, which has described the executive hearing to be given an alien arrested under this act in these words:

"It is not necessarily an opportunity upon a regular set occasion and according to the form of judicial procedure, but one that will secure the *prompt, vigorous action* contemplated by Congress and at the same time be appropriate to the nature of the case upon which such officers are required to act." (Japanese Immigrant Case, 189 U. S., 86.)

Judge Holt, while conceding that he was without jurisdiction, nevertheless criticised also the methods adopted in the conduct of some of the examinations at Buffalo, and he also said that upon the record "it is impossible to say whether the woman was guilty or not," although the executive authorities, who were alone competent to decide the case, had found for deportation. Out of deference to the views of the court, though in no way bound by them, the Department before deporting this girl again reviewed the whole case and carefully questioned each inspector concerned in taking the evidence, only to be more fully convinced than before that she was subject to deportation and that the hearing had been conducted within the rules laid down by the Supreme Court. She was thereafter deported, and the correctness of this executive action has not been further questioned.

The Bosny case concerned an alien man and his wife whose actions were so notorious that the police department of New York City twice requested their deportation. Both were engaged in the unlawful and detestable business of receiving the proceeds of prostitution of others, and the Government has in its possession the books showing exactly how such proceeds were divided. In Belgium this couple had been supporting themselves in the same way. In addition the woman was herself a prostitute. Our law says that such aliens shall not remain in the country, and after a hearing the Department ordered their deportation. But they were released by Judge Holt upon a writ of habeas corpus. In his opinion he criticises at length the procedure which the Department after careful consideration and much experience has lawfully adopted in such cases with the object of securing, in the language of the Supreme Court, "the prompt, vigorous action contemplated by Congress," but states that the sole question in the case was whether a certain inspector had "prevented these aliens by undue influence and by intimidation from retaining counsel." The court concluded that he had, and released them. The Department, however, being still satisfied that they were here in flagrant violation of law, soon thereafter rearrested and deported them to Belgium on proof which was overwhelming, and the propriety of this action is not known to have been questioned except by the same German newspaper which supported the charges of cruelty to immigrants and arbitrary methods hereinbefore discussed. This office, as well as the Washington authorities, were of course very much interested to know whether any official had "intimidated" this shrewd, calculating woman who with her husband had been living in New York for several years off the vice of others and who concededly had been duly advised of her right to counsel and stated that she desired none. The court found this couple to be "aliens in *humble circumstances* who knew nothing of American law or of the practice in deportation cases," but as to these and other questions of fact, including the actions of the inspector, the immigration authorities were after most careful investigation unable to agree with the court, as is more fully shown in a separate memorandum on file, and the inspector remains in the service.

Thus, neither of these court decisions supports in any way the proposition for which they have been cited, and it is to be supposed that the members of the organizations which have expressed false views as to their meaning did so in ignorance of the facts

IMMIGRATION IN GENERAL.

There are many who do not appreciate the fact that the law excludes only manifestly objectionable classes of immigrants, such as idiots, imbeciles, the insane, paupers, persons likely to become public charges, persons with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, persons whose physical or mental defects prevent them from earning a living, criminals, procurers, and prostitutes, so that even under a strict execution of the law we can keep out only persons whose presence would be detrimental to any community. Between these on the one hand and the class of immigrants on the other hand who are a real benefit to the country, as so large a number are, there are many who, though able to earn a living, can not in any sense be termed desirable. They are nevertheless admissible under the low requirements of existing law, which makes no provision whatever for selecting desirable immigrants, though there are many reasons why following the example of at least one other country we should take early steps to do this. The new immigration, unlike that of earlier years, proceeds in part from the poorer elements of the countries of southern and eastern Europe and from backward races with customs and institutions widely different from ours and without the capacity of assimilating with our people as did the early immigrants. Many of those coming from these sources have very low standards of living, possess filthy habits, and are of an ignorance which passes belief. Types of the classes referred to representing various alien races and nationalities may be observed in some of the tenement districts of Elizabeth, Orchard, Rivington, and East Houston Streets, New York City. Such immigrants differ widely also from the earlier ones in respect of their occupations and the localities to which they go. Contrary to what was formerly the case, a large proportion are unskilled laborers who go to the manufacturing and mining centers, where the Immigration Commission recently found that there existed an oversupply of unskilled foreign labor. Over three-fifths remain in five Eastern States, while an undue proportion are pouring into the congested areas of our large cities, where they begin their American life among unfavorable surroundings and exposed to many evil influences. They often herd together, forming in effect foreign colonies in which the English language is almost unknown. Miserable economic and sanitary conditions exist in many of these colonies; witness, for instance, in New York City the frequency with which the State factory inspectors are compelled to attach the red "unclean" tag to articles made in shops and factories where aliens are employed, the threatened use of this tag constituting often the best means at their disposal of compelling the maintenance of even a semblance of cleanliness in such places.

Repeatedly the new immigrant obtains his job at the expense of an older employee, who loses his. Certain employers seek new immigrant labor in preference to other and more efficient labor, of which there may be an abundance, because of the willingness of the new immigrants (or "greenies," as they are termed) to work at the outset unduly long hours or at unduly low wages, or both, and perhaps also to pay the foreman or padrone a bonus. Later as they become more proficient and demand higher wages they are discharged and their places filled with immigrants who have arrived more recently. Experiences of this sort are frequent among immigrant tailors, cap makers, carpenters, painters, bakers, and others. These are matters which have a direct bearing upon the unsanitary conditions that surround the work and lives of so many immigrants of certain classes, especially in the large cities.

Many now come without the intention of settling and send back to Europe annually millions earned here. It is true they give value for what they receive, but the immigrant who in addition remains to help build up the country permanently and invests his savings here is a better type. A large proportion of the insane in the States of New York and Massachusetts are of foreign birth, and in New York City and elsewhere the foreign element is a heavy burden upon the public charities institutions as well as upon many private institutions. In view of the trend of immigration toward the cities, these burdens are more likely to increase than diminish unless our laws are made more stringent in relation both to original admission and to deportation of those who prove to be unfit within a given period after landing.

In the estimation of most impartial observers a certain minority of the new immigration is undesirable from the point of view of the interests of the United States, and this question can not properly be considered from any other point of view. The real issue to-day is whether or not means should be found to keep out this undesirable minority, yet this issue is often successfully confused by interested persons who seek

to make it appear that those who merely advocate further reasonable restrictions are exclusionists and hostile to immigration as a whole. The desirable immigrant will always be welcome, and one of the best ways to secure him is to take stringent measures to keep out those who are undesirable. That enormous benefits have accrued to this country through immigration is a fact which requires no emphasis and which none deny whose views are entitled to any weight, but this is irrelevant upon the point whether to-day we should not curtail somewhat that portion of the immigration which is undesirable. Those opposing all further restriction will usually be found doing so in the interest, not of the United States or of immigration in general, but of some particular class.

It is well for the American people to realize that there are agencies at work to introduce some immigrants for mercenary or humanitarian reasons regardless of whether or not the best interests of the United States demand their presence here. If this country is to open its doors to certain classes of unfortunates, it is difficult to see why we should not do so as to the unfortunates of the world, including those among the Africans and Hindoos. The very suggestion of any such course answers itself. The time has come when it is necessary to put aside false sentimentality in dealing with the question of immigration and to give more consideration to its racial and economic aspects, and in determining what additional immigrants we shall receive to remember that our first duty is to our own country.

The United States commissioner of immigration for Canada, whose headquarters are located at Montreal, has charge of enforcing the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws along the Canadian border and at Canadian seaports. That there may be no undue interference with free commercial intercourse, it is necessary that, so far as possible, this work shall be performed at the seaports and in the interior towns and cities of Canada rather than at Canadian border points of ingress. This is accomplished by an agreement with the various Canadian railway and steamship lines, under which aliens who are proceeding toward the border with the intention of crossing into the United States are required to obtain at a seaport or at a convenient interior town a permit issued by United States immigration officials after an examination of the applicant. Any alien holding such a permit is promptly passed by the train inspectors at the border. Thus, the detention of trains is avoided.

In its last report the Bureau expressed the belief that the arrangement under which Chinese were then coming to the United States through Canada, viz, across the continent from Vancouver to Halifax and thence to Boston, would be unsatisfactory to all concerned. It will be recalled that this situation was produced by the Bureau's determination to close the Canadian border detention stations, which had been maintained since 1903 by agreement between it and the Canadian Pacific Co.; also that it had offered the Canadian Pacific Co. in lieu of the old arrangement a plan which it regarded as the ideal one for handling the business, under which the Chinese might be examined and detained in quarters to be provided by the company at Vancouver, those found admissible to be permitted to proceed to final destination in the United States, entering through one of the border points of ingress allowed under the old agreement. This offer was declined, the company preferring to try the experiment of bringing its Chinese passengers to Boston via Halifax. The experiment did prove unsatisfactory, as anticipated; and, in April last, a new agreement was signed by the Canadian Pacific Co. and the Commissioner General and approved by the Secretary, whereunder all Chinese coming from the Orient through Canada to the United

States will be examined at Vancouver. This agreement is in most respects what was offered by the Bureau at the time the old arrangement was abolished. In several important particulars, however, the company has granted concessions to the Government which were not at that time demanded. From the Bureau's point of view this is the best way of handling this vexatious business. In fact it is satisfied that this new arrangement will eventually be found to be of distinct advantage to all concerned, and particularly to the Government. The general supervision of this matter will, of course, rest with the United States commissioner for Canada; but, in order to expedite the handling of cases, appeals taken by Chinese rejected at Vancouver will be forwarded to the Department direct.

The following extracts are given from the report of the commissioner of immigration for Canada:

I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1911.

During the above period a total of 104,227 aliens was examined in this district, and as in previous reports classification of those examined seems necessary, so that an intelligent conception of the work done may be had.

EXAMINATIONS AT CANADIAN SEAPORTS.

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

Number examined at Canadian Atlantic seaports.....	25,842
Number examined at Canadian Pacific seaports.....	1,361
Total	<u>27,203</u>

Number debarred and causes therefor—

Imbeciles	1
Feeble-minded.....	4
Epileptics	2
Insane	2
Tuberculosis.....	4
Trachoma	124
Favus	1
Other dangerous contagious diseases.....	1
Paupers	3
Likely to become public charges.....	183
Surgeon's certificate.....	18
Contract laborers	9
Accompanying aliens (sec. 11).....	9
Under 16 years.....	17
Assisted aliens.....	4
Criminals	14
Polygamists	1
Prostitutes	4
Procurers	3
Total	<u>404</u>

Percentage debarred at Atlantic seaports.....	1.56
Percentage debarred at Pacific seaports.....	0

EXAMINATIONS AT CANADIAN BORDER STATIONS.

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

Total number examined.....	9,761
Total number debarred.....	491
Percentage debarred.....	5.03

Class C. Aliens who entered Canada via United States ports, and aliens from the United States who sought reentry thereto within one year:	
Total number examined.....	8,577
Number debarred.....	518
Percentage debarred.....	6.04
Class CC. Aliens claiming residence of more than one year in Canada, but who were unable to give satisfactory proof thereof:	
Total number examined.....	2,148
Number debarred.....	125
Percentage debarred.....	5.82
Class D. Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than one year in Canada, the transportation companies being exempt from payment of head tax as to this class:	
Total number examined.....	9,155
Number debarred.....	492
Percentage debarred.....	5.37
Class E. Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence:	
Total number examined.....	44,439
Number debarred.....	2,586
Percentage debarred.....	5.82

Total number examined at border stations..... 74,080

Number debarred and causes therefor:	
Idiots.....	4
Imbeciles.....	3
Feeble-minded.....	23
Epileptics.....	16
Insane.....	24
Tuberculosis.....	56
Trachoma.....	395
Favus.....	3
Other dangerous contagious diseases.....	116
Beggars.....	3
Paupers.....	6
Likely to become public charges.....	2,232
Surgeon's certificate.....	133
Contract laborers.....	371
Accompanying aliens (sec. 11).....	39
Under 16 years.....	90
Assisted aliens.....	49
Criminals.....	405
Polygamists.....	7
Prostitutes.....	142
Procurers.....	75
Passport provision (sec. 1).....	14
Receiving proceeds of prostitution.....	6
Total.....	<u>4,212</u>

Percentage debarred of border classes..... 5.68

Chinese in transit.....	530
Number debarred.....	2

For the year covered by this report a total of 1,249 aliens was refused examination owing to nonreceipt of guaranty of payment of head tax. There were also 1,165 aliens returned from the border for board of special inquiry hearing, who failed to present themselves for such examination, and these two classes may very properly be added to the number debarred.

Grand total examined.....	104,227
Grand total debarred.....	7,032
Percentage debarred.....	6.74
Number of United States citizens returning after residence in Canada.....	31,432

Regarding the number admitted from the grand total of immigrant aliens, division as to occupations, is as follows:

Occupation.	Atlantic sea-ports.	Pacific sea-ports.	Border stations and Chinese.	Total.	Occupation.	Atlantic sea-ports.	Pacific sea-ports.	Border stations and Chinese.	Total.
Professional.....	229	58	1,281	1,568	Other miscellane- ous.....	83	8	772	863
Skilled.....	4,095	88	13,753	17,936	No occupation....	7,145	178	18,977	26,300
Farm laborers....	2,164	8	2,209	4,381	Total.....	22,672	380	57,104	80,156
Farmers.....	309	14	2,706	3,029					
Laborers.....	5,340	13	12,979	18,332					
Servants.....	3,307	13	4,427	7,747					

For handy comparison of immigration to Canada with the foregoing record, the following table is appended through the courtesy of the superintendent of the Dominion immigration service, Ottawa, Canada:

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA FROM ALL SOURCES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911,
BY MONTHS.

Month.	British.	Conti- nental, etc.	United States.	Total.
July.....	11,294	4,725	9,199	25,218
August.....	9,600	4,687	10,490	24,777
September.....	8,774	5,004	10,256	24,034
October.....	8,933	4,659	9,801	23,393
November.....	4,529	3,560	7,207	15,296
December.....	2,252	2,654	5,249	10,155
January.....	1,431	1,715	4,315	7,461
February.....	3,796	2,020	4,889	10,705
March.....	18,712	6,435	14,545	39,692
April.....	20,540	14,743	16,397	51,680
May.....	30,898	15,162	15,370	61,430
June.....	19,739	8,235	12,035	40,009
Total.....	140,498	73,599	119,753	333,850

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED INTO CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES,
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY MONTHS.

Month.	Farming class.	Common laborers.	Skilled laborers.	Female servants.	Not clas- sified.	Total.
July.....	4,269	2,116	1,940	188	686	9,199
August.....	4,307	3,287	1,655	136	1,105	10,490
September.....	4,226	3,615	1,722	144	549	10,256
October.....	4,373	3,105	1,616	131	576	9,801
November.....	3,533	1,759	1,338	111	466	7,207
December.....	2,196	1,109	1,320	131	493	5,249
January.....	1,449	1,137	1,169	126	434	4,315
February.....	1,995	1,106	425	67	1,296	4,889
March.....	9,254	2,498	1,132	84	1,577	14,545
April.....	9,980	4,509	701	112	1,065	16,397
May.....	6,068	5,229	1,539	315	2,219	15,370
June.....	4,760	6,153	639	137	346	12,035
Total.....	56,410	35,623	15,196	1,682	10,842	119,753

¹ Composed of 75,625 adult males, 23,363 adult females, and 20,765 children, including both sexes.

For convenient comparison of immigration and emigration from Canada to the United States, and from the latter country to Canada, the following table shows the movement for the last two fiscal years:

Month.	From Canada to the United States. ¹				From the United States to Canada. ²			
	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.
1909-10.								
Pending from previous year.....		12	20	32				
July.....	1,369	2,582	1,836	5,787	4,406	1,028	1,909	7,343
August.....	1,352	2,799	2,248	6,399	4,858	1,123	2,035	8,016
September.....	1,521	3,666	2,474	7,661	5,511	881	1,790	8,182
October.....	984	4,279	2,641	7,904	6,023	1,130	2,075	9,228
November.....	1,499	4,445	3,535	9,479	3,626	892	1,777	6,295
December.....	1,418	3,219	3,611	8,248	2,464	944	1,502	4,910
January.....	1,121	2,328	1,582	5,031	2,519	647	898	4,064
February.....	1,705	2,713	1,487	5,905	3,506	805	1,215	5,526
March.....	2,065	3,997	1,597	7,659	13,371	1,898	2,041	17,310
April.....	2,646	5,790	1,924	10,360	15,266	2,469	2,628	20,363
May.....	3,276	4,617	2,142	10,035	9,803	1,856	2,538	14,197
June.....	3,876	3,893	2,259	10,028	7,344	1,530	2,069	10,943
Total.....	22,832	44,340	27,356	94,528	78,697	15,203	22,477	116,377
1910-11.								
Pending from previous year.....		28	40	68				
July.....	3,727	3,395	2,204	9,326	5,803	1,271	2,125	9,199
August.....	3,295	3,151	2,795	9,241	5,466	1,470	3,554	10,490
September.....	3,306	4,203	2,950	10,459	4,940	1,263	4,053	10,256
October.....	3,119	4,716	3,086	10,921	5,839	1,074	2,888	9,801
November.....	3,224	4,595	3,964	11,783	4,226	1,007	1,974	7,207
December.....	2,382	3,266	3,518	9,166	2,965	962	1,322	5,249
January.....	1,100	2,892	1,759	5,751	2,263	871	1,181	4,315
February.....	1,618	2,616	1,533	5,767	2,784	1,003	1,102	4,889
March.....	1,962	3,240	1,746	6,948	10,614	1,791	2,140	14,545
April.....	1,827	4,747	2,071	8,645	11,947	1,967	2,483	16,397
May.....	2,836	4,280	1,937	9,053	9,450	2,528	3,392	15,370
June.....	3,036	3,310	2,038	8,384	7,900	1,871	2,264	12,035
Total.....	31,432	44,439	29,641	105,512	74,197	17,078	28,478	119,753

¹ Figures show applications for admission to the United States, but do not include aliens arriving at Canadian seaports having United States destinations.
² Figures show admissions to Canada.

While in the aggregate the number of aliens entering the United States from Canada during the year covered by this report practically duplicates the record for the preceding year, yet considering by classes those manifested, the duplication does not hold good.

Compared with the record for the preceding year, the fiscal year 1911 shows a falling off in the number of immigrants entering the United States via Canadian ocean ports. This condition seems explainable as follows:

The majority of the immigrants who land at Canadian ports en route to the United States are naturally bound for States forming the Northwestern section of our country. Industrial conditions, particularly in the copper ranges of Michigan and Minnesota, especially since the commencement of the present calendar year, have been anything but inviting, and there has not been the demand for farm laborers usually existing in the large farming sections of our own Northwest. Then, again, the Canadian steamship lines have had a record-breaking business resulting from immigration to Canada for permanent settlement, thus removing these lines, for several months in the year at least, from the field of competition for immigration business to the United States.

The number of aliens seeking entry to the United States at border ports, shows an increase over the year 1910 which is somewhat remarkable in view of the fact that a comparison of the industrial conditions now prevailing on both sides of the boundary would show little incentive for the movement of any great number of workers from Canada to the United States. By consulting the foregoing tables it will be noted that there was a decided increase in the number of United States citizens formerly resident in Canada who returned to resume residence in the United States.

As to quality of the aliens handled in this district, based upon the percentage excluded, improvement is shown at the seaports, whereas at the border stations, where by reason of some residence in Canada improvement as to quality might reasonably be looked for, the number of undesirables shows an increase.

Regarding exclusions shown in the above tables, where the medical certificate was the controlling factor, the various medical officers in this district also report 3,431 cases where the applicant was certified for some minor physical defect, which in many instances was a contributing cause for exclusion.

Proceedings under departmental warrants of arrest and deportation continued to demand no small portion of the time of inspectors employed in this district. The unusual number of 1,012 such warrants required the attention of this office during the past year. At the close of the fiscal year 1910 there were pending in this district the cases of 92 aliens who had been arrested under departmental warrant. During the fiscal year 1911, 920 such cases arose, making the unusually large total above mentioned of 1,012, disposed of as follows: Deported to Canada, 335; deported to Europe, 383; warrants canceled, 179; pending at close of year, 115.

In addition to the foregoing but involving a similar character of work, I have to report a total of 245 cases of United States citizens, resident in Canada, who became subjects for deportation under Canadian law. Of this number 164 were criminals, 53 were public charges through lack of funds and on account of disease, and 28 suffered from insanity.

As these cases are reported by the Dominion immigration authorities, it is not only necessary to verify claim to citizenship in the United States, but in the case of insane patients and public-charge cases of the physically helpless type the precise place of former citizenship and residence in the United States must be found and arrangements made for commitment of the patient to a proper institution before deportation from Canada can be accomplished. The investigation work and correspondence involved in providing for the above class of cases, in many of which it is found that the patient has had no fixed place of abode in the United States for many years prior to coming to Canada, can better be imagined than described.

Numerous violations of the immigration laws have taken place along the Canadian border during the past year, but I believe that in substantially every case where the United States district attorney advised such action the offenders have been apprehended and punishment undertaken.

* * * * *

The number of passengers carried into the United States from Canada by the various transportation lines operating between the two countries represents a gigantic proposition, for during the year ended June 30 more than 9,000,000 people entered the United States over the northern border. No doubt the number crossing from the United States to Canada was equally great. Among the nations of the world Canada is our third best customer. Canadian transoceanic immigration last year was the heaviest in that country's history. Commercial relations between Canada and the United States are sure to expand, and we may reasonably look for continued growth in passenger travel between the two countries.

It is, of course, the special function of the Department of Commerce and Labor to foster and encourage this larger commercial intercourse. The class of travel with which our border inspectors have to deal is overwhelmingly the same as goes to make up the social and business life of the Dominion and our own country, and it would therefore seem of the utmost importance that the inspection work in this district be of the highest possible standard, to the end that friction and complaint may be reduced to a minimum. * * *

A crying need of the service in this district is an amendment to our immigration act making it obligatory upon transportation lines doing a passenger business between Canada and the United States to provide proper detention quarters for those of their alien passengers who may be excluded, and whose return to Canada becomes necessary. For an alien who has committed no greater offense than to seek entry to the United States at one of the border ports it seems a great injustice to detain such a passenger in a common jail pending decision in his case, yet frequently such course is a necessity through lack of quarters of a proper kind. Some of the transportation lines have yielded to a request for proper quarters in which to examine and detain their passengers, but there are others whose actions lead to the conviction that they will

provide the quarters we need only when commanded so to do by Congressional enactment. By virtue of authority contained in the Canadian immigration act the Dominion officials compel the transportation lines to provide, equip, and maintain suitable buildings at border ports of entry where incoming passengers may be examined and detained when necessary, and I can see no good reason why the transportation lines should not provide similar quarters for the accommodation of our own service.

INSPECTION OF CHINESE.

During the past year it has devolved upon the officers under the control of this office to enforce the Chinese-exclusion laws along the northern boundary. The officers are to be complimented upon the success of their efforts to cope with the operations of the various gangs of smugglers who infest the Canadian border.

At the close of the previous year 7 prosecutions were pending against persons charged with smuggling Chinese; during the year 12 more such prosecutions were undertaken, indictments being secured in 11 instances. Convictions were secured in 4 of these cases and in 14 the prosecutions are still pending. At the close of the previous year 20 cases of Chinese arrested under the exclusion laws along the Canadian border were pending; during the past year 61 additional such arrests were made, making a total of 81. These were disposed of as follows: Discharged by United States commissioners, 22; by district courts, 5; forfeited bail, 3; deported, 24, the balance being still pending before United States commissioners or district courts or circuit courts of appeals at the close of the year. In 6 instances Chinese aliens were arrested on departmental warrant for surreptitious entry, all of whom were ordered deported by the Department; they then sued out writs of habeas corpus, but were remanded by the district court, from which decision the cases are now on appeal to the circuit court of appeals.

