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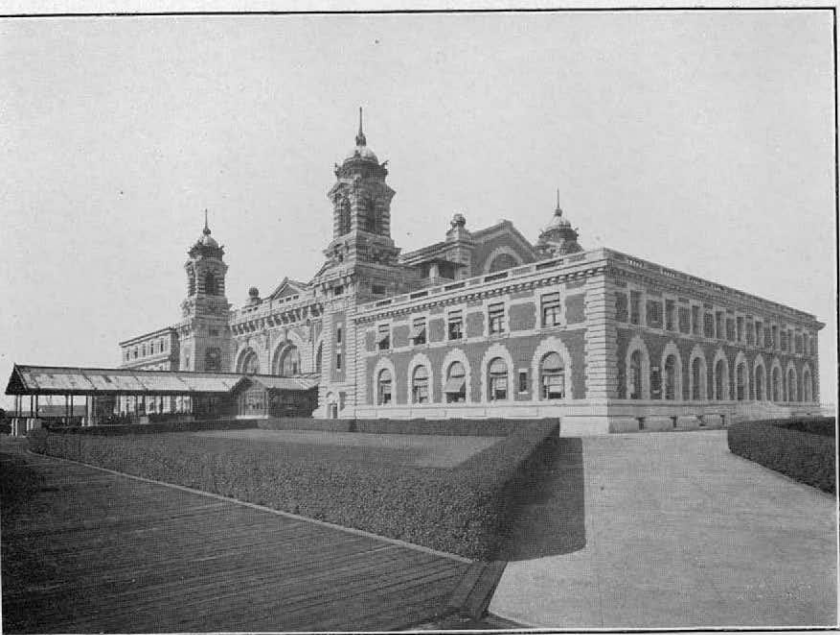
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER GENERAL
OF IMMIGRATION

TO THE
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912



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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1912.

SIR: My report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was quite detailed and comprehensive, containing an extensive review of that year's work, minute comment upon the tables presenting in various forms the immigration statistics and upon all the principal features of the immigration problem, and complete suggestions, in the form of a draft of a proposed immigration act, for the more perfect control of immigration and the amelioration of the evil conditions arising therefrom. While in this report I allude to most of these matters, because they have been found to be so essentially a part of the general subject of immigration that it is impossible to avoid reference to them, I endeavor to make the discussion of the year's work and of the impressions gained therefrom with regard to methods by which the enforcement of the several laws intrusted to this Bureau may be improved as concise as the importance and broad scope of the subject will permit. To accomplish this it is necessary to abbreviate the discussion of the purely statistical matter, leaving those interested in the statistics as such to obtain from the detailed tables such data and facts as they may need for any particular purpose; and to omit a great deal of illustrative material contained in the Bureau's files and confine the discussion to certain particulars in which I believe experience has shown that the administration of the law is open to improvement, incidentally introducing, by way of quotations or extracts, reports received from the officers in charge of some of the more important immigrant stations and districts, which constitute good illustrations of the practical operation of the law.

For my views with regard to improvements needed in the law itself, attention is directed to my report for the fiscal year 1911. In that report there were submitted for the consideration of those charged with legislative duties suggestions which, if carried out, would place upon our statute books a law that would be capable of a much more exact and thorough enforcement than the existing law.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

To avoid breaking the continuity of the body of this report, the statistical tables are inserted as an appendix (Appendix I, pp. 66-169.) As already indicated, no detailed discussion of the statistical tables is attempted. Those who wish to draw from them comparative data of the kind heretofore set forth in the body of the

Bureau's reports can readily do so by referring to previous reports and consulting the tables furnished herewith. However, a few figures covering the more important items follow:

During the past fiscal year 838,172 immigrant aliens have entered, being less than the number for the fiscal year 1911 by 40,415. If the past decade is considered as a whole, it will be noted that immigration has amounted to almost 1,000,000 aliens a year. Although immigration has decreased but 5 per cent, the rejections in 1912 were 16,057 as compared with 22,349 in 1911, a decrease of 28 per cent. A decrease of 12 per cent in the number whom it has been necessary to arrest within the country is also noted, from 2,788 in 1911 to 2,456 in 1912.

The following comparative statement as to the principal causes which brought about the rejection of the 16,057 aliens above mentioned is inserted for convenience, carrying out a similar illustration that has been given in previous reports:

Cause of rejection.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Idiots.....	29	20	18	16	12	10
Imbeciles.....		45	42	40	26	44
Feeble-minded persons.....		121	121	125	126	110
Insanity (including epileptics).....	189	184	167	198	144	133
Likely to become a public charge, including paupers and beggars.....	6,866	3,741	4,458	15,927	12,048	8,182
Afflicted with contagious diseases.....	3,822	2,847	2,308	3,033	2,735	1,674
Afflicted with tuberculosis.....		59	82	95	111	74
Physically or mentally defective.....		870	370	312	3,055	2,288
Criminals.....	341	136	273	580	644	592
Prostitutes and other immoral women.....	18	124	323	316	253	263
Procurers of prostitutes.....	1	43	181	179	141	192
Contract laborers.....	1,434	1,932	1,172	1,786	1,336	1,333

Certain other facts disclosed by these statistical tables are discussed in the sections of the report devoted to the particular subjects to which they apply.

SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION.

In this connection it is interesting to study the figures given in Table III (p. 68). They show that 161,290 immigrant aliens came from northern and western Europe during the past year, divided as follows: Belgium, 4,169; Denmark, 6,191; France, 8,628; German Empire, 27,788; Netherlands, 6,619; Norway, 8,675; Sweden, 12,688; Switzerland, 3,505; England, 40,408; Ireland, 25,879; Scotland, 14,578; Wales, 2,162. The total of these figures constitutes about 19 per cent of the entire immigration. On the other hand, 570,130, or about 68 per cent, of the immigration of the past year came from the Iberic and Slavonic countries of eastern and southern Europe and western Asia—157,134, or about 19 per cent, from Italy; 162,395, or about 19 per cent, from (principally southern) Russia, including Finland; 85,854, or about 10 per cent, from Austria; 93,028, or about 11 per cent, from Hungary; 21,449, or about 3 per cent, from Greece; 14,481, or about 2 per cent, from Turkey in Europe and adjoining principalities; 12,788, or about 1.5 per cent, from Turkey in Asia; 10,230, or about 1 per cent, from Portugal; 6,327, or about 0.75 per cent, from Spain; 4,447, or about 0.5 per cent, from Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro; and 1,997, or about 0.25 per cent, from Roumania. In 1911, 23 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; and 65, 68, 67, 64, 74, and 72 per cent, respectively, from southern and eastern Europe and western Asia.

Immigration from Asia other than the western part of that continent included in the above amounted to 8,661, constituted of 6,114 from Japan, 1,765 from China, 175 from India, and 607 from other Asia, which is 1 per cent of the total. In 1911 this class of immigration was 0.8; in 1910, 0.8; in 1909, 0.7; in 1908, 2.4; in 1907, 2.5; and in 1906, 1.4 per cent of the respective totals.

ALIENS WITH PHYSICAL, MENTAL, OR MORAL DEFECTS.

With the exception of provisions of the statute directed toward the exclusion of aliens for economic reasons, discussed in later pages of this report, the present immigration law contemplates the exclusion from the country of those who do not attain a certain physical, mental, and moral standard.

First among the physical disqualifications enumerated in the statute are loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases and tuberculosis; while the mental test has been made to exclude such persons as the insane, the idiotic, the imbecile, and the feeble-minded, and the moral test is intended to sift from among the immigrants anarchists, those who have been guilty of crimes, and those who are immoral in the sexual sense.

Section 9 of the law assesses a fine of \$100 against any steamship line that brings to a port of this country an alien afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, tuberculosis, or certain mental defects (idiocy, imbecility, or epilepsy). During the past year this fine was assessed in 205 cases, amounting to \$20,500, of which \$18,600 was on account of the first, \$400 on account of the second, and \$1,500 on account of the third class, respectively.

Tables XVII and XVIII (pp. 130-137) show that during the year it was necessary to return to the country of origin 6,653 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below the legal standard; 5,427 of whom were excluded at the ports, divided into 1,748 with grave physical defects, 297 with grave mental defects, 2,288 with physical or mental defects not so serious, but affecting ability to earn a living, and 1,094 morally defective; also that 1,226 were arrested and expelled from the country, divided into 199 physically, 620 mentally, and 407 morally defective. In 1911, 8,767 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below standard were returned, 7,309 of whom were rejected at the ports and 1,458 arrested within the country. The 7,309 rejected at the ports in that year constituted over 32 per cent of the total number debarred; the 5,427 defectives rejected during the past year constitute over 33 per cent of the total number debarred. The total number shown by the statistical tables to have been rejected for grave physical causes, viz, 1,748, is divided into 74 for tuberculosis and 1,674 for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. The corresponding figures for 1911 were 111 and 2,735.

During 1912, 297 aliens afflicted with serious mental defects were turned back at the ports, divided into 10 idiots, 105 insane, 44 imbeciles, 28 epileptics, and 110 feeble-minded. The corresponding figures for 1911 were 12 idiots, 111 insane, 26 imbeciles, 33 epileptics, and 126 feeble-minded—308 all told.

Since the passage of the act of 1907 there has existed a new legal ground for the exclusion of aliens, that statute requiring the debarment of those who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective to any extent that interferes with their earning a living. Of this class 2,288 were rejected during 1912, compared with 3,055 in 1911. It often happens, however, that aliens excluded on this ground are also found excludable as likely to become a public charge, the affliction for which certified being deemed to interfere with their earning capacity to a sufficient extent to place them in said class. Consequently, the 8,152 shown to have been rejected as likely to become a public charge doubtless include a number of aliens who under the law might have been rejected simply as physically or mentally defective, particularly the former. In compiling statistics regarding the two classes that so frequently merge all that can be done is to exercise a discriminating judgment with a view to placing the cases in the column where the facts seem to indicate they more properly belong.

The difficulty of detecting the criminal and sexually immoral classes can readily be understood, for usually aliens belonging to these classes are well acquainted with the law, and, being interested in evading it, take considerable pains to prevent the disclosure of the true situation regarding themselves. However, Table XVII shows that 592 "criminals," 263 immoral women, 192 procurers of women, and 7 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution were rejected in 1912; and Table XVIII shows 63 "criminals," 225 immoral women, 81 procurers of women, and 34 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution apprehended within the country and deported. The total of these figures is 1,457, compared with a total of 1,555 for 1911 and 1,580 for 1910.

It is even more difficult to detect anarchists. It is shown by Tables XVII and XVIII (pp. 130-137) that during the past year only 2 anarchists were rejected and only 4 arrested and deported. Yet it is a matter of common knowledge that there are many alien anarchists in the United States. Persons of this belief usually are fully acquainted with the provisions of the immigration law and, therefore, appreciate the importance to themselves of concealing their status in this regard at the time of entry and of keeping it concealed for three years after landing. At the expiration of three years they feel safe and their presence here then becomes a matter of public knowledge. Why the three-year limitation should be left in the statutes regarding such a highly undesirable class is incomprehensible.

By the amendatory act of March 26, 1910, the three-year limitation contained in the act of 1907 was removed in so far as it affected the deportation of the sexually immoral classes. Of the deportations above mentioned 54 were cases of aliens who could not have been arrested and deported except for this amendatory legislation.

The figures given above with regard to the sexually immoral are a sufficient indication of the success which has attended the efforts of the immigration officials to enforce those provisions of law which deal with the subject commonly called the "white-slave traffic." It should be added, however, that prosecutions under this feature of the law have been attempted wherever practicable, and that a fair measure of success has been attained.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Section 19 of the immigration act specifies that "no alien certified * * * to be suffering from tuberculosis or from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease other than one of quarantinable nature shall be permitted to land for medical treatment thereof in any hospital in the United States, unless with the express permission of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor." The words "unless with the express permission of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor" were not contained in the act of 1903. Section 37 as it appeared in the act of 1903 was a reasonable measure, allowing the Secretary to exercise discretion with regard to the detention and treatment of wives and minor children of aliens who had declared their intention to become citizens provided it appeared that the disease with which afflicted had been contracted on shipboard while en route to this country. But as this section was worded in the act of 1907, and with the change above noted in section 19 as it appeared in that act, a situation has been created which in some cases leads to embarrassment.

With a view clearly to illustrate this matter, the Bureau has compiled from reports submitted by the officers in charge of the principal ports of entry the following table showing the hospital treatment cases arising during the past fiscal year.

CASES IN WHICH HOSPITAL TREATMENT WAS GRANTED UNDER SECTIONS 19 AND 37 OF THE IMMIGRATION LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

NEW YORK.

Aliens.	Race.	Age.	Sex.	Disease.	Length of treatment.	By whom expenses paid.	Final disposition.
1	Polish.....	Yrs. 26	F.	Trachoma.....	M. d. 6 3	Husband.	Cured and admitted.
1	Hebrew.....	14	M.	do.....	7 22	Father.....	Do.
1	Slovak.....	25	F.	do.....		No pay-ment.	Deported.
1	German.....	12	M.	do.....	2 20	Father.....	Cured and admitted.
1	Hebrew.....	11	M.	do.....	4 24	do.....	Do.
1	Italian.....	5	F.	do.....		No pay-ment.	Futile; deported.
1	Hebrew.....	7	M.	Tinea tonsurans...	7 15	Father.....	Cured and admitted.
2	Syrian.....	9, 6	M., F.	Trachoma.....	(1)	do.....	do.....
1	Hebrew.....	16	F.	do.....	(1)	do.....	do.....
2	do.....	3, 7	M., M.	Tinea tonsurans...		do.....	Deported; defaulted payment.
1	Turkish.....	54	M.	Trachoma.....	1 3	Relatives.	Cured and admitted.
1	Hebrew.....	14	M.	do.....	7 8	Father.....	Do.
1	Italian.....	12	F.	do.....	22	do.....	Do.
1	do.....	10	F.	Tinea tonsurans...		Mother, Government.	Deported; mother defaulted payment.
1	Syrian.....	16	F.	Trachoma.....	7 14	Father.....	Cured and admitted.
1	Hebrew.....	8	F.	Tinea tonsurans...	(1)	do.....	do.....
1	Lithuanian...	19	M.	Trachoma.....		do.....	Futile; deported.
1	Irish.....	27	F.	do.....	3 1	Husband.	Cured and admitted.
1	Italian.....	11	F.	do.....	1 16	Father.....	Do.
1	Hebrew.....	7	M.	Tinea tonsurans...	(1)	do.....	do.....
1	Syrian.....	19	M.	Trachoma.....	1 16	do.....	Cured and admitted.
1	Italian.....	11	F.	Tinea tonsurans...	(1)	do.....	do.....
1	do.....	13	F.	Trachoma.....	(1)	do.....	do.....
1	Polish.....	26	F.	do.....		No pay-ment.	Deported.
1	Hebrew.....	13	M.	do.....	3 11	Father.....	Cured and admitted.
1	Italian.....	21	F.	do.....	1 7	do.....	Do.
2	Syrian.....	11, 10	M., M.	do.....	(1)	do.....	do.....
1	Italian.....	10	M.	do.....	20	do.....	Do.
1	German.....	52	F.	do.....	(1)	Husband.	do.....
1	Syrian.....	11	M.	Favus.....	(1)	Father.....	do.....
1	Hebrew.....	20	M.	Trachoma.....	(1)	Relatives.	do.....
1	do.....	10	M.	Favus.....	8 22	Father.....	Do.
1	do.....	22	F.	Trachoma.....	(1)	Relatives.	do.....
1	do.....	9	F.	Tinea tonsurans...	(1)	Father.....	do.....

¹ Under treatment.

CASES IN WHICH HOSPITAL TREATMENT WAS GRANTED UNDER SECTIONS 19 AND 37 OF THE IMMIGRATION LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912—Contd.

BALTIMORE.

Aliens.	Race.	Age.	Sex.	Disease.	Length of treatment.	By whom expenses paid.	Final disposition.
2	Hebrew	Yrs. 12, 7	M., F.	Favus.....	M. d.	Friends...	Deported one; other under treatment.
1	do.	10	M.	do.....	(¹)	Relatives	Deported; friends unable to make further payments.
1	do.	16	F.	do.....		Friends...	
1	German	23	F.	Trachoma.....	6 0	Relatives	Cured and admitted.
1	Hebrew	20	F.	do.....	3 0	do.....	
1	do.	9	M.	Favus.....	(¹)	do.....	Do.
3	do.	(11, 6 9, 6)	F., M., F.	do.....	(¹)	do.....	
2	German	10, 4	F., M.	Trachoma.....	(¹)	do.....	
2	do.	11, 16	M., M.	do.....	4 24	do.....	Do.
2	Hebrew	9, 7	F., M.	do.....	6 0	do.....	Do.
1	do.	9	M.	do.....	(¹)	do.....	Do.
1	Lithuanian.	26	F.	do.....	4 13	do.....	Do.
1	German	23	F.	do.....	3 3	do.....	Do.
3	Hebrew	(15, 11, 9)	M., F., M.	do.....	(¹)	do.....	
2	German	10, 7	F., M.	do.....	(¹)	do.....	

BOSTON.

1	English	10	M.	Tinea tonsurans...	1 16	Relatives	Cured and admitted.
1	Greek	22	M.	Trachoma.....	28	do.....	
2	Hebrew	17, 14	M., F.	do.....	1 13	do.....	Do.
1	Armenian	10	M.	do.....	5 0	do.....	Do.
1	English	8	M.	Tinea tonsurans...	14	do.....	Do.
1	do.	5	M.	do.....	(¹)	do.....	
1	Hebrew	25	F.	Trachoma.....	(¹)	do.....	
1	Irish	20	F.	Keratitis, conjunctivitis, corneal opacities.	(¹)	do.....	

PHILADELPHIA.

1	Magyar	17	F.	Trachoma.....	2 11	Relatives	Cured and admitted.
1	Polish	20	F.	do.....	1 21	do.....	
1	Armenian	11	M.	do.....	1 20	do.....	Do.
1	Hebrew	16	M.	do.....	3 3	do.....	Do.
1	German	17	M.	do.....	2 26	do.....	Do.
1	Syrian	7	M.	do.....	1 9	do.....	Do.
1	Lithuanian	16	F.	do.....	2 6	do.....	Do.
1	Armenian	16	F.	do.....	18	do.....	Do.
2	Polish	8, 6	M., F.	do.....	2 26	do.....	Do.
1	do.	20	F.	do.....	2 4	Husband	Deported; bond not furnished to cover cost of treatment.
2	do.	40, 9	F., F.	do.....	(¹)	Relatives	
3	Italian	(14, 12, 10)	F., M., M.	do.....	14	do.....	Cured and admitted.
1	Polish	16	M.	do.....		No. pay- ment.	Deported.
1	do.	9	M.	do.....	2 9	Relatives	Cured and admitted.
1	Italian	12	M.	do.....	1 23	do.....	

SEATTLE.

1	Japanese	30	F.	Trachoma.....	1 20	Relatives	Cured and admitted.
1	do.	42	M.	do.....	25	Friends...	

¹ Under treatment.

In addition to the data furnished above, it should be stated that at the port of San Francisco there were treated during the year 25 males and 9 females afflicted with trachoma and 441 males and 568 females afflicted with uncinariasis, or hookworm, together with 7 males and 7 females afflicted with both uncinariasis and trachoma (concerning whom detailed data of the above description is not now available); while at Seattle 82 males and 106 females afflicted with uncinariasis were treated.

ALIENS EXCLUDABLE OR SUBJECT TO DEPORTATION ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS.

While, of course, the aliens mentioned under the two preceding headings are objectionable on economic, as well as on the physical, mental, or moral grounds for which specifically excluded or deported, those discussed under this heading, viz, persons likely to become public charges, contract laborers, induced immigrants, and assisted immigrants, are undesirable principally from an economic point of view.

PAUPERS AND ALIENS LIKELY TO BECOME PUBLIC CHARGES.

From the earliest days of Federal control of immigration it has been accepted as an axiom that this country should not permit persons owing allegiance to other countries to come, to be sent, or to be brought here if such persons are paupers or likely to become charges upon communities of the United States. It has also been recognized that if such persons do become public charges within a fixed period after entry they should be returned to the country of their allegiance rather than be supported by our communities.

During the fiscal year 1912, 8,152 aliens, constituting 51 per cent of the entire number rejected, were excluded at the ports of this country as likely to become public charges, compared with 12,004, or 54 per cent, so excluded in the preceding fiscal year (Table XVII, p. 130). During the same period 731 aliens who had become public charges within three years after entry were arrested and deported, while 678 were arrested and deported on the ground that they were likely to become public charges at the time of admission, although that fact was not then discovered, making a total of 1,409 of this class (Table XVIII, pp. 134-137). It must be remembered, however, that the law does not allow arrest and deportation in a public-charge case unless it appears that the alien has become a burden on the public from causes existing prior to landing. Under rule 24 of the immigration regulations, promulgated by virtue of that provision of law which permits the Commissioner General to extend assistance and protection to admitted aliens in certain circumstances, the return of indigent aliens to their native lands at the expense of the immigration appropriation is allowed if the alien desires to take advantage of the opportunity. In accordance with this arrangement 16 aliens were deported during the past year (Table XVIII, pp. 134-137), the communities in which they had been public charges being thus relieved of the burden and simultaneously the aliens' desire for repatriation being satisfied.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

During the last fiscal year 1,333 alien contract laborers were debarred, as compared with 1,336 in 1911 (Table XVII, p. 130); while 31 such aliens were arrested and deported, compared with 21 in 1911 (Table XVIII, pp. 134-137).

The good work shown by the report for 1911 to have been in progress with respect to the prosecution of persons and corporations found violating the law regarding importation of foreign labor has continued throughout the past year. A number of illustrations of this successful work were given in the last report; and it does not seem necessary to give more at this time. A very valuable decision has been rendered by the district court for the district of New Mexico in the case of *United States v. Candelario*, not yet published. The court held that where the claim is made by a person who has imported foreign labor that labor of like kind could not be found in this country and that the importer therefore was entitled to the benefit of the exception to the contract-labor provision of the statute the defendant must prove by the preponderance of satisfactory evidence that labor of like kind was not available to him in this country at the time the importation of foreign labor was made. The question whether in circumstances of this kind the burden rests upon the defendant or the plaintiff (the Government) had been much mooted, and it is gratifying to have it decided so clearly and emphatically in the manner which the Bureau had always contended is correct and which is distinctly in the interest of an efficient administration of the law.

There still seems to be a quite general impression that an alien contract laborer is a person whose immigration has been the result of a specific contract for his employment in this country. This was true under the original alien contract labor law, but is no longer true. A "contract laborer" is defined in the present statute as a person who has been "induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, expressed or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled." It is not necessary that there shall be a specific contract, but merely that the migration shall have been the result of inducement or solicitation consisting of offers or promises of employment or expressed or implied agreements to furnish work to the alien after arrival. Modification of the law to this extent was found to be absolutely necessary, as the prohibition against immigration under contract was too easily evaded by making the promises and inducements indefinite. While formerly the existence of a contract was the main fact to be discovered, all that need appear now is that the immigration is induced—that the alien has been persuaded to come by promises of employment, however indefinite, sufficient to produce the determination to enter this country in the belief that he will secure the employment had in mind in connection with the holding out of the inducement.

Of the economic value of this provision there can, of course, be no question. To the extent to which in practical administration the law is made effective is the American laborer, skilled or unskilled, protected, and what we have come to regard as the "American

standard" of living and wages maintained. Realizing this, it is the Bureau's effort always to give full force and effect to the statute in so far as it contemplates the rejection or the arrest and deportation of alien contract laborers, and also to aid to the best of its ability in the prosecution of importers of foreign labor, the handling of the prosecutions themselves falling, of course, to the charge of United States attorneys.

INDUCED IMMIGRATION.

This subject was discussed in great detail in the Bureau's report for 1911. In an economic sense it is closely related to the classes discussed in the preceding and succeeding subheadings hereof. The language and history of the immigration law make it clear that Congress intended that to the fullest extent possible immigration to this country shall be kept in a healthy state by eliminating therefrom the elements of artificiality and stimulation arising out of the practice, so common in the past, for employers, steamship companies, and others interested in the immigration of large numbers to hold out inducements to alien laborers to come to this country. This is clearly shown by the provisions of sections 2, 4, and 5, addressed particularly to the exclusion of alien contract laborers, and of sections 6 and 7, prohibiting the stimulation of immigration by advertising and other propaganda conducted in foreign countries by employers or by steamship companies or other like concerns.

It has been shown in previous reports that this intent of Congress has been extensively violated in the past, particularly by those steamship lines which are engaged in the steerage-passenger carrying business between Europe and the United States. In the fiscal year 1912 particular attention was paid to this matter, and in an unusual number of instances large parties of aliens coming from the same general locality in Europe (where they had been collected and induced to immigrate by subagents of steamship lines) and bound for certain industrial centers in the United States were rejected on the ground that the inducement of their immigration had been in violation of section 7 of the act, or that they were likely to become public charges because of the industrial conditions existing at the point of destination, or even that they were contract laborers under sections 2 and 4, or on two of the three grounds stated. At the port of Galveston alone 12 such parties, aggregating 243 aliens, were refused admission and deported. When deporting one of these parties the Bureau caused a special employee acquainted with the language spoken by the aliens to make the voyage with them for the purpose of ascertaining what became of them after their return to the seaport of embarkation in Europe. He mingled with the aliens in the steerage on the return voyage and by personal observation and conversation verified the Bureau's impression that they had been induced to migrate to the United States in violation of law. The steamship company, however, did not return them to their homes in Europe, but upon their arrival at Bremen arranged for their migration to other countries, this action being taken probably to avoid the bad effect upon future business of having so large a number of their passengers from one locality returned after having gone to the expense of attempting a migration, many of them having borrowed money with which to

pay passage. The following extracts from the report are interesting and significant:

One after the other they admitted to me that they had been sent—if they were Servians, by Milan Jankovic, in Lipljan, Vilajet Kosovo; and if Bulgarians, by Dime Base, in Priljep, Macedonia—to America. All of them told me that they could work “with meat” at North Fort Worth, Tex., 10 hours a day, and that they would have earned 20 cents an hour. For whom they were to work they in their ignorance did not know. Some of the Bulgarians, for instance, Jule Velev and Gjuro Vazilijev, told me that Dime Base, in Priljep, receives money from a “kumpana” (company) to send the people to America. All questions as to where Milan Jankovic and Dime Base get the money to send so many people to America were of no avail and every one of them answered to this question that Milan Jankovic and Dime Base are “very rich” men, that both of them have “sanduks” (trunks) full of money and that when they direct people to go to America such people go by their help.

During the long voyage to Bremen I also learned that the above-mentioned Milan Jankovic and Dime Base have in the past sent many parties of laborers to America. * * *

Jorge Arsic, who was deported, told me that Milan Jankovic, in Lipljan, Turkey, has his confidential men in America, who inform him direct or through his friends in Vilajet Kosovo how many people he shall send to America.

From my conversation with Jule Velev (Macedonian), I learned that Dime Base, in Priljep, Macedonia, does almost a like business as Milan Jankovic, in Lipljan, Vilajet Kosovo. Further, Velev told me that the people from Dime Base are always sent to a certain agent, named Jakic, in Belgrade, Servia, who then sends them to the firm of Missler, in Bremen. Both Jankovic and Base also furnish the people with necessary funds to show to the American immigration authorities.

* * * * *
On the voyage I also learned that there is a so-called “teacher” in Bremen * * * and that he * * * teaches the Servians and Bulgarians before they leave there how to answer the different questions of the United States immigration authorities. This “lecture” is usually held three times before the departure from Bremen. The parties with whom I traveled to Europe had thus received instructions three times before sailing for America. I learned that the “teacher” also made them familiar with such questions as are asked by the boards of special inquiry. * * *

In spite of the ignorance of my traveling companions, I was successful, as stated above, in securing information enough to convince me that I was up against a well-organized business of importing laborers into the United States, and the export of laborers from Turkey, and that these people do not even know that they are being sent to America as commercial ware, and so are being exploited in Europe and perhaps also in the United States. * * *

Here is the plan: When Servians are wanted as laborers a confidential Servian in America writes to the merchant Milan Jankovic or to one of his friends in Lipljan. The laborers are then brought together and divided into small parties. Milan Jankovic then gives each man 34 napoleons d’or and buys European clothing for each of them in Pristina, Turkey. Each suit of clothes costs 2 napoleons d’or. All of this Milan Jankovic pays from his own funds. When the laborers are thus fitted out for the trip, he sends them with one of his friends to Belgrade, Servia. Jankovic also pays for the trip of the laborers from Lipljan to Belgrade. Jankovic is responsible for them from Lipljan to Belgrade, and Bogumir Jakic assumes responsibility for the laborers for the further trip from Belgrade to the United States. Upon arrival of the laborers in Belgrade from Turkey, Bogumir Jakic receives from each of them 15 napoleons d’or and in addition to this amount also 1 napoleon d’or for the so-called “segurancija” (insurance against their deportation). In case of deportation by the immigration authorities Bogumir Jakic, in Belgrade, must refund to Milan Jankovic, in Turkey, 16 napoleons d’or for each deported laborer and the respective company in America must also refund him with 16 napoleons d’or for each one deported. But if the laborers arrive safely at their destination in the United States, then Bogumir Jakic, in Belgrade, receives further 6 napoleons d’or from Milan Jankovic, in Lipljan, for each man who is not deported. Each laborer binds himself by a written agreement before his departure from Turkey to repay within one year after his arrival at the American company’s place of business the traveling and other expenses to Milan Jankovic, and actually the 34 napoleons d’or originally received and further 14 napoleons d’or as interest, a total of 48 napoleons d’or. For each laborer a bondsman is found in the Vilajete of Kosovo or Bitolj (Monastir), in different villages, who guarantees Milan Jankovic with his possessions that each laborer will within one year after arrival in

America repay the amount. Should one of the laborers not fulfill his obligations, Milan Jankovic brings suit in the court of Pristina, Turkey, against the respective bondsmen for the amount owed by the laborer in America and the court in Pristina condemns the bondsmen to pay the debt. But if the laborer returns the amount, then Jankovic gives the bondsmen a commission out of 14 napoleons d'or, the amount which the laborer has paid as interest. The companies in America never write directly for laborers, but one of the laborers already employed there gives the order, he also having received the order indirect, and orally at that. * * *

As Dime Base, in Prialjep, Vilajet Bitolj (Monastir), also sends the Bulgarian laborers to the United States, through Bogumir Jakic, in Belgrade, I am convinced that he deals with his people in exactly the same manner as does Milan Jankovic, in Lipljan, with the Turkish-Servian laborers.

As time passes and experience accumulates, the immigration officials are becoming better equipped to deal with this subject. It is believed that the extensive deportations accomplished in the last year will go far toward reducing the profits that heretofore have attached to the business of inducing immigration; and, of course, if the profits can be cut down sufficiently to make the business unprofitable, those who have been in the habit of violating the law with impunity will, from selfish motives, cease to violate it.

Most of the aliens above mentioned rejected at Galveston because their immigration had been induced in violation of the spirit of the law were ignorant and almost destitute peasants from southeastern Europe. In addition to being induced to migrate in violation of law, they were outrageously exploited by either steamship agents or money lenders or parties operating in both capacities. A brief description of the cases of those who attempted to land with the purpose of going to Fort Worth, Tex., will be a sufficient illustration of this class of immigration. Of the parties above mentioned 7, comprising 165 aliens, gave that place as their destination. At the time they came there were hundreds of laborers, both American and foreign, out of employment in Fort Worth, yet the arriving aliens understood that they would have no difficulty in obtaining employment as soon as they arrived. As a matter of fact, they probably would not, for investigation showed clearly that the packing houses in Fort Worth gave new arrivals the preference, or even discharged older employees to make room for them, because the new arrivals are willing to work for a lower wage and are more easily contented. This fact was being used by the steamship agents in portraying to prospective passengers the benefits to accrue to them by going to Fort Worth. Every alien admitted and obtaining employment in that place meant the keeping out or throwing out of work of a person already employed, and as this proceeded the conditions became more and more grievous. No better argument than that supplied by this situation could be advanced to prove the economic value of those provisions of law which contemplate that immigration shall not be of an induced or stimulated character.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

Under the law if assistance to immigrate is extended an alien by a corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly, the alien must be excluded. If the assistance is extended by an individual, the alien is thereby placed in a position where he must establish affirmatively and satisfactorily that he is not a member of any of the excluded classes. It has been

held in effect by a circuit court of appeals that even though the assistance is extended by a person who is a blood relation of the applying alien, the burden of proof is none the less cast upon such applicant (*Barlin v. Rodgers*, 191 Fed., 970). Here again the purpose of the statute, although apparently obvious, has sometimes been misunderstood. The view of Congress seems to have been that assisted, like induced, immigration is generally undesirable on economic grounds—that aliens who are not able to pay their own way when coming to this country, like those whose desire to come is produced by artificial stimulation, are not, generally speaking, of a desirable type. Yet our immigration is to a very large extent of this assisted character. Thus it will be noted from Table VII (p. 74) that of the aliens who entered during the past year 536,802 claimed to have paid their own passage, while 289,657 admitted that their passage had been paid by relatives, and 11,713 admitted that it had been paid by persons other than relatives. In the fiscal year 1911 the corresponding figures were 586,904, 281,718, and 9,965, respectively. Thus, even according to the not altogether reliable information on this subject furnished by applicants, it appears that 36 per cent in the past year and over 33½ per cent in the preceding year were assisted to reach this country. In 1910 assistance was extended in 25 per cent of the cases. These figures, in so far as they represent assistance rendered out of affection or friendship, are a creditable fact with respect to the charity of aliens already settled and prospering in this country, but in so far as they bear upon the condition and thrift of those who are seeking to enter they constitute a circumstance unfavorable economically in more than one way.

If the assistance has been extended by an individual, an applying alien is never rejected solely for that reason, but usually such a circumstance is regarded as necessitating that the alien shall be held for examination by a board of special inquiry, so that he may be required to sustain the burden imposed upon him by statute. Frequently, of course, this burden is readily sustained.

DISTRIBUTION AND NATURALIZATION.

Attention is directed to the report of the Chief of the Division of Information, printed as Appendix III (pp. 205–219) hereof, for full particulars regarding the distribution of aliens during the past year.

The Bureau proper takes no active part in the administration of the naturalization laws. Their enforcement is intrusted to the Chief of the Naturalization Division, whose annual report is submitted as Appendix II hereof (pp. 173–202). He has covered the subject in a comprehensive and forceful manner, and his report needs no comment here.

. JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

Japanese, like all other aliens, are subject to the general provisions of the immigration act. Japanese immigration is treated in this report separately only in so far as it is affected by special provisions of law and regulations, as supplemented by an understanding with Japan regarding the granting of passports to its subjects of the laboring classes—provisions by which it has been sought to prevent the entry of Japanese and Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled, to

the continental territory of the United States and effectively to regulate their admission to the Hawaiian Islands. As this arrangement has been described fully in previous reports, it is not necessary to elaborate upon it here. The following important facts with respect to this interesting branch of immigration are disclosed by Tables A to F (pp. 158-163):

Table A shows that there has been an increase in the number of Japanese admitted to both the continent and 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 1911 the corresponding figures were 4,282, 2,159, 46, and 34; while those for 1912 were 5,358, 3,231, 103, and 63, respectively. Therefore, the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, in 1912 was about 56 and 37 per cent of the number for the year 1908, and about 25 and 50 per cent, respectively, more than the number shown for 1911.

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 1911 with that of the past year by months.

Table C gives in sufficient detail to be fairly comprehensive the occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country during the year, divided roughly into professional, skilled, miscellaneous, which includes common laborers, and those having no occupations (including women and children). The total number admitted for each of these classes, respectively, is 489, 362, 5,010, and 2,728.

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 covering arrivals kept by the officials of the Bureau that the difference calls for no particular notice.

Table E shows that during the past year 5,461 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 5,358 were admitted and 103 debarred. Of the total number applying, 5,267 were and 194 were not in possession of proper passports. Of the 5,267 holding proper passports 5,205 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports and the remaining 62 were found on examination not to fall within such classes. The 5,205 entitled to passports consisted of 1,704 former residents, 2,679 parents, wives, and children of residents, and 819 new arrivals, who were nonlaborers, together with 3 settled agriculturists. The 62 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 5,461 applying for admission, 3,020 were males, and 2,441 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship,

36 were "parents," 538 were "children," and 2,108 were "wives" of residents. Of the passports presented, 1,352 gave the holders occupation as of a nonlaboring character, 233 gave such occupation as laboring, and 3,682 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 3,294 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 3,231 of whom were admitted and 63 debarred. All but 17 of the 3,294 applicants had passports. Of the 3,277 holding passports, 3,148 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 129 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 3,148 entitled to passports, 809 were former residents and 2,339 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 129 not entitled to passports consisted of 13 laborers and 116 nonlaborers who were neither former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

Of the total number of Japanese shown by Tables E and F to have been admitted to the country during the year (8,589), 5,074 were nonlaborers and 3,515 were laborers.

In connection with the foregoing, particular attention should be directed to the fact that 4,328, or over 50 per cent, of the Japanese admitted during the past year were females. Many of these were what are known as "proxy" or "photograph" brides, i. e., women who have been married, under a custom existing and recognized as legal in Japan, to men living in this country whom in many instances they have never seen, the marriage being arranged between the heads of the families of the bride and bridegroom. Of the aliens treated in hospital for dangerous contagious diseases mentioned under a previous heading of this report (p. 7), 681 were Japanese females, the majority of whom were "proxy" or "photograph" brides. Passports are given these women on the ground that they are coming to continental United States to join a husband, the arrangement with Japan contemplating that where a Japanese laborer is migrating for the purpose of joining a member of his immediate family the passport may be issued. Most of the women, while they do join the husband, are farm laborers and immediately become colaborers with their husbands on the farms where the latter are employed or which they are conducting. As these "proxy" or "photograph" marriages would not, of course, be recognized as valid in any of the States of this country, the men to whom the women are going are required to meet them at a seaport and go through a ceremony of marriage legal in the United States. The performance of this ceremony reduces to a minimum the chances that the women will become public charges and to a certain extent tests the good faith of the men involved in the transaction. But the Bureau feels that two facts growing out of this situation should not be overlooked by those interested in the economic phases of the immigration problem: (1) The practice of furnishing the passport to these women and admitting them on the basis of the passport and a marriage performed at the port opens the way for the introduction into continental United States of large bodies of common laborers—females, it is true, but none the less competitors of the laborers of

this country, and (2) this practice must necessarily result in constituting a large native-born Japanese population, persons who, because of their birth on American soil, will be regarded as American citizens, although their parents can not be naturalized, and who, nevertheless, will be considered (and probably will consider themselves) subjects of the Empire of Japan under the laws of that country, which hold that children born abroad of parents who are Japanese subjects are themselves subjects of the Japanese Empire.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

This subject has been so thoroughly covered in previous reports, in which I have endeavored to demonstrate that the existing law is wholly inadequate to prevent the immigration of Chinese laborers, that it needs only to be presented statistically and commented upon to a limited degree. The statistical tables (pp. 164-169) dealing with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws are numbered with Arabic figures to avoid confusion with other tables covering immigration in general.

A comparison is furnished in Table 1 between the number of Chinese applying for admission during the years 1907 to 1912, inclusive. In the past year 5,374 Chinese were admitted, as compared with 5,107 in 1911, 5,950 in 1910, 6,395 in 1909, 4,624 in 1908, and 3,255 in 1907, the admissions for the past year being 5 per cent greater than for the preceding year, 10 per cent less than for 1910, 16 per cent less than for 1909, 16 per cent greater than for 1908, and 65 per cent greater than for 1907. In the past year 400 Chinese were deported, as against 692 in the preceding year, 969 in 1910, 564 in 1909, 364 in 1908, and 259 in 1907; so that the ratio of deportations to admissions is approximately 6 per cent less for the past year than for 1911, 9 per cent less than for 1910, 1.4 per cent less than for 1909, 0.5 per cent less than for 1908, and 0.5 per cent less than for 1907.

In Table 2 will be found a statement of the disposition, preliminary and final, of every application of a Chinese for admission. New applications to the number of 5,886 were made during the year, and 132 were pending from the previous year, a total of 6,018. Of that number 5,291 were admitted at the ports and 83 by the Department on appeal, a total of 5,374, while 400 were deported, 2 died, and 242 remain pending. No Chinese has been released under a writ of habeas corpus during the year. The recompilation by ports given at the bottom of Table 2 shows that 3,637 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, 1,058 at Seattle, 465 at Vancouver, and 664 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at ports of less importance.

Of the section 6 exempt classes 809 applied for admission, compared with 671 in the preceding year. Of these only 37 were deported. The applicants were composed of 165 merchants, 477 students, 33 teachers, and 86 travelers, together with 48 officials who are for convenience placed in this class. The number of "students" applying increased from 247 in 1911 to 477 in 1912. No one would dispute the propriety and advisability of permitting young men of the Chinese race to obtain a higher education in this country. But the Bureau is convinced that this claim of a student status is being adopted much more frequently than at any previous time, and that

in many of the cases the plan is used as a mere cloak for the introduction to this country, in violation of the spirit of the law, of young Chinese laborers. The difficulty is that these so-called students have actually been engaged in study in China, and it is really intended by them, and by the good but often misled people who take an interest in having them brought to this country, that they shall enter institutions of learning in the United States; as a matter of fact, they usually do take up a course of study after arrival here, but many soon leave the institution in which placed and remove to distant localities, where they enter laboring pursuits or join relatives or clansmen who are engaged in conducting stores or restaurants and live with them and attend the public day or night schools, working for their living during such time as they are not intermittently engaged in study. The law never intended, of course, that young Chinese laborers should come to this country for any such purpose as that described.

It is shown by Table 2 that 1,102 domiciled merchants applied for readmission, 24 cases having been pending from the previous year, making a total of 1,126, of whom 1,093 were admitted, 18 deported, and 1 died, while 14 remain pending. This is a decrease in applications compared with 1911 of about 3 per cent. Of those claiming to be "minor sons of merchants," 440 entered and 131 were deported. Of "wives of merchants," 123 applied, 118 being admitted and 2 deported; while of "wives of natives," 95 applications were considered, in 88 of which admission was ordered and in 5 deportation effected.

The "United States citizen" class is particularly discussed in a separate table (Table 3). This class falls into two general divisions—(1) those of native birth and (2) those born abroad of native-born parents. The total number admitted was 1,654, or about 31 per cent of all Chinese entering. Of these, 1,396 belong to the first and 258 to the second division. In 1911 the corresponding figures were 1,412 and 173, respectively. The 1,396 belonging to the first division are segregated further into 139 of whose claimed departure from this country there was no record ("raw natives"), and 1,257 of whose departure there was a record ("returning natives"). Of the latter, status had been determined previously in 1,069 and was determined for the first time in 188 cases. The number of Chinese adjudicated "natives" for the first time therefore was 585, compared with 534 for the previous year and 1,295 for the year 1910. In this connection, it should be noted from Table 6 that of the Chinese arrested and brought before courts or court commissioners during the past year 108 were discharged. Practically all of these were discharged on the claim of birth in the United States. The corresponding figures for 1911 and 1910 are 156 and 190, respectively. It should also be noted from Table 2 that 88 alleged wives of natives were admitted, compared with 80 in 1911 and 109 in 1910. Adding these several sets of figures relating to admissions as United States citizens and wives of citizens, it will be observed that the total is 3,145, or an average of 1,048 per year for the three years compared. It will require no extended argument to convince any observant person that the number of United States citizens of Chinese race is increasing at a very rapid rate, although persons of Mongolian race can not acquire citizenship by naturalization.

Table 4 covers appeals and shows that during the past year 299 appeals of Chinese were considered by the Department, in 216 of which the decisions of the officers at the ports were sustained and in 83 overruled.

In Table 5 there is presented a concise summary of the work of the service in granting return certificates to Chinese residents of this country who applied for the privilege of going abroad with the assurance of prompt admission on return. Applications for these certificates to the number of 2,833 were submitted, divided into 1,217 natives, 849 exempts, and 767 laborers, of which applications the officers at the ports of proposed departure granted 2,648 and denied 185. Of those denied 68 appealed, 21 of the appeals being sustained and 47 dismissed by the Bureau. During the year, therefore, return certificates were refused in 164 cases (divided into 84 natives, 59 exempts, and 21 laborers) and granted in 2,669 cases (1,133 natives, 790 exempts, and 746 laborers).

Tables 6 and 7 should be discussed somewhat further. They are compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals. During the year 616 Chinese were arrested on judicial warrants, compared with 669 in the fiscal year 1911. There remained pending from the previous year 289 cases, so that the total number of cases considered was 905. These were disposed of as follows: In 29 the Chinese died or escaped, in 108 the court or commissioner ordered defendants' discharge, in 397 deportation was ordered, and 371 cases remain pending. From Table 7 it will be seen that, as in previous years, most of the arrests were made in districts immediately contiguous to the land boundaries. That deportation orders were obtained in so large a percentage of the cases as here shown (44 per cent) is due mainly to this fact; for experience has demonstrated that it is extremely difficult to obtain orders of deportation in the cases of Chinese arrested at interior points, where it is not easy to persuade a United States commissioner that a Chinese has entered the country in violation of law.

In connection with these tables, attention should be directed to Table XVIII (pp. 134-137), from which it will be observed that during the last fiscal year 185 aliens of the Chinese race were arrested and deported under the immigration law without resort to the provisions of the exclusion laws.

The Bureau has contended for many years that the fact that there was a special law relating to the expulsion of Chinese entering the country unlawfully did not prevent the Government from arresting and deporting under the terms of the general immigration act such Chinese as entered in violation of said act, without invoking the exclusion laws against them. After about six years' effort, with varying success, to enforce this view of the law, the question reached the Supreme Court of the United States at its last term. That court in the case *Wong You v. United States* (223 U. S., 67) sustained the views of the Bureau, which already had been upheld in some judicial districts but overturned in others; and the Department is now in a position to effect the deportation expeditiously, but with justice to all concerned, of those Chinese who attempt to evade both the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws by entering the country surreptitiously. The figures above quoted show that the decision

has already been productive of most valuable results; and the Bureau is hopeful that, with the opportunity which it affords the immigration officers to enforce the law without the delay and advantages for the perpetration of fraud that heretofore have been found to accrue in connection with proceedings before United States commissioners, the practice of smuggling Chinese across the land borders, and by sea as well, may be reduced to a minimum. The Bureau has been strongly in hope that Congress would adopt its recommendation that the Chinese-exclusion laws be consolidated with the general immigration act. Its disappointment on this score has been considerably reduced by the success which finally has attended its efforts to obtain a decision which would make the Chinese subject in all respects to the law regulating immigration, including the provisions of that act which empower administrative officers to deport to the countries whence they came all aliens who enter without inspection.

A review of the year's work in the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws is on the whole encouraging, principally because of the outcome of the matter last above discussed. Discouragement, however, must be admitted in so far as the statistics disclose the true situation with regard to the admission to this country of Chinese claiming American citizenship and of those who from ulterior motives arrange to obtain student certificates and temporarily engage in studies in this country in the manner already described.

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 2,833 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.....	73
Cases reopened.....	18
Applications.....	300
Total.....	<u>391</u>
Duplicate certificates of residence issued.....	147
New photograph attached.....	1
Applications denied.....	108
Applications dropped.....	40
Applications pending.....	95
Total.....	<u>391</u>

The total for the fiscal year 1911 was 301; so that the increase of this class of work shown for the past year is about 30 per cent.

ALIENS EMPLOYED ON VESSELS.

Chinese and other alien seamen have always constituted a serious problem in enforcing the Chinese-exclusion and immigration laws. The Bureau has repeatedly called attention to the impossibility of properly safeguarding the country against the entry of Chinese laborers and mentally defective and otherwise undesirable aliens under the statutory provisions now existing. The violations, evasions, and abuses continue to increase in volume and seriousness; in fact, it is believed that the situation concerning this matter is now the most serious defect in the laws which contemplate that Chinese laborers and defective aliens shall be kept out of the country. (See what the Commissioner of Immigration at New York states concerning this subject, pp. 22-31.)

Table XX (p. 140) contains figures concerning alien seamen reported by masters of vessels as having deserted during the fiscal year 1912. These statistics are known to be quite incomplete. In addition to the figures given in that table, it should be stated that during the year about 35,000 Chinese seamen have come into the ports of the United States on merchant vessels and many desertions have occurred. The decisions of the courts, rendered under both the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, have been such as utterly to discourage the immigration officers in their efforts to control the situation. So far as Chinese are concerned, the masters of vessels often wholly disregard the inspectors, and officials of steamships that carry crews of other races are almost equally indifferent, feeling that they are justified under the decisions of the courts in claiming that the immigration officers have no control over the employees of their vessels and can not compel them to take even reasonable precautions.

There is now pending before Congress a bill (H. R. 21489) which if enacted into law will go a long way toward remedying this situation in so far as violations of the immigration act are concerned. With respect to Chinese seamen, it is very important that the present practice, supported by a departmental regulation, of requiring bond for each seaman brought into a United States port conditioned for such seaman's departure from the country with the vessel shall be authorized specifically by an act of Congress with appropriate penalties for failure to give the bond.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE.

Lack of space prevents the incorporation herein of all the reports received from various commissioners and inspectors in charge of the districts into which the country is divided for the purpose of enforcing the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws. The following quotations and extracts, taken from the reports of the officers in charge of the more important stations and districts, and selected because of those submitted they furnish the best statements of the manner in which the work of the service is being performed, are inserted and made a part of my report. As far as possible detailed statistics are omitted from these quotations and extracts; for statistical data regarding each particular port or district are furnished in a number of the tables forming Appendix I hereof.

The commissioner at New York reports as follows:

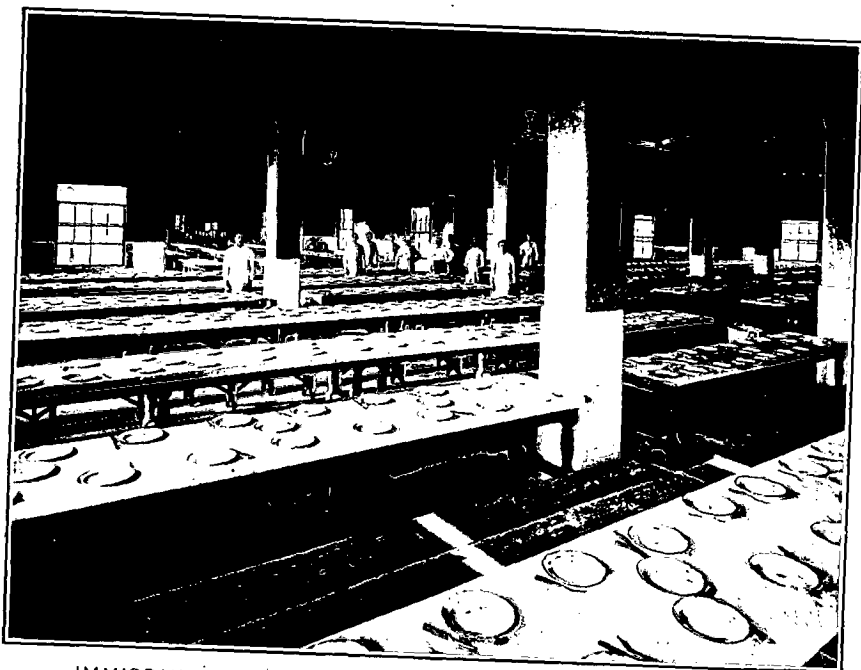
The two principal duties of this office are the inspection of aliens arriving at the port of New York and the investigation in the States of New York and New Jersey of cases of aliens alleged to be in the United States in violation of law with a view to the deportation of those as to whom this charge is proved. The Supreme Court of the United States has frequently had before it the immigration law for construction and has said of it some things which are of general interest. As regards the exclusion of paupers and persons likely to become a public charge, it holds that the law is "one of police and public security" (Japanese Immigrant Case, 189 U. S., 86, 97). This is equally true of most of its other excluding provisions, as those relating to insane and feeble-minded persons; to imbeciles, and to persons suffering from physical defects which will affect their ability to earn a living. Concerning that part of the law which provides for the expulsion of those who (through oversight or ignorance of the true facts) have been improperly allowed to land, this court has said that "the power to exclude aliens and the power to expel them rest upon one foundation, are derived from one source, are supported by the same reasons, and are in truth but parts of one and the same power," and that "deportation is the removal of an alien out of the country simply because his presence is deemed inconsistent with the public welfare." (Fong Yue Ting v. United States, 149 U. S., 698.) A statute of the character described is remedial in its nature and should be liberally construed for the suppression of the mischief at which it is aimed; but in endeavoring to administer it in a manner which is fair both to the aliens and to the people of the United States many difficulties are encountered.

In the first place the volume of business which comes to the Ellis Island authorities is enormous. Last year 725,040 aliens arrived at New York, two-thirds of them from Russia, Italy, Turkey, Austria, and Greece. In the second place, this business must be dispatched promptly, and yet many of the immigrants are of an inferior type, both physically and mentally, and require very careful inspection. Tests more or less indefinite in character, such as likelihood of becoming a public charge, must be applied to them, and this and much of the other difficult work of inspection must be done through many strange tongues. Many of the immigrants as well as their friends in this country are bent on concealing from the Government vital facts bearing on their right to land. Clearly all reasonable facilities should be placed at the disposal of those called upon to carry on such a work, yet there is a lack of officials, including particularly surgeons, inspectors, and interpreters, and some of the quarters are still inadequate, also much of the machinery of the law is imperfect. No one who has not visited Ellis Island at times when aliens are arriving at the rate of 4,000 or 5,000 a day can fully appreciate its requirements and why even the present large force of 650 is insufficient, assuming always that full and proper effect is to be given to the statutes. What follows will serve to throw further light on some of these matters.

CABIN PASSENGERS AND THE IMMIGRATION LAW.

Although for many years the term "immigrant" has not appeared in the immigration law, the word "alien" being used to describe the persons to whom it relates, yet it is not generally realized that all aliens entering the United States, whether they travel first, second, or third class, come under the jurisdiction of the immigration authorities. Were this otherwise, the immigration law would be class legislation, based principally on financial condition, and would afford aliens of the excluded classes, provided only they were well-to-do, a ready means of securing entrance to the United States. Those who will take the trouble to read the list of the excluded will see at a glance that it comprises many who may well be able to pay for first-cabin accommodations and who may even be persons of wealth. This may be so as to idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, those afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, criminals, polygamists, anarchists, and procurers.

It may impress many readers hereof as curious, but it is none the less a fact, that the only excluded classes usually without means to travel in cabin quarters and usually found only in the steerage are "paupers" and "persons likely to become a public charge." For years the immigration law has been more or less a dead letter as regards aliens traveling first class. Only a few years ago some transportation agents even took it amiss that they should be required to fill out the manifest sheets as to such passengers. But this is no longer so, and in addition they are now regularly inspected except only on occasions when arrivals are so heavy that there are not enough officials for the performance of this work. That this should ever be so is most unfortunate but not surprising, since the steamers are increasing in number and size. It is indeed no small



IMMIGRANTS' DINING ROOM, ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION.



GENERAL HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION.

task for inspectors at any time, let alone in the season of heavy travel, to board the *Mauretania*, the *Olympic*, or the other large vessels at quarantine and subject all cabin passengers on board to proper investigation by the time they reach the dock. This work calls for the exercise of much sound judgment and at the same time it must be done quickly. The traveling public has a right to demand that it be well done and so as to cause a minimum of inconvenience. More inspectors and more surgeons should be available, and this means larger appropriations by Congress. And in this connection I repeat what has already been said in two other annual reports, namely, that, since we are under the necessity of bringing many cabin passengers to Ellis Island for special investigation, appropriate quarters for their detention should be created. This now occurs in the quarters for steerage immigrants, which is not as it should be and results in unpleasant but often just criticism. How proper accommodations can be readily created at a cost of \$80,000 has been pointed out several times.

There is yet another reason, arising out of the revenue features of the immigration law, why there should be careful cabin inspection. The aggregate of the head tax of \$4 payable on each alien amounts to several million dollars a year, but the Government fails to collect a portion thereof where it must rely solely on lists prepared by steamship agents in determining on what passengers the tax is payable. Experience teaches us that many are carelessly listed as citizens whom careful inquiry shows to be aliens, such errors being of frequent occurrence in the cases of those who have merely declared their intention of becoming citizens but have not yet obtained final papers. Even the present imperfect cabin inspection has increased the Government revenues by thousands of dollars a year.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE IMMIGRANTS.

I make no apology for recurring to this subject, which through its importance will eventually command the attention it deserves, though at the present time only few understand it or take any interest in it. In my last annual report it was pointed out 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, and that as to children under 5 nothing short of an inquiry into their heredity would enable the Government to determine whether or not they are feeble-minded. I added:

"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."

As a result of the foregoing a number of medical bodies, chambers of commerce, and boards of trade passed resolutions calling upon Congress to place the immigration authorities in a position where they could properly execute the law. This means that more surgeons, more time, and more space should be provided for the supremely important work of mental inspection. To pick out which of 700,000 immigrants a year as they arrive at New York are mentally defective will always be an immensely difficult task, and the best possible facilities should be provided for its performance, including the power to place surgeons on immigrant vessels, where during the voyage they would have full time to observe most mental defects, reporting them to the authorities upon arrival. All necessary facilities should be provided irrespective of cost. In this connection it is appropriate to remind Congress and the public that the income to the Government through aliens arriving at New York averages about \$3,000,000 per annum, and that Congress appropriates only a portion thereof to the enforcement of the law at Ellis Island. Our request for additional space in which to hold for observation those suspected of being mentally defective have been refused, notwithstanding full information on the subject has been laid before the Appropriations Committees. The number of surgeons assigned to duty at Ellis Island is inadequate and they require the assistance of far more interpreters than they now have. Renewed efforts should be made to impress upon Members of Congress the needs of the service, and none are in a better position to urge them than the State and municipal authorities upon whom so many aliens become a burden after arrival.

But no matter how careful the inspection of immigrants at Ellis Island may be made, yet a portion of those who are mentally defective will always pass unnoticed. This is unavoidable, for some arrive with hidden psychopathic tendencies which do not manifest themselves until after the immigrants have entered the country, while insane persons may arrive during their lucid intervals. Others become insane as a result of new surroundings and disappointment. Congress has, to a certain extent, taken cognizance of these matters by providing that every alien who within three years of arrival is found to have entered "in violation of law" or has "become a public charge from causes existing prior to landing" may be deported. But it is often impossible for the Government to learn whether or not an alien who becomes insane within three years does so from a cause existing prior to landing. It is usually without means of learning what was his mental condition abroad or his heredity, and it may have arrayed against it relatives and friends who are desirous that he remain in the United States—as a burden upon the State, of course; not upon them. The attention of Congress has already been called by this office to the unfortunate effect of the words "from causes existing prior to landing." Nevertheless, they still remain in the law, and the executive authorities are thereby frequently hampered in their efforts to rid the country of insane aliens who have become public charges within three years of arrival. One of the chief sufferers is the State of New York, whose mentally defective aliens, already large in numbers, appear to be increasing from year to year. We hear the argument sometimes that the benefits which have accrued to it through immigration are so greatly in excess of the burdens caused through immigrants becoming public charges that it should be silent as to the latter. Whatever may be thought of this argument as to those who merely become inmates of public almshouses, it is certainly bad as to those who are mentally defective. The cost of their maintenance is a trifling disadvantage in comparison with the danger to the country of having them in its midst, for they contribute largely to the criminal classes and their descendants are in turn most likely to be mentally defective and also become members of the criminal classes. There seems to be no good reason why Congress should not so legislate that all aliens who within a reasonable period after arrival (say five years) are shown to be mentally defective may be expelled by the executive authorities.

FRAUDULENT USE OF SHIP'S ARTICLES TO LAND INELIGIBLE ALIENS.

The courts have held that alien employees of vessels are in important respects not subject to the immigration law, and that they may go on shore freely for the purposes of their calling. This privilege is being grossly abused, and under it many aliens arriving here as members of crews, including waiters and cabin boys, some diseased, go on shore without inspection, and thereafter remain in the United States. Some of these men, it is true, are ordinary deserters, but a great many use the ship's articles for the very purpose of landing in evasion of the immigration law, and sometimes they do this through the connivance of stewards and other ship's employees. On rare occasions we secure evidence of complicity so clear that the ship's officers can be punished on a conspiracy charge under section 37 of the Criminal Code to commit an offense under section 8 of the immigration law. In 1911 fifteen officers of the Hellenic Transatlantic Steam Navigation Co. were thus sent to jail, and \$41,920 was collected through fines or forfeitures of bail. Again, in June of this year five officers of a vessel belonging to the National Steam Navigation Co., of Greece, one of them the captain, were punished by either jail sentences or heavy fines, or both, for these same practices after a trial before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York lasting fifteen days. Incidentally, in such criminal prosecutions the Government hears much that is interesting about the underhand methods through which some seek to introduce diseased aliens into the country. But it is only in rare instances that the evidence is such that the criminal law can be successfully invoked. Usually the Government learns only that so and so many aliens have escaped from a vessel and entered the United States without payment of head tax. One such instance occurred last May when it heard quite accidentally that 71 employees who had arrived at New York on a German steamer had escaped and were in Virginia and other parts of the South, but it had no proof on which it could proceed against the ship's officers or owners. Congress has been repeatedly reminded of the necessity for legislation in relation to these matters. The Congressional Immigration Commission has recommended it. The proposed bill known as H. R. 32441, Sixty-first Congress, third session, if it were to become a law, would greatly improve the situation. It is difficult to understand why legislation concerning the necessity for which there can be no room for honest difference of opinion is not enacted.

ALIEN CRIMINALS.

A good illustration of the frequent indifference of the American people to matters obviously affecting their welfare is found in the utterly inadequate provision governing the exclusion of criminals. A great deal is being said about the foreign criminal in our midst, but little is heard of the fact that we are making it easy for him to come in and, having once entered, to remain. I shall illustrate by pointing out some of the defects in the statute.

(a) Only those can be excluded as criminals who have been actually *convicted* abroad of crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or who *admit* having committed such a crime or misdemeanor. One who has *committed* a crime but who successfully flees from justice and remains silent can not be excluded. The law should be changed so as to exclude all who have committed crimes, the executive authorities to be judges of the adequacy of the proof of commission, just as they are as to the adequacy of proof of disease, pauperism, and all other disqualifications under the immigration law. In opposition some say that a man should be presumed innocent until proved guilty. That is true in criminal law. But the immigration law is not criminal in its nature; it merely determines who may and who may not land. It is preposterous that an alien as to whom the executive authorities are satisfied that he has committed a crime abroad but who has been sufficiently clever to evade the processes of law in his home country should not be excluded. Extradition proceedings are no substitute for an adequate exclusion law. They are cumbersome, the criminal may escape before they can be resorted to, and they can be instituted only by foreign authorities, which may not always care to institute them.

(b) As matters stand to-day our Government makes no effort to obtain the valuable information undoubtedly contained in foreign criminal records as to many immigrants who come here. The transportation companies should be required to satisfy the immigration authorities as to each immigrant above a certain age that the criminal records of the locality from which he comes have been searched and to furnish a statement as to what, if anything, has been found therein, and a civil penalty should be imposed for furnishing false information. This would not be unduly burdensome for the transportation companies, for in practice they would soon come to require that immigrants applying for passage bring with them properly authenticated certificates showing that the appropriate records had been searched and what they disclosed. As an instance of the extent to which foreign criminals may be coming here the fact is recorded that on a single day of this year three murderers were detected and subsequently deported. They were a Roumanian (Janos Oros), a Pole (Karol Marinski), and a Greek (Anastasios Kontsofitis). All had served jail sentences abroad. Marinski had been sentenced to 20 years but was pardoned after 5 years and ordered to leave for foreign parts. The Greek was not only a murderer but had also served three terms for larceny.

Neither the plan suggested nor any other plan that can be devised will operate to exclude all of the foreign criminals who seek to come here, but it would, if worked out in proper detail, result in excluding a great many, and that would be a sufficient justification for its adoption.

(c) Many of our prisons, particularly those in the Eastern States, contain aliens who have committed crimes after (often immediately after) arrival, but they are not deportable therefor. We should unquestionably have power to deport aliens who within a given period are convicted of crimes here, irrespective of what their record may have been at the time of entry.

It is to be regretted that the public is so slow in becoming aroused as to the defects in the criminal clause of the immigration law.

FRAUD AND DECEIT PRACTICED BY AND ON BEHALF OF IMMIGRANTS.

Even if the Government could always have the true facts before it, the execution of the immigration law would still present difficulties. But in practice many immigrants, as well as a number of agencies in and out of the United States, seek to prevent the Government from learning the facts. Since concrete cases are always illuminating, a few out of the many found in our records are cited to show some of the forms in which imposition is sought to be practiced and the labor involved in meeting it:

Aron Goldstein, aged 36, arrived on the steamship *Pennsylvania* February 28, 1912, under the assumed name of Aron Kopita, stating that he had never been in the United States before, and that his wife and children were in Russia, all of which turned out to be false. His motive for falsely stating the facts was that while here before his whole family had been for a time the objects of charity. He had been in the Bedford

(N. Y.) camp for tuberculosis. He was able to produce interested witnesses who falsely swore that through the entire period of his residence here he had supported not only himself but those dependent upon him. He was deported.

Mechel Rjbarski, aged 53, arrived on the steamship *Alice* March 14, 1912. He was found to be suffering from serious physical defects and was incapable of self-support. His wife was in the United States, and he swore that he had no children in Russia other than one son. The true facts were these: He had been twice married and so had his second wife, who had arrived in February under the false name of Alte Charant. She swore that she was a widow and was allowed to go to her sons by her first marriage, who came to Ellis Island and (as was subsequently learned) perjured themselves as to their financial condition. It was only upon the arrival of Mechel that we learned that this woman was not a widow, and that they had voluntarily separated at the Russian frontier, believing that they could enter at separate times more readily than together. Mechel finally admitted that he had in Russia not merely one child, but three, to whom he was sent back.

Cipie Hechler, aged 18, arrived by the steamship *Amerika* August 7, 1911. She was held until a man whom she falsely claimed to be her brother called for her. He had not seen his sister for a number of years and believed the woman to be his sister. Shortly afterwards he learned the imposition that had been practiced upon him by this woman (whose correct name was Cipie Sturem) for the purpose of securing her landing. It turned out that she was a person of loose morals with whom her real relatives here would have nothing to do. The Government sought to arrest and deport her, but she had disappeared before arrest could be effected.

Francesco Penucci, aged 21, arrived on the steamship *Berlin* May 15, 1912, and was excluded for the commission of a serious crime. A brother in Brooklyn employed some one to secure the immigrant's release, and he attempted to do so by submitting an affidavit, to which the immigrant's mark had been attached, purporting to show that the latter's parents were American citizens. When confronted with the affidavit by the authorities the immigrant denied knowledge of its contents and admitted that his parents were in Italy and that they were not American citizens. He was deported.

Antonio Pavone, aged 23, arrived on the steamship *Cedric* April 12, 1912, and was excluded because of his very poor physical condition. Three cousins submitted affidavits purporting to show that they were in very good circumstances, but an investigation showed that the first had overstated the amount of his property ten times, the second six times, and the third, who swore that he owned a business worth \$2,500 and had \$1,000 in a bank, owned no business and had no money anywhere. The immigrant was deported.

Salvatore Rizzo, aged 56, arrived with six children on the steamship *Principe di Piemonte* June 8, 1912. The youngest child was found to have scrofuloderma and chronic inflammation of cervical glands, and another to be in frail physical condition, and all were held for special investigation. They had only \$15. But the wife and mother had arrived in the United States a year before. Questioned as to how she secured entrance we learned that she claimed to be going to her husband, and a man had actually appeared at Ellis Island and represented himself as such. She further swore that she had been in the United States four years and owned a shop, both of which allegations were false. Rizzo and his five younger children were deported.

Tomasso Buccino, aged 48, arrived by the steamship *Prinzess Irene* June 29, 1911, and was found to be in very poor physical condition. He left a wife and four children in Italy. For the purpose of securing his admission a son came here from Hartford and swore that he owned a barber shop worth \$1,000 and had \$300 in a bank. We disbelieved his testimony and exclusion followed. Thereupon an attorney secured a writ of habeas corpus and scored the Ellis Island authorities for not allowing this father to join his son. But an investigation at Hartford showed that the son who came here as a witness had committed gross perjury as to the value of his property and that the bank books which he presented had been specially prepared to deceive the immigration authorities. His perjury was so gross that the Government succeeded in having him sent to jail and fined.

Konstantin Soszyk and Anna Baranczyk arrived on the steamship *Amerika* February 28, 1912, claiming that they were brother and sister. The woman said that she was unmarried, but was pregnant by a man in Russia whose name she gave, and Soszyk's brother came here and confirmed this story. It developed that the couple were not related and though unmarried had been living together as man and wife. They were deported.

If the foregoing were isolated instances, it would not be worth while to cite them, in view of the large number of immigrants who arrive. They are, however, not isolated instances, but typical of a large number of cases found in our records. And that there are still others which, owing to the pressure of work and our lack of facilities for investi-

gating the facts as related by witnesses, escape our attention is almost certain. We have to deal with many other classes of imposition. The landing of ineligible immigrants is sought through the submission of offers of employment not of a bona fide character. Funds deposited for the alleged unconditional use of immigrants are found to have been taken away from them the moment they have landed. Families are separated in Europe, the eligible members being sent forward first and the ineligible ones later, when a plea is made that the latter should be admitted, so that the family may be together. In my last annual report several specific instances were cited under this heading and the impropriety pointed out of charging the "separation" to the Government. Immigrants who have been once deported are found to have been brought back surreptitiously. For instance, Jachne Chaikin, a feeble-minded girl who first arrived in 1909 and was thereafter excluded, was recently found at the Beth Israel Hospital, New York City, where she had been taken owing to convulsions. She has now been deported a second time. The furnishing of bonds against immigrants becoming public charges is surrounded with numerous abuses concerning which this office has had frequent occasion to write.

There are many agencies arrayed against the Government in its endeavor correctly to enforce the immigration law, while there are but few outside of the service to which it can look for help.

REPORTS OF ELLIS ISLAND CASES.

