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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

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

FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30  
**1918**



WASHINGTON  
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## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF NATURALIZATION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION,  
*Washington, July 1, 1918.*

DEAR SIR: It is necessary, in order to form intelligent conclusions from the facts presented in the succeeding report, to view them in the light of present war conditions. While these conditions affect all public as well as private business, it is not extravagant to say that the granting of American citizenship, with its incidental activities, presents more points of contact with the great enterprise in which we are now engaged than perhaps any Government business other than those directly occupied in the actual conduct of war, with their vast undertakings of manufacture, transportation, supplies, and maintenance of troops and vessels. For example, no man engaged in the actual military or naval operations of our country can attain to the rank of a commissioned officer unless he be an American either by birth in the United States or by naturalization therein, irrespective of his training or qualifications. As this restriction, made for peace times, was no less a detriment to the country in limiting its range of selection for commissions to citizens than to those who demonstrated their efficiency, legislative action was taken, as will appear further on in this report, to remove this restriction. Then, again, the bureau's activities are frequently invoked in the matter of establishing, or otherwise, the basis on which requests for passports are made; of the rights of claimants of title to preempted public lands; of the right to exemption from Executive order excluding aliens, subjects of enemy countries, from certain "zones" or areas, and in other ways.

The assistance of the bureau is also constantly invoked by the various draft boards throughout the country for official report on the claims to exemption from military service by aliens who profess to have made no declaration of intention to become citizens.

There are other ways in which the bureau finds itself brought into immediate and urgent association with other Government agencies upon questions arising out of war conditions, all of which add greatly to its responsibilities and duties. How these added burdens affect the Naturalization Service—in view of its experience, common to all public and private business, of a loss of many of its most efficient workers either to the military service or to some activity directly connected with it, and the scarcity even of untrained workers to take their places—is too obvious to require more than the simple statement of the fact. This situation became so acute after the act providing for the naturalization of aliens at the various training and assembling camps was passed, May 9, 1918, that the bureau was compelled to appeal through public men to lawyers as a patriotic duty to accept appointments as examiners for temporary service.

These particular features of the bureau's operations during the year will be treated of in detail in subsequent pages of this report.

The most serious result upon the bureau's work, arising out of the increased demand upon its official personnel in the particulars above recited has been the unavoidable slowing down of its exertions to stimulate, through State educational authorities, a systematic and general policy of opening and operating the public schools for the training of aliens in the meaning and duties of American citizenship. Fortunately, however, this condition is merely temporary and does not endanger the growth and permanency of the work thus far so encouragingly accomplished. The public mind and conscience have been too thoroughly aroused to the risks and the losses involved in such a course ever again to drop back into the old method of taking the chance, upon mere ex parte and formal assertion and an absence of negative evidence, that any alien who once secures a certificate of naturalization will become a good and loyal citizen.

This mental attitude of the public has found expression in many forms, some visionary and impracticable, others of a seemingly practical nature, but containing objectionable features. The plan of gratuitous training by private concerns, which has been established to some extent, meets with objection because of the suggestion of charity bestowed upon the alien, which in no sense attaches to the plan of free education in this country. Here free training is given as a measure of public welfare, and the recipient as a worker, taxpayer, and resident is under obligation to no one on account of its bestowal.

No objection has been raised to the plan of training in citizenship in the public schools, except a doubt as to the bureau's legislative authority to embark upon such an undertaking.

Fortunately for the success of this important work, its duties have been clearly defined and all doubts set at rest by the recent act of May 9, 1918, recognizing the authority for what already has been done and adding to the bureau's means for continuing it.

The same act, as already stated, made provision, in addition to the method of naturalization already in operation, for the admission under stated conditions of aliens in the military service of the United States during the present war. As this new proceeding constitutes an additional and wide variation from the regular established methods, this report treats first of the work, as usual, under the act of June 29, 1906, and separately thereafter of that under the act of May 9, 1918.

For convenience of reference and comparison with former reports, the consecutive order of treatment and the numbering of tables heretofore adopted will be observed herein.

#### WORK OF THE COURTS.

In considering the figures reported in the annexed Table 1 it must be explained that the total number of aliens admitted, 151,449, includes those admitted under the act of May 9, 1918, as does the total denials, 12,182.

TABLE 1.—*Number of persons granted or denied citizenship during the fiscal years 1908 to 1918, inclusive.*

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Granted.....	25,963	38,372	39,206	56,257	69,965	82,017	105,439	96,390	93,911	94,897	151,449
Denied.....	3,330	6,341	7,781	9,017	9,635	10,891	13,133	13,691	11,927	9,544	12,182
Total.....	29,293	44,713	46,987	65,274	79,600	92,908	118,572	110,081	105,838	104,441	163,631

As will appear at a subsequent page hereof (Table 21), the approximate number of alien soldiers admitted to citizenship under the last-mentioned act was 63,993. This number deducted from the total given in the above table shows that, as compared with the 94,897 reported a year ago, there were admitted under the general law 87,456, a decrease of 7,441.