For the 12 months ended June 30, 1911, 6,083 Chinese were admitted to Canada for residence purposes, 5,330 having paid the \$500 per capita tax required by the Canadian law and 753 having been admitted as merchants and merchants' sons. This steady influx of Chinese to Canada affords a most inviting field for the smugglers with whom our own officers have to deal, and should nothing be done by the Dominion Government to put a check upon such immigration to Canada, our own Department seems confronted with a situation which should give cause for deep concern if our Chinese-exclusion laws are to have anything like effectual enforcement. Reports submitted to the Bureau from time to time during the past year portray the cunning and daring displayed by Chinese smugglers, and in view of the steady increase in the number of Chinese finding admittance to Canada we can not minimize the responsibility imposed upon our border inspection force.

There is a notable cessation in the number of Chinese walking across the boundary, offering themselves for arrest, and then laying claim to citizenship in the United States—a scheme by which many a new arrival from China has found himself suddenly accorded all the rights and privileges belonging to a full-fledged citizen of our own country. Our Government is much indebted to the fearless and upright judge in the northern district of New York, who has given a careful study to the frauds perpetrated upon the Government by the unscrupulous gangs who thrive off the smuggling of Chinese, and his attitude in dealing with such lawbreakers has filled them with a fear much calculated to be of assistance to officers charged with the duty of enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws. The decisions to be rendered by the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit, New York, and the Supreme Court of the United States, in cases now pending before those tribunals will determine very largely whether the Government's efforts to check the unlawful introduction of Chinese across the northern border are to be of value, or whether the smugglers are to resume those tactics which for so many years have enabled them to set at defiance the enactments of Congress for the control of Chinese immigration to the United States.

In conclusion, it is most gratifying to be able to report continuance of the very cordial relations which for so many years have been maintained between the Dominion officials and the members of our own service regarding matters pertaining to immigration. Particularly as regards transoceanic immigration, and the return of those persons who become subjects for deportation after admission, the interests of the two Governments are identical, and the reason-

ableness, forbearance, and cooperation which have always characterized the bearing of the service of each Government for the service of the other are an invaluable help to the officials charged with the responsibility of enforcing the immigration laws of the two countries. * * *

The supervising inspector of the Mexican border, whose headquarters are located at El Paso, now has charge of the enforcement of both the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws along the entire southern frontier, the southern district of California having been added to his district, comprising, in addition, Texas (except a small section thereof immediately contiguous to the port of Galveston), New Mexico, and Arizona. Conditions are practically the same throughout this large territory, and very satisfactory results are attained by the present arrangement. The following extracts from the supervising inspector's report will be found interesting:

The following report is submitted covering the administration of the immigration laws and the enforcement of the provisions of the Chinese-exclusion act in the Mexican border district during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.
* * *

With the exception of a small influx of East Indians, there is nothing out of the ordinary to report, as what has been previously termed illegitimate immigration has been about the same as during the previous year, and it is believed that this class of immigration has been reduced to a minimum along the border. * * *

Because of the fact that all statistics are now prepared in the Bureau, the usual tables are eliminated from this report, and a table marked "A"¹ is submitted in lieu thereof showing statistical and nonstatistical arrivals by ports as distinguished from immigrant and nonimmigrant.

There were 24,527 statistical aliens admitted during the year, or an increase of 4,978 over the preceding year. These figures include arrivals at southern California ports, which ports were not included in this district in the fiscal year 1910. There is, however, an actual increase in the number of arrivals of 4,085 in former district No. 23, such increase being due to the revolution in Mexico. Unquestionably, a great many aliens of the Mexican race migrated to the United States in order to avoid the hardships incident to the unsettled conditions in Mexico. The total number of statistical aliens debarred was 1,478, a decrease as compared with the previous year. This decrease is due to the fact that the quality of immigration was better than in the preceding year. In previous reports no reference has been made to the number of arrivals of this class for the reason that no accurate record was kept, such data not being required by the regulations. It is known, however, that there has been a decrease of approximately 25 per cent in the number of nonstatistical arrivals, due also to the revolution in Mexico. This class consists almost entirely of aliens of the Mexican race who are coming to the United States to work for the different railway lines as track laborers. The number of debarred aliens of this class has decreased because a high degree of physical fitness is required, and the aged and younger aliens have not applied for admission in as large numbers as in former years. It will be seen that there were 32,000 nonstatistical alien arrivals during the year, while in normal years the number will reach at least 50,000. The work incident to the examination of these aliens is the same as in the cases of those who are coming for permanent residence in this country, yet no account is taken of them in a résumé of a year's work, so far as statistics are concerned. This class has been the subject of rather extended correspondence with the Bureau during the year with the view of regulating it through agreement with the different railway lines, and a tentative agreement was entered into. With the elimination of certain objectionable features, it is hoped that during the present year a satisfactory solution of the question will be had, thereby relieving the service on the Mexican border of the problem involved in a proper regulation of this class of aliens.

There were considered during the year 111 Japanese cases, of which number 50 were admitted, 5 debarred, and 56 were departmental warrant cases. Japanese immigration in this district has ceased to be a problem, except in the southern California jurisdiction, where there is reason to believe that

¹ Not printed.

a considerable number effect surreptitious entry over the land boundary. Investigation has demonstrated that there is a constant movement of Japanese from interior points of Mexico to Ensenada, Lower California, from which place they undoubtedly proceed overland to the United States. Unlike the eastern portion of the district, southern California has a large Japanese population residing in close proximity to the international boundary, which makes it possible for the new coolie, when once over the border, to become lost among his countrymen, as there is no means of establishing his identity or his illegal residence in the United States. As a further protection to him, his fellow countrymen, who are lawfully domiciled in the country, have been known to provide him with a passport upon which another had been admitted to this country, together with letters of recommendation from reputable citizens, indicating that the holder had performed several years' satisfactory service in the United States, which passport and letters perforce relate to an entirely different person, yet it is often impossible to prove the fraud that is known to exist. Plans are being devised, however, to meet the situation, and it is believed that the illegal entry of the Japanese coolie via this border will soon be reduced to a minimum.

* * * * *

During the year appeals were taken in 78 cases, of which number 28 cases were admitted on appeal, 49 cases finally excluded, and there is 1 case pending at the close of the year.

Of departmental warrant cases 535 were handled, including 48 cases pending from the preceding year, of which number 456 were actually deported, 33 warrants canceled, 7 escapes, and 39 cases pending at the close of the year. There is a decrease in the number of Mexicans arrested under departmental warrant, while there is a decided increase in the number of Chinese cases handled through that medium. During the year there were 53 East Indians arrested, which was unusual for this district, as this class of aliens never appeared on this border in previous years. This influx, however, was temporary and due to the fact that practically all of this class were debarred at seaports and on that account such immigration was diverted to Mexican border ports as a last resort in their attempt to enter the country. Practically all East Indians applying for admission were debarred and subsequently arrested after surreptitious entry. The immediate and prompt action taken, which resulted, in most instances, in deportation to their native land, had the effect of breaking up this unnatural immigration over the border.

* * * * *

During the year 21 cases were taken up for prosecution, of which number 9 resulted in conviction, 2 in acquittal, 2 in dismissal, in 2 no bill was returned by the grand jury, 1 suit was discontinued, and 5 remain pending. It was pointed out in last year's report that in the western and southern judicial districts of Texas the decisions rendered by the courts had practically nullified the penal provisions of the immigration laws, rendering it virtually impossible to enforce violations of sections 3, 4, and 8. It is pleasing to note that the attitude of the courts mentioned has undergone a change, and that a conviction was had in the western district of Texas for a violation of section 8, while the court for the southern district of Texas severely punished violators of section 3. Special mention was made in last year's report of the judgment in the sum of \$45,000 rendered against Grant Bros. Construction Co. for a violation of sections 4 and 5 of the act approved February 20, 1907, in importing 45 Mexican aliens under contract. This case was appealed to the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona, and during the year said court sustained the action of the lower court and assessed the costs against the defendant company in addition to the fine already imposed. The case has been appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals, where it is now pending.

There has been no extended or concerted action put forth to rigidly enforce the provision of the white-slave traffic act, for the reason that the district has not had officers available for assignment to that class of work. There have been a few prosecutions instituted, in which very satisfactory results have been accomplished.

CHINESE.

The fiscal year just ended has been a remarkably successful one in the enforcement of the provisions of the Chinese-exclusion act, and the results accomplished are most gratifying. * * *

As pointed out in previous years' reports, it is in the detection and arrest of Chinese and the prosecution of those persons responsible for their unlawful entry into the United States that the burden of the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws along the Mexican border rests, and along these lines unusual progress has been made over preceding years; and the prediction made in last year's report that we had reached a point in the enforcement of such laws where we were no longer acting on the defensive has been demonstrated to be correct—in fact, the perfection of plans has continued to such a degree that it is confidently believed that the smugglers of the "raw" coolie have been routed from what was formerly district No. 23, especially in the vicinity of El Paso, Tex. * * * The total number of arrests during the year amounted to 483, to which should properly be added, for the purpose of comparison, the cases of 115 Chinese persons who were arrested under the provisions of departmental warrant, making a total of 598, as against a total of 738 cases for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

The decrease in the number of arrests upon complaint before United States commissioners is unquestionably due to the fact that in former years a considerable number of Chinese intentionally crossed into the United States for the purpose of being arrested and returned to their native land at the Government's expense. During the fiscal year 1910 there were 185 Chinese arrested at Nogales, Ariz., on complaints filed before the United States commissioner, all of whom were sent to China, while this year there have been but 2 arrested upon warrants issued by the commissioner at that place. This remarkable decrease is directly due to the fact that alien Chinese who entered the country surreptitiously were handled under the provisions of the immigration law and, in most instances, deported to Mexico through the medium of departmental warrants; and it may be positively stated that this procedure has broken up a pernicious practice and resulted in the saving of thousands of dollars to the Government, which, in former years, was obliged to furnish transportation to Chinese residents of Mexico who wished to return to their homes. There were 686 cases, including those pending from the previous year, considered during the past fiscal year, of which number 455 were actually deported, 67 discharged, 11 died, escaped, or forfeited bail, 27 were awaiting deportation or appeal, and 126 were pending at the close of the year. It is indeed pleasing to note that great progress has been made in the disposition of pending cases, particularly at El Paso. There were 131 cases pending at the close of last year as against 85 cases at the close of the year just ended. Especial attention is directed to the arrests in southern California, which aggregate 173 as compared with 19 for the preceding year, the last figures being taken from the annual report of the Commissioner General for the fiscal year 1910. These figures certainly demonstrate that there has been unusual activity displayed in southern California during the past year.

Attention was especially called, in last year's report, to the number of bond forfeitures in Chinese arrest cases at El Paso and the action taken by the district court to prevent same. It is gratifying to report that the increase in the amount of bond from \$500 to \$750 has materially reduced the number of forfeitures, and it will probably be unnecessary to increase the amount of bond to \$1,000.

As mentioned in last year's report, information from various sources indicated that the smuggling of "raw" Chinese had been practically discontinued, particularly in the vicinity of El Paso, and that this class of Chinese had turned toward easier avenues for entering the United States. This statement still applies, and it is believed that there are fewer new Chinese reaching the interior of the country through El Paso and vicinity than at any time within the history of the station. The weakest point along the border at present is southern California, which will be discussed under a separate heading. We have failed in our efforts to stem the tide against persons holding valid certificates of residence and who effect a surreptitious entry at El Paso. There have been 840 Chinese "checked out" of El Paso during the year just ended as against 827 for the preceding year; and the only reason that the number is not greater is because of the fact that from February to May, inclusive, the railway lines from the interior of Mexico were out of commission. It is confidently believed that were it not for the revenue derived from the smuggling of this class of Chinese many persons engaged in the traffic would be forced to leave this locality. In each report for the last several years the obvious necessity for changing the provisions of the exclusion laws in such manner as to permit Chinese laborers holding valid certificates to visit their native land

and return on identification has been pointed out, and I can only reiterate what was said in previous recommendation in this respect.

During the year 94 criminal cases arising under the exclusion laws were considered, including those pending from the previous year. Of this number of defendants 23 were convicted, 20 are fugitives from justice, 6 acquitted, 9 dismissed, the grand jury failed to indict in 1 case, and 35 cases are pending. As predicted at the time this district was formed, it has required the infliction of punishment upon offenders to break up the smuggling traffic, and the satisfactory condition existing at this time is unquestionably due to the large number of convictions of importance secured. The conviction of such smugglers as Mar Been Kee, Yee Kim Yoke, Charley Soo, Oliver M. Elliott, Victor H. Tobin, Oliver Carr, R. E. Nix, C. E. Crawford, Ng Fun, and Wong Wing Hing, each of whom was engaged almost exclusively in the nefarious practice, is striking at the very foundation of the smuggling organization; and it is gratifying to know that at last sufficient evidence was secured to enable this service to mete out to them their just dues. In connection with the criminal prosecutions, it is proper to remark that this service had the hearty cooperation and support of the officials of the courts and the Department of Justice, and especial commendation is due the United States attorneys for the western district of Texas and the southern district of California, who were untiring in their efforts.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The southern California district was made a part of district No. 23 on July 1, 1910. Considerable time was spent in determining the needs of that section, and it may briefly be stated that incompetency, inefficiency, and a lack of system and organization was rife in that territory. Steps, of course, had to be taken to bring order out of chaos, and this condition was brought about by making a number of changes in the personnel, the assignment of additional officers, and changing the procedure. It may be said that a satisfactory organization has not been in existence for more than six months, and when this fact is considered the results accomplished seem phenomenal. There is no doubt that smuggling through southern California assumed great proportions, but it is believed that important convictions which have been had in that jurisdiction during the past year will have a beneficial effect, though there are so many engaged in the traffic that it will be some time before the various organizations can be broken up entirely. An unusual obstacle to the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion act in southern California is found in smuggling by water, which is carried on by means of small, high-power gasoline launches. This office is firmly convinced, as pointed out during the year, that the smuggling by water is by far the most difficult problem it has to contend with in this district. A launch was chartered for patrol service, which was used to good advantage notwithstanding the fact that it was found it had insufficient speed to cope with the vessels employed by the smugglers, and, while the revenue cutter *McCulloch* was assigned to the work with the beginning of the present year, there is considerable doubt as to whether it is suitable and has sufficient speed to control the situation. It is believed that entirely satisfactory results will not be accomplished until a boat of at least 20 knots speed has been secured.

PERSONNEL.

The same high standard in the personnel as mentioned in the report of last year is still maintained on this border, and as a whole there has been a noticeable increase in the general efficiency and the service has had the loyal support of its employees, which has made possible the splendid results accomplished. In maintaining this high degree of efficiency, however, it is obviously necessary that the employees be given some assurance that meritorious service will eventually receive its reward in a financial way. It is to be regretted that the state of the appropriation for the current year made it necessary for the Bureau to disapprove recommendations for the advancement of a number of deserving employees in this district, and in view of the prevailing low salary schedule on this border it will be more difficult to maintain the high degree of interest and efficiency heretofore existing. It is hoped that some provision may yet be secured whereby deserving promotions can be made, as a proper salary schedule can not be worked out on this border without some assistance from the Bureau in other than the small savings made through readjustments.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

In treating of the above subject, it is desired to discuss under subheadings certain improvements made during the year, though there are other less important features which might be touched upon but which will be covered by the general statement that, from an administrative point of view, there has been a decided improvement in all lines of our work.

It is felt that the allotment system has afforded the greatest improvement in general administration of any advance step heretofore inaugurated. Under this system a vast amount of useless correspondence both with and by the Bureau and Department has been eliminated and the time of officers and employees heretofore consumed in the preparation of such correspondence is now devoted to matters pertaining more directly to affairs tending to promote the successful administration of the laws. In addition, the advantages derived from dealing with the business public under the allotment system has become very noticeable. Heretofore it was difficult to interest business men in proposed purchases because of delay in the settlement of accounts; while under the present system it is possible to pay accounts within a comparatively short time, with the result that there is a growing tendency upon the part of the business public to compete for Government business. Many instances have occurred whereby the Government has financially profited by anxious competitors—in fact, business men generally are beginning to look upon this branch of the Government service as an up-to-date business institution, especially in this section, and it is believed the Bureau will readily appreciate the advantage to the service of this important fact. Of still greater importance is the allotment system, because each officer in charge of a district is at all times fully cognizant of the financial ability of his district, and being also aware of the requirements of his district, which is necessary to a successful administration, is in position to plan and economize to the end desired; whereas, under the old system, the Bureau assumed all financial obligations, and its officers in the field were not made to feel the responsibilities now more forcibly realized under the new accounting system.

In this connection, for the purpose of showing the advantages to be gained by the employment of advanced business methods, attention is invited to the fact that the miscellaneous expenditures in districts Nos. 19 and 23 for the fiscal year 1910 were \$74,654.13, whereas for the past year the expenditures were \$54,987.22, the two districts having been combined July 1, 1910. It will be seen that there has been a saving of \$19,666.91 in the cost of the administration for the latter over the former year, and at the same time the results accomplished during the past year have been more satisfactory than they were during the year previous. It is not intended to convey the idea, however, that the saving shown is entirely due to the allotment system, although it has been an important factor in connection therewith.

MOUNTED INSPECTORS.

Difficulty has been experienced in past years in securing officers suitable and willing to undergo the hardships incident to a considerable number of assignments in this district in connection, especially, with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, and for that reason there has been a lack of permanency in the personnel on this border, which of necessity seriously impaired the general efficiency. To overcome this disadvantage, a recommendation was submitted to the Bureau for the establishment of a third-grade civil-service register from which to make selections of eligibles for appointment to the position of mounted inspector, it being contemplated that a class of officers suitable for the specific service in mind would be secured through such examination. The Bureau promptly indorsed the recommendation, the examination was held, and a register secured from which a number of selections have already been made; and it is believed that the new appointees, with possibly a few exceptions, will meet the peculiar needs of this district and thus prove the creation of the new position to be another advance step in general administration.

ORGANIZATION.

Having constantly in mind the fact that tangible results proceed in great measure from perfect organization, considerable thought and experimentation

have been applied to this important feature of the work during the year. Many reforms and innovations have been adopted, resulting in the elimination of waste on the one hand and superfluous work on the other and in effecting economies in all branches of the work, and perhaps in this particular the greatest advancement has been made.

It may be stated, in conclusion, that any proposition submitted to the Bureau looking to improvement in general administration has invariably been indorsed by it, with the result that the Mexican border district is advancing along all lines.

There have been many occurrences of interest and importance at the port of San Francisco during the past year. The new station on Angel Island was occupied late in the preceding fiscal year; the commissioner of immigration at that port was suspended early in October, 1910, and subsequently resigned; and during a great part of the fiscal year an officer detailed as acting commissioner has been in charge of an investigation and reorganization of the San Francisco office. A new commissioner assumed control at that station near the close of the year. He has submitted a report covering the details of the business transacted at San Francisco during the period in question, which is a very interesting and valuable document. If space permitted, a considerable portion of it would be quoted. Other parts of it deal with matters growing more or less directly out of the investigation above mentioned, and it could serve no useful purpose to restate them here. It should be said, however, that the report discloses a remarkable improvement in each and every phase of the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws at San Francisco and in the general administration of the office. This is very gratifying and causes the Bureau to hope and believe that the good work will rapidly progress and that this large and important port of entry may soon be an ideal one in every respect.

The commissioners of immigration at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Seattle, New Orleans, and San Juan have also submitted reports of interest and value which ought to be published for the information of persons interested in the important subject covered thereby. They show, without exception, concerted efforts in harmony with the Bureau's views concerning the enforcement of the statutes and indicate good and improved administration at every point. The same may be said regarding reports submitted by inspectors in charge at the several smaller seaports and by those in charge of the interior stations. They furnish many reasons for gratulation and encouragement, and demonstrate the wisdom of the plan adopted some time since under which the country is divided into districts with conveniently located headquarters, the supervision of all being centered in the Bureau at Washington.

NEW IMMIGRANT STATIONS.

After provision had been made by Congress, in an act approved February 23, 1909, for the erection of a Government immigration building at Boston, a great deal of delay was occasioned by the difficulty of securing a site conveniently located and satisfactory to all concerned. Eventually a harbor-front site was selected, but by an act approved February 13, 1911, authority was given for the exchange of said property for one conforming accurately to the new harbor

lines and in other ways more suitable for the purpose. Such an exchange has been effected, the newly acquired site being situated in east Boston. As soon as the deed is recorded, the Supervising Architect will be requested to proceed with the preparation of the plans for the building.

The erection of an immigration building at Philadelphia was authorized by an act approved February 6, 1908. Delay in perfecting the plans resulted from the difficulty, amounting almost to impracticability, of obtaining a suitable location. Finally it was decided to purchase ground in Gloucester City, N. J., on which there was standing a building which could be remodeled and used to advantage in connection with other buildings to be erected on the same site. This building has already been occupied, and the construction of additional buildings will be proceeded with promptly.

Negotiations for the acquirement of a site on which to erect a station at Baltimore, in accordance with authority therefor given in an act approved June 25, 1910, have proceeded to a point where the title papers of the property, located at Locust Point, are in the hands of the Department of Justice for examination.

Bids are being solicited for the construction of a wharf and building at Charleston. The wharf will be built first so that it may be used in connection with the transportation of material for the erection of the building, thus reducing the expense of transportation. The construction of this station was authorized in an act approved March 4, 1907.

Congress on March 4 last made additional appropriations of \$15,000 for land and \$50,000 for buildings in connection with the project of erecting a station at New Orleans. It has been necessary, therefore, to endeavor to secure land immediately adjacent to that heretofore purchased, in accordance with the act approved March 4, 1907, in doing which the Government may have to institute condemnation proceedings. This change regarding the land on which the buildings are to be erected will also necessitate some change in the plans.

The work on the new immigration building at Galveston, Tex., is under way and the installation of the pile foundations is being completed as rapidly as possible. The erection of this station was also authorized by the act approved March 4, 1907.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a brief statement of the cost for the year of enforcing the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, and of the several objects to which the \$2,277,311.78 expended were devoted. The immigrant fund is now a thing of the past, for under the sundry civil appropriation act of March 4, 1909, it was directed that after July 1, 1909, all head tax collected should be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and that the expenses of regulating immigration and of enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws, respectively, be paid from an annual appropriation. As the appropriation acts stipulate that no more than \$500,000 of the full amount appropriated shall be expended for the enforcement of the Chinese-

exclusion laws, it is necessary to keep separate accounts for such expenditures:

EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1911.