Ellis Island is one of the greatest human nature offices in the world; no week passes without its comedies as well as tragedies, and any description of Ellis Island which ignores this phase of its work is incomplete. An immigrant arrives from the south so sick that he must be sent to the hospital, where he dies, leaving as his only "baggage" several stiletos. A mother comes from Albany to oppose the readmission of her son on the ground that when here before he threw vitriol at her, and the marks on her face confirm her story. A young Russian comes to marry the younger of two sisters, but through connivance of the brother finds himself married at the city hall to the older sister, and in despair throws himself into the East River with a view to suicide. He is, however, saved and sent back to Russia. A gypsy king of Westchester County, having discarded his wife here and gone abroad, is surprised upon returning with a new wife, whom he had purchased in Bosnia for \$50, to find that they can not land. An Italian girl arrives with her father's consent to marry a man in Illinois, and after appropriate inquiry at Ellis Island is placed on a train for Chicago. But having fallen in love with her fiance's cousin on the steamer she manages to leave the train at Buffalo and returns to Brooklyn, where she marries the cousin. Letters thereupon reach us from the man in Illinois asking for reimbursement of the girl's traveling expenses, for the return of a paper he had sent voluntarily in relation to her support (he no longer wanted "to be responsible for another man's wife"), and for her deportation. A Patagonian chieftain, having brought with him an odor which suggested the presence of disease, explained that it was merely due to the fact that he had never indulged in a bath. Aversion to baths on the part of immigrants is not unusual; for instance, an Italian resident of Staten Island requested that the hospital authorities refrain from giving any to his detained wife "because she is very weak and can not stand them, for she has never taken them."

Thus it is not surprising that reports of immigration cases frequently find their way into the newspapers, and it is well that they should, but in a desire for early publication of a "story" the precaution is usually omitted to confirm the facts through application to the authorities, with the not unnatural result that they are often stated incorrectly in important particulars. There are two kinds of inaccurate reports, those made merely for the purpose of "good reading" and those made to embarrass the immigration authorities by circulating false information as to their work. The former do not concern us and often result in amusing stories. For instance, it was recently reported that this office had excluded a learned Viennese astronomer, who had a ticket to Chicago, "because he insisted he was not going there but to Mars, and the immigration authorities believed that he was on the wrong road." This was harmless and much less prosaic than the actual facts, which were that the professor was penniless and suffering from organic disease of the central nervous system.

Some, however, are putting out false reports with deliberation usually in some foreign language, so that the English-speaking public knows little thereof. In this way the Ellis Island authorities are freely charged with perpetrating brutalities, atrocities, and even murder. Generally these false charges rest on no foundation whatever. In instances where it has been claimed that they were based on "facts" investigation has never yet substantiated them. One recent case, in which we were charged in sensational newspaper articles with "murder" related to a child who died in our hospital of enteritis, and another to a man who died there of Bright's disease; death in each

case occurred shortly after arrival. In neither instance was the real cause of death stated. Fully to appreciate the malice back of such charges it should be remembered that our hospital wards compare favorably with those of any hospital in the United States. At another time it was said that detention at Ellis Island caused a woman to be so depressed that she attempted to cut her throat. The fact that she was insane was not stated. Instances of such misrepresentation could be multiplied. To one editor, who took particular pains to send here on successive days clippings containing abuse of this office on false assumptions of fact, the commissioner wrote:

"If I thought your desire in sending me these clippings was to ascertain the facts in the cases concerning which you write, I should be pleased to send them to you; but from the tone of the articles I must assume that the facts do not interest you."

Nothing further was heard from him. These occurrences are not mentioned to show that there are a few people of the newspaper world engaged in the business of libel and malicious misrepresentation—it would indeed be surprising if the profession of journalism did not contain, as do all other professions, its share of unscrupulous persons—but rather in the hope of bringing to the attention of the general public some of the influences at work to hamper the Government in executing the difficult and delicate immigration law. The very violence of the language in which the false accusations are made casts grave suspicion upon the motives of those who make them. The latter are never found assisting the Government in its difficult task of ascertaining who should be excluded, and they ignore the promptness with which the great majority of immigrants are inspected and permitted to go their way. Their outcry against careful consideration of doubtful cases must be ascribed to some mercenary or other unworthy motive. There are many ramifications to the business of bringing immigrants to the United States, and especially do those of a low order of mentality and with poor standards of living furnish rich sources of revenue to a variety of persons. It would be an interesting thing to uncover the relationship between immigrants of this class and those who represent that the Government is enforcing the immigration law otherwise than in a spirit of fairness and with due regard to the interests both of the United States and of the immigrants.

IMPORTANT DEFECTS IN THE LAW.

Several of these have been mentioned in connection with earlier topics and will not be repeated here. Further defects appear in what follows:

(a) Steamship companies bringing insane persons are subject to no fine. They should be subject to the same as for bringing idiots, imbeciles, and epileptics, and such fine should be \$200 instead of \$100 as now provided.

(b) Section 19 of the immigration law makes it a misdemeanor for a steamship company to fail to pay the cost of maintaining at an immigrant station immigrants who are subsequently ordered deported. It should be similarly made a misdemeanor for them to fail to pay the cost of maintaining immigrants who are subsequently admitted pending the examination to determine whether or not they are admissible.

(c) The ships' manifests are full of inaccurate information concerning aliens, and this is often worse than no information at all. Yet no fine can be imposed except for failure to give any information, and then only on the master or commanding officer, who may have left port before action can be taken against him. The owners, agents, and consignees of vessels, as well as the masters, should be subject to fine for furnishing material false information concerning aliens.

(d) Section 18 of the law punishes the "negligent failure" of steamship officials to prevent the landing of aliens at a time or place other than as designated by the immigration officers. The presence of the word "negligent" makes it often impossible for the Government to punish those responsible for escapes from vessels. Whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is satisfied that aliens shown to have arrived at a port are not produced for inspection, he should have power to impose a penalty.

(e) It should be made a penal offense for anyone to interfere with an immigration officer while performing his duties under the law.

(f) The immigration authorities should be specifically clothed with power to search vessels to determine whether or not aliens are concealed on board whom it is intended to land at a favorable opportunity.

(g) The contract-labor law is constantly being violated on a large scale; and while the immigration authorities detect many of the violations in individual instances, the wholesale violations they are usually unable to detect, with the result that thousands of aliens continue to come here every year as a result of encouragement and solicitation. This is a large subject, and it is not practicable here to do more than point out the inadequacy of the present law to accomplish its intended purpose.

(h) At great pains the authorities at one port may have reached the conclusion that an alien was ineligible, and yet under pressure of business or through oversight he may

secure admission at another port where the authorities are ignorant of the facts on which he was excluded elsewhere; or this may at times occur at the same port without blame to anyone. The right of immigrants once excluded to return should be regulated and appropriate administrative fines imposed on all concerned in knowingly bringing them back in violation of such regulations. The statute now forbids a contract laborer from returning within one year. It is quite as important that paupers, persons likely to become public charges, and those suffering from physical defects which will affect their ability to earn a living should be forbidden to return within a stated period except with the knowledge and consent of the Department.

Most if not all of the foregoing defects in the law were sought to be remedied by Senate bill 3175, which recently passed the Senate but failed of passage in the House. This bill contemplated further changes in the machinery of the law, one of which calls for special comment. It provided that aliens held for special inquiry should be allowed counsel before the boards. This is a wide departure from the practice which has obtained since the existence of boards of special inquiry themselves. There may be no objection to it, but the Government should realize and be prepared for the consequences; that is to say, hearings of longer duration and with many of the incidents of a trial in a court of law. As bearing upon the latter I quote a portion of Judge Lacombe's opinion in the recent case of *Buccino v. Williams* (United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, Oct., 1911, 190 Fed. Rep., 897):

"There is nothing in the statute which calls for the presence of counsel at the examination of aliens preliminary to admission to indicate that it was the intent of Congress that these investigations in hundreds of thousands of cases touching the qualifications of an alien seeking to enter were to be conducted as trials in court, with counsel present to represent the alien, witnesses called to testify, and elaborate examination and cross-examination of them. On the contrary, Congress relegated this question to administrative boards who might act summarily and expeditiously, and to provide against an abuse of their discretion accorded to the alien a right of appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor."

If the proposed change is to take effect, Congress should also provide for several more board members than we now have, a solicitor to represent the Government before each board, also adequate machinery for checking through investigation the testimony which unscrupulous attorneys will adduce and which the board members may not be able to show to be incorrect through mere cross-examination. The fraud and deceit already sought to be practiced on us warrant the assumption that we would have still more to cope with were the new plan to take effect.

ADDITIONS TO PLANT.

At the last session of Congress provision was made, as suggested in my last annual report, for the construction of additional detention quarters for immigrants at a cost of \$350,000, and in due course our dormitory building will have an additional story and open-air porches. Thus it should become possible to convert most of the three-tier beds into two-tier beds, there should be adequate sleeping accommodations for all immigrants who are likely at any one time to be detained, and a very considerable step will have been taken toward making the Ellis Island plant a complete one. Its importance is such that it should be made complete in every particular, and this could be done without undue expense. Some of the principal things which remain to be done on the main island are the creation of additional medical quarters in the main building, of proper quarters for the statistical division, of quarters in which to detain cabin passengers, and of a fireproof building to be used as a carpenter shop, bakery, and for storage. The principal work to be done on the two hospital islands includes renovation of the interior of the old hospital, the building of a covered way between the two hospital islands, and sundry minor additions to the new contagious-disease hospital shown to be necessary as a result of experience therewith. The station needs also an additional ferryboat. The total cost of the foregoing would not exceed \$600,000, a sum not unduly large, considering that the Government annually derives a revenue of about \$3,000,000 from aliens passing through Ellis Island.

SOME ASPECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

Most persons who discuss immigration are extremists. On one side are those who so favor it that they ignore the poor quality of a portion of the immigrants now coming to us, while their opponents fasten their attention on the undesirable elements admissible under the law to such an extent as to overlook the good (in part excellent) material of which much of the immigration is composed. It is rare that persons are found who join issue on and calmly discuss whether or not there should be further reasonable restriction of immigration with a view to improving its average quality. The

present list of excluded classes is the growth of many years. The law of 1875 excluded only criminals and prostitutes. Now there are some 19 excluded classes, many created within the last few years. The law, however, still remains a liberal one, and it is not likely that it will ever be deprived of this character, though it is almost certain that as time goes on it will be further strengthened in the interest both of the United States and of good immigration.

It is difficult for anyone observing for any length of time the stream of immigration at Ellis Island not to reach the conclusion that mingled with the good immigrants are many who, though not excludable under the terms of the existing law, can not in any legitimate sense of the word be said to be "desirable." Similar views seem to have been held by the members of the Congressional Immigration Commission, whose voluminous report was recently filed, for they were unanimously of the opinion that many undesirable immigrants were entering the country every year and that substantial further restrictions were "demanded by economic, moral, and social considerations." They further point out that "care should be taken that immigration be such both in quality and quantity as not to make too difficult the process of assimilation," and that "the development of business may be brought about by means which lower the standard of living of the wage earners." That an undesirable minority should be entering the country notwithstanding a correct enforcement of the law is not at all surprising when its low requirements are considered. It is good so far as it goes, but it excludes only manifestly objectionable classes, such as idiots, imbeciles, the insane, paupers, persons likely to become a public charge, persons with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, persons whose physical or mental defects prevent them from earning a living, criminals, procurers, and prostitutes. These classes by no means include all who are undesirable, though there is a widespread belief that it lies within the power of the authorities to exclude all such. * * *

A considerable portion of the immigration is "assisted," and yet the evils of this class of immigration are well known. Many immigrants, aside from being illiterate, are ignorant beyond belief. Often they do not know the days of the week, the months of the year, their own ages, or the name of any country in Europe outside of their own. Many who were small agriculturists or farm workers abroad come here to become inhabitants of the crowded sections of large cities, where, after awhile, they come down with disease, and some bring with them very low standards of living, to which they adhere even after several years' residence. The conditions under which numerous alien families live in New York City may be termed "horrible." From seven to nine people are frequently found occupying two small, ill-ventilated rooms, while from four to six members of a family have been found sleeping in one bed in a small, dark, and dirty room. Under such conditions health, morals, and decency suffer alike. Besides, they are most favorable to the rapid development of tuberculosis, and in many of the recorded cases of this class one or more members of the family, all sleeping together in one bed, were suffering from this disease. It is idle to ignore the relation between the increase in tuberculosis in New York City and the low standards of living which so many of the new immigrants who pour into that city bring with them. Reference has already been made to the great number of mentally defective aliens who become a burden on public institutions. The business of importing and distributing throughout the United States women for immoral purposes and the practice by certain males (variously known as maquereaux, pimps, and cadets) of controlling such women for personal gain are of alien origin. * * * At a meeting of approximately 200 anarchists and their sympathizers held not so long ago in New York, at which addresses of an incendiary nature were made and sundry American institutions attacked, it was ascertained that all but a very small fraction of those present were foreigners or foreign born. So far as the commission of crime is concerned it is a notorious fact that an undue proportion of it, particularly in the large cities, can be traced to foreigners. In New York City it would appear that gangs of foreigners stand ready for a consideration to commit crime of any magnitude.

It is most unfortunate that so large a proportion of to-day's immigration goes to the large cities and, it may even be said, to the slums of such cities, instead of to those parts of the United States where there is a demand for labor that can not be filled. Not only do they thus add to the congestion of the cities, but they often live there in foreign colonies in which the English language is almost unknown, and their reading (so far as they can read at all) is frequently confined to newspapers published in their own language, which do not always give them a true picture of American institutions. Even after years of residence in the United States many of them are to all intents and purposes still foreigners, being either unwilling or unable to assimilate with and become a part of the American people. Some suggest as a remedy artificial distribution. Apart from the grave difficulties inherent in such a plan (experience shows that immigrants are very reluctant to remain at a place not of their selection)

and the ineffectiveness of even successful distribution unless accompanied by a reduction in the new supply of those who require to be distributed, it is worth remembering that our best immigrants largely distribute themselves and cause concern to none except the home country which is losing them.

That the new immigrant repeatedly obtains his job at the expense of an older employee who loses his is a fact already referred to in an earlier report. 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, to accept unsanitary working conditions, and perhaps also to pay the foreman or padrone a bonus.

Let it be clearly understood that the foregoing comments on certain unfavorable features of immigration relate not to immigration as a whole but only to what may be termed "an undesirable minority thereof." If immigration were made up entirely of the elements which compose this undesirable minority, the people of the United States would soon put a stop to it. It is precisely because this minority comes as a part of and is mingled with a lot of desirable immigrants that it fails to attract the attention it deserves. Who are desirable and who undesirable is not always easy to determine; on the contrary it may be very difficult, though there is one kind of migration of which all will concede the desirable character. Reference is made to the sturdy agriculturists who (unfortunately for us) are, and for several years past have been, passing from our northwest country into Canada, well endowed with health, intelligence, and worldly goods. And this is happening at a time when some are crying out that there is unlimited opportunity and demand for labor in this country. This emigration of our own good farmers furnishes much food for thought, for they are superior to most of the immigrants we are receiving.

What additional measures may be necessary to exclude such undesirable immigrants as are now coming here within the law it is not the purpose hereof to discuss. Some process of selection, such as the law does not now provide for, may be required, but that is a matter which concerns the legislators. All that is intended here is to point out that certain undesirables are coming whom the executive authorities can not exclude. Aliens have no inherent right to enter the country, and it is our own fault if we continue to admit those of inferior types or who are no gain to the United States. We should unquestionably be more particular than we are as to whom we receive, and strive for quality rather than quantity. We require only immigrants of the right sort, those who are physically strong and who possess such moral and other qualities as will help build up the race and the nation. We are not called upon to endanger the future of our country or its institutions for the sake of the distressed of other countries, however much their condition may arouse our sympathy. As I said in my last annual report, 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 following extracts from the report of the commissioner at Montreal give a fairly comprehensive idea of the work performed by the officers under his jurisdiction, which includes all Canadian seaports and the entire Canadian border:

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, 98,060 aliens entered the United States through and from Canada. Of this number there was a total of 7,109 who failed to measure up to the requirements of the United States immigration law. Classification of aliens admitted at ports of the United States is made in accordance with the steamship quarters in which the aliens travel. Such classification would afford little idea of the nature of the work performed in this district, hence adherence to the plan pursued in former years of separating the total number of aliens examined into more comprehensive classes, as follows:

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.....	23, 501
Number examined at Canadian Pacific seaports.....	978
Total.....	24, 479
Percentage debarred at Atlantic seaports.....	0. 61
Percentage debarred at Pacific seaports.....	. 00

Class A—Continued.

Causes for exclusion—

Feeble-minded	2
Insane	4
Tuberculosis	2
Trachoma	28
Other dangerous contagious disease	1
Likely to become public charges	66
Surgeon's certificate	3
Contract laborers	4
Accompanying aliens	5
Under 16 years	9
Assisted aliens	13
Criminals	6
Procurers	2
Total	145

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	9,259
Total number debarred	402
Percentage debarred	4.34

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	10,575
Total number debarred	624
Percentage debarred	5.90

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

Total number examined	1,923
Total number debarred	111
Percentage debarred	5.77

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	5,220
Total number debarred	403
Percentage debarred	7.72

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

Total number examined	42,649
Total number debarred	2,355
Percentage debarred	5.52

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

Total number examined at border stations	70,044
Percentage debarred of border class	6.16

Causes for exclusion—

Idiots	2
Imbeciles	9
Feeble-minded	29
Epileptics	15
Insane	33
Tuberculosis	54
Trachoma	276
Other dangerous contagious diseases	63
Professional beggars	12
Paupers	6
Likely to become public charges	2,611
Surgeon's certificate	92
Contract laborers	277
Accompanying aliens (sec. 11)	48
Under 16 years	137
Assisted aliens	78
Criminals	285

Percentage debarred of border class—Continued.
 Causes for exclusion—Continued.

Polygamists.....	3
Anarchist.....	1
Prostitutes, etc.....	131
Procurers, etc.....	124
Receiving proceeds of prostitution.....	11
Passport provision (sec. 1).....	16
Total.....	4, 313
Chinese examined.....	942
Number debarred.....	56
Percentage debarred.....	5.94

For the year covered by this report a total of 1,516 aliens was refused examination owing to nonreceipt of guaranty of payment of head tax. There were also 1,079 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.....	98, 060
Grand total debarred.....	7, 109
Percentage debarred.....	7.25
Number of United States citizens returning after residence in Canada.....	38, 317

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

TOTAL IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA FROM ALL SOURCES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY MONTHS.

Month.	British.	Continental, etc.	United States.	Total.
July.....	11, 752	6, 857	11, 012	29, 621
August.....	9, 059	4, 037	17, 019	30, 115
September.....	12, 309	5, 284	11, 484	29, 077
October.....	9, 702	3, 944	10, 256	23, 902
November.....	4, 030	3, 916	8, 113	16, 059
December.....	2, 239	2, 706	5, 679	10, 624
January.....	1, 524	2, 324	4, 341	8, 189
February.....	2, 822	2, 567	5, 752	11, 141
March.....	13, 638	12, 501	18, 252	42, 391
April.....	22, 028	19, 409	21, 494	62, 931
May.....	27, 251	21, 170	18, 101	66, 522
June.....	20, 640	11, 505	13, 748	45, 893
Total.....	136, 994	96, 220	143, 251	376, 465

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED INTO CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY MONTHS.

Month.	Farming class.	Common laborers.	Skilled laborers.	Female servants.	Not classified.	Total.
July.....	4, 108	5, 427	879	180	418	11, 012
August.....	8, 155	5, 871	2, 388	214	391	17, 019
September.....	4, 837	4, 541	1, 328	203	575	11, 484
October.....	4, 261	3, 524	1, 876	209	386	10, 256
November.....	3, 134	2, 783	1, 141	158	917	8, 113
December.....	1, 906	1, 237	1, 256	231	1, 049	5, 679
January.....	1, 215	1, 601	922	158	375	4, 341
February.....	2, 134	1, 423	1, 287	177	731	5, 752
March.....	9, 002	2, 499	2, 919	206	1, 626	16, 252
April.....	11, 655	4, 494	3, 975	152	1, 218	21, 494
May.....	5, 298	6, 174	3, 365	378	2, 886	18, 101
June.....	3, 154	6, 642	3, 142	276	534	13, 748
Total.....	58, 859	46, 196	24, 548	2, 542	11, 106	143, 251

34 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

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

Month.	From Canada to the United States. ¹				From the United States to Canada. ²			
	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.
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	1,991	2,140	14,545
April.....	1,827	4,747	2,071	8,645	11,947	1,767	2,483	16,397
May.....	2,838	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
1911-12.								
Pending from previous year.....		13	21	34				
July.....	2,752	3,126	2,055	7,933	7,055	1,656	2,301	11,012
August.....	2,633	3,705	2,968	9,306	11,719	1,954	3,346	17,019
September.....	3,176	3,609	2,256	9,041	7,921	1,447	2,116	11,484
October.....	4,058	4,164	2,452	10,674	7,414	1,396	1,446	10,256
November.....	5,994	4,039	3,160	13,193	5,476	1,322	1,315	8,113
December.....	3,680	2,867	2,335	8,882	3,689	1,280	710	5,679
January.....	2,249	2,842	1,574	6,665	2,830	964	547	4,341
February.....	1,956	2,723	1,527	6,206	3,884	1,179	689	5,752
March.....	2,486	3,290	1,619	7,395	12,555	1,820	1,877	16,252
April.....	3,202	4,993	2,164	10,359	15,779	2,183	3,532	21,494
May.....	2,667	4,236	2,280	9,183	11,317	2,894	3,890	18,101
June.....	3,464	3,042	2,566	9,072	8,312	1,991	3,445	13,748
Total.....	38,317	42,649	26,977	107,943	97,951	20,086	28,214	143,251

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

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

In addition to the foregoing, officers in this district examined 54,978 who were of the transit class, and concerning whom, under the Bureau's ruling, no statistical or manifest record was retained.

The number of aliens coming to ocean ports, manifested to destinations in the United States and examined by our officers at the ports of arrival, continues to be somewhat less than in former years. No better explanation of this condition can be ventured than the one set forth in my last annual report, to the effect that steamers of the Canadian lines have an abundance of strictly Canadian business. Our examinations at the seaports are carefully conducted, and, as will be seen by the small percentage of exclusions, the arrivals are largely of the admissible and desirable classes. * * *

Immigration to the United States via Canadian ports continues to bring no inconsiderable number of unaccompanied females of the steerage class of various races, both married and single, Chicago being the objective point of a great majority of these arrivals. In a number of instances our officers at the ports of arrival have reached final action concerning these female applicants only after an investigation by the Bureau's officers at the interior point of destination, some of such investigations having shown the best of reasons for excluding the applicant.

It is my opinion that much greater care should be exercised in the examination of all female aliens of the last-mentioned class; that is to say that in each instance where there is the slightest room for doubt the applicant should be made to supply proof satisfactory to our officers at interior points that the environments to which she would go would make for proper living, and that the admission of the alien would invite no risk of accessions to the ranks of the public charges or the immoral. Such a

plan might entail some delay at its inception, but as nearly all of these unaccompanied females claim to be going to relatives or close friends it would seem that in order to avoid delay those relatives and friends would soon fall into the practice of having our officers at the point to which the alien might be destined in the United States supplied with the information which would be needed by the officers at the intended port of arrival in advance of an alien's disembarkation. Unless some such plan as the above can be put into effect, it is my firm conviction that we are bound to continue the admission of female aliens who should be deported.

Regarding the number of aliens examined at border stations—reference being had to the class previously resident in Canada—there is shown a slight falling off in the number of examinations compared with previous years. Flourishing industrial and agricultural conditions and the immense development enterprises now in progress in Canada have created an unprecedented demand for labor of all kinds, and as the wage scale appears to be the same in Canada and the United States there has been no incentive to induce immigration of this class above the normal.

This immigration accounted for in the border records presents some peculiar and interesting phases. The tables supplied by the Dominion Government indicate that 97,951 citizens of the United States migrated to Canada during the 12 months ended June 30, 1912; our own records show that during the same period 38,317 citizens of the United States, after residence in Canada, returned to resume permanent residence in their own country. Our records also show that 42,648 citizens of Canada took up settlement in the United States during the past fiscal year, while the tables of the Dominion Government show that 20,086 Canadian citizens, after residence in the United States, returned to their own country to resume residence therein. This interchange of citizens between the two countries must represent the aspirations of the ambitious and dissatisfied, and the real value of such movements must be left to conjecture alone.

No unimportant part of the work in this jurisdiction is that of dealing with violators of our immigration and Chinese laws. During the year 30 convictions were secured for infractions of the immigration law and 5 convictions for violation of the Chinese-exclusion laws.

* * * * *

A majority of the immigration cases involved the so-called "white-slave traffic." This latter work naturally divides itself into three classes—enforcement of the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of immoral women and those bringing or attempting to bring them to the United States; deportation of those of the above class who might secure entry in violation of law; and prosecution of those importing women for immoral purposes.

As regards the first division, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, the records show the following exclusions by boards of special inquiry under the jurisdiction of this office: Prostitutes, 131; receiving proceeds of prostitution, 11; procurers or importers, 126.

Under the second head the following deportations of aliens of the immoral class who have escaped the vigilance of our inspectors at the port of landing, gained admission by misrepresentation, entered surreptitiously, or who have become immoral subsequent to entry have taken place: Prostitutes at time of entry, 95; bringing women for immoral purposes, 33. Of these, 74 were returned to Canada and 54 to the transoceanic port of embarkation.

As to prosecutions, no less than 21 were convicted for violation of section 3 of the immigration act, for importing alien women and girls for the purpose of prostitution or other immoral purpose, punishment therefor ranging all the way from release on suspended sentence to eight years imprisonment and fine of \$5,000, depending upon the facts in the individual case and inclination of the particular court to leniency or severity. Prosecutions were also had because of reentry to the United States after being deported on grounds of immorality.

The ingenuity of those interested in the nefarious work of importing women is both amazing and appalling, and has required the constant vigilance and energy of the Bureau's officers to combat and, if possible, defeat. Of the females imported, in the great majority of cases they are those who have already been immoral, and who are being assisted to continue their lives of shame, frequently for the benefit of the importer. It sometimes occurs, however, and with sufficient frequency to give serious concern, that the person who is being brought in, or who has been brought in, is, or was, until acquaintance with her importer, a person of good moral character.

The women, unless themselves procurers, are almost invariably young, oftentimes mere schoolgirls, 13 to 17 years old, whose youthful inexperience or thoughtlessness was utilized by designing men or women to lead them to their ruin through the medium of glittering allurements and misrepresentations.

The most common method attempted to secure the entry of an alien woman for immoral purposes is under the claim of marriage. In these cases both the man and woman are of course parties to the deception, and a difficult situation confronts the inspector, who must judge whether the claims made are genuine or fraudulent. This is particularly true when the man claims to be, and perhaps is, an American citizen. The number of rejections previously given indicate that many of the above class are apprehended, but notwithstanding their vigilance inspectors are sometimes deceived, although I am satisfied that the instances are comparatively rare, as a trained inspector becomes most expert in differentiating between the true and the false.

Another device used to import girls is to bring them in under the guise of giving them employment as domestic servants when they are really intended for immoral purposes. In such cases the real facts are most difficult of detection, for usually the girl shows none of the characteristic signs of the immoral, and perhaps, in the majority of cases, is of good character and wholly unaware of the life which it is expected she will lead.

As an illustration of this class, a man in a western city within this district imported no less than nine different girls at various times, ostensibly to work in his family, he being a married man. These girls were wholly innocent and coming to accept such employment, but shortly after coming to the man's place, with the consent of the wife of the importer, they were assaulted, deprived of their virtue, and forced to lead immoral lives with a view to securing patronage for the saloon which the man and woman were conducting. Prosecution against this man has just been concluded, the offender having been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.

Perhaps the worst strictly "white-slave" case within this jurisdiction during the past year was that of a French Canadian woman, 22 years old, who fell into the clutches of a procurer in Montreal, whence she was taken to Massena, N. Y., the couple securing entry to the United States as man and wife. This unfortunate young woman wished to return to Montreal, and protested against the life she was leading, but her importer beat her and threatened her with a knife, forcing her to continue, until fortunately for her the case was brought to the attention of the Federal authorities. The man was arrested, and at the June term of court at Binghamton, N. Y., was sentenced to a term of eight years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, a fine of \$5,000 also being imposed.

Your last annual report shows that officers identified with this district handled one-third of all the warrant of arrest cases for the year covered by that report. No doubt this record will be duplicated for the past year, a total of 786 warrants of arrest having been executed by inspectors connected with the Montreal district. The following table shows disposition of aliens arrested, warrants canceled, and number of cases now pending:

Pending from last year.....	115	Deported to Canada by officers attached to districts other than Montreal.....	70
Reported during year.....	786	Warrants canceled.....	136
Total.....	901	Pending at close of year.....	178
Deported to Canada.....	218	Total.....	901
Deported via American ports.....	232		
Deported via Canadian ports.....	67		

Two hundred and eighteen aliens were deported to Canada for the following causes:

Convicted of crime.....	38	Public charges.....	72
Procurers.....	19	Public charge—tuberculosis.....	1
Prostitutes.....	55	Entered without inspection.....	5
Insane.....	21	Total.....	218
Contract laborers.....	7		

As to occupations, these undesirables were divided as follows:

Domestics.....	57	Not given.....	65
Laborers.....	80	Clerks.....	4
Mechanics.....	5	Total.....	218
Professional.....	7		

Two hundred and ninety-nine aliens were deported to trans-Atlantic countries for the following causes:

Convicted of crime.....	50	Public charges—tuberculosis.....	21
Procurers.....	14	Entered without inspection.....	16
Prostitutes.....	40	Total.....	299
Insane.....	59		
Public charges.....	99		

Divided as to occupations our records show the following:

Domestics.....	83	Not given.....	25
Laborers.....	174	Sailors.....	5
Mechanics.....	6		
Professional.....	6	Total.....	299

It is evident that the present heavy immigration movement from the United States to Canada is not entirely made up of the element most needed for Canadian development purposes. During the year 428 citizens of the United States, resident in Canada, became subjects for deportation under Canadian law, and after investigation by our officers, showing that these dependents were citizens of the United States, their deportation thereto was proceeded with by the Dominion authorities, the causes for deportation being as follows:

Procurers.....	8	"Industrial Workers".....	2
Stowaway.....	1	Professional beggar.....	1
Prostitutes.....	12	Criminals.....	260
Insane.....	66		
Public charges.....	75	Total.....	428
Entered without inspection.....	3		

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS.

On July 1, 1911, there became operative an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and the United States Government (see Annual Report of Commissioner General, 1911, pp. 153-154), under the terms of which practically all Chinese emigration from the Orient destined to the United States, coming by the said company's steamers, has since been inspected by United States officers at Vancouver, British Columbia, instead of at Boston, as theretofore. So much has been said in previous annual reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration respecting conditions which rendered advisable the plan now pursued that it is deemed unnecessary to refer here to those matters; what follows will, therefore, be mainly in the nature of brief comments upon the resultant advantages apparent after a year's experience with the new arrangement.

In the establishment of the organization at Vancouver, due consideration was had of the peculiar and, it might be said, almost anomalous position which Chinese applicants would occupy through the enforcement of the exclusion laws at a port foreign to the United States; for administrative purposes, therefore, Vancouver is constructively a port of entry; and a favorable determination at that point of the claims of a Chinese applicant for admission to the United States insures his prompt admission upon arrival at any one of a number of designated international border points. The same methods are employed at Vancouver in the determination of the bona fides of an applicant as obtain generally at ports of entry in the United States, and every right accorded to a Chinese applicant at a United States port is enjoyed by the applicant at Vancouver. If the Chinese applicant feels aggrieved at the decision of the United States immigration officers at Vancouver, he may claim for himself the statutory right of appeal to the Department, and it is worthy of note that at Vancouver, thus far, there has been a total absence of those local obstructive influences met with at Chinese ports of entry in the United States having a large resident Chinese population.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. provides, free of charge to the Government, all necessary equipment for the handling of the business at Vancouver, excepting stationery supplies and typewriting machines. The building used for housing the official staff, and for the detention of applicants pending investigation, the property of the company, remodeled and completely furnished, was ready for occupancy July 1, 1911, no reasonable expense having been spared to meet every requirement. These quarters, all under one roof, are primarily arranged with a view to the comfort and convenience of all concerned, and also with a view to the prompt dispatch of business. Maintenance and guarding of Chinese are looked after by the company without cost to the Government, subject to the supervision of the inspector in charge.

The United States Chinese business at Vancouver is handled by an efficient organization, consisting of three inspectors, three stenographers, and two interpreters. This force, though comparatively small, has proved itself equal to every demand so far made upon it.

All Chinese destined to the United States, subject to examination at Vancouver under the agreement, are promptly removed to the detention quarters from the vessels bringing them. Chinese returning from a visit abroad, whose cases were investigated prior to departure and favorably indorsed, are, as a rule, admitted immediately,

provided with proper papers in evidence of that fact and of their identity, and permitted to proceed by rail to their respective ultimate destinations in the United States. Under regulations recently adopted by the Bureau, members of the exempt classes presenting section 6 certificates are disposed of with the same promptitude in almost every instance.

The greatest difficulty, and it may be said the only one worthy of note, has been experienced with the so-called "raw natives" and the alleged minor children of United States domiciled merchants and United States natives. The so-called sons, together with a sprinkling of raw natives, constitute the major portion of the applicants rejected and finally deported. There is nothing novel in this situation; it is one common to Chinese ports of entry and has frequently been the subject of discussion upon the part of the Bureau in its annual reports. Every effort has been made at this station, by means of searching examinations of applicants embracing original and nonstereotyped tests, together with investigations instituted in the United States, to determine beyond doubt the truth or falsity of all questionable claims, and it may be said with extremely satisfactory results, especially in the so-called sons and raw-native cases, in respect of which it is confidently believed perpetration of fraud has been practically eliminated, with consequent discouragement of those responsible for such traffic. The investigations in the United States have at times resulted in considerable delay, owing to the distance from Vancouver of the usual fields of investigation, but results have certainly justified the methods pursued, and, generally speaking, no hardship has resulted to bona fide applicants. From an administrative standpoint the new arrangement is a most unqualified success. Many of the evils attendant upon inspection at United States ports are eliminated, especially the pernicious influences of unscrupulous attorneys and go-betweens, as well as misguided friends and relatives. No time is lost in dealing with such persons, while at the same time every right of the applicant is as fully conserved as would be possible at a port of the United States. * * *

Prior to the establishment of the station at Vancouver Chinese in large numbers, applying for admission to the United States by way of Canada, found inadmissible and denied, resorted to the payment of the Canadian head tax of \$500, thus saving themselves from deportation to China. It is a well-known fact that many such subsequently surreptitiously entered the United States, nullifying in a large measure the painstaking, generally laborious, and often expensive investigations conducted by the service and often ultimately defeating the purpose of the law. This evil has been entirely eradicated with respect of Chinese applicants for admission to the United States arriving at Vancouver. The improvement in the situation may be attributed to several causes, the latest of which is a general order by the Dominion authorities under the terms of which Canadian immigration officials are denying admission to Canada to all Chinese found by United States immigration officers in Canada ineligible for admission to the United States.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the closest cooperation has marked the relations of the official staff at Vancouver with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the latter having lived up to the agreement in both the spirit and the letter in every respect. Mutual regard and a high degree of cooperation also characterize the relations existing between the immigration staffs of Canada and our own country. The Chinese-exclusion laws have been administered vigorously but fairly and impartially withal, and it is felt that the Bureau is to be congratulated upon the successful conclusion of the first year's operation of the agreement. It can be said, without fear of successful contradiction, that the results of the arrangement now in effect have completely justified the wisdom of the plan and fulfilled every prediction originally urged in its favor. The present method for the examination of Chinese seeking entry to the United States through Canada is not only reasonable, humane, and businesslike, but, as will be shown by comparison with the Government's previous experiences, for the first time in this district enables enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws as contemplated by Congress when the laws were enacted.

During the year out of a total number of 465 applications of Chinese persons (which includes 8 border cases), 65 (including 1 border case) have been denied, of which number the Department has reversed the port, on appeal, in a total of 11 cases, and landed 3 under bond, leaving 7 applications pending on appeal and 9 pending investigation.

In closing my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the following statement was inserted:

"By transfer from the department of trade and commerce, effective October 1 next, the control of Chinese immigration to Canada will be vested in the department of the interior, Hon. W. D. Scott having been designated chief controller of Chinese in conjunction with his present duties as superintendent of immigration. The cen-

tralization of authority on all matters pertaining to immigration should work advantageously to all concerned."

In view of the fact that Chinese, as well as aliens of other races, are constantly entering the United States and departing therefrom via Canadian ports, we are naturally continuously brought into intimate contact with the officials of the Dominion Government, and it is of the utmost importance that perfect harmony and cooperation characterize the relations between the officers of the two Governments in immigration matters. As predicted in the foregoing, the centralization of immigration matters in Canada, whereby the entire subject is dealt with by the department of the interior, has proved of incalculable advantage to our own service. * * *

Recital of the various experiences of our Government covering its efforts to prevent unlawful entry of Chinese along the northern border through judicial procedure is not to be attempted. It is sufficient to say that despite the efforts of the Department of Justice and the work of our own Department the Chinese population of the United States was constantly being added to through surreptitious entries. The past fiscal year, however, witnessed a radical change in the method of handling Chinese whose introduction into the United States was unlawful. Officers of the Bureau had long contended that Chinese who might enter the United States in violation of law should be dealt with precisely as were the members of other races charged with the same offense; in other words, that all Chinese charged with surreptitious entry should have their right to be and remain in the United States determined by the Department warrant of arrest procedure, rather than by the long drawn out and expensive judicial hearing process. After a most careful consideration of the subject, under date of October 25, 1909, the Department issued its warrant providing for arrest and hearing in the cases of Wong You and three companions who had unlawfully crossed the border from Canada in the vicinity of Malone, N. Y. After a perfectly fair and impartial hearing the Department ordered the deportation of these Chinese. Attorneys for the Chinese at once took the case before Hon. George W. Ray, judge in the Federal Court for the Northern District of New York, for determination as to the legality of the Government's procedure. In an able opinion by Judge Ray the action of the Government was sustained, after which followed an appeal to the circuit court of appeals, where the decision of the lower court was reversed. The appeal taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the unanimous decision rendered by that body, supporting the Government and the District Court of Northern New York, need not be dwelt upon here other than to suggest that such decision was a most flattering commentary on the reasoning advanced, first by Judge Ray and later by the Attorney General's office.

In this matter of examining Chinese who smuggle into the United States it was well worth two years of litigation to reach a point where the Department's officers are no longer called upon to combat smugglers, perjurers, and unscrupulous lawyers, * * * in order to prove the entry of Chinese to be fraudulent, when such is known to be a fact. To a very large extent this contingent now finds itself out of employment, and when Chinese who have entered the country unlawfully are placed under arrest examination is accorded them in a decent, orderly manner, with the rights of both the Government and the Chinese properly safeguarded; and, best of all, such cases are speedily disposed of, as contemplated by the law and regulations.

As a further means of dealing with Chinese so as to prevent perpetration of fraud and delay, the Bureau gained no unimportant point when both the District Court for the Northern District of New York and the Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, declared to be legal the procedure of taking smuggled Chinese to the nearest Chinese port of entry for examination, exactly as if such Chinese had applied for admission at such port in the regular lawful manner.

During the fiscal year just closed there were 6,029 Chinese admitted to Canada on payment of \$500 head tax, and there were also admitted to Canada during the period named 488 Chinese of the nontaxable classes. With this large number of Chinese being admitted to Canada each year, despite our efforts or hopes Chinese smuggling will undoubtedly continue, but I think it not unreasonable to say that in view of the various court decisions cited the Department is in a much stronger position to cope with this lawbreaking than ever before, and it would seem that enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws in respect of Chinese entering surreptitiously should now be accomplished at a minimum of cost to the Government and with equity and fairness to all concerned.

On July 1, 1911, there were pending in this district 11 cases of Chinese arrested under Department warrants. Of this number 6 were deported and 5 forfeited the bail under which they were granted liberty pending action in their cases. During the year covered by this report there were arrested by officers in this district along the Canadian border, under departmental warrants, 35 Chinese. Of the 35 arrested the

Department ordered the deportation of 26 during the year, 7 cases remaining pending on June 30. Warrants were canceled in 2 cases, where it was found that the arrested Chinese had previously been admitted at San Francisco as sons of natives. The disposition of the entire 46 cases mentioned above was as follows:

Deported.....	14	Pending before inspectors or Depart-	
Warrants canceled.....	2	ment.....	7
Forfeited bail.....	6	Pending before courts on habeas cor-	
Disappeared.....	1	pus.....	10
Awaiting deportation.....	3	Held as witnesses against smugglers..	3

Thus 23 cases were undisposed of at the close of the last fiscal year. In addition, 27 Chinese arrested by officers in this district during the past year were brought before United States commissioners for hearing. There were also 17 cases of this class pending from the previous year, making a total of 44.

Of the 27 arrested during the year only 2 were discharged by United States commissioners, 25 being ordered deported. Four of the latter number appealed their cases and 2 were discharged by the district court, the other 2 still pending. The table following shows the disposition of all the 44 cases, or their status at the close of the fiscal year.

Deported.....	27	Pending before district court.....	1
Discharged.....	4	Pending before circuit court of ap-	
Forfeited bail.....	10	peals.....	1
Awaiting deportation.....	1		

There were but three cases of this class remaining undisposed of June 30, 1912.

The supervising inspector of the immigration service on the Mexican border has submitted an interesting and gratifying report, from which the following is quoted:

ALIEN ARRIVALS OTHER THAN CHINESE.

During the past year there applied for admission 28,288 "statistical" and 28,397 "nonstatistical" aliens. There were debarred 1,715 of the former and 545 of the latter. The total arrivals numbered 56,685 and the total debarred 2,360, or 3.98 per cent.

Owing to the fact that Mexico has during the past year been passing through the throes of one revolution while still suffering from the effects of a previous one, affecting in ways various and complex the immigration over this border, it is manifestly difficult, if not quite impossible, to make comparisons of a thoroughly satisfactory and conclusive character with the immigration of previous years either as to underlying causes or possible future effects. During the early part of the year a great many aliens, rendered destitute by crop failures more or less directly due to the former revolution, sought admission to this country from Mexico, while during the latter part of the fiscal year large numbers migrated to the United States to avoid hardships incident to the revolts which broke out in February last and which are now in progress. It may be said, therefore, that conditions affecting immigration by way of the Mexican border have been abnormal throughout the year, and any attempted detailed analysis thereof would occupy an undue proportion of both time and space in its presentation and at best prove, it is feared, more or less speculative. It may be safely stated that the character of immigration received from Mexico has not measured up to the standard of previous years, as evidenced by the increase of debarred over the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

ILLEGITIMATE IMMIGRATION.

In previous reports under this heading illegitimate immigration over this border has been defined and especially discussed. As Syrians, among others, have been included within this classification and in fact constitute the chief element thereof, it is proper to state that during the period covered by this report the arrivals of said race have numbered 440, of which 99 were found ineligible. This increase over the preceding year of 121 arrivals is attributed mainly to irregularities since corrected at one of the ports on the border. The condition in question was for some time the object of careful observation, and the cause responsible therefor, after being satisfactorily determined, promptly remedied, in consequence of which it is safe to say that the class of immigration in question has since assumed normal proportions.

* * * * *

REFUGEES.

No inconsiderable number of aliens, resident of Mexico, have sought refuge in this country, some of whom, practically destitute, have been, as a measure of humanity, given asylum. In the cases so acted upon it was felt that the unusual and oftentimes harrowing circumstances influencing their applications justified a more than ordinarily liberal interpretation of the law.

There is every reason to believe that when the affairs of our sister Republic have become settled a large majority of these aliens will return to their native country.

JAPANESE.

The situation in respect of Japanese applicants for admission continues very satisfactory. During the year out of a total of 86 applicants 17 were debarred; 41 arrests were effected by means of departmental warrants, 36 of which resulted in deportation, leaving 5 cases pending at the close of the fiscal year. Illegal entries of Japanese over the southern California land border are still an annoying problem, the only solution of which lies, apparently, in the continued exertion by our officers of every effort to apprehend such entrants, together with the vigorous prosecution, whenever possible, of the persons responsible for the traffic.

SPECIAL INQUIRY.

The following shows by ports the work performed by boards of special inquiry, giving the number of cases considered:

Brownsville, Tex.....	157	Nogales, Ariz.....	148
Hidalgo, Tex.....	10	San Diego, Cal.....	66
Laredo, Tex.....	650	San Pedro, Cal.....	1
Eagle Pass, Tex.....	239	Tia Juana, Cal.....	15
Del Rio, Tex.....	36	Campo, Cal.....	3
El Paso, Tex.....	414		
Douglas, Ariz.....	36	Total.....	1,878
Naco, Ariz.....	103		

The usual careful supervision of board proceedings has been exercised during the year. * * *

APPEALS AND BONDS.

During the year appeals and applications for admission under bond were filed in the cases of 137 aliens, of which number the Department directed the admission of 45 and the exclusion of 73, leaving 19 pending at the close of the year.

* * * * *

ARRESTS UNDER DEPARTMENTAL WARRANTS.

A total of 667 aliens were arrested under departmental warrants. Including those pending from last year, 530 were actually deported; 79 warrants were canceled; 5 escaped; 3 died, and 50 were pending at close of the present year. There are no special comments necessary with respect to these figures further than to say that the results thereby represented are highly satisfactory.

* * * * *

PROSECUTIONS.

The following brief summary of criminal and civil suits instituted for violations of either the Chinese or the immigration laws will be of special interest:

* * * * *

PROSECUTIONS.

	Prosecu- tions.	Indict- ments.
Persons indicted and awaiting trial July 1, 1911.....	27	45
Persons arrested and indicted fiscal year 1912.....	80	82
Person arrested during fiscal year 1912, who were formerly indicted.....	1	1
Persons arrested during fiscal year 1912, and awaiting action by the grand jury.....	2	.....
Total.....	110	128
Persons arrested whom grand jury failed to indict.....	7	.....

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

	Prosecu- tions.	Indict- ments.
Persons convicted during fiscal year 1912 (involving prison sentences aggregating 30 years 2 months 10 days, and fines amounting to \$12,203)	40	41
Person whose former convictions were affirmed by the courts on appeal, fiscal year 1912	1	1
Persons against whom indictments were dismissed, or who, upon trial, were acquitted	14	14
Persons awaiting trial against whom indictments are pending	1 57	72
Persons awaiting action by the grand jury	2	
Total	114	128

¹ Of this number, 4 were convicted during the fiscal year. This explains the discrepancy in totals.

CIVIL SUITS.

Suit pending July 1, 1911 (involving penalties aggregating \$45,000)	1
Suits filed during fiscal year 1912 (involving penalties aggregating \$34,000)	3
Total	4
Suit tried (involving penalties aggregating \$3,000; verdict rendered in favor defendant)	1
Suits pending July 1, 1912 (involving penalties aggregating \$76,000)	3
Total	4

The number of persons and indictments involved have been given rather than the number of cases, as has been the practice in preceding reports. It will be seen that 40 persons were convicted during the year. These figures demonstrate the high degree of success which has rewarded the efforts of our officers to bring to justice offenders against the immigration laws in this district.

CHINESE TRANSITS.

Chinese to the number of 335 were granted the privilege of transit at Mexican border ports, an increase of 93 over the preceding year. This increase is due to the fact that many who sought the privilege were leaving Mexico because of unsettled conditions in that country. Four hundred and thirteen Chinese granted the transit privilege at points outside of this district passed out of the United States through Mexican border ports, a decrease of 72 as compared with the preceding year, also probably due to the causes above mentioned.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations concerning Chinese matters were conducted during the year:

Applications for laborer's return certificates	96
Applications for duplicate certificates of residence	118
Investigations relative to status of Chinese of exempt classes arriving and departing	356
Investigations account of suspected alteration or wrongful possession of certificates of residence	33
Investigations account Chinese laborers departing without securing return certificates	35
Total	638

The large number of investigations in connection with applications for duplicate certificates of residence is attributable to the activity of inspection officers and their insistence that Chinese found engaged in laboring pursuits shall produce legal evidence of their right to be and remain in the United States.

Four hundred and seven Chinese were arrested upon complaints filed before United States commissioners, to which number should be added 180 arrested on departmental warrants, making a total of 587 arrests during the year. In addition to this number 53 were arrested in San Francisco as the result of information furnished by the Los Angeles office.

It may be observed that of the 560 cases of Chinese considered by the courts, which include 180 pending from the preceding year, 291 were deported; 44 were discharged;

13 died, escaped, or forfeited bail; 27 were awaiting deportation; and 185 remained pending at the close of the year; while of the 180 Chinese arrested on departmental warrants, 154 were deported, 1 was released, 1 escaped, 1 died, and 23 were pending at the end of the year.

The advantages of handling Chinese under departmental warrants are so obvious that more than a brief reference to certain results thereby accomplished in this district is unnecessary. The decision of the Supreme Court in substance that the expulsion provisions of the immigration laws apply to Chinese aliens has proven of inestimable value, particularly in the cases of Chinese who, under the practices formerly obtaining, would have courted arrest and deportation to China at Government expense. The authority vested in administrative officers to determine the country to which deportation may be effected has greatly reduced this class of cases, with consequent substantial saving to our appropriation.

PENDING CASES.

The report of this district for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, showed 88 cases pending in the courts of the western judicial district of Texas. At the close of the period covered by this report there were 123 cases pending. A number of exceptional causes have contributed to delay final action in these cases, the most important of which, perhaps, has been the congestion of the court docket with cases growing out of alleged violations of the neutrality law. It is hoped and expected that directly after the fall term of court in El Paso it will be possible to dispose of practically all of these cases.

BONDS.

A reference to the record showing the number of Chinese persons arrested shows that 9 Chinese died, escaped, or forfeited bail in the western district of Texas as compared with 6 for the preceding year, 2 of which number died, while 7 forfeited bail, 4 in the sum of \$750 each and 3 in the amount of \$500 each. While the number of bond forfeitures has not in the past year been serious, it is clear that the increase in the amount of bond required at El Paso has not proven wholly effective of its purpose. It is intended vigorously to present this subject to the court during the next term, with the view of securing an order requiring \$1,000 bail bonds in the future.

CERTIFICATE CHINESE.

The surreptitious entry into the United States from Mexico, at El Paso, of Chinese having in their possession valid certificates of residence continues unabated, 647 having been "checked out" of El Paso to interior points during the year. That this number was not more excessive was due to the fact that the railway lines in Mexico radiating from this point were out of commission for the last five months of the year. It is hoped that Congress may eventually provide a remedy to meet this condition, the necessity for which has been repeatedly explained and urged.

GENERAL.

The Bureau is, of course, aware of the fact that the enforcement of certain provisions of the Chinese-exclusion act presents the most perplexing problem with which the service has to deal on this border. Only by the continued exercise, upon the part of its officers, of patience, perseverance, and intelligence of the highest order is it possible successfully to cope with the cunning schemes constantly devised by persons seeking new means of ingress to the interior of the country for contraband Chinese. The systematic inspection at numerous interior points of freight cars embracing practically every train made up at El Paso or passing through this district and the most rigid examination of all passenger trains likely to conceal such persons is enforced. That this scrutiny of railway equipment seriously interferes with the business of the smugglers is convincingly manifested in ways too numerous for detailed explanation. The extremes to which persons seeking to profit by this illegal traffic have been driven are illustrated by the discovery of contraband Chinamen between the ceilings and roofs of vestibules of dining cars; on improvised platforms made of boards resting on steel I beams beneath various styles of cars in the make-up of passenger trains; in tool boxes under baggage cars; behind steel plates used in the construction of the lining of baggage cars, and in fact in practically every conceivable space about cars large enough to accommodate and suitable for concealing a grown human being. The means employed by the smugglers to avoid the proper consequences of their unlawful acts are so well planned and executed that evidence sufficient to insure conviction is generally most

difficult, and in some instances practically impossible, to secure. Experience shows that persistent and concerted action, however, upon the part of our officers, together with the adoption by them from time to time of new and unusual methods, inevitably lead to the conviction of guilty ones, and thus the zeal, pride, and interest of our officers in their work are ever renewed.

As already indicated, extraordinary methods are resorted to by persons seeking to profit by the attempted introduction into this country of contraband Chinese. That the methods employed by the service on this border to break up the traffic have been generally successful is best demonstrated by the mass of convincing evidence secured during the past year implicating many persons in wholesale smuggling operations conducted by means of small boats on the Pacific coast. Suppression of water smuggling continues the most difficult task undertaken by the service in this district. Unusual success, however, has attended our efforts to apprehend persons engaged in the traffic of the character last mentioned. The capture of five launches, together with their crews and contraband cargoes, is cause for gratification, particularly in view of the confidence felt that convictions will follow. When consideration is had of the fact that the captures referred to were effected without the aid of a suitable patrol boat, the results are most extraordinary.

I desire to report and if possible emphasize the statement made in the preceding annual report that the water traffic will never be suppressed until a properly equipped and manned patrol boat is provided. While provision has recently been made to purchase a small boat, that is simply an expedient, and though it can and will be used to good purpose it is predicted that the smugglers will soon go so far out to sea that it will be unsafe for a small craft to follow.

It can not be said that we are nearing the period when smuggling operations will have become a thing of the past in this district. To believe this would be to underestimate the resourcefulness of the Chinese organizations unquestionably at the bottom of the traffic. The rank and file of the smugglers (the instruments employed by the Chinese organizations to do their bidding) are constantly recruited by means of fresh accessions from the lower strata of society, attracted by the ever increasing financial inducements offered. Important convictions, however, have been secured during the past year, including a number of the so-called "higher-ups," and exceedingly important cases are now pending, giving every promise of successful prosecution.

In conclusion it is a pleasure to say that the service generally has received the earnest and loyal support of the officers and employees in this district, and it is due to their efforts that it has been possible to make such a satisfactory showing during the year. Special commendation is due the officers in southern California, because of the extraordinary results attained. The splendid manner in which they have acquitted themselves of the unusually onerous tasks intrusted to them is a source of extreme gratification.

The following extracts are furnished from the report of the commissioner of immigration at Boston, Mass.:

During the fiscal year 1912 the total inward passenger movement for the New England district aggregated 83,086 arrivals, representing an increase of 8 per cent over the preceding year; while an increase of 11 per cent is denoted by the total of 71,211 in relation to alien passengers. * * *

STOWAWAYS.

In addition to the ordinary arrivals we have had during the past year more than the average number of stowaways. While it will be necessary, until the enactment of effective legislation, to make the best of the present laws, the seriousness of the situation in respect to the control of alien seamen and stowaways is indicated by the facts concerning a group of 27 stowaways recently discovered aboard a steamship from Mediterranean ports. Of this number 13 were found to be afflicted with trachoma and 3 with favus.

ALIEN SEAMEN.

The desertions of alien seamen, especially in the case of ships from Mediterranean ports, continues in large numbers. It is believed that the number (497) reported by masters of departing vessels fails to represent the actual total. Doubtless also many were of the inadmissible classes who sought entrance into the country by shipping as stewards or in other capacities and deserting their vessels on arrival.

In addition to the deserters, 244 seamen presented themselves at this station for examination with a view to discharge. Of that number 22 signified their intention

of abandoning the sea and seeking occupation ashore. They were accordingly inspected under the immigration laws, manifested as other alien passengers, and certified for head tax.

DETENTIONS.

While it could not reasonably be maintained that the standards of admittance at this port have been raised, the records show that aliens held for the board of special inquiry, numbering 10,532, or 21 per cent of the total arrivals, represents an increase of about 5 per cent over the proportion of detentions for the preceding year. The percentage actually deported, however, is slightly less than that for the year 1911.

The nightly average number of occupants in the detention quarters for the year was 46. The highest average for any one month was that of 88 for June; while a nightly average of 26 for January was the lowest during the year.

IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

We are continuing to make the best of the very limited quarters which are occupied as an immigration station at Boston. An effort is made, however, to counterbalance the inadequate conditions by insistence upon the highest standards of care and cleanliness; but it is hoped that progress on the new station at East Boston will be expedited to the greatest possible degree.

The conditions at Portland and New Bedford remain substantially the same as heretofore and are probably as good as can be expected under the existing circumstances. We are still laboring under the very serious disadvantage of a total lack of proper inspection facilities at the growing port of Providence, where the examination of passengers necessarily is conducted aboard ship. It is rumored that arrangements are being made by the local authorities, in cooperation with the transportation interests, to provide facilities for the inspection of immigrants in connection with the erection of a new steamship dock.

ROUTINE DUTIES.

What may be termed the miscellaneous immigration work has continued to increase. During frequent and especially busy periods it has been necessary to concentrate the entire force upon work of the day to the unavoidable neglect of many other matters, including numerous investigations requested by officers in charge of other districts.

There has been a notable increase in the work of verifying landings. The demands on this score of the Division of Naturalization have greatly exceeded those of past years, while the ascending standards of the State authorities in respect to the enforcement of the child-labor laws have resulted in a more or less steady stream of requests for certificates of landing upon which to base applications for work. The total verifications, reaching near the 5,000 mark, represent a not inconsiderable burden when borne by so limited a force as that at my command. The work is increased also by the relatively illegible passenger manifests which are frequently presented by the steamship companies.

PERSONNEL.

In spite of a material increase in the work of this district during the year there has been a slight reduction in the number of employees. With the force under my supervision it has been at times impracticable to maintain a satisfactory standard either as to quality or quantity of work. There is a chronic shortage in the clerical force, especially of clerk stenographers.

Large credit is due the officers and employees for the loyal manner in which they have responded to the exacting demands of the work. With the division of our limited force among the three ports of Boston, Portland, and Providence it has been necessary at times to ask all classes of employees to work early and late and often under most adverse conditions as to physical comfort.

* * * * *

CHINESE.

During the past fiscal year no Chinese departed through this port, but the following cases were preinvestigated by this office for departure through other ports:

Natives.....	150	Verification of commissioner's discharge certificates—Continued.	
Laborers.....	80	United States District Court of Vermont.....	1
Merchants.....	28	Total.....	44
Students.....	5		
Missionary.....	1	Other cases investigated by this office:	
Total.....	264	Unlawful residence.....	15
Cases investigated by this office, seeking admission at other ports:		Arrests.....	6
Court natives.....	4	Duplicate certificates of residence.....	2
Status not predetermined.....	4	Smuggling.....	3
Raw natives.....	10	Violation of Chinese-exclusion laws.....	2
Children of natives.....	30	Verification of landing.....	2
Wives of natives.....	2	Surveillance of section 6 students	14
Merchants.....	3	Surveillance of section 6 merchant.....	1
Children of merchants.....	11	Surveillance of merchants' wives.....	2
Section 6 students.....	12	Surveillance of merchants' children.....	3
Additional evidence taken in appeal cases.....	8	Total.....	50
Total.....	84	Grand total.....	442
Verification of commissioner's discharge certificates:			
McGettrick.....	17		
Johnson.....	20		
Young.....	6		

Following are the items of most interest given in the report of the commissioner of immigration at Philadelphia, whose office and station is located at Gloucester City, N. J.:

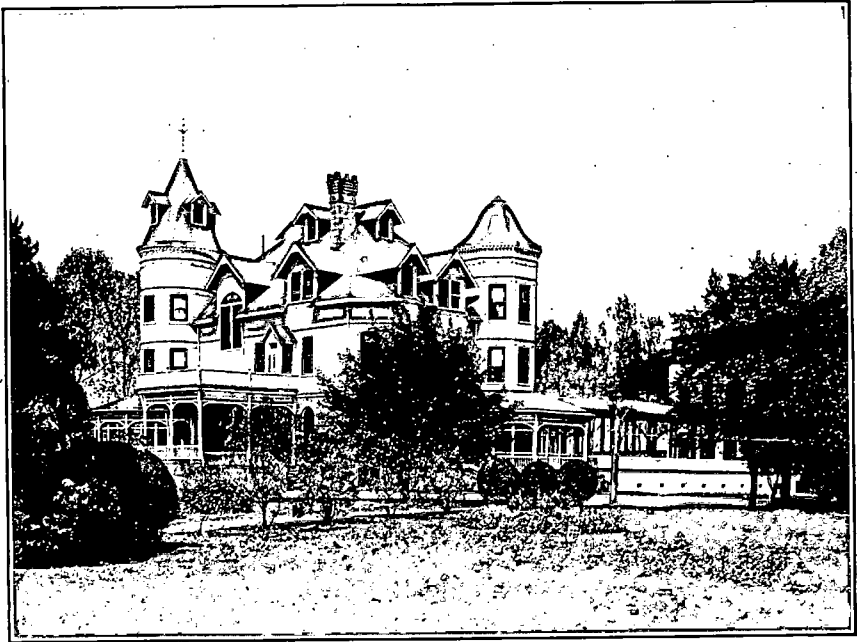
Fifty-two thousand and forty-six persons from foreign ports arrived at the port of Philadelphia and were examined and inspected as required by the several acts of Congress. This number includes cabin as well as steerage passengers, and is itemized as follows: First-cabin arrivals, 519; second-cabin arrivals, 7,592, and steerage arrivals, 43,935. This number includes 3,983 United States citizens, 475 aliens in transit, 34 tourists, 116 citizens of Canada, 2 citizens of Cuba, 2 citizens of Mexico, 211 returning cattlemen, 21 birdmen, 6 diplomatic officers, and 92 persons who arrived as passengers for the purpose of reshipping outbound as members of crews. It includes also 285 aliens who were excluded on arrival and deported. However, in addition to this total number, there were 879 alien seamen who deserted at this port, not including United States citizens.

DEPARTING ALIENS.

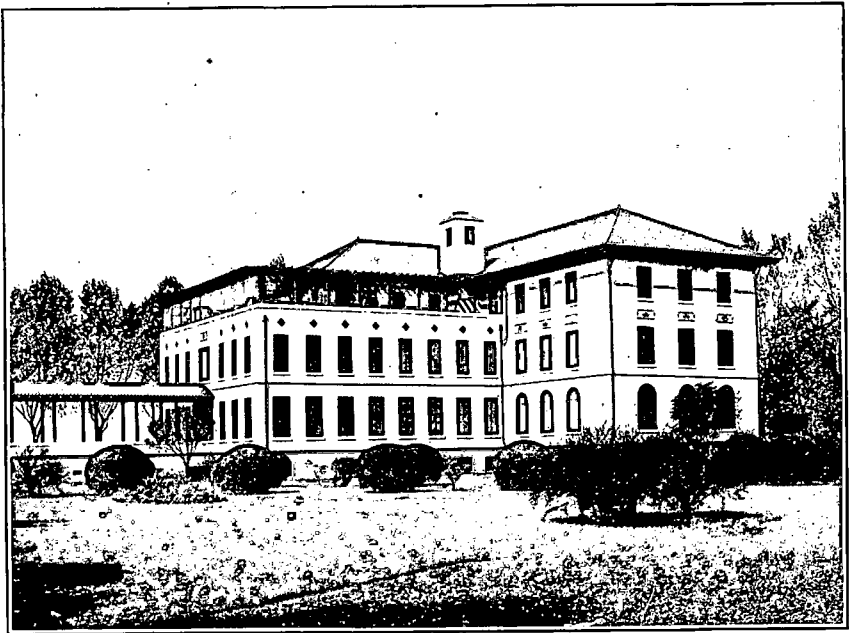
During the fiscal year 9,591 emigrant aliens, 3,063 nonemigrant aliens, and 4,820 United States citizens departed from this port, making a total of 17,474.

COST OF OPERATION.

I desire to call especial attention to the low cost of operation, which has practically remained stationary for the last three years, having increased only 0.9 per cent in the past year, notwithstanding the additional expense accrued and necessitated, due to the removal to, and preparation of, the Gloucester Station for active service. I would also call attention to the fact that the increase of business and expenditures were about the same (as compared with the previous year), namely, 7 per cent. While the increase of expenditures for 1912, as compared with the figures for 1904, used as a basis of comparison, was but 91 per cent, the increase of business was 385 per cent, or a net percentage increase of business over expenditures of 294 per cent, while the personnel of the force for the same period was increased but 75 per cent. It is apparent from the above that the increased business proportionately exceeded, by a considerable margin, the additional personnel allotted this district.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA IMMIGRATION STATION.



DETENTION BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, IMMIGRATION STATION.

BOARDS OF SPECIAL INQUIRY.

The boards of special inquiry at this port have considered the cases of 6,330 persons, and, in addition to that number, 5,731 were temporarily detained for minor causes, making a total of 12,061.

FINES.

Forty-four fines in the sum of \$100 each, amounting to \$4,400, were imposed upon the steamship companies for bringing in mentally or physically afflicted aliens (idiocy, 2; tuberculosis, 3; syphilis, 1; trachoma, 38) when the disease or disability might have been detected by competent medical examination at the port of foreign embarkation, and so certified by the United States Public-Health surgeon; and 19 aliens were accorded hospital treatment on arrival.¹

* * * * *

DESERTING AND DISCHARGED SEAMEN.

A complete record of all deserting and discharged seamen was kept by this office, which shows that 933 deserted during the fiscal year. In addition to this number, 336 discharged seamen were inspected, each person being examined under oath and given a medical examination by a Public-Health surgeon before being released, 28 of them desiring to remain in the country and 308 stating that they intended to reship.

VESSELS BOARDED.

One thousand three hundred and ninety-three steam and 85 sailing vessels were boarded and examined in this district during the fiscal year.

CATLEMEN.

Certificates were issued by this office for 380 cattlemen leaving this port, and 198 returning cattlemen were examined and passed. A great many of the cattlemen leaving do not return to the United States, and some enter at ports other than Philadelphia.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ARRIVING ALIENS.

Of the total number of aliens examined on arrival, also seamen examined either for the purpose of landing to reship or for the purpose of remaining in the United States (the Public-Health surgeon on duty at this station keeping no separate record of seamen examined), 1,255 were certified for or noted as having physical or mental defects, 112 of whom were deported.

* * * * *

"WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC," PROSTITUTES, PROCURERS, AND GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Our records show a great increase in the number of cases investigated during the last fiscal year over that of the preceding year, the number of prostitutes and immorality cases this year alone equaling the total number of cases of all kinds investigated the previous year. In regard to the number of prostitute and immorality cases, it should be noted with satisfaction that, owing to the cooperation between this office and the local office of the Bureau of Investigations of the Department of Justice in the enforcement of the "white-slave traffic act" of June 25, 1910, coupled with the changed conditions in the city administration since the last fiscal year, not many real "white-slave" cases have developed since the last annual report. This is most gratifying, in that it shows that the object of recent legislation for the suppression of this traffic is being achieved. Every case that offered sufficient ground for prosecution has in the past been carried to court, and this practice will be continued. During the last fiscal year two importers were prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment. There were 56 prostitute and immorality cases investigated, as a result of which 22 warrants of arrests were issued and deportation eventually ordered in 8 cases.

There were also investigated the cases of 7 criminals, 39 cases of aliens detained at other ports on arrival in response to requests of our officers there, and 59 miscellaneous cases.

During the fiscal year there were instituted at this station 7 prosecutions in connection with immigration cases, exclusive of Chinese cases.

¹ For details regarding these 19 cases, see table on pp. 7-8.

CONTRACT LABOR.

There were 35 cases of violations of the alien contract-labor laws investigated in this district, in which 101 aliens were involved. Twenty warrants of deportation were issued, 13 of which were canceled on the recommendation of the inspector, 7 aliens being actually deported.

Two convictions under section 5440, Revised Statutes, were secured, pursuant to which fines in the amount of \$500 were collected. There were also collected fines in the amount of \$3,000 for violations of the alien contract-labor laws.

PITTSBURGH SUBSTATION.

The report of the operations of this substation, which is an inland station and the work of which consists mainly of conducting investigations on various phases of the immigration, fall into two general classes—(1) investigations prior to the admission of aliens and (2) investigations subsequent to the admission of aliens.

(1) There were 179 investigations prior to the admission of aliens, which cases usually originate at the various ports of entry, and are conducted with a view to ascertaining whether the aliens applying for admission are desirable immigrants, and whether if admitted they will be self-supporting and not become public charges, etc.

(2) There were 249 investigations subsequent to the admission of aliens—129 cases of illegal entry and 120 public-charge or hospital cases.

There were 97 deportations effected during the year for the following causes: Members of excluded classes at time of entry, 32; public charges, 59; entered without inspection, 1; prostitutes, 5. This number includes 1 alien landed for hospital treatment for favus and later deported. In addition there were 4 American-born children taken with parents, making a total of 104 persons delivered for deportation. Of this number, 69 were delivered at New York, 16 at Baltimore, 13 at Philadelphia, and 3 to Canada.

DETENTION QUARTERS.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that, owing to the efforts of all interested parties, the new detention house is approaching completion and will shortly be occupied. This will enable this office to care for all detained immigrants, instead of permitting the continuance of the use of the detention house maintained by the steamship companies at 830 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. * * * When completed, all aliens who are excluded or who must be detained temporarily pending investigation after inspection at the respective piers of the trans-Atlantic steamship lines, which are located on the Pennsylvania side, will be delivered by the steamship companies at the new detention house at this station, using special ferry-boat to Gloucester Ferry and suitable busses from the ferry to this station. * * *

In all respects, save actual hospital accommodations, the aliens will in future be cared for at the Gloucester Station in the same manner as at Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

* * * * *

CHINESE.

Regarding the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws in this district, the following are the most important and interesting items of information:

	Cases.
Departing Chinese merchants investigated.....	24
Returning Chinese merchants investigated.....	14
Departing Chinese laborers investigated.....	22
Minor sons investigated.....	31
Appeals investigated.....	6
Merchants' wives investigated.....	2
Native-born citizens investigated.....	23
Students investigated.....	5
Duplicate certificates of residence investigated.....	3
Pending in United States courts.....	5
Chinese seamen transferred (from one vessel to another).....	4
Ships with Chinese in crew inspected on arrival and lists secured and checked at the time of sailing.....	99
Chinese seamen inspected on arrival and checked on departure.....	1,483
Chinese landed under bond.....	9
Chinese seaman escaped during the year.....	1
Chinese arrested during the year.....	5
Miscellaneous Chinese cases.....	12

In closing this report, it gives me great pleasure to testify to the cordial relations existing between the officials of the customs service at this port and this office. Their duties in connection with the landing of passengers and examination of baggage bring them in close touch with the immigration work, and their cooperation in all details has materially assisted in promoting efficient service here. The employees at this station are deserving of the highest commendation for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties under the changed conditions during the past year.

The following extracts from the report of the commissioner of immigration at Baltimore are also furnished:

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

United States citizens.....	1,136
Immigrant aliens admitted.....	21,682
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	670
In transit, stowaways, deserters, and pending cases.....	342
Aliens refused admission.....	162
Total number of arrivals.....	23,992

DEPORTATIONS, AND CAUSES.

Likely to become public charges....	78	Contract laborers.....	4
Trachoma.....	40	Guardians, section 11.....	4
Favus.....	26	Japanese, no passport.....	1
Other loathsome contagious diseases....	4	One, two, and three year cases.....	54
Feeble-minded.....	1	Total.....	216
Criminals.....	2		
Surgeon's certificate alone.....	2		

APPEALS.