Expenses of regulating immigration, 1911:		
Enforcing immigration laws-----	\$1, 949, 474. 18	
Enforcing Chinese-exclusion laws-----	327, 837. 60	
		\$2, 277, 311. 78
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1900, and prior years----		11, 678. 18
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (not including Division of Naturalization)-----		77, 099. 98
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, N. Y., 1911:		
Remodeling main building, etc.-----	\$4, 243. 14	
Further remodeling of main building-----	54, 477. 71	
Mechanical equipment of contagious-disease hospital, etc.-----	2, 472. 07	
Addition to old hospital building-----	1, 359. 50	
Temporary building upon wharf adjacent to barge office-----	5, 329. 50	
Rental of wharf adjacent to barge office-----	1, 625. 00	
New crematory-----	33. 75	
Reconstruction of ferry rack-----	4, 552. 75	
Hot-water circulating system on main and hospital islands-----	4, 812. 00	
Automatic oiling system in power house on main island-----	2, 229. 00	
Passenger elevator in southwest tower of main building-----	6, 959. 65	
Dredging channels and construction of break-water-----	30, 035. 70	
Freight elevator in kitchen and laundry building-----	38. 70	
		118, 168. 47
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, N. Y., 1910:		
Medical and surgical equipment of contagious-disease hospital-----	12, 544. 14	
Additional engines, generators, etc-----	9, 415. 22	
		21, 959. 36
Immigrant station, Boston, Mass-----		58. 00
Immigrant station, Charleston, S. C-----		2, 089. 90
Immigrant station, Galveston, Tex-----		5, 047. 82
Immigrant station, Philadelphia, Pa-----		19, 847. 48
Immigrant station, San Francisco, Cal-----		42, 032. 25
Ferry steamer, immigrant service, San Francisco, Cal-----		66, 523. 12
Payment to John J. Cannon and Benjamin Smith-----		1, 250. 00
Payment of attorney's fees to R. L. Reid-----		150. 00
Payment of fees to Austrian seamen detained at Ellis Island as witnesses-----		260. 00
Payment of fees to Rafael Chapa and others as witnesses-----		663. 00
		<hr/>
Total-----		2, 644, 139. 34

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

While necessarily the conduct of the affairs of the service in their minute practical details is left to the immediate supervision of commissioners and inspectors in charge, the general administration centers in the Bureau at Washington. It must supervise the service as a whole and see that the immigration, the contract-labor, the "white-slave," and the Chinese-exclusion laws are enforced in an efficient and uniform manner. This is no small task. It can not be claimed, of course, that an ideal plan of operation is maintained, but the constant effort is in that direction, and many of the inherent difficulties are successfully overcome. Methods of administration must be

molded, modified, and changed to meet varying conditions; a different modus operandi must be adopted at the Atlantic ports from that found necessary and sufficient at Pacific ports; the Mexican border situation must be handled through means in many respects distinct from those availed of to control immigration on the Canadian border; and even at the several ports on the two coasts, respectively, and at different stations on the boundaries, as contrasted, must the administration be accurately fitted to the conditions peculiar to each. Yet the laws to be enforced are the same for each port and each section, and there must be a general uniformity of administration.

On the Atlantic coast, particularly at the large northern ports, of which New York is typical, the service is chiefly concerned with the inspection of European and western Asiatic immigrants. At the southern Atlantic and Gulf ports some of this same class are encountered, but another quite different class has to be handled, consisting of natives of the West Indies and of Central American countries, many of whom come to the United States for purposes more or less temporary in nature. On the Pacific coast the problem consists principally in the examination of Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus, and presents numerous difficulties of a type wholly distinct from those met on the Atlantic coast. At Canadian seaports the United States immigration officials perform duties on the respective coasts quite similar to those of the officers at the American ports, but along the Canadian border the field of operation is so broad and intricate and affords so many opportunities for entry through unauthorized channels that the task of giving reasonable effect to the law becomes exceedingly onerous. This is also true of the Mexican border, but there the difficulties are further accentuated by the fact that it has never been possible to enter into an arrangement with the international transportation lines by which any part of the inspection can be made elsewhere than at the boundary crossing, while in Canada a considerable part of the work is performed by officers located at interior and coastal points, relieving the train and boat inspectors of the burden of many minor details. On both borders the smuggling of Chinese is a regular business and a very lucrative one. The intricacies of the task, in its entirety, can better be imagined than described.

During the past year the Bureau has continued the special efforts which were inaugurated in the preceding year to improve the general administration of the law by changing or modifying the methods, and by enforcing a more strict supervision centralized at Washington. Much still remains to be done in this direction; but if space permitted of a detailed description of the many difficulties and obstacles, above alluded to, which have to be met and overcome, it would be easy to demonstrate that the progress has been little short of wonderful. All that can be done in a report of this nature is to meagerly indicate some of the more important of these improvements.

Of prime necessity to the success of any project dependent upon human intelligence, zeal, and industry is the engagement in the enterprise of a personnel each individual unit of which is dependable and efficient, so that as a whole the body of employees may be capable of the maximum attainment possible to an organization of human beings. Therefore, a great deal of thought and effort has been directed to raising the general efficiency of the service by improving the personnel. This has been attempted in these ways: (1) By training and

encouraging the old employees, and carefully selecting all new additions to the force; (2) by reorganizing the force, as to its distribution among and its supervision within the various districts, as to its component elements and the particular place into which each such element fits, and as to the organization of those elements into a mobile and economically handled whole; and (3) by obtaining with respect to each individual employee a concrete statement, indicating as well as such matters can be shown on paper his ability or lack of ability in the position occupied and his capacity or lack of capacity for assignment to more difficult work, this latter method being supplemental or subsidiary to the accomplishment of the former two.

Some of the details that have been carried out in the attainment of the general purposes above described are the following: Prior to October, 1909, the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws was separate to a considerable extent. This produced a lack of uniformity of methods and a considerable waste of energy. In that month the country was divided into 23 districts, each of which was placed under the supervision of an officer in charge and the division theretofore existing between the Chinese work and the general immigration work has gradually been abolished, so that now each inspector is engaged generally in the enforcement of all the laws, and it is only at places where economy is subserved by having certain officers specialize on either branch that specialization is permitted. In line with this was the consolidation under the commissioner at Montreal of the enforcement of both sets of laws along the entire Canadian border, and the consolidation under the supervising inspector at El Paso of the enforcement of such laws along the entire Mexican border. It is impossible to estimate even approximately the advantage in efficiency and in economy of administration, the latter term being used in the sense both of saving money and energy and of directing the expenditure thereof along channels which produce far greater results than formerly. Another allied improvement was the closing of the several Canadian border ports of entry for Chinese, and the consolidation at Vancouver, commencing with the next fiscal year, of the examination of all Chinese seeking admission from the Orient through Canada, described in more detail hereinbefore (p. 153).

Gradually during the past two years the salary schedules of the service have been rearranged. Formerly there was no well-defined salary plan, but in the spring of 1909 the schedule of the Committee on Department Methods (the Keep Commission) was adopted. This contemplates small but fairly frequent promotions as the needs of the service and the funds available for its conduct justify, which necessarily raises the morale of the employees by encouraging them. Under the old arrangement, with no fixed rate of pay nor general scheme of promotion, there necessarily was more or less feeling that advancement sometimes resulted otherwise than from efficiency alone. It has required time, of course, to inaugurate so extensive a change, and some of its details yet remain to be perfected.

The direct means of testing the individual elements of the personnel consisted of efficiency ratings. The entire service was subjected to such a rating in June, 1909, on the basis of which many changes have gradually been made in the assignment of the officers to stations and to work where their peculiar abilities would produce the most telling

effect. Some dismissals and a considerable number of demotions have necessarily occurred, for it would be unreasonable to expect that in a service employing over 1,600 officers, clerks, etc., there would not be great variation as to the qualifications of the individual employees. A similar efficiency rating has recently been completed, and, as it has been even more detailed and thoroughgoing than the former one, further improvements in the personnel will result with promptness and certainty.

The cost of administering the Immigration Service in the fiscal year 1910 was \$2,631,538. In May, 1910, it became apparent that a more improved system of regulating expenditures must be adopted, in order to avoid the creation of deficiencies, which had arisen in both 1909 and 1910, the first two years in which the Immigration Service had been operating under a limited annual appropriation instead of an unlimited permanent one. A system was therefore devised whereby the needs of every district were closely estimated and a definite sum was set aside for the expense of each district, the officer in charge thereof being held to a strict accountability for the manner in which those funds were expended. Coupled with this allotment was a "liability account" system and a limited authority to incur expenses without prior authorization by the Department, although a plan requiring strict reporting of every item of expense incurred prevented this decentralization from going too far. The entire system is simple, yet effective. Periodical analyses have been made during the course of the year, and, although all the needs of the service have been promptly and adequately met and the official force has been considerably increased during the past year, it is believed that the Bureau will be well within the limits of its appropriation; this notwithstanding the fact that costly repairs and alterations have been made at Ellis Island, N. Y., and Angel Island, Cal., and that there has been met, without resort to Congress, the expense of repairing the results of a disastrous explosion near Ellis Island, amounting to about \$27,000 in all. This plan of devolving upon officers in charge of districts a high degree of responsibility for their allotments has accomplished even more than was anticipated, producing a helpful spirit of emulation and causing the various officials to take a deep personal interest in the accomplishment of maximum results with minimum expenditure of energy, time, and money. The cost of conducting the service for the fiscal year 1911 was \$2,644,139.34.

CONCLUSION.

In the light of the foregoing very meager presentation of the work, is it too much to say that the past year has been the best that the Bureau has yet experienced or unduly presumptuous to express the confident hope that such constant progress in the accomplishment of the purposes of the laws intrusted to its charge must eventually result in a very high degree of efficiency and economy of enforcement? I think not. In this connection, due acknowledgment must be made of the faithful and zealous manner in which the Bureau's wishes and labors generally have been observed and seconded by the various officials and employees of the service and the Public Health and Marine-Hospital surgeons detailed to conduct the medical inspection. It is the earnest, intelligent work of the individual officer

that makes up in the aggregate the successful work of the service. On behalf of these individuals, who are stationed throughout the mainland and Canada and in the islands of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and who have heretofore so enthusiastically performed the arduous tasks assigned them, I believe I may give positive assurance that just so far as painstaking, unremitting effort can be expected to produce telling effects, constant progress toward the ideal may be counted upon in the ensuing year.

One other thing is demonstrated, however, by the foregoing review of the year's work, viz, that, if all the purposes of the laws are to be ideally accomplished, the hands of the administrative officers must be strengthened and upheld by the legislative branch; the laws must be amended and extended in such ways as to render them capable of enforcement at least to the extent and with the intent originally contemplated. How I believe this can be done has been outlined in previous reports and is again described in Appendix I of this report.

Respectfully,

DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner General.

TO HON. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

APPENDIX I

**DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT AND
MEMORANDUM IN EXPLANATION THEREOF**

DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

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

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

SEC. 2. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of four dollars on account of every alien who shall come to the United States. The said tax shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port or customs district to which said alien shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port or district, then to the collector nearest thereto, by the transportation line or by the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance bringing such alien to the United States, or by the alien himself if he does not come by a transportation line, vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance. The said tax shall be a lien upon the vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance bringing the alien to the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner of such vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance, and the payment of such tax may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy: *Provided*, That the said tax shall not be levied on account of aliens who are citizens of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, the Republic of Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico, nor on account of otherwise admissible residents of any possessions of the United States, nor on account of aliens in transit through the United States, nor on account of aliens visiting the United States as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure, nor on account of aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from

one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory; but to insure against evasion of said tax under these exceptions, the Commissioner General of Immigration may require the deposit of such tax, to be refunded only upon proof of departure of the aliens affected: *Provided further*, That said tax shall not be levied upon aliens arriving in Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii; but if any such alien shall later arrive at any port or place of the United States on the North American continent the provisions of this section shall apply: *Provided further*, That said tax when levied upon aliens entering the Philippine Islands shall be paid into the treasury of said islands, to be expended for the benefit of such islands: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner General of Immigration may by agreement with transportation lines bringing aliens from foreign contiguous territory arrange in some other manner for the payment of said tax: *Provided further*, That in the cases of aliens applying for admission from foreign contiguous territory and rejected the head tax collected shall upon application be refunded to the alien: *Provided further*, That said head tax shall be collected in the cases of alien seamen only on account of those who are regularly admitted to the United States.

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

deportation of aliens subsequent to their admission; and he may, whenever necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, detail immigration officials, and also Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service surgeons employed under this Act for service in foreign countries. The duties of commissioners of immigration and of other immigration officials in charge of districts, ports, or stations, shall include the administration of the provisions of this Act in the districts or at the ports or stations to which they are appointed or assigned, which duties shall be performed subject to such regulations as the Commissioner General of Immigration may prescribe in regard thereto.

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

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens to any port of the United States on the North American continent from a foreign port or a port of the

Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, or to any port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii from any foreign port, from a port of the United States on the North American continent, or from a port of another insular possession of the United States to deliver to the immigration officials at the port of arrival a manifest made at the time and place of embarkation of aliens on board such steamer or vessel, with the names arranged in convenient groups, the names of those belonging to one family or coming from the same locality to be assembled so far as practicable. The manifest shall contain full and accurate information as to each alien as follows: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and marks of identification); place of birth; whether able to read or write; country of which a citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence; name and address of nearest relative or friend in country from which alien came; seaport for landing in United States; intended future permanent residence; whether having a ticket through to final destination; by whom passage was paid; amount of money possessed by alien: whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, with name and complete address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in a prison or an almshouse, or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane, or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether an anarchist; whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States; condition of health, mental and physical; whether deformed or crippled, and if so, for how long and from what cause. To each alien or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall be written his name, and a number, letter, or other data designating the place on the manifest at which he is listed. It shall also be the duty of every such master to furnish to the immigration officials information in relation to the sex, age, class of travel, and foreign port of embarkation of arriving passengers who are United States citizens.

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

vessel, and the manifests shall be verified by such surgeon before a United States consular officer.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of any vessel taking passengers from any port of the United States on the North American continent to a foreign port or a port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii or from any port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii to any foreign port, to a port of the United States on the North American continent, or to a port of another island possession of the United States to file with the immigration officials before departure accurate and full information in relation to the following matters regarding all alien passengers and all citizens of the United States or insular possessions of the United States departing with the stated intent to reside permanently in a foreign country taken on board: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence; intended future permanent residence; amount of money possessed; if a citizen of the United States or insular possessions of the United States whether native-born or naturalized; and time and port of last arrival in the United States, or insular possessions thereof. It shall also be the duty of every such master to furnish to the immigration officials information in relation to the sex, age, class of travel, and port of debarkation of United States citizens departing who do not intend to reside permanently in a foreign country. No such master shall be granted clearance papers for his vessel until he has duly furnished such information and statement and made oath that they are accurate and full as to all matters herein required: *Provided*, That in the case of vessels making regular trips to ports of the United States, the Commissioner General of Immigration may, when deemed by him expedient, arrange for the delivery of such information at a later date. It shall be the duty of immigration officials to record the following information regarding every alien and citizen leaving the United States by way of the Canadian and Mexican borders for permanent residence in a foreign country: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of which subject or citizen; race; last permanent residence; intended future permanent residence; amount of money possessed; and if a United States citizen whether native-born or naturalized.

SEC. 8. That upon the arrival of any vessel bringing aliens, it shall be the duty of the appropriate immigration officials to go or to send competent inspectors to the vessel and there inspect such aliens, or said immigration officials may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, but such temporary removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it relieve the transportation lines bringing such aliens nor the owners, masters, agents, or consignees of the vessel upon which they arrive from any of the obligations which in case such aliens remained on board would bind them or any of them: *Provided*, That where removal is made to premises owned or controlled by the United States they and each of them shall, so long as detention there lasts, be relieved of responsibility for the safe-keeping of such aliens. Whenever a temporary removal of aliens is made the transportation lines which brought them and the masters, owners, agents, and consignees

of the vessel upon which they arrive shall pay all expenses of such removal and all expenses arising during subsequent detention pending decision on the aliens' eligibility to enter the United States and until they are either allowed to land or returned to the care of the line or to the vessel which brought them, such expenses to include those of maintenance, medical treatment in hospital or elsewhere, burial in the event of death, and transfer to the vessel in the event of deportation, excepting only where they arise under the terms of any of the provisos of section twenty hereof.

SEC. 9. That every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land shall be detained for examination by a board of special inquiry. The decision of an immigrant inspector, if favorable to the admission of an alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigrant inspector, and such challenge shall operate to take the alien before a board of special inquiry for examination. Such boards of special inquiry shall be created by the commissioner of immigration, or other immigration official, in charge at the various sea or land-border ports as may be necessary for the determination of the cases of all aliens there detained for examination. Each board shall consist of three members, who shall be selected from such of the immigration officials as the Commissioner General of Immigration shall from time to time appoint to serve on such boards. At ports where there are fewer than three immigration officials, the Commissioner General of Immigration may appoint other United States officials or employees for such service. Such boards shall have authority to determine whether an alien who has been detained for examination shall be allowed to land or shall be deported. All hearings before boards shall be separate and apart from the public, but boards shall keep a complete permanent record of their proceedings, including all testimony given before them. The decision of any two members of a board shall prevail, but either the alien or any dissenting member may appeal through the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival and the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay further action until the receipt by such immigration official of the decision of said Secretary, which shall be rendered solely upon the record of the board. In every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States, under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the board of special inquiry if adverse to the admission of such alien shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; but the decision of a board of special inquiry, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens affected with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental disability which would bring such aliens within any of the excluded classes.

SEC. 10. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; stowaways;

persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being found by a board of special inquiry to be of a nature which may affect their ability to earn a living; male persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty coming to perform skilled or unskilled manual labor, who are found to be and are certified by a board of three surgeons as below the physical standard now observed for recruits for the United States naval service; persons who have committed a felony or crime, or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; citizens or subjects of any country that issues penal certificates or certificates of character who do not produce to the immigration officials such a certificate; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all government, or persons who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive, in whole or in part, the proceeds of prostitution; persons, hereinafter called "contract laborers," who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to come to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, or in consequence of advertisements printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for, directly or indirectly, by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that they do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by a parent, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe; persons who, by reason of industrial, social, or other conditions existing in the locality for which bound, are deemed to be economically unfit, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, whether subjects of China or subjects or citizens of any other country foreign to the United States, unless they belong to the classes enumerated in section thirteen of this Act; and, for a period of one year from date of deportation, persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this Act, unless prior to their reembarkation the Secretary of Commerce and Labor

shall have consented to their reapplying for admission: *Provided*, That stowaways may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons who have committed an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: *Provided further*, That no provision of this section relating to the payment for tickets or passage shall apply to aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further*, That skilled labor may be imported with the permission of and under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, such permission to be granted only if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this law concerning contract laborers shall not apply to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any alien exhibitor, or holder of a concession or privilege for any fair or exposition authorized by Act of Congress from bringing into the United States, under contract, such alien mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or for preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any such fair or exposition in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner General of Immigration may prescribe both as to the admission and return of such persons.

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

SEC. 12. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used to enable the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

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

SEC. 14. That every Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who is entitled by this Act to enter and who is about to come to the United States, except such as are covered by sections fifteen and twenty-five

hereof, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or other foreign government of which a subject or citizen, such permission and identification in each case to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such government, which certificate shall be in the English language, shall show that the person to whom issued is entitled to come to the United States under the terms of this Act, and shall contain a photograph of and the following data regarding the person to whom issued: Family and individual name or names in full, title or official rank, if any, age, height, physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, and when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence. If the alien applying for the certificate is a merchant or a banker, said certificate shall, in addition, state the nature, character, and estimated value of the business carried on by him prior to and at the time of his application therefor. The term "merchant" wherever used in this Act shall mean a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business and who performs no manual labor other than that necessarily incident to the conduct of such business. If the person applying is a student, such certificate shall, in addition, state the nature of the studies theretofore pursued, the nature of the studies to be pursued in the United States, and where they will be pursued, and that provision has been made for the care and maintenance of the student, as such, in this country. If the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity, it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, and his financial standing in the country issuing such certificate. The certificate and the identity of the person named therein and whose photograph is attached thereto shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be viséed by the indorsement of the diplomatic representative of the United States in the foreign country from which such certificate issues, or of the consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart, or of an official of the Immigration Service detailed for that purpose; and it shall be the duty of such diplomatic representative or consular representative or immigration official before indorsing such certificate to examine into the truth of the statements set forth therein, and if he shall find upon examination that any statement therein contained is untrue it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the certificate. The said certificate, viséed as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the immigration official in charge at the port of the United States at which the alien named therein shall arrive, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of such person to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities. The said certificate shall be taken up by the immigration official by whom the person presenting same is admitted to the United States and there shall be issued in lieu thereof a certificate of identity, containing a complete personal description and a photograph of the admitted person, which certificate of identity shall be retained by him as evidence of his lawful entry to the country and of his right to reside therein so long as he

maintains a status or occupation placing him within the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof.

SEC. 15. That the legal wives and natural-born children under sixteen years of age of members of the excepted classes of Chinese aliens enumerated in section thirteen hereof shall be regarded as partaking of the status of the husband and father, respectively, so long as coverture continues or they remain under the age stated and shall, if in all other respects admissible, be admitted to the United States and supplied with a certificate of identity of the character mentioned in section fourteen hereof upon satisfactorily establishing that they sustain the claimed relationship to a person of the said excepted classes residing within the United States or seeking admission thereto in company with them and that coverture exists or they are of the age hereinbefore stated at the time of application: *Provided*, That no such wife or child shall be admitted to the United States as of that status unless accompanied by, or coming to join, the husband or father, and, if the husband or father is already in the United States, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such husband or father is lawfully entitled to be and remain in the United States, and shown by the testimony of at least two witnesses other than Chinese that such husband or father is and has been for at least three years a *bona fide* member of an exempt class: *Provided further*, That Chinese aliens or aliens of Chinese descent admitted to the United States as the natural-born children of members of the said exempted classes shall not at any time establish and maintain themselves in any other status or occupation than one which will constitute them members themselves of the said excepted classes, otherwise they shall be subject to deportation in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-seven hereof.

SEC. 16. That no alien excluded from admission into the United States by this Act and employed on any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place shall be permitted to land in the United States, except temporarily for medical treatment, or pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration providing for the ultimate removal or deportation of such alien from the United States. No owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee of any vessel arriving in the United States shall pay off or discharge any alien seaman, or permit the removal of any such seaman's personal effects, unless such seaman is duly admitted pursuant to the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That in case any such seaman intends to reship on board any other vessel bound to any foreign port or place, he shall be allowed to land for the purpose of so reshipping, and may be paid off, discharged, and permitted to remove his effects, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, if due notice of such proposed action first be given to the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival, and if the applicable provisions of this section are complied with.

Upon the arrival of any vessel in the United States from any foreign port or place it shall be the duty of the owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee to deliver to the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival lists containing the names of all alien seamen employed on such vessel, stating the positions they respectively hold in the ship's company, when and where they were respectively shipped

or engaged, and specifying those to be paid off and discharged in the port of arrival; or lists containing so much of such information as the Commissioner General of Immigration shall by regulation prescribe; and after the arrival of any such vessel it shall be the duty of such owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee to report to such immigration official, in writing, as soon as discovered, all cases in which any such seaman has deserted the vessel, giving a description of such seaman, together with any information likely to lead to his apprehension; and before the departure of any such vessel it shall be the duty of such owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee to deliver to such immigration official a further list containing the names of all alien seamen who were not employed thereon at the time of the arrival, but who will leave port thereon at the time of the departure of such vessel, and also the names of those, if any, who have been paid off and discharged, and of those, if any, who have deserted or landed or been duly admitted.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 21. That whenever an alien shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country, and shall have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, if said wife or any of said children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, and if it is certified by the examining surgeon at the port of arrival that said disorder was contracted on board the ship in which they came, such wife or children shall be held, under such regulations as the Commissioner General of Immigration shall prescribe, until it shall be determined whether the disorder will be easily curable or whether they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons; and they shall not be either admitted or deported until such facts have been ascertained; and if it shall be determined that the disorder is easily curable and the husband or father is able and willing to bear the expense of treatment, they may be accorded treatment in hospital until cured and then be admitted, or if it shall be determined that they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons they may, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted.