Cases forwarded to Bureau on appeal, including applications for special permission for hospital treatment.....	73
Appeals sustained, aliens admitted outright.....	19
Appeals sustained, aliens admitted, school bond.....	4
Appeals sustained, aliens admitted, straight bond.....	4
Total admitted.....	27
Applications for treatment granted.....	15
Applications for treatment denied, aliens deported.....	8
Appeals denied and aliens deported.....	21
Total deported.....	29
Pending at close of fiscal year.....	2

* * * There is attached hereto a statement showing the number of aliens admitted for hospital treatment by special permission of the Secretary under the provisions of sections 19 and 37.¹ * * *

It will be seen that special permission for hospital treatment was granted in 15 cases, involving 24 aliens, 16 of whom were suffering from trachoma and 8 with favus. Of the 16 certified for trachoma, 8 were cured and admitted and 8 are still undergoing treatment. Of the 8 with favus, 6 are still under treatment and 2 have been deported at the request of the interested relatives, owing to the slow progress made toward recovery and the heavy expense involved in their treatment.

* * * * *

The apparent lack of response of favus to treatment raises in my mind the question as to the advisability of permitting aliens with that disease to be landed for this purpose. The hospitals of Baltimore now positively refuse to take favus cases, owing to its stubborn character and slight chance of effecting a cure. The doctors here object to favus patients, reporting that it injures their hospitals, as other patients strongly protest against having this disease around them.

¹ For table, see pp. 7-8.

CHINESE.

Washington cases:		Baltimore cases:	
Merchants.....	10	Laborers.....	13
Natives.....	12	Natives.....	9
Laborers.....	5	Merchants.....	5
Students.....	3		
Wives and minor children of merchants.....	8	Total for Baltimore.....	27
Son of native.....	1	Total for fiscal year.....	67
Duplicate certificate.....	1		
	<hr/>		
Total for Washington.....	40		

Four Chinese seamen from other ports were brought here under bond to reship.

There arrived 66 vessels with a total of 871 Chinese members in crew, all of whom were checked in and out and descriptive lists prepared. This is an increase over last year of 21 ships and 199 Chinese seamen. As in the fiscal year 1911, no Chinese smugglers or stowaways have been caught entering through this port. Masters of vessels bringing fruit from Jamaica and other ports of the West Indies have been on their guard. A strict surveillance has been kept by immigration officers here in this respect, 202 steamers having been searched for Chinese and stowaways.

CATTLE SHIPS.

Cattle ships arriving.....	18
Cattle ships departing.....	18
Cattlemen's certificates issued.....	219
Cattlemen's certificates taken up.....	178

The export of cattle has steadily declined during the year.

FINES IMPOSED.

For violation of section 9 of the act of February 20, 1907, in bringing diseased aliens to the United States there were certified to the collector of customs \$2,000 in fines, \$1,500 of which by direction of the Department has been covered into the Treasury, the balance remaining on deposit under the 60-day rule until after the close of the fiscal year.

In 1 case alone, that of the Katz family, \$600 was imposed. Fradel Katz was finally deported from Pittsburgh after an attempt had been made to cure her of the disease in that city. This girl died in Bremen shortly after her arrival.

Of those certified for fines, 13 were favus and 7 trachoma cases.

For violation of section 19 of the act of February 20, 1907, escape of one alien stowaway from the steamship *Malvern Range*, the master pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$300. This stowaway originally arrived at Boston, Mass.

For violation of section 24 a woman witness who swore falsely before the board of special inquiry in an attempt to land two children pleaded guilty to perjury and paid a fine of \$10.

STOWAWAYS.

United States citizens arriving as stowaways.....	15
Alien stowaways landed.....	2
Alien stowaways deported.....	32
	<hr/>
Total alien stowaways arrived.....	34
Total stowaways arrived.....	49

While negro stowaways from the West Indies have not entirely ceased their efforts to land, their uniform exclusion and prompt deportation has virtually broken up this practice.

DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN.

There were 826 vessels boarded and inspected during the year; 149 seamen were reported as having deserted, of whom 17 were apprehended. Statistics with respect to alien seamen prove little to those who have practical knowledge of the subject, for they are aware that seamen frequently change their names when by so doing they can reship to advantage and avoid being caught as deserters. There is yet a way to be

devised by which an accurate track may be kept of them. "Once a seaman, always a seaman" is a trite saying, and there is no doubt in my mind that the larger percentage of those who desert reshipe.

Twelve seamen in distress arrived at the port and were taken care of by their consuls.

* * * * *

LANDING STATION.

While the facilities afforded at the landing station, Baltimore & Ohio Pier No. 9, Locust Point, are ample and the place is kept in a sanitary condition, the situation with respect to the lack of fire escapes and adequate means for the quick removal of passengers in case of fire, etc., remains in the same condition as heretofore reported. The pier is of wood construction, with corrugated iron sides, and if a fire should break out at the shore end it would prove a "fire trap."

DETENTION HOUSE.

The detention house at Locust Point is kept as clean and sanitary as is possible, considering the habits of those who are placed therein, many of the immigrants having no conception of cleanliness and sanitation, as we understand those terms. Food of a substantial and wholesome character is furnished, and there have been no complaints during the year.

I wish to reiterate with emphasis the disadvantage this port labors under in the matter of provision for the treatment of acute contagious diseases of childhood. Owing to the small capacity of the Sydenham Hospital of Baltimore city for the reception of cases of the above nature, arriving aliens so afflicted have to be cared for as best we can at the detention house, Locust Point. This question is one of the most potent arguments for the early erection of a Government immigration station.

NEW IMMIGRATION SITE AND LANDING STATION.

In January the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department notified this office that the superintendent of the drafting and contracting division would take up and discuss with me the requirements for the new building to be erected on the site purchased by the Government at Locust Point for an immigration station.

Upon that official's arrival the site was located and visited. In February two sets of tentative sketches for the proposed building were forwarded by you for my careful attention and report, and my reply was submitted March 7, 1912.

Meanwhile, the Baltimore newspapers began criticizing the site purchased, and the result of the publicity was that the mayor of the city and the chamber of commerce and other influential city organizations protested against the erection of any Government buildings upon the lot.

On February 20 there was introduced in Congress a bill (H. R. 20501) on behalf of the citizens of Baltimore "to authorize the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to exchange the site heretofore acquired for a United States immigration station at Baltimore, Md., for another suitable site, and to pay, if necessary, out of the appropriation heretofore made for said immigration station an additional sum in accomplishing such exchange; or to sell the present site, the money procured from such sale to revert to the appropriation made for said immigration station, and to purchase another site in lieu thereof."

Late in March a strong business delegation * * * appeared before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and urged the passage of the above-mentioned bill. As a result of this hearing the House Committee on Buildings and Grounds visited Baltimore on April 6, accompanied by you and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. The outcome of the visit of that committee is contained in House Report No. 694, Sixty-second Congress, second session. * * *

I am advised that the bill has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate, * * * where its passage is being urged. * * *

SPECIAL INQUIRY CASES.

There were approximately 1,250 special-inquiry cases examined by the boards, not including rehearings. All have been transcribed and are on the permanent files of the office.

The handling of cases of children under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by either parent, has been improved, and such cases can be more quickly decided as the interested relatives or friends have become more fully aware of the provisions of the act,

and in a majority of cases are either present to receive the children or have filed affidavits prior to their arrival, thus permitting prompt disposition in the premises.

The separation of families, where one or more members are excluded as having a disease making deportation mandatory, still continues to be a source of considerable correspondence, and will without doubt remain so until some clear line of demarcation is drawn by the Department.

* * * * *

WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC.

The Federal white-slave act and the Maryland State pandering act have reduced the "white-slave traffic" in this district, by comparison, to a negligible quantity. The decisions of the Federal court here have been uniformly in favor of the Government, and this has had a most salutary effect upon those heretofore engaged in plying this nefarious practice in Baltimore.

The hearty cooperation of the special agents of the Department of Justice, together with that of the State police officials, has had its effect upon this traffic, and the marked improvement in the situation in Baltimore has been such as to warrant a feeling of gratification and more than a hope that even better results will be obtained during the current fiscal year.

* * * * *

GENERAL.

While immigration through Baltimore has decreased slightly, the outlook, as reported by the steamship people, is more favorable for the current year.

Baltimore still gets a high grade of immigration. A large number of families come via Baltimore for the reason that they disembark, are examined, fed, and entrained on the same floor of the pier. The convenience of this arrangement has been extensively advertised abroad to the benefit of the port. While the average amount of money per capita will never equal that of the greater ports, with their large and faster steamers, carrying so many wealthy first-cabin passengers (this port getting only second class, third class, and steerage, and a large percentage of women and children), the average amount of money shown speaks well for the thriftiness of the arrivals as a whole.

* * * * *

The commissioner of immigration at San Francisco has submitted a quite exhaustive and very interesting report regarding the work at that station. The following extracts therefrom will give a fairly comprehensive idea of the past year's operations at the station and in the district under that commissioner's jurisdiction:

Comparison of the figures with those for the previous year shows that the Chinese applications for admission increased from 3,458 to 3,624, or 166, almost completely accounted for in the increase in "section 6" student applications, which alone went up from 169 to 321. Indeed, all of the "original entry" classes (excepting merchants) which come under the heading of "section 6" applications, such as students, travelers, and teachers, show an increase for this fiscal year over that of the previous fiscal year, whereas every other "original entry" class, such as wives and children of natives and wives and children of merchants, show either a dropping off or an insignificant increase. This despite the fact that probably not in years have the laws relating to the admission of Chinese been applied with such a broad and humane consideration for the applicants as during the past year, rejections by inspectors having fallen off from 596 to 279 and deportations from 468 to 237.

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While in the previous fiscal year the Department had reversed the excluding decisions of this office in only 16½ per cent of Chinese appeal cases, during the fiscal year just closed the record shows departmental reversals in over 21 per cent.

* * * * *

It is gratifying to report that the class known as "raw natives" has practically been done away with. A very small number applied for admission at this port during the year, and not one was admitted.

Nothing noteworthy transpired with relation to Chinese "in transit" applicants during the year until quite recently, when a suspicious looking movement to Mexicali, Mexico, developed, the volume of arrivals destined to that point showing remarkable increase. The matter was under investigation as the year closed.



ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION, SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

There is a considerable volume of work done at this station which does not appear in the routine reports before the Bureau, yet which occupies a large portion of the time of many members of our force. Thus separate preinvestigations, ad interim investigations, and miscellaneous investigations, for both this and other districts, approach a total of 3,000 for the year, or an average of about 10 for each working day.

* * * * *

Again, almost 4,000 Chinese passengers departed through this port during the year, each having to be checked out, and such information as was available looking to the future identification of the departing man being taken; and almost 10,000 Chinese crew men had to be checked in on arriving ships and checked out on departure, many meanwhile being the subject of a bonding procedure should they have applied for landing under bond while in port.

Chinese-arrest work has been more actively conducted during the past year than for a number of years in this district. A total of 109, almost double the number of the preceding year, were taken into custody, 52 under the immigration laws (including 5 prostitutes and 1 insane) and 57 under the laws relating to the admission of Chinese. Warrants of deportation issued in a total of 61 cases, 36 under court procedure and 25 under departmental procedure, with a total of 39 cases still pending at the close of the year. The work done in this connection, however, while many times more than that of two years ago, was a mere scratching of the surface in comparison with what should be done to accomplish an efficient enforcement of the law. It is estimated by those who may be considered good judges of the situation that the number of Chinese who are illegally in the United States in this district will reach several thousands. They are still coming, and will continue to come, regardless of the means taken to stop them at border points and until it is realized that the logical method for stopping Chinese smuggling is to destroy the incentive by making their tenure of residence after they do gain entry so uncertain that they can not pay the enormous sums which they do pay to be safely brought into the country. This can be successfully accomplished only by the use of thoroughly capable and experienced arrest crews, who shall devote their entire time to the work and who shall be fortified in their duties by an experienced attorney of the Department of Justice to conduct such of the cases as must be taken before the courts.

As an additional indication of the need for some action in line with the foregoing suggestion, attention is invited to the fact that during the year there have been days when this service had specific knowledge that as many as four Chinese-smuggling launches were on their way from Mexico to California at one time, each carrying from 15 to 40 Chinese, who were to be landed in this or the adjoining district. While four such launches have been captured and confiscated in this district during the year, I apprehend that this represented a small loss in comparison to the total number of craft involved.

As to the volume of the inward and outward movement of aliens, the total passenger movement through this port, the number of aliens debarred, and the head-tax collections, the following should be said: The alien arrivals fell off for the year about 600, completely represented in the practical stoppage of the East Indian arrivals, there having been over 1,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, whereas for the fiscal year just ended we had a total of only 66, 39 of whom were debarred and 27 admitted. The debarments fell from 1,259 to 363, this reduction being explained in the falling off of East Indian arrivals and the reduction of the number of rejections under the laws relating to the admission of Chinese. The total number of aliens departing through this port exceeded the number of aliens arriving by about 500, and the entire movement of aliens inward and outward approximated 17,000, which, including the more than 11,000 United States citizens arriving and departing, made a total passenger movement of over 28,000. The total amount of head-tax collections, after deducting refunds, was \$25,432.

The total number of Japanese arrivals for the year was 2,816, divided into 1,369 males and 1,447 females. Only 737 of the total number of arrivals were former residents, thus giving a total of 2,079 new arrivals—almost as many as the total number of arrivals for the preceding year. The striking increase was in the number of Japanese wives, which rose from 1,101 in the fiscal year of 1911 to 1,447 in the year just ended. A large percentage of this movement is what is commonly known as the proxy-marriage bride, a class of applicants concerning which there has been considerable criticism from some points, but which we have found to be anything other than they claim to be only in the rarest of instances, although a searching investigation, which we have been unable to make, might show otherwise. Only 44 Japanese were debarred during the year.

Comparison between the figures for the last year and those contained in the reports for the fiscal years 1910 and 1911, when the East Indian arrivals at this port were 1,726

and 1,005, respectively, shows a remarkable decrease, for during the fiscal year 1912 the total arrivals were only 66, and only 27 of those were admitted, most of them being students.

* * * * *

While the activity in immigration arrest work has probably exceeded that of any other year in the history of the district, it was only a fractional part of what presented, and still presents, itself to be done. A total of 167 arrests were made under the immigration laws, and at the close of the year 39 cases were still pending.

An exceptional number of prosecutions have been undertaken during the year and on an unusual variety of charges, especially in connection with what we believed to be violations of the laws relating to the admission of Chinese. * * *

During the year 18 fines were assessed against transportation lines for violations of the laws, covering amounts aggregating \$1,190. Most of these were ordered paid. * * *

The medical examiner's reports as to aliens examined, certificates made against them, as to hospital treatment, causes therefor, and cost and duration thereof, contain many interesting items. Of the 1,556 certificates issued during the year by the medical examiners 1,386 were for uncinariasis, or hookworm. Of the number certified for this disease 1,009 cases were treated and 958 cured. I wish here to point out that this remarkable volume of hospital cases, with inadequate facilities for handling them, has visited great hardship upon all departments of the station's work. The hospital has been taxed far beyond its proper capacity and a long waiting list has at times been the result, and it has been extremely difficult to give proper attention to those who required hospital treatment by reason of ailments other than hookworm. In the face of all this the number of applications for treatment for that disease had steadily increased until at the close of the year it seemed inevitable that some other policy should be adopted toward those who were certified for hookworm.

* * * * *

In closing I wish to say that the relations between this service, the officers of other departments of the Federal Government, police officers, and all others with whom we come into official contact have been generally pleasant, and that we are obtaining from those with whom we are associated in our work the fullest measure of cooperation which can reasonably be asked or expected. The members of the force under the control of this office have, on the whole, been disposed to do their duty conscientiously and faithfully, and a most gratifying spirit of harmony prevails among them.

The following extracts are given from the report of the commissioner of immigration at Seattle, Wash.:

As heretofore, immigration through this district is chiefly from Japan and China, this fiscal year showing a slight increase over last. There has also been an increase in immigration from Russia. Those arriving from Russia have almost uniformly been of a desirable class. Scrupulous care has been taken to prevent this being an easy door for undesirable aliens; this to the credit of our officers. This year shows an increase in immigration and travel through this district as compared with our last report. The increase is not very great and can be attributed to no one cause, but to different causes that result in slight fluctuations from time to time in immigration and travel through this district.

IMMIGRATION BUILDING.

It is well known to the Bureau and the Department, as I understand it, that our immigration building at Seattle is not adequate to the needs of the service and will not be until an entire new building is constructed, but I am glad to report that some relief has been afforded by certain changes and additions during the past year. The new addition, it is hoped, will be fully ready by August 1 at the latest.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

There have been more aliens applied for and granted hospital treatment during the past fiscal year than any other, and this is due solely to the disease known as "hookworm," or uncinariasis. This will doubtless continue unless the aliens are examined for this disease before embarking for this country. Should the Government physicians finally arrive at the conclusion that this disease could be detected by a competent medical examination before leaving a foreign port, and would so certify in most all cases, this would doubtless cause hookworm arrivals to be reduced to a minimum at once. The examination would then be made before embarkation.

UNDESIRABLES.

Our efforts against the procurer and prostitute have been of the same determined character as last year, and with even greater results. We have been in constant pursuit of such people, and the record shows that our efforts have not been unavailing. This is a work that should at no time cease, nor should our efforts along this line abate in the least, for, though a sad commentary on humanity, there are always those who would prefer to exist upon the moral ruin and decay of others rather than earn an honest livelihood. In order to keep the activity of such moral degenerates at the minimum, it is necessary always to maintain the efforts for suppression at the maximum of activity. Upon the least sign of abatement of the warfare against these moral bankrupts there is at once a return to the old cesspool of degeneracy.

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES.

Our officers near the northern border have been very active, as the record of those returned will show. This is a very important part of the work of this district, for those who seek to make an unlawful entry into our country are usually of that social strata that adds nothing beneficial to our life. While the number returned is large, this alone does not show the full usefulness of our officers at these points, for if it were not for their known presence there such places would be open gateways through which would pour hordes of undesirables. While there are doubtless many who smuggle in past our inspectors, the way is comparatively well guarded, and fully as well as is possible with the same number of officers, for there are no more active or trustworthy employees than we have at these points.

STOWAWAYS.

I have referred to this question from time to time, but shall do so again. This is an old but ever live and ever present question. There is, in my judgment, too much time and money expended on the part of our service in preventing the landing of stowaways, compared with the efforts upon the part of the steamship companies and officials, and I doubt if this will ever be remedied unless the law is so changed as to give the Secretary the power to assess fines. Had the Secretary full power to assess a fine in each case where a stowaway is not discovered by the officers of the vessel and reported to the immigration officials upon the arrival of the vessel or before apprehension by immigration officers, the stowaway would soon become a rare object. The responsibility belongs with the steamship companies and officials, and such responsibility will be heeded when full power lies with the Secretary to assess fines when stowaways are apprehended by our officers. The steamship companies and officials are in full command of their vessels and should be held responsible for each stowaway not delivered to or reported to our officers.

* * * * *

ANARCHISTS.

I wish to reiterate what I said in my last report concerning the anarchist. In my judgment there should be no time limit against deporting this class of undesirables. The anarchist does not usually show his real colors until after he has passed the deportation period, and then becomes bold and red-handed. Such talk as has been indulged in by certain curbstome orators in this city within the past few months makes it more and more apparent that decided action must be taken sooner or later against those who would reduce by force all forms of government to a lawless state of chaos. Almost uniformly such persons are aliens but have resided here more than three years.

SMUGGLING.

It is believed that there is more or less smuggling of aliens by way of small boats operating among the islands. We have an inspector at Friday Harbor who is both a customs and immigration officer—primarily a customs officer, but who does the necessary immigration work. However, in order properly to guard the island part of this jurisdiction it would be necessary to have an inspector stationed on most of the islands; or otherwise, a properly constructed vessel to patrol these waters. A suitable vessel to ply the waters among the islands would, in my judgment, be the best and most economical method of preventing alien smuggling. I have done all I could with the means at my command to guard this gateway, but my means are so limited that I am far from certain that considerable smuggling is not being done by this route regardless of the efforts I am able to make at present.

* * * * *

SEAMEN.

We endeavor to apply the immigration act to alien seamen as far as practicable, but on account of the lack of specific legislation experience considerable difficulty. If sections 16 and 36 of the act published in the last annual report are enacted, we would be more successful, but I believe that better results could be secured if the law provided for the imposition of the prescribed penalties without the necessity of resorting to the courts.

* * * * *

I do not believe that there are many aliens of the excluded classes other than Japanese laborers gaining admission to the United States through this district under the guise of seamen. During the last fiscal year 83 Japanese seamen deserted their vessels at Puget Sound ports. As they at once mingle with their countrymen in the congested districts, few of them are apprehended.

The foregoing paragraphs refer to alien seamen coming from foreign ports. There is another class which is giving us considerable trouble, i. e., Japanese shipping at Hawaiian ports on American vessels. I have reported several specific cases to the Bureau and was advised under date of March 25, 1911, * * * that the Solicitor had decided that citizens of Japan duly admitted to Hawaii might engage as seamen on American vessels plying between the islands and the continental territory of the United States. The privilege is being abused and has given Japanese laborers who might not otherwise enter an opportunity to land on the mainland. Quite a number have secured entry during the past few months, and during the past week not less than three schooners have arrived from the islands with Japanese cabin boys without passports entitling them to enter the mainland territory of the United States. Two of them have already been reported as deserters. If these Japanese do not secure entry on their first trip, their chances of landing improve with subsequent voyages. On the first trip they are signed for the voyage to the mainland. If they are kept on board and return to Hawaii they are signed on the articles at a mainland port for the round trip—Hawaii and return. Should the vessel return to a port where the officers are not acquainted with the fact, the alien might easily be landed, as the articles show that he shipped at a mainland port. If the statements of the master of the American barkentine *James Johnson*, which recently arrived from the islands, is given full credence, * * * the gravity of the situation is not appreciated at Honolulu. The captain states that he was informed there that he should have no difficulty in landing a Japanese cabin boy brought to the mainland on this trip. As a matter of fact, the Japanese was inadmissible by reason of the Executive order and was ordered returned to Hawaii. I reported this phase of the seamen question to the Bureau under date of December 27, 1911, and the Department promulgated subdivision 7, rule 11, of the immigration regulations providing for landing only under bond in the sum of \$500. This provision is ineffective, for the reason that masters will not comply therewith and elect to detain the aliens on board their respective vessels, from which they frequently succeed in making their escape, or having them detained in the detention house at this station.

* * * * *

CHINESE.

The work in the Chinese division has increased somewhat during the past year. In 1911 there were under consideration 1,037 applications for admission and 971 applications for preinvestigation of status by those desiring to go abroad temporarily, while this year the numbers are 1,073 and 1,119, respectively. The increase in arrivals is more than covered by the difference in the number of returning laborers alone, though there is an increase in the number of section 6 student applications. As to those going abroad, the increase in number is most likely due to the troubled political conditions now existing in China, which have required the presence there of those having property or a family to be cared for.

In administering the law the chief difficulty has been with the classes known as "minor sons of exempts," "sons of citizens," and "section 6" cases, the members of which are all new arrivals. The number of minor sons of merchants applying for admission continues large, notwithstanding the fact that many of this class are rejected. In some instances a merchant will attempt to bring in two alleged sons at the same time, thus providing an additional corroborating witness. Sometimes, however, one of the "sons" proves to be a neighbor's boy. To separate the bona fide applications from the fraudulent ones is a difficult matter, as the witnesses on the question of relationship and age are always Chinese, and the inquiry concerns a family and a village in China about which the examining inspector is unable to inform himself. If the applicant is a boy under, say, 14 years of age, he probably is coming to join his real father, but such cases are the exception. A majority of those applying are

young men between the ages of 18 and 25 years. The medical examiner of aliens, in a number of instances, after having made a physical examination of an applicant, has certified him to be over 21 years of age. It has developed also that these "minors" are often married men themselves and the father of one or more children.

* * * * *

An interesting case which illustrates the difficulties sometimes encountered in passing on minor-son cases is that of Yee Auck Yuen. This applicant claimed to be the son of one Yee Quon Fung, a Boston laundryman who had been adjudged an American citizen by a United States commissioner in the northern district of New York, when he had walked across the boundary from Canada and submitted to arrest, the "proof" as to alleged American birth having been prearranged by parties making a business of bringing Chinese into the United States in this way. By chance it was discovered that this Yee Auck Yuen was not of the Yee family at all, but was of the Soo Hoo family. On his being confronted with the information secured, the boy admitted his identity and stated that his real father was also living in Boston. The supposition is that the father, being a registered laborer and thereby unable to bring his family to the United States, had arranged with a citizen (?) to pose as the father of his child. If the scheme had been successful the boy would have been admitted as a citizen, and by such act would have been clothed with all the rights such a status gives one.

The most important phase of the work, however, from an administrative standpoint, has been that relating to section 6 students. * * * The possible profit to be made in this line of endeavor has seemingly attracted the attention of Americans. Between two and three years ago two women professors of a university here went to China and returned with some 50 section 6 students. These women were assisted in gathering together this body of young men by an Americanized Chinese student then taking a course at the same institution. It is said that these boys paid approximately \$1,000 each, Hongkong currency, to get into the country in this manner. How this money was divided was not known, but one of the teachers admitted that she was paid her expenses and for her time. The other woman has since become a teacher in China, though at the present time she is endeavoring to have landed at the port of San Francisco some 75 more students. The 50 first brought in were kept in a private school in Seattle for about four months, when the school was abandoned, the pupils scattering to various parts of the country. Inquiry made shows that but few of them can now be found at the addresses given.

Last summer an attorney of Seattle with two local Chinese students went to China and gathered together about 100 boys for whom they secured section 6 certificates. Sixty-six of these boys were admitted at this port and 44 at the port of San Francisco, all destined to a private institution of learning of this city. From sources deemed reliable it has been learned that the usual amount paid to join this party was \$1,325, Hongkong currency, though one undesirable character is said to have paid \$2,000 to be brought over. Out of the money collected a certain amount was paid to the men in Hongkong and Canton who gathered together the party, second-class transportation was furnished, and certain other expenses were paid. The venture was backed by half a dozen wealthy Chinese of this city, and these men and this attorney are said to have divided many thousands of dollars between them as profits on the undertaking. The attorney admitted that he secured the expenses of himself and wife on the trip to China, which required over four months' time, that he was paid for his services, for loss of business in Seattle, etc. The students then brought in were taken to the school and placed in charge of two white instructors, a young man and a middle-aged woman. Within a very short time the boys began to absent themselves from their classes and at the end of three months approximately one-half of them had left the school. Two months later, when the school closed for the holidays (June 1, 1912), but 21 remained to take their examinations, and these 21 probably represent the number of bona fide students out of the 97 who were admitted. Many of the boys gave as a reason for their leaving that family relatives had offered them a home where the expenses of attending school would be nominal, yet practically all these students when examined at the time of admission denied having any relatives whatever in this country. So far as observed students of this character go first to the store of some clan relative, from which place they may attend school for a time, but usually a private teacher is employed if any attempt whatever is made to gain an education. After a lapse of a year or two they go either to work in some store or to laboring. Recently a "student" brought over by one of the woman professors referred to was found working in a laundry in Norfolk, Va., in which he owned a one-half interest. On his being arrested as unlawfully within the country he was discharged by the United States commissioner before whom the hearing was had.

The supposed financial profit in the undertaking just described has been so great that similar schemes are said to be on foot to bring in other alleged students, business

being solicited here in Seattle from those having relatives whom they desire to bring to this country. The information as to the students admitted to attend the school above mentioned has been secured from the young man and woman teacher referred to. The young man, the son of a doctor in Canton, was brought over with the students under an agreement to act as a teacher, he being able to speak the Chinese language. For his services he received the munificent sum of \$25 a month. The information as to the money paid by those joining the party has been secured through various Chinese sources and through different channels. It is believed to be reliable. * * *

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

During the past year there has been made no general readjustment of officers. There was such a readjustment last year and the full benefits have been realized this year. Each officer is assigned to that particular work to which he brings skill and ability. While the work of the district has been steadily increasing, and more rapidly this year than ever before, the same has been done by fewer officers and with greater skill and efficiency. Our officers have rendered much service of a commendably high grade and within the most economical limits consistent with efficient administration. This district has had the full, loyal, and unreserved support and cooperation of the official force, and this, together with the aid and support of the Washington authorities, enables me again to report a year of successful administration.

While lack of space prevents the incorporation of even extracts from the many excellent reports received from inspectors in charge of interior districts, it is deemed advisable to incorporate, practically entire, the report of the inspector in charge at Chicago, both because that is one of the largest interior stations and because the reported transactions are typical of the work performed at interior points in enforcing the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws.

A total of 179 cases have been reported to the Chicago office for deportation by county and State authorities of the district during the year, concerning which the following table shows the classification and action taken:

Cause.	Reported.	Deported.	Not deported.	Pending.
Insane.....	83	52	24	7
Tuberculosis.....	17	9	7	1
Epileptics.....	2	2	.....	.....
Imbeciles.....	2	2	.....	.....
Other causes.....	75	15	46	14
Total.....	179	80	177	22

¹ Reasons for failure to deport are as follows: Landing not verified, 12; sufficient grounds for issuance warrant of arrest not established, 43; Department held not proper case for deportation, 13; time limit expired before deportation could be effected, 1; death, 1; United States citizens, 6; escaped after issuance order of deportation, 1.

In addition to the foregoing, 156 cases have been investigated for the purpose of ascertaining whether the facts justified the institution of deportation proceedings. Following is a table showing the classification of these cases and action taken.

Class.	Investigated.	Deported	Not deported.	Pending.
Prostitutes and procurers.....	42	21	16	5
Contract laborers.....	50	.....	30	20
Dependents thereon ¹	3	.....	3	.....
Convicts (convicted).....	5	2	2	1
Criminals (admitted commission of crime).....	7	2	3	2
Illegal entry.....	49	12	31	6
Total.....	156	37	85	34

¹ Wives and children dependent for their support upon arrested aliens.

² Reasons for failure to deport are as follows: Aliens not located, 5; sufficient grounds not established for institution deportation proceedings, 39; sufficient grounds not established for deportation, though warrant of arrest issued, 20; alien contract laborers that returned at expense of importer, 6; dependents on above contract laborers, 3; aliens that left country before service warrant of arrest, 7; extradited before issuance warrant of arrest, 1; to be deported after termination penitentiary sentence, 1; died, 1; cured trachoma, 1; United States citizen, 1.

The grand total of aliens deported is 117, and that of aliens not deported is 162, while 56 were still pending at the end of the year.

The foregoing does not include deportations from the Chicago district by Canadian border offices and the St. Louis station.

Aliens ordered deported have been conveyed to the ports of departure in parties, as follows:

Total trips to United States Atlantic ports.....	22
Total trips to United States Pacific ports.....	2
Total trips to United States Canadian Atlantic ports.....	3
Total trips to Canadian border stations.....	5

In addition to work in connection with deportation cases, investigations have been made as follows:

Concerning aliens detained at ports of arrival.....	272
At request of Montreal office concerning public charge persons whom Canadian authorities wish to return to United States.....	30
Concerning aliens applying for admission at Canadian ports of entry.....	38
Concerning aliens applying for admission at Mexican border ports of entry....	5
Requested by Bureau of cases on appeal.....	37
Miscellaneous.....	40
Bonds executed for ports of arrival.....	30

STATISTICS OF CHINESE WORK DONE IN DISTRICT NO. 11, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

INVESTIGATIONS.¹

	Favorable.	Unfavorable.	Abandoned.	Pending.	No recom- mendation.	Total	Appealed.	Dismissed.	Sustained.	Withdrawn.
Laborers, departing.....	59	8	2	3	.....	72	1	1	.....	.....
Merchants, departing.....	8	8	4	2	.....	22	4	2	.....	2
Natives, departing.....	40	5	3	3	.....	51	1	.....	1	.....
Students, departing.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teacher, departing.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Traveler, departing.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Natives, arriving.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natives' wives and children, arriving.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchant, arriving (left with investigation).	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Merchants' sons, arriving.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	5	1	1	.....	.....
Students, arriving.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Students, ad interim investigation.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	.....
Applications for duplicate certificates of residence.....	2	2	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Investigations concerning Chinese arrested at other cities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Investigations concerning applicants for return certificates at other cities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Investigations regarding admission of students.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Investigations regarding smuggling of Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Investigations regarding legality of residence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Investigations regarding present status of Chinese admitted as members of the exempt class.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Investigations of appeals to Bureau.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous investigations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ All natives granted, except one, had discharge papers or other proof of claims; the exception was in the case of son of Moy Dong Hoy, who established claim by testimony.
 One native marked "Abandoned" presented fraudulent paper and was arrested and deported.
 Two natives denied had discharge papers, but could not show issue was American nativity.
 One native denied had San Francisco birth certificate.

CASES IN COURT.¹

Cases pending July 1, 1911:	
Before United States commissioners.....	5
Before United States district courts.....	13
Before United States circuit court of appeals.....	10
Total.....	<u>28</u>
Arrests:	
For presenting fraudulent certificate of residence.....	1
For being unlawfully in United States.....	49
For being unlawfully in United States (immigration warrants).....	8
Brought before United States courts on writs of habeas corpus.....	4
Total.....	<u>62</u>
Grand total.....	<u>90</u>
Disposition of cases:	
Ordered deported by United States commissioners.....	41
Discharged by United States commissioners.....	9
Ordered deported by Department.....	3
Ordered deported by United States district courts.....	2
Ordered discharged by United States district courts.....	9
Ordered deported by United States circuit court of appeals.....	10
Pending before United States circuit court of appeals.....	2
Pending before United States district courts.....	38
Pending before Department.....	5
Deported.....	12
Criminal case (presenting fraudulent certificate) pending.....	1
Applications for writ of habeas corpus:	
Denied.....	3
Granted.....	1
Pending before United States circuit court of appeals—	
Appealed by applicant.....	1
Appealed by Government.....	1

INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNING ARRIVING ALIENS.

The past year shows an increase in the number of investigations made concerning arriving aliens. This feature of the work in the Chicago district is of peculiar interest, in that it brings to light the living conditions of the average immigrant as well as the industrial condition in which he is situated. It has been observed that foreigners coming to Chicago have certain traditional lines of employment and that the new immigrant very often secures his job through the immigrant of his own race who precedes him. If fortunate in having steady work, the immigrant laborer is likely better off financially at the end of his first year than when he arrives, but there is little if any improvement otherwise. Indeed the difficulties in the way of self-improvement are largely insurmountable under present living conditions. The congested state in which immigrants live in Chicago is in many instances appalling. Possibly the boarder constitutes the most common cause of this congestion. The boarder is taken in order to add to the family income. An immigrant girl—of, say, 17 years of age—may be found living in a family with from five to seven male boarders in a 5-room flat. Immigrants living in this congested state possibly will never become public charges, but such a condition of living is hostile to the maintenance of proper moral, educational, and sanitary standards. The solution of the problem of congestion would be materially advanced through the enactment of legislation requiring proper housing conditions. Unless prevented by radical measures the immigrant laborer and his family, if he has a family, will continue to live in a congested state in order to eke out an existence. Many employers will be unconcerned regarding the immigrants' welfare and will profit through the employment of his cheap labor until both employer and immigrant are forced by law to comply with statutory living requirements accompanied by a proper living wage. While the well-directed efforts of social and philanthropic workers may in certain instances bring about an improvement in the condition of the immigrant, it is believed that adherence to higher standards through compulsion will be the only certain solution of the problem of congestion, which problem when solved will largely, if not entirely, eliminate the other problem concerning which there has been so much discussion; that is, the problem of the proper distribution of the immigrants.

The use of Form 547 (sworn statement submitted by relative of arriving immigrants) has become quite general at this station and it is believed has proven practical and has served to meet the demand of numerous persons appearing at the Chicago office desiring to do something to facilitate the examination of relatives applying for admission.

¹ This office did not participate in the arrest or trial of the following cases: Western district of Michigan—1 Chinese deported on order of United States commissioner, 8 Chinese discharged United States district court; eastern district of Illinois—1 Chinese discharged on order of United States commissioner, 1 Chinese discharged United States district court.

DEPORTATIONS.

With the promulgation of Department decision No. 120, bearing upon the authority of the Secretary to deport in certain cases of alien public charges, there has been a decrease of deportation of insane aliens, due evidently to the failure of the medical certificates to show to the satisfaction of the Department the existence of prior causes.

In connection with public-charge deportations it is deemed noteworthy that no case has been reported during the last year for the deportation of any alien concerning whom previous investigation by this office had resulted in a favorable report being made prior to the alien being allowed to land.

Decisions favorable to the Government by the United States circuit court of appeals in habeas corpus proceedings during the last year have served to clarify the atmosphere in proceedings looking to the removal of aliens from this district and have served practically to eliminate interference with deportation orders through the medium of the courts. Particularly, reference may be made to decisions in the cases of Alessandro Di Giacomo, James Cosmas, Petros Stathacos, Martha Brion, and Louise Chomel. The decision of the circuit court of appeals in the case of the last two named aliens has been of particular importance, inasmuch as it has served definitely to establish that the limitation of three years in the deportation of the sexually immoral class of aliens does not exist, notwithstanding that the amendatory act of March 26, 1910, contains no express words repealing the three-year limit contained in the original section 3 of the act of February 20, 1907. Habeas corpus proceedings for the release of these two aliens were instituted before a United States district judge of the northern district of Illinois, and the court on June 29, 1910, held that the amendatory act removed the three-year limitation contained in the original act in respect to alien prostitutes. Judge Carpenter's decision was confirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit on July 28, 1911. Later application was made to the United States Supreme Court by counsel for the aliens for the issuance of a writ of certiorari with the view to securing a reversal of the lower courts. Such application, however, was denied, thereby incontrovertibly establishing the Government's contention that the limitation as to time did not exist.

A successful prosecution during the last year occurred in the case of the United States *v.* George Becharis, where the defendant was charged with attempting to bribe an immigrant inspector of the Chicago office for the purpose of securing the officer's assistance in coaching witnesses with a view to securing a rehearing in the matter of James Cosmas, ordered deported, it being planned by the defendant, upon the testimony of coached witnesses at the rehearing, to secure a recommendation for the release of Cosmas. But the attempt to bribe resulted in the arrest of Becharis on July 27, 1911. Becharis was finally brought to trial before United States District Judge Landis November 20, 1911. The case was bitterly fought, and on November 22, 1911, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury and the defendant sentenced by Judge Landis to serve three years' imprisonment in the Leavenworth Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$450, which was the maximum penalty. An appeal was taken and is now pending in the higher court.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The notable cases in connection with possible violations of the contract-labor laws handled during the year include the following:

The case of the Racine Boat Manufacturing Co., of Muskegon, Mich., which originated in the fiscal year 1911. This case was settled by compromise effected by the United States attorney at Grand Rapids, Mich., with the approval of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the company paying the expense of the return of six aliens and their families to England.

The case of the A. M. Todd Co. for the importation of 15 English aliens to be employed on the plantation of the company at Mentha, Mich., is in the hands of the United States attorney at Grand Rapids, Mich. Prosecution for collection of the fines provided by law will be instituted in the beginning of the fall term of the District Court of the Western District of Michigan.

The case of Andrew Strecky, a shoe-shining establishment owner at Ottawa, Ill., for the importation of four Greek boys, is being prepared by the United States attorney at Chicago, Ill., for prosecution.

The case of Marshall Field & Co. for the importation of a party of lace weavers to Zion City, Ill., is still pending, the evidence not being sufficient at the present time to justify prosecution.

The investigation of the supply and demand of engravers, pursuant to the application of Jahn & Ollier, of Chicago, for permission to import skilled engravers from abroad was denied by the Bureau on the evidence secured in the investigation

Possibly what will prove to be a most interesting investigation is that of the Greek shoe-shining establishment owners in Chicago for the importation of an indefinite number of boys. The investigation is still only in the initial stage and the indications are that a number of gross violations may be discovered.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS.

The work of enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws in this district consists in the investigation of the cases of the various classes of Chinese going to and returning from China, and the prosecution, both before the Department and in courts, of such Chinese as may be arrested upon the charge of illegal residence in the United States. The officers of the Immigration Service who have this work in hand have endeavored to investigate with painstaking care the cases that have arisen. As a result, a large number of fraudulent applications have been uncovered. It is my belief that the administrative part of the work has been so handled that the Chinese have become satisfied that it is useless to bring any applications unless they are backed up by convincing proof.

We have found great encouragement in our efforts to secure the arrest and conviction of Chinese here illegally. Most of the arrests have been made in the city of Chicago, which is to be expected, considering that this city contains more Chinese than all the rest of the district together. The United States commissioner here, who has passed upon the cases of 47 Chinese arrested, has seen fit to order the deportation of all but 6. Of those discharged, only 2 were contested cases, the others being dismissed upon motion of the United States attorney after due investigation had disclosed the injustice of a prosecution. Of those arrested during this fiscal year, no Chinese has been discharged as a native-born citizen of this country. There are 36 cases pending before the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. We have used our best endeavors to have these cases disposed of during the fiscal year, but have been unsuccessful, owing to the crowded condition of the court calendar and the fact that the cases were not reached for trial early in the year. We did not desire that the cases be brought to a hearing while those then pending before the circuit court of appeals in this circuit were undecided. In April last the circuit court of appeals rendered its decision in seven cases, all of the decisions being in favor of the Government. These decisions settle the very important point that an inspector or stenographer who makes a record of a statement given through an interpreter is competent to testify from his record of the statement. This, I believe, is the first decision upon this point rendered by a United States court, and should be of material assistance in the enforcement of the law throughout the country. We feel especially gratified over the winning of this case, in view of the fact that the decision was made by the court which handed down the decision in the Moy Suey case, which has been a source of embarrassment to the Government ever since it was rendered.

It has been our endeavor to use great care in picking the cases of Chinese whom we sought to deport, so as to secure as nearly as possible a uniform record of deportations rather than to pile up a large number of cases, some of them more or less doubtful. Although we have sought quality rather than quantity, there has been a considerable volume of this business, a total of 62 Chinese having been arraigned either before the courts or the Department. Including cases pending from the last fiscal year and the actions brought on habeas corpus, this office has handled a total of 90 arrest cases. It is my belief that the work done has changed the reputation of this district from that of a "safe" one from the Chinese standpoint to that where the Chinese realize that the law is vigorously enforced.

I am pleased to testify to the conscientious work of the officers attached to the Chicago station, including the clerical force. The latter, working oftentimes under trying circumstances, have performed their work carefully and expeditiously.

* * * * *

NEW IMMIGRANT STATIONS.

Following is a statement of the present status with respect to the erection and occupation of the several new immigrant stations authorized by Congress in recent years:

As stated in the report for the fiscal year 1911, after provision had been made by Congress for the erection of a Government immigration building at Boston much delay was occasioned by the difficulty of securing a site conveniently located and satisfactory to all

concerned; and further delay was caused by the fact that soon after a site was selected Congress authorized, by an act approved February 13, 1911, the exchange of such property for a site conforming accurately to the new harbor lines and in other ways more suitable for the intended purpose. This new site is located in East Boston. Plans and specifications are now being prepared preliminary to the construction of a building thereon.

When the report for last year was submitted the building standing at the time of purchase on the site at Gloucester City, N. J., secured, under the act of February 6, 1908, as the best available location for a new immigration station for the port of Philadelphia, had been occupied by the force of employees attached to the Philadelphia office. This building, however, was not properly adapted for the purpose of a detention station, and it has been necessary to erect a structure for the latter purpose. The erection of this is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that the quarters for the detention of aliens will be ready for use within a few weeks. The construction of a large pier upon which an inspection house will be located is also under way.

With regard to the proposal to erect an immigration station at the port of Baltimore, attention is directed to the annual report of the commissioner for said port quoted herein (pp. 49-52). He points out that the matter of exchanging the site heretofore acquired for one better adapted for the erection of a building in which immigrants can be examined and detained is receiving proper attention.

At Charleston, S. C., the Government immigration building is approaching completion. Congress has made no appropriation for equipping and furnishing it, however, and the city of Charleston has not yet opened the street which it was proposed should be constructed to give ready access to the building from Charleston. Under these circumstances, of course, the building could not be used even if any steamship company should make arrangements to bring aliens to that port. It will be observed from Table I (p. 66) that there was practically no immigration through Charleston during the past fiscal year, consequently there seems to be no immediate necessity for equipping and furnishing the building.

At New Orleans the construction of the new immigration station is progressing rapidly. Condemnation proceedings have been carried through, resulting in the procurement of additional land immediately adjacent to the site originally acquired, thus carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress of March 4, 1911, and as funds are available to pay for the furnishings required it is expected that occupancy of the station will take place during the next fiscal year.

The new station on Pelican Spit, Galveston Harbor, is almost ready for occupancy, but Congress has not yet made any appropriation for the furnishing of said building, and of course the Galveston force of employees can not be moved into it until it is properly equipped.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial statement usually furnished is omitted this year, because it has been found to be of little value in the past, a more complete statement than it is possible to furnish in a report of this kind always appearing in the Secretary's Annual Report.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The general administration of the affairs of the service, of course, centers in the Bureau at Washington, by which, with the approval of the Department, the policies and principles to be observed in carrying on the work are fixed and maintained. In my last report I stated in some detail the more important administrative projects which had been inaugurated or continued from previous years. The effort to make the service thoroughly effective at every point has been continued, and with growing experience improvements have been and are being inaugurated in various directions. In other words, the Bureau's administration attempts to be neither reactionary nor stationary, but always toward better organization and more perfect results. What has been accomplished in these directions may readily be seen from the contents of this report as a whole. The efficiency of the personnel and the thorough application of the law to the varying circumstances and conditions encountered at different seaports, along the land boundaries, and at interior stations have been improved in every possible way, and the Bureau believes that the past year has been most successful from an administrative point of view. In this connection, mention should be made of a complete revision of the immigration rules accomplished during the year. A systematic and general revision of these rules had not been attempted since 1907, and the pamphlet was much in need of rearrangement and modification in order to reduce its bulk and at the same time simplify the regulations issued for the guidance of inspectors and others concerned. On all parts of this work the Bureau had the constant cooperation and assistance of the commissioner at New York and on special features thereof the aid of several of the other commissioners and inspectors in charge. It is believed that a much needed improvement has been accomplished in a satisfactory manner.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing, of course, does not pretend to be a thorough review of the Bureau's work for the year. But sufficient has been presented to demonstrate that there has been progress all along the line. In closing the report, acknowledgment is made of the efficient cooperation and assistance received from the employees of the service (from those occupying positions of responsibility and supervision to those serving in minor capacities), and also of the valuable aid rendered by the surgeons of the Public Health Service, who have a very important part to perform in connection with the inspection of aliens seeking the privilege of entering this country.

As usual, when the Bureau closes its year's work with this review of the entire situation, it finds cause for satisfaction and congratulation and also for a lively hope that the evolution in the enforcement of the law, moving always toward the ideal, may produce in future years even better results than those heretofore accomplished.

Respectfully,

DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner General.

To Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

APPENDIX I

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I.—ALIENS ADMITTED, DEPARTED, DEBARRED, AND RETURNED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1911 AND 1912, AND CITIZENS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY PORTS.

Port.	Aliens.										Citizens.					
	1911					1912					1911		1912			
	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Re-turned after landing.	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Re-turned after landing.	Arrived.	De-parted.	Arrived.	De-parted.
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emi-grant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.			Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emi-grant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.						
New York, N. Y.	637,003	100,059	216,411	146,150	12,917	1,519	605,151	112,268	259,209	181,316	8,294	1,364	182,724	204,938	179,358	219,357
Boston, Mass.	45,865	8,423	6,916	14,046	520	95	38,782	10,008	10,758	11,986	337	87	11,019	12,645	10,517	11,020
Philadelphia, Pa.	45,023	1,271	5,924	4,741	473	73	43,749	3,606	9,981	2,974	293	89	3,527	4,898	3,983	4,942
Baltimore, Md.	22,866	593	1,899	794	122	36	21,667	814	1,836	620	162	46	1,290	1,946	1,136	1,431
Portland, Me.	1,649	5,624	567	1,359	87	18	2,058	12,511	605	3,040	51	3	240	310	136	279
New Bedford, Mass.	1,075	338	161	116	13	1	1,067	302	281	28	50	7	27	19	28	11
Providence, R. I.	266	119	164	36	2		5,178	692	1,517	503	63	1	77	104	413	219
Norfolk, Va.	116	128	1		16	1	280	97			32	2	92		52	2
Savannah, Ga.	16				4						2	1	14		11	
Miami, Fla.	1,835	1,413	254	1,412	23	2	1,406	1,410	538	1,542	25	4	1,296	1,082	1,173	1,048
Key West, Fla.	1,517	1,612	2,408	3,854	15	6	1,435	2,437	2,167	5,029	21	3	3,917	6,881	11,265	12,746
Knights Key, Fla.	64	309	31	279			11	54	2	75	1		5,493	4,709	587	740
Other Atlantic ports.	22	7			1	1	47	9	1	1	15	1	26	2	116	1
Tampa, Fla.	2,188	2,092	73	229	62	8	1,224	1,583	6	3	24	3	3,143	106	2,709	6
Pensacola, Fla.	10	5			1	1							16		32	
Mobile, Ala.	61	100	8	70	2	2	98	122		58	8	1	259	141	309	158
New Orleans, La.	1,844	1,868	525	1,970	37	15	1,284	2,135	486	1,783	46	10	5,589	5,650	8,215	6,959
Galveston, Tex.	5,076	279	626	307	204	24	4,758	311	503	299	340	18	692	486	859	594
Other Gulf ports.	41						27	4		2			7		10	
San Francisco, Cal.	3,419	4,417	3,985	5,688	1,259	47	3,958	4,168	2,607	6,213	363	60	4,249	5,892	5,567	5,994
Portland, Ore.	13	3			1						1					
Seattle, Wash.	1,816	1,094	1,137	1,406	178	84	2,113	1,392	1,136	2,007	101	13	636	788	712	852
Alaska.	123	88			5	36	125	30			7				2,675	
Mexican border ports.	19,732	4,002	181	818	1,481	397	22,892	3,849	225	1,314	1,538	398	1,036	252	2,115	1,467
Through Canada:																
Atlantic ports.	22,931	2,427	3,221	2,330	406	83	15,443	7,745	6,488	2,926	145	5	7,919	2,537	5,964	3,261
Pacific ports.	401	898	266	582		6	230	723	496	918			604	470	770	427
Border stations.	58,350	11,635	49,080	31,712	4,215	328	57,154	9,396	33,080	55,548	3,951	339	31,432	90,768	38,317	78,322
Honolulu, Hawaii.	3,881	916	1,420	2,331	184	5	6,616	1,342	924	2,266	141		1,024	2,339	1,048	1,751
Porto Rico.	1,364	1,992	408	2,229	122	1	1,986	1,974	410	1,579	38	1	2,780	2,509	2,724	2,294
Total.	878,587	151,713	295,666	222,549	22,349	2,788	838,172	178,983	333,262	282,030	16,057	2,456	269,128	349,472	280,801	353,890
Philippine Islands.	2,946	7,248	896	8,696	198	164	2,536	6,932	729	8,776	130	205				

TABLE II.—NET INCREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1911 AND 1912, BY MONTHS.

Month.	1911							1912						
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
July.....	73,153	9,038	82,191	21,511	17,545	39,056	43,135	51,737	9,989	61,726	40,749	29,074	69,823	- 8,097
August.....	78,574	12,886	91,460	22,375	14,831	37,206	54,254	50,110	13,242	63,352	31,915	20,589	52,504	+ 10,843
September.....	83,931	16,525	100,456	25,797	17,226	43,023	57,433	62,599	16,194	78,793	29,630	20,770	50,400	+ 28,393
October.....	83,805	16,529	100,334	21,688	17,501	39,189	61,145	69,418	17,470	86,888	30,728	20,485	51,213	+ 35,675
November.....	74,353	11,791	86,144	35,330	19,370	54,700	31,444	61,765	12,382	74,147	45,804	26,620	72,424	+ 1,723
December.....	59,481	9,313	68,794	38,190	23,624	61,814	6,980	61,626	10,061	71,687	42,822	29,060	71,882	- 1,195
January.....	36,361	7,243	43,604	19,014	11,761	30,775	12,829	38,453	8,367	46,820	17,415	13,791	31,206	+ 15,614
February.....	42,826	8,670	51,496	16,007	11,026	27,033	24,463	45,380	9,521	54,901	14,949	14,365	29,314	+ 25,587
March.....	81,687	15,230	96,917	20,385	18,429	38,814	58,103	91,185	19,763	110,948	19,930	23,211	43,141	+ 67,807
April.....	98,036	18,841	116,877	20,130	22,379	42,509	74,368	99,839	27,162	127,001	18,088	27,995	46,083	+ 80,918
May.....	95,361	14,714	110,075	25,556	22,029	47,585	62,490	113,635	19,022	132,657	17,999	24,381	42,380	+ 90,277
June.....	71,019	10,933	81,952	29,683	26,828	56,511	25,441	92,425	15,810	108,235	23,233	31,689	54,922	+ 53,313
Total.....	878,587	151,713	1,030,300	295,666	222,549	518,215	512,085	838,172	178,983	1,017,155	333,262	282,030	615,292	+401,863

TABLE III.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1911 AND 1912, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	1911							1912						
	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.	
Austria.....	82,129	1,625	83,754	45,160	3,155	48,315	+ 35,439	85,854	5,842	91,696	46,137	3,142	49,279	+ 42,417
Hungary.....	76,928	601	77,529	41,182	3,618	44,800	+ 32,729	93,028	1,280	94,308	42,423	2,862	45,285	+ 49,023
Belgium.....	5,711	735	6,446	1,017	750	1,767	+ 4,679	4,169	786	4,955	1,103	823	1,926	+ 3,029
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	4,695	83	4,778	3,154	137	3,291	+ 1,487	4,447	958	5,405	3,577	222	3,799	+ 1,606
Denmark.....	7,555	283	7,838	469	337	806	+ 7,032	6,191	332	6,523	665	415	1,080	+ 5,443
France, including Corsica.....	8,022	2,246	10,268	3,148	3,205	6,353	+ 3,915	8,628	2,327	10,955	3,473	3,551	7,024	+ 3,931
German Empire.....	32,061	2,956	35,017	6,042	4,194	10,236	+ 24,781	27,788	3,500	31,288	5,785	5,472	11,257	+ 20,031
Greece.....	26,226	304	26,530	9,376	690	10,066	+ 16,464	21,449	452	21,901	11,461	783	12,244	+ 9,657
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	182,882	7,139	190,021	72,640	8,695	81,335	+108,686	157,134	10,988	168,122	108,388	10,101	118,489	+ 49,633
Netherlands.....	8,358	434	8,792	461	716	1,177	+ 7,615	6,619	581	7,200	564	878	1,442	+ 5,758
Norway.....	13,950	1,073	15,023	1,400	523	1,923	+ 13,100	8,675	1,155	9,830	2,310	613	2,923	+ 6,907
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	8,374	54	8,428	1,459	418	1,877	+ 6,551	10,230	61	10,291	1,916	222	2,138	+ 8,153
Roumania.....	2,522	96	2,618	669	94	763	+ 1,855	1,997	100	2,097	550	105	655	+ 1,442
Russian Empire and Finland.....	158,721	2,249	160,970	27,053	4,420	31,473	+129,497	162,395	5,962	168,357	34,681	4,911	39,592	+128,765
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	5,074	1,171	6,245	1,396	1,028	2,424	+ 3,821	6,327	1,127	7,454	1,581	870	2,451	+ 5,003
Sweden.....	20,780	491	21,271	1,615	472	2,087	+ 19,184	12,688	487	13,175	2,490	719	3,209	+ 9,966
Switzerland.....	3,458	216	3,674	667	365	1,032	+ 2,642	3,505	263	3,768	610	360	870	+ 2,898
Turkey in Europe.....	14,438	139	14,577	4,688	309	4,997	+ 9,580	14,481	374	14,855	5,926	350	6,276	+ 8,579
United Kingdom:														
England.....	52,426	12,527	64,953	5,441	13,106	18,547	+ 46,406	40,408	18,139	58,547	6,700	15,602	22,302	+ 36,245
Ireland.....	29,112	1,108	30,220	1,984	1,279	3,263	+ 26,957	25,879	1,170	27,049	3,082	1,793	4,875	+ 22,174
Scotland.....	18,796	2,417	21,213	1,528	2,367	3,895	+ 17,318	14,578	2,472	17,050	2,195	2,853	5,048	+ 12,002
Wales.....	2,162	345	2,507	145	137	282	+ 2,228	2,162	395	2,557	185	217	40	+ 2,155
Other Europe.....	377	59	436	10	29	39	+ 397	243	31	274	22	18	40	+ 234
Total Europe.....	764,757	38,354	803,111	230,704	50,044	280,748	+522,363	718,875	58,782	777,657	285,724	56,882	342,606	+435,051
China.....	1,460	1,737	3,197	2,762	924	3,686	- 489	1,765	1,148	2,913	2,609	891	3,500	- 587
Japan.....	4,520	509	5,029	3,354	681	4,035	+ 994	6,114	412	6,526	1,485	424	1,909	+ 4,617
India.....	524	155	679	92	182	274	+ 405	175	137	312	182	136	318	- 6
Turkey in Asia.....	10,229	82	10,311	1,905	178	2,083	+ 8,228	12,788	175	12,963	1,551	335	1,886	+ 11,077
Other Asia.....	695	82	777	59	35	94	+ 683	607	67	674	104	36	140	+ 534
Total Asia.....	17,428	2,565	19,993	8,172	2,000	10,172	+ 9,821	21,449	1,939	23,388	5,931	1,822	7,753	+ 15,635

Africa.....	956	185	1,141	275	232	507	+	634	1,009	242	1,251	266	322	588	+	663
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	984	1,085	2,069	474	959	1,433	+	636	794	1,189	1,983	645	1,180	1,825	+	158
Pacific islands, not specified.....	59	160	219	30	348	378	-	159	104	188	292	43	247	290	+	2
British North America.....	56,830	12,477	69,307	49,373	34,913	84,286	-	14,979	55,990	11,556	67,546	33,506	63,326	96,832	-	29,286
Central America.....	1,193	1,812	3,005	347	1,917	2,264	+	741	1,242	1,875	3,117	328	1,842	2,170	+	947
Mexico.....	19,889	2,066	21,955	463	2,290	2,753	+	19,202	23,238	1,946	25,184	605	2,231	2,836	+	22,348
South America.....	3,049	1,908	4,957	1,183	1,926	3,109	+	1,848	2,989	2,093	5,082	1,319	2,387	3,706	+	1,376
West Indies.....	13,403	7,130	20,533	4,584	10,754	15,338	+	5,195	12,467	8,299	20,766	4,864	12,829	17,693	+	3,073
United States.....	83,949	83,949	83,949	.....	117,135	117,135	-	33,186	.....	90,854	90,854	.....	138,930	138,930	-	48,076
Other countries.....	39	22	61	61	31	92	-	31	15	20	35	31	32	63	-	28
Grand total.....	878,587	151,713	1,030,300	295,666	222,549	518,215	+	512,085	838,172	178,983	1,017,155	333,262	282,030	615,292	+	401,863

TABLE IV.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	
African (black).....	6,759	3,098	9,857	1,288	2,389	3,677	+ 6,180
Armenian.....	5,222	189	5,411	718	361	1,079	+ 4,332
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	8,439	648	9,087	1,149	1,010	2,159	+ 6,928
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	10,657	2,041	12,698	7,349	3,205	10,554	+ 2,144
Chinese.....	1,608	3,883	5,491	2,549	3,904	6,453	- 962
Croatian and Slavonian.....	24,366	2,473	26,839	13,963	4,291	18,254	+ 8,585
Cuban.....	3,155	3,076	6,231	1,963	6,659	8,622	- 2,391
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzégovian.....	3,672	266	3,938	927	454	1,381	+ 2,557
Dutch and Flemish.....	10,935	3,205	14,140	1,816	4,721	6,537	+ 7,603
East Indian.....	165	56	221	164	148	312	- 91
English.....	49,689	36,360	86,049	10,341	54,116	64,457	+ 21,592
Finnish.....	6,641	1,049	7,690	4,148	3,040	7,188	+ 502
French.....	18,382	5,786	24,168	4,189	7,288	11,477	+ 12,691
German.....	65,343	17,055	82,398	15,026	22,549	37,575	+ 44,823
Greek.....	31,566	2,086	33,652	13,323	5,700	19,023	+ 14,629
Hebrew.....	80,595	3,407	84,002	7,418	5,027	12,445	+ 71,557
Irish.....	33,922	10,100	44,022	4,086	13,888	17,974	+ 26,048
Italian (north).....	26,443	7,800	34,243	13,006	12,851	25,857	+ 8,386
Italian (south).....	135,830	19,850	155,680	96,881	42,540	139,421	+ 16,431
Japanese.....	6,172	2,574	8,746	1,501	6,529	8,030	+ 544
Korean.....	33	7	40	55	18	73	- 33
Lithuanian.....	14,078	499	14,577	4,141	1,549	5,690	+ 8,887
Magyar.....	23,599	3,244	26,843	17,575	8,315	25,890	+ 933
Mexican.....	22,001	3,701	25,702	325	1,820	2,145	+ 23,557
Pacific Islander.....	3	10	13	4	13	17	- 4
Polish.....	85,163	6,056	91,219	37,764	11,977	49,741	+ 41,478
Portuguese.....	9,403	1,171	10,574	1,747	1,716	3,463	+ 7,111
Roumanian.....	8,329	1,101	9,430	5,824	2,256	8,080	+ 1,350
Russian.....	22,558	2,918	25,476	9,744	5,488	15,232	+ 10,244
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	21,965	4,714	26,679	5,521	4,986	10,507	+ 16,172
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	31,601	10,239	41,840	10,380	15,711	26,091	+ 15,749
Scotch.....	20,293	8,335	28,628	3,456	10,846	14,302	+ 14,326
Slovak.....	25,281	2,061	27,342	12,526	4,361	16,887	+ 10,455
Spanish.....	9,070	4,905	13,975	2,569	4,661	7,230	+ 6,745
Spanish-American.....	1,342	1,708	3,050	343	1,935	2,278	+ 772
Syrian.....	5,525	580	6,105	972	1,339	2,311	+ 3,794
Turkish.....	1,336	94	1,430	1,366	710	2,076	- 646
Welsh.....	2,239	858	3,097	301	833	1,134	+ 1,963
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,132	1,293	2,425	530	1,569	2,099	+ 326
Other peoples.....	3,660	487	4,147	1,113	1,257	2,370	+ 1,777
Not specified ¹				15,201		15,201	- 15,201
Total.....	838,172	178,983	1,017,155	333,262	282,030	615,292	+401,863
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands.....	2,536	6,932	9,468	729	8,776	9,505	- 37

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

TABLE V.—INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.¹

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.
Alabama.....	988	107	280	188
Alaska.....	276	68	95	97
Arizona.....	2,902	1,058	272	240
Arkansas.....	313	41	114	70
California.....	28,905	4,601	7,578	6,900
Colorado.....	4,215	410	1,725	1,064
Connecticut.....	23,227	2,049	7,437	3,160
Delaware.....	1,081	110	317	79
District of Columbia.....	1,685	317	369	308
Florida.....	5,356	2,806	3,048	2,798
Georgia.....	825	116	158	102
Hawaii.....	6,654	951	907	2,024
Idaho.....	1,480	127	356	364
Illinois.....	67,118	5,919	28,355	11,796
Indiana.....	7,753	657	4,718	1,194
Iowa.....	7,147	589	1,302	1,051
Kansas.....	2,901	220	767	412
Kentucky.....	727	94	210	138
Louisiana.....	1,811	371	538	269
Maine.....	5,691	235	777	488
Maryland.....	5,413	424	1,422	533
Massachusetts.....	70,171	8,142	15,406	10,671
Michigan.....	33,559	3,210	8,161	4,465
Minnesota.....	12,149	1,298	4,987	2,946
Mississippi.....	329	52	100	85
Missouri.....	8,980	872	4,030	2,097
Montana.....	3,565	343	963	897
Nebraska.....	4,490	353	928	708
Nevada.....	1,026	94	248	214
New Hampshire.....	6,120	258	1,451	543
New Jersey.....	47,211	5,009	17,278	6,106
New Mexico.....	757	141	211	294
New York.....	239,275	27,437	84,533	36,763
North Carolina.....	421	53	45	64
North Dakota.....	3,947	262	385	528
Ohio.....	38,148	3,065	18,473	8,125
Oklahoma.....	681	72	261	122
Oregon.....	4,138	463	1,873	1,286
Pennsylvania.....	109,625	10,216	60,528	17,180
Philippine Islands.....	13	14	5	3
Porto Rico.....	1,406	650	423	207
Rhode Island.....	9,795	1,128	2,779	1,582
South Carolina.....	275	33	54	39
South Dakota.....	1,792	194	252	243
Tennessee.....	797	111	121	115
Texas.....	22,885	2,114	644	415
Utah.....	2,631	221	1,095	731
Vermont.....	2,847	259	714	361
Virginia.....	1,510	166	426	222
Washington.....	11,882	1,261	3,580	2,756
West Virginia.....	6,212	507	4,263	1,641
Wisconsin.....	14,016	1,050	4,726	1,632
Wyoming.....	1,051	140	494	332
Outside United States.....		88,525		145,377
Unknown ²			33,080	
Total.....	838,172	178,983	333,262	282,030

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, 1912.¹

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors.....	873	970	325	1,303
Architects.....	288	256	86	404
Clergy.....	1,063	1,028	349	1,334
Editors.....	136	185	44	265
Electricians.....	741	306	124	367
Engineers (professional).....	1,563	2,118	443	2,545
Lawyers.....	293	596	41	840
Literary and scientific persons.....	425	457	80	440
Musicians.....	1,286	703	281	959
Officials (Government).....	382	780	134	1,015
Physicians.....	459	789	131	1,126
Sculptors and artists.....	587	304	167	544
Teachers.....	2,035	1,211	517	1,671
Other professional.....	1,554	896	334	1,365
Total professional.....	11,685	10,599	3,056	14,178
SKILLED.				
Bakers.....	3,678	751	650	814
Barbers and hairdressers.....	3,100	554	676	666
Blacksmiths.....	3,954	645	492	704
Bookbinders.....	396	42	19	65
Brewers.....	165	91	41	114
Butchers.....	3,143	573	464	665
Cabinetmakers.....	345	95	175	282
Carpenters and joiners.....	11,034	2,557	2,081	3,888
Cigarette makers.....	82	23	9	10
Cigar makers.....	720	1,109	1,157	2,040
Cigar packers.....	112	94	19	30
Clerks and accountants.....	12,701	5,381	1,850	6,384
Dressmakers.....	5,244	743	516	903
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1,331	1,063	272	1,048
Furriers and fur workers.....	565	69	126	106
Gardeners.....	1,391	622	256	776
Hat and cap makers.....	533	79	63	83
Iron and steel workers.....	1,366	417	497	743
Jewelers.....	300	122	82	179
Locksmiths.....	1,883	162	47	73
Machinists.....	2,098	901	883	1,816
Mariners.....	4,124	2,251	625	1,774
Masons.....	4,555	1,340	731	1,582
Mechanics (not specified).....	1,342	493	4,139	681
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	669	126	85	181
Millers.....	588	79	38	69
Milliners.....	1,006	153	111	164
Miners.....	5,889	1,468	10,911	7,295
Painters and glaziers.....	2,816	651	438	883
Pattern makers.....	71	43	25	65
Photographers.....	351	113	65	119
Plasterers.....	319	234	135	268
Plumbers.....	584	259	90	362
Printers.....	953	244	102	305
Saddlers and harness makers.....	416	41	28	46
Seamstresses.....	7,636	387	257	336
Shoemakers.....	8,671	850	1,123	1,007
Stokers.....	1,169	431	729	553
Stonecutters.....	972	262	298	466
Tailors.....	18,836	1,486	2,650	1,797
Tanners and curriers.....	385	39	57	61
Textile workers (not specified).....	1,051	239	756	851
Tinners.....	737	104	102	135
Tobacco workers.....	66	77	14	69
Upholsterers.....	231	49	31	89
Watch and clock makers.....	572	70	49	94
Weavers and spinners.....	2,909	513	482	775
Wheelwrights.....	262	32	17	42
Woodworkers (not specified).....	324	63	44	110
Other skilled.....	5,371	2,081	1,391	2,549
Total skilled.....	127,016	30,271	35,898	44,117

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, 1912—Continued.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents.....	1,081	1,497	194	1,865
Bankers.....	257	759	99	1,266
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	822	276	223	442
Farm laborers.....	184,154	27,091	3,978	16,743
Farmers.....	7,664	3,985	7,807	7,940
Fishermen.....	755	286	202	384
Hotel keepers.....	277	340	148	479
Laborers.....	135,726	21,673	209,279	80,616
Manufacturers.....	416	697	98	1,175
Merchants and dealers.....	10,240	10,958	5,654	15,081
Servants.....	116,529	16,737	13,449	21,239
Other miscellaneous.....	10,480	6,351	3,696	9,083
Total miscellaneous.....	468,401	90,650	244,827	156,313
No occupation (including women and children).....	231,070	47,463	49,481	67,422
Grand total.....	838,172	178,983	333,262	282,030

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).....	6,759	3,828	2,931	614	5,844	301	19	22	894	291
Armenian.....	5,222	4,476	746	290	4,779	153	7	.....	1,000	182
Bohemian and Mora- vian (Czech).....	8,439	4,565	3,874	1,610	6,339	490	4	5	16	59
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	10,657	9,626	1,031	453	9,945	259	15	1	2,995	341
Chinese.....	1,608	1,367	241	207	1,327	74	.....	.....	8	163
Croatian and Slove- nian.....	24,366	17,383	6,983	2,063	21,660	643	5	5	4,545	1,591
Cuban.....	3,155	2,098	1,057	455	2,389	311	2	1	25	29
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	3,672	3,152	520	130	3,466	76	3	.....	1,247	170
Dutch and Flemish.....	10,935	6,808	4,127	2,352	7,758	825	.....	3	86	70
East Indian.....	165	153	12	2	157	6	.....	.....	9	.....
English.....	49,689	27,133	22,556	8,395	35,774	5,520	13	17	116	124
Finnish.....	6,641	3,354	3,287	713	5,769	159	2	4	28	32
French.....	15,382	10,327	8,055	3,320	13,019	2,043	18	16	775	308
German.....	65,343	36,479	28,864	11,484	49,340	4,519	44	68	1,272	1,464
Greek.....	31,566	28,521	3,045	1,144	29,976	446	4	4	5,465	1,405
Hebrew.....	80,595	42,751	37,844	20,091	54,927	5,577	223	70	5,637	9,498
Irish.....	33,922	17,012	16,910	2,357	29,671	1,894	11	13	219	171
Italian (North).....	26,443	18,507	7,936	3,033	22,334	1,076	6	3	884	451
Italian (South).....	135,830	94,460	41,370	20,081	107,216	8,533	24	8	36,481	18,165
Japanese.....	6,172	1,930	4,242	328	5,546	298	4	6	232	1,503
Korean.....	33	14	19	2	30	1	.....	.....	3	7
Lithuanian.....	14,078	8,098	5,980	1,186	12,635	257	193	326	3,104	3,359
Magyar.....	23,599	13,792	9,807	3,740	18,697	1,162	.....	7	1,253	903
Mexican.....	22,001	15,367	6,634	4,188	15,910	1,903	27	28	7,035	2,711
Pacific Islander.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	85,163	50,028	35,135	8,477	74,911	1,775	603	953	14,563	11,444
Portuguese.....	9,403	5,938	3,465	1,863	6,939	601	8	2	2,661	1,563
Roumanian.....	8,329	6,752	1,577	484	7,304	541	5	.....	2,302	561
Russian.....	22,558	19,464	3,094	1,043	21,114	401	45	6	6,894	1,537
Ruthenian (Russniak) Scandinavian (Norwe- gian, Danes, and Swedes).....	21,965	13,121	8,844	1,255	20,314	396	36	34	5,218	3,816
Scotch.....	31,601	19,073	12,528	2,867	27,270	1,464	5	13	32	17
Slovak.....	20,293	10,637	9,656	3,593	14,593	2,107	3	5	44	34
Slovenian.....	25,281	15,639	9,642	2,997	21,519	765	19	18	2,567	1,540
Spanish.....	9,070	6,900	2,170	1,294	7,196	580	13	3	1,052	596
Spanish-American.....	1,342	930	412	193	1,029	120	1	.....	14	12
Syrian.....	5,525	3,646	1,879	761	4,475	289	5	6	1,161	1,024
Turkish.....	1,336	1,256	80	25	1,283	28	.....	.....	642	30
Welsh.....	2,239	1,419	820	344	1,697	198	.....	.....	2	10
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,132	590	542	115	902	115	5	1	19	5
Other peoples.....	3,660	3,335	325	151	3,423	86	4	.....	1,498	100
Total.....	838,172	529,931	308,241	113,700	678,480	45,992	1,376	1,648	111,998	65,286
Admitted in Philip- pine Islands.....	2,536	2,098	438	547	1,912	77	.....	.....	151	83

ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, 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.							
978	4,572	177,831	4,984	1,524	251	4,325	896	1,538
437	4,150	150,961	4,470	731	21	4,275	856	91
1,264	4,497	370,273	4,866	3,504	69	6,933	1,290	216
615	9,088	298,092	9,435	1,191	31	4,918	5,343	396
468	997	73,603	448	1,051	109	977	351	280
1,334	19,828	607,850	19,347	4,886	133	17,531	6,431	404
1,817	536	157,726	1,908	1,212	35	1,014	327	1,814
295	2,878	100,288	3,231	415	26	2,496	1,023	153
2,985	3,615	578,438	5,993	4,784	158	7,220	2,784	931
138	21	25,294	132	26	7	50	45	70
18,891	14,518	4,061,994	29,822	18,502	1,365	30,501	9,159	10,029
1,129	4,227	271,830	3,951	2,381	309	4,108	2,142	391
5,668	5,911	1,155,563	10,695	6,980	707	11,967	2,338	4,077
17,125	26,001	3,543,030	37,871	26,258	1,214	47,906	12,143	5,294
2,737	25,189	1,052,329	28,577	2,971	18	23,052	7,795	719
7,031	33,323	1,969,268	25,772	54,539	284	76,063	3,026	1,506
6,234	21,260	1,633,038	20,731	12,764	427	28,248	3,130	2,544
4,838	16,755	995,218	19,627	6,533	283	20,249	4,945	1,249
11,108	91,903	3,419,053	92,560	42,826	444	128,412	6,277	1,141
2,914	2,441	240,201	907	5,198	67	5,246	324	602
12	10	1,092	6	26	1	23	9	1
590	10,552	299,534	7,221	6,784	73	13,230	779	69
2,082	15,334	633,289	14,819	8,708	72	19,092	3,596	911
1,160	11,494	301,079	13,845	7,895	261	8,686	1,013	12,302
2		100	2		1	1		1
3,205	66,467	1,930,269	55,733	29,233	197	77,240	6,730	1,193
814	5,179	201,850	5,118	3,148	1,137	6,666	1,980	757
454	6,641	209,722	6,663	1,643	23	5,261	2,573	495
1,089	18,879	599,741	19,287	2,959	312	13,064	8,621	873
431	19,424	507,433	17,603	4,299	63	17,947	3,288	730
6,612	20,266	1,495,773	22,390	8,541	670	20,617	8,018	2,966
6,692	7,485	1,562,570	12,948	7,069	276	13,695	3,842	2,756
1,176	19,962	577,071	19,478	5,764	39	22,752	2,182	347
2,464	3,387	404,056	5,391	1,387	2,292	3,556	1,529	3,985
895	108	163,312	758	481	103	357	211	774
955	2,925	209,358	3,480	1,991	54	4,641	623	261
130	1,071	47,196	1,238	94	4	947	308	81
930	714	148,421	1,435	737	67	1,439	514	286
517	410	67,917	803	292	37	594	173	365
305	2,968	112,058	3,257	330	73	2,208	1,245	207
118,521	504,986	30,353,721	536,802	289,657	11,713	657,507	117,860	62,805
1,225	740	16,352	1,420	1,078	38	1,130	199	1,207

TABLE VII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Un-known.
African (black).....	1,288	893	395	79	1,106	103	950	260	52	16	6	4
Armenian.....	718	682	36	16	594	108	427	226	38	16	9	2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1,149	780	369	59	937	153	807	281	33	9	11	8
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	7,349	7,142	207	39	6,649	661	6,069	1,125	41	2	2	110
Chinese.....	2,549	2,483	66	6	765	1,778	345	413	330	230	1,225	6
Croatian and Slovenian.....	13,963	12,529	1,434	256	12,211	1,496	8,832	3,975	442	59	24	631
Cuban.....	1,963	1,377	586	303	1,483	177	1,817	105	26	10	5	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	927	893	34	7	823	97	653	253	18	1	1	1
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,816	1,301	515	194	1,405	217	1,122	316	54	11	16	297
East Indian.....	164	161	3	2	135	27	102	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	10,341	6,566	3,775	982	7,895	1,464	5,789	1,245	245	99	199	2,764
Finnish.....	4,148	3,306	842	214	3,645	289	1,712	640	98	21	20	1,657
French.....	4,189	2,654	1,535	336	3,382	471	2,590	505	144	37	51	862
German.....	15,026	10,147	4,879	838	12,175	2,013	8,848	2,921	362	151	230	2,514
Greek.....	13,323	12,976	347	90	11,780	1,453	8,737	4,094	375	51	21	45
Hebrew.....	7,418	5,648	1,770	395	6,012	1,011	5,274	1,863	159	31	37	54
Irish.....	4,086	2,125	1,961	149	3,433	504	1,831	998	263	95	164	735
Italian (north).....	13,006	11,285	1,721	386	11,301	1,319	7,876	4,165	564	147	103	151
Italian (south).....	96,881	88,987	7,894	2,095	84,022	10,764	71,283	21,653	2,665	614	373	293
Japanese.....	1,501	1,167	334	2	1,133	346	543	633	231	48	42	4
Korean.....	55	48	7	.....	42	13	8	45	2	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	4,141	3,190	951	255	3,406	480	3,269	704	121	31	16	.....
Magyar.....	17,575	13,348	4,227	680	14,601	2,294	12,815	4,110	376	82	72	120
Mexican.....	325	248	77	27	255	43	273	41	7	1	3	.....
Pacific Islander.....	4	1	3	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	37,764	30,628	7,136	1,159	32,512	4,093	30,607	6,072	722	141	71	151
Portuguese.....	1,747	1,275	472	110	1,435	202	1,201	446	48	23	28	1
Roumanian.....	5,824	5,303	461	88	4,927	809	4,955	795	31	9	.....	34
Russian.....	9,744	8,588	1,156	345	8,663	736	8,124	878	108	33	24	577
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	5,521	4,721	800	109	4,841	571	3,981	756	70	23	5	686
Scandinavian, (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	10,380	8,009	2,371	313	9,059	1,008	3,478	1,627	250	91	106	4,828
Scotch.....	3,456	2,300	1,156	325	2,752	379	1,933	306	47	12	26	1,132
Slovak.....	12,526	10,139	2,387	361	10,626	1,539	9,084	2,894	389	102	52	5
Spanish.....	2,569	2,252	317	92	2,198	279	1,966	470	101	13	7	12
Spanish-American.....	343	248	95	38	278	27	277	51	8	1	6	.....
Syrian.....	972	780	192	29	817	126	542	339	64	12	6	9
Turkish.....	1,366	1,332	34	6	1,251	109	1,011	300	41	3	2	9

Welsh.....	301	215	86	15	254	32	158	44	5	1	3	90
West Indian (except Cuban).....	530	277	253	36	442	52	369	114	17	3	4	23
Other peoples.....	1,113	1,088	25	7	1,023	83	910	132	5	2	.....	64
Not specified ¹	15,201	8,818	6,383	2,563	11,841	797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,201
Total.....	333,262	275,970	57,292	13,026	282,111	38,125	220,571	65,857	8,552	2,232	2,970	33,080
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	729	557	172	108	522	99	478	157	51	17	26	.....