SEC. 22. That it shall be the duty of each and every Chinese alien and alien of Chinese descent within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage hereof to apply within one year after the taking effect hereof to the immigration official of the United States whose office is most conveniently located to the place of residence of such alien for a certificate of residence; and any such alien found within the United States after the expiration of said period without such certificate shall be subject to deportation, as provided in section twenty-seven hereof, unless it shall be made to appear affirmatively and satisfactorily that his failure to procure such certificate within the time limited was due to unavoidable causes. Persons of Chinese

descent who claim to be American citizens by reason of birth in this country or under the act of Congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands shall be accorded the privilege of registering under the terms of this Act upon proving their claims to the satisfaction of the Commissioner General of Immigration or of an immigration official designated by him to hear the evidence in such cases: and whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, or the Commissioner General of Immigration, or immigration official designated by them shall determine under proceedings connected with the application of a person of Chinese descent for admission to the United States or under proceedings connected with the issuance of warrants in accordance with section twenty-seven hereof that such person of Chinese descent is an American citizen, or whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner General of Immigration that a child of Chinese descent has been born within the United States, there shall be issued to such person of Chinese descent of proven American nativity a certificate of residence of the character herein described: *Provided*, That in all questions of citizenship arising under this Act evidence other than record evidence shall not be regarded as sufficient or satisfactory unless it includes the testimony of at least one credible white witness.

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

SEC. 24. That the certificate of residence mentioned in section twenty-two hereof shall be prepared on secret-process paper in a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration; shall contain a complete personal description and a photograph of the person to whom issued; and shall be issued by immigration officials under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, a complete duplicate in each instance to be retained for the files of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The cost of the preparation and issuance of said certificate shall be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. Should such certificate be lost or destroyed, a certificate in lieu thereof shall be furnished by the Commissioner General of Immigration upon proof of the identity of the applicant therefor, and of the loss or destruction of the original, and in the cases of children born in the United States certificates may be issued, from time to time, upon the surrender of any previously granted and the establishment of the identity of the applicant, as the appearance of such children changes with

growth and development. No Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent heretofore convicted in any court of the United States or of the States or Territories thereof of a felony shall be permitted to register under the provisions of this Act, unless such person was registered under the provisions of the Act of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, or the Act of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three; but such alien shall immediately or at the expiration of his sentence, be removed from the United States in accordance with section twenty-seven hereof. Certificates of residence granted under the provisions of the Acts of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, shall be surrendered by applicants for registration hereunder to the immigration officials to whom application is submitted.

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

SEC. 26. That, at any time within five years after entry, any alien who shall become a public charge; any alien who shall after arrival be convicted of or admit having committed a felony or crime or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; any alien who shall enter the United States by water at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials, or by land at any place other than one designated as a port of entry for aliens by the Commissioner General of Immigration, or at any time not designated by immigration officials; any alien seaman who shall desert his vessel in a port of the United States or who shall land therein contrary to the provisions of this Act; and any alien who shall enter the United States in violation of this Act otherwise than as hereinafter specified; and that, at any time after entry, any alien who at the time of entry was a prostitute or was coming or being brought into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; any alien who shall be found an inmate of or connected with the management of a house of prostitution or practicing prostitution, or

who shall receive, share in, or derive benefit from any part of the earnings of any prostitute, or who is employed by, in, or in connection with any house of prostitution or music or dance hall or other place of amusement or resort habitually frequented by prostitutes, or where prostitutes gather, or who in any way assists, protects, or promises to protect from arrest any prostitute; any alien who shall import or attempt to import any person for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; any alien who, after being excluded and deported or arrested and deported as a prostitute, or as a procurer, or as having been connected with the business of prostitution or importation for prostitution or other immoral purposes in any of the ways hereinbefore specified, shall return to and enter the United States; any alien convicted and imprisoned for a violation of any of the provisions of section thirty-nine hereof; any alien who was an anarchist at the time of entry; and any alien who was convicted or who admits the commission prior to entry of a felony or crime or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be taken into custody and deported: *Provided*, That, at the option of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, any alien seaman arrested under the provisions of this section may be delivered into the custody of a consular representative of the country to which his vessel belongs upon assurances that he will be removed from the United States. The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the classes of aliens therein mentioned irrespective of the time of their entry to the United States. In every case where any person is ordered deported from the United States under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall be final.

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

SEC. 28. That the deportation provided for in the two next preceding sections, including the cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall, if the warrant of arrest is served at any time within five years after the entry of the alien, be at the expense of the contractor, procurer, or other person by whom the alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if in the opinion of the Commissioner General of Immigration no such person exists or it is not practicable

to recover such expense from any of said persons, then the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act and the deportation from such port shall be at the expense of the owner, master, person in charge, agent, or consignee of the vessel or transportation line by which the alien came, or, if that is not practicable, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. If the warrant of arrest is served later than five years after the entry of the alien, or, if the deportation is solely upon the ground that the alien is a Chinese who has failed to register, the expense thereof shall be payable from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. When in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the mental or physical condition of any alien rejected or arrested and ordered deported is such as to require personal care and attendance, he may employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to final destination, and the expenses incident to such service shall be defrayed in like manner as expenses incident to the deportation, or he may require special reports from the transportation company regarding the disposition made of the alien.

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

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

SEC. 31. That it shall be unlawful for the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens into or carrying aliens out of the United States to refuse or fail to deliver to the immigration officials the manifests or statements or information regarding all aliens on board or taken on board such vessels required by this Act, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a refusal or failure, such master or commanding officer shall pay to the collector of customs at the port of arrival or departure the sum of ten dollars for each alien concerning

whom such manifest or statement or information is not furnished, or concerning whom the manifest or statement or information is not prepared and sworn to as prescribed by this Act. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and, in the event that such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine. Any person who shall knowingly or willfully furnish in any sworn manifest, statement, or information required by this Act regarding aliens brought into or carried out of the United States any false data shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section fifty-three hundred and ninety-two, United States Revised Statutes.

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

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

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

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

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

in which prosecution is had under the provisions of section thirty-four hereof.

SEC. 36. That any person, including the owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, who shall knowingly sign on the ship's articles, or bring to the United States as one of the crew of such vessel, any alien, with intent to permit such alien to land in the United States in violation of this Act, or who shall falsely and knowingly represent to the immigration authorities at the port of arrival that any such alien is a bona fide member of the crew, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, for which sum the said vessel shall be liable and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any court of the United State having jurisdiction of the offense. The negligent failure of the owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place to detain on board any seaman after notice in writing by the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival that such seaman is not admissible, and to deport such seaman if required by such immigration official or by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, shall render such owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, for which sum the said vessel shall be liable and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense: and it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation hereof to pay off or discharge any alien employed on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, unless duly admitted pursuant to the provisions of this Act, unless due notice of such proposed action is first given to the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival, and unless the provisions of section sixteen hereof are complied with.

In case of the failure of the owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place to deliver either of the lists of seamen arriving and departing, respectively, prescribed by section sixteen hereof, or to report cases of desertion or landing as required by said section, such owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee shall, if required by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of ten dollars for each alien concerning whom correct lists are not delivered or a true report is not made as required in said section; and no such vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine and, in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

It shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of every person, including owners, masters, officers, agents, and consignees of vessels arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place to insure absolutely that no Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent employed on board such vessel shall land in the United States for any purpose unless satisfactory bond is furnished in accordance with the provisions of section seventeen hereof; and the failure of any such person to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be deemed a

misdemeanor and be punished by a fine in the case of each alien so landed of not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; or if, in the opinion of the Commissioner General of Immigration, it is impracticable or inconvenient to prosecute the owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee of any such vessel, a pecuniary penalty of one thousand dollars shall be a lien upon the vessel whose owner, master, officer, agent, or consignee violates the provisions of this section, and such vessel shall be libeled therefor in the appropriate United States court.

SEC. 37. That it shall be unlawful for any owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee of any vessel to refuse or fail to pay any of the expenses incident to the detention of aliens as required by section eight hereof; or to refuse or fail to pay any of the expenses incident to the deportation of aliens arrested and ordered deported as required by section twenty-eight hereof; or to refuse or fail to receive on board the vessel by which brought or a vessel owned or operated by the same interests any alien rejected, or arrested, and ordered deported under any provision of this Act, or to fail to safely guard and detain any such alien thereon, or to refuse or fail to return any such alien to the foreign port whence he came or to which ordered deported under any provision of this Act; or to make any charge to cover the expense of deporting any alien brought or to be brought to the United States, or to take any security for the payment of such charge, or to take any consideration to be returned in case the alien is landed; or to bring to the United States at any time within one year from the date of deportation any alien rejected, or arrested, and deported under any provision of this Act, unless prior to reembarkation the Secretary of Commerce and Labor has consented that such alien shall reapply for admission, as required by section ten hereof; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee has violated any of the foregoing provisions, such owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located or in which any vessel of the line may be found the sum of four hundred dollars for each and every violation of any provision of this section; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine. If the vessel by which any alien ordered deported came has left the United States and it is impracticable for any reason to deport the alien within a reasonable time by another vessel owned by the same interests, the cost of deportation may be paid by the Government and recovered by civil suit from any agent or consignee of the vessel.

SEC. 38. That any person who aids or assists any anarchist, as described in section ten hereof, to enter the United States, or who connives or conspires with any person or persons to allow, procure, or permit any such anarchist to unlawfully enter therein, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned

not less than one nor more than five years and pay a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars.

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

SEC. 40. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, or to attempt to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, any alien to come into the United States, by means of any offer or promise of employment, whether true or false, or by means of any agreement, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, unless with the permission of the Commissioner General of Immigration, in accordance with section ten of this Act; and for every violation of any of the provisions of this section the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such contract laborer thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; or for every violation of the provisions hereof the person violating the same may be prosecuted in a criminal action for a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, and under either the civil or the criminal procedure mentioned separate suits or prosecutions may be brought for each alien thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid.

SEC. 41. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of section forty of this Act to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, or to attempt to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit any alien to come into the United States by promise of employment through advertisements printed, published, or distributed in any foreign country, whether such promise is true or false, and either the civil or the

criminal penalty imposed by said section shall be applicable to such a case: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to States or Territories, the District of Columbia, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration thereto, respectively; but they shall be permitted to advertise such inducements and to make their advertisements effective by written or oral communication with prospective alien settlers and by paying out of the ordinary State or Territorial funds regularly appropriated for that purpose the transportation of such alien settlers, provided always that the exception hereby made is not used as a means of evading the provisions of this and the preceding section.

SEC. 42. That it shall be unlawful for any person, association, society, company, partnership, or corporation, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels and others engaged in transporting aliens to the United States, to, directly, or indirectly, by writing, printing, or oral representation, solicit, invite, or encourage, or to so attempt to solicit, invite, or encourage any alien to come into the United States, and anyone violating any provision hereof shall be subject to either the civil or the criminal prosecution prescribed by section forty of this Act; or if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any owner, master, officer, or agent of a vessel has brought or caused to be brought to a port of the United States any alien so solicited, invited, or encouraged to come by such owner, master, officer or agent, such owner, master, officer, or agent shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located or in which any vessel of the line may be found the sum of four hundred dollars for each and every such violation; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: *Provided further*, That this section shall not be held to prohibit transportation companies from issuing letters, circulars, or advertisements confined strictly to stating the sailing schedules of and the terms and facilities of transportation upon their vessels.

SEC. 43. That any person, including employees, officials, or agents of transportation companies, who shall assault, resist, prevent, impede or interfere with any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty under this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years and fined not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars; and any person who shall use any deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten years. Any person whose assistance in making a search or arrest is demanded by an immigrant inspector, as provided by section four hereof, who shall, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to render such assistance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof be fined not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars. Any person to whom an oath has been

administered by an immigration official under the provisions of this Act who shall knowingly or willfully give false evidence or swear to any false statement in relation to or in any way affecting the right of any alien to admission or readmission to or to residence within or to pass in transit through the United States shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section fifty-three hundred and ninety-two, United States Revised Statutes.

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

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

SEC. 46. That immigrant inspectors and other immigration officials, clerks, and employees shall be appointed and their compensation fixed and raised or decreased from time to time by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner General of Immigration and in accordance with the provisions of the civil service Act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: *Provided*, That said Secretary in the enforcement of that portion of this Act which excludes contract laborers, may employ, without reference to the provisions of the said civil service Act, or to the various Acts relative to the compilation of the Official Register, such persons as he may deem advisable and from time to time fix, raise, or decrease their compensation. He may draw annually from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act fifty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended for the salaries and expenses of persons so employed and for expenses incident to such employment; and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall pass to the credit of the proper disbursing officer expenditures from said sum without itemized account whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor certifies that an itemized account would not be for the best interests of the Government: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of immigration at the several ports of the United States as provided by the sundry civil appropriation Act approved

August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, or the official status of such commissioners heretofore appointed.

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

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

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

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

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

The draft of a proposed new law on the subject of immigration which formed Appendix I of the report for 1909 consisted mainly of a codification of already existing law concerning the regulation of immigration and the exclusion of Chinese, with only such changes in its arrangement as would place the various provisions in logical order and such changes in its language as would make possible the attainment of what was conceived to be the intent of the several statutes heretofore passed. In reinserting the said draft in the report for 1910 a few further changes of the same character, which the experience of another year had suggested, were made in its text; and, with the object of giving concrete expression to the Bureau's recommendations for immigration legislation of a more restrictive character, and for legislation regarding Chinese of a more exact and in some respects more liberal nature, than had heretofore been attempted, language adopting such recommendations was incorporated in the appropriate sections and commented upon in the body of the report as well as in a memorandum. As now inserted in this report, the draft is in most respects a repetition of the one which appeared in the report for 1910, the experience of still another year having suggested only a few modifications.

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

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

SECTION 1.

The definition given for the term "alien" is what it is confidently believed was intended when Congress abandoned in the acts of 1903 and 1907 the term "alien immigrant." It is absolutely necessary that some clear definition shall be adopted, as conflicting decisions in the courts have placed the matter in doubt (143 Fed., 922, and 148 Fed., 1022; 141 Fed., 221, and 152 Fed., 346; 160 Fed., 842; 186 Fed., 150; also 128 Fed., 656; 152 Fed., 1; 164 Fed., 152; 165 Fed., 830;

166 Fed., 536 and 1007; 173 Fed., 500; 179 Fed., 839; 185 Fed., 401; 186 Fed., 354; 187 Fed., 903; and 158 U. S., 538). The word "seaman" is also defined in the interest of clearness.

The remaining provisions of this section are taken out of sections 41 and 33 of the immigration act of 1907, and section 6 of the act of February 6, 1905, providing for the government of the Philippines, that taken from section 33 being so changed as to apply also to the insular possessions.

SECTION 2.

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

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

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

SECTION 3,

consisting of a combination of the provisions of sections 22, 23, and 22 of the act of 1907, states that the duties of the Commissioner General of Immigration shall be performed "under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor," and thus avoids the necessity for the awkward repetition of the phrase, as in the act of 1907, and at the same time preserves the present practice. The duties of the Commissioner General are specified in some detail, but purposely not in an exclusive manner, which is also true of the duties of commissioners of immigration and other immigration officials in charge. There is one addition of especial impor-

tance, viz, the insertion of a clause permitting the removal from the United States of aliens who fall into distress from causes arising subsequent to entry and are anxious to return to their foreign home—which object is now partially accomplished by a regulation (rule 24).

SECTION 4.

It has been deemed advisable to state definitely by whom the inspection of aliens shall be made (viz, by “inspectors”), and thereby give statutory force to the existing custom; and to directly empower such officials to board and search vessels, etc., a duty that now constantly devolves upon them, especially in localities where smuggling is common. For the same reason there has been adapted from R. S. 3071 a provision empowering the inspectors to call for the assistance of near-by persons when needed. In this section also has been placed so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as confers upon immigration officials the power to administer oaths. It is highly essential to good administration and the rendering of just decisions that the officials empowered by the law to decide questions arising under the immigration act shall be authorized to subpoena witnesses, and that means shall be provided to compel witnesses to appear and testify. There is accordingly inserted a provision adapted from the interstate-commerce act (24 Stat., 383), under which the aid of the courts may be invoked to the end desired. There are also incorporated the provisions of section 17 of the act of 1907, regarding the physical and mental examination of aliens, with the provision for the reimbursement of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service for expenses connected therewith eliminated, as a separate appropriation is now made for that purpose.

SECTION 5.

This is so much of section 12 of the act of 1907 as relates to the collection of data regarding incoming aliens, with certain changes in the items of statistical data required, shown by experience in keeping the figures to be essential. One very important change is made, viz, that requiring that the data furnished be *accurate* as well as full. Obviously inaccurate information for economic and scientific purposes is worse than none at all. Yet a district court has held (162 Fed., 803) that all the present law requires is full information, no matter how inaccurate, which decision has been affirmed by the circuit court of appeals, fifth circuit. To meet this it is necessary to change this section and also section 15 of the act of 1907, which becomes section 31, hereinafter explained. An addition is made to insure the collection of accurate and properly segregated data concerning and as between the mainland and insular possessions, respectively. An addition is also made calling for sex, age, class of travel, and foreign port of embarkation of arriving passengers who are United States citizens. Information of a similar character is now being secured with regard to departing passengers only. There is also incorporated in this section so much of section 13 as relates to incoming manifests, the language being simplified and so modified as to require the assembling on manifests of names of members of single

families or of aliens coming from the same locality (because by some steamship lines there is apparently a studied effort to separate names and avoid detection of violations of the contract-labor provisions).

SECTION 6

is a combination of part of section 13 and section 14 of the act of 1907, the latter slightly modified so as to specify that the certificate of a surgeon specially employed to verify manifests shall be made before a consular officer.

SECTION 7.

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

SECTION 8.

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

SECTION 9

embodies the provisions relating to the inspection and exclusion of aliens contained in sections 24, 25, and 10 of the act of 1907. Several changes in language are made in the interest of clearness and comprehensibility, those regarding the appointment of boards of special inquiry being occasioned by a recent judicial decision to the

effect that a board appointed by an "inspector in charge" is not a legal body, but the appointment must be made by a "commissioner of immigration."

SECTION 10

consists of a compilation of all the provisions of the immigration act, the amendatory act of March 26, 1910, and the Chinese-exclusion laws regarding classes of aliens not to be admitted. The term "tuberculosis" is defined by adding thereto "in any form." This is thought to have been the intent of the act of 1907, but said act has been regarded by some as covering only contagious forms of the disease. The provision regarding anarchists has been so extended as to include the terms of section 38 of the 1907 act. The clause relating to criminals has been broadened to include all persons who have committed a felony or crime, or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, irrespective of whether they have been convicted or admit the commission thereof. The clause defining and excluding "contract laborers" has been brought into textual agreement with the penal provisions on the same subject (sections 4-7 becoming sections 40-42, hereinafter explained): also to require rejection of the laborers irrespective of whether the offers or promises inducing them to come to the United States are true or false, so as to reach a large class of induced immigration not covered with sufficient clearness by the present law; and further by modifying the term "labor" with the word "manual" to bring the law into textual agreement with its construction by the Attorney General (27 Op., 383), which makes it possible to eliminate the proviso (meaningless under the construction mentioned) exempting from the classification of contract laborers professional men, artists, and others whose pursuits are strictly mental, now and for many years encumbering the statute. Whether or not this produces too narrow a field of operation for the alien contract-labor law is a matter for careful consideration by the legislative branch. Another very essential modification is made, viz, the proviso allowing the importation of skilled laborers if labor of like kind unemployed is not available, is conditioned upon the permission of the Department first being obtained. This is the only reasonable and fair method of handling the matter. It has been demonstrated that the present bare exception is not fair to either the importer or those interested to prevent importations. There have been specifically enumerated in the list of excluded classes "persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government." Such persons are excluded by the present law; but placing them in the list makes the language plainer. There have been added to the said list the two new classes suggested in the report for 1909, and again in that for 1910, viz, "male persons between the ages of 16 and 50 coming to perform skilled or unskilled manual labor who are found to be and are certified by a board of three surgeons as below the physical standard now observed for recruits for the United States naval service," and "persons who by reason of industrial, social, or other conditions existing in the locality for which bound are deemed to be economically unfit at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor." With respect to the former, however, provision is made for their inclusion

in the bonding provisions of section 19, to avoid any peculiar individual hardship or suffering. Concerning the latter, placing exclusion in the discretion of the Secretary is merely adopting the arrangement now followed so successfully in the cases of unaccompanied children under the age of 16. Two other new classes are added to aliens excluded. One classification is intended to strengthen the chances for detecting at the ports aliens with criminal records and the other has in view the breaking up of an extensive practice under which aliens rejected at one port are returned by the steamship companies to another port, where they often, as the result of arrangements made meantime to give their application a new aspect, effect entry, which practice is penalized in section 37 of the draft. "Stowaways" have also been added to the excluded classes, such persons as a rule being undesirable; but provision is made for the admission of rare cases of merit, "in the discretion of the Secretary."

SECTION 11

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

SECTION 12

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

SECTION 13

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

SECTION 14.

This is section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, slightly changed to make it consistent with the other sections of the draft, and to render its language exact and comprehensive. The added provision requiring a photograph to be attached to the exempt's certificate is merely making statutory a requirement long existing by custom. The term "merchant" is defined in accordance with section 2 of the act of November 3, 1893, as construed judicially and administratively; and certain useful data regarding "students" are required to be inserted in the certificate. The term "student" is, of course, used in the same sense as it has been construed under the previous law, which construction is set forth in rule 8 of the Chinese regulations in force for several years. The provision regarding the visé, or approval, of the certificate has been so modified as to permit of the employment of

immigration officials for that purpose when necessary or expedient; and there is added a provision for the issuance of a noncounterfeit-able certificate of identity to each Chinese admitted to the United States—which is already done by regulation, but which ought to be specifically authorized by law, as it is essential that admitted Chinese shall have in their possession permanent, incontrovertible evidence of their lawful entry.

SECTION 15.

covering the admission of the legal wives and natural-born (not adopted) children of members of the exempt classes, is new in the statutory law, but is a correct statement, from an administrative point of view, of the judicial exception to the law made in the case of Mrs. Gue Lim (176 U. S., 459), and the cases approved in that decision (42 Fed., 398; 83 Fed., 136; 85 Fed., 635). This judicial exception has constituted one of the greatest difficulties in enforcing the law, and unless it is defined and limited in some such manner as here proposed will continue to give trouble. Sixteen years is fixed as the maximum age at which a child may be admitted under the status of an exempt father, because that is the age which by Chinese custom corresponds most nearly to 21 years in this country.

SECTION 16

is designed to close a wide and continually widening breach in the immigration law. It has never been easy to prevent violations of the law by aliens employed on vessels, and since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120) it has been practically impossible to do so. Violations of the law in this connection will never be prevented to any appreciable extent until the immigration officials are given direct authority to control the masters of vessels carrying foreign crews. The proposed provision is an adaptation, by slight modification, of the applicable terms of the bill (H. R. 32441) which was introduced at the last session of Congress, with the concurrence of the Department and various steamship lines. It has been worked out with great care and it is believed will afford a remedy for the serious evil, and yet not impose any undue hardship on vessels engaged in the foreign trade. See also explanation of section 36.

SECTION 17

specifies additional requirements regarding alien seamen of Chinese race or descent, and is intended to effect a purpose similar to that of section 16, by preventing serious violations of the Chinese-exclusion laws. A district court has ruled in a criminal case that the exclusion laws do not apply to Chinese laborers employed as seamen. If this ruling obtains, the exclusion laws will to a considerable extent become inoperative. The requirement of bond in the cases of Chinese seamen has had the sanction of the courts (101 Fed., 989; 185 Fed., 907), but has never been made absolutely by statute, nor has there been any thorough method of identifying those bonded to prevent substitutions, which are constantly occurring. This situation is met, it is believed, by the proposed section. See also explanation of section 36.

SECTION 18.

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

SECTION 19.

Section 26 of the act of 1907, regarding the admission of aliens under bond, is too loosely drawn to be administratively satisfactory, and therefore encourages transportation companies to accept alien passengers who ought never to be permitted to embark for or enter this country. This defect is remedied by a slight modification of the text as here reproduced. There is some doubt whether, not being parties to the bond, a State or Territory can recover under it. This is made certain by requiring that the bond shall run to all States, Territories, etc., as well as to the United States. Slight changes are also made to bring about agreement with other sections of the draft. The bonding provision is extended to cover the new class, persons below the naval-service physical standard, with the same limitations as attach to the other classes named therein.

SECTION 20

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

SECTION 21.

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

SECTIONS 22, 23, AND 24.

It is essential if the Chinese-exclusion laws are to be placed upon a reasonable and efficient plane of administration that a registration shall be had of all Chinese now in the United States. These three sections, based in a general way upon the registration acts of 1892 and 1893, and the acts of April 30, 1900, and April 29, 1902, regard-

ing Hawaii and the Philippines, respectively, and in particular upon the experience of many years with the defects of the said registration acts, provide for a registration that will be fair to all, will not lend itself to the perpetration of fraud, and will be of a continuing character. This provision for a complete registration, taken in conjunction with the provisions in sections 14 and 15 of the draft for furnishing all legally admitted Chinese with a certificate of identity, will make it possible for each and every person of that race rightfully located in the country to always have at hand absolute evidence of his status, and all confusion and embarrassment will thus be avoided. Those who refuse or fail to register, without good cause, will be deported under the regular immigration plan—which has been shown to be the best plan for removing aliens from the country.

Section 22 is also found to be a convenient location for a proviso requiring that in all questions of citizenship arising under the act evidence, other than records, that does not include the testimony of at least one credible white witness will not be regarded as sufficient or satisfactory. Such a provision will be useful in all classes of cases and is absolutely required in the cases of Chinese, as was shown in the report for 1909. The legality of such a requirement, as well as the necessity therefor, is clearly shown by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Fong Yue Ting case (149 U. S., 698, 729-730).

SECTION 25.

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

SECTION 26

is a combination of all the sections of the act of 1907 that deal with deportation in the sense of expulsion (20, 21, and 36, and parts of 3 and 18), and of the similar provisions of section 2 of the act of March 26, 1910. An effort is exerted to make it inclusive of every class covered in whole or in part by existing law. The provisions dealing with criminals, anarchists, prostitutes, and procurers have been modified to a considerable extent so as effectively to rid the country of these particularly undesirable aliens, and the three-year limit has been eliminated, leaving the Government possessed of its inherent right to remove at any time aliens objectionable on these grounds. This has already been done in the act of March 26, 1910, with regard to sexually immoral aliens, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be done with respect to other specially undesirable classes. With regard to the other classes of aliens subject to deportation, the period within which deportation may be effected has been fixed at five instead of three years. Concerning "public charges," the restriction that the cause must have existed prior to entry has been removed. If the law is thus broadened, it will be

strengthened almost incalculably. In order to avoid any confusion on the question whether aliens already in the United States when the proposed new law takes effect are subject to the provisions thereof relating to deportation, the terms of this section are made applicable to aliens without regard to time of entry. There is inserted here, for the sake of regularity and clearness, a provision making the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor final in cases of deportation, which is the construction now usually given the law by the courts.

SECTION 27

is devoted to the deportation (expulsion) of Chinese aliens wrongfully in or who illegally enter the country. It has been so worded as to make the deportation of Chinese on any and all of the statutory grounds a process in every respect similar to the deportation of aliens of other races; but, of course, no limit has been placed upon the time within which they may be deported.

SECTION 28

contains, with appropriate modifications, such of the provisions of sections 20 and 21 of the act of 1907 as relate to the manner in which the expense of deportation shall be borne. It is not thought that the deportation of such aliens as, under the proposed broadened terms of section 26 of the draft, may be removed from the country later than five years after entry should be charged to the transportation companies, but there is nothing unreasonable in requiring the responsible companies to bear the expense when deportation is effected within five years, and this is true of Chinese as of all other aliens. The clause added to the end of this section is an incorporation into the statute of direct authority for the observance of rule 37 of the immigration regulations—adopted at the request of the largest steamship lines to avoid any interference with the control and discipline of their employees, and found to work in a satisfactory manner.

SECTION 29.

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

SECTION 30

is section 35 of the act of 1907, modified to meet every difficulty so far encountered with respect to the country to which aliens (including Chinese) shall be deported. It now often happens that the Canadian officials refuse to allow an alien who has entered the United States from Canada to be put back into that country, even though it

is clearly shown that such alien was a citizen of Canada, holding that by removal to the United States and a residence, however short, in this country he has expatriated himself, and in the case of Chinese return is conditioned upon the payment of \$500 head tax.

SECTION 31

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

SECTION 32.

In this, which is a modification of section 8 of the act of 1907, as in the other penal provisions of the draft, an effort has been made to fix upon a reasonable, and yet sufficient, *minimum* and *maximum* penalty. In some localities there is so little sympathy with the laws dealing with aliens that violators sometimes receive sentences altogether inadequate to the offense. This should be prevented, and the best way is to fix the minimum as well as the maximum limit of the penalty. The attempt has also been made to so word this and all the penal provisions as to make them operative despite the tendency of the courts to adhere to perhaps unduly strict rules of construction in criminal and penal matters. That is very important in this section, as it covers the smuggling of Chinese as well as of other aliens, and the smuggling of Chinese is an exceedingly lucrative business, affording great temptation to those criminally disposed. Hence, also, the provision for the confiscation of vessels and vehicles used in smuggling.

SECTION 33

is section 9 of the present act, which has had the unanimous approval of the Supreme Court in *Oceanic Navigation Co. v. United States* (214 U. S., 320), so modified as to have it apply specifically to alien seamen as well as other aliens, and to make it unlawful to bring to ports of this country aliens afflicted at the time of foreign embarkation with physical or mental defects of a nature which may affect ability to earn a living; also, to make the fine assessable, whether or not there is an intent to land the afflicted alien. It is suggested, however, that the amount of the fine be doubled—i. e., be made \$200—in cases of mental defects, tuberculosis, and loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases; this in order to encourage

the steamship companies to observe greater precaution in the physical and mental examination of aliens embarking at foreign ports for the United States, the object of the measure not being the collection of revenue but the practical prohibition of the taking on board of certain classes of afflicted aliens. In the cases of aliens less seriously afflicted and in the cases of seamen the amount of the fine is fixed at \$25.

SECTION 34

is section 18 of the act of 1907 materially strengthened. And it needs to be so strengthened, for various decisions by the courts, especially one by the Supreme Court (197 U. S., 442), under the rules of strict construction observed in criminal and penal matters, have almost destroyed this important requirement, particularly in the cases of Chinese seamen and other alien seamen diseased, or criminal, or otherwise disqualified, whose cases are also covered in an alternative way by the succeeding two sections. The duty to prevent the landing of aliens at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials is therefore made absolute ("mandatory and unqualified")—the owners, masters, etc., are made insurers that the alien shall not land. The alternative method of punishment provided for in the latter part of the section, viz. by libeling the vessel where impracticable or inconvenient to fine or imprison a responsible person, is a suggestion made by United States Attorney Youngs, of Brooklyn, who has had a large experience in endeavoring to attain results under the present terms of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws dealing with this subject. It is necessary for two reasons to have a provision of this kind in the law, although the same offenses are mentioned in section 35 hereof providing for an administrative fine: (1) Flagrant cases should be punished by imprisonment as well as fine; (2) the effectiveness of an administrative fine is dependent upon ability to refuse clearance—not always possible, especially at points other than seaports.

SECTION 35

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

SECTION 36

covers the cases of all alien seamen and also contains some special additional requirements in the cases of seamen of Chinese race or descent. Such of its provisions as relate to all alien seamen are, like

those of section 16, adapted from a bill introduced at the last session of Congress (H. R. 32441), while the additional provisions regarding Chinese seamen are incorporated to make section 17 effective. The rigid exclusion of Chinese laborers has become a fixed policy, the continuance of which is contemplated by this proposed law; hence the necessity for the additional requirements concerning seamen of that race.

SECTION 37.

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

SECTION 38

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

SECTION 39.

Modified in several respects, section 3 of the act of 1907, as amended by section 2 of the act of March 26, 1910, is proposed for reenactment, it being considered that the decision of the Supreme Court in *Keller v. United States* (213 U. S., 138) is overcome by the change of language made in the last-mentioned act from that contained in the first mentioned. There is also incorporated a provision similar to one in the act of March 26, 1910, making it a misdemeanor for an alien who has been excluded or arrested and deported under the provisions of sections 10 or 26 relating to prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons, to reenter or attempt to reenter the United States after once having been deported; also the provision of the same act making the testimony of a husband or wife admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband, which is required because the practice has become common for procurers to marry the immoral women they bring in, and often the couple are the only parties having knowledge of the transaction.

SECTION 40

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

in cases (of frequent occurrence) in which the violator of the law is pecuniarily irresponsible, or in cases in which it is desired to lay the foundation for a prosecution for conspiracy (215 U. S., 190).

SECTION 41

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

SECTION 42

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

SECTION 43.

It is essential that immigration officials shall be protected in the performance of their duties. The present law is deficient in this respect, and this section is designed to effect that purpose. It is also important that they shall be able to demand the assistance of near-by persons in making searches and arrests, especially in sparsely settled sections. Hence the provision here (adapted from sec. 3071, Rev. Stat.), supporting the authority given in section 4. This section also contains so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as describes perjury before immigration officers, so modified as to cover in a clear manner swearing before such officers with regard to an alien's admission, or readmission to, residence within, or transit through the United States. This is an absolutely necessary provision. The present law on this point with regard both to Chinese and other aliens is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

SECTION 44.

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

SECTION 45

is sections 29 and 27, act of 1907, with slight unimportant modifications; also a clause taken from section 5 of said act. And there is

added a provision that suits may be instituted under the various provisions of the law wherever the parties may be located, a jurisdictional question having arisen on that point.

SECTION 46

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

SECTION 47

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

SECTION 48

is section 31 of the act of 1907, while

SECTION 49

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

SECTION 50

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

APPENDIX II

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1911.

SIR: With the termination of the last fiscal year the present system of conferring citizenship had been in operation for approximately five years. It may be assumed, therefore, that certain features shown in the following report are permanent, and we may judge intelligently whether the law is fully accomplishing the purpose intended or whether there is occasion for remedial or amendatory action, either by Congress or by administrative methods. So far as the latter is concerned, as has been stated in each of the former reports, there has never been a time when it was possible to stop and take account, so to speak, and consider the feasibility and desirability of a redistribution of the work in the Division, or a reduction in the time devoted to some classes of clerical work and an enlargement of that bestowed on other classes of that work. At all times the clerical force has been insufficient, even with the aid of temporary assignments from other offices in the Department, to keep abreast of current work. This has resulted in large undisposed accumulations of official papers; mortifying delays in making responses to letters from private individuals and public officials; the continuous exaction of labor from the clerks for long periods after the conclusion of the ordinary official hours, on holidays, and even on Sundays; and, consequently, impaired the accuracy and the quality of the work actually accomplished. Although the Division in its brief existence has been compelled to move into offices in three different buildings, it has at no time during that period had quarters that were sufficiently adequate in space or suitable in arrangement to admit of a disposal of the files, clerks, and supervising officers in a manner that would secure an economical handling of the work.

It may be said, although with a less intimate knowledge of conditions, that to a greater or lesser degree other offices are laboring under like disadvantages. No other administrative office, however, is attempting—and must succeed in its attempt in order to justify its existence—to adjust its labors to the requirements of a wholly different branch of the Government (the judicial). When there is a hearing of petitions for citizenship in any one of more than two thousand courts exercising jurisdiction over naturalization proceedings, an examiner representing the Division must either be there in person or place the Government's case before the court by correspondence, and he must be fully prepared to report upon the character of each petitioner and his witnesses as the result of his own investigations,

and upon the clerical defects or legal insufficiency, if any, of the papers filed, as the result of examinations made in the Division. That the Government has not had time to prepare itself is no answer to a petitioner's demand for judicial action upon his case when he appears before the court with his witnesses on the date set. The Government has undertaken to be prepared, and it must at all hazards be ready at the appointed time, or the court, unless a defect be disclosed, will, upon prima facie case, admit the petitioner with that same absence of actual knowledge which prevailed among the courts in admitting aliens prior to the operation of the act of June 29, 1906.

Thus the Division must have its examination and report ready upon the more than five thousand cases per month, at whatever cost of labor or of delay to other correspondence, the examination of declarations of intention and certificates of naturalization, card indexing, filing, examining accounts, supervision of examiners' work in the field, and numerous other details of official work in the Department. Here, then, is disclosed a definite and pressing need for more clerks and more and better arranged office space for a service that has passed beyond the experimental stage and may be assumed now to be a permanent part of the executive branch of the Government. Without the additional clerks much necessary work must be hurriedly and imperfectly done, delayed, or left absolutely undone, while without the other facilities it is not possible to secure the greatest amount of efficiency at the lowest cost of labor and of money.

From what has been said as to the clerical force of the office in Washington it may easily be seen that an increase is also necessary in the number of examiners in the field. This matter will be discussed further on, as will also the need for additional assistants to clerks of courts. They are referred to here, however, as needs that have been demonstrated, like that of additional clerks in the Division in Washington, to make the administrative methods and machinery in any adequate measure equal to the discharge of the duties imposed in the enforcement of the present naturalization law. These needs are reported upon first in order, because they are first in importance and should be first provided for.

Experience has likewise disclosed the desirability of legislative action the nature of and reason for which will be discussed under the appropriate heading further on.

WORK OF THE COURTS.

There have been some few changes during the year in the courts engaging in the exercise of jurisdiction to admit to citizenship. A few State courts have declined to continue the work already assumed, and some have been added to those so engaged. At the close of the year the number of State and Federal courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction were as shown in the last column of the following table:

Courts.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
State.....	1,678	2,016	2,177	2,247	2,270
Federal.....	201	228	217	227	229
Total.....	1,879	2,244	2,394	2,474	2,499

For the purpose of ascertaining the actual work of the courts—the judicial work—as distinguished from the work done by the clerks as ministerial officers, it is necessary to consider only the petitions heard. The number of these is represented by the certificates of citizenship issued and the denials of petitions. As appears from an accompanying table, there were issued during the year 55,329 certificates of naturalization and 9,017 petitions were dismissed, thus showing that 64,346 naturalization cases were disposed of by the courts. How these figures compare with the corresponding figures for previous years is shown below:

Certificates.	1909	1910	1911
Granted.....	37,337	39,206	55,329
Denied.....	6,341	7,781	9,017
Total.....	43,678	46,987	64,346

Thus, while the business of the courts increased in 1910 to the extent of 3,309 cases over that of 1909, the last year showed an increase of 17,359 cases over the number in 1910 and 20,668 over 1909. In other words, while the increase from 1909 to 1910 was less than 8 per cent, the growth from the latter year to 1911 was nearly 38 per cent.

This greatly enlarged business of the courts is the most significant fact developed during the past year. It bears directly upon the requirements as to the examining and clerical forces, and indicates the present need of such additions thereto as will obviate the danger of the administrative and investigating work falling still further in arrears. The special reformatory feature of the new law is to be found, not in additional requirements as to the qualifications of the petitioners, which are substantially the same that have been prescribed for a century past, but in the means devised by executive investigation to insure the proof of qualifications. Just so far as these means are inadequate the present law will prove inadequate to accomplish the purpose for which it was enacted, and to that extent the conditions which prevailed before its passage will continue.

While it is not possible, with the clerical force at its disposal, for the Division to make such a study of the data in its files as will enable it satisfactorily to show how far the reported increase is due to each of several probable causes, it is safe to assume that the principal occasion for the greater amount of business is the seven-year limitation on the validity of the declaration of intention. In each of the preceding annual reports of the Division this feature of the law has been adverted to, and it has been pointed out that the business of the courts hereafter must be estimated from the number of declarations filed and the necessity for their use as a basis for petitions before the expiration of seven years from the date of such filing. As the declarations filed prior to September 27, 1906, are not limited as to the time of their use, there appears to be no reason to believe that the great increase referred to is due to the activity of others than those who have filed declarations since that date, and who are stimulated by the consciousness that delay beyond the seven-year limit will

impose upon them the necessity of filing new declarations of intention and waiting two years thereafter.

That the supply of additional assistants to clerks of courts has had little effect on the general result, and has therefore had no appreciable effect upon the growth of business, will appear from a consideration of the data below:

CASES DISPOSED OF BY COURTS IN CERTAIN STATES, 1910 AND 1911.

State.	1910	1911	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	State.	1910	1911	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
			<i>Per cent.</i>				<i>Per cent.</i>
California.....	2,173	3,349	+54	Ohio.....	1,462	1,975	+35
Illinois.....	3,385	5,985	+76	Pennsylvania.....	4,906	7,746	+57
Massachusetts.....	3,238	3,137	- 3	Washington.....	1,463	1,786	+22
New York.....	10,196	13,076	+28	Wisconsin.....	1,997	2,963	+49

Practically all of the clerical aid supplied to the clerks of courts was in New York City and Brooklyn, and yet, as the above table of returns from States on the Pacific coast, in the Middle West, and on the Atlantic coast shows, in each of the several States named, except Washington and Massachusetts, the ratio of increase was greater than in New York, although to none of them was such aid extended.

If it be considered that since the law became operative there have been filed more than 710,000 declarations of intention and only 236,000 petitions, it is not possible to avoid the conclusion that the business of the courts and of the administrative officers will continue to increase for some years to come. Many of the petitions filed have been supported by declarations filed under the former law, so that there are probably not less than half a million cases to be disposed of in the next seven years if no declaration is allowed to lapse by operation of law. This is enough to keep the courts occupied for more than the next seven years with about the same amount of work that was transacted last year, even though not a single petition should be made upon a declaration filed hereafter.

In the following table is set forth the action taken by the courts upon each of the 64,346 petitions disposed of by them during the year, and the reasons therefor, arranged by States and Territories.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.											Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.				
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witness.	Insufficient residence.	Ignorance.	Declaration invalid.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's motion.	Premature petition.	Want of prosecution.	Unable to produce witnesses or depositions.			Deceased.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Alabama.....													18	141	12.77		
Alaska.....				1					2					10	110	8.33	
Arizona.....		4			1	2			3					26	583	109	23.85
Arkansas.....		6												13	27	40	32.50
California.....	4	4	152	14	18	21	13	58	4	291	3	6	19	607	2,742	3,349	18.12
Colorado.....	3	5	72	11	1	12	8	9	5	51	1	4	12	194	607	801	24.22
Connecticut.....	1	4	5	6	32	2	1		1	17	1	4	73	1,346	1,419	5.14	
Delaware.....										6			8	90	98	8.16	
Florida.....	1	2	3	3	2	2	1		1	14			25	150	16.67	16.67	
Georgia.....				1	2	1			1	4			28	142	170	16.47	
Hawaii.....		5							2	4			14	74	88	15.91	
Idaho.....										3			5	39	44	11.36	
Illinois.....	6	40	327	37	66	48	18	41	7	135	10	4	65	823	5,022	4.90	
Indiana.....	8	39	10	3	5	5	5	2	2	18	2	5	100	265	365	13.75	
Iowa.....	2	99	9	5	25	4	4	5	4	29			16	168	937	1,105	15.20
Kansas.....	3	7	55	10	15	20	9	2	1	11			18	153	345	498	30.72
Kentucky.....	1		4					1	1	3			3	13	62	75	17.33
Louisiana.....			2	23	1	1	23	1	2	12	1	5	1	71	306	377	18.83
Maine.....	3				1	1				13			22	244	246	8.27	
Maryland.....	4		9		6	2		5		18			46	341	387	11.89	
Massachusetts.....	1	12	14	11	9			3	3	192	2	1	13	258	2,879	3,137	8.22
Michigan.....	1	11	193	8	32	31	14	17	1	125	1	5	26	465	2,140	2,605	17.85
Minnesota.....	6	13	36	67	20	6	17	5	5	90		13	14	292	2,579	2,871	10.17
Mississippi.....			2			3							5	18	23	21.74	
Missouri.....	1	6	62	7	16	10	4	10	3	27			103	948	1,111	14.67	
Montana.....	2	3	31	4	2	12	6	11	1	38	1		20	132	577	18.62	
Nebraska.....	5	5	41	7	32	9	9	2	2	28	3		146	715	861	16.96	
Nevada.....	1		10		3	3	6	1		18			63	92	155	40.64	
New Hampshire.....			8	8	37	20	16	9	3	5			11	328	337	3.20	
New Jersey.....	2	22	193	1						130	3	26	469	3,049	3,969	13.37	
New Mexico.....	1	1	12	1		2		1	1	4			2	50	76	34.21	
New York.....	4	75	476	21	432	39	69	6	7	721	9	15	44	1,918	11,158	13,076	14.67
North Carolina.....										1			1	10	14	28.57	

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911—Continued.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.												Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.		
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	Insufficient residence.	Ignorance.	Declaration invalid.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's true petition.	Want of prosecution.	Unable to produce witnesses or depositions.	Deceased.	Miscellaneous.			Total.	
North Dakota.....	13	5	21	36	4	3	3	5	47	2	4	0	150	1,781	1,931	7.77
Ohio.....	2	12	123	14	29	8	11	5	135	2	2	19	356	1,610	1,975	18.03
Oklahoma.....	3	7	3	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	10	1,184	1,194	5.15
Oregon.....	3	51	3	3	4	8	4	4	20	2	2	1	119	460	570	20.55
Pennsylvania.....	10	205	3	55	15	15	13	13	521	4	5	22	918	6,528	7,746	11.85
Rhode Island.....			3	2	1							1	7	746	753	3.93
South Carolina.....												1	1	27	28	3.57
South Dakota.....	26		11	21		3	1	1	20	1	2	2	91	482	573	15.88
Tennessee.....		4	3	1		2	2	5	4	1	2	2	37	37	37.29	37.29
Texas.....		2	16	5	3	7	7	5	18	4	5	3	58	467	525	11.05
Utah.....			8	8	4	3	2	7	16		2	1	59	192	251	23.51
Vermont.....	1		1	1	1	1	1	2	4			1	9	154	163	55.21
Virginia.....		1	2	2	15	1	1	2	2				10	158	168	5.95
Washington.....	6	13	151	16	15	31	14	13	125	4	2	19	409	1,377	1,786	22.90
West Virginia.....		1	19	4	2	2	2	9	9	1			38	115	153	24.83
Wisconsin.....	3	34	82	34	5	28	11	9	77	4	5	30	337	2,626	2,963	11.37
Wyoming.....			13		4	2	3	3	9			6	43	146	189	22.75
Total.....	97	329	2,581	429	832	406	320	290	3,070	58	95	442	9,017	55,329	64,346	14.01

Besides the work of hearing petitions, the courts have disposed of certain certificates of naturalization under the provisions of section 15 of the act of June 26, 1906, which had been illegally procured, as follows:

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 15.