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

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).....	288	2,533	822	33	3,388	19	115	18		152	
Armenian.....	163	2,525	1,701	20	4,246	5	55	7		67	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	792	2,235	1,281	17	3,533	12	198	30		240	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	233	3,300	5,793	72	9,168	5	201	19		225	
Chinese.....	167	780	349		1,129	1	70			71	
Croatian and Slovenian...	1,025	8,056	7,752	80	15,888	33	422	15		470	
Cuban.....	262	1,247	381	14	1,642	22	144	28		194	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	63	1,950	1,078	6	3,034	9	43	3		55	
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,218	3,460	1,645	39	5,145	68	344	33		445	
East Indian.....	1	101	44	2	147		4	1		5	
English.....	4,121	13,191	7,003	137	20,332	356	2,007	316	1	2,680	
Finnish.....	347	2,175	735	20	2,930	14	59	4		77	
French.....	1,670	5,094	2,375	63	7,534	155	797	171		1,123	
German.....	5,816	18,596	9,702	118	28,429	217	1,794	221	2	2,234	
Greek.....	683	10,877	7,623	46	27,547	18	251	22		291	
Hebrew.....	10,223	20,130	9,791	134	30,062	46	2,076	340	4	2,466	
Irish.....	1,185	13,041	1,813	74	14,931	217	543	136		896	
Italian (north).....	1,599	10,059	6,071	79	16,209	67	571	61		699	
Italian (south).....	10,501	43,110	35,733	205	79,048	175	4,394	342		4,911	
Japanese.....	209	1,097	430	2	1,530	4	174	13		191	
Korean.....	1	10	3		13						
Lithuanian.....	596	5,334	1,516	16	7,366	5	125	6		136	
Magyar.....	1,868	3,996	7,047	78	11,123	21	723	56	1	801	
Mexican.....	2,143	6,808	5,008	218	12,034	76	888	226		1,190	
Pacific Islander.....		1	1		2						
Polish.....	4,185	28,865	15,803	98	44,767	45	984	47		1,076	
Portuguese.....	970	2,405	2,203	35	4,644	16	276	32		324	
Roumanian.....	235	1,846	4,134	61	6,043	4	444	26		474	
Russian.....	505	8,711	9,869	56	18,337	12	287	22	1	322	
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	614	6,727	5,429	30	12,187	11	301	8		320	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	1,421	14,735	2,125	47	16,909	176	495	71	1	743	
Scotch.....	1,843	5,645	2,085	51	7,782	143	736	132	1	1,012	
Slovak.....	1,470	6,134	7,519	39	13,692	13	443	21		477	
Spanish.....	673	3,999	1,800	28	5,827	59	308	33		400	
Spanish-American.....	97	617	129	6	752	7	68	6		81	
Syrian.....	414	2,290	754	39	3,083	17	115	17		149	
Turkish.....	11	698	524	2	1,224	6	14	1		21	
Welsh.....	176	742	377	8	1,277	19	83	14		116	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	59	371	103	2	476	9	43	3		55	
Other peoples.....	93	1,693	1,469	10	3,172	5	60	5		70	
Total.....	57,940	274,684	170,020	1,985	446,732	2,087	20,655	2,506	11	25,259	

¹ None widowed or divorced, and only 42 married, as follows: Croatian and Slovenian, Cuban, French, Greek, Portuguese, and Scotch, 1 each; English, German, Mexican, Ruthenian, and Scandinavian, 2 each; Dutch and Flemish, 3; Polish and Russian, 4 each; Hebrew, 5; Italian (south), 10.

ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, 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.				
326	1,785	587	84	.....	2,456	28	60	60	1	149	816	714	197	58
127	285	222	26	.....	533	2	38	46	.....	86	214	54	10	7
818	1,851	913	41	1	2,806	12	137	100	1	250	1,296	456	85	14
220	191	542	43	1	777	.....	23	11	.....	34	133	45	10	3
40	20	177	.....	.....	198	.....	3	.....	.....	3	14	4	2	.....
1,038	3,241	2,365	165	1	5,772	6	93	74	.....	173	2,192	830	189	24
193	340	372	35	.....	747	8	56	53	.....	117	213	95	23	9
67	284	144	4	.....	432	1	10	10	.....	21	126	132	23	3
1,134	1,140	1,443	28	2	2,613	23	255	102	.....	380	583	399	123	35
1	4	6	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....
4,274	8,020	7,018	400	4	15,442	400	1,367	1,070	3	2,840	2,831	3,315	1,380	494
3,666	2,247	571	20	1	2,830	9	38	35	.....	82	1,336	737	151	23
1,650	2,970	2,338	163	14	5,485	127	457	335	.....	920	1,497	951	377	145
5,668	12,384	8,024	462	41	20,911	251	1,158	866	10	2,285	6,925	3,829	1,154	476
461	1,294	1,083	51	1	2,429	5	86	64	.....	155	863	387	41	3
9,868	15,107	9,045	665	48	24,855	21	1,598	1,483	9	3,111	12,400	2,494	177	36
1,172	12,892	1,650	198	.....	14,740	196	388	414	.....	998	7,188	4,505	960	239
1,434	2,876	3,174	75	.....	6,125	15	188	174	.....	377	1,592	1,002	231	51
9,580	12,626	15,031	509	2	28,168	115	1,986	1,520	1	3,622	8,509	3,374	591	152
119	177	3,835	4	.....	4,016	.....	99	6	.....	107	146	19	7	5
1	3	14	.....	.....	17	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
590	4,160	1,062	47	.....	5,269	2	45	74	.....	121	3,028	1,004	116	12
1,872	3,433	3,805	325	11	7,574	4	188	169	.....	361	2,616	668	124	25
2,045	1,154	2,396	326	.....	3,876	31	291	391	.....	713	762	276	80	36
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,292	22,400	7,260	483	1	30,144	25	350	324	.....	699	18,844	3,110	359	87
893	1,166	1,078	50	1	2,295	26	130	121	.....	277	789	288	71	18
249	363	805	89	4	1,261	1	38	28	.....	.....	195	146	16	6
538	1,359	1,072	46	.....	2,477	3	47	29	.....	79	975	342	38	4
641	6,406	1,547	174	.....	8,127	5	39	32	.....	76	5,631	698	65	12
1,446	8,535	1,722	97	7	10,361	144	306	265	6	721	4,628	3,015	709	183
1,750	4,411	2,254	145	1	6,811	149	536	408	2	1,095	1,464	2,021	748	178
1,527	4,848	2,740	239	.....	7,827	2	122	163	1	288	4,239	529	69	11
61	556	776	36	1	1,369	11	105	64	.....	180	303	186	51	16
96	163	104	10	.....	277	6	19	14	.....	39	100	41	13	9
347	613	644	135	.....	1,392	1	50	89	.....	140	503	92	17	1
14	27	29	3	.....	59	.....	5	2	.....	7	23	4	.....	.....
168	312	248	10	.....	570	14	46	22	.....	82	104	144	48	16
56	295	106	24	1	426	9	29	22	.....	60	129	114	38	14
58	85	158	8	.....	251	.....	12	4	.....	16	56	25	4	.....
55,760	140,024	86,360	5,221	143	231,748	1,654	10,399	8,645	35	20,733	93,267	36,055	8,297	2,405

² None divorced; 31 married, as follows: Bohemian and Moravian, Chinese, Finnish, Magyar, Syrian, and Welsh, 1 each; French, Lithuanian, Scotch, and Slovak, 2 each; English, German, and Hebrew, 3 each; Italian (south), 8; and 4 widowed—English, Finnish, Italian (south), and Polish, 1 each.

TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria.....	2	6	7,840	352		8,849		3,506	13		13	3	3	6,265	3	8,535	2	1,026	22	2	
Hungary.....			191	2,403		14,958	1	50	11		3			14,859	6	2,222		34	17		
Belgium.....			5	1				3,386			24	6	434	111	3	117	8	15	4		
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....		17	6	4,079		27		2	23				8	39	41	15			1		
Denmark.....			1					5	1		1	7	1	33		74	1	2	1		
France, including Corsica.....	2	38	17	9	1	11	7	9	119	1	213	1	5,813	416	43	587	52	547	221	18	
German Empire.....	4	3	90	12	2	93		2	83	1	57	5	76	24,402	4	629	6	62	18	6	1
Greece.....	1	13		47		8					2				21,288	31		1	10		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....		1	2			12	1	7	5	2	29		28	110	5	6	29	23,314	133,518	1	
Netherlands.....						1			6,420		5		4	98		62	1	3	2		
Norway.....						1		2	1		1	7	1	33		16	2	5			
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	1,103										2			13		3	1				
Roumania.....		5	7	13				3					2	57	32	1,512		1			
Russian Empire.....		250	123	2		20		2	7		12	5,708	4	11,031	9	58,389	1	1	5	2	1
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	2						9				15		7	8			4	3	1		
Sweden.....			1	1		1		3			7	30	1	11		89		9	7		
Switzerland.....		1	1	6		3	2		7		11	1	392	2,519	3	79	1	426	12		
Turkey in Europe.....		349		3,146		23		3			3		5	6	7,134	760		2	9		
United Kingdom.....	22	120	14	11	2	12	1	1	62	20	32,681	31	253	650	63	4,308	27,900	212	146	33	1
Other Europe.....		1		25		3		3			23		3	2	15	1		92			
Total Europe.....	1,136	804	8,298	10,107	5	24,022	22	3,599	10,139	24	33,102	5,799	7,036	60,665	28,649	77,430	28,068	25,669	134,091	62	3
China.....	8		1		1,570				1		45		4	19	1	24	9	5	8	3	2
Japan.....					9				2		13			11		3		1	2	6,062	2
India.....		1								108	32			4			2		2		
Turkey in Asia.....	2	4,242		42		1		3			5		6	6	2,147	621		2	12		
Other Asia.....		51			5				1		5		4	3	2	15		1		1	24
Total Asia.....	10	4,294	1	42	1,584	1	3	4	108	100	100	14	43	2,150	663	11	9	24	6,066	28	
Africa.....	45	30		1		6			19	1	123	1	30	27	119	218	19	50	122		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1					2		5			420	6	8	40	19	21	109	3	2		

TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish - Ameri- can.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (ex- cept Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
China.....						8		10		17	12		1	12				1	4	1,765
Japan.....					4			2		3										6,114
India.....					1	10		5		3	7									175
Turkey in Asia.....							5	8	2	1	1	1	9		4,654	796	1		222	12,788
Other Asia.....								75			4				25	5			386	607
Total Asia.....					5	18	5	100	2	23	24	1	10	12	4,679	801	1	1	612	21,449
Africa.....	1				2	4	1	12		13	25		6		46	16	2	1	69	1,009
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....		1			4		3	5		17	109				5	2	8		4	794
Pacific islands, not specified.....				2	1			3		3	2		12		8	1				104
British North America.....	142	281	12		1,139	9	126	487	528	3,545	6,401	124	63	4	141	36	358	4	125	55,990
Central America.....		6	4		2			8		16	11		120	412	11		2	34	2	1,242
Mexico.....		2	21,937		3	2		55	3	24	32		327	28	91	19	1	4	8	23,238
South America.....	10	9	5		98	179	5	60	9	52	29	5	223	657	173	9		36	21	2,989
West Indies.....		1	26		3	61	1	15		49	39		1,932	144	142	16	2	1,041	4	12,467
Other countries.....		1								3			1						1	15
Grand total.....	14,078	23,599	22,001	3	85,163	9,403	8,329	22,558	21,965	31,601	20,293	25,281	9,070	1,342	5,525	1,336	2,239	1,132	3,660	838,172
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....		1	1		3	31	3	8		7	27		277	4	2	39			4	2,536

TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria.....		1	1,009	793		9,594	1	879	4	1	8	8	6	1,575	14	1,664		351	27		2
Hungary.....		1	79	1,034		3,651		30	12		1	1	3	4,205	2	457		5	18		
Belgium.....			1	16		1	3		884		6	1	136	25	1	12		1			
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	1		5	3,462			8	1	12				2	11	11	4					
Denmark.....				1		3	4	1	1			3	2	4	3	3		1	1		
France, including Corsica.....			2	1		3	4	1	21		57	1	2,906	91	6	44	7	117	40	1	
German Empire.....			7	6	4	17	5		8		19	1	11	5,314	4	52	2	7	7	4	
Greece.....		7		6			1						1	11,418	1			1	1		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1	1				16	1	4	3		18	3	17	10	9	1	6	12,097	96,156		
Netherlands.....	1						2		521		3		2	14		6	2		1		
Norway.....			1			2		1	1		1	1		2		1	1	7	14		
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	268	1			1						2										
Roumania.....		4	3	7										5	122			2			
Russian Empire.....		18	9	10		5		1	4		4	2,430	1	519	3	4,448	1	1	5		
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....							3				2		4					3			
Sweden.....								1			1	6		4	2			1	3		
Switzerland.....			2	1			2		2		4		74	363		7		39			
Turkey in Europe.....	109			1,843		5			1		2		3	2	1,714	56					
United Kingdom.....	2		2	3	6				6	3	6,093	3	29	42	7	279	3,184	12	8	17	
Other Europe.....			3	4		1		1	1										5		
Total Europe.....	271	144	1,123	7,186	11	13,303	23	919	1,480	4	6,221	2,458	3,195	12,183	13,199	7,157	3,205	12,645	96,287	22	2
China.....			1		2,524		2			3	30		1	10	1		2			2	
Japan.....					2						0			3						1,452	5
India.....										146	13			7			2			4	
Turkey in Asia.....		561		44							2				28	23					
Other Asia.....		8									11			1	1	2	1				46
Total Asia.....		569	1	44	2,526		2			149	65		1	21	30	29	5			1,458	51
Africa.....	6	3	1	3		1			10	1	49	4	5	13	18	69	3	2	11		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1			1				1	3	1	395	8	5	28	7	7	67	7	6		

TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.¹

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas-ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	51	3		2	30	1	47	1	32	1,661	5	6	1	36	4	1	4	2
Armenian	19				843	8	164		3				1	302	7	5		1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	5	1	1	12	28	16	61	6	4				11	2,110	32	202	75	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	40	5	104		135	73	43		5	1	1		17	1,794	838	124	23	2
Chinese			9		895	2			26			114	3	27	2			
Croatian and Slovenian	24	4	47	8	233	317	211		2	42		3	17	2,978	489	134	247	7
Cuban	12		3		14	1	5	2	12	931	9			12	19	5	4	5
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzogovinian	6	3	35	6	725	58	4						1	446	47	13	4	2
Dutch and Flemish	7	3	8		319	87	40	3	13	23	10		14	1,344	236	770	26	12
East Indian					24	1				1				13				1
English	121	40	241	12	3,191	323	1,135	74	135	414	85	73	285	2,606	380	487	162	75
Finnish		28	6		198	27	29		5	34	1		1	160	2	1	4	
French	46	11	30	7	1,092	39	449	9	92	38	12	2	67	607	49	43	99	8
German	92	19	23	105	1,989	1,106	830	38	170	159	120	23	133	7,872	510	1,247	1,159	139
Greek	189	4	10	35	860	259	551	18	138	228	221	1	66	3,190	301	611	91	30
Hebrew	40		5	35	497	171	1,204	34	275	26	166		3	6,070	235	387	64	143
Irish	15	16	31	4	1,102	74	999	78	101	59	19	10	228	1,809	170	168	41	23
Italian (north)	20	21	100	6	5,836	298	990	11	40	7	9		42	2,222	223	199	130	24
Italian (south)	148	5	13	24	2,857	644	5,986	255	310	220	33		25	6,179	307	281	46	66
Japanese		6	11		2,004	49	1		15			2,816	58	39	2	1	2	1
Korean				2	7							17		1				
Lithuanian		1			21	9	1,077	13	2					2,759	142	127	12	1
Magyar	2		2	5	61	21	946	3	8	1	3		1	1,297	635	56	14	1
Mexican	5		1,784	2	894	26	3	1	17	2				36	10	1	21	
Pacific Islander					1													
Polish	8		3	5	59	49	4,408	391	9	2	3	7	5	11,269	1,034	114	159	16
Portuguese			1		1,753	1	22		16	1	1	1,114	1	14		57		
Roumanian			1	4	15	2	39	1		9				681	777	68	4	78
Russian	7	13	8		517	33	1,099	18	36	9	4	234	1	1,839	102	187	102	2
Ruthenian (Russniak)					13	6	741	74	1	2			4	823	96	20	37	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	33	65	33	5	1,022	243	616	9	33	53	7	6	199	4,182	128	1,511	147	16
Scotch	26	21	34	14	1,108	141	411	16	41	82	26	65	85	1,328	300	204	57	18
Slovak	13	1	1	6	20	29	736	5	2	15			3	2,028	305	46	14	7
Spanish	21		339		711	26	2		47	1,126	2	2,156	104	38	14	4	98	
Spanish-American	3		4		104	5	3	18	57	13	3		1	30	11		2	1
Syrian	18		6	12	49	18	161	3	4	45	26		3	218	106	40	19	45
Turkish	6			1	14	1	24		4	1	3			115	35	4		
Welsh	6	3	3	1	110	42	22		1	8	7		24	164	10	32	22	
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1				4	3	26		27	158			1	8				
Other peoples	2	3	6		50	6	140		4	3	4		45	472	195	17	10	
Total	988	276	2,902	313	28,905	4,215	23,227	1,081	1,685	5,356	825	6,654	1,480	67,118	7,753	7,147	2,901	727

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	NeV.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black).....	36	21	29	1,290	114	9	2	6	3		8	6	254		2,406	10,	1	26	
Armenian.....	1	48	2	1,375	128	5	2	61		1		51	179		1,648			24	1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....			1	133	45	458	187		157	16	370		2	212	1	1,502	1	44	870
Bulgarian, Servian, and Mon- tenegrin.....		8	88	98	751	196	4	407	45	63	9	18	119	10	1,109	35	11	2,107	11
Chinese.....	7		2	114	3	3	4	14	7		5		3	3	76			5	
Crotian and Slovenian.....	45	9	84	37	957	692	3	424	146	90	25		473	102	2,595		7	3,190	3
Cuban.....	66	4	37	30	3		3	16			1	7	36	2	1,700	11		25	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	33	1	21	17	21	84	1	257	20		18		114		690		3	47	
Dutch and Flemish.....	29	16	20	442	2,672	299	5	122	125	63	5	36	678	3	1,766	67	65	154	8
East Indian.....	1	1		16	2								14		54			2	
English.....	130	1,118	166	5,552	4,645	579	29	342	588	188	62	333	1,921	42	12,217	48	246	1,885	71
Finnish.....	7	74	1	1,209	1,151	758		4	100		14	89	167		1,294		27	144	2
French.....	166	1,637	30	3,160	1,004	230	4	81	153	19	57	1,940	273	36	3,896	4	53	149	8
German.....	128	41	633	885	3,302	1,212	31	1,342	528	1,568	18	62	4,115	33	16,619	11	1,020	4,696	238
Greek.....	34	287	106	4,561	699	187	48	1,100	116	185	77	1,477	586	169	8,422	76	50	1,051	14
Hebrew.....	122	148	1,276	5,097	995	723	20	1,020	6	283	1	64	3,392	45	45,411	22	69	1,876	36
Irish.....	20	402	138	5,866	1,477	295	5	249	334	92	43	222	2,066	2	11,642	7	113	593	6
Italian (north).....	11	26	34	1,529	706	238	15	300	141	39	307	40	847	112	7,039	3	8	358	51
Italian (south).....	407	391	686	12,611	1,875	461	62	871	33	248	64	119	9,010	64	58,126	19	14	4,164	26
Japanese.....		1	1	13	3	1		8	21	5	5		9	3	154			5	1
Korean.....				1						2					1			1	
Lithuanian.....		152	215	2,472	255	13	1	44	5	36		149	795	1	2,052		5	295	9
Magyar.....	15	7	47	36	1,090	113	2	182	44	43	1	1	3,619	5	4,236	3	18	4,702	
Mexican.....	67		14	14	10		1	60					17	59	375	4		2	14
Pacific Islander.....					1														
Polish.....	6	227	706	7,988	6,388	571	1	468	67	177	2	580	8,799	7	19,911	15	180	3,499	46
Portuguese.....	1			4,967	3	1		2			12		7		576			4	
Roumanian.....	5	8	47	35	500	145		184	46	32		9	449	2	702	1	11	2,653	
Russian.....	18	117	649	2,673	760	141	2	144	12	29		412	1,193		7,392	5	111	321	2
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	1	12	59	627	298	173		195	82	26		96	2,889		5,982		308	848	7
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	35	142	30	1,953	603	4,279	18	112	498	823	40	86	749	4	5,540	12	1,413	263	23
Scotch.....	19	378	69	3,030	1,789	305	1	141	346	52	50	108	1,268	20	4,159	26	134	761	15
Slovak.....	10	99	45	205	419	146		235	18	14		8	2,589	5	3,390	1	7	2,653	6
Spanish.....	205	3	8	98	1	5	1	66	5		139	2	38	16	2,478	1	9	10	9
Spanish-American.....	107	3	3	18	3	2	3	6					20		669	1		4	1
Syrian.....	64	60	3	838	197	35	59	77	8	19		81	156		1,542	33	6	353	25
Turkish.....	5	11	5	500	49	7		42		2		12	14		212	1	3	32	
Welsh.....		8	6	103	106	26	2	19	45	16	8	6	58	9	435	1	9	122	9
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	9	1	14	53	4	1		1				2	45		632	2	1	3	
Other peoples.....	1	179	6	613	117	27		221	7	15	54	95	38	2	625	1	1	251	1
Total.....	1,811	5,691	5,413	70,171	33,559	12,149	329	8,980	3,565	4,490	1,026	6,120	47,211	757	239,275	421	3,947	38,148	681

1 Also 2,536 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, 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	111	.....	306	192	3	.....	2	7	2	.....	8	11	3	4	.....	6,759
Armenian.....	1	209	.....	.....	471	1	1	1	9	1	7	13	.....	4	122	.....	5,222
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)....	13	452	.....	.....	1	14	43	3	762	11	54	39	35	392	15	.....	8,439
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	42	1,694	.....	.....	27	.....	17	.....	110	8	1	16	125	142	142	37	10,657
Chinese.....	44	36	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	185	.....	5	.....	1,608
Croatian and Slovenian.....	67	8,063	.....	2	4	.....	.....	10	39	120	16	27	321	569	1,361	120	24,366
Cuban.....	.....	113	.....	35	2	.....	.....	2	13	.....	1	9	1	3	.....	.....	3,155
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzog- vianian.....	80	530	.....	.....	1	.....	14	.....	5	10	4	6	247	55	32	11	3,672
Dutch and Flemish.....	107	166	.....	21	40	3	101	8	71	88	14	31	327	43	417	3	10,935
East Indian.....	12	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	.....	165
English.....	572	3,418	6	29	1,490	26	142	83	386	558	389	191	1,714	157	432	95	49,689
Finnish.....	196	167	.....	.....	8	3	24	2	7	63	36	2	389	23	121	30	6,641
French.....	120	451	.....	55	825	1	12	16	73	47	629	8	348	27	88	32	18,382
German.....	742	5,881	.....	17	110	28	536	43	756	137	19	59	1,018	85	3,633	63	65,343
Greek.....	231	1,877	2	.....	326	60	42	100	194	682	25	238	537	397	702	105	31,566
Hebrew.....	122	8,355	1	3	308	41	19	186	580	8	49	132	168	48	627	7	80,595
Irish.....	228	3,609	2	.....	1	496	4	24	16	157	40	99	22	540	24	110	31,922
Italian (north).....	129	2,656	.....	9	121	2	19	117	121	276	198	24	410	155	118	106	26,443
Italian (south).....	166	22,266	.....	10	2,705	10	1	108	164	158	262	130	511	1,852	803	34	135,830
Japanese.....	171	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	14	42	.....	2	643	.....	3	36	6,172
Korean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33
Lithuanian.....	11	2,854	.....	.....	63	2	1	8	1	.....	58	4	45	105	263	.....	14,078
Magyar.....	21	5,161	.....	.....	7	.....	4	7	46	.....	45	78	14	446	541	9	23,599
Mexican.....	.....	29	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	18,494	1	.....	1	5	.....	7	1	22,001
Pacific Islander.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Polish.....	30	14,129	.....	.....	716	1	20	7	92	1	403	50	114	691	1,661	69	85,163
Portuguese.....	12	39	.....	.....	780	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	5	3	.....	.....	.....	9,403
Roumanian.....	14	1,493	.....	1	18	.....	4	.....	18	.....	12	23	35	134	68	1	8,329
Russian.....	37	2,992	.....	1	96	6	5	4	148	2	95	95	299	322	263	1	22,558
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	41	7,909	.....	.....	247	.....	.....	.....	38	1	46	15	14	187	56	.....	21,965
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	506	685	.....	5	183	7	694	8	135	206	66	78	2,703	6	1,298	90	31,601
Scotch.....	318	1,366	2	7	313	20	31	24	101	61	230	55	816	61	153	87	20,293
Slovak.....	34	11,221	.....	.....	14	2	10	1	7	26	27	46	49	286	457	20	25,281
Spanish.....	18	107	.....	607	2	1	1	2	194	30	78	21	33	161	13	20	9,070
Spanish-American.....	.....	52	.....	.....	170	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1,342
Syrian.....	5	691	.....	23	68	36	7	17	107	10	16	48	36	105	22	5	5,525
Turkish.....	3	73	.....	3	111	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	5	19	10	1	1,336
Welsh.....	25	460	.....	.....	14	.....	10	5	9	25	14	8	143	21	51	10	2,239
West Indian (other than Cuban)....	.....	24	.....	99	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	3	1,132
Other peoples.....	18	268	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	4	2	12	3	4	17	45	38	7	3,660
Total.....	4,138	109,625	13	1,406	9,795	275	1,792	797	22,885	2,631	2,847	1,510	11,882	6,212	14,016	1,051	838,172

TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.¹

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	2	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	3	.....	7	608	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian.....	6	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	2	2	1	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	343	3	18	15	.....
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	9	20	45	4	90	165	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,928	580	58	83	7
Chinese.....	2	.....	28	.....	1,064	9	9	.....	13	5	2	253	26	143	2	.....	3	.....
Croatian and Slovenian.....	29	14	17	14	232	275	117	.....	1	3	13	.....	14	1,521	323	87	180	3
Cuban.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	4	1,467	3	.....	.....	16	3	.....	1	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	1	5	.....	73	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	29	13	1	.....
Dutch and Flemish.....	.....	.....	2	7	26	1	4	.....	6	1	.....	2	3	259	68	36	25	2
East Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....
English.....	25	2	39	4	460	68	156	9	21	52	14	35	18	491	49	59	25	10
Finnish.....	.....	2	5	.....	78	15	18	.....	.....	1	3	2	8	94	6	.....	3	.....
French.....	2	1	1	.....	311	6	17	1	17	6	2	.....	.....	136	7	5	6	1
German.....	9	1	9	6	289	67	142	8	28	28	10	5	8	1,194	163	85	77	20
Greek.....	64	4	7	11	651	282	140	3	31	134	63	1	107	2,318	208	294	61	25
Hebrew.....	3	.....	.....	1	20	14	29	3	5	.....	3	.....	.....	314	11	8	3	2
Irish.....	.....	2	.....	1	123	16	125	9	8	4	1	3	2	166	14	9	1	.....
Italian (north).....	16	5	27	37	1,645	179	516	6	24	10	8	.....	24	1,193	87	53	35	17
Italian (south).....	63	2	18	23	706	383	3,076	88	113	154	8	.....	22	7,179	396	155	32	65
Japanese.....	.....	13	4	1	436	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	517	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korean.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	216	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1,034	35	15	6	.....
Magyar.....	1	.....	1	1	32	15	389	6	2	2	.....	.....	6	1,344	716	30	17	6
Mexican.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Pacific Islander.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	3	2	1	.....	28	19	1,624	98	11	.....	.....	.....	6	4,670	425	43	68	18
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	1	.....	183	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	17	1	.....	.....	1
Roumanian.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	285	823	24	1	22
Russian.....	1	4	3	.....	84	49	307	10	10	2	1	23	11	1,083	81	70	68	1
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	8	2	.....	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	12	13	5	1	172	65	102	5	12	2	1	4	29	779	17	158	16	.....
Scotch.....	8	4	5	.....	74	14	50	5	6	2	13	16	4	241	77	40	5	2
Slovak.....	13	.....	3	1	13	13	188	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	961	122	20	10	1
Spanish.....	4	3	43	.....	303	18	1	.....	13	474	1	2	49	23	2	1	2	.....
Spanish-American.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	2	.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....	8	9	3	.....	.....
Syrian.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	1	17	8	1	4	4	.....	.....	40	67	6	4	3
Turkish.....	2	.....	3	.....	29	1	34	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	119	113	4	12	.....
Welsh.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	26	7	4	1	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	5	80	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	8	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	126	263	.....	4	3
Total.....	280	95	272	114	7,578	1,725	7,437	317	369	3,048	158	907	356	28,355	4,718	1,302	767	210

¹Also 729 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was the Philippine Islands, departed therefrom.

TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black).....		3	4	236									22		239			1	
Armenian.....		14		164	45	4		14		7		19	15		154			4	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....		3	19	8	28	17		18	2	40			21		262		1	53	8
Bulgarian, Servian, and Mon- tenegrin.....	3	2	24	48	307	344		304	157	24	11	1	33	3	305	1	31	1,236	55
Chinese.....	9		12	133	10	21	5	32	26	3	7		3	5	340			17	2
Croatian and Slovenian.....	47	3	61	27	465	1,068	5	377	127	29	6	1	147	40	1,168		9	1,288	20
Cuban.....	32	1	14	17			1	4					14		310	1		6	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	6		2	1	10	69		66	1	1	1*		49	1	196			8	51
Dutch and Flemish.....	7		1	72	246	43		18	9	11	1	4	95	2	293		2	37	4
East Indian.....				2				1					13		5				
English.....	36	44	32	790	248	67		52	63	11	3	22	400	7	2,644	5	5	184	10
Finnish.....	1	22		300	568	460		7	53		5	30	36		265		1	42	
French.....	47	2	21	219	10	12	2	11	6	4	4		69		2,126			19	2
German.....	30	4	170	174	476	117	2	346	11	71	10	7	929	2	3,643	2	39	1,128	7
Greek.....	28	59	33	1,267	84	139	26	601	64	208	49	537	103	33	2,095	13	59	607	24
Hebrew.....		3	20	142	49	15	1	68		9		1	209		5,842			78	
Irish.....	8	19	9	383	20	29		16	21	3	4	23	203	7	1,293	1	2	46	1
Italian (north).....	22	34	16	808	350	303	26	178	65	14	73	39	348	51	2,959	3		382	70
Italian (south).....	134	314	452	4,766	1,785	792	21	840	167	260	25	345	5,171	46	38,985	4	31	3,921	13
Japanese.....				11	3	3		1	5	7	2		3		101		1	4	
Korean.....									1	1					1				
Lithuanian.....		44	44	602	34	6		13		7		46	177		690		1	78	3
Magyar.....	3	13	38	23	685	165		180	10	33		3	2,848		2,502		4	2,876	2
Mexican.....	3			4				3			1		1		83			1	
Polish.....	7	35	233	2,502	1,81	312		213	12	45	1	187	3,676	3	8,203	2	8	1,689	24
Portuguese.....				1,019							13	5	1		241				
Roumanian.....	1	2	15	10	167	96		221	15	18		5	131		373		15	2,515	
Russian.....	6	36	116	385	250	151		55	1	19	1	78	425	2	2,981		11	184	1
Ruthenian (Russniak).....		2	10	48	29	22		29	1	3		4	608		890			195	
Scandinavian, (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	14	13	15	421	119	615	4	14	78	69	4	11	211	1	1,200	3	140	51	1
Scotch.....	2	30	10	229	75	22		24	31	8	3	6	182	1	637	3	4	72	7
Slovak.....		20	36	44	182	64		129	13	3		1	1,066		1,463		2	1,461	3
Spanish.....	50	1	1	40	5		1	11	1		22		5	2	1,094	1		4	
Spanish-American.....	29		4	15	2		1	2					3		169			2	
Syrian.....	8	7		114	45	9	1	22		11		17	25	1	207	1	1	36	1
Turkish.....	5	30	4	286	16	11		98	4	1		41	7		194		1	72	1
Welsh.....		4		3	10	2			2	1		1	5	1	35	2		10	
West Indian (other than Cuban).....			6	45			1			2			22		260				
Other peoples.....		13		48	24	7		62	17	5		17	3		85		6	123	2
Total.....	538	777	1,422	15,406	8,161	4,987	100	4,030	963	928	248	1,451	17,278	211	84,533	45	385	18,473	261

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.	Not specified. ¹	Total.
African (black).....		19		51	40			1	2	3		2		1			4	1,288
Armenian.....		10			89			1	1			2		1	15		2	718
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	3	100			2		1		85		1	3		10	50		8	1,149
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	226	645			2		19	3	43	7	7	3	203	72	71	39	110	7,349
Chinese.....	118	89					5	3	24	15	1	6	84		9	3	6	2,549
Croatian and Slovenian.....	115	4,009			25		12	3	16	106	9	7	290	408	538	63	631	13,963
Cuban.....		35		17					1	1		3		1			1	1,963
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	23	90			1		2		1				70	27	6	1	1	927
Dutch and Flemish.....	10	85		6	23		6		3	1		2	23	4	69		297	1,816
East Indian.....	11	2											2					164
English.....	32	768	2	11	151	6	12	15	45	56	16	31	162	32	55	23	2,764	10,341
Finnish.....	57	93			7	1	1		3	44	10	14	131	10	73	18	1,657	4,148
French.....	6	136		12	34	7		1	3	5			15	20	9	4	862	4,189
German.....	52	2,191	1	3	12	2	34	4	105	4	8	10	65	28	667	9	2,514	15,026
Greek.....	346	636			81	21	20	21	57	528	9	44	467	200	323	92	45	13,323
Hebrew.....	4	423	1		10	4		6	16	1	2	12	2	30			54	7,418
Irish.....	12	653			48		3	2	10	6	2	8	24	6	4	1	735	4,086
Italian (north).....	117	2,031		8	87		4	23	25	90	64	14	344	249	138	38	151	13,006
Italian (south).....	294	20,574		7	1,442	5	7	21	29	129	260	125	576	1,994	522	48	293	96,881
Japanese.....	79	5		4			1	1	5	26		1	206			13	4	1,501
Korean.....		3							1	1								55
Lithuanian.....	1	958			7						14		8	19	69	3		4,141
Magyar.....	29	4,560			4		3	4	7	2	28	46	38	240	532	8	120	17,575
Mexican.....		9		23					3									325
Pacific Islander.....																		4
Polish.....	35	9,831		10	275		5	4	50	6	134	35	78	396	701	71	151	37,764
Portuguese.....		10			216				8		1						1	1,747
Roumanian.....	8	862			1		7		4				14	98	31	1	34	5,824
Russian.....	33	1,916		1	33	2	7		37		42	16	203	130	227	10	577	9,744
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	1	2,646			32						3	8	7	68	17	2	686	5,521
Scandinavian, (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	93	186		4	26		71	1	16	11	6	424	5	302	11	4,828	10,380	
Scotch.....	23	194	1	1	32	4	1	2	12	3	25	15	50	11	21	1	1,132	3,456
Slovak.....	4	6,222			8	1	10	1	4		33	14	9	152	219	5	17	12,526
Spanish.....	60	34		189				2	6	9	24	3	20	28	1	5	12	2,569
Spanish-American.....		31		23				1	4				14	21	5	1	9	3,443
Syrian.....	3	185		4	19	1	7	1	4	16	9	5	14	7	11	1	9	972
Turkish.....	16	114			68		9		14	9		1	16	7	11	1	9	1,366
Welsh.....	2	53							1				16	3	2	4		301
West Indian (other than Cuban).....		26		45	4								9	20	8	1	23	530
Other peoples.....	60	94					5			12							64	1,113
Unknown.....																	15,201	15,201
Total.....	1,873	60,528	5	423	2,779	54	252	121	644	1,095	714	426	3,580	4,263	4,726	494	33,080	333,262

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

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....		1	3	3			13	2	15	1	383	2	45	142	1	20	33	31	18	28	
Architects.....			3				3		10		80		19	79	1	10	4	4	9		
Clergy.....	26	5	6	2	3	8	1	1	27	2	184	7	42	130	8	33	155	21	65	29	
Editors.....	2	1	1	3			1		5		43		2	5	4	12	5	2	4	4	
Electricians.....	7	1	5				5		20		167	4	35	91	5	70	34	24	53	3	
Engineers (professional).....	15	2	5	4	1		34	1	48		463	12	107	273	11	27	56	31	19	9	
Lawyers.....	2	4			1		58	1	6	1	51		9	25	7	6	9	10	11	2	
Literary and scientific persons.....		3	1				12		14	1	96	2	19	87	13	38	22	10	21	7	
Musicians.....	3		19	2		6	1	8	40	1	150	7	82	202	16	149	19	137	215	1	
Officials (government).....	4	1	1		9	2	22		4	1	48	1	22	53	11		4	8	9	19	
Physicians.....	6	4	1		1		49	1	13		78	2	20	41	11	18	26	8	46	12	
Sculptors and artists.....		10	2				4		24	2	110		63	120	10	23	10	50	48	1	
Teachers.....	43	30	6	5	30	8	13		26	3	395	12	249	329	14	251	181	26	33	57	1
Other professional.....	49	2	6	2	41	2	19		23	3	394	7	46	173	10	124	145	12	13	124	
Total professional.....	157	64	59	21	86	30	235	14	275	15	2,642	58	763	1,754	122	781	703	374	564	296	1
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	22	32	88	37		21	6	1	160		189	13	70	790	140	836	75	163	344	3	
Barbers and hair-dressers.....	9	77	31	17		21	17	4	25	1	87	4	69	387	150	453	32	46	1,334	6	
Blacksmiths.....	53	86	97	25		49	2	6	75	1	204	25	76	510	78	528	129	115	465	5	
Bookbinders.....	1	1	6	1		2			1		23	2	1	37	6	252	3		6		
Brewers.....			8						6		9		2	113		10			1		
Butchers.....	3	17	135	16	5	29	1	4	90		261	3	45	667	51	959	50	86	173		
Cabinetmakers.....	1	2	3	1		2			7		39		12	33	3	100	13	3	27		
Carpenters and joiners.....	184	126	206	41	1	58	14	13	282		837	94	306	1,056	310	2,042	335	278	1,342	8	
Cigarette makers.....	4	1					17				1		6		9	37	4				
Cigar makers.....	67	1	1	1		1	246		93		45		9	22	14	71	3	3	12		
Cigar packers.....	1		1	1			7		48		3		6	3	1	22	2	1			
Clerks and accountants.....	171	39	109	33	8	32	270	4	149	2	2,034	54	323	2,019	405	2,104	1,353	120	245	49	

Dressmakers.....	141	10	36	5	24	2	7	21	406	9	179	327	27	1,790	339	171	829	4	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	26	4	5	2	4	4	1	25	463	5	51	146	18	34	100	14	10	3	
Furriers and fur workers.....		3	6	7	3	2		1	9	1	7	32	32	415	3				
Gardeners.....	9	9	25	56	1	3	1	161	322	6	31	202	28	23	79	15	76	2	
Hat and cap makers.....					2	2		3	13	1		20	9	398		17	30		
Iron and steel workers.....	5	35	41	3	10			16	329	11	27	119	35	43	108	20	30		
Jewelers.....	2	20	1					3	41	1	22	29	5	104	6	5	19	1	
Locksmiths.....		11	114	14	16				18		10	541	1	601	1	20	9		
Machinists.....	22	8	29	3	8	8	1	36	511	11	106	331	18	130	134	72	110	7	
Mariners.....	117	3	3	2	75	3	81	38	208	133	43	204	300	53	73	43	978	1	
Masons.....	40	16	105	44	48	2	7	59	442	14	37	350	122	130	95	670	1,520		
Mechanics (not specified).....	25	10	7	2	9	40	1	38	195	6	85	232	7	65	53	74	182		
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	5	34	7	2	2			16	104	2	19	85	25	162	15	7	60		
Millers.....		1	22	1	7			13	24	2	8	139	3	109	4	14	68		
Milliners.....	5	1	5	6	10			9	103		28	55	6	581	56	10	18		
Miners.....	3	2	135	57	126		14	26	1,449	144	284	374	21	23	307	804	321	1	
Painters and glaziers.....	24	11	34	7	3	6	1	102	353	16	85	282	20	976	107	35	133		
Pattern makers.....	1							2	34		2	2			6	1	2		
Photographers.....	1	9	3	1	2	2		4	47	5	9	38	5	110	11	4	15	1	
Plasterers.....	3	3			10			10	110	1	2	11	1	10	39	9	12		
Plumbers.....	7		2	1	12			12	185		22	43	1	89	64	8	9		
Printers.....	30	11	2	2	3	6		28	171	11	19	85	15	256	47	27	55	6	
Saddlers and harness makers.....	12	6	16		5	1		1	23	1	10	53	4	157	21	3	24		
Seamstresses.....	440	21	46	7	12	1		69	85	56	60	317	29	4,672	135	95	702	8	
Shoemakers.....	38	333	163	42	56	3	11	40	149	16	63	474	612	1,831	46	177	3,281	1	
Stokers.....	13	31	9	7	6	2		12	214	8	51	111	49	23	127	14	49	3	
Stonecutters.....			20	4	4	1	1	7	74	8	20	65	8	14	49	113	164		
Tailors.....	77	280	231	62	57	6	8	58	213	80	59	658	240	12,154	113	172	2,490	8	
Tanners and curriers.....	1	19	6	3	6			3	8	6	3	49	14	175	6		10		
Textile workers (not specified).....		4	3					6	561		68	23	4	37	124	1	6		
Tinners.....	2	23	19	5	5	2		3	39	5	6	72	6	358	5	9	51		
Tobacco workers.....	2	5				8		2	2		1	2	18	3	3				
Upholsterers.....	2			1	1			12	26	2	2	30	3	93	5	2	10		
Watch and clock makers.....	1	10	5	2	2	1		7	29	5	21	60	4	310	10	8	23	2	
Weavers and spinners.....		94	27	4	3			70	616	19	682	251	26	210	127	192	97	19	
Wheelwrights.....	2		25	2	5			6	24		5	72	1	31	2	1	3	1	
Woodworkers (not specified).....	2	1	11	1	2			4	52	3	24	51	1	57	16	6	9	1	
Other skilled.....	45	52	74	18	22	9		91	1,317	19	295	605	105	674	380	115	258	14	
Total skilled.....	1,619	1,462	1,922	546	757	692	165	1,948	7	12,701	802	3,370	12,176	2,974	34,330	4,815	3,768	15,612	154

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	3	3	3		1	1	7		31	1	427	2	73	77	8	83	85	13	25	3	....
Bankers		1	1			2	12		21		101		19	26	4	5	12	1	4	6	....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	11		11	1		1			9		136	3	25	67	4	63	65	42	221	1	....
Farm laborers	990	1,351	892	4,087	4	7,639	2	2,261	1,595	3	1,129	210	815	8,536	8,294	1,158	2,350	2,112	43,389	2,272	5
Farmers	20	101	111	38	1	183	27	18	438	3	1,094	71	531	1,275	206	56	721	214	332	88	....
Fishermen	12	1	1	1				13	4		66	9	7	5	18	8	49	4	136	9	....
Hotel keepers	1	1		2		1			4		35		31	51	46	15	20	11	4	16	....
Laborers	997	1,132	677	4,650	11	7,746	18	599	777	14	2,796	1,907	2,407	3,884	14,789	2,648	7,028	9,770	23,246	105	....
Manufacturers	1		2	1	12				13	1	145		41	87		26	12	6	4	4	....
Merchants and dealers	27	73	45	21	311	14	221	9	195	36	845	8	276	1,621	516	2,297	219	321	1,116	151	....
Servants	1,378	317	1,795	226	9	3,341	38	292	733	6	5,144	2,169	2,078	10,412	1,717	5,208	11,371	2,929	12,030	104	....
Other miscellaneous	295	33	72	26	752	26	90	11	196	28	1,940	35	512	1,059	169	953	819	232	637	458	6
Total miscellaneous	3,735	3,012	3,615	9,053	1,102	18,954	415	3,203	4,016	92	13,858	4,414	6,815	27,100	25,771	12,520	22,751	15,655	81,144	3,217	11
No occupation (including women and children)	1,248	684	2,843	1,037	402	4,625	1,813	290	4,696	51	20,488	1,367	7,434	24,313	2,699	32,964	5,653	6,646	38,510	2,505	21
Grand total	6,759	5,222	8,439	10,657	1,608	24,366	3,155	3,672	10,935	165	49,689	6,641	18,382	65,343	31,566	80,595	33,922	26,443	135,830	6,172	33

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish - Ameri- can.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Phil- ippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																						
Actors.....		11	10		4			13			16	24		10	4		1	2	1	36	873	
Architects.....		2	3		5		2				14	34		1	2			2			288	
Clergy.....	3	17	6		31	7	4	23	11		34	53	2	67	4	14		23	3	6	1,063	72
Editors.....		4	1		2	2		2	2		9	4		1	4	1		1			136	
Electricians.....		6	13		18	2	1	6			79	62	2	6	2		1	9	6	1	741	4
Engineers (professional).....	1	15	28		13	9		12			162	140	1	21	18		1	19	5		1,563	7
Lawyers.....		3	16		1	1		1			14	19		16	18				1		293	
Literary and scientific per- sons.....	2	6	2		9	2	1	8			13	22	1	3	4	1		5			425	
Musicians.....	5	22	27		46		4	20	3		30	24	2	16	3			19	1	1	1,286	
Officials (government).....		6	16		2	5	1	12	1		18	5		22	54		6		14	1	382	9
Physicians.....		4	9		6	2	1	3			9	43		13	18	1	1	2	7	2	459	2
Sculptors and artists.....		6	6		16	1	2	8	1		17	13		31	3			3		3	587	2
Teachers.....	2	12	33		30	2	1	11	4		56	102	1	25	9	6	1	15	10	3	2,035	28
Other professional.....		12	16		17	9	1	1	1		56	162	1	18	37	2		13	8		1,554	7
Total professional.....	13	126	186		200	42	18	126	23		527	707	10	250	185	25	11	113	56	53	11,685	131
SKILLED.																						
Bakers.....	9	36	35		173	22	6	21	7		149	136	16	47	2	5	5	4	1	14	3,678	4
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2	58	32		35	10	13	6	1		55	31	12	17	1	25	15	4	2	11	3,100	13
Blacksmiths.....	40	94	27		454	7	19	127	43		350	126	53	24	1	28	4	16	6	6	3,954	1
Bookbinders.....	2	9	1		10	1	1	6			14	6	4								396	
Brewers.....	1				3				1		5	4									165	
Butchers.....	3	93	4		165	1	6	15	12		101	90	21	16	2	8	2	9			3,143	1
Cabinetmakers.....	3	3	1		3		4	7			30	34	1	2		2		9			345	1
Carpenters and joiners.....	81	151	160		653	57	27	306	54		1,062	434	89	204	10	122	3	46	22	20	11,034	107
Cigarette makers.....					1									1		1					82	
Cigar makers.....		4	5		9						13		1	88		4	2		5		720	
Cigar packers.....											1	1		14							112	
Clerks and accountants.....	18	86	228		120	39	12	53	11		703	1,033	7	491	84	78	11	88	103	13	12,701	55
Dressmakers.....	25	136	14		215	7	10	22	5		180	178	11	25	3	30	3	16	33	4	5,244	3
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2	7	2		17	2		12			122	211	1	7	10	1		16	5	1	1,331	31
Furriers and fur workers.....		7			6		3	10	4		5	1	2	2			3			1	565	
Gardeners.....	5	12	4		42	4	2	7	4		76	164	3	1		8	1	9	2		1,391	
Hat and cap makers.....	1	8	4		7	1	2	5			1	3	2	1		3					533	
Iron and steel workers.....	18	31	11		78	1	4	11	8		116	208	11	16		2	1	17	1		1,366	1
Jewelers.....		4	3		4		1	3			6	5		4	2	7		1	1		300	1
Locksmiths.....	23	48			284	1	13	105	14		10		26	2			1				1,883	

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish - Ameri- can.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Phil- ippine Islands.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Machinists.....	6	32	53		41	2	2	28	4	135	210	5	16	4	3	3	12	2	1	2,098	3
Mariners.....	4	6	11		14	89	1	31	1	988	68	4	448	4	3	4	9	68		4,124	12
Masons.....	9	35	42		165	11	7	15	12	176	159	24	72	3	63	3	32	1	25	4,555	2
Mechanics (not specified) Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1	9	45		19	2	3	14	2	72	68	2	54	3	3	4	3	1	1	1,342	1
Millers.....	3	25			20	2	1	5		36	43	2	1		5	1	3	1		669	
Milliners.....		5	1		78			3		27	13	3	4		1		3	7		588	
Miners.....	101	46	242		138	3	12	20	14	147	578	57	121	5	4	1	307		2	5,889	2
Painters and glaziers.....	3	15	11		68	10	5	36	7	241	186	8	7		6	2	11	2	2	2,816	
Pattern makers.....	1				1					2	16						1			71	
Photographers.....	1	7	6		6			3		26	16		7	3	2		3	2	2	351	1
Plasterers.....			1		1			1	1	5	85	1	4				3			319	
Plumbers.....		2	7		6			2	2	17	89	3	7				7		1	584	
Printers.....	4	12	19		11	1	2	3	1	35	66		3	2	7	1	6	6		953	1
Saddlers and harness mak- ers.....	4	3	2		29			3		16	5	12			1		2	1	1	416	
Seamstresses.....	23	37	41		424		5	9	15	158	47	11	5		24	1	2	7	8	7,636	4
Shoemakers.....	34	163	25		431	22	20	138	52	106	46	82	19	7	150	16	2	8	14	8,671	
Stokers.....	4	8	6		24	40	1	6	3	87	106	5	131		2	3	10		4	1,169	1
Stonecutters.....		6	3		20	6		5	3	123	192	2	17		18		24	1		972	
Tailors.....	183	159	29		596	9	35	238	64	178	113	65	35	4	101	15	8	9	28	18,836	11
Tanners and curriers.....	2	6	3		16		4	2	2	13	1	12	2		6	1	1			385	
Textile workers (not spec- ified).....		2	1		11	8		2	1	11	170				6		2			1,051	
Tinners.....	1	12	9		13	1	1	6		32	22	14	4		7	1	3	1		737	
Tobacco workers.....		1	1		1				1	4	2	2	15	1	1		1	2	1	66	1
Upholsterers.....		5	2		7	1		1	1	25	12	3	2	1	2	1	4			231	
Watch and clock makers.....	1	3	1		3	7	1	4	1	25	12	3	2	1	2	1	4		1	572	2
Weavers and spinners.....	5	3	1		92	1	2	4	3	33	190	4	7	2	91	5	2		11	2,909	
Wheelwrights.....		17	1		39		1	3	3	5	5	6					2	2		262	
Woodworkers (not speci- fied).....		3	1		8		2	3	2	26	35	2					1			324	
Other skilled.....	12	43	107		87	2	5	17	8	256	595	26	37	6	22		45	2	5	5,371	15
Total skilled.....	635	1,451	1,203		4,670	371	236	1,331	375	5,987	5,879	622	1,984	160	851	113	759	368	183	127,016	274

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• MISCELLANEOUS.

Agents.....		5	19		4	4		3		28	117	1	22	4	7	1	15	3	2	1,081	2
Bankers.....	1	4	7				1			4	13		7	3			1	1		257	5
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....		2	4	2		12	3		8	36	82	3	4		1		2		2	822	
Farm laborers.....	6,452	5,294	170	1	34,274	1,437	3,981	12,538	10,307	4,451	516	11,516	1,782	6	922	401	84	42	936	184,154	359
Farmers.....	23	72	93		100	110	9	61	77	740	395	78	100	33	91	23	76	23	32	7,664	28
Fishermen.....			4		2	164		1	1	198	21							14	1	755	20
Hotel keepers.....		2			2	1	3	1		5	7		6		1		1	1	3	277	2
Laborers.....	754	5,013	10,891		8,288	2,809	2,306	4,868	1,916	5,543	1,029	1,981	1,524	9	964	612	106	21	1,941	135,726	19
Manufacturers.....	2		2		1			1		8	31		9	1	1		2	2	1	416	1
Merchants and dealers.....	5	82	191		77	44	18	59	4	159	249	11	459	134	260	45	28	50	43	10,240	347
Servants.....	3,827	3,589	299		20,878	1,178	430	1,258	6,357	8,175	2,703	5,005	355	63	646	32	217	125	95	116,529	45
Other miscellaneous.....	18	61	118	2	144	39	12	56	20	391	846	32	149	42	53	14	93	20	21	10,480	102
Total miscellaneous.....	11,084	14,126	11,796	3	63,782	5,789	6,710	18,854	18,683	19,738	6,009	18,577	4,424	295	2,946	1,128	625	302	3,077	468,401	930
No occupation (including women and children)....	2,346	7,896	8,816	.....	16,511	3,201	1,365	2,247	2,884	5,349	7,698	6,072	2,412	702	1,703	84	742	406	347	231,070	1,201
Grand total.....	14,078	23,599	22,001	3	85,163	9,403	8,329	22,558	21,965	31,601	20,293	25,281	9,070	1,342	5,525	1,336	2,239	1,132	3,660	838,172	2,536

TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	2		1		1	2	12	1	10		74		19	77	5	6	5	5	34	6	1
Architects.....			1				1				23		4	18		1	1	2	5		
Clergy.....	7	4	2	2	2	1		1	5		53	7	52	32	2	10	28	7	14	18	
Editors.....											17	2	2	6		2	2	1	1	2	
Electricians.....			1			1	2		2		36	3	2	13	2	6	5	5	6		
Engineers (professional).....	2		4		5	1	4		11	1	121	2	63	76	2	4	10	5	7	5	
Lawyers.....				1			6		2		5		3		1		2	2	3		
Literary and scientific persons.....					2		2		2		21		2	19		2		1	16	4	
Musicians.....			3			2	1		10	1	17	2	2	104	5	12	3	13	57		
Officials (government).....	1				4		5		4		21		4	16			1	7	11	12	
Physicians.....	3				3	1	7		3	2	22	1	17	10	1	3	2	4	12	3	
Sculptors and artists.....			1				10		3		30	4	22	19	1	3	1	24	11	6	
Teachers.....	4	2	1	4	3	1	4		2	2	64	1	143	131	1	34	14	16	10	7	
Other professional.....	6	2	2	1	4		6		7	1	85	2	12	50		6	32	5	15	4	
Total professional.....	25	8	16	8	24	9	60	2	60	7	589	24	347	571	20	89	104	97	202	67	1
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....		3	13	8	1	4	2	2	11		17	2	16	133	20	60	5	50	163	1	
Barbers and hairdressers.....		2	4	7	4	6	9				10	2	3	47	11	33	2	23	436	10	
Blacksmiths.....	3	1	8	5		17	1		10		30	10	1	68	2	15	17	19	63		
Bookbinders.....			1									1		4		8			2		
Brewers.....			2								1		1	27		3		1			
Butchers.....			24	4	1	13			5		25	9	9	106		63	6	7	43		
Cabinetmakers.....		1	4	2		2			2		9	3	1	36		5	2	1	5		
Carpenters and joiners.....	9	2	18	17	1	48	8	2	22		147	80	5	159	7	182	39	59	346	2	
Cigarette makers.....							2							2	2	1					
Cigar makers.....	34		5		2	2	732		8		2			11		23		15	39		
Cigar packers.....		1		1			3							1	1	2	1		1		
Clerks and accountants.....	8	4	18	7	10	9	52	3	21		329	6	64	379	38	177	116	39	109	14	
Dressmakers.....	9		10	1		4					40	2	26	57		71	32	24	74	1	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2		5		5	2	2		7		71	4	9	27	1	2	8	2	11	1	
Furriers and fur workers.....		1		2					1		5		1	6	7	72	1	1	1		

Gardeners.....	1		3	2	5	1		14		25	2	14	32	2	2	24	58	15	2	....
Hat and cap makers.....				1		3							7		21		1	13		....
Iron and steel workers.....	2	4	4	5		13		6		35	14	3	30	4	16	18	9	73		....
Jewelers.....		1				1		1		13	2	11	6	2	16	3	3	10	1	....
Locksmiths.....								2		1			9		6			2		....
Machinists.....			10	7		20	6	11		143	19	7	141	5	28	45	20	40	1	....
Mariners.....	20				6	35	4	6	5	47	16	10	16	10	15	2	11	44	4	....
Masons.....	3		3	5		75	1	1	9	72	3	2	58	1	17	9	101	186		....
Mechanics (not specified).....																				....
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	2	1	4	7		31	4	30		681	44	87	186	7	17	92	29	56		....
Millers.....				2				1		12	3	3	11	2	7	4	5	7		....
Milliners.....			1			2		1		2			14					3		....
Miners.....			37	179	2	1,444	51	49		17		12	17		30	7	1,753	33		....
Painters and glaziers.....	2	2	4	1	2	5	2	7		582	575	46	149	16	5	70	1,108	3		....
Pattern makers.....										46	5	6	49	7	80	6				....
Photographers.....		3	1				2			7			2		1		1	2		....
Plasterers.....						1				5	1		15	1	9		4	7		....
Plumbers.....						1		1		24			7		8	16	20	22		....
Printers.....	1		1				3	1		18	3	1	2		19	9	3	4		....
Saddlers and harness makers.....								1		14		1	15	2	8	8	1	20	1	....
Seamstresses.....	13		5			2			1	2	2		4		6	1	2			....
Shoemakers.....	4	12	8	2	1	8	1	1	4	10	1	12	19		14	16	1	18		....
Stokers.....	1		4	3	1	2				15	4	5	48	21	136	14	36	613	1	....
Stonecutters.....										28	1	2	11	4	2	28	15	15		....
Tailors.....	3	13	24	10	8	16	2	2	9	14	13	1	5		1	5	43	127		....
Tanners and curriers.....						1				27	11	7	90	10	1,270	4	59	639	4	....
Textile workers (not specified).....	9		2			1		3		1	1	2	7	2		1	2	4		....
Tinners.....	1		1	1		1		3		92	5	7	8	40	12	23	11	200		....
Tobacco workers.....							3			3	3	1	11		36	1	3	7		....
Upholsters.....			1							1			1		1			3		....
Watch and clock makers.....								2		2	1		8		6			2		....
Weavers and spinners.....		1	2					27		4			4		14	1		7		....
Wheelwrights.....						1				108	31	34	50	2	10	17	41	39		....
Woodworkers (not specified).....			1					1		9										....
Other skilled.....	2	8	14	11	56	33	2	31		4	1		5		3	1	1	1		....
Total skilled.....	129	61	242	292	1,066	1,805	841	74	304	1	2,878	878	524	2,257	261	2,677	686	2,531	4,691	72	1
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents.....	1	1		1	1		2	1		62	1	6	27	1	12	10	10	11	3	....
Bankers.....					1	1	3			41	1	12	15	1	3	2	2	1	3	....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	1		1	1		3		1		24			27	5	19	20	20	42	1	....
Farm laborers.....	340	1	12	33	9	51		57	14	214	53	129	185	9	3	67	56	679	210	....
Farmers.....	7	14	55	1,035	34	534	3	61	123	344	90	171	624	38	15	122	117	225	368	5	
Fishermen.....	6			1	1	13		1		13	18	1	2	5	1	4	7	9	7	....
Hotel keepers.....		1	1	1	13	5	1	1		3		14	16	34	2	1	7	8	19	....

TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, 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—con.																					
Laborers.....	282	546	413	5,688	1,711	9,890	20	738	577	114	1,196	2,091	474	5,359	11,968	1,466	854	7,699	81,102	392	40
Manufacturers.....					1		13	22	4		22	1	6	13	2	9	1	2	6		
Merchants and dealers.....	5	31	6	24	408	15	87	5	33	11	317	11	484	395	367	1,039	62	203	499	63	1
Servants.....	183	7	137	54	25	307	17	7	72	3	614	300	496	1,295	194	355	1,169	414	1,244	29	
Other miscellaneous.....	112	4	24	30	114	79	41	3	32	4	381	50	125	262	82	309	194	170	387	69	1
Total miscellaneous..	937	605	649	6,868	2,318	10,898	187	816	901	147	3,231	2,625	1,918	8,220	12,706	3,233	2,506	8,707	84,213	1,164	47
No occupation (including women and children)....	197	44	242	181	101	1,251	875	35	551	9	3,643	621	1,400	3,978	336	1,419	790	1,671	7,775	198	6
Grand total.....	1,288	718	1,149	7,349	2,549	13,963	1,963	927	1,816	164	10,341	4,148	4,189	15,026	13,323	7,418	4,086	13,006	96,881	1,501	55

TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russian).	Scandinavian (Norwegian, Dane, and Swede).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified. ¹	Total.	Departed from Philippine Islands.	
SKILLED—continued.																							
Gardeners.....	2	8			7			1		17	14	3					1	1				256	
Hat and cap makers.....	3	7			4			1		4		8										63	
Iron and steel workers.....	9	40			87		15	16	1	31	42	17										497	
Jewelers.....	1	1						2		2	1		4									82	
Locksmiths.....	2	10			9		2	2		2					1			1				47	
Machinists.....	10	74	3		81		6	27	4	70	58	19	5	2	2	7	1					883	
Mariners.....	4	4	1		1	26	1	2	2	217	14	9	68	2	2			23		2		625	5
Masons.....	4	42			25	2		6	1	39	33	17	5	1	2	2	4					731	
Mechanics (not specified).....	3	64	5		31	1	5	55	7	342	322	3	12	4	3		21			14	1,965	4,139	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1	4			10		1	3		7	2	1										85	
Millers.....		7			2			2		3												38	
Milliners.....		2			3			3		2		18										111	
Miners.....	191	763	4		1,166	2	51	359	277	168	256	1,248	111			3	56	2		9	177	10,911	1
Painters and glaziers.....	5	27			16	1	3	20	1	62	28	3	2		1		1	2		1		438	
Pattern makers.....		1			1					2	8											25	
Photographers.....	1	4						2		3	1		1	1				1				65	1
Plasterers.....	1				2					6	24	1	2				1					135	
Plumbers.....		1	1		4			3		3	14	3										90	
Printers.....	1	4	1		1				1	7	7		2					1				102	
Saddlers and harness makers.....		3			3	1			1	2		1										28	
Seamstresses.....	5	3			95	1		5	2	10	2	5			1			16				257	
Shoemakers.....	3	38	4		43	6	2	22	3	24	4	20	4		7	4	1			4		1,123	2
Stokers.....	3	20	1		32	87		3	4	21	6	15	419									729	
Stonecutters.....		3								24	37	1	9				3					298	
Tailors.....	48	75	2		134	1	7	91	8	26	6	32	3		1	6		1		1		2,650	1
Tanners and curriers.....		5			7			2		1	1	12				6				1		57	
Textile workers (not specified).....	20	6			120	127	6	11	4	4	21	20			2	1	1					756	
Tinners.....		5			2		1	5	1	5	2	6					3					102	
Tobacco workers.....					2								3									14	
Upholsterers.....		2			2		1	2		3	1											31	

Watch and clock makers		2	1		3				4											49		
Weavers and spinners	4	3			62	2	1	8	2	1	23	1		12	1					482		
Wheelwrights		1			3						1					1				17		
Woodworkers (not specified)	1	1			4			3												44		
Other skilled	41	56			125	3	6	25	5	75	45	51	8	3	5	6	3		5	1,391	5	
Total skilled	449	1,685	46		2,546	294	152	832	352	1,813	1,256	1,614	968	29	64	66	133	96	50	2,142	35,898	113
MISCELLANEOUS.																						
Agents	1	3	3		4		1	2	1	4	13		6	2	1	1	1	1		194	2	
Bankers		3					1	1			3		5							99	2	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	4	8	3		9	3		11	1	7	2	4	1	5							223	
Farm laborers	5	29	2		40	50	12	69	21	360	91	15	32		3		5	11	8	1,102	3,978	
Farmers	32	416	3		460	127	219	160	85	630	120	292	44	4	17	54	14	5	29	1,101	7,807	6
Fishermen		2	1		1	79		1		27		1							1		202	9
Hotel keepers		5			1	2	1	1		4	2					2			1	1	148	
Laborers	2,533	10,749	100	1	26,910	645	4,875	7,143	4,211	4,605	407	7,936	681	12	428	1,122	44	41	949	3,267	209,279	32
Manufacturers					1						4	2	9	1							98	1
Merchants and dealers	5	37	22		74	10	21	80		56	95	7	199	36	230	28	2	24	19	643	5,654	250
Servants	160	1,072	4		1,444	80	90	199	181	1,110	278	617	50	13	41	24	31	126	4	1,003	13,449	14
Other miscellaneous	86	139	12		309	24	24	116	23	164	80	94	69	9	17	25	4	15	13		3,696	15
Total miscellaneous	2,826	12,463	150	1	29,253	1,021	5,243	7,783	4,523	6,967	1,095	8,967	1,098	82	737	1,257	101	225	1,023	7,116	244,827	331
No occupation (including women and children)	865	3,364	104	2	5,916	415	422	1,067	643	1,414	1,014	1,937	421	166	161	33	60	177	34	5,943	49,481	238
Grand total	4,141	17,575	325	4	37,764	1,747	5,824	9,744	5,521	10,380	3,456	12,526	2,569	343	972	1,366	301	530	1,113	15,201	333,262	729

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

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE 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.....					22		1		1	16		10		59	1		1	3	5
Architects.....					19	3	5						2	12	2			1	1
Clergy.....	1	1	2	2	47	8	11	1	14	5	5	17	2	83	6	16	4	3	41
Editors.....					4		1					2		6		1			
Electricians.....			1		40	3	8			5	2	3	1	55	6	3	3	2	2
Engineers (professional).....	4	6	17		112	11	14	3	9	6	1	6	4	93	7	9	4	2	9
Lawyers.....					21	2	5		7	5	1			13	2	1	2		4
Literary and scientific persons.....					21		4		3	4		2		28	2		2	1	1
Musicians.....			5		97	4	20	1	5	6	2		1	88	3	6	2		1
Officials (government).....	1		1		21	3	1		109	2		2		12			3		
Physicians.....		1	2	1	20	2	5		8	2		6	1	28	1	3		4	12
Sculptors and artists.....					25	1	2		1	3	1			38	5	3	4		2
Teachers.....	2		4		131	12	40	2	12	3	5	42	5	115	14	15	9	3	12
Other professional.....	9		3	1	80	5	24		17	6	5	171	1	117	7	9		1	7
Total professional.....	22	8	39	4	660	54	141	7	186	63	22	262	17	747	50	69	35	19	97
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....	4	1	13	2	125	14	82	5	6	31	2	2	2	300	17	35	6	4	4
Barbers and hairdressers.....			10		49	4	79	2	13	20	1	3	1	193	13	13	2	3	10
Blacksmiths.....	1	3	20	3	165	14	106	2	4	13	1	9	7	378	33	33	18	4	7
Bookbinders.....			1		6		6		1	2				32	2	2		1	1
Brewers.....					5		4	1	1					25	2	2			
Butchers.....		1	2	1	76	2	53	1	2	1	4	2	6	351	17	54	8	3	10
Cabinetmakers.....					13		9							32	3	5	1	1	
Carpenters and joiners.....	11	4	45	7	390	42	246	9	19	152	5	22	18	926	74	115	38	7	31
Cigarette makers.....					1		1			12				23	1				2
Cigar makers.....					3		1			393			1	2		3			
Cigar packers.....					3		1			23				2					
Clerks and accountants.....	31	2	36	7	617	51	201	6	31	200	40	27	14	894	78	100	32	6	52
Dressmakers.....	7		6	2	159	18	121	5	14	18	5	6	7	428	13	20	8	2	7
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	3	2	5		58	6	16	2	9	8		6	2	68	12	11	3	1	8
Furriers and fur workers.....	1	1		5	1	2	5		1					25	1	2			
Gardeners.....	2		5		87	11	27		3	14		2	2	100	12	22	6	3	5
Hat and cap makers.....					6	1	8			2	1			39	1	3			1
Iron and steel workers.....	1		8		45	3	40			1			3	106	12	9	6	1	3
Jewelers.....			1		6	1	5	1	1	3		1		12	1		1		1
Locksmiths.....		2		2	22	4	45	1	2	2	3		2	232	18	20	6	2	2
Machinists.....	6		25	3	113	8	55	2	4	15	1	2	3	170	15	10	9		2
Mariners.....	31	4	4	1	190	2	53			339	12	8	4	107	4	12	2	1	86
Masons.....	2	1	14	1	220	20	146	5	4	19	4	3	5	387	56	44	21	2	6
Mechanics (not specified).....	1		6	2	57	2	28		3	18		2	1	71	10	10	3	2	13
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1		1		22	2	26	6	2				2	46	3	4	1	1	

Millers.....	1				9		11	3						58	6	8	2	1	
Milliners.....			1		23	1	21		6	1				108	3	9	3	2	
Miners.....	15	79	248	12	228	125	43	5	5	9	2		66	666	115	84	68	13	2
Painters and glaziers.....	6	1	4	3	76	7	69	4	8	13	8	2	3	211	12	48	5	1	7
Pattern makers.....					1	1	3			1				1					
Photographers.....			2		9	1	8			3		1		30	5	2		4	
Plasterers.....					24	1	4		3					24		2			7
Plumbers.....	1		4		24	2	17			6	1		2	41	3	3	4	1	
Printers.....	1		2		30	1	15		2	8	2	1		76	6	9	4	3	2
Saddlers and harness makers.....			1		7	2	4			4	2	1		32	2	5			
Seamstresses.....	4	1	11	1	69	7	168	3	13	48	6	3	1	502	24	22	5	8	5
Shoemakers.....	10	1	7	3	129	27	255	9	22	24	9	3	6	560	37	30	14	5	16
Stokers.....	2	1	1	2	59	4	11			7	2		3	59	5	8	3		6
Stonecutters.....			1		36	5	10			3	1		2	61	7	3		1	
Tailors.....	10		4	8	209	32	324	16	51	25	23	8	2	1,393	55	53	13	21	20
Tanners and curriers.....			4	1	13	2	3			2	2			37	1	8			
Textile workers (not specified).....					12	6	40	3						20	7	6	2		
Tinners.....				1	9	1	8		1	3			1	76	5	7		1	
Tobacco workers.....										21				5	1	1			
Upholsterers.....					6		7		1			1		21	2			1	2
Watch and clock makers.....	1		2	3	11	1	12		3	1	5			42	1	5			1
Weavers and spinners.....			3		31	3	175	4	2	4	1	17	2	92	25	15	4	1	3
Wheelwrights.....				1	4	2	4		1	1				31	1	2			1
Woodworkers (not specified).....				1	8	3	4							26	3		1		
Other skilled.....	8	11	20	3	211	15	124	5	9	21	6	10	10	306	27	35	13	7	13
Total skilled.....	161	115	513	76	3,614	464	2,704	100	252	1,489	150	153	190	9,429	748	897	315	116	338
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents.....	1	1	3		72	4	9		3	13	3			89	1	3			4
Bankers.....	1				23	2	2		2	1	1			4					4
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	2	2	2		36	3	23			6	1	4		61	4	6	1	1	1
Farm laborers.....	137	10	197	36	3,462	863	6,530	322	139	1,010	64	3,934	161	15,608	2,093	1,773	632	116	142
Farmers.....	25	6	25	18	774	109	96	8	8	127	13	19	96	481	62	187	63	12	40
Fishermen.....		2	1		46	2	4			19		9	2	19	3	7	1		6
Hotel keepers.....	1		1		34		3		2	4	4	3	1	15	1	1		1	
Laborers.....	189	62	862	36	5,776	707	3,161	100	162	358	147	40	428	9,929	1,900	1,196	382	82	247
Manufacturers.....					17	1	6		2	4	1			7	3	3	1	1	3
Merchants and dealers.....	34	3	32	6	612	23	114	8	35	182	36	45	12	571	48	42	11	26	73
Servants.....	51	22	51	25	2,801	388	4,254	205	259	215	90	78	113	11,205	787	835	255	70	121
Other miscellaneous.....	14	14	32	10	1,073	42	175	7	49	252	10	31	28	599	51	87	18	20	75
Total miscellaneous.....	455	122	1,204	133	14,726	2,144	14,377	650	661	2,231	369	4,161	845	38,588	4,953	4,140	1,365	329	716
No occupation (including women and children).....	350	31	1,146	100	9,905	1,553	6,005	324	586	1,573	284	2,078	428	18,354	2,002	2,041	1,186	263	660
Grand total.....	988	276	2,902	313	28,905	4,215	23,227	1,081	1,685	5,356	825	6,654	1,480	67,118	7,753	7,147	2,901	727	1,811

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, 1912, 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		37	6	5		8		9			4		615		1	15
Architects.....		2	21	4	3		4					20		141			6
Clergy.....	10	7	58	40	35	2	8	7	12		2	28	2	280	6	16	32
Editors.....			5	2	3	1						6		90		1	1
Electricians.....	3	4	64	61	21		4	2	3		4	36		274	1	5	16
Engineers (professional).....	8	11	57	46	15	3	11	8	1	4	4	70	2	734	3	1	33
Lawyers.....		1	9	3	1		2	1			1	3		178		1	2
Literary and scientific persons.....		1	29	11			3	1				2		241			7
Musicians.....	3	9	69	34	8		2	4	4		1	46		634		2	28
Officials (government).....		3	13	2	3		2					8		153			4
Physicians.....	2	3	16	18	5		3	1	1		1	7	3	233		1	9
Sculptors and artists.....	1	1	44	8	4	1	4		2		3	15		350		1	11
Teachers.....	16	25	178	55	29	2	16	7	10	2	19	83	1	808	3	7	43
Other professional.....	7	21	58	85	28	1	14	5	3	3	7	52	1	473	2	16	40
Total professional.....	51	88	658	375	160	10	81	36	46	9	44	390	9	5,204	15	52	247
SKILLED.																	
Bakers.....	7	39	234	144	49	1	44	6	22	1	12	198	2	1,561	2	12	120
Barbers and hairdressers.....	10	30	285	86	23	3	35	4	10		14	161	2	1,448		2	100
Blacksmiths.....	25	39	340	193	83		27	13	37	4	20	217	1	1,198	1	24	159
Bookbinders.....		6	22	9	7		2		3		2	28		1,192	1		11
Brewers.....		3	4	7	2		3	1	1			7		53			10
Butchers.....	10	45	173	117	49	1	45	9	27	2	9	162		1,235	3	11	115
Cabinet makers.....	1	1	41	30	8		3		3		2	10		94		1	19
Carpenters and joiners.....	84	79	908	542	212	4	107	38	88	14	87	585	6	3,672	7	75	344
Cigarette makers.....		1	13		3							6		32			1
Cigar makers.....		1	93	16	3		3		1		5	19		123		2	5
Cigar packers.....			36	4	1							7		26			2
Clerks and accountants.....	69	90	933	562	177	10	132	39	67	6	41	549	7	5,387	15	38	295
Dressmakers.....	17	52	430	163	55		53	9	25	6	14	308		2,361	1	12	149
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	6	10	106	104	27	1	12	13	1	3	8	74	1	425		6	46
Furriers and fur workers.....		3	23	11	5		5					16		382			13
Gardeners.....	1	4	119	94	33		21	9	4	1	6	96	1	405	6	9	54
Hat and cap makers.....		4	32	10	7		4					29		313			6
Iron and steel workers.....	9	8	167	115	27		6	7	8		6	78		332		1	73
Jewelers.....	3	2	30	10	2		1		3			22		134			11
Locksmiths.....	3	28	93	72	15		30	2	14	1	2	119		723		8	89
Machinists.....	17	9	152	237	36		16	9	6	3	16	121	2	536		7	85
Mariners.....	11	24	297	76	36	12	11	4	5	2	143	1		1,818	7	13	50
Masons.....	19	20	421	171	51		47	12	30	9	26	266	7	1,463	2	8	160

Mechanics (not specified).....	7	9	97	43	10	1	4	4	3	6	71	566	1	4	32	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1	4	59	44	6		3	1		4	37	260		2	30	
Millers.....	2	5	36	31	9		5	6	10		33	178			35	
Milliners.....	7	18	78	43	7		17	2	1	1	30	425		2	33	
Miners.....	16	11	170	421	82	5	57	206	11	31	4	112	53	26	259	
Painters and glaziers.....	16	26	255	191	50		23	9	18	1	15	169	1	8	80	
Pattern makers.....	1		14	5			1				2	2		1	6	
Photographers.....		3	21	10	6	1	3	2	3		4	20		1	12	
Plasterers.....	1		35	35	7		3	2		1	7	40		1	12	
Plumbers.....	3	1	55	55	14		6			2	28	28			18	
Printers.....	3	5	87	50	14		4	2	2	3	49	174		1	21	
Saddlers and harness makers.....	2	3	30	12	8		2	1	15	13	18	400		2	3	
Seamstresses.....	14	53	595	133	45		57	6	25	4	381	4	2	16	150	
Shoemakers.....	28	100	991	200	73	4	77	9	39	4	664	52	3,480	5	294	
Stokers.....	11	7	81	128	28	1	4	8	2		8	445		3	20	
Stonecutters.....	31	4	130	25	18		4	4	5	2	23	251	4	3	17	
Tailors.....	36	296	1,297	254	139	2	203	7	39	6	43	868	10,175	9	478	
Tanners and curriers.....		3	44	15	11		5		4	1	2	25		1	14	
Textile workers (not specified).....	34	4	434	9	3		2	2		20	38	78		1	15	
Tinners.....	1	6	49	38	12		11		3	1	39	310		2	30	
Tobacco workers.....		1	7								1	10			1	
Upholsters.....		2	19	11	3		1				16	109			7	
Watch and clock makers.....		12	35	9	8		5		2	2	33	281		2	10	
Weavers and spinners.....	91	5	824	54	16	1	12	3	9	2	173	291		1	43	
Wheelwrights.....	2	4	2	19	3		5		1		1	16		1	23	
Woodworkers (not specified).....	7	1	28	34	9		2	2	5		3	12	1		10	
Other skilled.....	51	31	404	396	95	1	65	11	23	4	30	316	2	20	193	
Total skilled.....	657	1,112	10,829	5,041	1,593	48	1,186	462	569	120	713	6,586	95	50,188	3,773	
MISCELLANEOUS.																
Agents.....	4	3	66	59	26	1	11	2	4		4	39	1	459	3	29
Bankers.....			9	1	1		1					5		180		
Draymen, hackmen, and team- sters.....	8	5	66	60	19	1	8	7	5	2	6	37		279	7	57
Farm laborers.....	744	1,461	14,418	6,599	2,025	27	1,892	573	991	228	1,341	12,273	139	42,564	83	10,503
Farmers.....	130	19	444	421	294	2	79	530	94	26	97	115	23	964	10	160
Fishermen.....	10	3	121	13	35	2	8	2	2		3	14		234	12	3
Hotel keepers.....	4	2	14	6	5		3	1	2	1	1	9		96	3	11
Laborers.....	1,507	483	12,643	5,875	2,563	65	2,005	514	479	396	1,466	5,256	237	30,861	87	6,996
Manufacturers.....		2	20	5	2		2	2				18		235	2	14
Merchants and dealers.....	28	84	493	177	76	5	102	18	27	8	36	390	5	5,348	7	209
Servants.....	602	610	11,694	3,564	1,918	22	982	288	588	70	698	9,434	38	37,425	30	4,904
Other miscellaneous.....	55	35	699	463	169	6	103	61	42	14	47	489	9	3,287	14	298
Total miscellaneous.....	3,092	2,707	40,687	17,243	7,133	131	5,194	1,996	2,236	745	3,699	28,079	452	121,932	216	23,144
No occupation (including women and children).....	1,891	1,506	17,997	10,900	3,263	140	2,519	1,071	1,639	152	1,664	12,156	201	61,951	126	10,984
Grand total.....	5,691	5,413	70,171	33,559	12,149	329	8,980	3,565	4,490	1,026	6,120	47,211	757	239,275	421	38,148

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, 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	12		3	1			2	9			1	9		15		873
Architects.....		3	15			3			1	5		1	1	6		4		288
Clergy.....	7	8	107	2	23	8	2	5		20		7	6	27	4	19		1,063
Editors.....		1	5		1	1								3	1	1		136
Electricians.....		4	43		3	11	1	1		14	5		2	23	1	4		741
Engineers (professional).....	1	7	119		14	8			2	26	8		2	21	5	20	2	1,565
Lawyers.....		2	10		3	2				5		1		1				293
Literary and scientific persons.....	2		25	1	1	2		1		4		1	1	5		6		425
Musicians.....	1	5	96		4	6	1		3	21	2	3	4	37	3	13	1	1,286
Officials (government).....		2	13	1	12				1	3			2	2				382
Physicians.....		2	33		4	4			1	8			1	5		3		459
Sculptors and artists.....		1	30		3				2	9		7	1	3				587
Teachers.....	3	14	126		19	22	1	7	3	41	6	4	8	23	6	20	2	2,035
Other professional.....	1	17	132		10	10	1	1	4	53	2	2	3	26		13		1,554
Total professional.....	15	67	766	4	100	78	6	15	19	218	24	26	31	191	20	123	5	11,685
SKILLED.																		
Bakers.....	4	18	316		15	30	2	4	7	61	8	5	7	45	11	33	3	3,678
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	3	284		6	54	3		1	31	3	8	10	25	8	31	3	3,100
Blacksmiths.....	1	20	447		7	40	2	11	2	48	15	15	4	105	22	78	1	3,954
Bookbinders.....		2	39				1			8	1		1	4		3		396
Brewers.....		2	15			1				5				1		9		165
Butchers.....	4	25	291		1	20	1	5	2	45	7	9	2	47	13	48	3	3,143
Cabinetmakers.....		4	28			4				4		2	1	12		9		345
Carpenters and joiners.....	7	60	885		31	108	4	26	9	205	32	21	18	342	44	220	9	11,034
Cigarette makers.....			4							2	1							82
Cigar makers.....			16		2	1				1				1		4		720
Cigar packers.....			2			3										2		112
Clerks and accountants.....	7	94	767		114	106	12	15	26	272	38	19	31	188	27	135	8	12,701
Dressmakers.....	3	19	484		9	52	1	6	3	34	28	7	12	29	7	48	1	5,244
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1	15	102		10	22		2	1	9	6	6	3	59	7	25		1,331
Furriers and fur workers.....		1	54				1			3				1	1	2		565
Gardeners.....		13	94		6	13	1	4	2	17	5	5	8	27	3	28	1	1,391
Hat and cap makers.....		5	46		2	5				8		1	1			5		533
Iron and steel workers.....	1	10	150		2	31		1	2	14	4	5	4	41	5	20	1	1,366
Jewelers.....		1	19		1	15			1	4	1	1			3	2		300
Locksmiths.....		5	207		5	5		1	3	29		2		9	6	48	2	1,853
Machinists.....	1	12	170			32		3	2	55	7	10	7	56	4	42	2	2,098
Mariners.....		34	139		25	45	4	4	1	31	5	8	7	316	32	64	1	4,124
Masons.....	3	26	488		11	58	1	8	4	66	19	4	7	57	27	61	7	4,555
Mechanics (not specified).....		4	109		20	30		1		37	1	3	6	17	2	18	1	1,342

Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	2	43			20				8			1	14	1	11	669		
Millers.....	7	77		1	3				11	2		1	9	3	23	588		
Milliners.....	1	121		1	6	1	1	1	7	3	2		6		8	1,006		
Miners.....	32	936			58		29	5	213	200	15	9	465	97	54	5,889		
Painters and glaziers.....	1	179		3	24	1	3	3	37	9	5	1	39	4	40	2,816		
Pattern makers.....		7			6							1	1	1		71		
Photographers.....	1	27		4	4			1	9	2	1	1	7		2	351		
Plasterers.....	3	11			1		1	1	2	4	2	1	11	1	1	319		
Plumbers.....	1	51			13			1	14	2		1	1		8	584		
Printers.....		76		3	11			1	18	1	4		19	2	8	953		
Saddlers and harness makers.....		3		1	2		1	1	14						8	416		
Seamstresses.....	1	490		35	55	3	5	10	24	4	10	2	25	5	63	7,636		
Shoemakers.....	4	935		14	117	6	4	12	105	17	9	13	34	39	96	8,671		
Stokers.....		49			10		1		13	3	12	4	69	2	22	1,169		
Stonecutters.....		60			17	1	4		7	4	122	3	22	1	35	972		
Tailors.....	16	37	2,037	9	113	6	2	29	134	11	16	36	69	29	169	18,836		
Tanners and curriers.....		30			3			1	10	2	3		1	1	5	385		
Textile workers (not specified).....	2	129			163	3			2	4	3	1	2	1	4	1,051		
Tinners.....	1	4		3	12		1		16	1	1	1	7	1	9	737		
Tobacco workers.....		5		4				2	1	1						66		
Upholsterers.....		12			2	1	1	1	1				2		2	231		
Watch and clock makers.....	1	49		1	3	2	2	3	7	1	1	2	4		4	572		
Weavers and spinners.....		173		2	232		3	2	14	3	42	5	4	4	19	2,909		
Wheelwrights.....		34		1	4		1		7	2	1		2	1	8	262		
Woodworkers (not specified).....		20		1	6				7	3	1		21		6	324		
Other skilled.....	4	43	395	6	56	2	8	4	130	33	16	11	155	24	75	5,371		
Total skilled.....	95	631	11,209	354	1,616	59	159	143	1,800	494	430	258	2,381	443	1,615	124	127,016	
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents.....	1	12	38	7	6		2	5	31	6	2	2	43	2	6	1	1,081	
Bankers.....	2		2		2	1			4				5		1	2	257	
Drymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....		3	60	1	10		4		5	1	3	1	36		14	2	822	
Farm laborers.....	98	521	38,488	50	1,636	24	406	95	731	383	635	303	998	2,429	3,252	204	184,154	
Farmers.....	23	217	361	50	87	4	92	11	163	51	78	17	409	21	199	31	7,664	
Fishermen.....		30	18	4	15		4	1	6			2	1	55	1	33	755	
Hotel keepers.....		13		4	3						2		1	3			277	
Laborers.....	57	585	15,679	56	1,625	49	238	136	10,492	670	460	289	3,343	1,445	2,347	240	135,726	
Manufacturers.....		2	24	1	6	6			4	2	2	4	6	3	1		416	
Merchants and dealers.....	8	46	557	1	98	58	11	5	26	220	16	11	27	112	26	72	10,240	
Servants.....	48	452	14,639	2	1,467	27	272	64	448	183	257	127	978	464	1,690	110	116,529	
Other miscellaneous.....	14	121	707	12	94	6	13	17	217	42	43	23	531	35	134	22	10,480	
Total miscellaneous.....	251	1,990	70,584	4	425	5,009	128	1,036	355	12,321	1,356	1,493	795	6,532	4,431	7,751	620	468,401
No occupation (including women and children).....	320	1,450	27,066	5	527	3,092	82	582	280	8,546	757	898	426	2,778	1,318	4,527	302	231,070
Grand total.....	681	4,138	109,625	13	1,406	9,795	275	1,792	797	22,885	2,631	2,847	1,510	11,882	6,212	14,016	1,051	838,172

TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, 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.....					8		13		1	7		5		13					3
Architects.....					6		3							10	2				
Clergy.....	2		1		20	3	3		1	5	1	4		25		6	3	4	
Editors.....					2		1					2		1			1		
Electricians.....					6	1	3		2	1		1		11	2	1			1
Engineers (professional).....	1	2	1	1	30	7	12		2					29	4			1	2
Lawyers.....					2		1		2	3				3					2
Literary and scientific persons.....					4			1				3		2	1	2			1
Musicians.....				1	19		2		2			4		10	1				4
Officials (government).....	1			1	8	2			19		1	1		6					2
Physicians.....					2	1	2		2	2		1	1	9					3
Sculptors and artists.....					7		2		1					13					16
Teachers.....					30	3	5		2	6	1	1		34	3	4		4	5
Other professional.....					18	2	4		5	4	4	5		27	2				2
Total professional.....	4	2	3	3	162	19	51	1	39	28	7	27	1	193	15	13	4	9	41
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....					31		18		4	5		1		51		4	3		1
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	1			12		35	1		13		2		32	5				
Blacksmiths.....		1			11	3	8	3		1		2		69	16	2	2		2
Bookbinders.....							3							4					
Brewers.....			1		1					1				3					
Butchers.....					17	1	4			1			1	101	8	1	1		
Cabinetmakers.....					8		2		1					36	5	1			
Carpenters and joiners.....		2	2		61	7	36	3	4	21	1	5	9	240	57	13	7	1	4
Cigarette makers.....										1	1								
Cigar makers.....							1			975			1	6					1
Cigar packers.....										4									
Clerks and accountants.....	6		3		82	5	18	6	4	22	3	11	3	142	6	8	3	2	19
Dressmakers.....	1				7		10			1		1		42	1	1	1		1
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1	3			13	5	3		1	5		4	1	29	1	1	2		3
Furriers and fur workers.....							1							4	1				
Gardeners.....			1		70	2	11							15	1				3
Hat and cap makers.....					1		1												
Iron and steel workers.....					3	4	17	4		1				65	12	2		1	
Jewelers.....					4					1				4					
Locksmiths.....					1		5							14					
Machinists.....			1		35	3	40	2		2	1	1		93	6	7	4		
Mariners.....	9				42	1	1		2	80	2	1		10	19				11
Masons.....	1		2		28	3	19	1		2	1			71	14	3	1	2	6
Mechanics (not specified).....					11	3	25			1				31	5	2		1	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....					2		6		4					13					

Millers					1									2	1	1			
Milliners					3	1								4					
Miners	19	20	68	8	170	267	12			2	1		23	587	129	80	72	3	5
Painters and glaziers		1			21	1	4	1	1	3				61	3	4	1		1
Pattern makers					2		2							3	1				
Photographers				1	7					1	1			3					
Plasterers					12	2	5		1		2			21					1
Plumbers					8		3							11	2	1			
Printers					4		1			1				12		1	1		
Saddlers and harness makers						1								2	1				
Seamstresses					3		23			14				18	1				1
Shoemakers					19	6	50	2	6	2		1		73	6	6	3	1	3
Stokers					11	1	8							27	2	2	1		
Stonecutters					4	1	4				1			8	3				
Tailors					19		28		3	5	2	8	1	243	6	7		1	4
Tanners and curriers					5									12			1		
Textile workers (not specified)							21							5					
Tinners					2		2							13	1	1			
Tobacco workers										7				1					
Upholsterers					2									7					
Watch and clock makers					4		2							5					
Weavers and spinners					1		41							7	1				
Wheelwrights														3					
Woodworkers (not specified)					5		1							6					1
Other skilled	1	1	1		110	1	35	3	2	1		7	1	82	4	3	1		10
Total skilled	39	29	79	9	853	317	508	26	30	1,173	16	47	40	2,291	318	151	104	12	79
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	1				14	2	3	1		1				23	2	2			4
Bankers					4					3				5				1	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters					10	1	3							22	1	6			
Farm laborers					222	9	39			304		182	27	91	26	30		1	1
Farmers	5	2	8	19	532	96	51	1	5	18	4	91	10	542	210	126	43	2	30
Fishermen		1			18	1	2			4		3		2	3	1	1		
Hotel keepers			2	1	25	1	2			2	3		1	18	2	2			1
Laborers	165	50	132	38	4,135	1,028	5,108	172	149	359	62	424	242	20,218	3,653	741	468	156	171
Manufacturers	2				9	2	2			10				6					
Merchants and dealers	5		8		326	15	40		10	71	15	11	7	352	31	9	4	4	33
Servants	4	2	2	7	185	40	373	20	38	56	6	13	5	998	81	48	19	3	15
Other miscellaneous	6	4	4	4	212	20	100	2	17	149	7	13	4	224	15	16	5		34
Total miscellaneous	188	59	156	69	5,692	1,215	5,723	198	219	977	97	737	296	22,501	4,024	981	540	167	289
No occupation (including women and children)	49	5	34	33	871	174	1,155	92	81	870	38	96	19	3,370	361	157	119	22	129
Grand total	280	95	272	114	7,578	1,725	7,437	317	369	3,048	158	907	356	28,355	4,718	1,302	767	210	538

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, 1912, 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.....		1	14				1					1		205			
Architects.....			8	2	1		2			1		5		32			2
Clergy.....	1	3	13	6	10	1	7		4	1	1	7		137			6
Editors.....		1	1									1		29	1		1
Electricians.....		1	7	2	2		2		1			8		55			2
Engineers (professional).....		2	23	10	4	1	4	2				16		217	1	1	6
Lawyers.....			1				1							21			
Literary and scientific persons.....			6	1	2							5		41			3
Musicians.....			18	6	2						1	23		123			18
Officials (government).....			5									1		70			1
Physicians.....		3	11		2	1	4					4		58		1	1
Sculptors and artists.....		1	3	1	1		2							96	1		3
Teachers.....	3	6	49	3	4		7		3		2	18	1	260	1		8
Other professional.....		3	23	3	1		1	1				22		145		1	4
Total professional.....	4	21	182	34	29	3	31	3	8	1	4	116	1	1,489	4		55
SKILLED.																	
Bakers.....	2	4	73	11	15		11	2	2	1	5	33		237		3	25
Barbers and hairdressers.....	4	2	84	7	2		8		1		16	26		229			21
Blacksmiths.....		5	30	20	13		10		2		1	28		114			32
Bookbinders.....			1											10			1
Brewers.....			1				2		1			5		15			1
Butchers.....	3	4	20	10	5		12			2		28		156		1	16
Cabinetmakers.....		2	3	16	3		4		2			8		39			16
Carpenters and joiners.....	7	12	115	55	57		26	6	15	2	14	168		701		8	61
Cigarette makers.....												3		1			
Cigar makers.....		1	7	6			1					10		81			3
Cigar packers.....					1							2		8			1
Clerks and accountants.....	6	4	93	18	19	1	17	2	7	1	4	77		995		2	31
Dressmakers.....		3	45	10	1		6		2		1	19		300			14
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2	4	14	13	6		3	2	1			16		74	1		8
Furriers and fur workers.....			2									3		111			
Gardeners.....		4	18	4	6		1	1				12		59			6
Hat and cap makers.....			7		1							9		31			
Iron and steel workers.....		3	33	21	2		2	2			1	41		82			65
Jewelers.....			8	2	1							5	1	45			
Locksmiths.....			2	2								1		7			2
Machinists.....		4	72	35	5	1	11			1		89		190			55
Mariners.....		4	24	3	10	3	14			1	2	11		285			4
Masons.....	6	2	59	24	9		71	2	2		4	49		141		1	36

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Mechanics (not specified)	2		21	20	4		3	1				18		113		1		9
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			5	4	1						2	7		29				5
Millers			2	2	1		1	2	1				8				3	1
Milliners			2	4	2				1		1	7		61				1
Miners	2	3	23	474	521	1	42	115	4	19	4	20	73	146		1		459
Painters and glaziers	3	2	14	17	9		4	3		1		28		178				18
Pattern makers			3	2	1							1		4				3
Photographers			7				2	1				3		30				2
Plasterers	5		15	3	2		2	1				3		39		1		1
Plumbers	1		13	1	2		2	1			1	2		32				3
Printers	1	1	4	1	3		1	1				3		57				3
Saddlers and harness makers			2	1			1							13		1		1
Seamstresses		2	40	3			1	1				8	10	90	1			4
Shoemakers	16	7	193	22	10		31		2			22	50	347		1		55
Stokers		2	14	11	6		3					11		542				9
Stonecutters	34		35	6	6		3					19	2	32		3		11
Tailors	14	39	121	21	9		15	2	2			19	83	1,652	1			56
Tanners and curriers	1	1	12	1			3					3		9				1
Textile workers (not specified)	10	3	411	3								60	67	31				4
Timers		1	5	3	1		4							47				7
Tobacco workers														3				
Upholsterers				1									1	14				2
Watch and clock makers		1	2	1	2					1			4	21				3
Weavers and spinners	3		200	7						1		10	81	33				1
Wheelwrights		1		2										5				2
Woodworkers (not specified)				3	3		1			1			1	14				2
Other skilled	5	7	149	31	9		8	5	4			4	111	457				67
Total skilled	126	128	2,002	900	748	6	324	149	59	28	201	1,164	74	7,912	6	20		1,130
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents		1	6	3	3	1	5					5		91				4
Bankers			5	1	1		1							77				1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters		2	16	2	3								11	83				5
Farm laborers	21	7	145	25	20	1	26	17	10	4	49	12		50		14		35
Farmers	10	23	111	117	166	12	320	68	52	16	9	89	6	382	2	71		628
Fishermen	2		41		1	1						3		63				1
Hotel keepers		7												1				6
Laborers	487	941	8,791	5,837	3,378	42	2,654	621	657	177	971	11,507	111	52,125	24	203	13,988	
Manufacturers		1	12	2	2		2				1	15		8				1
Merchants and dealers	4	15	250	41	26	10	61	6	12	2	16	116	3	2,568	1	4		74
Servants	21	59	906	209	125	2	83	30	23	3	39	930		5,186	2	21		422
Other miscellaneous	12	11	280	60	44	3	37	12	5		33	287	1	1,177	1	6		85
Total miscellaneous	557	1,061	10,570	6,299	3,769	72	3,191	754	759	207	1,118	12,977	121	61,854	31	319		15,250
No occupation (including women and children)	90	212	2,652	928	441	19	484	57	102	12	128	3,021	15	13,278	4	43		2,038
Grand total	777	1,422	15,406	8,161	4,987	100	4,030	963	928	248	1,451	17,278	211	84,533	45	385		18,473

TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, 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.....			12		27	10							1			3			325
Architects.....		1	5							1			1	2					86
Clergy.....		2	37		10	1		1	2	3		2	1	5	3		7	1	349
Editors.....			2																44
Electricians.....			4		1					1		1		5		3			124
Engineers (professional).....	2	2	35			3				2	1			10	2		7		443
Lawyers.....													2	2					41
Literary and scientific persons.....			5		1									1			1		80
Musicians.....	6	25	1		4				1		2				1		2		281
Officials (government).....	1	5	2		2	2				1				4		1			134
Physicians.....			16		2	1			1					3					131
Sculptors and artists.....			11		7	2													167
Teachers.....	1	1	30		8	2					1		1	4	1	4	1		517
Other professional.....		1	36		2	1				2			2	5	1	6			334
Total professional.....	3	14	223		61	26		1	4	10	5	3	8	41	8	37	2		3,056
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....		2	62		1	14		2	1	2	1	6		5	1	11			650
Barbers and hairdressers.....		1	68			76				2	2	9	1	7	1	7			676
Blacksmiths.....		3	83			5				2	2	1		6	4	13			492
Bookbinders.....																			19
Brewers.....			5			1				1							3		41
Butchers.....	1	2	37		1	4		1		8				7			7		464
Cabinetmakers.....			21							1	1						6		175
Carpenters and joiners.....		9	174		6	25		3		11	14	9	3	40		63	4		2,081
Cigarette makers.....			3																9
Cigar makers.....			61		2					1									1,157
Cigar packers.....			2																19
Clerks and accountants.....	1	6	115	1	26	9	3	3	1	11	1	5	5	16	4	22	1		1,850
Dressmakers.....			40		1	4				1		1		1		1			516
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		2	31		4	3		1		3	1			6		5			272
Furriers and fur workers.....			2											2					126
Gardeners.....			33			4				1				2	1	1			256
Hat and cap makers.....			11			4										1			63
Iron and steel workers.....	1		113			6		1			1		1	3	2	9	1		497
Jewelers.....			5			2													47
Locksmiths.....		2	11			2													82
Machinists.....		2	154			11	1		3	6	2	2	6	8		29	1		833
Mariners.....		6	47		9	5							2			4			625
Masons.....	2	2	105		1	9			3	2	4			13	9	31			731
Mechanics (not specified).....		2	91		2	6				1	1			1		1		3,757	4,139

Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....			6		1							2		1				85	
Millers.....			7				1				1	3		3				38	
Milliners.....			22		1													111	
Miners.....	81	34	5,416		3		7	1	28	181	7	19	139	481	43	91	1,013	10,911	
Painters and glaziers.....		1	30		3							1	4	3	13			438	
Pattern makers.....			3		1							1						25	
Photographers.....			5										1					65	
Plasterers.....		1	8		1							2						135	
Plumbers.....	1		7		1													90	
Printers.....		1	6										1					102	
Saddlers and harness makers.....			3		1				1									28	
Seamstresses.....			18		5		9		1					1		2	1	257	
Shoemakers.....		1	101		3		57		1	1		2		2		9		1,123	
Stokers.....		4	53		6				1			1	4	3		5	3	729	
Stoncutters.....		1	21		4			2										298	
Tailors.....		2	200		2	39	1		1	4	1	80	5	9	3			2,650	
Tanners and curriers.....			5															57	
Textile workers (not specified).....			42		80											18		756	
Tinners.....			6		1				1				2	1				102	
Tobacco workers.....			1		1							1						14	
Upholsterers.....			3		1												1	31	
Watch and clock makers.....			3		1													49	
Weavers and spinners.....			53		38					1						2		482	
Wheelwrights.....			3															17	
Woodworkers (not specified).....		2	3										2					44	
Other skilled.....	1	2	167		1	19	1			7	6	12	2	8	25	20		1,391	
Total skilled.....	87	87	7,466	1	68	453	6	23	9	99	215	146	51	304	559	354	102	4,770	35,898
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents.....		1	9		5	2							1	3			1		194
Bankers.....			1																99
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....		1	43			3		1		1	2		1	3			2		223
Farm laborers.....		4	213		1	94	1	13		5	1	28	4	13	6	16	2	2,200	3,978
Fishermen.....	22	81	964		15	40	1	48	5	36	37	4	7	133	79	213	36	2,209	7,807
Hotel keepers.....		16	3		1	6							26				2		202
Laborers.....	109	1,497	42,022		18	1,479	25	106	59	320	745	417	260	2,620	3,156	3,338	285	12,838	209,279
Manufacturers.....		2	16		1	1				2									98
Merchants and dealers.....	2	17	242		2	83	34	5	6	9	25	10	5	8	35	20	24	1	974
Servants.....	2	20	1,671		18	129		18	3	11	11	13	14	52	50	106	10	1,345	13,449
Other miscellaneous.....	4	23	494		1	9	41	3	1	13	8	14	16	67	63	41	3		3,696
Total miscellaneous.....	139	1,668	45,685	3	151	1,830	33	195	77	415	814	481	312	2,962	3,377	3,745	337	19,566	244,827
No occupation (including women and children).....	32	104	7,154	1	143	470	15	33	31	120	61	84	55	273	319	590	53	8,744	49,481
Grand total.....	261	1,873	60,528	5	423	2,779	54	252	121	644	1,095	714	426	3,580	4,263	4,726	494	33,080	333,262

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

TABLE XII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JAN. 1, 1911, TO JUNE 30, 1912, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1912.			6 months ended June 30, 1912.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1911.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1911.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black).....	3,828	2,931	6,759	2,177	1,424	3,601	1,651	1,507	3,158	4,165	2,878	7,043
Armenian.....	4,476	746	5,222	2,537	304	2,841	1,939	442	2,381	3,011	580	3,591
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	4,565	3,874	8,439	2,507	1,858	4,365	2,058	2,016	4,074	4,638	3,813	8,451
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	9,626	1,031	10,657	7,690	571	8,261	1,936	460	2,396	5,349	750	6,099
Chinese.....	1,367	241	1,608	392	102	494	975	139	1,114	1,416	213	1,629
Croatian and Slovenian.....	17,383	6,983	24,366	12,577	3,895	16,472	4,806	3,088	7,894	10,110	5,324	15,434
Cuban.....	2,098	1,057	3,155	738	427	1,165	1,306	630	1,936	2,977	1,245	4,222
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	3,152	520	3,672	2,314	253	2,567	1,838	267	2,105	2,759	498	3,257
Dutch and Flemish.....	6,808	4,127	10,935	4,415	2,474	6,889	2,393	1,653	4,046	7,689	4,476	12,165
East Indian.....	153	12	165	71	4	75	82	8	90	166	11	177
English.....	27,133	22,556	49,689	13,288	10,065	23,353	13,845	12,491	26,336	29,451	23,372	52,823
Finnish.....	3,354	3,287	6,641	1,917	1,380	3,297	1,437	1,907	3,344	3,594	3,306	6,900
French.....	10,327	8,055	18,382	4,947	3,595	8,542	5,380	4,460	9,840	10,115	8,001	18,116
German.....	36,479	28,864	65,343	19,800	13,761	33,561	16,679	15,103	31,782	34,378	27,834	62,212
Greek.....	28,521	3,045	31,566	18,661	1,443	20,104	9,860	1,602	11,462	24,479	2,900	27,379
Hebrew.....	42,751	37,844	80,595	18,712	14,626	33,338	24,039	23,218	47,257	44,069	38,975	83,044
Irish.....	17,012	16,910	33,922	9,334	8,154	17,488	7,678	8,756	16,434	19,320	17,834	37,154
Italian (north).....	18,507	7,936	26,443	10,859	3,761	14,620	7,648	4,175	11,823	19,482	7,647	27,129
Italian (south).....	94,460	41,370	135,830	69,350	22,862	92,212	25,110	18,508	43,618	98,046	40,136	138,181
Japanese.....	1,930	4,242	6,172	1,132	2,297	3,429	798	1,945	2,743	1,497	3,568	5,065
Korean.....	14	19	33	4	6	10	10	13	23	10	20	30
Lithuanian.....	8,098	5,980	14,078	4,370	2,718	7,088	3,728	3,262	6,990	8,346	5,906	14,252
Magyar.....	13,792	9,807	23,599	9,056	5,109	14,165	4,736	4,698	9,434	10,700	8,514	19,214
Mexican.....	15,367	6,634	22,001	6,573	2,606	9,179	8,794	4,028	12,822	14,369	7,147	21,516
Pacific Islander.....	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	3	10
Polish.....	50,028	35,135	85,163	35,334	20,580	55,914	14,694	14,555	29,249	32,345	27,619	59,964
Portuguese.....	5,938	3,465	9,403	4,216	2,291	6,507	1,722	1,174	2,896	4,993	2,812	7,805
Roumanian.....	6,752	1,577	8,329	5,350	1,049	6,399	1,402	528	1,930	3,125	979	4,104
Russian.....	19,464	3,094	22,558	14,483	1,783	16,266	4,981	1,311	6,292	13,210	2,411	15,621
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	13,121	8,844	21,965	8,680	5,113	13,793	4,441	3,731	8,172	9,428	6,919	16,347
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	19,073	12,528	31,601	10,895	5,113	16,008	8,178	7,415	15,593	24,484	14,373	38,857
Scotch.....	10,637	9,656	20,293	5,555	4,505	10,060	5,082	5,151	10,233	12,750	10,446	23,196
Slovak.....	15,639	9,642	25,281	9,677	4,895	14,572	5,962	4,747	10,709	11,553	8,331	19,884
Spanish.....	6,900	2,170	9,070	4,536	1,434	5,970	2,364	736	3,100	6,426	1,755	8,181
Spanish-American.....	930	412	1,342	198	644	842	484	214	698	813	424	1,237
Syrian.....	3,646	1,879	5,525	1,624	797	2,421	2,022	1,082	3,104	3,397	1,689	5,086
Turkish.....	1,256	80	1,336	880	42	922	376	38	414	774	78	852
Welsh.....	1,419	820	2,239	725	355	1,080	694	465	1,159	1,477	794	2,271
West Indian (except Cuban).....	590	542	1,132	299	267	566	291	275	566	603	521	1,124
Other peoples.....	3,335	325	3,660	2,504	174	2,678	831	151	982	2,210	213	2,423
Total.....	529,931	308,241	838,172	328,626	152,291	480,917	201,305	155,950	357,255	488,230	294,315	782,545

TABLE XII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JAN. 1, 1911, TO JUNE 30, 1912, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1912.			6 months ended June 30, 1912.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1911.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1911.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black).....	893	395	1,288	417	200	617	476	195	671	693	333	1,026
Armenian.....	682	36	718	254	11	265	428	25	453	837	54	891
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	780	369	1,149	360	175	535	420	194	614	825	459	1,284
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	7,142	207	7,349	1,685	75	1,760	5,457	132	5,589	7,802	222	8,024
Chinese.....	2,483	66	2,549	779	25	804	1,704	41	1,745	2,467	69	2,536
Croatian and Slovenian.....	12,529	1,434	13,963	4,335	586	4,921	8,194	848	9,042	14,557	1,674	16,231
Cuban.....	1,377	586	1,963	401	178	579	976	408	1,384	1,399	588	1,987
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	893	34	927	214	17	231	679	17	696	1,081	36	1,117
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,301	515	1,816	497	231	728	804	284	1,088	1,443	518	1,961
East Indian.....	161	3	164	19	2	21	142	1	143	162	4	166
English.....	6,566	3,775	10,341	2,725	1,530	4,255	3,841	2,245	6,086	7,308	4,013	11,321
Finnish.....	3,306	842	4,148	955	308	1,263	2,351	534	2,885	4,300	956	5,256
French.....	2,654	1,535	4,189	1,706	958	2,664	948	577	1,525	1,817	1,194	3,011
German.....	10,147	4,879	15,026	3,498	2,118	5,616	6,649	2,761	9,410	11,303	5,150	16,453
Greek.....	12,976	347	13,323	3,177	131	3,308	9,799	216	10,015	14,336	361	14,697
Hebrew.....	5,648	1,770	7,418	2,723	790	3,513	2,925	980	3,905	5,222	1,682	6,904
Irish.....	2,125	1,961	4,086	852	821	1,673	1,273	1,140	2,413	2,412	2,001	4,413
Italian (north).....	11,285	1,721	13,006	3,744	579	4,323	7,541	1,142	8,683	12,347	2,123	14,470
Italian (south).....	88,987	7,894	96,881	16,873	2,392	19,265	72,114	5,502	77,616	88,747	8,357	97,104
Japanese.....	1,167	334	1,501	315	72	387	852	262	1,114	1,559	463	2,022
Korean.....	48	7	55	10	2	12	38	5	43	55	9	64
Lithuanian.....	3,190	951	4,141	1,583	425	2,008	1,607	526	2,133	2,755	851	3,606
Magyar.....	13,348	4,227	17,575	4,983	1,779	6,762	8,365	2,448	10,813	15,925	4,705	20,630
Mexican.....	248	77	325	148	46	194	100	31	131	273	70	343
Pacific Islander.....	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	3	5
Polish.....	30,628	7,136	37,764	13,291	2,948	16,239	17,337	4,188	21,525	30,794	7,179	37,973
Portuguese.....	1,275	472	1,747	161	332	493	943	311	1,254	1,354	533	1,887
Roumanian.....	5,363	461	5,824	1,585	174	1,759	3,778	287	4,065	5,949	526	6,475
Russian.....	8,588	1,156	9,744	3,847	495	4,342	4,741	661	5,402	8,118	1,248	9,366
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	4,721	800	5,521	2,429	381	2,810	2,292	419	2,711	4,415	763	5,178
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	8,009	2,371	10,380	2,950	1,092	4,042	5,059	1,279	6,338	8,457	2,386	10,843
Scot.....	2,300	1,156	3,456	949	503	1,452	1,351	653	2,004	2,516	1,179	3,695
Slovak.....	10,139	2,387	12,526	4,941	1,116	6,057	5,198	1,271	6,469	11,145	2,561	13,706
Spanish.....	2,252	317	2,569	161	1,129	1,290	1,284	156	1,440	2,140	267	2,407
Spanish-American.....	248	95	343	112	36	148	136	59	195	275	106	381
Syrian.....	780	192	972	253	49	302	527	143	670	878	211	1,089
Turkish.....	1,332	34	1,366	426	10	436	906	24	930	1,499	34	1,533
Welsh.....	215	86	301	81	26	107	134	60	194	226	86	312
West Indian (except Cuban).....	277	253	530	105	94	199	172	159	331	261	229	490
Other peoples.....	1,088	25	1,113	242	6	248	846	19	865	1,091	34	1,125
Not specified.....	8,818	6,383	15,201	3,553	2,593	6,146	5,265	3,790	9,055	12,131	8,312	20,443
Total.....	275,970	57,292	333,262	88,317	23,297	111,614	187,653	33,995	221,648	290,875	61,548	352,423

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

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

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.			
		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).....	3,098	2,066	1,032	147	2,639	312	9	21	467	128
Armenian.....	189	166	23	16	157	16			11	3
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	648	348	300	71	516	61	1		4	4
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	2,041	1,915	126	53	1,913	75			362	33
Chinese.....	3,883	3,787	96	113	2,680	1,090	4		281	30
Croatian and Slovenian.....	2,473	1,995	478	128	2,223	122	1		435	82
Cuban.....	3,076	2,128	948	320	2,262	494			43	33
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	266	249	17	12	239	15			96	4
Dutch and Flemish.....	3,205	2,330	875	271	2,577	357			26	14
East Indian.....	56	50	6	1	51	4			5	
English.....	36,360	23,239	13,121	3,088	26,757	6,515	1	6	26	48
Finnish.....	1,049	582	467	47	964	38			7	10
French.....	5,786	3,391	2,395	366	4,381	1,039		2	38	22
German.....	17,055	10,152	6,903	1,539	13,053	2,463	2		133	117
Greek.....	2,086	1,941	145	53	1,955	78	1		256	55
Hebrew.....	3,407	2,078	1,329	449	2,614	344	2	1	125	141
Irish.....	10,100	6,143	5,957	314	8,443	1,343	2	2	21	29
Italian (north).....	7,800	6,145	1,655	479	6,763	558			297	63
Italian (south).....	19,850	17,452	2,398	920	17,383	1,547	4	2	6,530	1,124
Japanese.....	2,574	2,301	273	9	2,324	241			145	80
Korean.....	9	7			7					
Lithuanian.....	469	366	133	30	442	27			100	58
Magyar.....	3,244	1,935	1,309	363	2,606	273	10	4	101	105
Mexican.....	3,701	2,246	1,455	495	2,631	375	3	7	561	477
Pacific Islander.....	10	10			1					
Polish.....	6,056	4,510	1,546	460	5,321	275	79	30	1,395	408
Portuguese.....	1,171	816	355	71	930	170	3		374	166
Roumanian.....	1,101	929	172	37	985	79	1		251	55
Russian.....	2,918	2,547	371	209	2,541	168			728	78
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	4,714	3,772	942	376	4,147	191	4	1	1,190	344
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	10,239	5,889	4,350	374	9,094	771	2	2	8	3
Scotch.....	8,335	5,030	3,305	520	6,234	1,581	3		4	3
Slovak.....	2,061	1,490	571	152	1,804	105	6	1	219	51
Spanish.....	4,905	3,773	1,132	353	3,787	765	1	2	211	36
Spanish-American.....	1,708	1,140	568	175	1,252	281			7	10
Syrian.....	580	444	136	55	473	52		1	59	55
Turkish.....	94	88	6	6	82	6	1		15	3
Welsh.....	858	616	242	44	664	150			1	
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1,293	759	534	123	973	197			19	10
Other peoples.....	487	434	53	9	445	33			69	5
Total.....	178,983	123,259	55,724	12,248	144,321	22,414	140	83	14,680	3,887
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	6,932	6,572	360	113	5,285	1,534			1,290	22

ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, 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.								
697	1,819	101,944	2,439	420	239	1,236	310	1,552	3
85	94	22,515	162	27	-----	99	32	58	1
230	278	66,394	465	170	13	399	166	83	5
376	1,481	88,207	1,908	119	14	660	986	395	-----
845	2,201	266,235	3,577	259	47	1,030	1,269	1,584	5,596
376	1,855	97,529	2,126	335	12	1,457	880	136	-----
1,159	795	131,374	2,013	955	108	1,647	162	1,267	2
46	190	8,900	241	22	3	131	106	29	-----
1,615	848	300,097	2,315	769	121	1,259	633	1,313	18
37	11	5,989	43	6	7	8	5	43	55
20,699	7,987	2,797,122	25,646	8,650	2,064	11,385	3,487	21,488	435
394	623	61,371	801	196	52	477	441	131	-----
3,908	787	583,456	4,012	1,103	671	1,422	468	3,896	42
9,034	3,973	1,651,011	12,374	3,970	711	7,353	2,522	7,180	159
792	1,242	174,765	1,939	139	8	1,265	534	287	4
1,156	1,256	322,231	1,950	1,423	34	2,457	255	695	-----
4,350	4,585	660,336	8,363	1,284	453	5,425	930	3,745	20
3,010	3,761	524,812	6,398	1,206	196	4,632	1,762	1,406	20
4,985	13,030	907,215	16,969	2,772	109	16,559	1,803	1,488	-----
1,813	521	236,011	2,157	266	151	770	552	1,252	174
6	1	527	6	-----	1	2	2	3	10
137	294	29,629	372	124	3	404	64	31	-----
696	1,884	153,470	2,261	949	34	2,353	605	286	2
803	1,533	104,170	2,541	1,073	87	1,796	109	1,796	-----
4	-----	705	-----	-----	10	-----	6	4	-----
943	4,227	249,267	4,766	1,250	40	4,594	872	590	1
309	568	79,090	926	238	7	722	234	215	53
152	848	39,461	896	192	13	676	307	118	-----
617	1,799	138,074	2,311	504	103	1,197	846	875	21
342	3,775	136,062	3,797	901	16	3,331	781	602	-----
3,441	5,407	643,577	8,268	1,225	746	4,374	2,482	3,383	10
4,775	2,124	713,677	6,239	1,628	468	2,681	1,036	4,618	35
284	1,501	75,211	1,741	320	-----	1,702	281	78	-----
2,952	1,001	441,707	3,720	952	233	1,484	483	2,938	246
1,340	54	276,098	1,116	481	111	203	124	1,381	5
294	160	104,187	437	140	3	289	57	234	2
41	43	11,431	86	8	-----	31	20	43	6
477	224	71,009	671	136	51	313	100	445	3
812	214	119,070	906	353	34	395	159	739	-----
161	326	25,215	433	40	14	204	148	135	4
74,193	73,320	12,419,151	137,391	34,605	6,987	86,422	26,019	66,542	6,932
2,219	4,594	24,136	6,555	208	169	604	542	5,786	-----

TABLE XIII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					Residence outside U. S.	Departed from P. I.
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.		
African (black).....	2,389	1,597	792	142	2,009	238	365	107	28	5	6	1,878	
Armenian.....	334	334	27	12	309	40	91	57	12	2	1	198	1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1,010	549	461	46	843	121	346	273	41	16	26	308	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin....	3,205	3,033	172	57	2,952	196	1,188	331	14	2	3	1,667	
Chinese.....	3,904	3,803	101	103	2,628	1,173	437	397	331	212	708	1,819	7,337
Croatian and Slovenian.....	4,291	3,748	543	116	3,816	359	1,885	1,016	142	46	31	1,171	
Cuban.....	6,659	4,645	2,014	792	5,090	777	1,620	156	39	6	6	4,832	3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	454	425	29	7	416	31	1,180	95	19		1	156	
Dutch and Flemish.....	4,721	3,529	1,192	360	3,800	561	1,197	463	103	65	52	2,841	18
East Indian.....	148	143	5	1	127	20	50	14	2	1	79	84	
English.....	54,116	34,467	19,649	4,849	38,776	10,491	6,325	2,444	466	245	385	44,251	441
Finnish.....	3,040	1,993	1,047	79	2,845	116	1,356	881	215	127	76	385	
French.....	7,288	4,318	2,970	402	5,647	1,239	1,429	584	128	55	68	5,024	49
German.....	22,549	13,639	8,910	1,704	17,648	3,197	6,329	3,584	570	268	354	11,444	178
Greek.....	5,700	5,445	255	72	5,132	496	2,325	1,532	175	32	32	1,634	3
Hebrew.....	5,027	3,388	1,639	503	3,863	661	1,139	593	105	32	8	3,126	2
Irish.....	13,888	5,960	7,928	319	12,131	1,438	3,700	4,033	1,017	393	381	4,364	27
Italian (north).....	12,851	10,825	2,026	500	11,370	981	4,023	2,601	424	85	78	5,640	32
Italian (south).....	42,540	38,376	4,164	1,304	37,147	4,089	17,709	7,101	981	321	302	16,126	
Japanese.....	6,529	5,591	938	93	5,708	728	1,730	2,796	1,072	183	71	677	235
Korean.....	18	15	3	1	11	6	1	16				1	
Lithuanian.....	1,549	1,160	389	122	1,283	144	541	16	21	2	10	809	
Magyar.....	8,315	6,192	2,123	407	7,008	900	4,333	1,890	172	42	24	1,854	1
Mexican.....	1,820	1,198	622	219	1,346	255	98	59	29	2	3	1,629	
Pacific Islander.....	13	11	2		12	1	1					12	
Polish.....	11,977	9,389	2,588	447	10,632	898	5,315	1,686	218	39	20	4,699	
Portuguese.....	1,716	1,269	447	98	1,390	228	612	528	74	19	45	438	65
Roumanian.....	2,256	1,993	263	59	1,953	244	1,156	280	17	3	5	795	
Russian.....	5,488	4,710	778	302	4,778	408	1,523	350	38	10	11	3,556	8
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	4,986	4,056	930	338	4,396	252	772	183	27	3	4	3,997	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	15,711	9,202	6,509	455	13,946	1,310	5,468	5,263	880	264	334	3,502	10
Scotch.....	10,846	6,786	4,060	784	8,080	1,982	2,380	846	116	58	105	7,341	56
Slovak.....	4,361	3,428	933	128	3,835	398	2,499	973	121	19	17	732	
Spanish.....	4,661	3,751	910	230	3,853	578	744	191	58	7	6	3,655	204
Spanish-American.....	1,935	1,253	682	222	1,396	317	80	6	5	3		1,841	1
Syrian.....	1,339	1,065	274	78	1,115	146	412	313	82	19	12	501	2
Turkish.....	710	687	23	10	639	61	396	130	13	1		170	9
Welsh.....	833	599	234	41	660	132	159	71	10	5	23	565	3
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1,569	967	602	154	1,191	224	135	54	24		4	1,352	
Other peoples.....	1,257	1,223	34	11	1,171	75	855	87	2		4	308	7
Total.....	282,030	204,762	77,268	15,567	230,952	35,511	80,904	42,150	7,791	2,588	3,220	145,377	8,776
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	8,776	8,366	410	255	6,629	1,892	5,606	1,166	377	69	49	1,509	

TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																Total Europe.					
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.		Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	
Austria.....	291					1	11												3		306	
Hungary.....	1	167					4														172	
Belgium.....			129			40	1			4									1		175	
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....				216																	216	
Denmark.....					100	1														3	104	
France, including Corsica.....	1					779		2						1						10	794	
German Empire.....	1		2			5	2,095	5	1	1							3		8		2,121	
Greece.....								21													21	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....						3	1		470											4	478	
Netherlands.....						2	2			231										3	233	
Norway.....							1				785									1	787	
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....												29									35	
Roumania.....												11									11	
Russian Empire.....							2							395						4	401	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....						5	2								198		1			5	211	
Sweden.....																96				1	97	
Switzerland.....							1										127			2	130	
Turkey in Europe.....																		17			17	
United Kingdom.....	2	4			1	1	3		3	1	1	1			2	1				6,575	6,599	
Other Europe.....																				1	4	7
Total Europe.....	296	171	131	216	101	837	2,123	23	479	237	786	31	11	396	200	97	131	17	6,627	10	12,920	
China.....	3		9			12	18	1			1				1	6				120	172	
Japan.....	3		1			4	9			1					1		5			58	82	
India.....							1										1			65	67	
Turkey in Asia.....							1														1	
Other Asia.....	1					3	6		1	1							1			27	40	
Total Asia.....	7		10			19	35	1	1	2	1	1		2	6	7			270		362	

TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																Total Europe.				
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.		Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.
Africa.....							1			1									25		27
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1		1		1	4	1												151		160
Pacific islands, not specified.....						40	4												21		73
British North America.....	71	8	90	41	2	115	55	26	773	25	29	1	3	114				4	795		2,205
Central America.....	1		4			156	175		85						9	13		9	27		587
Mexico.....	5		28		8	173	116		98	11	4			1	41		18		150		1,108
South America.....	14		12		1	230	202		40	14	6				441	5	3	1	213		895
West Indies.....	7		16		6	335	85		92	38	7			1	30		12		338	1	1,694
United States.....	1				2	6	7		5						413	3			671	1	50
Other countries.....						7									2	3	1		23		9
Grand total.....	403	179	293	257	123	1,922	2,804	50	1,523	330	834	46	14	512	1,140	133	186	45	9,284	12	20,090
Male.....	301	128	224	234	82	1,349	2,106	36	1,316	258	764	35	7	394	791	97	141	42	5,491	11	13,807
Female.....	102	51	69	23	41	573	698	14	207	72	70	11	7	118	349	36	45	3	3,793	1	6,283
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	3				1	11	45	1	6	3		1		22	8		10		143		254

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence—Continued.																Admitted in Philippine Islands.			
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.		Grand total.	Male.	Female.
Austria.....	2					2					5	14	5	9			5,842	4,665	1,177	3
Hungary.....								1	5,500		4	1	8	2			1,280	966	314	
Belgium.....		5				5			1,093		7	24	4	28			786	602	184	

Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....									742									958	931	27	
Denmark.....	1					1		2	212	3	1	5	4					332	240	92	
France, including Corsica.....	4	17	1		22	5	2	32	634	119	279	112	273		55		2,327	1,623	704	41	
German Empire.....	5	33	3		41		3	8	933	93	113	98	90				3,500	2,595	905	12	
Greece.....									427				4				452	369	83	1	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....									10,208	45	75	26	156				10,988	9,595	1,393	7	
Netherlands.....		1			1				303	3	5	1	30				581	419	162	2	
Norway.....									349	3	2	7	7				1,155	991	164		
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....									7	1			18				61	42	19		
Roumania.....									89								100	70	30		
Russian Empire.....		1			1				5,543	6	2	7	2				5,962	4,537	1,425	18	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....		2			2				143	36	288	54	392		1	1,127	850	277	11		
Sweden.....									380	3	5	1	1				487	303	124		
Switzerland.....		7			7		1		99	9	4	3	10				263	193	70	11	
Turkey in Europe.....									352	1	1	1	3				374	360	14		
United Kingdom.....	62	126	4		6	198	1	168	13	14,190	141	282	105	2	478	1	22,176	14,211	7,965	154	
Other Europe.....									20	2			2				31	27	4		
Total Europe.....	74	192	8		6	280	6	174	56	41,773	479	1,096	438	1,503		57	58,782	43,649	15,133	260	
China.....	191	1			192		1	6	87	22	65	4	599				1,148	1,015	133	315	
Japan.....		208			208			106	10		5	1					412	294	118	60	
India.....			32		32				37								137	102	35	94	
Turkey in Asia.....				32	32				104	1	4	5	28				175	123	52	2	
Other Asia.....	2				19	21			5			1					67	56	11		
Total Asia.....	193	209	32	32	19	485		1	112	243	23	74	11	628			1,939	1,590	349	471	
Africa.....						103		1	86		4	17	4				242	172	70	9	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....						1	951		62	1	3	7	4				1,189	795	394	79	
Pacific islands, not specified.....	24	1	1		26			85	1			2	1				188	138	50	8	
British North America.....	10	3	4	40	1	58	11	22	3	9,164	5	8	30	49		1	11,556	8,724	2,832	8	
Central America.....	214	1	2	1	218	2		4	73	916	27	6	42				1,875	1,374	501	1	
Mexico.....	19	3		7	29	6	1	2	82	16	593	100	9				1,946	1,300	646		
South America.....	54	8			62		4		183	16	60	723	149		1		2,093	1,487	606	3	
West Indies.....	441	2	5	11	459	8	2	2	996	15	17	113	4,993				8,299	5,479	2,820		
United States.....	1	3	1		5	2	5	2	239	21	10	21	41	90,458			90,854	58,534	32,320	6,072	
Other countries.....																11	20	17	3	21	
Grand total.....	1,030	422	53	91	26	1,622	139	1,160	267	52,902	1,492	1,892	1,468	7,423	90,458	70	178,983			6,932	
Male.....	931	289	42	70	18	1,350	88	780	226	40,104	1,076	1,337	1,084	5,150	58,204	53		123,259		6,572	
Female.....	99	133	11	21	8	272	51	380	41	12,798	416	555	384	2,273	32,254	17		55,724		360	
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	332	56	84	2		474	8	73	13	6			2		6,084	18	6,932	6,572	360		

TABLE XIV A.—NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																Total Europe.					
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.		Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	
Austria.....	2,926		2			6	12		5					1						14		2,966
Hungary.....	3	2,817				4	3											1		5		2,827
Belgium.....			671			5	1			1												684
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	4	2		197																		203
Denmark.....					392		3									1				1		397
France, including Corsica.....			1			2,828	9		3					3	2	1	4			33		2,893
German Empire.....	16	2	4			26	5,028		7	5	2			1			3			27		5,125
Greece.....						2		729					4							5	2	738
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....			1			32	3	7,704							1		4			14		7,759
Netherlands.....	2		1			2			818											3		826
Norway.....			1		1		1			575										1		579
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....						1	2					211			1					1		217
Roumania.....												97		1						2		100
Russian Empire.....	16	2	1	1		11	11		4	1			4,811		1	3				11		4,873
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....						67		2							640					2		711
Sweden.....						5	2			1					670					3		681
Switzerland.....			1			10	11		2					1		311		1		3		340
Turkey in Europe.....						3			3									301		4		311
United Kingdom.....			3		3	51	18	1	14	7	1			5	6	1	3	1	18,086			18,204
Other Europe.....																				18		18
Total Europe.....	2,971	2,823	686	198	396	3,053	5,104	733	7,746	835	579	211	102	4,823	650	674	329	309	18,212	18		50,452
China.....			7			4	10		1		1	5								55		83
Japan.....			1				9		1	1							4			35		51
India.....							1													12		14
Turkey in Asia.....	1					2														1		4
Other Asia.....						1	2													2		5
Total Asia.....	1		8			7	22		2	1	1	5					4	2	104			157

Africa.....						4													1								23				29		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....																																	
Pacific Islands, not speci- fied.....																																	
British North America.....	164	39	90	24	12	171	2	49	2,278	1	27		3	88	4	37	16	31									1					4	
Central America.....			3		1	30	87		8	20	1				24	3	3										1,431					4,571	
Mexico.....	5		13		1	82	58		26	4	1				52	3	5	8									33					165	
South America.....			18			122	80		12	6					31		2										127					385	
West Indies.....	1		5		5	82	54	1	26	11	4		5		109	5											177					453	
United States.....																											258					562	
Other countries.....																																	
Grand total.....	3,142	2,862	823	222	415	3,551	5,472	783	10,101	878	613	222	105	4,911	870	719	360	350									20,465	18				56,882	
Male.....	2,257	1,986	616	212	264	2,166	3,602	730	8,957	657	435	191	59	3,883	666	441	246	314									13,288	16				40,986	
Female.....	885	876	207	10	151	1,385	1,870	53	1,144	221	178	31	46	1,028	204	278	114	36									7,177	2				15,896	
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	1					17	41	1	8	2	3			10	61		4	1									158					307	

TABLE XIV A.—NONMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, 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		5,491	4	11	5	2	85		8,565	6,591	1,974	1
Hungary.....										1,125				2	61		4,017	2,859	1,158	
Belgium.....	1	1				2				561	9	5	2	19	43		1,325	1,026	299	2
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....										781	3				5		992	970	22	
Denmark.....										212	3			5	52		680	456	224	2
France, including Corsica.....		4				4	4		33	653	65	26	118	157	109		4,062	2,482	1,580	16
German Empire.....	11	18	1			30	2		13	900	88	24	104	106	202		6,594	4,405	2,189	36
Greece.....								2		458	7			4	17		1,226	1,090	136	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....							2	1		10,259	42	34	83	123	218		18,521	16,234	2,287	12
Netherlands.....			2		1	3			1	305	5	2	7	18	65		1,232	899	333	2
Norway.....										325	1	2		8	53		969	699	270	3
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	1					1				19	2		18	11	10		278	241	37	36
Roumania.....										94				1	2		197	124	73	
Russian Empire.....		1		1		2				5,353	12	10	24	2	103		10,379	8,126	2,253	5
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....										143	31	64	69	527	27		1,572	1,304	268	68
Sweden.....		2				2				357	2	3	2	8	41		1,096	730	366	
Switzerland.....		6				6				99	5		2	13	45		510	344	166	9
Turkey in Europe.....		1			1	2				382	1			7	17		720	670	50	
United Kingdom.....	39	48	16		4	107	13	101	9	14,046	82	59	105	404	608		33,738	22,320	11,418	141
Other Europe.....										40	1						59	52	7	1
Total Europe.....	52	81	19	1	6	159	21	106	56	41,603	363	242	550	1,417	1,763		96,732	71,622	25,110	334
China.....	375				1	376		2	2	20	71	40	22	515	5		1,136	1,032	104	600
Japan.....		307			1	308		1	103	4		3	2	1	6		479	437	42	209
India.....			92			92				28							134	98	36	143
Turkey in Asia.....				245		245	1			106	7	12	8	13	13		409	335	74	
Other Asia.....					20	20				4		2			1		32	29	3	13
Total Asia.....	375	307	92	245	22	1,041	1	3	105	162	78	57	32	529	25		2,190	1,931	259	965

Africa.....				1		1	256	2	1	81	1			2	14		387	266	121	4
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....				1		1	1	934		42		1	1	1	2		1,087	750	337	120
Pacific islands, not speci- fied.....	34	1				35			73	1			2	4			119	100	19	
British North America.....	28	25	20	83	5	161	33	127	10	20,051	23	27	140	503	134		25,780	17,638	8,142	6
Central America.....	23		1	1		25				79	1,332	3	6	44	6		1,660	1,081	579	
Mexico.....	114	6		3	1	124	5	2		110	15	1,864	124	33	140		2,802	2,007	795	
South America.....	122	4	3		2	131		4		189	10	25	1,410	137	34		2,393	1,718	675	
West Indies.....	143		1			144	5	2	2	1,007	20	12	122	10,159	159		12,194	8,277	3,917	2
United States.....															136,653		136,653	99,341	37,312	7,299
Other countries.....										1						32	33	31	2	46
Grand total.....	891	424	136	335	36	1,822	322	1,180	247	63,326	1,842	2,231	2,387	12,829	138,930	32	282,030			8,776
Male.....	795	369	98	289	31	1,582	220	859	212	46,210	1,223	1,585	1,761	9,000	101,094	30		204,762		8,366
Female.....	96	55	38	46	5	240	102	321	35	17,116	619	646	626	3,829	37,836	2			77,268	410
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	591	195	134		55	975	3	120		4		1	2	1	7,319	44	8,776	8,366	410	

TABLE XV.—IMMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1900-1912, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
African (black).....	714	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786	5,235	4,626	4,307	4,966	6,721	6,759
Armenian.....	982	1,855	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,895	2,644	3,299	3,108	5,508	5,222	5,222
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,958	13,554	10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223	8,439
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548	27,174	18,246	6,214	15,130	10,222	10,657
Chinese.....	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485	1,770	1,263	1,841	1,770	1,307	1,608
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	24,366
Cuban.....	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,591	5,475	3,323	3,380	3,331	3,914	3,155
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	675	732	1,004	1,736	2,036	2,639	4,568	7,393	3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400	3,672
Dutch and Flemish.....	2,702	3,299	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735	12,467	9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862	10,935
East Indian.....	9	20	84	83	258	145	271	1,072	1,710	337	1,782	517	165
English.....	10,897	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,865	45,079	51,126	49,056	39,021	53,498	57,258	49,689
Finnish.....	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,136	14,860	6,746	11,687	15,736	9,779	6,641
French.....	2,095	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,557	11,347	10,379	9,392	12,881	19,423	21,107	18,132	18,382
German.....	29,682	34,742	51,686	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813	92,936	76,038	58,534	71,380	66,471	65,343
Greek.....	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	23,127	46,283	28,808	20,262	39,135	37,021	31,566
Hebrew.....	60,764	58,098	57,688	76,203	106,236	129,910	153,748	149,182	103,387	57,551	84,260	91,223	80,595
Irish.....	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,266	40,959	38,706	36,427	31,185	38,382	40,246	38,922
Italian (north).....	17,316	22,103	27,620	37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286	51,564	24,700	25,150	30,780	30,312	28,443
Italian (south).....	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528	242,497	110,547	165,248	192,673	159,638	135,830
Japanese.....	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243	30,824	16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172
Korean.....	71	47	28	564	1,907	4,929	127	89	26	11	19	8	33
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	14,078
Magyar.....	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,030	44,261	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996	23,599
Mexican.....	261	350	715	486	447	227	141	91	5,682	15,591	17,760	18,784	22,001
Pacific Islander.....	188	167	160	185	41	22	13	3	2	7	61	12	3
Polish.....	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	95,835	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446	85,163
Portuguese.....	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,433	6,338	8,555	8,729	9,648	6,809	4,606	7,657	7,469	9,403
Roumanian.....	398	761	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199	5,311	8,329
Russian.....	1,200	672	1,551	3,608	3,961	3,746	5,814	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	22,558
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	9,592	14,473	16,257	24,081	12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724	21,965
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	31,601
Scott.....	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,483	16,144	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625	20,293
Slovak.....	29,243	29,343	36,934	34,427	27,940	52,368	38,221	42,041	16,170	22,586	32,416	21,415	25,281
Spanish.....	1,111	1,202	1,954	3,297	4,662	5,590	5,332	9,495	6,636	4,939	5,837	8,068	9,070
Spanish-American.....	97	276	496	973	1,666	1,658	1,585	1,060	1,063	890	900	1,153	1,342
Syrian.....	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	3,553	4,322	5,824	5,880	5,520	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525
Turkish.....	184	136	165	449	1,482	2,145	2,033	1,902	2,327	820	1,283	918	1,336
Welsh.....	762	674	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367	2,754	2,504	1,699	2,244	2,248	2,239
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	1,132
Other peoples.....	73	35	147	89	962	351	1,027	2,058	1,530	1,537	3,330	3,323	3,660
Total.....	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172

TABLE XVI.—TOTAL IMMIGRATION EACH YEAR, 1820-1912.