Reported by chief naturalization examiner at—	Referred to U. S. attorneys.	Certificates canceled.	Dismissed.	Discontinued.	Pending.
Boston.....	29	12	3		23
New York.....	6	27	1	1	55
Philadelphia.....	4	20			45
Pittsburg.....	18	26	474	6	118
Detroit.....	2	39	8	2	7
Chicago.....	10	26	1		
St. Louis.....	12	23		2	12
St. Paul.....	22	33		19	5
Denver.....	7	14	1		7
San Francisco.....	2	6	4	1	9
Seattle.....	2	2	2	1	10
Washington, D. C.....	5	27			22
Total.....	119	225	494	32	318

PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Reported by chief naturalization examiner at—	Prosecutions.	Nolle prossed.	Acquittals.	Convictions.				Pending.
				Fines.	Jail sentences.	Both fines and jail sentences.	Sentences suspended.	
New York.....	27	2		1	4		4	16
Philadelphia.....	33	14	2	5		5	1	6
Pittsburg.....	13			11				2
Detroit.....	1				1			
Chicago.....	14			2	1			11
St. Louis.....	2							2
St. Paul.....	9	1	2			6		
Denver.....	4							4
San Francisco.....	4		1					3
Seattle.....	1							1
Total.....	108	17	5	19	6	11	5	45

Fines amounting to \$3,338 were levied and collected in the following courts:

United States district court, Indianapolis, Ind.....	\$200. 00
United States district court, Trenton, N. J.....	250. 00
United States circuit court, New York, N. Y.....	50. 00
United States district court, Minot, N. Dak.....	2,400. 00
United States district court, Pittsburg, Pa.....	325. 00
United States district court, Scranton, Pa.....	113. 00
Total.....	3,338. 00

WORK OF CLERKS OF COURTS.

The number of clerks of courts and assistants engaged in naturalization work during the past year has been in excess of 2,500. It is not possible to give the exact number, as some of the clerks have one or more regular assistants. Under the provisions of the appropriation act the Department has furnished 25 assistants to clerks of certain courts, at aggregate salaries of \$18,448.29.

The subjoined tables show that during the past year there have been prepared and filed, or issued, by these clerks of courts 186,157 declarations of intention, 73,644 petitions, and 55,329 certificates of naturalization. As the declarations are executed in triplicate—one for the court record, one for the division record, and one for the declarant—and the other papers in duplicate, the actual number of papers prepared was 816,417.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.		First quarter.		Second quarter.		Third quarter.		Fourth quarter.		Grand total.		
	Fed-eral.	State.	In Fed-eral courts.	Total.	In Fed-eral courts.	Total.	In Fed-eral courts.	Total.	In Fed-eral courts.	Total.			
												In Fed-eral courts.	Total.
Alabama.....	5	26	29	59	30	28	58	52	3	45	14	59	231
Alaska.....	8	14	123	123	86	86	86	97	77	77	77	77	383
Arizona.....	5	19	16	54	72	55	127	16	47	14	46	60	304
Arkansas.....	8	48	16	41	15	7	22	15	17	20	18	38	183
California.....	4	58	465	1,781	557	1,378	1,935	599	1,301	779	1,902	1,781	7,397
Colorado.....	2	61	319	428	115	466	581	72	417	73	327	400	1,898
Connecticut.....	2	11	370	807	500	891	1,391	257	513	304	458	762	3,730
Delaware.....	1	3	52	62	64	8	72	62	6	32	32	234	302
District of Columbia.....	1	1	68	68	56	56	56	101	101	77	77	77	477
Florida.....	6	23	114	22	65	77	142	88	24	63	18	87	254
Georgia.....	9	39	50	55	61	5	66	67	6	59	7	60	207
Hawaii.....	1	18	9	74	30	16	46	27	16	36	8	44	207
Idaho.....	3	27	22	236	25	171	196	47	153	107	272	379	1,033
Illinois.....	5	109	777	3,090	908	3,729	4,037	994	4,859	741	3,874	4,005	18,908
Indiana.....	5	87	303	563	1,596	3,435	4,941	56	268	53	271	380	1,158
Iowa.....	4	105	41	293	30	695	725	57	636	63	387	420	2,172
Kansas.....	5	107	3	351	21	1,041	1,062	17	283	4	124	128	1,844
Kentucky.....	5	55	15	22	28	46	74	22	39	61	12	20	210
Louisiana.....	1	34	191	212	141	29	170	168	41	209	21	141	642
Maine.....	1	14	74	127	141	80	181	62	107	169	60	202	893
Maryland.....	2	22	51	90	113	182	295	88	199	287	83	225	948
Massachusetts.....	2	16	615	1,914	747	2,804	3,611	744	2,324	3,068	605	3,565	12,773
Michigan.....	5	86	25	475	19	1,455	1,474	23	1,426	26	1,971	1,997	5,401
Minnesota.....	12	99	106	1,220	135	1,481	1,616	144	1,521	245	1,747	1,992	6,599
Mississippi.....	6	51	9	15	5	6	11	15	22	37	11	32	95
Missouri.....	9	98	945	995	915	974	974	880	49	745	38	783	3,687
Montana.....	2	29	7	647	12	670	682	9	540	4	825	829	2,707
Nebraska.....	2	92	932	932	788	788	788	9	500	500	303	363	2,583
Nevada.....	1	15	127	128	5	94	99	1	81	104	104	104	413
New Hampshire.....	1	11	7	96	18	204	282	5	105	200	101	101	413
New Jersey.....	1	21	2	1,856	4	1,824	1,828	1	1,951	1,952	2,045	2,046	7,684
New Mexico.....	7	19	17	36	6	27	33	20	24	14	32	66	179
New York.....	5	62	4,664	7,387	5,060	8,561	13,621	4,016	8,091	3,878	8,047	11,925	49,704

1 Territorial courts.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES—Continued.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.		First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Fed-eral.	State.	In Fed-eral courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Fed-eral courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Fed-eral courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Fed-eral courts.	In State courts.	Total.	
North Carolina.....	8	39	5	17	22	10	13	23	10	8	18	12	12	24	87
North Dakota.....	3	50	35	437	472	43	599	642	31	443	474	37	452	489	2,077
Ohio.....	3	86	113	1,046	1,159	210	1,325	1,535	109	1,193	1,302	155	1,024	1,179	5,235
Oklahoma.....	3	64	66	119	120	3	89	92	4	43	47	1	79	80	339
Oregon.....	2	35	37	454	496	7	662	669	13	457	470	28	577	605	2,210
Pennsylvania.....	8	60	68	2,941	4,256	3,066	1,190	4,856	3,381	1,235	4,616	3,251	990	4,241	17,969
Rhode Island.....	2	1	3	314	21	2	335	447	387	12	399	587	24	611	1,812
Rhode Island.....	5	16	21	11	13	13	13	13	26	26	26	17	2	19	71
South Carolina.....	1	59	60	283	283	1	608	609	.....	345	345	.....	371	371	1,408
South Dakota.....	7	22	29	5	50	25	3	28	37	3	40	30	3	33	151
Tennessee.....	21	152	173	98	294	227	296	433	419	444	863	110	167	277	1,867
Texas.....	1	27	28	18	168	186	10	214	16	246	262	18	236	254	926
Utah.....	2	13	15	98	112	150	37	187	82	13	95	201	10	211	605
Vermont.....	5	55	65	55	78	76	11	87	71	19	90	61	10	71	326
Virginia.....	10	36	41	304	660	463	763	1,226	580	686	1,275	518	668	1,186	4,651
Washington.....	5	36	44	41	130	90	123	215	61	70	131	50	99	149	606
West Virginia.....	8	36	44	400	1,138	1,238	140	927	96	746	845	85	950	1,035	4,185
Wisconsin.....	2	72	74	14	117	14	165	119	15	69	84	8	98	106	440
Wyoming.....	1	14	15	14	131	14	165	119	15	69	84	8	98	106	440
Total.....	229	2,270	2,499	13,454	27,587	17,022	37,413	54,435	14,238	31,691	45,929	13,558	31,194	44,752	186,157

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED.

Alabama.....	5	26	31	10	33	19	8	27	22	7	29	35	2	37	126
Alaska.....	8	.....	8	44	44	32	.....	32	51	.....	51	31	.....	31	158
Arizona.....	5	19	14	16	41	12	14	26	9	22	31	3	23	26	124
Arkansas.....	3	48	56	11	21	5	.....	21	4	5	22	7	11	17	159
California.....	4	58	62	41	752	733	619	673	65	757	822	72	814	886	3,174
Colorado.....	2	61	63	27	138	32	39	215	39	194	233	168	166	203	812
Connecticut.....	2	11	13	191	149	32	284	465	108	168	276	168	235	408	1,474
Delaware.....	1	3	4	20	23	19	2	21	30	3	33	30	1	31	108

District of Columbia.....	1	25	1	34	46	52	52	11	52	180
Florida.....	6	39	36	41	53	57	24	7	35	183
Georgia.....	9	18	19	22	35	39	25	7	32	120
Hawaii.....	1	27	10	7	8	10	8	2	10	44
Idaho.....	3	5	6	9	12	14	8	89	97	313
Illinois.....	3	109	490	437	523	1,667	349	1,800	1,529	6,179
Indiana.....	5	87	92	38	88	231	65	171	236	649
Iowa.....	4	105	191	19	306	262	21	243	264	1,023
Kansas.....	2	105	107	6	131	145	7	114	121	553
Kentucky.....	2	55	60	6	18	16	29	45	30	102
Louisiana.....	6	34	40	72	117	27	77	77	110	468
Maine.....	1	14	15	14	90	29	30	32	92	299
Maryland.....	2	22	24	42	49	41	93	88	92	388
Massachusetts.....	2	16	18	52	212	970	182	773	1,061	4,462
Michigan.....	6	86	91	60	851	713	3	811	814	3,098
Minnesota.....	12	87	99	60	673	724	79	619	693	2,967
Mississippi.....	6	51	57	7	18	7	13	9	13	38
Missouri.....	9	98	107	282	302	302	224	31	255	1,180
Montana.....	2	29	31	273	302	302	224	31	255	1,180
Nebraska.....	2	92	94	3	144	190	104	204	207	712
Nevada.....	1	15	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	912
New Hampshire.....	1	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222
New Jersey.....	1	21	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	912
New Mexico.....	7	19	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222
New York.....	5	62	67	1,097	12	102	1	1	1	1
North Carolina.....	8	39	47	1,097	13	25	1	13	13	73
North Dakota.....	3	50	53	3	2,848	3,945	1,321	3,555	4,876	17,657
Ohio.....	3	86	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459
Oklahoma.....	3	64	66	65	421	542	577	459	459	1,999
Oregon.....	2	35	37	65	389	471	635	484	548	2,194
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	2	16	62	53	57	53	54	226
Rhode Island.....	8	60	68	16	144	160	182	110	133	610
South Carolina.....	2	1	1	1,256	433	1,089	562	626	1,961	7,306
South Dakota.....	5	16	21	111	111	199	199	511	511	963
Tennessee.....	1	59	60	6	1	7	10	10	11	39
Texas.....	7	27	29	2	160	162	136	170	171	708
Utah.....	21	152	173	14	3	17	19	6	9	62
Vermont.....	2	13	15	7	83	132	224	98	123	636
Virginia.....	10	55	65	40	57	107	18	109	127	310
Washington.....	5	30	41	2	40	42	106	15	69	195
West Virginia.....	8	36	44	9	37	50	54	34	40	170
Wisconsin.....	2	8	16	36	309	498	146	344	490	1,900
Wyoming.....	1	14	13	27	63	78	52	927	979	3,240
.....	1	14	13	15	53	68	39	57	65	214
Total.....	229	2,270	2,499	4,767	12,756	17,523	19,607	14,205	20,321	73,644

1 Territorial courts.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES—Continued.
CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Fed-eral.	State.	Total.	In Fed-eral courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Fed-eral courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Fed-eral courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Fed-eral courts.	In State courts.	Total.	
Alabama.....	5	26	31	15	1	16	14	28	42	13	6	19	13	33	46	123
Alaska.....	8	.....	8	22	.....	22	26	.....	26	20	.....	20	20	.....	42	110
Arizona.....	5	19	24	1	2	3	18	12	30	12	8	20	16	17	33	83
Arkansas.....	8	48	56	2	.....	2	6	.....	6	6	4	10	8	1	9	27
California.....	4	58	62	137	689	826	60	541	601	51	602	653	50	612	1,265	2,742
Colorado.....	2	61	63	29	104	133	27	121	148	31	113	144	49	133	182	607
Connecticut.....	2	11	13	155	65	220	129	228	357	145	106	311	218	240	458	1,346
Delaware.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	22	6	28	27	2	29	90
District of Columbia.....	1	.....	1	20	3	20	37	.....	37	33	6	33	33	.....	35	125
Florida.....	6	25	31	31	4	7	31	.....	31	33	6	32	19	1	20	142
Georgia.....	9	39	48	5	.....	5	10	.....	10	34	6	40	17	2	19	74
Hawaii.....	1	18	19	9	.....	9	11	.....	11	3	6	8	10	3	13	39
Idaho.....	3	27	30	5	.....	5	6	.....	6	3	48	51	1	47	48	228
Illinois.....	5	109	114	197	704	901	295	784	1,079	495	1,089	1,584	400	1,198	1,598	5,162
Indiana.....	5	87	92	4	57	61	3	46	49	41	242	283	65	133	143	987
Iowa.....	4	105	109	19	292	311	5	195	200	41	6	102	108	4	96	345
Kansas.....	2	105	107	7	55	62	.....	75	75	3	8	11	11	29	40	62
Kentucky.....	5	55	60	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	9	.....	9	3	.....	11	39
Louisiana.....	6	34	40	11	11	22	58	16	74	72	23	95	112	13	125	306
Maine.....	1	14	15	60	35	95	23	26	49	23	34	57	10	24	43	244
Maryland.....	2	22	24	42	84	106	40	40	42	40	35	119	48	48	96	341
Massachusetts.....	2	10	18	151	512	663	214	374	588	214	825	1,039	287	302	589	2,870
Michigan.....	5	86	91	748	748	755	3	326	329	4	547	547	8	499	507	2,140
Minnesota.....	12	57	69	79	541	620	35	406	501	45	538	573	78	807	885	2,579
Mississippi.....	6	51	57	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	18
Missouri.....	9	98	107	146	14	160	155	19	174	35	4	11	35	2	37	948
Montana.....	2	29	31	.....	151	153	1	124	125	2	152	154	2	143	145	577
Nebraska.....	2	92	94	.....	113	113	.....	194	194	.....	183	183	.....	225	225	715
Nevada.....	1	15	16	.....	31	31	.....	26	27	.....	15	16	.....	18	18	92
New Hampshire.....	1	11	12	.....	105	105	3	78	81	.....	63	63	.....	77	77	326
New Jersey.....	1	21	22	.....	691	691	.....	444	444	.....	985	985	.....	920	920	3,040
New Mexico.....	1	19	20	.....	4	4	.....	3	3	.....	7	7	.....	11	11	40
New York.....	5	62	67	985	1,178	2,163	819	1,201	2,020	928	1,716	2,644	1,303	3,028	4,331	11,158
North Carolina.....	8	39	47	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	10
North Dakota.....	3	50	53	.....	231	231	.....	609	609	.....	389	389	.....	552	552	1,781

Ohio.....	3	86	89	28	404	432	31	284	315	50	347	397	63	407	475	1,619
Oklahoma.....	2	64	66	.....	25	25	1	69	70	.....	40	40	.....	49	49	184
Oregon.....	2	35	37	10	102	112	14	72	86	14	91	105	19	138	157	400
Pennsylvania.....	8	60	68	1,004	414	2,018	953	260	1,213	1,540	401	1,941	1,177	479	1,656	6,828
Rhode Island.....	2	1	3	284	.....	284	186	.....	186	120	.....	120	156	156	746	.....
South Carolina.....	5	16	21	3	.....	3	9	.....	9	13	.....	13	1	1	2	27
South Dakota.....	1	59	60	1	83	84	2	155	157	1	75	76	1	164	165	482
Tennessee.....	7	22	29	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	13	.....	16	20	20	37	.....
Texas.....	21	152	173	7	56	63	31	92	123	50	98	148	70	63	133	467
Utah.....	1	27	28	6	43	49	7	32	39	8	32	40	10	54	64	192
Vermont.....	2	13	15	.....	11	11	12	1	13	122	7	129	1	.....	1	154
Virginia.....	10	55	65	21	12	36	20	6	26	38	10	48	39	9	48	158
Washington.....	5	36	41	81	258	339	106	184	290	95	240	335	102	311	413	1,377
West Virginia.....	8	36	44	25	16	31	10	7	17	2	4	6	38	13	51	115
Wisconsin.....	2	72	74	50	544	594	65	548	613	66	593	659	73	687	700	2,620
Wyoming.....	1	14	15	7	30	37	2	17	19	14	29	43	12	35	47	146
Total.....	229	2,270	2,499	4,236	8,437	12,673	3,473	7,786	11,259	4,874	9,926	14,800	4,882	11,715	16,597	55,329

1 Territorial courts.

As compared with the corresponding figures for the fiscal year 1910, there has been an increase of 18,931, about 11 per cent, in the declarations; 18,606, or 33.81 per cent, in the petitions; and 16,123, or 41 per cent, in the certificates issued.

The preparation of a petition involves much more labor than the filling out of both a declaration and a certificate, not only in simple clerical work but in the exercise of judgment to ascertain whether the applicant can file a petition lawfully, and whether his witnesses are competent to verify his petition. It involves, moreover, the preparation of the notice and posting of the names of the petitioner and his witnesses, with the date set for hearing in open court. The significant feature of the above shown increase is therefore the 32 per cent growth in the number of petitions filed, since it indicates so much greater enlargement of the actual work than would a much larger percentage of increase in the number of declarations and certificates.

The inference to be drawn from the enlargement of naturalization business in the clerks' offices is directly the opposite of that arising from that same condition in relation to the work of the Division. The fees retained under the terms of the law by the clerks of courts are so small that they are compensatory only in the relatively small number of courts where there is enough of such work to keep at least one clerk steadily occupied. In most instances the amount of naturalization work is so small that it does not suffice to familiarize the person engaged upon it with the details of a correctly prepared paper, nor does it justify the use of sufficient time to learn the requirements of the law and regulations. It, moreover, interrupts the routine business of the clerk's office, and is consequently somewhat hurriedly and superficially disposed of.

In view of the embarrassments referred to, it is, therefore, not an unusual thing for a court doing a very small amount of naturalization business to relinquish jurisdiction altogether, as burdensome and unprofitable to the clerk and disappointing to the applicants. This condition will be changed by an increase in the business, and the situation now reported is, therefore, an encouragement to the hope that the methods of handling this work will improve so far as the increase shown exists in the courts receiving relatively few applications to file naturalization papers.

So far as the growth in the larger courts is concerned, the only difficulty to be overcome is the supply of a sufficient number of assistants for the clerks. In other words, it is, as in the case of the Division and its officers in the field, merely a question of securing an appropriation from Congress to pay for the work which the Government has assumed under the terms of the naturalization law.

WORK OF THE EXAMINERS.

The Division can not, at the expiration of the second year of its control of the field service, refrain from expressing its satisfaction with the merit and effectiveness of the work of the examiners as far as that work has gone. To claim that the work of 55 men is adequate to investigate effectively and report upon the 64,346 cases heard in 2,499 courts scattered throughout the continental portion

of the United States and in Hawaii and Alaska would be incredible upon its face. On the contrary, as is said elsewhere, the number of examiners is entirely inadequate to cope with the entire naturalization business of the country. It is confidently asserted, however, that the actual results accomplished by these officers, not alone as regards the effectiveness of what they have done but also as to the actual amount done—the cases investigated, the distances traveled, the hearings attended—is phenomenal.

Fortunately for the Government, the officers, in the main, have shown themselves of the sort whose zeal is stimulated by difficulties. It has been impossible to pay them adequate compensation. They have been held down strictly to an observance of the rules of the Department in regard to incurring expenses. The area of the districts to which they have been assigned, and the consequent continuous travel, which all except those in the large cities are required to do to attend to the hearings of petitions on the dates set by the courts, precludes anything like the enjoyment of holidays or Sundays, or even rest at night elsewhere than on trains or at hotels. They have virtually none of the advantages of periodical rest in short intervals between working days, as most Government officers have. When the day of hearing comes they must appear before the court where the petitions are to be heard, and be prepared with the necessary knowledge of each case called to satisfy the judge either that they have no reason in law or in fact to oppose the granting of a petition in a particular case or that the specific reason or reasons they have discovered for recommending the dismissal of a petition is sufficient.

Such a scheme, or arrangement, for work, with such a few men, takes no account of the human side of the agency employed. It can not. There is the work which is to be done and there is the amount which is allowed to be expended for the purpose. That branch of the Government which imposes the duties also provides the amount it deems sufficient to pay for the performance of such duties. The administrative office must do the best it can, with the funds furnished it, to have those duties—or some of them, if it is not possible to perform all—discharged effectively.

The country is divided into eleven districts, with headquarters, respectively, at Seattle, San Francisco, Denver, St. Paul, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York City, Boston, and Washington, D. C.

At each of the cities named there is maintained an office, or offices, with a clerk, files, correspondence, etc. As soon as a petition is filed in any of the courts in these cities, the practice adopted generally is for the clerk of the court to advise the petitioner and his witnesses to call at the office of the chief examiner for interrogation. By this means a great mass of investigation is rapidly and effectively disposed of immediately without the necessity of domiciliary visits, except in doubtful cases. This practice, of course, can be resorted to only in those cities where a naturalization office is maintained.

Besides the offices mentioned, one examiner is located at Los Angeles, under the supervision of the San Francisco office, and one at Duluth, under the St. Paul office. As it is shown to be practicable, examiners will be detached from the offices of the chief examiners and will be located at other points, so as to save the expense and loss

of time occasioned by travel for long distances. Delay in carrying out this policy is occasioned by the lack of sufficient men to handle the business at the headquarters of the chief examiners.

One of the most exacting duties of the examiners is that of calling upon the clerks of courts to give them instructions, to urge the necessity of prompt reports to the Division, to examine their records, to correct errors in their remittances, and to make collections of balances due the Government. This work is especially required in rural districts, where the naturalization business is comparatively small in amount and the occurrence of mistakes frequent as a result of the inexperience of the clerks of courts.

The Washington, D. C., district was established during the past year, and covers the large area of the States bordering the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico from Virginia to Texas, inclusive; also Tennessee and Kentucky. One examiner is located at New Orleans, and one at Houston, Tex. The chief examiner and a clerk are located in Washington, and besides attending to the business in the Southern States he attends the courts in Baltimore and in the State of Maryland, except the four western counties. While this arrangement is palpably inadequate, much has been accomplished by it, and the Division has now the means of exercising some supervision over the business in the Southern States.

It will be easily understood that besides energy, intelligence, and an intimate acquaintance with the law, the duties of an examiner exact the use of courtesy, firmness, good nature, and tact. The clerks of courts are in all other matters supreme, and are not accustomed to the interference, even in a helpful way, of Government officers. As the clerks usually possess the entire sympathy and confidence of the judges of their courts, it is plain that the usefulness of the examiner depends upon his power to secure good will and inspire respect and confidence in both the clerks and the judges. It is in this way the Division believes that these officers have shown their value. They have succeeded in impressing the clerks of courts, and the judges as well, with the fact that the object of their employment is cooperation, for a common end, between the judicial and executive machinery by which jointly the naturalization law is now enforced. The best evidence of this is found not alone in the general absence of discord, but in the voluntary expressions by the judges of commendation of the methods employed and of the men by whom the Government is represented. Numerous letters to this effect are of record in the Division.

A prominent Federal judge, in commending the work of the examiners, stated that for the first time it has made it possible for a judge to intelligently become "satisfied," as the law requires, that a petitioner is, or is not, "in every way qualified to become a citizen of the United States," because for the first time other evidence than the mere ex parte statements of a petitioner is submitted for consideration.

If consideration is given to the area of the districts and to the character of the services performed, it must be evident that more examiners are required, and that the compensation of those already engaged should be increased, if not adequately at least enough to be more nearly commensurate with the value of the service rendered.

The following sample form shows the method that has been adopted by the examiners in making a handy record for use at the hearings upon petitions:

(Pittsburgh.) No. 63-29. Common Pleas Court. Date filed: June 5, 1911. DECLARATION made at Cleveland, Ohio, on 4,3,07. Prior petition: No.	ADJOURNMENTS				FINAL HEARING
	From—	To—	Reasons	Examiner	Admitted or denied
					Date..... 191
					Grounds.....
Examiner: Name—John Jones. Residence—121 Falls St., Cleveland. Nationality—German. Business—Laborer.	RESULT OF EXAMINATION.				Examiner.....
Witnesses: Name—Simon Smith. Residence—119 2nd St., Cleveland. Business—Saloon keeper.	In the declaration of intention of this petitioner he states that he arrived in this country at the port of New York on July 3, 1907, while in his petition he claims to have arrived at the port of Boston, Mass., on November 4, 1903. Further attention is directed to the fact that his wife and three children now reside at Bremen, Germany, one of the children, Gustav, having, it appears, been born in Bremen, Germany, on June 10, 1907. As stated above the alien claims to have arrived in this country on November 3, 1903, and to have resided here continuously since this date.				
Name—William Williams. Residence—2311 1 St., Cleveland. Business—Bartender.					

As the cases are called, the examiner turns to the slip containing the information secured by investigation, the data furnished by the Division, and memoranda of any previous action by the court, and is thus prepared to properly represent the interests of the Government.

WORK OF THE DIVISION.

As pointed out in the last annual report, there is no part of the actual administration of the naturalization law in which the Division does not have a share. It must pass upon the evidence upon which any court bases its claim of jurisdiction; it must supply the clerks of courts with the proper quantity of blank forms, bound and unbound, and suitable forms for reports of work done each month and for quarterly reports of collections; must compare each requisition for additional supplies with the amounts already furnished, and the amounts consumed in transacting the business reported, so as to prevent extravagance or wastefulness; it must receive, date, appropriately number, card index, examine, and file every letter, account, report, declaration, petition, and certificate received; it must complete its examination of all petitions in time to report discovered defects before the dates set for hearing; it must aid the two thousand five hundred clerks of courts; it must direct the movements to some extent of its field force, and instruct them as to the attitude to be taken before the courts in emergencies; it must make provisional constructions of the law for the guidance of the examiners; it must require and examine property returns, and scan the issuance of stationery and supplies of all kinds, both in Washington and in the field outside of

Washington; it must pass upon all requests for authorization for service, such as telephones, offices, etc., and make suitable recommendations; it must consider and pass upon the necessity for noting exceptions to judicial rulings as a basis for reviews, as well as upon the institution of cancellation proceedings under section 15 of the naturalization act. This is a mere outline of its functions, and is apart from the ordinary duties of maintaining the efficiency of the official personnel of the Division and of the field force by appropriate distribution of work, by promotions, or selections to fill vacancies, and the countless details associated therewith.

The mail disposed of by the Division in the past year is shown in the accompanying table:

VOLUME OF MAIL HANDLED BY THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION, 1910 AND 1911.

	1910, total.	1911				
		First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Incoming mail:						
Unregistered pieces.....	50,826	9,999	10,360	11,971	13,861	46,191
Registered pieces.....	13,599	2,949	3,783	4,071	3,736	14,539
Total.....	64,425	12,948	14,143	16,042	17,597	60,730
Average per working day.....	210+	169+	185-	210-	230+	198+
Outgoing mail:						
Letters.....	37,414	8,180	11,536	12,329	11,339	43,384
Form letters.....	34,157	7,129	8,854	11,292	14,910	42,185
Documents.....	12,004	983	326	491	431	2,231
Petition notices ¹					2,061	2,061
Total.....	83,575	16,292	20,716	24,112	28,741	89,861
Average per working day:						
Letters.....	122+	107-	151-	161+	148+	142-
Form letters.....	111+	93+	116-	148-	195-	138-
Documents.....	39+	13-	4+	6+	6-	7+
Petition notices ¹					45-	45-
Total.....	273+	213-	271-	315+	394-	332-

¹ Petition notices were put in use on May 8, 1911, and are used instead of letters advising chief naturalization examiners of defects in petitions and dates of final hearings. It will be noted that the record of outgoing letters for the fourth quarter shows a decrease as compared with the previous quarters. This decrease in the number of outgoing letters in the fourth quarter is more than offset by the number of outgoing petition notices.

Herewith is given a sample of forms used, and described in the footnote to the foregoing table as "petition notices." These forms are made up in the Division, after examination of the declaration and petition, in any case, to notify the examiner in whose district the petition has been filed of any defect appearing of record, and have been substituted for formal letters containing the same information.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1911.

30-2621. (Philadelphia.)

MICHELE MARINO.

Petitioner claims to have resided in Pennsylvania continuously since May 10, 1904, and the subscribing witnesses make affidavit to knowledge of his residence in the State and United States since June 1, 1905. The alien, however, declared his intention in the United States district court at Cleveland, Ohio, on December 5, 1906, and filed a petition in the same court on December 31, 1908, the petition having been denied because the alien was opposed to organized government.

It should be noted that the incoming mail is reported in the above table as "pieces." Many of such pieces consist of packages containing varying numbers of declarations, petitions, and certificates, each one of which involves the expenditure of more work than an ordinary letter. Thus, while the total number of pieces received during the year, as appears in the above table, was 60,730, those pieces included 186,157 declarations of intention, 73,644 petitions for naturalization, 55,329 certificates, probably 10,000 accounts, and an uncalculated number of letters requiring replies.

By the annexed statement is shown the number of accounts handled during the first three quarters only of the year, as at the time of preparing this report the accounts for the last quarter had not been received. It should not be inferred that the accounts marked "no transactions" involve no work and are therefore improperly included in a list of accounts examined. All accounts must be compared with the papers on file, transmitted by the clerks of courts, to ascertain whether the amounts reported are correct, and whether there were or were not transactions, regardless of the report of "no transactions." Errors are made not only in the amount of transactions accounted for but as well with regard to actual transaction of any business.

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS HANDLED, FISCAL YEARS 1907-1911.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total.
Transactions.....	3	27	1,704	6,324	4,980	13,038
No transactions.....	14	56	656	2,685	2,117	5,528
Total.....	17	83	2,360	9,009	7,097	18,566

¹ First three quarters only.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the Division passed on accounts for which expenditures were chargeable against the appropriation for the field service as follows:

Salary rolls.....	315	Additional clerks.....	111
Field vouchers.....	582	Miscellaneous.....	489
Suspensions.....	130		
Telephone.....	88	Total.....	1,735
Rent.....	20		

The number of petitions for naturalization disposed of by the courts and the final action thereon has been discussed under the heading "Work of the courts." There it is stated that 64,346 petitions for naturalization were heard during the past fiscal year. This number, however, is only a portion of the petitions filed in the various offices of clerks of courts throughout the United States and received in this office, where the administrative examination as to their form, execution, and compliance with the law was given to them.

During the year covered by this report the number of naturalization paper filed throughout the United States and received in this office was unprecedented. Exclusive of the various reports from clerks of courts and abstracts of remittances of fees collected in naturalization proceedings, there were 315,130, as against 261,470 for 1910 and 222,727 for 1909. These figures show an increase of 92,403 papers, or 41.49 per cent in the annual volume of work thrown

upon this office since 1909. The division of these papers is shown in the following table:

Papers.	1909	1910	1911	Increase, 1910 over 1909		Increase, 1911 over 1910.		Increase, 1911 over 1909.	
				Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
Declarations.....	143,212	167,226	186,157	24,014	16.77	18,931	11.32	42,945	29.99
Petitions.....	42,178	55,038	73,644	12,860	30.49	18,606	33.81	31,466	74.60
Certificates.....	37,337	39,206	55,329	1,869	5.00	16,123	41.12	17,992	48.00
Total.....	222,727	261,470	315,130	38,743	17.39	53,660	20.52	92,403	41.49

Particular attention is directed to the growth in the number of petitions as indicative of the present burden of the work of a most exacting character which this office performs. The first annual report of this office showed the filing of 20,802 petitions for naturalization in the nine months covered by the fiscal year 1907. The annual report for 1908 showed an increase to 43,878. The report for the fiscal year 1909 showed a falling off to 42,178. Since that year, however, there has been such a tremendous increase as to have reached 73,644 petitions for naturalization filed and received during the past fiscal year, making a growth of 74.60 per cent, or 31,466 more petitions during the fiscal year 1911 than in 1909.

The examination of these petitions and the attention to other work in this office has been accomplished only by receiving from the Department details of clerks and messengers from its other branches. A total of 18 clerks and 2 messengers have been obtained from the Department at various times. In addition a requirement of one hour overtime daily was placed upon the entire force, commencing with October 19, 1910, and continuing without cessation until the heated term compelled the discontinuance of compulsory overtime work on June 1, 1911. Prior to this requirement of extra time there had been a general unanimous performance of voluntary overtime work by the members of the force, which was continued subsequently to the discontinuance of the compulsory overtime, so that there has been no month in the fiscal year in which hundreds of hours of voluntary and compulsory overtime work has not been performed. This overtime work has equaled the time of approximately 7 additional clerks.

Notwithstanding this it has not been possible to prevent the work from falling constantly and steadily in arrears. These conditions were made known to the Department regularly in the monthly reports called for by the act of Congress approved March 15, 1898, and as the result Congress appropriated for 12 additional clerks and 2 additional messengers. These positions were filled as promptly as possible, but notwithstanding this no headway has been made against the arrearages and it has been only by the utmost effort that the examination of the approximately 73,600 petitions, together with the thousands of old petitions to which they related, has been accomplished.

The declarations of intention have increased from 143,212 in 1909 to 186,157 in 1911, or a total of 42,947 in actual numbers and approximately 30 per cent.

The relation between declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization should here be pointed out. Undoubtedly the increase

in the number of petitions will not cease until it has approximated the volume of declarations annually filed and received. As evidence that this is a fact which will be borne out by experience it need only be stated that approximately 50 per cent of the current petitions for naturalization are filed on current law declarations. The number of petitions filed during the past year exceeded the number of declarations filed during the fiscal year 1907. The declarations which were used as a basis for the current law petitions were all filed during 1907, 1908, and 1909, and were at least two years old.

The last year of the first seven-year period will expire on September 26, 1913. Under the law all declarants who fail to utilize their declarations for filing petitions for naturalization within seven years must declare their intention anew and wait a further period of two years. This penalty is going to be avoided undoubtedly in nearly all cases. In order to do so, however, all declarations of intention must be acted upon, and in their use it is plain that as each year thereafter will witness the expiration of a seven-year period the number of petitions filed will approximately equal the number of declarations filed.

Attention is also directed to the number of certificates of naturalization received. The annual report for the fiscal year 1907 showed 7,735 certificates issued. The report for 1908 showed 25,517 certificates issued. Since then the number of certificates granted has increased from year to year, the greatest increase taking place between 1910 and 1911, when 55,329 certificates were issued, or 16,123 more than in 1910, an increase of 41 per cent.

During the year under discussion no systematic examination of certificates of naturalization was possible, and no declarations of intention filed during the last six months of the year, except a small portion of those filed in January, have been examined. This leaves approximately 90,000 declarations of intention not examined at the close of the fiscal year and approximately 100,000 certificates of naturalization not acted upon. The difference in the volume of certificates not examined is due to the fact that at no time has the personnel of this office been numerically sufficient to admit of the systematic examination of certificates of naturalization.

As already stated, the quarters of this office have been changed and enlarged twice to provide in some measure space in which to carry on its work. While it is believed that the present arrangement is the best that circumstances admitted of making, it is wholly unsuited to the requirements of either the work or the personnel. The administrative officers are on the second floor and in a part of the building far removed from and not connected in any way with the operating force. Some of the clerks are located on the second floor, while the remainder are on the sixth floor. Those on the sixth floor are located in eight different rooms. This scattered distribution of the force results in a most extravagant use of the time of the clerks and of the administrative officers in the conduct of the work, prevents satisfactory supervision, and precludes the maximum efficiency which otherwise would be attained.

It is due only to the fact that the personnel of this force, both individually and collectively, possesses the highest standard of loyalty and interest that the great volume of work is moved. It is not believed that in any other branch of the Government or in any cor-

porate service there can be found as high a standard of efficiency in a given number of men as is found in the employees in the Division of Naturalization. When the relation between the large volume of incoming and outgoing mail received and dispatched and the small personnel is understood, no slight evidence of the justice of this assertion is found.

On June 30, 1909, the personnel of this office comprised 26 clerks, 2 messengers, and 2 officers. By the act of March 4, 1911, 12 clerks and 2 messengers were added. This was an increase of 46.66 per cent. The number of petitions received during the fiscal year 1909, as shown by the report for that year, was 42,178; during the fiscal year 1911 the number was 73,644, an increase of 74.60 per cent. The next estimates which will be submitted to the Department will call for an addition of 7 new positions. This will make a total of 70 per cent increase in the personnel since June 30, 1909. The appropriation for this office for the fiscal year 1910 was \$41,160. The amount to be submitted in the estimates will aggregate \$68,310, an increase of \$27,150, or 65.96 per cent, as against an increase of 74.60 per cent in the work.

RECEIPTS OF NATURALIZATION FEES, ARRANGED BY QUARTERS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907-1911.

Fiscal years.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
1907 ¹					\$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
Grand total.....					916,522.93

¹ For nine months only.

The total expenditures from all appropriations for the enforcement of the naturalization law, including appropriations under the Department of Justice as well as under this Department, up to June 30, 1911, was \$857,384.58. The total receipts from naturalization fees since September 26, 1906, was \$916,522.93, or \$59,138.35 in excess of all expenditures. The total receipts from naturalization fees, exclusive of fines and forfeitures of various kinds which are not received and accounted for through this Division, was \$290,551.52 in the fiscal year 1911. The appropriations for 1912 aggregate \$233,660, while the fees for that year indicate a total which will be greater than the appropriations. The amount of \$293,310, which will be requested in the estimates for the fiscal year 1913, will be \$225,000 for the field service and \$68,310 for the office. Thus it will be seen that with the appropriation of the amount requested in the estimates the administration of the naturalization law by the Federal Government will be at no expense to the Government of the United States. On the other hand, there will be a balance returnable to the Treasury of the United States as a result of the wise legislation by Congress contained in the act of June 29, 1906, to establish a uniform rule of naturalization of aliens

As illustrative of the extent to which supervision of the clerks of courts has been necessary to obtain any reports from them of the business transacted, the subjoined table is presented.

NUMBER OF COURTS IN EACH STATE WHICH ARE EXERCISING NATURALIZATION JURISDICTION AND NUMBER IN EACH STATE 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.....	31	17	Nebraska.....	94	18
Alaska.....	8	0	Nevada.....	16	0
Arizona.....	14	2	New Hampshire.....	12	0
Arkansas.....	56	35	New Jersey.....	22	0
California.....	62	5	New Mexico.....	26	0
Colorado.....	63	4	New York.....	67	0
Connecticut.....	13	0	North Carolina.....	47	25
Delaware.....	4	1	North Dakota.....	53	3
District of Columbia.....	1	0	Ohio.....	89	18
Florida.....	31	11	Oklahoma.....	66	18
Georgia.....	48	28	Oregon.....	37	1
Hawaii.....	9	0	Pennsylvania.....	68	5
Idaho.....	30	3	Rhode Island.....	3	0
Illinois.....	114	12	South Carolina.....	21	10
Indiana.....	92	25	South Dakota.....	60	4
Iowa.....	109	10	Tennessee.....	29	10
Kansas.....	107	16	Texas.....	173	65
Kentucky.....	60	26	Utah.....	28	7
Louisiana.....	40	15	Vermont.....	15	3
Maine.....	15	0	Virginia.....	65	30
Maryland.....	24	7	Washington.....	41	1
Massachusetts.....	18	0	West Virginia.....	44	8
Michigan.....	91	8	Wisconsin.....	74	1
Minnesota.....	99	7	Wyoming.....	15	1
Mississippi.....	57	27			
Missouri.....	107	44	Total.....	2,499	531
Montana.....	31	0			

In consequence of the arrearages in the work, Congress made provision during the last regular session for 12 additional clerks and 2 messengers. At the time this action was taken the Department had already been compelled to supply the Division, by temporary assignments from other offices, with the clerical assistance equivalent to the allowance made by Congress, it having been shown that the assignments hampered and delayed the work of the offices from which they were made. The allowance was made to meet a situation then existing and not to provide for any subsequent increase of naturalization work. The situation now confronting the Division is shown in another part of the report, where, under the heading "Work of the courts," figures are given which disclose the fact that during the past year there has been an increase of 36 per cent in the court work as compared with the business for the preceding year. It is plain, in view of this, that it will be indispensable to an adequate service by the Division that provision be made at the coming session of Congress for a further increase in the number of clerks allowed to it.

There is in section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906, a requirement that to the petition of every alien who has arrived in the United States since that date there shall be attached a certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor stating the date, place, and manner of his arrival. As it is now five years since the date of that act, aliens will soon begin to apply for these certificates. Suitable blank forms have been prepared for the use of persons applying for such certificates, and those forms have been furnished to the clerks of courts, so

as to expedite the identification of each applicant with the appropriate entry in the record of arriving aliens required by section 1 of the said act to be kept at the ports of entry. The magnitude of this undertaking will sufficiently appear when it is considered that nearly 73,700 petitions were filed during the past year, and that as the years pass the number of such certificates will more closely approximate the total number of petitions filed. The task besides will in actual practice prove more onerous than appears from its mere bulk as shown in figures, because of clerical errors in the records, such as misspelled names, erroneous dates, and measurements, the fact that it is not unusual for aliens to enter under assumed names, the failure of applicants to recall the name of the port of entry, or the date of their arrival, or the name of the vessel on which they came. Any mistake in regard to such means of identification will make it next to impossible, in many instances, to discover, among the hundreds of thousands of such records made annually, the particular entry upon which alone a certificate may be issued. Apart from the purpose of what is here said, which is to show one of the many urgent reasons for an increase in the Division's clerical force, it may not be amiss to express a doubt whether the cost and labor involved and the uncertainty in many cases of achieving the result sought should not justify the abandonment of the requirement of the certificate of arrival, at least as indispensable to the admission to citizenship. Such a recommendation is not, however, made now, but with the acquisition of experience it may be necessary to do so.

During the past year fire destroyed the naturalization records in Decatur, Miss. Records were partially destroyed in Fairbanks, Alaska; Bad Axe, Mich.; Winner, S. Dak.; Guymon, Okla.; and Estancia, N. Mex. These fires required the restoration of 3 records of declarations of intention, 1 record of petition for naturalization, and 1 certificate of naturalization. There were fires in the courthouses at Aztec, N. Mex., and Genoa, Nev., during the fiscal year 1910, but were not reported until after the close of the fiscal year, and therefore were not included in the last report of the Division.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From what has been shown it is obvious that the most pressing need of the service now is a sufficient appropriation to employ the requisite number of clerks in the Division and examiners in the field. Hardly less an exigency is the lack of suitably spacious and well arranged quarters for the official and clerical force of the Division at the seat of Government. It is realized, however, that this is not a requirement of economical and efficient service that is peculiar to the Naturalization Service, as is the inadequacy of funds, since many other offices of the Government are in a like situation.

It is not easy to comprehend the principle upon which the estimated cost of this service has been reduced in Congress. Economy, in the correct sense of that word, cannot be urged as a reason for reducing estimates made with a care that almost amounts to parsimony, for the service is more than self-supporting. The purpose of requiring one-half of the fees collected to be returned to the United States Treasury and deposited in the miscellaneous fund was plainly to relieve the Government of a charge that should be borne by the

beneficiaries, and not to constitute the naturalization law a revenue measure. The Government assumes no burden, therefore, unless the appropriations exceed the amount collected annually and turned into the Treasury, and in that event only to the extent of such excess. If the figures presented in this report are at all reliable as indicative of future receipts, there seems to be no reasonable ground to apprehend that the Government will ever have to exceed the fund composed of these collections. There would seem, therefore, to be no sufficient reason, from the usual point of view, for a failure to appropriate a sufficient amount, at least within the limits of the actual collections, to insure an efficient administration of the law.

The appropriation for the current year is \$25,000 less than the \$200,000 estimated as necessary.

In support of the recommendation of the Department, there was submitted the accompanying statement of receipts and disbursements since the operation of the act:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907-1911.

[Up to Dec. 31, 1910.]

Fiscal years.	Receipts.					Disbursements.
	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.	
1907 ¹					\$65,129.00	\$29,243.18
1908.....	\$26,307.00	\$32,753.50	\$49,554.00	\$58,259.40	166,873.90	39,728.05
1909.....	42,285.03	45,945.85	40,091.60	43,880.25	172,202.13	44,428.45
1910.....	38,098.91	42,710.94	60,852.90	80,103.63	221,766.38	176,415.98
1911.....	55,497.20	² 62,037.09			117,534.29	92,403.27
Total.....					743,505.70	382,218.93

¹ For nine months only.

² Incomplete.

Balance in this Department of receipts over disbursements	\$361,286.77
Appropriations of \$100,000, \$93,000, and \$150,000 under Department of Justice.....	343,000.00

Net balance to the Government considering all sources of receipts and expenditures in both Departments since the organization of the Naturalization Service 18,286.77

In the fiscal year 1908 there were available under the Department of Justice an original appropriation of \$100,000 and a general deficiency appropriation of \$93,000. The total appropriation of \$200,000 requested for the Naturalization Field Service and for the clerks of the courts is only \$7,000 in excess of the amount appropriated for the field service under the Department of Justice, and of the \$200,000 between \$35,000 and \$10,000 will be for clerks of courts, \$5,000 for contingent expenses, and the remainder, \$155,000 to \$160,000, is for the field examiners.

The net balance was computed upon the assumption that the Department of Justice expended the full amount of the \$343,000 appropriated for the field service in the two years that the latter was under its control.

As a practical measure of reform that would greatly diminish the labor involved, and the embarrassment and cost to applicants, the abolition of the declaration of intention is again recommended. This has been partially done by the amendatory act of June 25, 1910, but the language of that act has proven so obscure to the courts and to administrative officers that it has been impossible to secure any consensus of opinion as to how far the exemption for which it provides is intended to go. An effective method of solving the problem would be to dispense entirely with the declaration of intention.

Legislation is urged also to confer, in express terms, such authority upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor as will enable him without question to order, with the consent of a declarant or a petitioner, corrections of errors in papers filed in the clerks' offices which are discovered before the courts' jurisdiction to hear and determine attaches, and to forbid the issuance of copies of such papers without express authority from him.

The first of these recommendations is suggested for the reason that unless the Department, representing on one side the Government and the alien on the other, can by agreement amend defects in the papers before the latter's petition matures for hearing one of two objectionable results will ensue—either the alien will be denied citizenship, though he may be fully qualified for it, because of some error or omission by the clerk of court, or the judge will disregard the defect because of the merits of the case, and thus the requirements of the law will be gradually dispensed with.

The second recommendation is made to still any question as to the power of the Department to forbid the indiscriminate supply of certified copies, by the use of which false impersonation might be resorted to by those who are not, and perhaps could not be, naturalized.

Again it is urged that legislation be enacted to provide for review of the rulings by courts of original jurisdiction upon petitions. As the law now stands views are various and conflicting upon questions involving the construction of the statutes, and the application of the rule of naturalization is lacking in that uniformity which the Constitution and the title of the act require. In some instances it is held that orders of naturalization are not reviewable by any tribunal and that section 15, which provides for cancellation of illegally issued or fraudulently obtained certificates, furnishes a complete remedy for errors in original decisions. In others the United States circuit court of appeals and the appellate courts of the States have reviewed decisions of the Federal and State courts, respectively. The result is confusion, uncertainty, and conflict. What is held to be law in one part of the country is denied to be such in another. The holders of certificates, obtained in good faith, are thus left in a position of insecurity, and the administrative officers remain in doubt and uncertainty as to the position they should take. It is inconceivable, however careful and able they may be, that 2,500 judges will all agree. As an illustration of this, a judge in one State has held that a petitioner who does not speak the English tongue is not "qualified in every way" to be a citizen of the United States, and refused to admit him, although the law exempts from this general requirement any petitioner who "prior to the passage of this act declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States," etc. On the other hand, another judge has held that conviction and service of imprisonment under sentence, within twelve months prior to seeking naturalization, for violation of the antigambling laws of the State of residence do not disqualify a petitioner either upon the score of lack of good moral character or because he is not "well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States."