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.....	609,431
1836.....	76,242	1882.....	788,992
1837.....	79,340	1883.....	603,322
1838.....	38,914	1884.....	518,592
1839.....	68,069	1885.....	395,346
1840.....	84,066	1886.....	334,203
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.....	439,730
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	1912.....	838,172
1863.....	132,925		
1864.....	191,114	Grand total.....	29,611,052

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

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbecils.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.
							Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.				Others.
African (black).....				1				5		6	1	201
Armenian.....								66		9		84
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....			1	1				4				26
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....			1					25		4		224
Chinese.....							1	39		11		6
Croatian and Slovenian.....			2		2			37		3		149
Cuban.....							1					6
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....			1									
Dutch and Flemish.....				1	1	1		1		1		37
East Indian.....								7		21	3	42
English.....		5	10	7	13	1	16	14		18	3	58
Finnish.....	1	1	1	2	1		2	8		2		694
French.....		1	7	2	2	1	4	18		6		32
German.....		3	14	2	11	1	2	80		11		397
Greek.....			1				2	41	3	16		406
Hebrew.....	3	10	9		8	2	1	162	39	25		846
Irish.....		1	4	3	14	2	8	10	2	2	2	455
Italian (north).....	1		6		4			21	1	7		122
Italian (south).....	2	13	23		13		2	111	14	32	2	370
Japanese.....								86		9		859
Korean.....												18
Lithuanian.....			1		1			50				4
Magyar.....		1	2	1				29		2	1	55
Mexican.....	3	1	1	1	7	1	4	42		45	5	99
Polish.....		1	11	1	12	1	1	173	2	9		921
Portuguese.....					1			2		3		361
Roumanian.....							1	11		2	1	49
Russian.....				2	1		1	42	1	2		93
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	1		6			1		33	1	2		156
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....			5		7	1	1	8		10		191
Scotch.....		3	3	3	6	2	8	6	2	8	1	141
Slovak.....			1	1				45		4		252
Spanish.....		2	1	1				11	5	2		104
Spanish-American.....								2				109
Syrian.....						1	1	113	1		5	11
Turkish.....					1			10	2			183
Welsh.....		1						10			1	69
West Indian (except Cuban).....											1	21
Other peoples.....								10		7		10
Total.....	10	44	110	28	105	15	59	1,321	73	280	22	8,152
Debarred from Philippine Islands.....								76				8

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, 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.
9	11	1	11	2	22			11	2	3			286	
27	84	2	5		2	1							280	
6													38	
61	201	9	13		3			1					542	
1					25							350	433	41
83	21	1	5	1	9			3		2			318	
			1	2	3								13	
15	37		1		1								94	
5	15			7	5			5		7			91	
5	4				2	3							104	27
38	67	14	30	18	79		1	49	3	37			1,117	3
6	5	1	2		7		1	1		3			76	
19	60	9	27	22	46		1	26		12			659	
82	24	12	12	5	49			24	1	19			758	
346	88	13	25		14			1					1,396	
246	13	21	20	6	27			10	1	6			1,064	
37	23	8	17	6	41			12		14			576	
72	36	7	7		10			6		6			306	
633	105	30	40	4	116			8		7			2,015	
	2		1							2	48		166	57
1					2					1	2		7	
16	7	4	2	1	2			2					142	
56	7	1	5		12			5		4			225	
	145	39	50	6	2			69		35			1,380	1
169	39	13	18	1	24			5		5			846	
8			5		2			2					72	
33	74		3		7								225	
31	49	3	3	1	10			3		1			306	1
80	43	1	14		13			3		2			391	
26	5	6	7	3	7			1					233	
17	28	10	14	5	26			9		13			416	
61	2	3	9	2	14			2		1			249	
9	55	3	13		3					2			216	
1	1	1	1	2	1			1		1			20	
36	3	8	21		1	29		1		1			404	
9	13	2	1		2								109	
2	10	1						1		1			41	
5													18	
37	54	3	11		5	3		2		2			425	
2,288	1,333	226	395	94	592	38	2	263	7	192	50	350	16,057	130
	2									1	7	36	130	

TABLE XVII A.—ALIENS DEBARRED AND ALIENS DEPORTED AFTER ENTERING, 1892-1912, 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	4				3		31		431	518
1894.	285,631	3				3		15		802	553
1895.	258,536	3								1,714	694
1896.	343,267	1				10		2		2,010	776
1897.	230,832	1				5		1		1,277	328
1898.	229,299	1				13		258		2,261	417
1899.	311,715	1				19		348		2,599	741
1900.	448,572	1				33		393		2,974	833
1901.	437,918	1				16		309		2,793	327
1902.	438,743	1				27		709		3,944	876
1903.	457,046	1				33		1,773		5,812	1,086
1904.	812,870	16				33		1,560		4,798	1,501
1905.	1,026,499	33				132		2,198		7,898	1,564
1906.	1,106,735	92				93		2,273		7,898	2,314
1907.	1,285,343	28				189		3,822		7,069	1,434
1908.	782,770	20	45	121	25	159		3,900	31	3,710	1,932
1909.	731,786	18	42	121	26	141		3,382	3	4,402	370
1910.	1,041,870	16	40	125	29	169		3,123	56	15,818	1,788
1911.	878,587	12	26	126	33	111	15	3,831	9	12,039	1,336
1912.	838,172	10	44	110	28	105	15	1,733	22	8,160	1,333

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			7				4,246	356
1901.			50	7			3				3,516	363
1902.				9			3				4,974	465
1903.			9	51	1		13				8,769	547
1904.			38	35		1	9				7,994	779
1905.			19	44	3	1	24			394	11,879	845
1906.	180			205	5	1	30				12,432	676
1907.	134			341	10		18			60	13,064	995
1908.	168	88	54	136	6	2	124			272	19,902	2,069
1909.	206	138	34	273	24		323			81	22,124	2,124
1910.	315	296	34	580	134	5	316			59	24,270	2,695
1911.	359	549	116	644	57		253			27	22,349	2,788
1912.	226	395	94	592	38	2	263			50	16,057	2,456

TABLE XVII B.—PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY APPLYING FOR TEMPORARY SOJOURN IN THE UNITED STATES REFUSED ADMISSION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY CAUSES.

Cause.	Canadian border.	Mexican border.	Boston, Mass.	Total.
Idiots.....	1			1
Imbeciles.....		1		1
Feeble-minded.....	1			1
Epileptics.....	1	2		3
Insane persons.....	5	3		8
Tuberculosis (noncontagious).....	1			1
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.....	83	55		138
Professional beggars.....		1		1
Paupers, or likely to become public charge.....	232	358	3	593
Surgeons' certificates.....	5	4		9
Contract laborers.....	4	42		46
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).....	7	13		20
Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent.....	14	20		34
Assisted aliens.....	1	1		2
Criminals.....	20	10		30
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.....	20	44		64
Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.....	2			2
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.....	21	30		51
Under passport provision, sec. 1.....	1	10		11
Total.....	419	594	3	1,016

Magyar.....			1		1				13			1			3	1		20
Mexican.....		2	1	1			1		33	16	1	7		1	37	9		109
Polish.....		2	1	2			1		58		1	2			9	5		81
Portuguese.....															1	1		2
Roumanian.....				1					2							1		4
Russian.....			1						9			1			2	1		14
Ruthenian (Russniak).....					1			1	11						2			15
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....		1	1		6				33			1			3	1		46
Scotch.....			1				1		13			1			2			18
Slovak.....			1		1	1			7					1	1	2		14
Spanish.....				1			1	1	4	1						1		9
Spanish-American.....				1														3
Syrian.....						2			6									8
Turkish.....									1	2	1							4
Welsh.....									1									1
West Indian (except Cuban).....									5						1			6
Other peoples.....									6									6
Total.....	2	5	14	26	28	6	5	1	678	31	27	63	4	171	79	2	1,142	
Deported from Philippine Islands.....														1			1	

TABLE XVIII.—ALIENS DEPORTED TO COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AFTER ENTERING THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND CAUSES—Continued.

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 3 years—Continued.										Deportation compulsory without time limit.				Public charges within 1 year after entry, from subsequent causes.					Under act 702, Philippine Commission.	Under act 1761, Philippine Commission. Violation of Philippine opium law.	Grand total returned.	Deported from Philippine Islands.				
	Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry—										Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who are supported by or receive the proceeds of prostitution.	Total without time limit.	Insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Dependent members of family.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.					Total public charges from subsequent causes.			
	Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.		Pregnancy.	Physical conditions.		Other causes.	Total public charges from prior causes.	Prostitutes after entry.															Aliens who are supported by or receive the proceeds of prostitution.	Entered without inspection.	Total mandatory within 3 years.
			Tuberculosis (contagious).	Others.		Physical conditions.	Other causes.																				
African (black).....	17		1			2		20				2	38									38					
Armenian.....	7					2		9				1	11										11				
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	4					1		5					11										11				
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....						1		1				1	6										6				
Chinese.....	1							1		2		170	184									1	1	185			
Croatian and Slovenian.....	15		2	1		1		19				5	42										1	43	204		
Cuban.....	15					1		1					1											1			
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....												1	4											4			
Dutch and Flemish.....	3		2			1		6				4	28											28			
East Indian.....	2							2		2		4	11											11			
English.....	20	1	4			3	1	29				51	218	1										227			
Finnish.....	19		5		1			25				4	48											50			
French.....	13					1		14		3		8	67	12										81			
German.....	52		5		2	5		64	4		24	244												244			
Greek.....	13		4	1		7		25	1			7	66			11	11							77			
Hebrew.....	69	4	5	1	1	5		88				8	186	3		2	5							191			
Irish.....	58		5		1	5	1	70		1		7	134			1	1							135			
Italian (north).....	16	1	1			3		21				4	45			1	1							46			
Italian (south).....	60	1	11			7	1	81		3	2	5	228	2										231			
Japanese.....										1	1	28	34			1	1							35	1		

Lithuanian.....	6	2					8	1	1	16										16					
Magyar.....	13	2					15		1	38	1									39					
Mexican.....	10						10	6	1	231	4	1								236					
Polish.....	41	2	13	1	1	6	64	2	105	149	2							1	1	152					
Portuguese.....	1						2			4										4					
Roumanian.....	1			1			3			7										7					
Russian.....	10			1	1	2	17		2	33										33					
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	16						17			32	1	1							1	1	35				
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	65	1	6				72	1	1	120	3							2		2	125				
Scotch.....	7					1	9		6	33											33				
Slovak.....	12		4				17		2	33											33				
Spanish.....	5			1		1	7		3	19	1										20				
Spanish-American.....	1						1		1	5											5				
Syrian.....	1					1	2		1	30									1	1	31				
Turkish.....	3		1				4		1	9											9				
Welsh.....										1											1				
West Indian (except Cuban).....	2					1	3		5	14											14				
Other peoples.....										6											6				
Total.....	563	10	83	7	7	58	3	731	23	13	477	2,386	31	2	21	54				5	11	16	2,456	205	
Deported from Philippine Islands.....										76	77									1			96	31	205

TABLE XIX A.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Montreal, Canada.	San Francisco, Cal.	Galveston, Tex.	Mexican border.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	San Juan, P. R.	New Orleans, La.	Seattle, Wash.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Norfolk, Va.	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.															
Pending at close of previous year.....	87	5	21	2	5	11						1			132
Appealed.....	4,474	372	230	105	451	43	262	109	25	40	5	11	10		6,137
Total.....	4,561	377	251	107	456	54	262	109	25	40	5	12	10		6,269
Disposition on appeal:															
Admitted without bond.....	1,526	133	87	49	135	23	10	37	24	13	4	12	1		2,054
Admitted on bond.....	716	50	55	20	50	8	2	1		11	1				914
Debarred.....	2,230	192	96	33	261	21	250	69	1	16			9		3,178
Pending at close of current year.....	89	2	13	5	10	2		2							123
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.															
Pending at close of previous year.....															
Appealed.....	14	2	5		32			3	1	2				1	60
Total.....	14	2	5		32			3	1	2				1	60
Disposition on appeal:															
Admitted without bond.....	9		5		19				1						34
Admitted on bond.....										1					1
Debarred.....	5	2			13			3		1				1	25
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.															
Admitted.....	53	19	50	1	33	1	5	4							166
Refused.....	43	8	4	6	11		2	2							76

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TABLE XX.—DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.....	967	Portland, Oreg.....	191
Boston, Mass.....	475	Seattle, Wash.....	273
Philadelphia, Pa.....	879	Gulfport, Miss.....	357
Baltimore, Md.....	149	Charleston, S. C.....	66
Portland, Me.....	27	Pascagoula, Miss.....	14
New Bedford, Mass.....	19	Newport News, Va.....	152
Providence, R. I.....	3	Los Angeles, Cal.....	16
Norfolk, Va.....	164	Port Arthur, Tex.....	46
Savannah, Ga.....	160	Brunswick, Ga.....	24
Key West, Fla.....	4	Wilmington, N. C.....	1
Tampa, Fla.....	101	Jacksonville, Fla.....	47
Pensacola, Fla.....	172	Fernandina, Fla.....	23
Mobile, Ala.....	329	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	36
New Orleans, La.....	754	San Juan, Porto Rico.....	18
Galveston, Tex.....	277		
San Diego, Cal.....	34	Total.....	6,384
San Francisco, Cal.....	606		

TABLE XXI.—ALIEN STOWAWAYS FOUND ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.....	224	San Diego, Cal.....	3
Boston, Mass.....	55	San Francisco, Cal.....	88
Baltimore, Md.....	32	Seattle, Wash.....	25
Philadelphia, Pa.....	44	Gulfport, Miss.....	8
Portland, Me.....	6	Charleston, S. C.....	8
New Bedford, Mass.....	34	Newport News, Va.....	8
Norfolk, Va.....	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1
Savannah, Ga.....	9	Port Arthur, Tex.....	1
Miami, Fla.....	1	Jacksonville, Fla.....	4
Tampa, Fla.....	2	Fernandina, Fla.....	5
Pensacola, Fla.....	1	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	17
Mobile, Ala.....	8		
New Orleans, La.....	16	Total.....	618
Galveston, Tex.....	17		

TABLE XXII.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN ALIEN ARRIVALS AND HEAD-TAX SETTLEMENTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912

Immigrant aliens admitted.....	838, 172	
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	178, 983	
Aliens debarred.....	16, 057	
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam.....	1, 461	
Died.....	136	
Erroneous head-tax collections.....	2, 034	
Head-tax payments pending from previous year.....	58, 773	
		1, 095, 616
Exempt from head-tax payment, as follows:		
In transit.....	62, 377	
One-year residents of Cuba.....	6, 723	
One-year residents of British North America.....	47, 186	
One-year residents of México.....	24, 358	
Domiciled citizens of British North America, Mexico, and Cuba (Rule 1, sub. 3c).....	12, 981	
Government officials.....	1, 143	
Arrivals in Hawaii.....	8, 132	
Arrivals in Porto Rico.....	3, 398	
Aliens debarred.....	14, 194	
	180, 492	
Head-tax payments pending at close of year.....	86, 351	
		266, 843
Aliens on whom head tax was paid.....		¹ 828, 773
Amount of head tax collected during year.....		\$3, 315, 086

¹ Three aliens arrived prior to July 1, 1907, upon whom \$2 each was collected; 828,770 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.
Atlantic Fruit Co.....	From Baltimore, Md., to—	2	2			2	2	
North German Lloyd..	British West Indies...	2,450	1,870	580	118	2,332	289	2,161
United Fruit Co.....	Bremen	4	3	1		4	3	1
	British West Indies.....							
	Total, Baltimore.....	2,456	1,875	581	118	2,338	294	2,162
	From Boston, Mass., to—							
Allan.....	Glasgow.....	975	509	466	99	876	360	615
Cunard.....	Fishguard.....	34	18	16	3	31	21	13
	Liverpool.....	4,526	2,290	2,236	235	4,291	1,532	2,994
	Queensdown.....	1,339	366	973	8	1,331	230	1,109
Leyland.....	Liverpool.....	367	199	168	19	348	320	47
Lloyd Sabando.....	Messina.....	48	31	17	2	46		48
	Naples.....	314	253	61	16	298	24	290
	Palermo.....	6	6			6		6
Sicula-Americana.....	Naples.....	1,190	1,068	122	31	1,159	9	1,181
	Palermo.....	66	33	33	3	63		66
United Fruit Co.....	British West Indies....	146	74	72	6	140	146	
	Costa Rica.....	72	45	27	8	64	72	
White Star.....	Genoa.....	450	306	144	70	380	156	294
	Liverpool.....	2,501	1,463	1,038	212	2,289	473	2,028
	Naples.....	8,506	7,649	857	195	8,311	407	8,099
	Queensdown.....	662	257	405	6	656	135	527
	Gibraltar.....	11	9	2		11	8	3
	Algiers.....							
	Azores.....	1,474	986	488	107	1,367	182	1,292
	Madeira.....	57	41	16	3	54	3	54
	Total, Boston.....	22,744	15,603	7,141	1,023	21,721	4,078	18,666
	From Canada (Atlantic seaports) to—							
Allan.....	Glasgow.....	711	533	178	54	657	188	523
	Havre.....	9	4			9	3	6
	Liverpool.....	2,375	1,813	562	87	2,288	156	2,219
Canada.....	London.....	63	53	10		63	10	53
	Hamburg.....	26	22	4		26		26
	Rotterdam.....	6	6			6		6
Canadian Northern.....	Bristol.....	1,026	892	134	65	961	74	952
Canadian Pacific.....	Liverpool.....	2,834	2,226	608	165	2,669	436	2,398
	London.....	86	78	8	2	84	4	82
Cunard.....	Do.....	16	14	2		16	2	14
	Southampton.....	98	85	13	5	93	12	86
Donaldson.....	Glasgow.....	829	674	155	42	787	92	737
Royal.....	Avonmouth.....	24	23	1		24		24
White Star Dominion.....	Liverpool.....	1,311	1,040	271	91	1,220	167	1,144
	Total, Atlantic seaports of Canada.....	9,414	7,463	1,951	511	8,903	1,144	8,270
	Via Canadian border stations to—							
By land.....	Canada.....	88,628	65,177	23,451	9,340	79,288	88,628	
	From Canada (Pacific seaports) to—							
Canadian - Australian Royal Mail.....	Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific islands.....	502	330	172	23	479	377	125
Canadian Pacific.....	Hongkong.....	833	818	15	16	817	69	764
	Kobe.....	17	8	9	9	8	13	4
	Shanghai.....	16	12	4		16	16	
	Yokohama.....	46	37	9		46	34	12
	Total, Pacific seaports of Canada.....	1,414	1,205	209	48	1,366	509	905

UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

[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.							
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.		
10	6	4	1	9	10	.....	12	8	4	1	11	12	.....	
1,414	680	734	375	1,039	980	434	3,864	2,550	1,314	493	3,371	1,269	2,595		
7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....	11	8	3	.....	11	10	1
1,431	691	740	376	1,055	997	434	3,887	2,566	1,321	494	3,393	1,291	2,596		
390	175	215	94	296	282	108	1,365	684	681	193	1,172	642	.723		
93	41	52	9	84	85	8	127	59	68	12	115	106	21		
3,232	1,879	1,353	762	2,470	1,877	1,355	7,758	4,169	3,589	997	6,761	3,409	4,349		
618	365	253	148	470	245	373	1,957	731	1,226	156	1,801	475	1,482		
972	401	571	80	892	972	.....	1,339	600	739	99	1,240	1,292	47	
6	2	4	6	.....	6	.....	54	33	21	8	46	.....	54
56	32	24	38	18	7	49	370	285	85	54	316	31	339		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
97	56	41	56	41	2	95	1,287	1,124	163	87	1,200	11	1,276		
4	2	2	3	1	.....	4	70	35	35	6	64	.....	70
168	109	59	7	161	168	.....	314	183	131	13	301	314	.....	
130	87	43	11	119	130	.....	202	132	70	19	183	202	.....	
411	146	265	97	314	275	136	861	452	409	167	694	431	430		
1,720	853	867	391	1,329	994	726	4,221	2,316	1,905	603	3,618	1,467	2,754		
2,103	873	1,230	663	1,440	1,366	737	10,609	8,522	2,087	858	9,751	1,773	8,836		
357	191	166	134	223	125	232	1,019	448	571	140	879	260	759		
90	20	70	.....	90	90	.....	101	29	72	.....	101	98	3
7	2	5	7	7	7	.....	7	2	5	.....	7	7	.....	
552	312	240	238	314	87	465	2,026	1,298	728	345	1,681	269	1,757		
14	6	8	8	6	3	8	71	47	24	11	60	6	65		
11,020	5,552	5,468	2,745	8,275	6,715	4,305	33,764	21,155	12,609	3,768	29,996	10,793	22,971		
418	183	235	67	351	349	69	1,129	716	413	121	1,008	537	592		
8	2	6	5	3	5	3	17	6	11	5	12	8	9		
1,476	840	636	178	1,298	1,229	247	3,851	2,653	1,198	265	3,586	1,385	2,466		
52	23	29	3	49	44	8	115	76	39	3	112	54	61		
5	2	3	4	1	.....	5	31	24	7	4	27	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
61	25	36	34	27	31	30	1,087	917	170	99	988	105	982		
671	341	330	202	469	300	371	3,505	2,567	938	367	3,138	736	2,769		
10	3	7	2	8	10	.....	96	81	15	4	92	14	82	
9	6	3	.....	9	4	5	25	20	5	.....	25	6	19
8	5	3	3	5	3	5	106	90	16	8	98	15	91		
161	52	109	66	95	112	49	990	726	264	108	882	204	786		
44	19	25	3	41	40	4	68	42	26	3	65	40	28		
338	186	152	53	285	237	101	1,649	1,226	423	144	1,505	404	1,245		
3,261	1,687	1,574	620	2,641	2,364	897	12,675	9,150	3,525	1,131	11,544	3,508	9,167		
78,322	57,813	20,509	13,607	64,715	78,322	.....	166,950	122,990	43,960	22,947	144,003	166,950	.....	
269	164	105	39	230	227	42	771	494	277	62	709	604	167		
90	74	16	3	87	17	73	923	892	31	19	904	86	837		
17	9	8	.....	17	16	1	34	17	17	9	25	29	5	
19	7	12	.....	19	17	2	35	19	16	.....	35	33	2
32	26	6	10	22	30	2	78	63	15	10	68	64	14		
427	280	147	52	375	307	120	1,841	1,485	356	100	1,741	816	1,025		

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE

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 Galveston, Tex., to—							
Booth.....	Liverpool.....	27	15	12	4	23	27	
North German Lloyd.....	Bremen.....	744	605	139	27	717	111	
Norway & Mexico Gulf.....	Europe.....	20	13	7	3	17	15	
United Steamship Co.....	Cuba.....	4	3	1	.....	4	4
Not stated.....	Europe.....	6	1	5	.....	4	6
	Cuba.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
	Total, Galveston.....	802	638	164	36	766	164	
	From Gulfport, Miss.—							
Not stated.....	Not stated.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
	From Honolulu, Hawaii, to—							
Canadian - Australian Royal Mail.....	Australia.....	154	83	71	14	140	128	
	Pacific islands.....	9	7	2	1	8	9	
	British North America.....	130	76	54	9	121	96	
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.....	Hongkong.....	483	445	38	4	479	33	
	Kobe.....	305	235	70	1	304	3	
	Nagasaki.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shanghai.....	5	4	1	.....	5	4
	Yokohama.....	391	293	98	11	380	107	
Toyo Kisen Kaisa.....	Hongkong.....	121	117	4	.....	121	13
	Kobe.....	471	343	128	5	466	3	
	Shanghai.....	4	3	1	.....	4	2
	Yokohama.....	1,117	756	361	24	1,093	82	
	Total, Honolulu.....	3,190	2,362	828	69	3,121	480	
	From Jacksonville, Fla., to—							
Sailing vessel.....	British West Indies.....	2	2	.....	1	1	1
	From Key West, Fla., to—							
Peninsular & Occidental S. S. Co.....	Cuba.....	7,054	5,365	1,689	818	6,236	1,622	
Sailing vessel.....	British West Indies.....	142	96	46	10	132	36	
	Total, Key West.....	7,196	5,461	1,735	828	6,368	1,658	
	From Knights Key, Fla., to—							
Peninsular & Occidental S. S. Co.....	Cuba.....	77	58	19	5	72	73	
	Via Mexican border stations to—							
Compania Naviera del Pacifico.....	Mexico.....	737	571	166	46	691	665	
Ensenada Transportation Co.....	Do.....	41	31	10	2	39	41	
Meteor Transportation Co.....	Do.....	131	65	66	33	98	131	
North Pacific S. S. Co.....	Do.....	610	408	202	53	557	610	
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.....	Panama.....	5	3	2	1	4	5	
Not stated.....	Not stated.....	15	15	.....	.....	15	15
	Total, Mexican border.....	1,539	1,093	446	135	1,404	1,467	
	From Miami, Fla., to—							
Peninsular & Occidental S. S. Co.....	British West Indies.....	470	344	126	14	456	122	
Saunders.....	Do.....	543	446	97	33	510	543	
Sailing vessels.....	Do.....	1,067	825	242	93	974	329	
	Total, Miami.....	2,080	1,615	465	140	1,940	451	
	From Mobile, Ala., to—							
Hubbard Steamship Co.....	Honduras.....	40	27	13	5	35	40	
Orr Laubenheimer.....	British Honduras.....	19	6	13	3	16	19	
United Fruit Co.....	Not specified.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5
Not stated.....	Do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, Mobile.....	64	38	26	8	56	64	

UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912—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.
10	6	4		10	10		37	21	16	4	33	37	
547	267	280	126	421	348	199	1,291	872	419	153	1,138	459	832
3	1	2	1	2	2	1	23	14	9	4	19	17	6
22	14	8	1	21	22		26	17	9	1	25	26	
8	3	5	4	4	8		14	4	10	6	8	14	
4	3	1		4	4		5	4	1		5	5	
594	294	300	132	462	394	200	1,396	932	464	168	1,228	558	838
							2	2			2	2	
165	113	52	9	156	158	7	319	196	123	23	296	286	33
8	5	3	2	6	6	2	17	12	5	3	14	15	2
210	106	104	27	183	185	25	340	182	158	36	304	281	59
208	130	78	71	137	98	110	691	575	116	75	616	131	560
202	141	61	88	114	35	167	507	376	131	89	418	38	469
6	2	4	2	4	6		6	2	4	2	4	6	
3	2	1		3	3		8	6	2		8	7	1
202	89	113	92	110	122	80	593	382	211	103	490	229	364
56	36	20	7	49	35	21	177	153	24	7	170	48	129
197	84	113	156	41	31	166	668	427	241	161	507	34	634
6	3	3		6	5	1	10	6	4		10	7	3
488	224	264	395	93	104	384	1,605	980	625	419	1,186	186	1,419
1,751	935	816	849	902	788	963	4,941	3,297	1,644	918	4,023	1,268	3,673
1		1		1	1		3	2	1	1	2	2	1
12,710	7,913	4,797	652	12,058	11,551	1,159	19,764	13,278	6,486	1,470	18,294	13,173	6,591
36	13	23	11	25	7	29	178	109	69	21	157	43	135
12,746	7,926	4,820	663	12,083	11,558	1,188	19,942	13,387	6,555	1,491	18,451	13,216	6,726
749	448	301	13	736	745	4	826	506	320	18	808	818	8
763	608	155	36	727	752	11	1,500	1,179	321	82	1,418	1,417	83
							41	31	10	2	39	41	
74	61	13	6	68	74		205	126	79	39	166	205	
574	467	107	33	541	574		1,184	875	309	86	1,098	1,184	
39	25	14	9	30	39		44	28	16	10	34	44	
17	15	2		17	17		32	30	2		32	32	
1,467	1,176	291	84	1,383	1,456	11	3,006	2,269	737	219	2,787	2,923	83
942	463	479	56	886	843	99	1,412	807	605	70	1,342	965	447
69	48	21	12	57		69	612	494	118	45	567		612
37	20	17	11	26	17	20	1,104	845	259	104	1,000	346	758
1,043	531	517	79	969	860	188	3,128	2,146	982	219	2,909	1,311	1,817
124	95	29	11	113	124		164	122	42	16	148	164	
23	15	8	1	22	23		42	21	21	4	38	42	
7		7		7	7		12	5	7		12	12	
4	4			4	4		4	4			4	4	
158	114	44	12	146	158		222	152	70	20	202	222	

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Tramp.....	From New Bedford, Mass., to— Cape Verde Islands.....	309	293	16	.....	309	127	182
Bluefields.....	From New Orleans, La., to— Nicaragua.....	110	77	33	.....	12	98	104
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.	Havre.....	298	248	50	.....	15	283	46
Leyland.....	Europe.....	48	22	26	.....	3	45	48
Southern Pacific Co.....	Cuba.....	547	429	118	.....	46	501	318
United Fruit Co.....	British Honduras.....	155	106	49	.....	21	134	155
	Costa Rica.....	200	125	75	.....	18	182	200
	Cuba.....	18	17	1	.....	.....	18	18
	Guatemala.....	309	214	95	.....	34	275	309
	Nicaragua.....	39	31	8	.....	2	37	39
	Panama.....	234	176	58	.....	16	218	234
Vacarro.....	Spanish Honduras.....	137	101	36	.....	15	122	137
Not stated.....	Do.....	144	104	40	.....	13	131	144
Do.....	Europe.....	24	16	8	.....	4	20	12
	Not specified.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	5
	Total, New Orleans.....	2,269	1,672	597	.....	199	2,070	1,769
American.....	From New York, N. Y., to— Cherbourg.....	4,315	3,768	547	.....	69	4,246	341
	Plymouth.....	537	384	153	.....	34	503	349
Atlantic Fruit Co.....	Southampton.....	8,799	7,542	1,257	.....	240	8,559	1,245
Atlantic Transport.....	Cuba.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	6	7
Anchor.....	London.....	752	377	375	.....	56	696	752
	Glasgow.....	10,031	7,014	3,017	.....	530	9,501	3,193
	Londonderry.....	2,896	1,262	1,634	.....	86	2,810	1,056
	Messina.....	146	135	11	.....	1	145	146
	Naples.....	5,765	5,361	404	.....	92	5,673	23
	Palermo.....	251	212	39	.....	12	239	19
Austro-American.....	Naples.....	4,482	4,258	224	.....	60	4,422	109
	Palermo.....	6	5	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	Patras.....	3,746	3,646	100	.....	24	3,722	392
	Piraeus.....	8	8	.....	.....	1	7	.....
	Trieste.....	5,134	4,097	1,037	.....	164	4,970	491
	Algiers.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5	3
	Azores.....	27	21	6	.....	5	22	5
Bermuda-Atlantic S.S. Co.....	Bermuda.....	374	217	157	.....	14	360	374
Booth.....	Brazil.....	106	74	32	.....	9	97	80
	British West Indies.....	206	109	97	.....	16	190	56
Clyde.....	Do.....	31	16	15	.....	4	27	31
	Santo Domingo.....	299	216	83	.....	14	285	299
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.	Havre.....	31,669	27,778	3,891	.....	962	30,707	5,475
Cunard.....	Fishguard.....	4,782	3,347	1,435	.....	502	4,280	4,029
	Fiume.....	5,315	3,726	1,589	.....	338	4,977	151
	Genoa.....	275	214	61	.....	9	266	53
	Gibraltar.....	94	72	22	.....	2	92	36
	Liverpool.....	24,369	18,319	6,050	.....	756	23,613	18,443
	Madeira.....	81	69	12	.....	2	79	21
	Naples.....	12,222	11,167	1,055	.....	207	12,015	643
	Palermo.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....	12	11
	Queenstown.....	1,586	1,064	982	.....	23	1,563	281
	Trieste.....	533	451	82	.....	12	521	58
	Villefranche.....	41	19	22	.....	6	35	41
	Alexandria.....	117	61	56	.....	12	105	84
	Algiers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous.....	27	11	16	.....	3	24	26
Fabre.....	Lisbon.....	168	160	8	.....	.....	168	18
	Marseille.....	569	495	74	.....	35	534	154
	Messina.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	12	12
	Naples.....	14,132	13,055	1,077	.....	289	13,843	668
	Palermo.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5
	Villefranche.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Azores.....	269	211	58	.....	7	262	24
	Miscellaneous.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	3	3
Hamburg-American...	Boulogne.....	15	4	11	.....	.....	15	15
	Cherbourg.....	541	305	236	.....	20	521	531
	Genoa.....	311	199	112	10	301	243
	Gibraltar.....	39	28	11	8	31	27
	Hamburg.....	25,087	17,317	7,770	961	24,126	4,193

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UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912—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.
11	10	1	2	9	1	10	320	303	17	2	318	128	192
185	144	41	20	165	183	2	295	221	74	32	263	287	8
68	38	30	15	53	39	29	366	286	80	30	336	85	281
50	15	35	3	47	50	.....	98	37	61	6	92	98	.....
1,846	1,226	620	107	1,739	1,666	180	2,393	1,655	738	153	2,240	1,984	409
178	135	43	16	162	178	.....	333	241	92	37	296	333	.....
439	291	148	32	407	439	.....	639	416	223	50	589	639	.....
45	28	17	7	38	32	13	63	45	18	7	56	50	13
370	271	99	15	355	370	.....	679	485	194	49	630	679	.....
48	45	3	1	47	48	.....	87	76	11	3	84	87	.....
3,237	2,176	1,061	175	3,062	3,237	.....	3,471	2,352	1,119	191	3,280	3,471	.....
245	192	53	20	225	245	.....	382	293	89	35	347	382	.....
201	151	50	22	179	201	.....	345	255	90	35	310	345	.....
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	26	18	8	4	22	14	12
45	35	10	3	42	45	.....	51	41	10	3	48	50	1
6,959	4,749	2,210	436	6,523	6,735	224	9,228	6,421	2,807	635	8,593	8,504	724
1,593	909	684	452	1,141	910	683	5,908	4,677	1,231	521	5,387	1,251	4,657
442	259	183	56	386	373	69	979	643	336	90	889	722	257
2,009	1,192	817	527	1,482	1,303	706	10,808	8,734	2,074	767	10,041	2,548	8,260
1,826	760	1,066	147	1,679	1,826	.....	7	2	5	1	6	7	.....
3,839	1,892	1,947	1,021	2,818	2,753	1,086	2,578	1,137	1,441	203	2,375	2,578	.....
1,842	956	886	486	1,356	1,043	799	13,870	8,906	4,964	1,551	12,319	5,946	7,924
10	8	2	10	10	10	.....	4,738	2,218	2,520	572	4,166	2,099	2,639
433	268	165	357	76	28	405	10	156	143	13	11	145	156
37	20	17	36	1	4	33	6,198	5,629	569	449	5,749	51	6,147
402	212	190	203	199	186	216	288	232	56	48	240	23	265
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4,884	4,470	414	263	4,621	295	4,589
233	113	120	74	159	185	.....	7	1	6	4	3	.....	7
1,259	624	635	787	472	552	707	3,979	3,759	220	98	3,881	577	3,402
9	6	3	1	8	9	.....	8	8	.....	7	.....	8	.....
16	10	6	3	13	12	4	6,393	4,721	1,672	951	5,442	1,043	5,350
9,870	5,000	4,870	262	9,608	9,870	.....	14	9	5	1	13	12	2
234	220	14	9	225	219	15	43	31	12	8	35	17	26
91	50	41	37	54	51	40	7	1	6	4	3	.....	7
9	7	2	1	8	9	.....	8	8	.....	7	.....	8	.....
362	293	69	34	328	362	.....	40	23	17	5	35	40	.....
12,332	7,310	5,022	3,111	9,221	7,406	4,926	661	509	152	48	613	661	.....
6,558	4,068	2,490	382	6,176	6,020	538	3,979	3,759	220	98	3,881	577	3,402
981	493	488	803	178	88	893	8	8	.....	7	.....	8	.....
233	96	137	63	170	177	56	6,393	4,721	1,672	951	5,442	1,043	5,350
107	48	59	4	103	106	1	14	9	5	1	13	12	2
12,352	7,341	5,011	2,369	9,983	5,794	6,558	40	23	17	5	35	40	.....
18	10	8	2	16	16	2	661	509	152	48	613	661	.....
3,318	1,323	1,995	703	2,615	2,530	788	661	509	152	48	613	661	.....
8	4	4	5	3	8	.....	44,001	35,088	8,913	4,073	39,928	12,881	31,120
1,323	755	568	282	1,041	572	751	11,340	7,415	3,925	884	10,456	10,049	1,291
161	73	88	67	94	107	54	6,296	4,219	2,077	1,141	5,155	239	6,057
79	27	52	6	73	79	.....	508	310	198	72	436	230	278
413	117	296	16	397	404	9	201	120	81	6	195	142	59
31	12	19	7	31	31	.....	36,721	25,660	11,061	3,125	33,596	11,720	25,001
107	33	74	7	100	107	.....	99	79	20	4	95	37	62
31	13	18	2	29	28	3	20	10	10	5	15	19	1
410	174	236	48	362	399	11	2,909	1,359	1,550	305	2,604	853	2,056
1,493	752	741	989	504	551	942	694	524	170	79	615	165	529
4	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	120	46	74	12	108	120	.....
94	56	38	53	41	26	68	530	178	352	28	502	488	42
15	8	7	3	12	15	.....	31	12	19	10	31	31	.....
53	12	41	4	49	53	.....	134	44	90	10	124	133	1
2,234	964	1,270	147	2,087	2,234	.....	199	173	26	2	197	46	153
716	291	425	60	656	698	18	979	669	310	83	896	553	426
55	35	20	2	53	55	.....	12	12	.....	12	12	12	.....
16,373	8,105	8,268	4,404	11,969	10,598	5,775	15,625	13,807	1,818	1,278	14,347	1,219	14,406
4	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
94	56	38	53	41	26	68	4	2	.....	4	4	.....	4
15	8	7	3	12	15	.....	363	267	96	60	303	50	313
53	12	41	4	49	53	.....	18	9	9	3	15	18	.....
2,234	964	1,270	147	2,087	2,234	.....	68	16	52	4	64	68	.....
716	291	425	60	656	698	18	2,775	1,269	1,506	167	2,608	2,765	10
55	35	20	2	53	55	.....	1,027	490	537	70	957	941	86
16,373	8,105	8,268	4,404	11,969	10,598	5,775	94	63	31	10	84	82	12
41,460	25,422	16,038	5,365	36,095	14,791	26,669	5,365	36,095	14,791	26,669	14,791	26,669	.....

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.							
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.	
Hamburg-American—Continued.	From New York, N. Y., to—Continued.								
	Messina.....	94	84	10	6	88			94
	Naples.....	9,482	8,688	794	203	9,279	271		9,211
	Palermo.....	116	99	17	8	108			116
	Plymouth.....	403	259	144	22	381		402	1
	Port Said.....	11	6	5		11		11	
	Villefranche.....	12	8	4		12		12	
	Algiers.....	7	4	3		7		7	
	Argentina.....								
	British West Indies.....	334	194	140	13	321		332	2
	Colombia.....	125	94	31	3	122		125	
	Costa Rica.....	66	48	18	4	62		66	
	Cuba.....	278	170	108	26	252		278	
	Santo Domingo.....	3	2	1		3		3	
	Hayti.....	219	151	68	22	197		219	
Panama.....	394	294	100	20	374		394		
Miscellaneous.....	6	3	3		6		6		
Hellenic.....	Calamata.....	55	51	4	1	54		5	50
Constantinople.....	3	3			3		3		
Ghythion.....	18	17	1		18		2	16	
Patras.....	125	124	1	1	124		6	119	
Piraeus.....	5,752	5,577	175	48	5,704		706	5,046	
Holland-America.....	Boulogne.....	746	455	291	38	708		496	250
Plymouth.....	186	136	50	6	180		186		
Rotterdam.....	17,279	13,132	4,147	684	16,595		2,212	15,067	
Italia.....	Genoa.....	674	523	151	35	639		226	448
Messina.....	281	249	32	7	274		16	265	
Naples.....	5,954	5,400	554	106	5,486		310	5,644	
Palermo.....	468	399	69	18	450		30	438	
Lamport & Holt.....	Argentina.....	1,005	789	216	63	942		321	684
Brazil.....	750	578	172	51	699		290	460	
Uruguay.....	69	56	13	5	64		30	39	
La Veloce.....	Genoa.....	788	605	183	22	766		169	619
Messina.....	422	395	27	10	412		4	418	
Naples.....	6,336	5,851	485	117	6,219		232	6,104	
Palermo.....	887	771	116	24	863		25	862	
Lloyd Brasileiro.....	Brazil.....	103	72	31	5	98		57	46
British West Indies.....	129	53	76	2	127		72	57	
Lloyd Italiano.....	Genoa.....	574	424	150	39	535		149	425
Messina.....	490	451	39	5	485		144	489	
Naples.....	4,697	4,274	423	122	4,575		144	4,553	
Palermo.....	717	556	131	19	698		28	689	
Patras.....	7	7			7			7	
Piraeus.....	7	7			7			7	
Lloyd Sabando.....	Genoa.....	392	274	118	16	376		129	263
Messina.....	258	196	62	7	251		44	214	
Naples.....	1,993	1,754	239	75	1,918		125	1,868	
Palermo.....	536	450	86	22	514		8	528	
Cuba.....	98	74	24	13	85		94	4	
Munson.....	Patras.....	5	5			5		1	4
National Steam Navigation Co.	Piraeus.....	4,955	4,743	212	50	4,905		698	4,257
Navigatione Generale Italiana.	Genoa.....	1,075	756	319	47	1,028		240	835
Messina.....	501	451	50	5	496		23	478	
Naples.....	10,617	9,658	959	230	10,387		394	10,223	
Palermo.....	1,088	936	152	35	1,053		93	985	
British West Indies.....	437	211	226	42	395		402	35	
Cuba.....	5,083	3,839	1,244	347	4,736		3,844	1,239	
Mexico.....	1,078	815	263	62	1,016		959	119	
North German Lloyd..	Bremen.....	40,766	29,799	10,967	1,497	39,269		5,603	35,163
Cherbourg.....	1,292	826	466	63	1,229		1,280		
Genoa.....	1,074	728	346	48	1,026		625	449	
Gibraltar.....	96	80	16	3	93		63	33	
Messina.....	566	534	32	12	554			566	
Naples.....	11,206	10,274	932	216	10,990		634	10,572	
Palermo.....	1,074	949	125	35	1,039		12	1,062	
Plymouth.....	915	636	279	24	891		915		
Alexandria.....	1	1			1			1	
Algiers.....	7	2	5		7			7	
Panama R. R. Co.....	Panama.....	568	514	54	13	555		441	127
Quebec Steamship Co..	Bermuda.....	1,510	808	702	106	1,404		1,509	1
Canada.....	42	23	19	1	41			42	

UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912—Continued.

Num. ber.	Citizens.						Total.						
	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.
6	4	2	6			6	100	88	12	12	88		100
1,831	873	958	658	1,173	1,139	692	11,313	9,561	1,752	861	10,452	1,410	9,903
23	13	10	23			23	139	112	27	31	108		139
1,391	693	698	92	1,299	1,391		1,794	952	842	114	1,680	1,793	1
152	62	90	2	150	152		163	68	95	2	161	163	
41	22	19	5	36	41		53	30	23	5	48	53	
20	7	13		20	20		27	11	16		27	27	
18	11	7	2	16	18		18	11	7	2	16	18	
657	370	287	33	624	657		991	564	427	46	945	989	2
90	75	15	5	85	90		215	169	46	8	207	215	
56	32	24	4	52	56		122	80	42	8	114	122	
457	265	192	58	399	457		735	435	300	84	651	735	
332	312	20	10	322	332		3	2	1		3	3	
457	322	135	22	435	457		551	463	88	32	519	551	
33	15	18		33	33		851	616	235	42	809	851	
1	1			1	1		39	18	21		39	39	
1	1			1	1		55	51	4	1	54	5	50
							4	4			4		4
							19	18	1	1	18	3	16
							125	124	1	1	124	6	119
181	120	61	102	79	109	72	5,933	5,697	236	150	5,783	815	5,118
1,386	477	909	126	1,260	1,366	20	2,132	932	1,200	164	1,968	1,862	270
445	207	238	34	411	445		631	343	288	40	591	631	
7,797	3,887	3,910	2,729	5,068	5,054	2,743	25,076	17,019	8,057	3,413	21,663	7,266	17,810
348	192	156	155	193	232	116	1,022	715	307	190	832	458	564
48	37	11	23	25	4	44	329	236	43	30	299	20	309
963	469	394	628	335	232	731	6,917	5,969	948	734	6,183	542	6,375
73	42	31	48	25	30	43	541	441	100	66	475	60	481
870	646	224	129	741	719	151	1,875	1,435	440	192	1,683	1,040	835
781	534	247	129	652	599	182	1,531	1,112	419	180	1,351	889	642
36	23	13	5	31	28	8	1,051	79	26	10	95	58	47
283	166	117	175	108	121	162	1,071	771	300	197	874	290	781
26	14	12	23	3	2	24	448	409	39	33	415	6	442
828	460	368	530	298	267	561	7,164	6,311	853	647	6,517	499	6,665
112	69	43	84	28	11	101	999	840	159	108	891	36	963
57	43	14	9	48	49	8	160	115	45	14	146	106	54
32	18	14	18	14	23	9	161	71	90	20	141	95	66
165	83	82	110	55	52	113	739	507	232	149	590	201	538
33	13	20	28	5		33	523	464	59	33	490	1	522
494	260	234	339	155	128	366	5,191	4,534	657	461	4,730	272	4,919
95	59	36	90	5	10	85	812	645	167	109	703	38	774
							7	7			7		7
							7	7			7		7
264	137	127	119	145	187	77	656	411	245	135	521	316	340
138	72	66	65	73	89	49	396	268	128	72	324	133	263
344	224	120	215	129	127	217	2,337	1,978	359	290	2,047	252	2,085
67	39	28	64	3	6	61	603	489	114	86	517	14	589
420	266	154	59	361	418	2	518	340	178	72	446	512	6
							5	5			5		4
226	141	85	153	73	121	105	5,181	4,884	297	203	4,978	819	4,362
444	241	203	267	177	186	258	1,519	997	522	314	1,205	426	1,093
57	33	24	46	11	8	49	558	484	74	51	507	31	527
1,480	914	566	910	570	330	1,150	12,097	10,572	1,525	1,140	10,957	724	11,373
190	112	78	129	61	51	139	1,278	1,048	230	164	1,114	144	1,134
717	407	310	32	685	693	24	1,154	618	536	74	1,080	1,095	59
5,067	3,437	1,630	266	4,801	4,872	195	10,150	7,276	2,874	613	9,537	8,716	1,434
1,184	805	379	95	1,089	1,177	7	2,262	1,620	642	157	2,105	2,136	126
19,336	10,417	8,919	6,990	12,346	11,155	8,181	60,102	40,216	19,886	8,487	51,615	16,758	43,344
3,435	1,723	1,712	179	3,256	3,432	3	4,727	2,549	2,178	242	4,485	4,712	15
1,786	765	1,021	289	1,497	1,658	128	2,860	1,493	1,367	337	2,523	2,283	577
108	56	52	2	106	107	1	204	136	68	5	199	170	34
38	21	17	31	7	2	36	604	555	49	43	561	2	602
2,416	1,139	1,277	905	1,511	1,433	983	13,622	11,413	2,209	1,121	12,501	2,067	11,555
145	77	68	128	17	9	136	1,219	1,026	193	163	1,056	21	1,198
1,837	1,088	749	93	1,744	1,837		2,752	1,724	1,028	117	2,635	2,752	
							1	1			1		1
15	8	7	1	14	15		22	10	12	1	21	22	463
5,720	3,722	1,998	695	5,025	5,384	336	6,288	4,236	2,052	708	5,580	5,825	463
8,025	3,877	4,148	280	7,745	8,025		9,535	4,685	4,850	386	9,149	9,534	1
627	335	292	21	606	627	110	669	358	311	22	647	559	110

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE

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 New York, N. Y., to—Continued.							
Quebec Steamship Co.—Continued.	British Guiana.....	46	29	17	4	42	30	16
	British West Indies.....	600	329	271	41	559	268	332
	Danish West Indies.....	132	52	80	10	122	84	48
	French West Indies.....	28	13	15	.....	28	10	18
Red Cross.....	Canada.....	525	323	202	28	497	520	5
Red D.....	Dutch West Indies.....	52	42	10	3	49	52	.....
	Venezuela.....	202	140	62	18	184	202	.....
Red Star.....	Antwerp.....	23,070	17,536	5,534	890	22,180	2,451	20,619
	Cherbourg.....	38	26	12	.....	38	13	25
	Dover.....	280	148	132	15	265	280	.....
	Plymouth.....	63	41	22	2	61	63	.....
	Stockholm.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	British Guiana.....	51	32	19	3	48	51	.....
	British West Indies.....	205	118	87	9	196	204	1
	Dutch Guiana.....	39	33	6	.....	39	39	.....
	Dutch West Indies.....	11	4	7	.....	11	11	.....
	Haiti.....	54	45	9	1	53	53	1
	Venezuela.....	3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	Southampton.....	46	30	16	.....	46	46	.....
	Bermuda.....	710	383	327	42	668	710	.....
	British West Indies.....	409	213	196	37	372	405	4
	Colombia.....	104	79	25	.....	93	104	.....
	Cuba.....	133	137	46	15	168	177	6
	Panama.....	201	144	57	20	181	188	13
Russia-American.....	Libau.....	6,990	5,295	1,695	470	6,520	611	6,379
	Rotterdam.....	5,633	4,753	880	243	5,390	256	5,377
Scandinavian-American.	Christiania.....	3,262	1,556	1,706	108	3,154	649	2,613
	Christiansand.....	1,682	963	719	59	1,623	90	1,592
	Copenhagen.....	2,999	1,447	1,552	98	2,901	766	2,233
Sicula-Americana.....	Genoa.....	60	57	3	.....	59	13	47
	Messina.....	623	518	105	21	602	7	616
	Naples.....	6,377	5,767	610	175	6,202	186	6,191
	Palermo.....	2,157	1,756	401	109	2,048	148	2,009
Spanish.....	Spain.....	1,206	1,117	89	15	1,101	151	1,055
	Cuba.....	112	75	37	.....	107	103	9
	Mexico.....	46	32	14	4	42	38	8
Trinidad.....	British West Indies.....	131	71	60	21	110	131	.....
United Fruit Co.....	Do.....	377	204	173	46	331	377	.....
	Colombia.....	87	50	37	9	78	87	.....
	Costa Rica.....	39	21	18	4	35	39	.....
	Panama.....	510	355	155	33	477	495	15
Uranium.....	Rotterdam.....	13,022	11,075	1,947	407	12,615	392	12,630
White Star.....	Cherbourg.....	3,544	2,836	708	166	3,378	890	2,654
	Genoa.....	258	180	78	7	251	81	177
	Gibraltar.....	26	22	4	.....	26	11	15
	Liverpool.....	22,758	16,696	6,062	797	21,961	6,343	16,415
	Madeira.....	71	61	10	1	70	16	55
	Messina.....	48	47	1	.....	48	.....	48
	Naples.....	7,553	6,985	568	157	7,396	434	7,119
	Palermo.....	140	132	8	1	139	2	138
	Plymouth.....	1,627	962	665	86	1,541	1,084	543
	Queenstown.....	4,597	1,642	2,955	61	4,536	745	3,852
	Southampton.....	9,866	7,628	2,238	324	9,542	2,886	6,980
	Villefranche.....	14	3	2	.....	12	14	.....
	Alexandria.....	73	33	40	3	70	55	18
	Algiers.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
	Azores.....	52	36	16	5	47	.....	52
	Miscellaneous.....	25	10	16	.....	26	24	2
	Total, New York.....	440,525	349,067	91,458	14,910	425,615	80,657	350,868
Booth.....	From Norfolk, Va., to—Brazil.....							
	From Philadelphia, Pa., to—							
Allan.....	British North America.....	72	33	39	8	64	36	36
	Glasgow.....	52	17	35	5	47	43	9
American.....	Liverpool.....	3,065	2,161	904	157	2,908	555	2,510
	Queenstown.....	331	72	259	2	329	56	275
Atlantic Fruit Co.....	British West Indies.....	21	10	11	3	18	21	.....
Hamburg-American.....	Hamburg.....	1,612	1,107	505	83	1,529	211	1,401

UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912—Continued.

Number.	Citizens.						Number.	Total.					
	Sex.		Age.		Class.			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.
71	44	27	4	67	65	6	117	73	44	8	109	95	22
273	151	122	90	183	204	69	873	480	393	131	742	472	401
56	30	26	18	38	40	16	188	82	106	28	160	124	64
20	10	10	3	17	15	5	48	23	25	3	45	25	23
1,812	931	881	119	1,683	1,803	9	2,337	1,254	1,083	147	2,190	2,323	14
31	22	21	13	26	61	74	83	64	10	8	75	83	.....
74	53	21	13	61	74	.....	276	193	83	31	245	276	.....
8,959	4,514	4,445	3,541	5,418	5,018	3,941	32,029	22,050	9,979	4,431	27,598	7,469	24,560
33	13	20	8	25	20	13	71	39	32	8	63	33	38
623	287	336	30	593	623	.....	903	435	468	45	858	903	.....
65	35	30	7	58	65	.....	128	76	52	9	119	128	.....
276	233	43	4	272	276	.....	277	233	44	4	273	277	.....
41	32	9	5	36	41	.....	92	64	28	8	84	92	.....
198	141	57	26	172	198	.....	403	259	144	35	368	402	1
37	28	9	4	33	37	.....	76	61	15	4	72	76	.....
20	17	3	4	16	20	.....	11	4	7	.....	11	11	.....
7	4	3	.....	7	7	.....	74	62	12	5	69	73	1
56	33	23	1	55	56	.....	10	5	5	.....	10	10	.....
6,885	3,263	3,622	221	6,664	6,885	.....	102	63	39	1	101	102	.....
428	247	181	34	394	428	.....	7,595	3,646	3,949	263	7,332	7,595	.....
8	68	13	8	73	81	.....	837	460	377	71	766	833	4
356	244	112	28	328	352	4	185	147	38	19	166	185	.....
1,389	281	108	19	370	387	2	539	381	158	43	496	529	10
1,098	576	533	1,024	85	205	904	590	425	165	39	551	575	15
1,939	495	443	768	170	229	709	8,099	5,871	2,228	1,494	6,605	816	7,283
2,408	1,172	1,236	888	1,520	737	1,671	6,571	5,248	1,323	1,011	5,560	485	6,086
946	540	406	414	532	89	857	5,670	2,728	2,942	996	4,674	1,386	4,284
2,852	1,479	1,373	725	2,127	1,031	1,821	2,628	1,503	1,125	473	2,155	179	2,449
10	7	3	3	1	1	9	5,851	2,926	2,925	823	5,028	1,797	4,054
75	43	42	73	2	22	53	70	64	6	8	62	14	56
548	324	224	422	126	54	494	698	551	147	94	604	29	669
310	178	132	287	23	83	227	6,925	6,091	834	597	6,328	240	6,685
74	40	34	39	35	36	38	2,467	1,934	533	396	2,071	231	2,236
16	5	11	3	13	16	.....	1,280	1,157	123	54	1,226	187	1,093
2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	128	80	48	8	120	119	9
152	110	42	25	127	152	.....	48	33	15	5	43	40	8
1,001	595	406	54	947	1,001	.....	283	181	102	46	237	283	.....
354	203	151	22	332	354	.....	1,378	799	579	100	1,278	1,378	.....
137	88	49	5	132	137	.....	441	253	188	31	410	441	.....
1,092	738	354	57	1,035	1,092	.....	176	109	67	9	167	176	.....
1,464	745	719	1,172	292	310	1,154	1,602	1,093	509	90	1,512	1,587	15
2,613	1,447	1,169	370	2,246	2,141	475	14,486	11,820	2,666	1,579	12,907	702	13,784
63	24	139	37	206	209	34	6,160	4,283	1,877	536	5,624	3,031	3,129
9,825	5,098	4,727	1,966	7,859	6,764	3,061	501	284	217	44	457	290	211
31	18	13	5	26	27	4	89	47	42	1	88	74	15
1,564	723	841	440	1,124	1,076	488	32,583	21,794	10,789	2,763	29,820	13,107	19,476
9	6	3	7	2	2	7	102	79	23	6	96	43	59
2,696	1,505	1,191	323	2,373	2,277	419	49	47	2	1	48	49	.....
3,374	1,790	1,584	737	2,637	1,441	1,933	9,117	7,708	1,409	597	8,520	1,510	7,607
5,420	3,281	2,139	799	4,621	3,637	1,783	149	138	11	8	141	4	145
64	24	40	3	61	64	2	4,323	2,467	1,856	409	3,914	3,361	962
326	118	208	11	315	324	.....	7,971	3,432	4,539	798	7,173	2,186	5,785
35	13	22	1	34	35	.....	15,286	10,909	4,377	1,123	14,163	6,523	8,763
12	10	2	4	8	.....	12	78	27	51	5	73	78	.....
78	29	49	8	70	.....	78	399	151	248	14	385	378	21
219,357	118,175	101,182	51,396	167,961	154,380	64,977	39	13	26	1	38	39	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	64	18	9	55	.....	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	39	65	8	96	102	2
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	659,882	467,242	192,640	66,306	593,576	235,037	424,845
.....
53	29	24	12	41	31	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	21	10	10	21	28	3	125	62	63	20	105	67	58
1,632	663	969	343	1,289	1,197	435	83	38	45	15	68	71	12
245	105	140	57	188	112	133	4,697	2,824	1,873	500	4,197	1,752	2,945
33	24	9	2	31	33	.....	576	177	399	59	517	168	408
1,433	648	785	321	1,112	754	679	54	34	20	5	49	54	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,045	1,755	1,290	404	2,641	965	2,080

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE

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 Philadelphia, Pa., to—Continued.							
Italia.....	Genoa.....	96	77	19	5	91	34	62
	Messina.....	256	231	25	4	252	6	250
	Naples.....	5,707	5,296	411	126	5,581	60	5,647
La Veloce.....	Palermo.....	170	151	19	1	169		170
	Genoa.....	33	25	8	1	32	8	25
	Messina.....	24	23	1		24	1	23
	Naples.....	233	211	22	6	227	17	216
	Palermo.....	24	20	4	2	22		24
Lloyd Sabando.....	Genoa.....	209	195	14	3	206		209
	Naples.....	381	357	24	7	374	2	379
	Other Italy.....	18	18			18		18
Navigazione Generale Italiana.....	Naples.....	437	394	43	10	427	10	427
	Other Italy.....	11	10	1		11		11
Red Star.....	Antwerp.....	95	37	58	5	90		95
United Fruit Co.....	British West Indies.....	107	77	30	1	106		107
Not stated.....	Not specified.....	1	1			1		1
	Total, Philadelphia.....	12,955	10,523	2,432	429	12,526	1,262	11,693
	From Portland, Me., to—							
Allan.....	Glasgow.....	243	175	68	27	216	71	172
Canada.....	Rotterdam.....	25	23	2	1	24		25
Cunard.....	London.....	656	515	141	62	594	178	478
Dominion.....	Liverpool.....	1,305	906	399	127	1,178	513	792
White Star Dominion.....	Do.....	1,416	1,209	207	55	1,361	356	1,060
	Total, Portland.....	3,645	2,828	817	272	3,373	1,118	2,527
	From Porto Rico to—							
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.....	Europe.....	11	7	4		11	10	1
	Cuba.....	9	6	3		9	9	
	Danish West Indies.....	102	61	41	14	88	65	37
	French West Indies.....	56	26	30	12	44	28	28
	Haiti.....	10	8	2	1	9	6	4
	Santo Domingo.....	190	122	68	31	159	107	83
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique de Barcelona.....	France.....	11	4	7	2	9	5	6
	Italy.....	39	27	12		39	20	19
	Spain.....	255	189	66	13	242	134	121
	Cuba.....	244	164	80	29	215	164	80
	Santo Domingo.....	37	23	14		37	25	12
	Mexico.....	17	14	3	1	16	13	4
	Not stated.....	6	6			6	6	
Hamburg-American.....	British West Indies.....	5	3	2	1	4	5	
	Danish West Indies.....	88	46	42	16	72	68	20
	Santo Domingo.....	211	120	91	32	179	145	66
	Not stated.....	5	4	1		5	5	
Herrera.....	Cuba.....	128	95	33	21	107	79	49
	Santo Domingo.....	147	103	44	7	140	76	71
New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co.....	Cuba.....	95	56	39	11	84	95	
Pinillos.....	Not stated.....	10	9	1		10	5	5
Red D.....	Dutch West Indies.....	103	72	31	8	95	100	3
	Venezuela.....	185	132	53	12	173	174	11
Sailing vessel.....	West Indies, not stated.....	25	10	15	4	21	-10	15
	Total, Porto Rico.....	1,989	1,307	682	215	1,774	1,354	635
	From Providence, R. I., to—							
Fabre.....	Lisbon.....	183	155	28	3	180		183
	Marseille.....	24	18	6	2	22	1	23
	Naples.....	1,367	1,289	78	23	1,344	8	1,359
	Azores.....	424	276	148	38	386	23	401
Tramp.....	Cape Verde.....	22	22			22		22
	Total, Providence.....	2,020	1,760	260	66	1,954	32	1,988

UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912—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.
87	75	12	19	68	19	68	183	152	31	24	159	53	130
36	23	13	32	4	10	26	292	254	38	36	256	16	276
490	300	190	359	131	118	372	6,197	5,596	601	485	5,712	178	6,019
14	6	8	14			14	184	157	27	15	169		184
8	7	1	5	3	2	6	41	32	9	6	35	10	31
							24	23	1		24	1	23
34	17	17	22	12	11	23	267	228	39	28	239	28	239
6	4	2	6			6	30	24	6	8	22		30
40	18	22	21	19.	16	24	249	213	36	24	225	16	233
26	15	11	23	3		26	407	372	35	30	377	2	405
							18	18			18		18
52	23	29	39	13	6	46	489	417	72	49	440	16	473
1	1		1			1	12	11	1	1	11		12
540	179	361	29	511	540		635	216	419	34	601	635	
173	113	60	14	159	173		280	190	90	15	265	280	
8	8			8	8		9	9			9	8	1
4,942	2,279	2,663	1,329	3,613	3,058	1,884	17,897	12,802	5,095	1,758	16,139	4,320	13,577
11	6	5		11	6	5	254	181	73	27	227	77	177
							25	23	2	1	24		25
38	22	16	7	31	20	18	694	537	157	69	625	198	496
152	75	77	22	130	111	41	1,457	981	476.	149	1,308	624	833
78	68	10	5	73	20	58	1,494	1,277	217	60	1,434	376	1,118
279	171	108	34	245	157	122	3,924	2,999	925	306	3,618	1,275	2,649
6	4	2		6	6		17	11	6		17	16	1
5	4	1		5	4	1	14	10	4		14	13	1
41	23	18	10	31	31	10	143	84	59	24	119	96	47
16	9	7	5	11	14	2	72	35	37	17	55	42	30
12	6	6	5	7	9	3	22	14	8	6	16	15	7
565	359	206	87	478	215	350	755	481	274	118	637	322	433
3	1	2	1	2	2	2	14	5	9	3	11	6	8
11	7	4	5	6	1	10	50	34	16	5	45	21	29
145	79	66	67	78	122	23	400	268	132	80	320	256	144
114	85	29	5	109	90	24	358	249	109	34	324	254	104
40	22	18	11	29	9	31	77	45	32	11	66	34	43
11	5	6	3	8	7	4	28	19	9	4	24	20	8
9	5	4	2	7	8	1	15	11	4	2	13	14	1
46	34	12		46	40	6	51	37	14	1	50	45	6
57	38	19	8	49	53	4	145	84	61	24	121	121	24
183	130	53	24	159	87	96	394	250	144	56	338	232	162
2	2			2	2		7	6	1		7	7	
385	235	150	80	305	128	257	513	330	183	101	412	207	306
478	289	189	94	384	92	386	625	392	233	101	524	168	457
3	2	1		3	3		98	58	40	11	87	98	
10	7	3	3	7	10		20	16	4	3	17	15	5
42	28	14	5	37	42		145	100	45	13	132	142	3
96	64	32	6	90	96		281	196	85	18	263	270	11
14	12	2		14	10	4	39	22	17	4	35	20	19
2,294	1,450	844	421	1,873	1,080	1,214	4,283	2,757	1,526	636	3,647	2,434	1,849
11	5	6	9	2		11	194	160	34	12	182		194
11	4	7		11	11		35	22	13	2	33	12	23
42	18	24	30	12		42	1,409	1,307	102	53	1,356	8	1,401
155	85	70	98	57	28	127	579	361	218	136	443	51	528
							22	22			22		22
219	112	107	137	82	39	180	2,239	1,872	367	203	2,036	71	2,168

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE

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 San Francisco, Cal., to—							
Hamburg-American Oceanic.....	Hamburg.....	42	32	10	42	42	.....
	Society Islands.....	69	53	16	1	68	20	
	Panama.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
Pacific Mail.....	Hongkong.....	2,199	2,071	128	54	2,145	1,952	
	Kobe.....	86	65	21	8	78	46	
	Nagasaki.....	48	35	13	3	45	37	
	Shanghai.....	95	60	35	12	83	88	
	Yokohama.....	959	863	96	8	951	602	
	Costa Rica.....	29	28	1	2	27	9	
	Guatemala.....	66	39	27	13	53	15	
	Honduras.....	8	8	.....	1	7	4
	Mexico.....	144	102	42	5	139	84	
	Nicaragua.....	12	11	1	1	11	3	
	Panama.....	215	199	16	4	211	141	
	San Salvador.....	76	49	27	6	70	11	
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	Hongkong.....	913	850	63	11	902	747	
	Kobe.....	198	172	26	1	197	177	
	Nagasaki.....	63	51	12	6	57	54	
	Shanghai.....	47	31	16	5	42	1	
	Yokohama.....	2,550	2,198	352	28	2,522	1,537	
Union.....	New Zealand.....	823	653	170	41	782	353	
	Society Islands.....	176	166	10	2	174	138	
Tramp.....	Panama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, San Francisco.....	8,820	7,738	1,082	212	8,608	5,938	
	From Seattle, Wash., to—							
Bank.....	Hongkong.....	218	214	4	.....	218	215
	Kobe.....	13	10	3	.....	13	11
	Yokohama.....	26	26	.....	.....	26	26
Great Northern.....	Hongkong.....	60	53	7	.....	60	44
	Kobe.....	6	4	2	1	5	3	
	Nagasaki.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
	Shanghai.....	4	3	1	.....	4	3
	Yokohama.....	14	12	2	.....	14	13
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.....	Hongkong.....	88	85	3	.....	88	54
	Kobe.....	714	643	71	14	700	666	
	Nagasaki.....	7	6	1	1	6	7	
	Shanghai.....	21	15	6	.....	21	21
	Yokohama.....	487	441	46	9	478	327	
	Pacific Islands.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	6
Ocean.....	Hongkong.....	802	800	2	.....	802	802
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.....	Do.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	7
	Kobe.....	363	331	32	3	360	351	
	Nagasaki.....	15	12	3	.....	15	14
	Yokohama.....	288	272	16	.....	288	274
	Total, Seattle.....	3,143	2,944	199	28	3,115	2,811	
	From Tampa, Fla., to—							
Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co. Sailing vessels.....	Cuba.....	4	3	1	.....	4	4
	Do.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	1
	Total, Tampa.....	9	8	1	.....	9	5

UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912—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.
478	229	249	6	472	478	.....	520	261	259	6	514	520	.....
136	83	53	8	128	130	6	205	136	69	9	196	179	26
185	129	56	5	180	185	.....	187	131	56	5	182	187	.....
1,443	990	453	104	1,339	940	503	3,642	3,061	581	158	3,484	1,187	2,455
156	67	89	23	133	153	3	242	132	110	31	211	193	49
47	16	31	16	31	42	5	95	51	44	19	76	53	42
252	135	117	53	199	247	5	347	195	152	65	282	335	12
485	248	237	91	394	435	50	1,444	1,111	333	99	1,345	792	652
5	4	1	.....	5	3	2	34	32	2	2	32	23	11
35	20	15	8	27	34	1	101	59	42	21	80	85	16
9	8	1	.....	9	8	1	17	16	1	1	16	12	5
130	100	30	19	111	91	39	274	202	72	24	250	151	123
15	13	2	.....	15	13	2	27	24	3	1	26	22	5
304	300	64	19	345	241	123	579	499	80	23	556	315	264
39	31	8	2	37	38	1	115	80	35	8	107	103	12
832	569	313	72	810	602	280	1,795	1,419	376	83	1,712	768	1,027
94	39	55	38	56	67	27	292	211	81	39	253	88	204
41	22	19	22	19	26	15	104	73	31	28	76	35	69
150	60	90	23	127	150	.....	197	91	106	28	169	196	1
580	281	299	384	196	355	195	3,130	2,479	651	412	2,718	1,398	1,732
396	270	126	47	349	314	82	1,219	923	296	88	1,131	784	435
63	47	16	1	62	56	7	239	213	26	3	236	94	145
9	8	1	.....	9	9	.....	9	8	1	.....	9	9	.....
5,994	3,669	2,325	941	5,053	4,647	1,347	14,814	11,407	3,407	1,153	13,661	7,529	7,285
40	37	3	6	34	5	35	258	251	7	6	252	8	250
4	2	2	3	1	1	3	17	12	5	3	14	3	14
105	50	55	3	102	81	24	26	26	.....	.....	26	26	26
30	16	14	8	22	28	2	165	103	62	3	162	97	68
8	3	5	2	6	7	1	36	20	16	9	27	31	5
7	3	4	.....	7	7	.....	10	5	5	2	8	9	1
19	12	7	3	16	19	.....	11	6	5	.....	11	8	3
83	60	23	5	78	62	21	33	24	9	3	30	32	1
102	51	51	62	40	56	46	171	145	26	5	166	96	75
22	15	7	2	20	21	1	816	694	122	76	740	104	712
111	66	45	41	70	73	38	7	6	1	1	6	7	7
9	5	4	3	6	8	1	43	30	13	2	41	42	1
245	233	12	1	244	2	243	598	507	91	50	548	233	365
4	4	.....	4	4	1	3	17	13	4	3	14	10	7
36	24	12	33	3	5	31	1,047	1,033	14	1	1,046	2	1,045
7	4	3	5	2	1	6	11	11	.....	.....	11	1	10
20	14	6	12	8	2	18	399	355	44	36	363	17	382
852	599	253	189	663	379	473	22	16	6	5	17	2	20
5	2	3	.....	5	5	.....	308	286	22	12	296	16	292
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3,995	3,543	452	217	3,778	711	3,284
6	3	3	.....	6	6	.....	9	5	4	.....	9	5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	5	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11	4	.....	15	10	5

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE RECAPITULATION.

	Aliens.						
	Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
BY PORTS.							
Baltimore, Md.....	2,456	1,875	581	118	2,338	294	2,162
Boston, Mass.....	22,744	15,603	7,141	1,023	21,721	4,078	18,666
Canada (Atlantic seaports).....	9,414	7,463	1,951	511	8,903	1,144	8,270
Canadian border stations.....	88,628	65,177	23,451	9,340	79,288	88,628	.....
Canada (Pacific seaports).....	1,414	1,205	209	48	1,366	509	905
Galveston, Tex.....	802	638	164	36	766	164	638
Gulfpport, Miss.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	3,190	2,362	828	69	3,121	480	2,710
Jacksonville, Fla.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Key West, Fla.....	7,196	5,461	1,735	828	6,368	1,658	5,538
Knights Key, Fla.....	77	58	19	5	72	73	4
Mexican border stations.....	1,539	1,093	446	135	1,404	1,467	72
Miami, Fla.....	2,080	1,615	465	140	1,940	451	1,629
Mobile, Ala.....	64	38	26	8	56	64	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	309	293	16	.....	309	127	182
New Orleans, La.....	2,269	1,672	597	199	2,070	1,769	500
New York, N. Y.....	440,525	349,067	91,458	14,910	425,615	80,657	359,868
Norfolk, Va.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	12,955	10,523	2,432	429	12,526	1,262	11,693
Portland, Me.....	3,645	2,828	817	272	3,373	1,118	2,527
Porto Rico.....	1,989	1,307	682	215	1,774	1,354	635
Providence, R. I.....	2,020	1,760	260	66	1,954	32	1,988
San Francisco, Cal.....	8,820	7,738	1,082	212	8,608	2,882	5,938
Seattle, Wash.....	3,143	2,944	199	28	3,115	332	2,811
Tampa, Fla.....	9	8	1	.....	9	4	5
Total.....	615,292	480,732	134,560	28,593	586,699	188,550	426,742
Steamships.....	525,423	414,617	110,806	19,145	506,278	99,542	425,881
Sailing vessels.....	1,241	938	303	108	1,133	380	861
By land.....	88,628	65,177	23,451	9,340	79,288	88,628	.....
BY YEARS.							
1910.....	380,418	279,896	100,522	22,942	357,476	141,789	238,629
1911.....	518,215	400,294	117,921	27,175	491,040	172,485	345,730
1912.....	615,292	480,732	134,560	28,593	586,699	188,550	426,742

TOTAL PASSENGERS DEPARTED, 1890-1909.

Year ended June 30—	Cabin passengers.						Total cabin.
	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1890.....	5,297	4,099	9,396	66,130	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	168,694
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	7,561	18,781	136,781	89,238	226,019	244,800

¹ For 1896 and 1897 no figures are available.

UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

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.		
1,431	691	740	376	1,055	997	434	3,837	2,566	1,321	494	3,393	1,291	2,596		
11,020	5,552	5,468	2,745	8,275	6,715	4,305	33,764	21,155	12,609	3,768	29,996	10,793	22,971		
3,261	1,687	1,574	620	2,641	2,364	897	12,675	9,150	3,525	1,131	11,544	3,508	9,167		
78,322	57,813	20,509	13,607	64,715	78,322	.....	166,950	122,990	43,960	22,947	144,003	166,950	.....	
427	280	147	52	375	307	120	1,841	1,485	356	100	1,741	816	1,025		
594	294	300	132	462	394	200	1,396	932	464	168	1,228	558	838		
1,751	935	816	849	902	788	963	4,941	3,297	1,644	918	4,023	1,268	3,673		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1		
12,746	7,926	4,820	663	12,083	11,558	1,188	19,942	13,387	6,555	1,491	18,451	13,216	6,726		
749	448	301	13	736	745	4	826	506	320	18	808	818	8		
1,467	1,176	291	84	1,383	1,456	11	3,006	2,269	737	219	2,787	2,923	83		
1,048	531	517	79	969	860	188	3,128	2,146	982	219	2,909	1,311	1,817		
158	114	44	12	146	158	.....	222	152	70	20	202	222	.....	
11	10	1	2	9	10	.....	320	303	17	2	318	128	192	
6,959	4,749	2,210	436	6,523	6,735	224	9,228	6,421	2,807	635	8,593	8,504	724		
219,357	118,175	101,182	51,396	167,961	154,380	64,977	659,882	467,242	192,640	66,306	593,576	235,037	424,845		
4,942	2,279	2,663	1,329	3,613	3,058	1,884	17,897	12,802	5,095	1,758	16,139	4,320	13,577		
279	171	108	34	245	157	122	3,924	2,999	925	306	3,618	1,275	2,649		
2,294	1,450	844	421	1,873	1,080	1,214	4,283	2,757	1,526	636	3,647	2,434	1,849		
219	112	107	137	82	39	180	2,239	1,872	367	203	2,036	71	2,168		
5,994	3,669	2,325	941	5,053	4,647	1,347	14,814	11,407	3,407	1,153	13,661	7,529	7,285		
852	599	253	189	663	379	473	3,995	3,543	452	217	3,778	711	3,284		
6	3	3	.....	6	6	.....	15	11	4	.....	15	10	5
353,890	208,666	145,224	74,117	279,773	275,149	78,741	969,182	689,398	279,784	102,710	866,472	463,099	505,483		
275,479	150,807	124,672	60,488	214,991	196,791	78,688	800,902	565,424	235,478	79,633	721,269	296,333	504,569		
89	46	43	22	67	36	53	1,330	984	346	130	1,200	416	914		
78,322	57,813	20,509	13,607	64,715	78,322	.....	166,950	122,990	43,960	22,947	144,003	166,950	.....	
342,600	201,950	140,650	57,847	284,753	254,251	88,349	723,018	481,846	241,172	80,789	642,229	396,040	326,978		
349,471	211,644	137,827	69,717	279,754	263,585	85,886	867,686	611,938	255,748	96,892	770,794	430,070	431,616		
353,890	208,666	145,224	74,117	279,773	275,149	78,741	969,182	689,398	279,784	102,710	866,472	463,099	505,483		

TOTAL PASSENGERS 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
15,798	9,307	25,105	112,941	52,794	165,735	190,840	312,771
17,257	10,612	27,869	122,845	64,951	187,796	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	6,065	23,010	78,230	36,268	114,498	137,499	283,394
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
13,895	9,082	22,477	132,894	51,206	184,100	205,577	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
25,794	16,203	41,997	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, 1911 AND 1912.

	1911		1912	
	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission.....	4,328	2,193	5,461	3,294
Admitted.....	4,282	2,159	5,358	3,231
Debarred from entry.....	46	34	103	63
Deported after entry.....	174	2	35	.....
Departures.....	5,869	2,464	5,437	2,593

TABLE B.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF JAPANESE POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1911 AND 1912, BY MONTHS.

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).
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.....	413	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
1911-12.						
July.....	354	269	+ 85	181	158	+ 23
August.....	509	397	+ 112	327	282	+ 45
September.....	466	471	- 5	240	352	-112
October.....	319	621	- 302	228	395	-167
November.....	370	1,037	- 667	210	79	+131
December.....	287	782	- 495	244	146	+ 98
January.....	399	405	- 6	280	73	+207
February.....	329	348	- 19	187	109	+ 78
March.....	367	373	- 6	336	126	+210
April.....	561	136	+ 425	331	378	- 47
May.....	538	256	+ 282	349	58	+291
June.....	859	342	+ 517	318	437	-119
Total.....	5,358	5,437	- 79	3,231	2,593	+638

TABLE C.—OCCUPATIONS OF JAPANESE ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

Occupation.	Continental U. S.		Hawaii.		Occupation.	Continental U. S.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.		Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
PROFESSIONAL.					SKILLED—continued.				
Actors.....	23	13	9	4	Printers.....	5	4	1	
Architects.....	2	3			Saddlers and harness makers.....	1			
Clergy.....	22	27	15	4	Seamstresses.....	5	1	3	
Editors.....	10	13	2	2	Shoemakers.....	7	12		1
Electricians.....	3	2			Stokers.....	3	1		
Engineers (professional).....	50	51	3	1	Stonecutters.....	1			
Lawyers.....	3	3			Tailors.....	15	32	8	10
Literary and scientific persons.....	17	8		2	Textile workers (not specified).....	2			
Musicians.....	1		2	1	Tinners.....	1			1
Officials (government).....	81	62	1	3	Watch and clock makers.....	3	7	3	1
Physicians.....	15	19	7	4	Weavers and spinners.....	1		19	
Sculptors and artists.....	5	16		3	Wheelwrights.....	1			
Teachers.....	49	45	35	3	Woodworkers (not specified).....	1			
Other professional.....	20	14	114	22	Other skilled.....	38	120	6	1
Total professional.....	301	276	188	49	Total skilled.....	273	386	89	55
SKILLED.					MISCELLANEOUS.				
Bakers.....	8	4	1		Agents.....	13	7		
Barbers and hairdressers.....	24	32	4	5	Bankers.....	16	15		
Blacksmiths.....	7	1	5	1	Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	8	1	8	2
Brewers.....		3			Farm laborers.....	425	185	2,315	566
Carpenters and joiners.....	19	13	10	10	Farmers.....	638	1,631	1	125
Clerks and accountants.....	77	61	19	10	Fishermen.....	19	31	11	7
Dressmakers.....	3	4	1	1	Hotel keepers.....	85	143	2	2
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	6	3	6	4	Laborers.....	285	1,325	72	1,331
Furriers and fur workers.....		1			Manufacturers.....	6	4		
Gardeners.....	16	29	1	2	Merchants and dealers.....	364	440	83	89
Iron and steel workers.....		2			Servants.....	79	144	97	24
Jewelers.....		2	1		Other miscellaneous.....	446	214	37	23
Machinists.....	3	4	1		Total miscellaneous.....	2,384	4,140	2,626	2,169
Mariners.....	12	9		1	No occupation (including women and children).....	2,400	635	328	320
Masons.....	2	4		1	Grand total.....	5,358	5,437	3,231	2,593
Mechanics (not specified).....		1							
Milliners.....		2							
Miners.....	4	17							
Painters and glaziers.....	2	3							
Pattern makers.....		1							
Photographers.....	4	11		5					
Plasterers.....	1								
Plumbers.....	1	2		1					

TABLE D.—STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF JAPANESE, COLLECTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, COMPARED WITH THOSE REPORTED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.
To Hawaii.....	3,813	3,684	From Hawaii.....	3,408	2,593
To continental U. S.....	4,982	5,090	From continental U. S.....	6,061	5,193
Total.....	18,795	18,774	Total.....	29,469	27,786

¹ Embarked within the year.

² Debarked within the year.

TABLE E.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FISCAL
JAPANESE

	Came from—						In possession of proper passports.		
	Japan.	Hawaii.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement: Former residents.		
							Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total applications.....	4,951	70	67	88	260	25	1,101	603	1,704
Admitted:									
Male.....	2,492	57	44	69	244	24	967	597	1,564
Female.....	2,394	13	5	2	13	1	133	5	138
Total.....	4,886	70	49	71	257	25	1,100	602	1,702
Debarred:									
Male.....	52		18	17	3		1	1	2
Female.....	13								
Total.....	65		18	17	3		1	1	2
House wives without other occupation.	2,077	9		1	5		119		119
Children under 14 without occupation.	150			1	1		7		7
Came from—									
Japan.....	4,951						977	589	1,566
Hawaii.....		70					29	1	30
Canada.....			67				6	7	13
Mexico.....				88			16	6	22
Europe.....					260		64		64
Other countries.....						25	9		9
Arrived via—									
Seattle.....	2,203	2				8	417	442	859
San Francisco.....	2,744	67			1	4	589	148	737
Canada.....	3	1	66		2		7	7	14
Mexico.....				87			16	6	22
New York.....			1	1	255	13	72		72
Philadelphia.....	1				2				
Resided in continental United States:									
After Jan. 1, 1907.....	1,644	28	16	8	59	10	1,045	585	1,630
Before Jan. 1, 1907.....	38		3	44	17	2	56	18	74
Total former residents.....	1,682	28	19	52	76	12	1,101	603	1,704
How related to resident:									
Parents.....	36								
Wives.....	2,098	9		1					
Children.....	515	21		1	1				
Total parents, wives, and children.....	2,649	30		2	1				
Kind of passport:									
Limited to United States.....	4,641	66	24	30	34	6	1,045	603	1,648
Limited to other countries.....	103				66	1	17		17
Limited to United States and other countries.....	108		2		104	3	25		25
Unlimited.....	47				28	4	14		14
Passports dated during—									
Month of arrival.....	1,406	62			9	2	308	178	486
First month preceding.....	2,200	4			14	2	414	356	770
Second month preceding.....	729			1	12	2	172	30	202
Third month preceding.....	275			2	11		63	15	78
Fourth month preceding.....	133		1	1	14		38	6	44
Fifth month preceding.....	76				10		18	3	21
Sixth month preceding.....	55			1	9		16	2	18
Prior to sixth month, but not before Mar. 14, 1907.....	25		11	7	135	4	41	1	42
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907.....			13	19	18	4	31	12	43
Occupations mentioned in passports:									
Nonlaboring occupations.....	1,119	53	8	9	155	8	380	61	441
Laboring occupations.....	228	1	2			2	16	150	166
Occupations not mentioned in passports.....	3,552	12	16	22	77	4	705	392	1,097

¹ 24 nonlaborers and 15 laborers held passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico; 1 laborer held a passport that was not genuine; 28 nonlaborers and 31 laborers claimed to have lost or left passport held at time of departure from Japan; 14 nonlaborers and 58 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE AGREEMENT.

In possession of proper passports—Continued.											Without proper passport.			With and without proper passport.				
Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement—Continued.																		
Parents, wives, and children of residents.			Settled agriculturists—non-laborers.	Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, not settled agriculturists—non-laborers.	Total entitled to passports.	Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, not settled agriculturists—laborers.	Total with passports.			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.					Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.									
2,455	224	2,679	3	819	5,205	62	4,378	889	5,267	86	108	194	4,464	997	5,461			
366	64	430	3	788	2,785	44	2,124	705	2,829	74	27	101	2,198	732	2,930			
2,075	160	2,235	...	28	2,401	16	2,236	181	2,417	11	...	11	2,247	181	2,428			
2,441	224	2,665	3	816	5,180	60	4,360	886	5,246	85	27	112	4,445	913	5,358			
1	13	1	3	6	2	5	3	8	1	81	82	6	84	90				
13	13	13	...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13			
14	14	14	3	19	2	18	3	21	1	81	82	19	84	103				
1,966	143	1,966	2	2,087	2,087	150	2,087	150	2,087	5	2	2,092	152	2,092				
143	143	143	...	150	150	150	150	150	150	2	2	152	152	152				
2,425	224	2,649	1	630	4,846	53	4,033	866	4,899	3	49	52	4,036	915	4,951			
29	29	29	...	7	66	1	65	1	66	2	2	4	67	3	70			
...	...	...	...	6	19	7	12	14	26	24	17	41	36	31	67			
...	...	...	2	6	30	24	6	30	28	30	58	52	36	88				
...	...	...	168	232	232	232	232	232	26	2	28	258	2	260				
1	1	1	2	12	2	12	2	14	3	8	11	15	10	25				
1,031	76	1,107	1	209	2,175	7	1,657	525	2,182	3	28	31	1,660	553	2,213			
1,424	148	1,572	1	425	2,735	48	2,439	344	2,783	2	31	33	2,441	375	2,816			
...	...	...	2	9	23	7	16	14	30	24	18	42	40	32	72			
...	...	...	6	30	30	24	6	30	27	30	57	51	36	87				
...	...	...	167	239	239	239	239	239	30	1	31	269	1	270				
...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3				
85	11	96	1	10	1,737	5	1,142	600	1,742	18	5	23	1,160	605	1,765			
...	...	...	1	1	76	...	58	18	76	12	16	28	70	34	104			
85	11	96	2	11	1,813	5	1,200	618	1,818	30	21	51	1,230	639	1,869			
32	4	36	...	36	36	...	32	4	36	...	...	...	32	4	36			
1,951	156	2,107	...	2,107	2,107	...	1,951	156	2,107	1	...	1	1,952	156	2,108			
472	64	536	...	536	536	...	472	64	536	2	...	2	474	64	538			
2,455	224	2,679	...	2,679	2,679	...	2,455	224	2,679	3	...	3	2,458	224	2,682			
2,455	224	2,679	3	420	4,750	51	3,923	878	4,801	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	150	167	3	167	3	170	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	188	213	4	213	4	217	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	61	75	4	75	4	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
668	74	742	1	219	1,448	31	1,196	283	1,479	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,103	126	1,229	...	206	2,205	15	1,723	497	2,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
433	11	444	...	91	737	7	696	48	744	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	5	136	...	72	286	2	266	22	288	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	3	62	...	43	149	...	140	9	149	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	4	33	...	32	86	...	79	7	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	1	22	1	24	65	...	62	3	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	11	11	...	125	178	4	177	5	182	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	7	51	3	39	15	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
380	9	389	3	515	1,348	4	1,278	74	1,352	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	9	17	...	6	189	44	30	203	233	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,067	206	2,273	...	298	3,668	14	3,070	612	3,682	...	...	...	...	...	...

at time of leaving Japan; 2 laborers were seamen holding no passports; 11 nonlaborers were Government officials holding no passports, and as to 6 nonlaborers and 1 laborer the reasons for not being in possession of proper passports are not known.

TABLE F.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN HAWAII, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

	Came from—		In possession of passports.															Without passport.			With and without passport.			
	Ja-pan.	Other coun-tries.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.									Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.			Total with passports.			Non-labor-ers.	La-bor-ers.	To-tal.	Non-labor-ers.	La-bor-ers.	Grand total.	
			Former residents.			Parents, wives, and children of residents.			Total entitled to passports.			Non-labor-ers.	La-bor-ers.	To-tal.										
			Non-labor-ers.	La-bor-ers.	To-tal.	Non-labor-ers.	La-bor-ers.	To-tal.	Non-labor-ers.	La-bor-ers.	To-tal.													
Total applications..	3,291	3	223	586	809	289	2,050	2,339	512	2,636	3,148	116	13	129	628	2,649	3,277	3	14	17	631	2,663	3,294	
Admitted:																								
Male.....	1,328	3	126	478	604	142	481	623	268	959	1,227	86	11	97	354	970	1,324	2	5	7	356	975	1,331	
Female.....	1,900		97	108	205	145	1,517	1,662	242	1,625	1,867	30	2	32	272	1,627	1,899	1		1	273	1,627	1,900	
Total.....	3,228	3	223	586	809	287	1,998	2,285	510	2,584	3,094	116	13	129	626	2,597	3,223	3	5	8	629	2,602	3,231	
Debarred:																								
Male.....	20					1	10	11	1	10	11				1	10	11				1	19	20	
Female.....	43					1	42	43	1	42	43				1	42	43				1	42	43	
Total.....	63					2	52	54	2	52	54				2	52	54				2	61	63	
Housewives with- out other occupa- tion.....	81		42		42	36		36	78		78	3		3	81		81					81		81
Children under 14 years without occu- pation.....	114		4		4	100		100	104		104	10		10	114		114					114		114
Resided in Hawaii:																								
After Jan. 1, 1907.....	730		191	537	728				191	537	728				191	537	728	1	1	2	192	538	730	
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907.....	82		32	49	81				32	49	81				32	49	81		1	1	32	50	82	
Total former residents....	812		223	586	809				223	586	809				223	586	809	1	2	3	224	588	812	

How related to resident:																					
Parents.....	128				4	124	128	4	124	128			4	124	128			4	124	128	
Wives.....	1,525				77	1,447	1,524	77	1,447	1,524			77	1,447	1,524			77	1,447	1,525	
Children.....	690				208	479	687	208	479	687	2	2	208	481	689	1	1	208	482	690	
Total parents, wives, and children.....	2,343				289	2,050	2,339	289	2,050	2,339	2	2	289	2,052	2,341	1	1	2	290	2,053	2,343
Kind of passport:																					
Limited to Hawaii.....	3,270	217	586	803	289	2,050	2,339	506	2,636	3,142	115	13	128	621	2,649	3,270					
Limited to United States.....	5	4	4					4		4	1		1	5		5					
Limited to other countries.....	2	2	2					2		2			2		2						
Passports dated during—																					
Month of arrival	1,572	60	327	387	132	1,026	1,158	192	1,353	1,545	22	5	27	214	1,358	1,572					
First month preceding...	1,500	99	242	341	121	968	1,089	220	1,210	1,430	63	7	70	283	1,217	1,500					
Second month preceding...	102	34	8	42	14	30	44	48	38	86	15	1	16	63	39	102					
Third month preceding...	39	9	4	13	7	12	19	16	16	32	7		7	23	16	39					
Fourth month preceding...	30	11	3	14	3	11	14	14	14	28	2		2	16	14	30					
Fifth month preceding...	18	5		5	6	3	9	11	3	14	4		4	15	3	18					
Sixth month preceding...	15	4	2	6	6		6	10	2	12	3		3	13	2	15					
Prior to March 14, 1907.....	1	1		1				1		1				1		1					
Occupations mentioned in passports:																					
Nonlaboring occupations.....	111	52	1	53	6		6	58	1	59	48	4	52	106	5	111					
Laboring occupations.....	5		4	4					4	4			1	1	5	5					
Occupations not mentioned in passports.....	3,161	171	581	752	283	2,050	2,333	454	2,631	3,085	68	8	76	522	2,639	3,161					

¹ One nonlaborer and 3 laborers claimed to have lost or left passport held at time of departure from Japan; and 2 nonlaborers and 13 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan.

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TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 3, 1907-1912, BY CLASSES.

Class alleged.	1907		1908		1909			1910			1911		1912		
	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Died.
United States citizens.....	929	77	1,609	127	2,530	254	16	2,109	490	5	1,639	284	1,756	170	1
Wives of United States citizens.....	23	8	37	2	98	2	....	110	14	....	80	5	88	5	....
Returning laborers.....	765	19	883	36	950	3	....	1,037	12	....	1,113	19	1,103	1	....
Returning merchants.....	733	52	773	55	947	20	5	869	31	....	1,092	33	1,093	18	1
Other merchants.....	112	15	216	11	292	19	....	228	29	....	199	28	170	8	....
Members of merchants' families.....	516	77	806	128	1,242	237	10	1,029	332	....	559	259	558	133	....
Students.....	122	6	157	3	161	6	....	268	31	....	213	25	413	20	....
Travelers.....	10	1	13	....	27	....	....	83	3	....	52	....	80	7	....
Teachers.....	6	....	23	....	14	....	....	24	1	....	32	....	33	1	....
Officials.....	22	....	83	....	82	....	....	145	....	1	87	....	47	1	....
Miscellaneous.....	17	4	24	2	52	23	....	48	26	....	41	39	33	36	....
Total.....	3,255	259	4,624	364	6,395	564	31	5,950	969	6	5,107	692	5,374	400	2

TABLE 3.—CHINESE CLAIMING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY PORTS.

Port.	Foreign-born children of natives.	Native born.			Total.
		No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		
			Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
San Francisco, Cal.....	214		631	169	1,014
Seattle, Wash.....	20	2	218	7	247
Boston, Mass.....	1		2	1	4
New York, N. Y.....			6		6
Vancouver, B. C.....	14	3	147	11	175
Total continental United States.....	249	5	1,004	188	1,446
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	9	134	65		208
Grand total.....	258	139	1,069	188	1,654
BY WHOM ADMITTED.					
Inspection officers.....	244	137	1,063	186	1,630
Department.....	14	2	6	2	24

TABLE 4.—APPEALS TO DEPARTMENT FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS UNDER CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.	Vancouver, B. C.	Montreal, Canada.	Total.
Number of appeals.....	194	33	11	15	3	42	1	299
Disposition:								
Sustained (admitted).....	60	5		3	2	12	1	83
Dismissed (rejected).....	134	28	11	12	1	30		216

TABLE 5.—DISPOSITION OF CASES OF RESIDENT CHINESE APPLYING FOR RETURN CERTIFICATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

Class.	Applications submitted.	Primary disposition by officers in charge.		Disposition on appeal.		Total number of certificates granted.	Total number of certificates finally refused.
		Granted.	Denied.	Sustained.	Dismissed.		
Native born.....	1,217	1,123	94	10	33	1,133	84
Exempt classes.....	849	781	68	9	10	790	59
Laborers.....	767	744	23	2	4	746	21
Total.....	2,833	2,648	185	21	47	2,669	164

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, 1912.

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Arrests	616
Pending before hearing at close of previous year.....	118
Total.....	<u>734</u>
Disposition:	
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	7
Discharged.....	70
Pending before hearing at close of present year.....	163
Ordered deported.....	494
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	494
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year.....	42
Total.....	<u>536</u>
Disposition:	
Died.....	1
Escaped.....	7
Deported.....	351
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States district courts at close of present year.....	35
Appealed to United States district courts.....	142

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to United States district courts.....	142
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	75
Total.....	<u>217</u>
Disposition:	
Forfeited bail.....	8
Discharged.....	36
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	139
Ordered deported.....	34
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	34
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year..	9
Total.....	<u>43</u>
Disposition:	
Died.....	4
Deported.....	30
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year.....	5
Appealed to higher courts.....	4

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CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to higher United States courts.....	4
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	31
Total.....	<u>35</u>
Disposition:	
Discharged.....	2
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	6
Ordered deported.....	27
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	27
Awaiting deportation at close of previous year.....	14
Total.....	<u>41</u>
Disposition:	
Escaped.....	2
Deported.....	16
Awaiting deportation at close of present year.....	23

RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.

Arrests.....	616
Pending at close of previous year, including those waiting deportation or appeal.....	289
Total.....	<u>905</u>
Disposition:	
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	29
Discharged.....	108
Deported.....	397
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	371

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE ARRESTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY MONTHS.

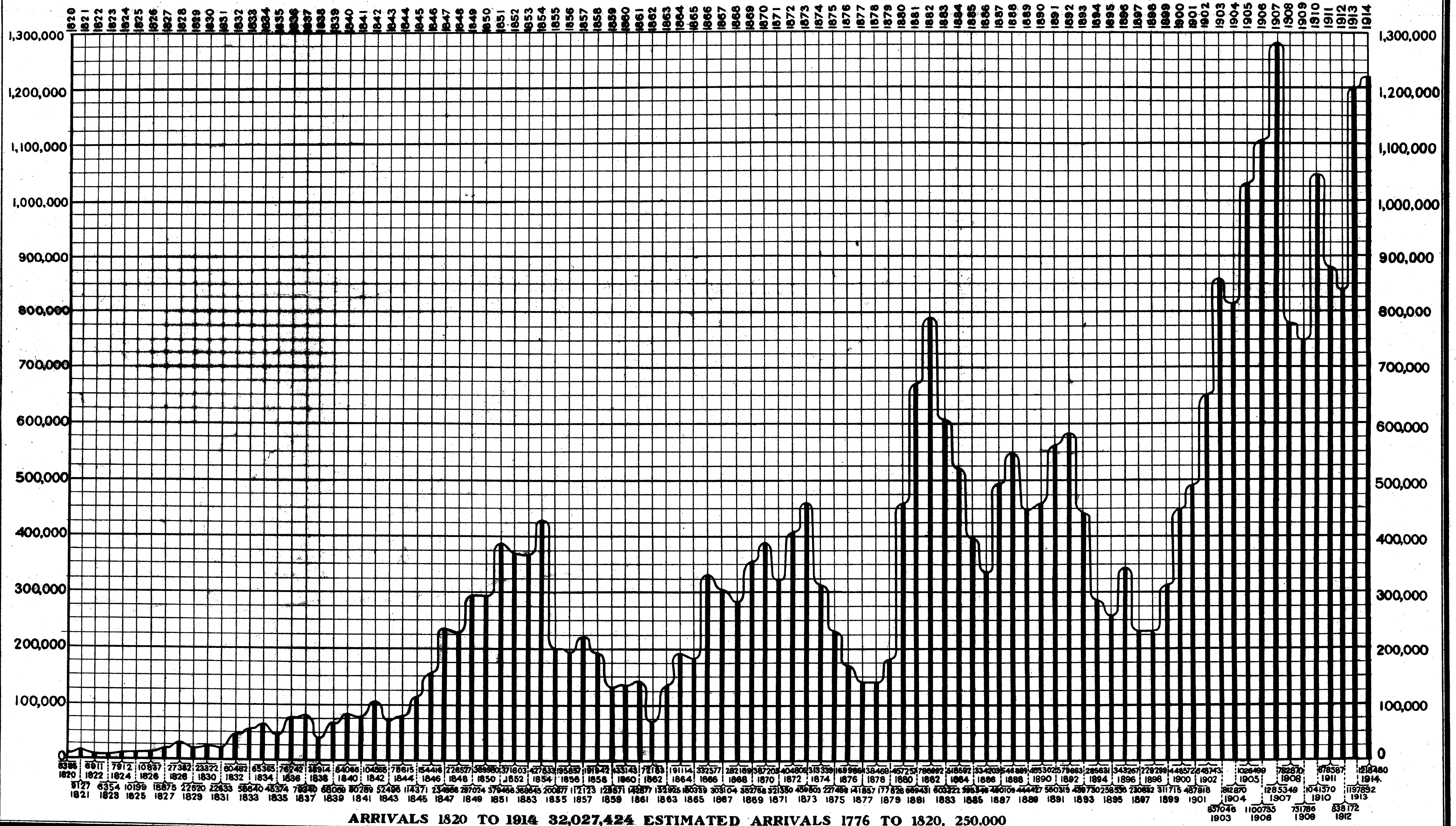
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total
Arrests made.....	51	69	71	73	82	51	54	45	41	28	26	25	616
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	4	2	1	4	4	5	1	.....	.....	1	1	6	29
Discharged.....	12	4	10	8	12	15	10	10	4	10	6	7	108
Deported.....	12	37	36	54	32	66	23	63	9	24	20	21	397

There were 289 cases pending at close of fiscal year 1911 and 371 cases pending at close of fiscal year 1912.

TABLE 7.—CHINESE ARRESTED AND DEPORTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909-1912, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Judicial district.	1909		1910		1911		1912	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Vermont.....	8	6		1			4	
New Hampshire.....	1	1						
Massachusetts.....	2	1	1		4	1	6	
Connecticut.....					1			
Northern New York.....	63	11	36	15	58	12	13	24
Southern New York.....	1	4	5	3	20	5	27	17
Western New York.....	28	10		6	3	1	6	4
Eastern New York.....	3		4		5		10	7
Eastern Pennsylvania.....	1		1		5	1	5	
Western Pennsylvania.....			2	1				
Middle Pennsylvania.....			1					
New Jersey.....	14		1				2	1
Maryland.....	1		8	3	2		1	1
District of Columbia.....	5		4	2				
South Carolina.....			6	2				
Eastern Virginia.....			1				3	
Northern Georgia.....	1		2	1				
Southern Florida.....							1	
Middle Alabama.....	1							
Northern Mississippi.....	3						1	
Southern Mississippi.....	3				1	1	1	
Eastern Louisiana.....	3		8	6	4			
Western Louisiana.....							1	
Western Tennessee.....					2		2	
Northern Ohio.....	2		1		1		2	
Southern Ohio.....	1	1			1		1	
Indiana.....							2	
Northern Illinois.....	17		22	1	27	13	43	7
Southern Illinois.....					1	1	2	
Eastern Michigan.....	18	2	3	2	2		7	5
Western Michigan.....			21	6	1			1
Minnesota.....			7					
Western Wisconsin.....			1				6	
Eastern Wisconsin.....	5	3	1					
North Dakota.....					1			
South Dakota.....					1			
Eastern Missouri.....	2	1	7	7	1			
Nebraska.....	1	1			8	4		1
Idaho.....	2	1	13	7	3			1
Montana.....	1				1	1		
Wyoming.....		1						
Kansas.....	6	2						
Eastern Washington.....	3		5	1	1			
Western Washington.....	18	21	8	4	5	7	7	8
Oregon.....	5	1	8	2	1	2	5	4
Nevada.....	1	1						
Utah.....			1					
Northern California.....	19	8	29	13	23	13	49	25
Southern California.....	41	49	19	20	172	135	170	120
Colorado.....			1		1	1		
Arizona.....	215	170	302	349	85	74	52	49
New Mexico.....	89	116	93	73	56	65	23	27
Northern Texas.....	42	40	32	29	8	9	19	20
Southern Texas.....	4	3	18	18	4	3		
Eastern Texas.....							6	6
Western Texas.....	207	211	272	226	157	168	137	69
Oklahoma.....				1				
Eastern Arkansas.....			3	1				
Hawaii.....	3		30	25	8	5	2	
Total.....	836	665	977	825	669	522	616	397

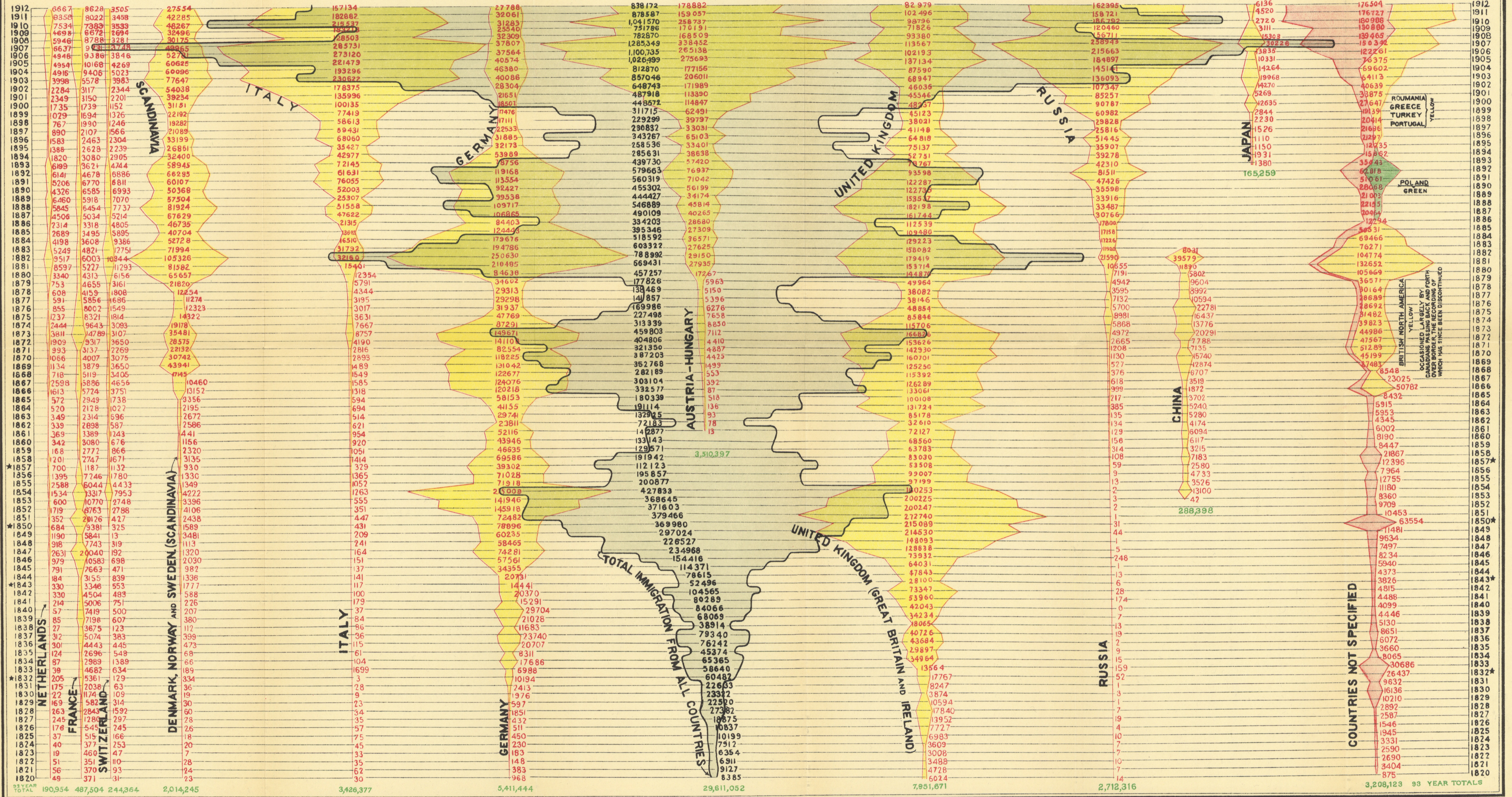
WAVE OF IMMIGRATION into the United States, FROM ALL COUNTRIES, during the past 95 YEARS.



Figures denoting immigration for the years 1837, 1843, 1850, 1857, represent respectively 15 month, 9 month, 15 month and 6 month periods, while 12 month periods for those years have been approximated in the graphic representation.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, AND TOTAL FROM ALL COUNTRIES, DURING THE PAST 93 YEARS

WIDTH REPRESENTS NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCALE: 25000 50000 75000 100000 125000 150000 175000 200000. FIGURES DENOTING IMMIGRATION FOR THE YEARS 1832, 1843, 1850 AND 1857 REPRESENT RESPECTIVELY 15 MONTH, 9 MONTH, 15 MONTH AND 6 MONTH PERIODS, WHILE 12 MONTH PERIODS FOR THOSE YEARS HAVE BEEN APPROXIMATED IN THE GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION



93 YEAR TOTALS: NETHERLANDS 190,954; FRANCE 487,504; SWITZERLAND 244,364; DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWEDEN (SCANDINAVIA) 2,014,245; ITALY 3,426,377; GERMANY 5,411,444; AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 29,811,052; UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND) 7,951,671; RUSSIA 2,712,316; COUNTRIES NOT SPECIFIED 3,208,123; 93 YEAR TOTALS 3,208,123

APPENDIX II

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912

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, 1912.

SIR: The work of the Naturalization Service during the past fiscal year is summarized in the tables which follow, in appropriate order, in this report. From them may be obtained a general view of what has been accomplished under the provisions of the naturalization law during the year, and the figures therein furnish an accurate basis for speculation as to what may be anticipated hereafter.

The immediate effect of the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, as intimated in former reports, was to check naturalization, apparently because of an impression that its requirements were far more exacting than those under which citizenship had formerly been sought and acquired. Since the error involved in such impression has been disclosed by actual experience, the number of those annually applying for naturalization has gradually resumed the estimated normal figure of 100,000 plus the number induced by the seven-year limitation upon the life of declarations of intention. This limitation, which is original with the present law, must produce an even more marked effect upon the number who will hereafter be added to the estimated annual applicants—100,000—than the requirements of many of the trades-unions, or labor organizations, which exclude aliens from membership, or, perhaps, than the State and municipal legislation which confines certain employments and offices, as do the Federal civil-service and military rules, to American citizens, to say nothing of the effect of our public-land laws. A declaration of intention can not be used for the purpose of supporting a petition for citizenship until two years have passed after the date on which it was filed, nor after the expiration of seven years from that date. To avoid the necessity of filing a new declaration, therefore, and waiting two years more before becoming eligible to petition for citizenship, a large number hasten to take the latter step sooner than they otherwise would.

As may be inferred from the reported growth of business, the conditions as to the administrative means to keep abreast remain substantially as they were reported a year ago, and continue to be wholly inadequate. The Division has resorted to every known means of economizing time and labor, so as to realize from the resources at its command the maximum of efficiency, leaving undone what it can not accomplish, and placing confidence in the hope that, at some future time, appropriations adequate to the needs of the service may be granted. Until that time the administrative office can justly acquit itself of responsibility for the constantly reported arrearages of work as well as for the consequences thereof.

WORK OF THE DIVISION.

The administration of the naturalization law has in each annual report, for convenience of consideration, been divided into work of the Division, work of the field service, work of the courts, etc., but it must be understood that the first-named heading covers all the work, both in the field and by the courts. A very large portion of it consists in supervising the work of the clerks of courts, the examination of all records made by them, the correction of errors in such records, the work incident to the requirements of the monthly and quarterly reports that the law exacts of them, the settlement of fee accounts, the control, with a view to economy, of the large amount of printed matter required, etc. Most of this work is transacted with the clerks of courts directly by correspondence, but a considerable amount has to be accomplished by personal attendance of the officers of the field service, especially in those States where the applications for citizenship are relatively few and the clerks have, therefore, not become familiar with the requirements of the law and regulations. Inability to pursue this course regularly because of the inadequate number of employees in the field service has resulted in many instances in the disappointment of applicants and in the loss of their time and money. Naturally, perhaps, though unreasonably, such results have bred a spirit of opposition to the new law, both on the part of those thus disappointed and their friends and on the part of some of the courts, who see the disappointment of worthy petitioners and feel that the latter are the victims of what appear at first as rather formal and technical requirements of law. The line of reasoning in such instances seems to be, in substance, that if the court is satisfied that the character of a petitioner is good it works an injustice to deny him citizenship, though without prejudice, simply because he has not complied with all of the law's requirements. It is with difficulty in such cases, and not without the effect referred to, that courts are induced to deny a petition after it is pointed out that to grant it is to do an injustice to the innocent applicant as much so as to transfer a defective title to real estate to an innocent purchaser for value. As was said by the court in the Spohrer case (175 Fed. R., 442), "An alien friend is offered, under certain conditions, the privilege of citizenship. He may accept the offer and become a citizen upon compliance with the prescribed conditions, but not otherwise. His claim is of favor, not of right. * * * It is his province, and he is bound to see that the jurisdictional facts upon which the grant is predicated actually exist, and if they do not he takes nothing by his paper grant."

The remedy, then, is not a disregard of any explicit requirement of the law on the theory that it is "technical"—that is, trivial or negligible—but such a training of the clerks of courts as will make them competent to advise applicants of all the conditions with which the latter are required to comply. This can best be accomplished by personal visits of the field officers to the various courts.

TABLE I.—VOLUME OF MAIL HANDLED BY THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION, FISCAL YEARS 1910, 1911, AND 1912.

Item.	1910, total.	1911, total.	1912				
			First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Incoming mail:							
Unregistered pieces.....	50,826	46,191	13,751	12,937	19,951	24,051	70,690
Registered pieces.....	13,599	14,539	3,000	3,577	3,902	4,110	14,589
Total.....	64,425	60,730	16,751	16,514	23,853	28,161	85,279
Average per working day....	210+	198+	238+	214+	314-	366-	284-
Outgoing mail:							
Letters.....	37,414	43,384	10,938	9,276	10,332	9,925	40,471
Form letters.....	34,157	42,185	10,248	14,010	19,933	24,442	68,633
Documents.....	12,004	2,231	468	455	476	450	1,853
Petition notices ¹.....	.....	2,061	4,375	2,926	4,076	7,176	18,553
Total.....	83,575	89,861	26,027	26,667	34,817	41,999	129,510
Average per working day:							
Letters.....	122+	142-	154+	120+	136-	129-	135-
Form letters.....	111+	138+	145+	182-	262+	291+	228+
Documents.....	39+	7+	7-	6-	6+	6-	6+
Petition notices ¹.....	.....	45-	62+	38	54-	93+	62-
Total.....	273+	332-	369+	346+	458+	545+	440-

¹ The use of petition notices was begun on May 8, 1911. They are used instead of letters to advise chief naturalization examiners of defects in petitions and dates of final hearings.

The above table presents in condensed form a comparative view of the correspondence of the Division during the past three years. The average number of pieces of mail received per day was 284, as compared with 210 during 1910 and 198 in 1911, an increase, respectively, of 35 and 43 per cent. The total pieces received, 85,279, consisted in many instances of large numbers of declarations, petitions, and certificates.

The total outgoing mail consisted of 129,510 pieces, an average of 440 pieces per working day. The corresponding figures of daily averages for 1910 and 1911, respectively, were 273 and 332, and the percentages of increase in the past year were 61 and 32, as compared with the same work in 1910 and 1911.

The extent to which the Division resorted to devices to economize the labor of letter writing is shown in the two items of outgoing mail, classified as form letters and petition notices, constituting of the total of 129,510 pieces of mail sent out, 68,633 and 18,553, respectively, and leaving 40,471 original letters. A description and sample of the petition notice were printed in the last annual report.

The form letters are forms established for use under substantially similar conditions, the name and address, or some varying particular, being typewritten in appropriate blank spaces left for the purpose. Examples of such form letters are authorities for the issuance of papers to take the place of originals lost or destroyed, letters to the General Land Office calling for original declarations or certificates filed with public-land claims, for which are substituted authenticated copies, letters in regard to securing certificates of arrival, correspondence in relation to notices to take depositions, etc.

The work of the accounts branch of the service is summarized in the two tables following.

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS HANDLED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1912 FOR WHICH THE EXPENDITURES WERE CHARGEABLE AGAINST THE APPROPRIATIONS NAMED.

Item.	Appropriation to which chargeable.	Number.
Office salary pay rolls	Division of Naturalization...	32
Field salary pay rolls	Field service	308
Field vouchers	do	622
Suspensions	do	185
Telephone	do	98
Rent	do	20
Additional assistants to clerks of courts	do	105
Miscellaneous	Contingent expenses of the Department.	1 408
Total		1,778

¹ Includes 338 vouchers for registry fees.

TABLE III.—NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS HANDLED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1912, CLASSIFIED BY FISCAL YEARS TO WHICH THEY RELATE.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total.
Transactions	1	12	27	52	1,932	3,623	5,647
No transactions	6	3	19	29	800	2,092	2,949
Total	7	15	46	81	2,732	5,715	8,596

One of the subjects that has specially engaged the consideration of the Division since the transfer to it of the field force has been a reduction in the cost of travel expenses. In districts of the size assigned to chief examiners, and with the varying facilities for transportation therein, the aggregate travel cost constituted a large item in the expense account, and offered a legitimate field for the exercise of painstaking economy. This involved a careful study of the means of transportation and the schedules of the various lines in each district, as well as the days set for hearings in the courts. This was followed, where the dates set conflicted with the scheme of having short distances traveled from one court to another holding a consecutive hearing, by efforts through the examiners to enlist the interest of the courts, both with a view to the reduction of the number of annual rule days and to such an arrangement of them as would avoid the necessity of examiners retracing their lines of travel until all the business occurring near the same time in a particular part of the country had been disposed of. For the observance of this plan by their subordinate officers the chief examiners are held accountable, and the Division maintains a strict supervision, through its information as to the dates and places of hearings, of the travel of its field officers, and requires an explanation of any deviation by them from the scheme thus roughly outlined.

The next feature to which the Division devoted its attention, in the effort to reduce travel expenses, was the method of purchase. The plan in operation, which is the same as that generally adopted by the departments, was the one of transportation orders, with which field officers purchased the tickets required for each particular trip, such orders being settled periodically by the disbursing officer of the Department with the lines which furnished the tickets. This is an

excellent plan for the purpose for which it was devised, but inquiry developed the fact that many transportation lines furnished mileage books upon prepayment at lower rates and there seemed to be no valid reason why these books could not be used with economy, certainly when there was a substantial difference in the cost of travel in favor of mileage books. Although it was informed that there were certain difficulties in the use of mileage books, the Division obtained the consent of the Department to make the experiment and accordingly inaugurated the plan. The result shows a total saving of \$2,200.75 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, and no difficulties have arisen either in verifying the travel as official or in maintaining the accounts of expenditures.

The great bulk of the work of the Division consists of the examination of the naturalization papers filed in or issued out of the courts. It has never been possible, with the clerical aid supplied, to keep abreast of this work. Concluding the first year with a large number of papers not examined, that condition has grown more and more serious. With no provision made for bringing up the business in arrears, the allowances for clerks have not been increased at all in proportion to the annual growth of the business, and hence the amount undisposed of at the end of each fiscal year has been greater than that reported twelve months before. At the present time it must be stated that no examination of declarations of intention has been made since October, 1910, and not more than 30,000 certificates have ever been examined. Correction of errors in the latter papers are perhaps less necessary, but the declarations are used as the basis of petitions for naturalization, and defects in them may result in the denial of such petitions and a further delay of two years to the applicants for citizenship. Beginning with October, 1912, declarations which have not been examined will mature, and these aggregate 298,000 in number.

The clerks of the Division who are assigned to examination work are taxed to the limit in keeping abreast of the petition work, working overtime and having the aid of clerks who are from time to time shifted from correspondence and other work in order to have the examination of petitions completed before the dates set for hearing and in time to notify examiners and clerks of courts of the omissions and defects discovered.

Since the declaration of intention is a part of our system of naturalization, its retention must have been regarded as indispensable, and provision should therefore be made for such an administrative examination as will obviate the risk of this feature of the law operating as an obstruction to the acquisition of citizenship.

To any easy assumption that errors in a declaration may be corrected at the hearing of the petition, the answer is plain—that no change can be made if the declaration was filed, as it frequently is, in a court other than that in which such hearing is held. It has also been decided judicially that a declaration, complete in every respect, can not be changed because of even conceded error in its averments. It is therefore important that the discovery, by prompt administrative examination, of a defect, either in the way of omission or error, be brought to the attention of a declarant and the clerk of the court in which his declaration is filed, so that either the paper may be corrected or the declarant may file a new declaration, and thus save time, expense, and ultimate disappointment.

If the object to be attained does not justify the additional expenditure that it involves, then the declaration, as a matter of common justice to applicants for citizenship, if not for the practical reasons stated on page 15 and following pages of the Report of the Commission on Naturalization to the President, dated November 8, 1905, should be stricken from the law. It may be suggested that the effect of such action upon the exercise by alien declarants of the elective franchise in certain States would be merely to cut off future supplies of such voters.

The following table shows the number of each kind of naturalization papers forwarded to the Division during the year, together with the percentages of increase or decrease, as compared with corresponding figures for the next preceding year. The last two columns show the increase over the number of each class of papers filed in 1909, the year before the Division was allowed full control of the subject by the transfer to it of the field service.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF DECLARATIONS AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED, AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEARS 1909 TO 1912, WITH PERCENTAGES OF INCREASES.

Paper.	1909		1910		1911		1912		Increase, 1912 over 1909.	
	Number.	Number.	In-crease over 1909.	Number.	In-crease over 1910.	Number.	In-crease over 1911.	Number.	Per cent.	
Declarations.....	143,212	167,226	16.77	186,157	11.32	169,142	19.14	25,930	18.11	
Petitions.....	42,178	55,038	30.49	73,644	33.81	95,627	29.85	53,449	126.72	
Certificates.....	37,337	39,206	5.01	56,257	43.49	69,965	24.37	32,628	87.39	
Total.....	222,727	261,470	17.39	316,058	20.88	334,734	5.91	112,007	50.29	

¹ Decrease.

The most significant showing in the foregoing table is the fact that petitions, upon which the work of the Division is chiefly expended, both in the office and in the field service, have increased approximately 127 per cent since 1909. As bearing directly upon the means which the Division is furnished to discharge this one duty, a comparison is invited to the statement succeeding, which shows the increase during the same period in the clerical and field forces of the Division.

During the fiscal year 1911, 73,644 petitions for naturalization were filed and during the past fiscal year 95,627 petitions. The latter number is nearly equal to the combined number of 42,178 and 55,038 received during the fiscal years 1909 and 1910, respectively, and shows a steady increase of approximately 127 per cent in the number of petitions from 1909 to 1912. There were also 169,142 declarations of intention filed and 69,965 certificates of naturalization granted in 1912.

The total receipts for the year of naturalization papers of all three kinds in the Division of Naturalization was 334,734, representing an increase of 50.29 per cent since 1909.

Particular attention is directed to the number of declarations of intention filed during the year, as indicating the number to which

petitions for naturalization will increase annually before the maximum will be reached in this branch of the work. The growth in the number of petitions filed will continue until approximately the number of petitions equals that of declarations. This conclusion is based on the requirement of the law that all declarations of intention must be acted upon within the seven-year period or become invalid for all purposes thereafter.

The personnel of this office in 1909 comprised 24 clerks, 2 administrative officers, and 2 messengers. In 1910 an increase of 2 clerks was allowed. In 1911, upon the showing of the increases in the work, Congress provided 12 additional clerks and 2 additional messengers.

It was hoped that these additions to the personnel would be sufficient to cope with the increased volume of work. So large, however, has the increase in the number of petitions filed in 1912 been over those in 1910 and 1911, that it has not been possible to examine any declarations of intention since those filed in October, 1910, or to examine any certificates of naturalization beyond those issued during the years 1907 and 1908.

The present personnel consists of 38 clerks, 4 messengers, and the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Division. The clerical force is assigned as follows: Three to supervision, 1 to review work, 4 to correspondence, 10 to examining petitions for naturalization, 4 to files work, 3 to accounting, 1 to stationery and supplies, 1 on recording denials and miscellaneous work, 3 to furnishing certificates of arrival and authorizing the issuance of papers in lieu of lost certificates of naturalization and declarations of intention, and 8 to indexing and transferring. No assignment of employees of this office is made to the work of examining declarations of intention and certificates of naturalization, because, with the small force, it has been impossible to do any work along these lines beyond the time indicated above.

Notwithstanding former increases in the personnel and its continued inadequacy, every effort has been put forth to accomplish as much as possible. Voluntary overtime work has been performed by the force throughout the entire fiscal year, so that the extra work thus performed has been nearly equivalent to the time of three additional clerks.

In order to cope with the present conditions, the following additional assignment of clerks should be made: Six to examining work, 3 to correspondence work, 1 to the mail section of the work, 1 to the files work, 3 to indexing, and 2 to the messenger staff, and estimates will be submitted to the Department accordingly.

Inasmuch as the Government's portion of the fees which the law requires from alien applicants for citizenship has been more than adequate annually to pay for the Federal supervision, these estimates as submitted should be given favorable consideration, especially in view of the inadequate provisions for supervision now provided. The increases asked for will be well within the annual receipts from this source.

The fees received and covered into the Treasury during the past year were \$338,315.33, while the cost of the administration throughout the United States and for other purposes—such as envelopes, printing, and general office equipment—was \$257,678.99, leaving a balance of \$80,636.34.

Unfortunately the office space in which the clerical force and the files are quartered is both insufficient and badly arranged. This necessarily reduces the efficiency of the office work and occasions confusion and delay. The sixth floor of the Adams Building on F Street is occupied by the files, the file clerks, the accounting clerks, those engaged in examining naturalization papers, and those employed in handling the incoming and outgoing mail, as well as several correspondence clerks. On the second floor are located the offices of the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Division and of the remaining correspondence clerks. The intervening floors constitute a serious barrier to prompt and easy communication, necessitates the employment of additional messengers, the use of a private telephone system, and loss of much time by the correspondence clerks in going to and returning from the top floor to consult the files and for other purposes. The Division realizes that the Department is doing the best it can with the means at its disposal, and is therefore not calling attention to this condition in a spirit of captious complaint. It is one, however, so directly in conflict with efficiency and economy that it must be taken into consideration in passing upon the possible output of work by the present clerical force, especially in view of the fact that all communication between the Division and the Department is delayed by their occupancy of separate buildings.

WORK OF THE EXAMINERS.

With some slight changes the number and assignment of the examiners in the field remain as they were reported in the last annual report. There have been a few changes by separation from the service through death or resignation, some transfers from one district to another, and a few appointments, either to fill vacancies or to supply in a very small way the very general need of an increase in the number of examiners. These few additional appointments were made to districts where the demand for more examiners was most insistent, and therefore most effective, but possibly the need was as great or greater at other points. The results accomplished by the examiners continue to be as helpful to the courts and clerks of courts, to applicants for naturalization, and to the Division, as was reported a year ago. This experience, however, serves to make the Division more sensible of the necessity of an adequate field force, for it is in receipt daily of evidence of the ineffectiveness of legislation alone to accomplish its purposes in the absence of competent agents to supervise its enforcement. Uniformity in administration of the naturalization laws, particularly, is unattainable by other means, although the Division attempts to supply the deficiency in this respect as well as it can by correspondence, sometimes successfully, but often otherwise.

As stated elsewhere in this report, the examiners have succeeded in many instances in securing from the courts a reduction in the number of rule days for hearings, and in such a readjustment of them as would save unnecessary travel to attend all hearings in any locality in which the courts are in comparatively easy reach of each other. This has saved travel expense and permitted examiners to be present at a greater number of hearings, though it has not made their work any less arduous or any more regardful of business hours of work, or

granted the ordinary relief which might bring to the worker generally than was reported last year.

It seems necessary to point to a particular reason for the inadequacy of the examining force in the field, inasmuch as the appropriation of \$175,000 is \$25,000 in excess of the allowances made in 1909 for the same purpose when these officers were under the control of the Department of Justice. The larger appropriation is subject to charges for salaries of additional clerks of courts which were not made against the smaller one. On this account there was paid out during the fiscal year for the last-named purpose approximately \$30,000, leaving a balance of but \$142,000 for the field force. By reference to Table IV it will be seen that the petitions filed in 1909 aggregated 42,178, while there were filed during the past year 95,627. Thus, while the cases to be attended have increased about 127 per cent the amount available for the services of examiners is reduced by over \$5,000.

To turn to a more encouraging feature of the field work, though it emphasizes the need of an increased force, the Division reports with much satisfaction the standing given to examiners by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Johannessen v. United States*, handed down May 27, 1912. This was an appeal from a district court, based upon the contention that the last-named court had erred, notwithstanding the express provision for the reversal of judgments of naturalization embodied in the act of June 29, 1906, in setting aside the order admitting the appellant to citizenship upon the ground that the Government was estopped, under the rule of *res judicata*, to question the order of admission after the close of the term at which it was made. The Supreme Court affirmed the order of the district court from which the appeal was taken.

The court said:

The foundation of the doctrine of *res judicata*, or estoppel by judgment, is that both parties have had their day in court. * * * Sound reason, as we think, constrains us to deny to a certificate of naturalization, procured *ex parte* in the ordinary way, any conclusive effect as against the public.

At another point in the opinion the court refers to section 11 of the act which allows the Government to intervene in the hearing of a petition for the purpose of opposing the admission of the petitioner, intimating that, though no such provision had been made, the Government would be entitled to exercise that right, and then clearly distinguishes the case at bar as an *ex parte* proceeding by saying:

What may be the effect of a judgment allowing naturalization in a case where the Government has appeared and litigated the matter does not now concern us.

The effect of this is to confirm the soundness of the theory upon which provision was made for the naturalization examiners. Without such examiners the Department would be as powerless to secure uniformity in the operation of the rule after a petition matures for hearing as it would be to secure that result in the work of the clerks of courts prior to hearings, unless it could insist upon the necessity of using exclusively the official blank forms supplied by it under section 3 of the act.

It follows naturally from what has been said that a competent examiner is a person of exceptional qualifications, natural and acquired. He must have extraordinary patience, courtesy, self-control,

and tact. It is an unprecedented thing in the experience of clerks of State courts to be called upon to listen to suggestions of Government officers as to the method they should pursue in doing their duty as court officers. It is not unusual for a Government officer to present himself in open court and report upon a case before the court for hearing, and even suggest to the judge, perhaps insistently, the order that should be made. And yet these things are being done daily throughout the country, and with growing acceptability to the judges and their clerks.

As an evidence of the efficient character of the work of the examiners, attention is particularly directed to Table V, in which it is shown that 162,283 witnesses were examined in the investigation of 82,581 petitions.

TABLE V.—RECAPITULATION OF NATURALIZATION FIELD WORK DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

District.	Examinations.		Investigations.						Court hearings.					Visits to offices of clerks of courts.	
	Petitions.	Declarations.	Petitioners.			Witnesses.			Attended.			Number of hearings.	Admissions.		
			In person.	By correspondence.	Total.	In person.	By correspondence.	Total.	In person.	By correspondence.	Total.		Without objection.		Over objection.
Boston.....	9,092	19,944	6,184	.....	6,184	10,109	.....	10,109	191	98	289	289	8,159	3	380
New York.....	10,389	10,873	22,107	.....	22,107	45,214	.....	45,214	827	26	853	853	12,316	.....	3,213
Philadelphia.....	(¹)	(¹)	7,215	114	7,329	13,535	244	13,779	238	42	280	* 282	7,489	52	263
Pittsburgh.....	10,800	11,800	7,443	21	7,464	14,858	42	14,900	483	14	497	497	7,650	42	717
Chicago.....	9,238	3,806	9,795	2,330	12,125	19,468	5,073	24,541	554	262	816	816	9,234	20	808
St. Louis.....	5,118	7,346	2,208	4,403	6,611	4,582	8,640	13,222	184	698	882	* 886	2,687	63	800
St. Paul.....	7,799	12,551	3,030	4,656	7,686	9,324	5,124	14,448	418	259	677	* 765	7,396	83	716
Denver.....	1,492	2,045	874	968	1,842	1,182	1,960	3,142	133	207	340	340	1,012	55	260
San Francisco.....	4,916	6,740	2,732	1,949	4,681	5,440	4,026	9,466	304	66	370	* 371	3,428	20	397
Seattle.....	4,702	3,551	1,009	2,318	3,327	2,310	4,678	6,988	193	187	380	* 615	3,098	112	198
Washington, D. C.....	3,948	5,753	1,862	1,363	3,225	3,737	2,736	6,473	155	435	590	590	2,346	10	715
Total.....	67,494	84,409	64,459	18,122	82,581	129,759	32,523	162,282	3,680	2,294	5,974	6,304	70,815	460	8,467

¹ Unknown.

² Two unattended.

³ Four unattended.

⁴ 88 unattended.

⁵ One unattended.

⁶ 235 unattended.

With the small number of examiners in the service it has not been possible for all of the examinations of petitioners to be made in person, 18,122 having been made by correspondence. In the smaller districts, where the work of naturalization is more congested, as the Boston and New York districts, all examinations were made in person. Notwithstanding the large number of alien petitioners in the several districts, there were 5,974 court hearings attended, and of these the larger portion, or 3,680, were attended in person by members of the naturalization examining force. There were 9,635 petitions dismissed upon objections of the examiners and only 460 admitted over the objections of the representatives of the Government.

In addition to this work, all of which leads directly up to and includes the hearing of petitions for naturalization, the records of the courts in so far as naturalization is concerned were examined during 8,467 visits to the offices of the various clerks of courts, involving an examination of 67,494 petitions docketed and 84,409 declarations of intention filed.

This work was all accomplished by the small number of 10 chief examiners, 37 naturalization examiners, and 10 clerks.

Tables IX and X, showing investigations of certificates of naturalization irregularly issued and the results of prosecutions for violations of the naturalization laws, should be consulted as bearing directly upon the results achieved in these branches of the work by the investigations of the naturalization examiners in the regular conduct of the administrative supervision of the naturalization laws. Thirty-eight prosecutions were instituted under the Department of Justice as a result of the work of the naturalization examining force. These prosecutions brought about the sentencing of 14 violators of the law to penal institutions and in 3 cases sentences of both imprisonment and fine were imposed. Nine cases of punishment by fines only and 3 cases nol-prossed are also recorded. It is of important interest to note that no acquittals resulted from any of the actions instituted as the result of the work of the naturalization examiners, which is further evidence of the conservative character of these officers.

WORK OF THE COURTS.

During the year there have been few changes in courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction. Those changes have been principally in the way of relinquishment of the business by some of the State courts in localities where there were comparatively few applications for naturalization and where the Federal courts were of easy access to petitioners. The Division has rather encouraged such relinquishment, partly because of its insufficient means of supervision and partly because there is more assurance of careful clerical work, if the business, small in any event in those localities, is concentrated in a few courts, whose clerks would thus have enough work to constrain them to study and observe the requirements of the law and regulations, and to find in the increased number of cases an aggregate compensation less inadequate to the labor and care they are required to expend.

Notwithstanding a few such cases, there has been an increase of 28 in the number of naturalization courts since the close of last fiscal year, as the annexed table shows.

TABLE VI.—NUMBER OF STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS EXERCISING NATURALIZATION JURISDICTION DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1907 TO 1912.

Court.	1907 ¹	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
State.....	1,678	2,016	2,177	2,247	2,270	2,277
Federal.....	201	228	217	227	229	250
Total.....	1,879	2,244	2,394	2,474	2,499	2,527

¹ Nine months only.

The actual number of cases handled by the courts, as shown by the next table, was, for the fiscal year, 79,600, of which 9,635 petitions were denied and 69,965 granted.

Certificate.	1909	1910	1911	1912
Granted.....	37,337	39,206	56,257	69,965
Denied.....	6,341	7,781	9,017	9,635
Total.....	43,678	46,987	65,274	79,600

As compared with the number of cases disposed of by the courts in the fiscal year 1909, there has been an increase of 35,922, or more than 82 per cent, while for the same period the increase in denials has been 3,294, or more than 50 per cent.

The Division is encouraged to believe that the smaller proportionate increase in the denials is indicative of a growing familiarity on the part of the clerks of courts with the requirements of the law and a consequent increase in the care with which the naturalization papers are prepared. This view is confirmed by the fact that the courts are becoming more exacting in requiring a compliance with all the provisions, since they realize from experience that genuine consideration for applicants does not consist in granting citizenship which may be subject to question and cancellation on account of the neglect or disregard of some legislative requirement, whether such omitted requirement appears to be merely formal or to be substantial. For lack of sufficient space within the limits of a report, which to be read must be brief, it is not practicable to go into an analysis of the figures on this subject. The table following is therefore presented, which affords an opportunity to those interested of drawing their own conclusions in regard to the variations in the percentages of denials as compared with variations in the proportions of admissions.