Again the courts variously construe the requirement that in every case the judge shall be satisfied that a petitioner has, "immediately preceding the date of his application, resided continuously within

the United States, and the State, for the prescribed period of time." Some hold that constructive residence is a sufficient compliance with the law; some that physical presence is indispensable.

There is also a divergence of view as to the age a petitioner must have attained before making his application, and before being admitted a citizen.

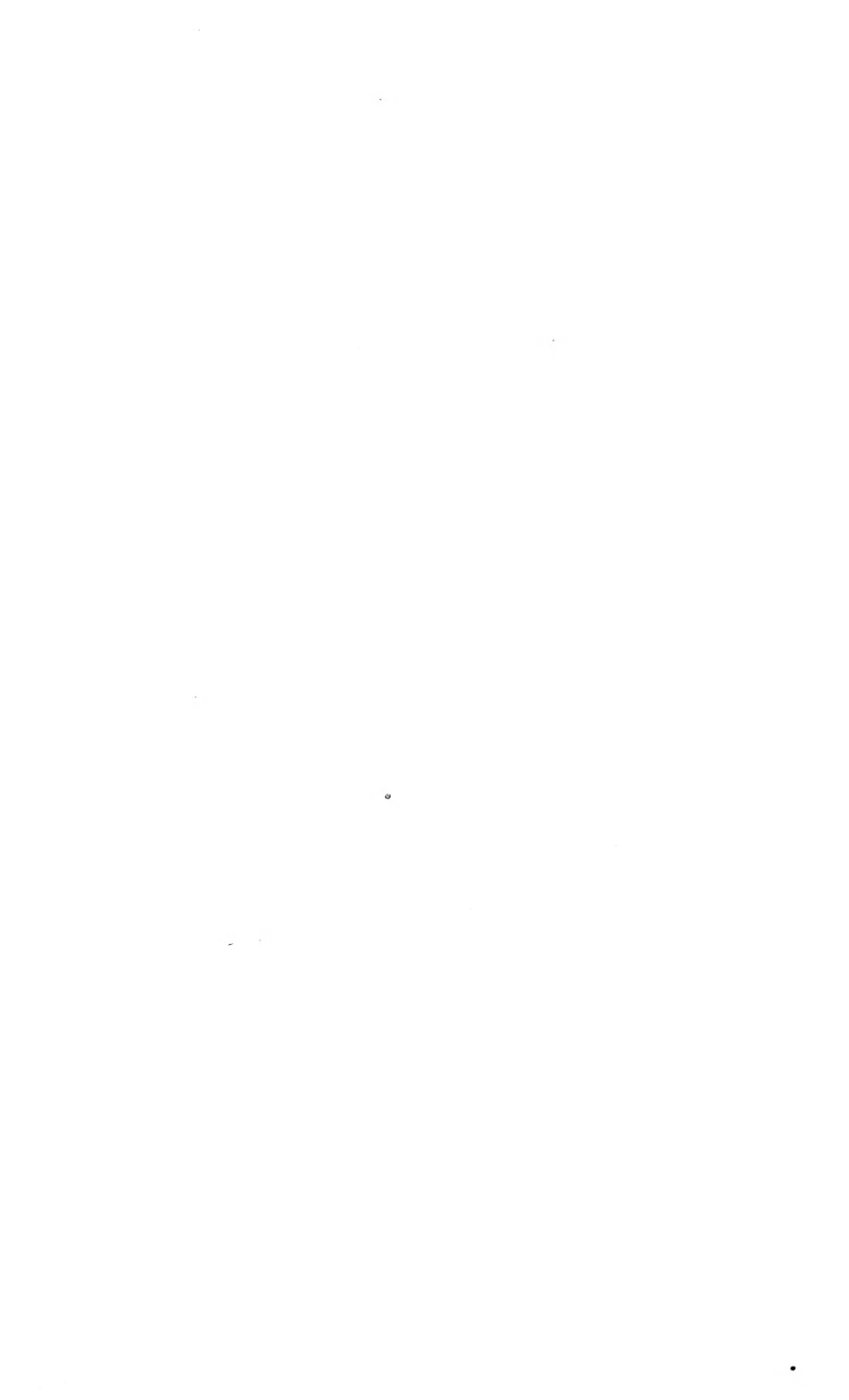
These are only some of the instances which show that the review of a court of final resort is essential to a uniform application of the rule of naturalization.

As there was pending at the close of the last regular session of the Congress a bill in relation to those classes who enjoy certain exemptions from the general law because of their service to the United States Government, it will be unnecessary to repeat the recommendations heretofore made upon that subject; but the Division can not forbear referring to the subject merely to urge the speedy enactment of the measure.

Respectfully,

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

To Hon. DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner General of Immigration.



APPENDIX III

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, June 30, 1911.

SIR: Herewith is submitted the report of the Division of Information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

As heretofore, the Division presents tables illustrative of a part of its activities.

Table I shows the number, races or peoples, and occupations of applicants for information.

Table II gives the occupations of those distributed to the various States.

Table III shows what races or peoples contributed to the number distributed.

By consulting these tables it will be seen that 30,657 applicants received information during the year, as against 18,239 for 1910, or an increase of 12,418. In accordance with the practice of the Division, no one was registered more than once, no matter how often he applied; further, many of those who applied represented groups of persons who could not call in person, and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that over 100,000 persons were benefited by information given by the Division.

The number of persons giving their occupation as farm laborer was 7,134, an increase of 1,932 over last year, while 8,028 day laborers received information, an increase of 3,171 over 1910.

The fact that large numbers of skilled workers applied does not indicate that they sought information concerning their particular trades alone, for it has been noted that nearly all these inquire concerning opportunities on the land either as renters on shares or as prospective purchasers. As a matter of fact the Division directs no skilled craftsmen nor miners or other underground workers. The carpenters, machinists, painters, pipe fitters, tailors, weavers, and other skilled workmen directed went principally to villages and towns where they could follow other lines of activity and avail themselves of the use of garden plats and low house rent.

Of the number applying for information 5,176 went direct to places where they were employed. It should be noted that the Division does not undertake to arrange contracts for employment. When employing farmers or others give notice that they can furnish employment to those in need of it, they at the same time refer the Division to some well-known persons or institutions as to their standing, financial and otherwise. All of the information gathered by the

Division is subject to inspection by applicants for employment, who, without being influenced by anyone representing the Division, make their own selections and terms. That being done, officers of the Division direct them fully and carefully, so that they may reach destination without delay or unnecessary inconvenience, by the cheapest and most direct route.

It is gratifying to report that only five of those who were directed to employment by the Division failed of arrival at destination. These did not report to the individuals they made arrangements to go to, but secured employment either in the same locality or in close proximity to it. The need for agricultural help is so great that some farmers do not hesitate to intercept men en route to a neighbor and by offering greater inducements persuade the workmen to accept employment with them. The wonder therefore is not that so few fail to reach destination, but that a greater number do not turn aside from the path originally chosen by them.

No means has been or can be devised to insure arrival of men directed by the Division. It does not guarantee, or undertake to guarantee, the arrival at destination of anyone directed by it; neither does it guarantee that those it serves with information will remain in the locality to which they are directed. A case in point is that of John Schaub, who, during the month of March, made arrangements to accept service with the Eastern Arkansas Demonstration Farm at Blackton, Ark., and in June left Blackton to take up his residence in Connecticut, notwithstanding the fact that the firm operating said farm had engaged him with the express understanding that he was to have superintendency of a large dairy plant then in course of construction. Neither the Division nor the management of the Eastern Arkansas Demonstration Farm was responsible for the failure of Mr. Schaub to remain in Blackton.

Referring to Table III, it will be seen that 1,127 Germans and 1,044 Poles made use of the information given them by the Division, as against the 939 Germans and 700 Poles shown in the 1910 report. Of the 19 Germans who went to Texas, 2 are now engaged in securing land for a colony of Germans they intend to bring to the South from some of the eastern cities.

Finnish.....	8	77																						945
Flemish.....																								19
French.....	2	4	1	5																				139
German.....	180	356	27	9	2	122	1	37	8	42	4	9	7	7	12	6	3	2	3	51	9	38		5,148
Greek.....	1	5	2	3																				1,630
Hebrew.....	21	2	2	2																				1,293
Herzegovinian.....																								33
Irish.....	3	20	2	7					6	7			1											952
Italian.....	6	3	8	1					1				1	4										624
Japanese.....																								1
Letdish.....																								107
Lithuanian.....	2	22	1	1		14																		593
Magyar.....	12	2	2	3		45			1				5		1									750
Mexican.....																								18
Montenegrin.....																								3
Norwegian.....	35	285	4	2	4	12		15	19															1,568
Polish.....	53	48	12	3	14	5	341	16	7	8	2	2	12	7										5,211
Porto Rican.....																								19
Portuguese.....																								85
Roumanian.....																								19
Russian.....	9	20	2	3		95		2	4				3		2	2								85
Ruthenian.....	1	1	2	2		29		4					2											2,548
Scotch.....						6																		106
Servian.....																								62
Slovak.....																								354
Slovenian.....																								23
Spanish.....																								79
Swedish.....	85	264	8	9		9		19	17				14	1	5									1,882
Swiss.....	2	7	1	4				1	2															315
Syrian.....																								54
Turkish.....																								2
United States born.....	32	38	7	13		20		4	1	3														2,308
United States born (Negroes).....																								27
United States naturalized citizens.....	29	66	3	7		17		5	4															1,278
Welsh.....																								3
Total.....	553	1,542	94	19	87	7	799	1	164	1	24	131	15	16	77	53	17	43	18	21	193	85	84	30,657

TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS AND OTHERS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

States.	Bakers.	Baker assist-ants.	Blacksmiths.	Boarding-house keepers.	Butchers.	Butcher ap-prentice.	Cabinetmakers.	Carpenters.	Carpenter help-ers.	Children (un-employed).	Clerks.	Coachmen.	Cooks.	Domestics. ¹	Drivers.	Factory work.	Farm work.	Firemen.	Florist assist-ant.	Fruit packing.	Gardener.	Class worker.	Hop picking.	Hospital assist-ant.	Hostler.
Arkansas.....																									
Connecticut.....										6				1											
Delaware.....				1	1					3							156			1					
District of Columbia.....																									
Illinois.....										2				2											
Indiana.....			1																						
Iowa.....														1											
Kansas.....										3				4											
Maine.....																									
Maryland.....																									
Massachusetts.....										3				1		1									
Michigan.....							5																		
Minnesota.....										3															
Missouri.....														1											
Nebraska.....																									
New Hampshire.....		2	6	1				8		16		1	4	47	2	3	964								
New Jersey.....				3				61	2	42		1	1	271	2	7	1,338								
New York.....																									
North Dakota.....																									
Ohio.....																									
Oklahoma.....																									
Pennsylvania.....																									
Rhode Island.....																									
South Carolina.....																									
South Dakota.....																									
Tennessee.....								46																	
Texas.....																									
Vermont.....																									
Virginia.....																									
Wisconsin.....																									
Total.....	2	7	2	5	1	1	7	115	2	80	3	2	4	360	2	11	3,083	2	1	8	19	1	10	1	5

States.	Hotel work.	Interpreter.	Janitors.	Labors (com- mod).	Laundress.	Machinist.	Painters.	Paritymen.	Pipe fitters.	Plasterers.	Porters.	Rope maker.	Seamen.	Seeking em- ployment. ²	Sellers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Teamsters.	Weavers.	Weaver appren- tice.	Wheelwright.	Wives (unem- ployed).	Woodsmen.	Total.	
Alabama.....				135																				136	
Arkansas.....				13																				23	
California.....														1										1	
Colorado.....														1										1	
Connecticut.....				70																				252	
Delaware.....																								4	
District of Columbia.....																								1	
Florida.....															1									1	
Illinois.....				8																				1	
Indiana.....						1																		1	
Iowa.....																								1	
Kansas.....																								1	
Kentucky.....				6																				6	
Maine.....																								6	
Maryland.....				3																				13	
Massachusetts.....																								13	
Michigan.....				4																				19	
Minnesota.....																								38	
Missouri.....																								44	
Missouri.....															2									2	
Nebraska.....																								20	
New Hampshire.....																								15	
New Jersey.....				153	1							3												2	
New York.....				624				5	21	2	42	1	4	2				7					18	1,236	
New York.....																								24	2,545
North Dakota.....																								11	
Ohio.....				2																				11	
Oklahoma.....																								2	
Pennsylvania.....				8																				11	
Rhode Island.....																								2	
South Carolina.....																								2	
South Dakota.....																								1	
Tennessee.....				166																				7	
Texas.....				17					20															233	
Vermont.....																								211	
Virginia.....																								21	
Virginia.....																								18	
Wisconsin.....														3										22	
Total.....	8	1	9	1,215	1	1	5	21	20	2	45	1	4	12	3	2	9	7	7	1	1	14	53	5,176	

¹ It should be explained that a large majority of the persons here designated as "domestics" were wives who secured work as domestics in the families of the employers to whom the husbands were directed.

² The term "seeking employment" has reference to those who, after receiving complete information at the New York branch of the Division of Information, went to a definite locality where a shortage of labor was shown to exist, but did not agree to accept any particular class of labor from the specific opportunities on file from that locality.

TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS AND OTHERS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, BY STATES AND BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

States.	Armenian.	Austrian.	Belgian.	Bohemian.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Croatian.	Dalmatian.	Danish.	Dutch.	English.	Finnish.	Flemish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian.	Latvian.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	
Alabama.....												4			4	1						1	
Arkansas.....												4											
Connecticut.....									8	1		30		1	43	1	2	9	3		4	5	
Delaware.....																							
District of Columbia.....																			1				
Illinois.....	1								5	1	1			1	30			1					
Indiana.....		2																					
Iowa.....																							
Kansas.....				1					5						14		1					2	1
Kentucky.....															1								
Maine.....												1			1								
Maryland.....															4								
Massachusetts.....											1				9								
Michigan.....									4						21								
Minnesota.....									5	1					18								
Missouri.....												1					1						
Nebraska.....															12			1					
New Hampshire.....																							
New Jersey.....	2			3	1	7	6		37	3	12	31	1	1	300	19	16	59	12		2	25	22
New York.....	11		1	22	5	1	11	2	93	22	20	74	1	1	500	40	68	17	4		70	73	
North Dakota.....												1			5								1
Ohio.....										2					11			1	3				
Pennsylvania.....														2									
South Carolina.....																							
South Dakota.....																							
Tennessee.....																							
Texas.....	8			4	8	1					6				10		5		15		13		1
Vermont.....															7								
Virginia.....															7								
Wisconsin.....												1			8								
Total.....	21	2	3	43	24	11	32	4	163	32	41	164	2	6	1,127	21	64	140	51	8	115		123

States.	Maltese.	Mexican.	Montenegrin.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Porto Rican.	Portuguese.	Romanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Servian.	Slovak.	Slovenian.	Spanish.	Swede.	Swiss.	Syrian.	Turkish.	U. S. citizen.	Total.
Alabama.....	1				8			1	97	6			1		1						136
Arkansas.....																2	8			2	23
California.....									1												1
Colorado.....									1												1
Connecticut.....				10	47			1	33	10	4		3		1		1			16	292
Delaware.....				1												19				2	4
District of Columbia.....																					1
Florida.....																					1
Illinois.....				1	5											1	6				54
Iowa.....				1	2				11	4						3					13
Kansas.....				1	23				29	3						6					68
Kentucky.....				1	3				2							1					6
Maine.....				1																	6
Maryland.....																					13
Massachusetts.....				2	3				3												19
Michigan.....				1	1				6							4					1
Minnesota.....				4	2				2	1					2	5					38
Missouri.....									1						1	2					15
Nebraska.....									1												26
New Hampshire.....					1				1												2
New Jersey.....		1	1	32	274	1		2	94	33	2	6	11	1	2	34	13			168	1,296
New York.....		1	88	547	3	3		6	256	93	4	5	26	1	2	130	29	3		255	2,545
North Dakota.....					3											1					11
Ohio.....					2																2
Oklahoma.....																					11
Pennsylvania.....				1	12																2
Rhode Island.....									6												7
South Carolina.....					1				1							1					2
South Dakota.....				1																	7
Tennessee.....		1		14	73			9	25	4		1	7		11			1		3	233
Texas.....				7	7			127	7			5			1				2		211
Vermont.....					3				2						1						5
Virginia.....				1	3											1					9
Wisconsin.....				4	1				3												22
Total.....	1	2	1	167	1,044	4	1	19	704	158	10	17	49	2	10	221	63	4	2	500	5,176

VISITS TO CERTAIN STATES.

During the year the Assistant Chief of the Division visited the capitals of the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Michigan to confer with the governors and other State officials with a view to securing their cooperation in the work of promoting a beneficial distribution of aliens and others. As a result of his efforts, the State of Ohio established a Bureau of Farm Labor, and is arranging to cooperate with the Division in its work. From correspondence had with the officials of the States he visited it is evident that great interest was awakened in the work of distribution, and if facilities could be afforded at Ellis Island, there is little doubt that each State would have a representative stationed there.

The Southern Commercial Congress, an organization representing the commercial interests of the 16 Southern States, held its last annual session in Atlanta, Ga. That congress arranged for the holding of section meetings on March 12, 1911, and invited the Chief of the Division of Information to preside over and address the section dealing with immigration. The invitation was accepted; he attended the congress and presided over and addressed the immigration section, which unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas a marvelous progress and development of the new and greater South along the lines of agriculture, manufacture, and mining pursuits has steadily and solidly advanced to a point where the need for additional hands to till the soil, man the workshops, and bring forth the treasures of the mine is apparent to all who love the South and value her future, and

Whereas the vast acreage in the South, fertile, productive, well watered, admirably located, and in close proximity to avenues of transportation, affords opportunity unexcelled for the success of colonies of enterprising, law-abiding people: Be it

Resolved, That we favor immigration to the South of earnest, temperate, honest, industrious, and law-abiding workers. Especially do we favor the coming of heads of families whose object it shall be to carve out and own homes in the South; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge upon the governments of the various States represented in this great commercial congress to establish bureaus or boards of publicity and information, the purpose of which shall be to acquire reliable useful information concerning the resources, products, and physical characteristics of the several States and be ready at all times to supply accurate information to all who seek employment as home builders on the land, or as workers in the mine or factory, and to the end that only respectable, thrifty, and law-abiding people may be directed to the South these various boards should be in constant touch and harmony with the Division of Information of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The National Board of Trade, which met in Washington, D. C., on January 17, 18, and 19, 1911, requested the attendance of the Chief of the Division at the meetings of the committee on resolutions. In the resolutions which received the unanimous approval of the national body appear the following:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade commends the work done by the Immigration Bureau, through its Division of Information, in placing at the disposal of immigrants information which enables them to obtain employment at interior points, and especially on our farms, and thus tending to prevent a further increase in the overcrowded slums of our cities; and recommends the providing by Congress of a larger appropriation to make possible the opening of branch offices of this Division at the various seaports of our country; and

Resolved, That as a means of more equitably distributing our immigrant population, and as a means of relieving the congestion of our eastern coast cities, the National

Board of Trade approves the suggestion of President Taft that additional stations for the reception of immigrants be established at one or more South Atlantic or Gulf ports.

LETTER TO GOVERNORS.

On May 16, 1911, the Division addressed a note to the "Governors of every State and Territory of the United States." The text of said note, which follows, indicates its purpose:

The Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Commerce and Labor, contemplates the publication of a pamphlet for distribution among aliens and others in industrial centers in the United States, setting forth briefly and in a general way the opportunities offered to agricultural settlers in the several States and Territories.

In order that a fair and accurate description of the conditions in each State may be presented, the Division is forwarding this identical note to each governor.

The Division would be pleased to have you refer this communication to the proper official, with instructions to prepare a concise statement describing the opportunities offered settlers in your State. The principal points to be covered are as follows: Are there any public lands, such as Government, State, or school lands open to settlement; if so, their extent and how they may be procured; are there lands in private ownership for sale; if so, the general range of prices per acre and terms of payment; are there lands for rent; if so, the usual terms; the principal products and resources; the physical characteristics; the climate; whether rainfall is sufficient, or if irrigation is necessary; whether local societies exist which by advice and example tend to assist and encourage newcomers. Each statement should also include the name and address of the official with whom prospective settlers should communicate, and such other general information as may be deemed helpful to one who is seeking a home on the land.

It is desired that all statements be mailed in time to reach the Division not later than June 15.

The replies received prior to the close of the fiscal year were very encouraging and evidenced the keenest interest in the subject. The Division is warranted in predicting that each State and Territory will be fully represented in the forthcoming publication.

PUBLICITY.

The Division believes that through the medium of the press the widest publicity should be given of its existence, effort, and purpose. Thousands of unemployed could be directed to places as farm workers where, in addition to the monthly wage, house rent, garden plot, fuel, and, in most cases, milk, are offered free.

The best evidence that such offers are genuine lies in the fact that many who have availed themselves of them write in confirmation of the statements made by employing farmers to them before employing them.

While it is true that over 100,000 persons were, directly and indirectly, provided with information by the Division, there is no known way of determining to what extent their expectations were realized, for it is only when something goes wrong or they are dissatisfied that they write to the Division. With 5,176 men directed by the Division to where they found work and over 100,000 others who may have profited by the effort of the Division, it is reasonable to assume that more than treble that number can be served by opening a branch of the Division in Chicago. The Division therefore renews its recommendation that a branch office be established in that city.

The effort of the Division to secure the active cooperation of all the States is meeting with success, for a majority of State departments of agriculture and State boards and bureaus of immigration have accepted an invitation to meet with representatives of the Division for the purpose of formulating a system of cooperation between the States and the Division in the work of promoting a beneficial distribution of admitted aliens and other residents of the United States.

It is hoped that when this conference assembles a plan will be mapped out whereby the thousands of American farmers who emigrate each year to the Canadian Northwest may become informed of the greater advantages and opportunities to which they may turn in this country. It is estimated that the emigration for the last fiscal year from the United States to British North America of American citizens who follow farming for a living will exceed 75,000. There is no reason why the information gathered by the Division concerning the splendid opportunities for agriculturists in the various States should not be made available to Americans who contemplate emigrating to take up land in other countries. This can and should be done by concerted effort on the part of the Division and the immigration officials of the various States. It should be patent to all that every farmer induced to remain in this country, through presentation of accurate information properly vouched for, is a gain in the way of promoting a beneficial distribution of aliens and other residents of the United States. The greater the number of farmers we can induce to remain in this country, the greater will be the number of opportunities for all who would follow agriculture for a living, either as farm owners, renters, or farm laborers. The fact should be emphasized and pressed home that it is not necessary for a single farmer to leave the United States for want of good land, cheap land, good markets, or transportation facilities to get to market, while climatic conditions are more varied and better than they can possibly be in British Columbia.

The Division has had the cooperation of the National Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution as in preceding years. It is proposed during the coming year to publish the Constitution of the United States in convenient form, the same as "Information for immigrants" and "Naturalization of aliens in the United States" and place it at the disposal of the Division for distribution.

In conclusion, the Division directs attention to the suggestions contained in its report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

Respectfully,

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

TO HON. DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

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