TABLE VII.—CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE, 30, 1912.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.													Certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.	
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	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	4		15	2				6		12		1		40	76	116	34.48
Alaska			5		2					10	4			21	120	141	14.89
Arizona			3			2			1	36				55	65	120	45.83
Arkansas		1	3	1	1			11	1	2		1		10	38	48	20.83
California	2	16	132	12	23	19	22	33	4	183	17	4	1	468	3,224	3,692	12.68
Colorado	1	2	32	7	6	15	12	11		32	1	1		120	663	783	15.33
Connecticut	1	7	7	4	24	2	5	2		79		2		133	1,421	1,554	8.56
Delaware			5							4				9	94	103	8.74
District of Columbia		1	9	2					2	5		1		22	170	192	11.46
Florida			3	1	1	1	1	1		4	1	2		23	197	220	10.45
Georgia		2	7	1	1			11		15				34	88	122	27.87
Hawaii	1	2	7	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	1			4	44	48	8.33
Idaho			1	2	2	3	12	1		19				50	295	345	14.49
Illinois	4	48	453	28	76	27	42	72	1	409	8	7		1,175	5,642	6,817	17.24
Indiana	4	47	63	4	8	8	12	23	2	62		2		235	507	742	31.67
Iowa	1	16	77	12	10	23	12	7		39	5	1		203	713	916	22.16
Kansas	1	7	34	2	3		7	5	2	21		2	1	90	303	393	22.90
Kentucky			5	1	1					5				13	75	88	14.77
Louisiana			8	1	3					1				37	362	399	9.27
Maine	2	3	3		2			5		1				17	333	350	4.86
Maryland			3	2	1	1			1	22	1	2		42	466	508	8.27
Massachusetts	5	8	14	5	13	4	11	4	3	85	2	1	6	161	4,608	4,769	3.38
Michigan	2	26	122	18	27	17	19	19	1	149		7		409	2,417	2,826	14.47
Minnesota	3	24	37	61	11	12	12	9	9	98	1	5	1	283	2,694	2,977	9.51
Mississippi		1	4		1	2	2	2		7		1		17	45	62	27.42
Missouri	1	23	55	6	36	5	4	8		33				171	783	954	17.92
Montana		2	56	3	8	11	4	7	4	37		2	3	137	780	917	14.94
Nebraska		3	81	9	6	30	15	2	1	27	2	3		188	573	761	24.70
Nevada		2	14	1	4	4	6		2	21				55	133	188	29.26
New Hampshire			5		1						5		1	8	268	276	2.90
New Jersey		24	240	24	80	9	20	10	5	239		1	1	653	2,991	3,644	17.92
New Mexico		1	7		1	1	5	1		2				13	71	89	20.22
New York	8	105	538	32	651	58	45	19	8	461	2	13		1,940	17,927	19,867	9.76
North Carolina			2	2					1	7				10	24	34	29.41
North Dakota	12	3	35	25	8	7	14	1	2	45		4	1	157	1,632	1,789	8.78

Ohio.....	4	22	124	17	24	12	9	14	3	140	1	3	373	2,567	2,940	12.69
Oklahoma.....		8	47	6	20	2	8	3	7	42	1	4	148	107	255	58.04
Oregon.....	3	12	54	1	2	9	6	3		27	1		120	425	545	22.02
Pennsylvania.....	1	17	176	22	53	19	14	11	15	356	1	4	689	8,312	9,001	7.65
Rhode Island.....	1	3	3	8		2						1	18	1,195	1,213	1.48
South Carolina.....		1	1				1			3			6	27	33	18.18
South Dakota.....	20	4	14	7			9	1	5	22	3		8	64	72	11.11
Tennessee.....			2			1		1		4			102	632	734	13.90
Texas.....		3	28	3	6	5	5	2	8	37	2	1	40	256	296	13.51
Utah.....	1	1	10	6	5	1	2	2		11			48	342	390	12.31
Vermont.....	1		5	1	4		1	3		33			31	204	235	13.19
Virginia.....	1		4	3	2	1				20			413	1,667	2,080	19.86
Washington.....	5	26	142	6	39	21	18	11	2	133	5	5	62	210	272	22.79
West Virginia.....	1	1	19	1	3	1		3	2	27	1	2	443	3,448	3,891	11.39
Wisconsin.....	5	17	153	36	15	24	24	27	7	123	5	7	41	184	225	18.22
Wyoming.....	2	2	14	2		6	3	1		8		2				
Total.....	99	497	2,881	393	1,180	373	415	324	101	3,184	74	93	21	9,635	69,965	79,600

¹ Territory until admission to statehood.

It will be of interest to compare these figures with the corresponding table in the last annual report.

In the following table is presented a statement of the number of cases finally disposed of by the courts in eight of the States in which naturalization is most considerable, during the fiscal years 1911 and 1912. Increases are shown by all the States named, ranging from 10 per cent in California to 52 per cent in New York, which State showed an increase of only 28 per cent in 1911 over 1910.

TABLE VIII.—CASES DISPOSED OF BY COURTS IN CERTAIN STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1911 AND 1912.

State.	1911	1912	Per cent of increase.	State.	1911	1912	Per cent of increase.
California.....	3,349	3,692	10.24	Ohio.....	1,975	2,940	48.86
Illinois.....	5,985	6,817	13.90	Pennsylvania.....	7,746	9,001	16.20
Massachusetts.....	4,065	4,769	17.32	Washington.....	1,786	2,080	16.46
New York.....	13,076	19,867	51.93	Wisconsin.....	2,963	3,891	31.32

¹ Corrected; number erroneously stated last year as 3,137.

In addition to the foregoing work of the courts disposed of under the supervision of the Department of Commerce and Labor there was certain other business connected with the naturalization law which was transacted under the supervision of the Department of Justice, by reference from this Department, such as the enforcement of the penal provisions and the conduct of proceedings to cancel illegally obtained certificates.

While this is properly a subject for the report in detail by the Department of Justice, yet to give a complete review of the subject, and because such proceedings are inaugurated at the instance of the naturalization examiners, the annexed tables are presented.

TABLE IX.—VIOLATIONS UNDER SECTION 15.

District.	Referred to United States attorneys.	Certificates canceled.	Dis-missed.	Discontinued.	Pending.	Violations which under Circular 107 were not prosecuted.
Boston.....	2	5		2	21	
New York.....	9	13	1	1	48	1
Philadelphia.....	3	9	1	3	35	
Pittsburgh.....	10	50	1		81	1
Chicago.....	29	20	1	1	24	
St. Louis.....	15	22			16	11
St. Paul.....	6	19			11	76
Denver.....	3	19	1		11	12
San Francisco.....	19	11	1	1	17	
Seattle.....	3	9		1	8	27
Washington, D. C.....	5	35		4	35	1
Total.....	104	212	6	13	307	129

TABLE X.—RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

District.	Prosecutions.		Not-pros- sessed.	Ac- quit- tals.	Num- ber of fines.	Jail sen- tences.	Both fines and jail sen- tences.	Sen- tences sus- pended.	Amount of fines by courts.	Pend- ing.
	Pend- ing from last year.	During fiscal year.								
Boston.....										
New York.....	13	23	1		4	14	1	1 8	\$ 77	9
Philadelphia.....	1	5			2		1	2	\$ 65	1
Pittsburgh.....	5									5
Chicago.....	3	1	1							3
St. Louis.....		2					(⁶)		(⁶)	2
St. Paul.....	4	2								2
Denver.....	4		1		3				\$ 150	
San Francisco.....	4	4								8
Seattle.....	1	1					1		7 100	1
Washington, D. C.....										
Total.....	31	38	3		9	14	3	10	392	31

¹ Includes one case of conviction during previous fiscal year with sentence deferred and finally suspended.
² In United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York.
³ One fine in United States district court, Williamsport, Pa., of \$10, and one in United States district court, Scranton, Pa., \$55.
⁴ Under indictment for perjury.
⁵ Witness who disregarded subpoena and sentenced for contempt, \$100 and costs of \$193.96, which court afterwards reduced to \$47 and 35 days in jail.
⁶ In United States district court, Chadron, Nebr.
⁷ In United States district court, Portland, Oreg.

WORK OF CLERKS OF COURTS.

The work disposed of by the clerks of courts is quite a distinct and separate feature from that handled by the courts themselves. The latter has already been shown. Of the former some idea may be obtained by a consideration of the following tabulated statements showing the number of naturalization papers filed during the year. The declarations of intention are prepared in triplicate, however, and the petitions for naturalization and certificates in duplicate, so that during the past year these officers prepared 507,426 declarations, 191,254 petitions, and 139,930 certificates of naturalization, or a total of 838,610 papers. This takes no account of papers issued in lieu of those lost or destroyed, or for use in filing and proving upon public-land claims, nor of certified copies of orders of cancellation under the provisions of section 15 of the naturalization law. The clerks are required also to make requisitions for original and subsequent supplies and account in the requisitions for the use of those already furnished, a record over which careful supervision is exercised in the Division, as the stationery item is a large one. The clerks must also post the names of all petitioners and their witnesses, with the dates of hearings as near as may be. Some examination must be made by them of those seeking to file papers to ascertain whether the latter are eligible to file such papers and as to the competency of the witnesses, if the naturalization examiners have not previously performed this service, so as to avoid the useless and disappointing results which would ensue if in either respect there should be a defect. At the beginning of each calendar month the clerks of courts are required to transmit to the Division duplicates of each declaration, petition, and certificate

of naturalization filed or issued during the preceding month in their offices, accompanied by a report which must show also the number of spoiled papers, and at the beginning of each quarter they must submit a stated account showing the total fees collected, accompanied by the one-half due the Government.

There is besides this a large amount of work occasioned by the return of papers for the correction of clerical errors and the supplying of omissions disclosed by the investigation of the examining clerks in the Division.

With this rather extensive list of duties imposed by the law upon the clerks, it is to be expected that delinquencies will occur. Such delinquencies are, generally speaking, in the offices of clerks where the filing of papers is occasional only, or where it has not been possible to give those officers the assistance of occasional visits by the examiners, for reasons fully set forth elsewhere in this report. The annexed table shows the number of clerks of courts habitually delinquent. The condition there indicated suggests the importance to good administration of an enlargement of the field force.

TABLE XI.—NUMBER OF COURTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, EXERCISING NATURALIZATION JURISDICTION AND THE NUMBER WHICH ARE HABITUALLY DELINQUENT IN ACCOUNTING FOR NATURALIZATION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

State or Territory.	Exercising jurisdiction.	Habitually delinquent.	State or Territory.	Exercising jurisdiction.	Habitually delinquent.
Alabama.....	29	14	Nebraska.....	94	17
Alaska.....	8	1	Nevada.....	17	4
Arizona.....	17	2	New Hampshire.....	13	1
Arkansas.....	58	33	New Jersey.....	22	1
California.....	62	3	New Mexico.....	26	4
Colorado.....	63	13	New York.....	67	2
Connecticut.....	12	1	North Carolina.....	46	23
Delaware.....	4	1	North Dakota.....	52	3
District of Columbia.....	1	1	Ohio.....	89	15
Florida.....	30	16	Oklahoma.....	70	27
Georgia.....	44	21	Oregon.....	36	4
Hawaii.....	9	1	Pennsylvania.....	69	10
Idaho.....	30	3	Rhode Island.....	3	1
Illinois.....	115	28	South Carolina.....	22	12
Indiana.....	92	27	South Dakota.....	60	9
Iowa.....	108	20	Tennessee.....	28	15
Kansas.....	106	23	Texas.....	180	88
Kentucky.....	67	30	Utah.....	28	8
Louisiana.....	39	16	Vermont.....	14	5
Maine.....	16	1	Virginia.....	65	32
Maryland.....	25	8	Washington.....	43	1
Massachusetts.....	18	1	West Virginia.....	49	8
Michigan.....	92	16	Wisconsin.....	73	1
Minnesota.....	99	5	Wyoming.....	15	4
Mississippi.....	62	21			
Missouri.....	107	55	Total.....	2,527	652
Montana.....	33	1			

It is obvious that such delinquencies increase the demands upon the clerical force of the Division and retard the prompt transaction of business.

Before leaving this subject it is deemed but just to say that the clerks of courts are generally competent and painstaking officers and that they endeavor to cooperate with the Division in a careful and effective enforcement of the law. Much of the success attained is due to them.

In the table following is given, by quarters of the fiscal years shown, a statement of the amount of fees transmitted by the clerks to the Division.

TABLE XII.—RECEIPTS OF NATURALIZATION FEES,¹ ARRANGED BY QUARTERS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907 TO 1912.

Fiscal year.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
1907 ²					\$65,129.00
1908.....	\$26,307.00	\$32,753.50	\$49,554.00	\$58,259.40	166,873.90
1909.....	42,285.03	45,945.85	40,091.00	43,880.25	172,202.13
1910.....	38,098.91	42,710.94	60,852.90	80,103.63	221,766.38
1911.....	55,497.20	69,645.12	81,481.95	83,927.25	290,551.52
1912.....	57,188.95	67,580.85	100,806.60	112,738.93	338,315.33
Grand total.....					1,254,838.26

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

² For 9 months only.

TABLE XIII.—DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	
Alabama.....	5	24	29	69	3	72	69	4	73	62	6	68	56	4	60	273
Alaska.....	8		8	58		58	54		54	78		78	56		56	246
Arizona ¹	5	12	17	45	17	62	54	19	73	25	43	68	14	82	96	299
Arkansas.....	9	49	58	31	8	39	19	8	27	28	8	36	17	12	29	131
California.....	4	58	62	774	851	1,625	767	1,321	2,088	718	1,091	1,809	745	1,062	1,807	7,329
Colorado.....	2	61	63	33	242	275	34	234	268	44	260	304	69	291	360	1,207
Connecticut.....	2	10	12	304	328	632	266	534	800	277	404	681	325	349	674	2,787
Delaware.....	1	3	4	41	5	46	36	2	38	43	1	44	44	3	47	175
District of Columbia.....	1		1	83		83	79		79	101		101	81		81	344
Florida.....	6	24	30	56	20	76	79	77	156	103	51	154	109	25	134	520
Georgia.....	9	35	44	38	3	41	46	9	55	96	5	101	59	5	64	261
Hawaii.....	1	8	9	16	13	29	15	11	26	22	24	46	52	48	100	201
Idaho.....	3	27	30	29	176	205	38	146	184	24	145	169	44	229	273	831
Illinois.....	5	110	115	633	2,957	3,590	668	2,817	3,485	683	3,894	4,577	706	4,008	4,714	16,366
Indiana.....	3	89	92	60	113	173	89	164	253	76	230	306	142	439	581	1,313
Iowa.....	4	104	108	1	438	439		464	464		639	639		501	501	2,043
Kansas.....	2	104	106	4	104	108	10	139	149	18	125	143	5	209	214	614
Kentucky.....	8	59	67	24	25	49	33	39	72	26	17	43	30	28	58	222
Louisiana.....	6	33	39	86	18	104	136	43	179	132	27	159	98	15	113	555
Maine.....	2	14	16	86	115	201	60	105	165	61	200	261	71	150	221	848
Maryland.....	2	23	25	99	114	213	145	174	319	90	126	216	172	68	240	988
Massachusetts.....	2	16	18	1,722	1,082	2,804	1,963	1,215	3,178	1,993	1,113	3,106	2,090	1,588	3,678	12,766
Michigan.....	6	86	92	15	1,055	1,070	20	1,069	1,089	22	1,742	1,764	24	1,483	1,507	5,430
Minnesota.....	12	87	99	110	1,105	1,215	106	1,082	1,188	128	1,467	1,595	92	1,442	1,534	5,532
Mississippi.....	9	53	62	19	14	33	9	6	15	7	10	17	11	6	17	82
Missouri.....	9	98	107	569	34	603	553	41	594	690	40	730	621	63	684	2,611
Montana.....	2	31	33	107	616	620	10	557	567	8	957	965	7	840	847	2,999
Nebraska.....	2	92	94	4	602	602		566	566	1	430	431		417	417	1,956
Nevada.....	1	16	17		93	93		79	79		76	77		55	55	304
New Hampshire.....	2	11	13	1	34	35	10	231	241	5	170	175	3	179	182	633
New Jersey.....	1	21	22	6	1,612	1,618	4	1,785	1,789	4	1,645	1,649	3	1,612	1,615	6,671
New Mexico ¹	7	19	26	12	34	46	21	29	50	10	33	43	11	38	49	188
New York.....	5	62	67	3,139	7,297	10,436	3,965	8,604	12,599	2,984	7,905	10,889	3,121	8,553	11,674	45,598
North Carolina.....	9	37	46	2	5	7	1	11	12	14	11	25	31	14	45	89
North Dakota.....	3	49	52	247	616	863	15	335	350	18	423	441	17	448	465	2,119
Ohio.....	8	86	89	192	1,192	1,384	178	1,590	1,768	306	1,345	1,651	455	1,405	1,860	6,663

Oklahoma.....	2	68	70	6	56	62	2	90	92	8	87	95	9	67	76	325
Oregon.....	2	34	36	21	391	412	16	481	497	29	603	632	20	511	531	2,072
Pennsylvania.....	9	60	69	2,919	1,348	4,267	3,706	2,049	5,755	2,320	1,305	3,625	2,710	1,512	4,222	17,869
Rhode Island.....	2	1	3	375	26	401	528	21	549	426	17	443	429	23	452	1,845
South Carolina.....	5	17	22	24	2	26	18	2	20	23	2	25	43	2	45	116
South Dakota.....	1	59	60	2	253	255	5	339	344	.....	277	277	.....	763	763	1,639
Tennessee.....	8	20	28	32	1	33	32	3	35	29	1	30	30	2	32	130
Texas.....	21	159	180	123	281	404	165	267	432	375	766	1,135	135	388	523	2,494
Utah.....	1	27	28	9	191	200	16	155	171	16	180	200	15	153	168	739
Vermont.....	2	12	14	95	10	105	169	4	173	114	12	126	233	10	243	647
Virginia.....	11	54	65	72	20	92	60	23	83	94	19	113	106	2	108	586
Washington.....	6	37	43	356	707	1,063	315	743	1,058	329	759	1,088	287	604	891	4,110
West Virginia.....	16	33	49	47	99	146	45	77	122	92	118	210	89	135	224	702
Wisconsin.....	2	71	73	96	665	761	61	807	863	107	1,512	1,619	93	1,125	1,218	4,463
Wyoming.....	1	14	15	9	81	90	12	82	94	9	70	79	15	130	145	468
Total.....	250	2,277	2,527	12,794	25,072	37,866	14,732	28,593	43,325	12,869	30,389	43,258	13,595	31,098	44,693	169,142

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED.

Alabama.....	5	24	29	40	.....	40	35	1	36	61	10	71	47	3	50	197
Alaska.....	8	.....	8	29	.....	29	37	.....	37	41	.....	41	41	.....	41	148
Arizona ¹	5	12	17	22	9	31	15	23	38	7	19	26	12	125	137	232
Arkansas.....	9	49	58	13	6	19	11	9	20	4	4	8	14	13	27	74
California.....	4	58	62	92	789	881	99	875	974	69	1,230	1,299	60	1,081	1,141	4,295
Colorado.....	2	61	63	15	136	151	36	135	171	47	242	289	68	360	428	1,039
Connecticut.....	2	10	12	157	186	343	167	316	483	203	297	500	264	375	639	1,965
Delaware.....	1	3	4	7	.....	7	24	1	25	43	3	46	37	.....	37	115
District of Columbia.....	1	.....	4	44	.....	44	38	.....	38	67	.....	67	46	.....	46	165
Florida.....	6	24	30	34	13	47	77	14	91	58	16	74	68	13	81	283
Georgia.....	9	35	44	23	2	25	29	6	35	62	4	66	25	3	28	154
Hawaii.....	1	8	9	12	2	14	6	3	9	13	2	15	8	13	21	59
Idaho.....	3	27	30	8	73	81	17	95	112	18	78	96	12	152	164	453
Illinois.....	5	110	115	356	1,025	1,381	453	1,024	1,477	533	1,987	2,520	543	2,088	2,631	8,009
Indiana.....	3	89	92	38	90	128	44	125	169	42	148	190	12	277	289	776
Iowa.....	4	104	108	.....	204	204	.....	241	243	.....	314	314	.....	472	472	1,231
Kansas.....	2	104	106	.....	99	99	.....	98	102	.....	6	82	88	7	120	416
Kentucky.....	8	59	67	10	7	17	17	4	14	18	19	13	32	27	17	44
Louisiana.....	6	33	39	85	16	101	90	13	108	89	24	113	58	19	75	397
Maine.....	2	14	16	57	45	102	26	81	107	66	55	120	90	79	169	499
Maryland.....	2	23	25	73	46	119	62	84	126	80	63	143	166	42	208	596
Massachusetts.....	2	16	18	668	443	490	1,111	733	585	1,318	866	729	1,595	931	851	1,782
Michigan.....	6	86	92	5	485	490	6	565	571	7	1,123	1,130	3	1,095	1,098	3,289
Minnesota.....	12	87	99	69	541	610	69	611	680	137	1,043	1,180	94	1,009	1,103	3,573
Mississippi.....	9	53	62	7	6	13	4	8	12	8	11	19	6	15	20	64
Missouri.....	9	98	107	274	22	268	213	24	237	308	22	330	368	42	410	1,273
Montana.....	2	31	33	203	206	.....	1	232	233	3	540	543	3	673	676	1,658
Nebraska.....	2	92	94	257	257	.....	220	220	220	.....	193	193	.....	232	232	902

¹ Territorial courts until admission to statehood.

TABLE XIII.—DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—Continued.

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	
Nevada.....	1	16	17	1	27	28	.....	41	41	.....	88	88	1	95	96	253
New Hampshire.....	2	11	13	8	8	16	.....	136	136	4	95	99	7	118	125	376
New Jersey.....	1	21	22	.....	820	820	.....	742	742	.....	1,181	1,181	.....	1,394	1,394	4,137
New Mexico ¹	7	19	26	.....	17	8	.....	14	23	8	15	23	12	36	48	119
New York.....	5	62	67	1,059	3,271	4,330	945	3,613	4,558	1,125	5,312	6,437	1,252	6,387	7,639	22,964
North Carolina.....	9	37	46	3	6	9	1	3	4	15	10	25	4	6	10	45
North Dakota.....	3	49	52	.....	449	449	.....	400	400	.....	689	689	.....	663	663	2,201
Ohio.....	3	86	89	101	550	651	85	699	784	231	819	1,050	433	1,115	1,548	4,033
Oklahoma.....	2	68	70	1	42	43	2	43	45	2	54	56	6	44	50	194
Oregon.....	2	34	36	6	103	109	17	126	143	22	252	274	29	313	342	868
Pennsylvania.....	9	60	69	1,636	644	2,280	1,479	668	2,147	2,410	745	3,155	2,450	1,043	3,493	11,075
Rhode Island.....	2	1	3	171	9	180	217	4	217	.....	301	.....	.....	523	523	1,212
South Carolina.....	5	17	22	12	.....	12	14	1	15	13	2	15	8	8	16	58
South Dakota.....	2	1	3	.....	131	133	.....	143	143	3	164	167	.....	188	188	631
Tennessee.....	8	20	28	18	.....	18	17	5	22	25	1	26	20	.....	20	86
Texas.....	21	159	180	53	120	173	53	102	155	151	202	353	81	212	293	974
Utah.....	1	27	28	11	51	62	7	71	78	17	75	92	13	79	92	324
Vermont.....	2	12	14	57	1	58	39	3	42	70	5	75	188	2	190	365
Virginia.....	11	54	65	36	3	39	34	2	36	67	4	71	60	9	69	215
Washington.....	6	37	43	126	299	425	136	382	518	199	548	747	177	501	678	2,368
West Virginia.....	16	33	49	25	32	57	24	39	63	53	66	119	45	51	96	335
Wisconsin.....	2	71	73	53	667	720	52	922	974	85	1,326	1,411	65	1,502	1,567	4,672
Wyoming.....	1	14	15	4	47	51	10	59	69	16	59	75	17	85	102	297
Total.....	250	2,277	2,527	5,541	11,984	17,525	5,444	13,602	19,046	7,674	19,964	27,638	8,398	23,020	31,418	95,627

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED.

Alabama.....	5	24	29	15	3	18	.....	12	12	36	.....	36	7	3	10	76
Alaska.....	8	.....	8	28	.....	28	21	.....	21	27	.....	27	44	.....	44	120
Arizona ¹	5	12	17	15	1	16	20	14	34	2	.....	2	6	7	13	65
Arkansas.....	9	49	58	.....	1	1	16	3	19	4	3	7	7	4	11	38
California.....	4	58	62	51	685	736	47	507	554	55	846	901	74	959	1,033	3,224
Colorado.....	2	61	63	22	86	108	22	182	204	25	103	128	71	152	223	663
Connecticut.....	2	10	12	79	102	181	189	222	411	148	153	301	227	301	528	1,421

Delaware.....	1	3	4	3	6	37	1	38	14	14	36	36	94
District of Columbia.....	1		46	2	46	51	51	32	32	41	41	41	170
Florida.....	6	24	30	12	14	11	20	31	75	13	88	57	64
Georgia.....	9	35	44	8	1	9	17	5	22	3	35	20	82
Hawaii.....	1	8	9	5	3	8	13	1	14	7	1	12	44
Idaho.....	3	27	30	1	56	57	7	79	86	11	69	17	72
Illinois.....	5	110	115	73	857	930	336	1,016	1,352	483	943	1,426	5,642
Indiana.....	3	89	92		85	85	99	93	1	66	67	75	93
Iowa.....	4	104	108	1	202	203		172	172	147	147	191	713
Kansas.....	2	104	106	1	48	49	6	114	120	3	56	59	303
Kentucky.....	8	59	67	5	18	23	6	14	20	11	5	16	75
Louisiana.....	6	33	39	1	15	16	140	39	179	61	3	64	362
Maine.....	2	14	16	37	67	104	23	30	62	44	81	125	333
Maryland.....	2	23	25	69	57	126	60	40	100	71	53	124	466
Massachusetts.....	2	16	18	473	521	994	736	274	1,010	707	488	1,195	4,608
Michigan.....	6	86	92	4	628	632	1	490	491	4	581	585	709
Minnesota.....	12	87	99	70	360	430	62	656	718	70	497	567	2,694
Mississippi.....	9	53	62	7	4	11	1	8	9	6	11	17	45
Missouri.....	9	98	107	91	22	113	305	5	310	149	16	165	783
Montana.....	2	31	33	2	119	121	1	187	188	2	181	183	780
Nebraska.....	2	92	94		117	117		172	172		104	104	573
Nevada.....	1	16	17		20	20		25	25		41	41	133
New Hampshire.....	2	11	13	2	49	51		59	59		8	8	268
New Jersey.....	1	21	22		835	835		376	376		900	900	880
New Mexico ¹	7	19	26	14	18	32	9	1	10	6	9	15	71
New York.....	5	62	67	934	2,503	3,437	954	2,147	3,101	937	4,112	5,049	17,927
North Carolina.....	9	37	46	1	3	4	4	5	9		1	1	24
North Dakota.....	3	49	52		324	324		550	550		284	284	1,632
Ohio.....	3	86	89	58	507	565	80	492	572	111	447	558	2,567
Oklahoma.....	2	2	3	34	34	34		28	28	1	27	28	107
Oregon.....	2	34	36	19	56	75	6	84	90	11	75	86	425
Pennsylvania.....	9	60	69	1,311	602	1,913	1,158	266	1,424	1,465	641	2,106	8,312
Rhode Island.....	2	1	2	287	287	287	378		378	150	150	380	1,105
South Carolina.....	2	5	7		2	2		214	216	4	1	5	27
South Dakota.....	1	59	60	6	58	64	9	14	16	22	1	23	83
Tennessee.....	8	20	28	7	93	96	60	103	163	47	89	136	464
Texas.....	21	159	180	7	93	96	14	60	103	163	47	89	337
Utah.....	1	27	28	13	85	98	10	41	51	4	50	54	256
Vermont.....	2	12	14	134	5	139	28	26	26	61	3	64	342
Virginia.....	11	54	65	62	12	74	37	6	43	38	2	40	204
Washington.....	6	37	43	169	230	399	84	241	325	123	265	388	1,667
West Virginia.....	16	33	49	8	11	19	27	26	53	18	24	42	210
Wisconsin.....	2	71	73	62	655	717	38	858	896	42	545	587	3,448
Wyoming.....	1	14	15	4	41	45	8	35	43	12	35	47	184
Total.....	250	2,277	2,527	4,215	10,205	14,420	5,138	9,913	15,051	5,133	12,064	17,197	69,965

¹ Territorial courts until admission to statehood.

It seems to the Division, as has been intimated in former reports, that the practical value of these tables would be greatly increased if to the mere numerical record of those admitted annually to citizenship there was added the information as to the racial sources, or at least the country from which these adopted citizens come. This information is contained, as to country of allegiance, in the records, and could be compiled readily if the clerical aid necessary could be secured. Enough has already been said as to the arrearages in the office work, and their steady increase, to show that at present such a compilation is entirely beyond the power of the Division.

On January 27, 1912, the naturalization records and blank supplies of the circuit court for Yalobusha County, located at Water Valley, Miss., were destroyed by fire. While such occurrences are comparatively rare, yet they are sufficiently serious to those affected to show the wisdom of one of the reasons for maintaining duplicate records in this Division. Whether or not lost records are restored by supplying copies of those destroyed, the interests of those who might otherwise be deprived of all evidence of citizenship; as was the case with many after the destruction of San Francisco in 1906, are protected by section 28 of the naturalization act, which makes certified copies equally admissible in evidence as the originals; also they may always be obtained from the duplicate originals on file in this Division.

As shown by the tables included in this report, there are more than 2,500 courts engaged in exercising jurisdiction to naturalize aliens. There must, therefore, be upward of 2,500 clerks of courts occupied in the preparation of the great number of papers, reports, accounts, etc., already mentioned. It is of course impossible to state the exact number of such clerks actually engaged in this work or to estimate even approximately the proportion of their time so employed. Each clerk is given by law, in payment for this work, one-half of the fees payable by and collected from the applicants, whether he does the work himself, in whole or in part, or employs a deputy. Under this arrangement the feature of compensation is automatic, self-operative, the collections bearing a fixed ratio to the amount of business transacted. Plainly this is an equitable method of compensation, irrespective of the question as to the adequacy of the amount of compensation, and, as was anticipated by the framers of the law, has operated with unvarying success both as to securing sufficient clerical force in the offices of the courts and in the prompt payment for the services rendered.

The law, however, limited the operation of this rule to aggregate annual collections of \$6,000 or less by any clerk of court, providing that no part of the collections in excess of that amount should be retained in any fiscal year by any clerk, but that all such excess should be remitted to the Government and covered into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury Department. The law also provided that the half of the fees so retained by the clerks should be used to pay for any additional assistance that might be required to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the naturalization act, and gave to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor authority, in his discretion, to make additional allowances to the clerks of courts collecting more than \$6,000, not to exceed one-half of their total annual collections, for the payment of such further clerical assistance as might be required to dispose of the naturalization business of their respective offices.

This last mentioned provision proved to be inoperative because no specific appropriation was made available for carrying it out.

The practical result of this construction of the law was the termination of naturalization business in some of the clerks' offices as soon as the collections reached the limit of \$6,000 in a fiscal year, to the great inconvenience of applicants for citizenship. Such a condition called for a speedy remedy, and accordingly a few words were added to the terms of the appropriation for the field service, by which, at first with a limit of \$25,000 and subsequently without any limitation, that appropriation was made available to the Secretary to pay for additional clerks of courts under the conditions specified. On the first occasion, these words were added after the amount needed for the field service was agreed upon and fixed in the bill reported by the committee for adoption by the House. Singularly, the same course appears to have been followed since then. This statement is made because, each year since the device above described was resorted to, there has been less than \$150,000 available for the field service, although that was the least amount provided therefor prior to 1910, since which time the naturalization business and the consequent demands upon the field service have greatly increased.

The following table shows the situation in this respect in exact figures:

TABLE XIV.—APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FIELD FORCE, AND AMOUNTS PAID OUT OF THESE APPROPRIATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL ASSISTANTS TO CLERKS OF COURTS, 1908 TO 1912.

Fiscal year.	Total appropriation.	Number of additional assistants allowed to clerks of courts.	Amount expended for additional assistants to clerks of courts.	Amount expended for field force.	Total amount expended.
1908 ¹	\$193,000				
1909.....	150,000				
1910.....	150,000	19	\$8,598.92	\$108,606.76	\$117,205.68
1911.....	152,861	25	19,348.29	132,019.86	151,368.15
1912.....	175,000	32	30,344.30	142,490.12	172,834.42

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

In its practical effect, the plan devised for furnishing additional clerks to offices where receipts exceed \$6,000 per annum reduces the funds available for the field force as the work required of that branch of the service increases. The Secretary is confronted by the conflicting claims on the one hand for more assistant clerks of courts to prepare the papers of applicants for citizenship, and thus save the latter from delay, and, on the other hand, for such an increase in the number of examiners as will insure an investigation of the increased number of cases in time for the hearings thereof. If the total amount allowed is insufficient, one or the other of these essentials of good administration must be curtailed. How these artificially conflicting claims have fared is shown in Table XIV. Taking into consideration but one feature of the work, the case may be stated thus: In 1909 there were filed 42,178 petitions, the field service had \$150,000 for its requirements, and no additional clerks of courts were allowed; in 1912 the number of petitions had increased to 95,627, the amount the field service had was \$142,490.12, and 32 additional clerks of courts were allowed at a cost of \$30,344.30.

No comment can add anything to the force of the argument presented by these facts in favor of a change in the present system of providing for the employment of additional clerks of courts, unless Congress can see the need of increasing the lump appropriation for the two purposes so as to make provision for an adequate, or perhaps it may be better expressed, a less inadequate force of examiners, the importance of whose services has been already set forth in this report.

FINANCIAL.

In the following tabulated statements will be found the various items aggregating the total of expenditures and receipts during the past year.

TABLE XV.—ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1912.

Receipts:			
First quarter.....		\$57,188.95	
Second quarter.....		67,580.85	
Third quarter.....		100,806.60	
Fourth quarter.....		112,738.93	
			\$338,315.33
Expenditures:			
Salaries, Division of Naturalization.....	55,529.97		
Salaries, travel, and miscellaneous expenses, field force.....	142,490.12		
Salaries of special assistants to clerks of courts.....	30,344.30		
Expenditures from contingent appropriation of Department—			
Stationery supplies.....	\$4,630.00		
Paper and envelopes.....	4,906.86		
		9,536.86	
Expenditures from printing allotment of Department—			
For Division.....	1,244.77		
For field force.....	955.97		
For clerks of courts.....	11,969.89		
		14,170.63	
Expenditure for engraving certificates of naturalization forms by the Treasury Department.....	1,807.11		
Rent of offices of Division at Washington, D. C.....	3,800.00		
			257,678.99
Excess of receipts over expenditures during 1912.....			80,636.34

TABLE XVI.—RECEIPTS FROM NATURALIZATION FEES AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM VARIOUS APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS AND FOR RENTS, SUPPLIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, FISCAL YEARS 1907 TO 1912.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficit.	Surplus.
1907.....	\$65,129.00	\$29,243.18		\$35,885.82
1908.....	166,873.90	¹ 232,728.05	\$65,854.15	
1909.....	172,202.13	¹ 194,428.45	22,226.32	
1910.....	221,766.38	176,415.98		45,350.40
1911.....	290,551.52	222,831.15		67,720.37
1912.....	338,315.33	257,678.99		80,636.34
Total.....	1,254,838.26	1,113,325.80	88,080.47	229,592.93
Less deficits.....				88,080.47
Excess of receipts over expenditures.....				141,512.46

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

Attention is drawn to the fact that in the items of expenditure there has been included every outlay, from whatever appropriation drawn, which has been made on account of the naturalization service, so that the entire cost of the service may be known.

If some of these items seem large, as, for example, the cost of stationery and printing, it must be remembered that it is expended for the use of the courts throughout the United States—more than 2,500—for the field service, and for the Division. Some idea of the amount of such material may be formed by a consideration of the statement of the correspondence of the Division given elsewhere in this report, and of the 800,000 and more of naturalization papers prepared by the clerks of courts. The necessity for the careful scrutiny which the Division exercises over all requisitions for such supplies will readily be perceived when the great consumption, over such a wide area, of official stationery is considered.

Notwithstanding all the expenditures that have been made during the year, the receipts have been in excess thereof to the amount of \$80,636.34. This fact is cited, not because the Division believes that a public service should be judged, as a business undertaking, by the amount of money left after the payment of all charges, still less because it holds that a public service is in any sense entitled to use all of the money it collects, but merely to show that the obvious purpose of the law to make the cost of the service a charge upon the immediate beneficiaries thereof, the naturalized aliens, rather than upon the public at large, has been more than accomplished, not only during the past year but for the entire period since the law was passed.

If the contrary were the case, however, the Government, having undertaking the business and having decided that \$5 is as much as the applicant in each case should be charged, would be under a manifest obligation to provide so much, irrespective of the amount collected from the fees paid, as is shown to be necessary to secure an effective administration of the law. In other words, the same principle should apply in making appropriations for the administration of the naturalization service as controls the providing of supplies for branches of the public service which make no collections for the public Treasury. To hold otherwise would degrade the functions of the Government by commercializing its operations and making the extension of its benefactions a mere matter of barter and exchange, contingent upon the consideration primarily of whether the beneficiaries had paid enough for the benefits received to make the service rendered financially profitable, or at least not a losing operation. The mere statement of this alternative view is sufficient, without argument, to condemn it, whether viewed as a matter of public dignity or in the light of the Government's general practice in providing for the expenditures incurred by the administrative service.

But there is another aspect to this subject. The applicant for citizenship who has paid his fees has an individual interest which leads if it does not justify him in viewing it in a commercial way. Having paid the price charged for a certain service, is he not entitled to the best service that his money thus collected by the Government can defray the cost of? If, when he appears in court, or after he has

been actually naturalized, he for the first time is informed of some failure or omission on his part which a prompt investigation would have disclosed, and finds in the one case that he can not be admitted on the papers already filed or that in the other case his citizenship must be canceled, is it any answer to his just complaint to say that the naturalization officers of the Government could not reach his case sooner on account of the amount of work they were burdened with? He might, if the whole amount of collections had actually been expended and this fact were assigned as a reason for the inadequacy of the service, accept such an answer, because he would doubtless be glad to pay more, or at least he would have the opportunity to avoid another similar disappointment by doing so, since the loss of the fees of \$5 paid by him would be a small element in his disappointment, even to a poor man.

If, on the other hand, it appeared that there were ample funds made up of the fees paid to defray the cost of a larger service, would not such a disappointed alien feel, with some justice, that the Government had taken advantage of him, had failed to observe the implied obligation under which it had exacted his money? With some reason he might argue that if he is taxed to secure the cost of an inadequate administration, the amount of such tax, or so much thereof as is necessary, should be expended to save him from a disappointment resulting wholly from his ignorance, and, further, that the failure of the Government to use such fund showed that in its judgment the fees are excessive, and, accordingly, that the accumulated excess should be returned to those who paid it and the fees thereafter should be reduced, unless it be the purpose simply to tax alienage in this country, in which case the tax should not be confined exclusively to such aliens as aspire to citizenship.

A little reflection will show that the issue is not a trivial one. In a moral sense, the fund collected is a trust fund, the proximate beneficiaries of which are the persons who pay it. The fact that by law the said fees are paid into the Treasury and become part of a fund subject to drafts by the Congress for almost any purpose does not conflict with this view. Such a temporary disposal of the fees does not merge them indistinguishably into the fund of which they constitute a part, for a separate account is kept of them in two departments, nor is there anything to indicate that the purpose of such a provision was to make the fees a portion of the general resources of the Government raised by Federal taxation to be applied to defraying, without distinction, its general expenses. Rather, the design seems to have been merely to check the recurrence of certain experienced administrative extravagances by retaining in that branch of the Government which controls the appropriations of the public funds the opportunity to pass upon the specific amounts needed for the administrative expenses. Under this view, the applicants for citizenship are entitled to the use of the total amount of the fees collected from them, if it appears that so much is required to maintain an effective administrative service. Until such fund is so used and it thereafter appears still to maintain but an inadequate service, it is superfluous, both on the score of dignity and of benefits received, to urge that additional funds should be supplied by the Government.

CONCLUSION.

In submitting this report it will be noted that but little reference is made to the figures set forth in the tables. That practice was pursued in former reports merely to indicate how, by means of them, much valuable information might be obtained as to the sources from which we draw large annual additions to the great body of American citizenship, and the effects, both moral and political, such additions may be presumed to have upon that body. If those sources be morally impure, or, though morally pure, if they be at variance with or directly opposed to those principles which fundamentally distinguish our form of government, the results must endanger the preservation of our system of protecting the three foundation rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness and incur the risk of substituting for its tried merits some other plan which, however meritorious in a theoretical view, may be revolutionary in its immediate operation and uncertain in its ultimate effects. This danger does not depend merely upon the number of hostile additions to our citizenship, for a single man of strong will and divided views may sway thousands.

Let any man who is disposed to make light of such risks consider the host of new schemes, social, industrial, and political, which in the last decade have grown in the public estimation from the speculations of mere visionaries to the avowed principles of more or less considerable organizations or parties—all to be vitalized, be it remembered, through the passage of laws enacted under the forms of our present system of popular representative government and to be protected from the judicial veto by making the legislative power the final authority upon all questions of constitutionality.

The present naturalization law vindicates the wisdom of "the fathers," for after a most unusual study and consideration, and with the benefit of a century of actual experience, it embodies the qualifications for naturalization that they had originally considered essential. The changes were such merely as experience had shown to be necessary to insure the existence of those qualifications in each instance. So far as legislation is concerned, therefore, there is ample protection against the naturalization of aliens who, after five years of continuous residence in this country, are not, as shown by the investigation of an examiner, "attached to the principles"—not the mere provisions—"of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

The Division of Naturalization knows, from an actual daily experience with them extending over six years, that the judges as a body may be depended upon implicitly to discharge with fidelity the high function imposed upon them by the law of naturalizing only such aliens as are qualified to become citizens. A remedy for any error in this regard may now be had, since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Johannessen case makes naturalization cases reviewable upon cancellation proceedings.

But the judges can pass only upon what is before them. If that consists solely of the ex parte statements made by a petitioner and his friendly witnesses, what can a judge do but grant the petition, unless by a happy accident in cross-examination he develops some contradiction of those statements? Nothing. What was formerly

left to chance, and at the cost of the consumption of much valuable time of the courts, is now developed, if any objection exists, by skilled investigators and presented with definiteness and the minimum expenditure of time at the hearings. The value of this plan has been demonstrated by experience and is freely acknowledged by the courts. It is, indeed, the means above all others by which the supervision of the administration of the law, imposed as a duty upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is made effective. So far as it is not in use, the present law, despite the executive feature of it, is practically little better than the one it succeeded.

It follows, then, that the paramount need, for which an appeal must be made in behalf of good administration and practical results, is sufficient funds to secure the number of examiners needed for this work, and for enough clerical aid to keep the business of examination of papers up to date in the Division. Everything else is of secondary importance.

There is need of certain legislation urged annually for the relief of particular classes, such as honorably discharged soldiers, seamen, etc., who are now often at a disadvantage as compared with other aliens in securing citizenship. A bill for this purpose has been pending in Congress for several sessions, and the hope is entertained that it may become a law during the current year.

This report is respectfully submitted, however, with the firm conviction that what is now most needed to make the service entirely successful is such an increase in the clerical force of the Division as will enable it to dispose promptly of the accumulated arrearages and to keep up thereafter with the business of the office as it comes in, and such an enlargement of the official force of examiners as will enable that branch of the service to accomplish the purposes of its creation.

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, 1912

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, July 1, 1912.

SIR: The Division of Information submits herewith its annual report for the year ended June 30, 1912.

AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES.

For a better understanding of the work incident to the publication of the bulletins of the Division giving information concerning opportunities open to those desirous of engaging in agriculture, the reference to this work which appeared in the annual report for 1911 is, in part, reproduced here:

On May 16, 1911, the Division addressed a note to the governor of each State and Territory of the United States, the text of which, as 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 by the Division up to the close of the fiscal year 1911 were encouraging, but the State officials did not prepare their statements until well into the present year, and for that reason the publication of the bulletins was delayed. In many instances the Division prepared the matter and, before having it set in type, submitted it to the State authorities for approval and, if necessary, correction before publication. No pains were spared to secure reliable

data, and it is fair to assume that the information contained in these bulletins is accurate and reliable.

For the sake of economy in time and money the information collected was not published in one volume. Among the thousands who write for information, comparatively few confine their inquiries to a single State; they ask for a statement of conditions in, say the Middle West, the Southern States, or the New England States. It was deemed advisable therefore to issue these bulletins in seven parts. No. 1 deals with the "Resources, products, and physical characteristics" of the North Atlantic States, comprising Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. No. 2 gives the same information concerning the South Atlantic States, comprising Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. No. 3 treats of the North Central States (eastern group), comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. No. 4 relates to the North Central States (western group), comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. No. 5 deals with the South Central States, comprising Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. No. 6 has to do with the Western States (northern group), comprising Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, and the Territory of Alaska. No. 7 gives information concerning the Western States (southern group), comprising Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California, and the Territory of Hawaii.

To give every essential item of information concerning the agricultural advantages of a single State would require a volume too bulky to be easily distributed or handled, and of necessity the merest outline is essayed. The bulletins are, therefore, finger boards pointing the way to larger information, and that every item of detail may be secured the seeker for opportunity is directed in each bulletin to where he may find what he requires.

The merest publicity was given the issuance of these publications, yet the demand for them was very great and the wisdom of their issuance has been amply demonstrated. It is worthy of note that the greater number of applicants for the bulletins were American citizens or alien residents of cities who have learned that the United States is rich in agricultural opportunity.

It is intended to publish these and similar bulletins in various foreign languages with a view to distributing them among alien residents of cities, who have heretofore known but little concerning this land or its opportunities beyond what they have discovered in the city streets.

Immigration reports indicate that each year hundreds of thousands of aliens return to their native lands, taking with them what they have saved from their earnings here. It has been estimated that the outgoing aliens take with them, on the average, \$600 each. The avowed purpose of these departing workmen is to purchase a few acres in their native lands. Good authority vouches for the fact that they have to pay from \$250 to \$450 an acre for land abroad that has been worked for ages. They have done this heretofore in ignorance of the fact that land, as good as can be found in any country, may be had in the United States at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100 an acre. The men who save \$600 or \$1,000 as these men do are not idlers, drunkards,

or improvidents; they form the part of an alien population that we should endeavor to retain and enlighten as to the agricultural opportunities of the United States.

It has been stated that the immigrant banks of our large cities hold the accumulated savings of such men as make up the outgoing tide heretofore mentioned. Whatever argument may be advanced against permitting the moneyless alien to enter this country, it would appear that all should agree that to keep the industrious and thrifty permanently with us is desirable.

Under a systematic campaign of education that flow of men and dollars toward Europe may be turned toward the fertile acres of this land. The Division of Information can point the way to a profitable investment of the millions of dollars now going abroad in the pockets of homeseekers.

Another gratifying feature attending the publication of these bulletins is the call for them by American citizens, now residing in the Canadian Northwest, who wish to return to the United States, and are seeking information concerning opportunities on the land in this country. Extracts from two of the numerous letters received by the Division from Canada indicate that many farmers left the United States in ignorance of its opportunities:

I noticed an article in a Chicago newspaper on a pamphlet entitled "Agricultural Opportunities" issued by your Department and that the same could be had on application. I am born a United States citizen and never will be a citizen of any other country. I came here on the false statement that opportunities for a poor man to procure a home in the United States were past, and since better informed am going to return. Wherefore I ask you to mail me a copy of above referred to pamphlet. I hope that the circumstance that I happen to reside in Canada does not bar me, but that I may receive the information I am looking for. I am mostly interested in the State of Oregon.

That letter was written at Cokala, Saskatchewan. The other is from Aymer, Ontario, and in part reads:

I want from 80 to 320 acres of wild land not farther than 5 miles from a town or city with at least one railroad. I am tired of the long, cold winters, where it takes nearly all one can grow all summer to feed stock through the winter. I like mixed farming and good stock. * * * I like Florida from what I hear of it. If your inducements are worth while I can fetch quite a bunch with me.

The advantages of Canada, and that country possesses many, are industriously advertised throughout the United States in order to induce American farmers and those desirous of owning farms to emigrate. It would therefore appear to be the part of patriotic wisdom to enable the Division of Information fully and accurately to inform all residents of the United States of the many and varied opportunities which every State and Territory afford. It is possible and should be made easy for everyone who desires information concerning the opportunities of this country to obtain the same through the Division of Information, and sufficient funds should be appropriated for this purpose.

In this connection, and before presenting the tables showing the numbers of those informed and directed to places, this extract from the report of the inspector in charge of the branch office of the Division at New York will be of value. The recommendations are approved by the Division.

I have the honor to report that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, information was given to 26,060 applicants not heretofore reported. Of this number it is positively

known that 5,650 profited by the information given to the extent of securing definite employment.

The supply of farm hands and unskilled laborers does not nearly meet the demand. Contractors, mill owners, and other employers are offering all sorts of inducements to men, but are unable to secure the number required. Contractors on State road work in New York report that they are losing large sums of money by reason of the fact that they can not secure the laborers needed.

This condition continues in spite of the fact that wages have materially increased, having advanced from an average of \$1.65 per day last year to about \$1.80 per day at the present time. State road contractors are offering \$2 per day of 8 hours at present as against \$1.60 to \$1.75 per day last year. Steel mills are offering \$1.75 to \$2 per day as against \$1.50 to \$1.60 per day last year. Farmers are paying \$20 to \$28 per month, board and lodging, and operators in timber are paying choppers \$35 to \$40 per month, board and lodging.

I am still of the opinion that greater publicity should be given to the work of the Division in order that the public at large may benefit by its work. I am under the impression that a daily item should be furnished the press setting forth general labor conditions, and information as to where men are needed as well as not wanted. Employment agencies advertise extensively in the daily papers, but the unemployed have very little opportunity of learning of the existence of the Division. We give the public the weather reports and forecasts, crop reports, and other information. Why not keep our people posted as to labor conditions, available farm lands, and business opportunities? If we allow the alien admission to the country we should prevent in a measure, his being taken advantage of by unscrupulous employers by informing him as to current wages, location of opportunities, and advantages and disadvantages to be derived from various employments. We should not allow the European farmer or farm hand who comes to us to drift to the mine or other work for which he is not accustomed or fitted, simply through ignorance of existing opportunities offered in our farming sections. It is a well-known fact that shoemakers, tailors, mechanics, and men of all callings have been sent to the mines by unscrupulous employment agents; they have accepted the work because information as to where they could locate at their trades or callings was not available. Let us advise them as to where work may be obtained; let us tell them the prevailing wages; let us give full information as to conditions, etc., which they have the right to demand and there will be no cheapening of labor by the addition of the alien to labor's ranks. If the immigrant knew before leaving his native land the actual conditions, wages, hours of labor, etc., we would have only the desirable applying for admission. If, by proper publicity of facts, we can correct the erroneous impression that one can live here without work; if we can correct the false reports as to fabulous wages, etc., circulated by agents of transportation lines, the laggard will not seek admission.

I have had called to my attention the unscrupulous methods of several employment agencies located here in New York and in Chicago. Men are constantly being sent to work under false representations made by these agencies, and where the man is directed to a distant point he has practically no redress, in fact if the distance is great he can not or will not pay his return fare to prosecute the agent and he can not press his charge if he is in another State. I believe that all employment agencies engaged in interstate business should be under direct Federal control.

A specific case was brought to my attention and referred by me to the Canadian authorities here of an agency which was sending men to Canada with promise of \$4 per day and free transportation, when the men actually received upon arrival \$1.75 per day and had transportation deducted from their wages.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation is still the great stumbling block to distribution. I am of the opinion that mileage, issued by the Government, and so arranged as to be honored by all railroads upon presentation, would be of great economy and value to the Government and to traveling seekers of employment, if a plan can be perfected which will be acceptable to the transportation lines. Such mileage would be charged to the accounts of officers in charge at face value, and such officers would be required to account for same in cash or vouchers. By this method I believe that the cost of transportation to applicants seeking employment may be decreased to such an extent as will make it possible for many who are not able to pay full first-class fare to reach desired employment. The applicant or his employer would pay cash for the mileage before delivery. There would be no possibility of redeeming the mileage for cash, thus removing one temptation to abandon the trip.

Such mileage could also be used by Government employees traveling on official business, and the use would avoid delays and trouble now experienced in filling out the present travel requisitions. The number of miles delivered to each railroad would be reported by the traveling official; the railroad would be reimbursed for the actual mileage presented to the proper authorities. Each department or bureau of the Government might properly designate by stamp or otherwise the mileage of its issue, in order that the travel may be charged to the proper account.

CONFERENCE OF STATE IMMIGRATION, LAND, AND LABOR OFFICIALS.

On July 5, 1911, the Division addressed a letter to the officials of the various States and Territories engaged in the work indicated in the copy of the communication as given below:

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

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

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

All of the States and Territories, with but one exception, acknowledged receipt of that letter and agreed either to participate in the conference or approve of its work. Accordingly the call was issued, with Washington, D. C., as the place of meeting, and November 16, 1911, the date, and at the time and place specified representatives from the States of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the Territory of Hawaii appeared, and the conference was held.

Every phase of the question of moving the mass of those who flock to our cities from everywhere out on the land was discussed, and before adjournment a permanent organization was effected to continue the work outlined in a two days' session.

From the resolutions adopted the following is taken as an expression of the sentiment of the conference:

Resolved, That this conference become a permanent organization, to be known as the National Conference of Immigration, Land, and Labor Officials, and that officers and an executive committee thereof, with full powers, be elected; and that membership in this conference be restricted to State and Federal officials and their duly appointed representatives; and that the original membership consist of such officials present at this first conference.

Resolved, That this conference establish, during the ensuing year, such offices and at such points as the executive committee shall determine, provided funds therefor can be obtained.

Resolved, That the objects of this conference shall be:

(1) To arouse public sentiment (a) favoring increased congressional appropriation enabling the Federal Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Commerce and Labor to induce admitted foreign-born and native people to leave congested population centers and go to agricultural and other industries; (b) favoring the creation of State bureaus of immigration and information, with representatives at ports of entry, and appropriations therefor by the several States; (c) favoring the extension of the activities of such bureaus for the protection, education and assimilation of immigrants; (d) favoring the fullest cooperation between the several State bureaus and between the State bureaus and the Federal Division of Information in the above objects.

(2) To enlist the aid and cooperation of commercial, civic, philanthropic, and other organizations in the above objects.

Resolved, That the executive committee of this conference be instructed to prepare, in cooperation with the Chief of the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Commerce and Labor, amendments enlarging the powers of said Division to deal with interstate problems affecting the distribution, protection, and welfare of admitted aliens and other residents, and enabling the said Division to establish branches at such centers of distribution as may be deemed advisable.

Resolved, That this conference recommend the establishment of State free employment bureaus in the various States and the enactment of laws safeguarding laborers in search of employment.

The proceedings of the conference were published in pamphlet form and distributed.

Those who attended the conference, and many others who could not attend, have since then been active in cooperating with the Division of Information in its work, and to these officials the Division is indebted for the valuable assistance given in preparing the bulletins on agricultural opportunities in their separate States.

Illustrating a part of the activities of the Division of Information the tables following are submitted.

TABLE I.—REPORT OF APPLICATIONS FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

Race or people.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and cabinetmakers.	Clerks.	Domestics.	Drivers, coachmen, and teamsters.	Electricians.	Engineers (civil).	Engineers (mechanical).	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Furriers.	Gardeners.	Hat and cap makers.	Hotel porters and other help.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watchmakers.	Laborers.	Literary and scientific persons.	Locksmiths.
Armenian.....			2				3	1	1		1			10		29	1				1	6		1	68	
Australian.....							6	5	8	1				18	1	67	1			5		13			15	
Bohemian.....					1																			33		
Bosnian.....							3																	10		
Bulgarian.....										1				6	1	44	1			2		6		23		
Canadian.....												1				17	1							45		
Croatian.....																11								2		
Cuban.....							1		1					2		11					2	1		2		
Dalmatian.....																								49		
Danish.....	13						27	36	44	15	4		3	83	11	317	109	1	16		51	1	3	203		1
Dutch.....	7						5	8	24	2	1			35	1	65	19		2		28			59		
English.....	1						8	4	13	9	2			15	3	64	6		4		22			66		
Finnish.....	1						315	4	18	2	6			66		146	49		2		14	2		299		
Flemish.....																18	1				2			6		
French.....	1						6	7	7		2			5		41					2			7		
German.....	49	4	36	3	1	35	132	160	195	84	21	3	13	359	33	1,260	242	1	103		264	45	1	919		11
Greek.....							4	2	4	1	2			40		19	4				6			165		1
Hebrew.....							3	5	35	7	7			264		101	2		2	18	96	2		108		
Herzegovinian.....																5								1		
Irish.....	2	1	1				15	7	44	81	4		1	119		388	28		14		56	2		431		
Italian.....	2	1	21	1		1	6	14	36	11	6			74	3	167	12		27	1	43	1		316		
Lettish.....							1									9					2			6		
Lithuanian.....	1						1		4	1				10		109	6				10			189		
Magyar.....	3						10	6	23	5	2			90		122	19		6		66	7		137		
Mexican.....																9								9		
Montenegrin.....																								2		
Norwegian.....	2						3	13	31	12				80	4	294	157		10		45	2		173		1
Polish.....	7	3	29	1		4	70	19	116	42				578	1,213	37			43	8	258	34		1,352		4
Porto Rican.....														11		5								1		
Portuguese.....												1		7		4			9		71			18		
Roumanian.....														277	2	573	18							761		
Russian.....							1	1	8	2				57		119	2		7		5			240		
Ruthenian.....														3		29	3				2			11		
Scotch.....														15		72			1		8			105		
Servian.....														4		4								46		
Slovak.....														10		91					2			46		
Slovenian.....							6	2	4	1	1			11		3					2			14		
Spanish.....							1	2	2	1				11		7					2			14		
South American.....							10	23	20	10	8	2	4	127	4	408	145		33		28			348		3
Swedish.....	4					8	10	22	20	10	8	2	4	127	4	408	145		33		28			348		3

Hebrew.....	8	4		4	2			17			13	2	5			7	18		7	3	9	57		2	869	
Herzegovinian.....																3	1		3					2	6	
Irish.....	9	27	9		2		3		2	1			1		9	1			9					2	1,256	
Italian.....	25	15	34	2	5		36	10	5								3					6		2	897	
Lithuanian.....		1											1												22	
Lithuanian.....	2						2	1					1									1			307	
Magyar.....	15	14	2	1			65	2																	619	
Mexican.....																									20	
Montenegrin.....																									2	
Norwegian.....	35	252	2		1		7	26		4		1		11		11			6	1	6	3		2	1,226	
Polish.....	92	36	6		38	2	190	18	3	6		1			6	1	6	3					2	2	4,271	
Porto Rican.....	4	5	1	1				1																	71	
Portuguese.....		2																							10	
Roumanian.....	1							1									1								34	
Russian.....	14	13	1		2	2	51	4	1						2		2							4	1,893	
Ruthenian.....	1						3																		398	
Scotch.....	1	4							1								1								66	
Servian.....	1																								26	
Slovak.....		1		1			8	1															1	1	221	
Slovenian.....							1																		13	
Spanish.....	5	14	3					1			1														123	
South American.....		4	1					2																	54	
Swedish.....	80	186	12		1	11	22	1	7	1	1			9	1	2					1			1	1,648	
Swiss.....	8	12			2		2	1															2		187	
Syrian.....																									12	
Turkish.....				1																			1	1	12	
United States born.....	46	56	5	1	11	17	13	5	16	3	3			1	3	5					4			1	3	2,355
United States born (Negroes).....																										60
United States naturalized citizens.....	7	21	3		2	9	3							1							1				835	
Welsh.....																									1	
Total.....	637	1,252	124	25	108	16	489	5	190	1	24	71	14	20	1	116	42	12	36	4	17	12	15	129	33	26,213

TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS AND OTHERS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY STATES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

State.	Bakers.	Bakers, assistant.	Blacksmiths.	Blacksmith helpers.	Boarding-house keepers.	Cabinetmaker.	Carpenters.	Carpenters' apprentice.	Chairmaker.	Children (unemployed).	Clerk.	Coachman.	Cooks.	Domestics.	Drivers.	Elevator operator.	Engineers.	Factory workers.	Farmers.	Farm workers.	File cutters.	Firemen.	Foremen.	Fishermen.	Florists, assistant.	Gardeners.	Gardeners, assistant.	Garden workers.	Hostlers.	
Arkansas.....			1																											
Connecticut.....			2				1							8						146						2				
Delaware.....																				3										
Florida.....																				4										
Idaho.....																				1										
Illinois.....																				2										
Indiana.....																				2										
Iowa.....														2						23										
Kansas.....														5						5										
Louisiana.....														1					1		14				24					
Maine.....																				54				3						
Massachusetts.....			1		1									1						39										
Michigan.....						1				3				2						1										
Minnesota.....														1						11										
Mississippi.....														1						1										
Missouri.....														5						5										
Nebraska.....														15						1										
New Hampshire.....													1							1,041										
New Jersey.....	2	1					4	2	1	7		1	6	44	3					16	5				2	9	2			
New York.....	1	3	2	3	6		78	6		14	1	2	2	170		1	2		1	1,233	16	25			17	3	7	13		
North Carolina.....																				11										
North Dakota.....																				4										
Ohio.....																					5									
Oklahoma.....																					8									
Pennsylvania.....																				1						1				
Rhode Island.....														1						11						1				
South Dakota.....														3						3										
Texas.....														3						3										
Vermont.....										1				12						118										
Virginia.....			1				1			4				1					21											
West Virginia.....														2						18										
Wisconsin.....														2						2							1			
Wisconsin.....														6						6										
Total.....	3	4	7	3	7	1	84	8	1	30	1	1	9	245	3	1	2	18	2	2,813	16	30	3	24	2	29	6	7	13	

State.	Hotel workers.	Infants.	Janitors.	Janitors, assistant.	Kitchen workers.	Laborers (common).	Machinists.	Machinist helpers.	Merchants.	Painters.	Painters' helper.	Millers.	Polisher.	Plumber.	Porters.	Poultryman, assistant.	Seamen.	Seeking employment.	Stable hands.	Stonecutter.	Teamsters.	Waiters.	Waiters' helpers.	Watchman.	Wives (unemployed).	Woodworkers.	Wood turners.	Yardmen.	Total.	
Alabama.....						67												1											68	
Arkansas.....							1																						2	
Connecticut.....		1				90	2						1																253	
Delaware.....																													3	
Florida.....																													4	
Georgia.....						7																							7	
Idaho.....																													1	
Illinois.....						4												1											13	
Indiana.....																													8	
Iowa.....																													25	
Kansas.....																													5	
Louisiana.....					3	12											4		1	1		3	2						52	
Maine.....																													15	
Massachusetts.....		3				34		3																		3			103	
Michigan.....						29																							74	
Minnesota.....																													11	
Mississippi.....																													2	
Missouri.....																													2	
Nebraska.....																													5	
New Hampshire.....		1																											17	
New Jersey.....						496	1	3	4					1	9		3		3										1,654	
New York.....	15	5	11	10	1	1,208				6	1				80	1	36	5	10		7		1	4	2				3,013	
North Carolina.....						3																							14	
North Dakota.....																													52	
Ohio.....		5				65																							71	
Oklahoma.....																													6	
Pennsylvania.....						28																							46	
Rhode Island.....		1																											3	
South Dakota.....																													132	
Texas.....																						1							98	
Vermont.....						72																							43	
Virginia.....						15	2																		1				41	
West Virginia.....						37																							7	
Wisconsin.....																														
Total.....	15	16	11	10	4	2,167	6	6	4	6	1	2	1	1	89	1	43	8	14	1	7	4	2	1	7	2	3	2	5,807	

TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS AND OTHERS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912, BY STATES AND BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

State.	Argentinian.	Armenian.	Austrian.	Belgian.	Bohemian.	British West Indian.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Chilean.	Croatian.	Dalmatian.	Danish.	Dutch.	East Indian.	English.	Estonian.	Finnish.	Flemish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Guatemalan.	Hawaiian.	Hebrew.	Herzegovinian.	Irish.	Icelandic.
Alabama.....		25																	1								
Arkansas.....			2																								
Connecticut.....					1			1		1	1	10	3		2		20			35	3					7	
Florida.....																				1							
Idaho.....																				1							
Illinois.....													1							3							
Indiana.....																				3							
Iowa.....												4								3							
Louisiana.....			18									1			2				7		1						
Maine.....																	2										
Massachusetts.....											1									2				1			
Michigan.....												9					1			15	3					1	
Minnesota.....																				2							
Missouri.....												1															
Nebraska.....												1								3							
New Hampshire.....												2								3							
New Jersey.....	1	11		1	18		5	6			5	44	19		20		48	1	3	336	7			15	1	79	1
New York.....				6	13	1	2	10	1	4	4	110	41	1	38	1	162		7	660	13		1	32		147	
North Carolina.....																											
North Dakota.....																											
Ohio.....			3		1							1	2							15						2	
Pennsylvania.....																										8	
South Dakota.....																				2							
Texas.....					6															16							
Vermont.....												4								6							
Virginia.....																	4			9				1			
West Virginia.....				1	2							1								7							
Wisconsin.....												1			1					2							
Total.....	1	54	20	8	41	1	7	17	1	7	11	199	68	1	65	1	238	1	133	27	1	1	52	1	244	1	

State.	Italian.	Letfish.	Lithuanian.	Macedonian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Montenegrin.	Moravian.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Porto Rican.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Servian.	Slovenian.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Swede.	Swiss.	Syrian.	Turkish.	U. S. citizen.	West Indian.	Total.
Alabama.....			1							26			5	2		1			7							68
Arkansas.....											6	44		20	13	1			1	46	2			24		253
Connecticut.....	4		8																					3		3
Delaware.....																										4
Florida.....											3															7
Georgia.....																										4
Idaho.....																										7
Illinois.....			2																							13
Indiana.....									2		3									2		1		1		8
Iowa.....									1		6			8	1					1		1			2	25
Kansas.....									2		1									1					2	5
Louisiana.....						2			3		1															52
Maine.....									5		1															15
Massachusetts.....	25		2		1				1	18			28	2				2		3				6		103
Michigan.....			1						10	10			7		1					4		2				74
Minnesota.....									2											2						11
Mississippi.....																										2
Missouri.....																										2
Nebraska.....									1	5			1							1		2				17
New Hampshire.....									45	304	2	1	133	38	10	4	9		27	4	92	19	2	269	1	1,654
New Jersey.....	19	1	30	1	18	1		1	81	513	9	9	211	39	10	3	2	26	3	160	22				527	3,013
New York.....	40	3	52		42		2																			14
North Carolina.....																										5
North Dakota.....																										23
Ohio.....			2							8		1	15	2								1	3			28
Oklahoma.....																										1
Oklahoma.....									1	5			1													40
Pennsylvania.....			1																							5
Rhode Island.....																										3
South Dakota.....																										132
Texas.....									2	31			110	18	6	1	1		2					10		98
Vermont.....	1		14						2	8			8								1					43
Virginia.....	2		1						2	8			8													43
West Virginia.....						3			1	10			5	7						3						41
Wisconsin.....						1				1														1		7
Total.....	91	4	114	1	65	3	2	1	165	996	11	11	575	110	23	9	11	62	32	324	53	5	1	923	1	5,807

As in former years the Division confined its efforts principally to directing applicants to agricultural opportunities, and the mechanics who applied for information were of the class that prefers to locate in country towns or villages where garden plats larger than the average city affords may be secured. In other words, they were seekers of homes where a plat of ground would aid in adding to the family income or help reduce the cost of living.

It is gratifying to be able to state that of the number actually directed to opportunities, failure of arrival at destination was reported in but seven cases, in only three of which had transportation been advanced. In one of the latter the unused portion of the ticket was redeemed by the transportation agent; and the money thus received, representing about one-half of the amount originally transmitted, was returned to the person by whom it was advanced.

As in former years men representing groups of from 5 to 15 sought information at the New York office of the Division, so that it is safe to assume that upward of 150,000 persons were benefited by the information given. As yet no way has been discovered by which the Division can ascertain how many act on the information they obtain.

The immigrant station at Galveston continued its active cooperation with the Division and directed many aliens to employment in Texas and adjoining States. During the year the immigrant station at New Orleans inaugurated the work of distribution and directed a number of men to places of employment.

Since the conference of State immigration, land, and labor officials was held in November, there has been active cooperation between them or the institutions they represent and the Division.

All applications for information concerning the leasing or purchasing of land received by the Division are forwarded at once to the State or States concerning which inquiry is made.

During the year arrangements were completed with the State commissioner of immigration of Michigan and the Michigan State Grange for the direction of farm laborers to that State. Cooperation with Michigan and adjoining States would be far more effective if a Chicago branch of the Division were established. The cost of transportation from the Atlantic seaboard, referred to by the inspector in charge of the New York office, prevents many from going who would otherwise go to the Western States.

The Division is not engaged in what is called a "back to the land" crusade. It realizes that many of those in need of its aid would prove failures if by any means they could be induced or forced to go on the land. It is convinced, however, that hundreds of thousands of men who have failed of success in our cities were brought up on the land. Many of these desire to take up land and are actually land hungry. From lack of proper information vouched for by a branch of the Government, they have continued to live in urban communities in ignorance of what this country contains of promise to them. To permit them longer to grope in the dark is an injustice to them, to the workmen and women of the cities with whose labor they come in direct competition, and to the country at large which complains of the "high cost of living."

More than to any other cause the increasing cost of living may be attributed to the scarcity of food producers on the acres of tillable

land and the surplus of consumers in urban communities. With aliens able and willing to till the soil congesting in our cities on landing, and with the native children of the farm flocking to the city, it is inevitable that prices of food stuffs must rise.

The great drawback to venturing on the land by many of small means has been the size of the American farm as compared with that held in the countries of Europe. European farmers are accustomed to tilling small holdings and lack the funds to pay for large farms. The Division has, therefore, decided to ascertain where small farms or holdings may be had, what they will produce, and then place all needed data concerning them before the many who seek information on the subject.

In submitting this report the Division of Information recommends that an appropriation be asked for to establish branches of the Division in Chicago, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

With the opening of the Panama Canal in the near future, the distribution of the alien arrivals will become a problem for the far West to consider, and preparations should be begun to turn the stream of desirable immigration to where it may benefit the country and those who seek its protecting care.

It is also recommended that publicity be given to the opportunities for employment on land and agricultural opportunities generally.

Respectfully,

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

To Hon. DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

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