This decrease doubtless is due largely to the provision of the Revised Statutes under which the subjects of countries with which this country is at war were not admissible during the existence of such war, but it was occasioned also by the delay in some cases arising from the occupation of courts, clerks of courts, and bureau officers in the emergency work of extending American citizenship to aliens in our camps about to embark for the seat of war.

TABLE 2.—Certificates of naturalization issued and denied in the various States and Territories, with reasons for denials, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.															Total certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.		
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	Insufficient residence.	Ignorance.	No certificate of arrival.	Declaration invalid.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's motion.	Premature petition.	Want of prosecution.	Unable to produce witnesses or depositions.	Deceased.	Section 2169.	Miscellaneous.				Total.	
Alabama		2	2					2		4						12	1,714	1,726	0.7	
Alaska				1			6									7	203	210	3	
Arizona		2	3	1			9	1		1			2			32	894	926	3	
Arkansas			7		3		2				8	1			5	31	1,215	1,246	2	
California	4	12	68	10	13	2	262	15	6	3	206	6	5		25	641	7,048	7,689	8	
Colorado	2	6	31	8	1		14	5	9		38	10	4	10		140	625	765	18	
Connecticut	4	22	38	13	71	12	4	3	3	3	76	6	1		1	257	1,952	2,209	12	
Delaware		1	2		1						6					10	253	263	4	
District of Columbia	4		2		1				2		10	2				22	1,321	1,343	2	
Florida			3			1	1	1	1		19	1			1	27	589	616	4	
Georgia	2		4	1	1		1		3		12	1				2	3,207	3,234	2	
Hawaii	2				4		1				1			10		18	123	141	13	
Idaho	3	4	11	3	2	1	15	7	2		20	2	1			71	285	356	20	
Illinois	6	90	226	22	37	7	44	5	6		258	32	14		35	782	9,966	10,748	7	
Indiana	5	8	72	4	2	1	293	1	2		28		5	1		21	1,313	1,756	25	
Iowa		20	75	15	5	2	58	7	7	2	51	6	3		11	262	1,921	2,183	12	
Kansas	1	10	56	9	5		146	1	19		9	3	4			271	2,085	2,356	12	
Kentucky	2		2	1						1	15					21	459	480	4	
Louisiana		9			1		2		2		8	1	2			35	570	595	4	
Maine	1	2	5	1		2	2	2	1		12	3	1			27	540	577	6	
Maryland	1	2	6	3			1	1			11					30	2,017	2,047	1	
Massachusetts	13	17	39	3	9	26	11	10	4		98	11	6		3	250	12,967	13,217	2	
Michigan	2	7	151	16	14	1	112	12	3	1	182	18	6		6	555	6,506	7,121	8	
Minnesota	6	11	11	43	3	1	65	8	6		115		6		31	306	2,939	3,745	9	
Mississippi		1			2				1		4					8	421	42	2	
Missouri		11	40	8	40	1	14		6	1	54	4		7		186	810	996	19	
Montana	3	25	90	5	2	2	78	41	18	1	86	17	5	1	4	385	1,417	1,802	2	
Nebraska	3	7	74	6	3	1	270	9	3		25	5	5		20	431	1,318	1,749	25	
Nevada		1	3				3	1			3			3		14	132	146	10	
New Hampshire	1		2	1	9		2	1	1		24	2				24	50	579	629	8
New Jersey		8	268	12	52	4	76	5	5	1	144		8	9	33	625	9,914	10,539	6	
New Mexico	5		8	2	1		2				15		1			19	53	1,116	1,169	5
New York	16	122	590	56	918	27	121	28	25	3	1,376		21		255	3,558	29,597	33,155	11	
North Carolina				1							3					4	607	611	7	

North Dakota.....	3	5	7	18	1	22	3	1	24	4	3	4	95	634	729	13			
Ohio.....	4	6	44	10	1	15	5	7	158	7	7	20	277	4,685	4,962	6			
Oklahoma.....			37	4	3	22		1	24	2	1	13	98	1,062	1,160	8			
Oregon.....	3	18	52	8	1	3	7	4	47	1	1		349	1,239	1,588	22			
Pennsylvania.....	1	5	106	9	6	1	4	10	319	1	11	20	548	10,703	11,251	5			
Porto Rico.....			2					1					3	554	557	5			
Rhode Island.....			1	3	2	1		6	4				26	2,649	2,675	1			
South Carolina.....					1			1	4				6	4,322	4,328	1			
South Dakota.....								2	4				7	85	474	559			
Tennessee.....	5		8	12	1	35	1	2	12	2	2	7	85	474	559	15			
Texas.....		3	4	1	3	1	2	12	5	1	1	5	33	89	122	27			
Utah.....	4	1	40	1	3	11	3	8	36	5	2	8	134	5,140	5,274	3			
Vermont.....	1	1	4	5	1	1	5	2	28	3	1	8	64	411	475	13			
Vermont.....		2	5	1	1			2	34		2	2	49	844	893	5			
Virginia.....			3	1		1		4	6	1		1	18	4,314	4,332	4			
Washington.....	8	22	54	2	5	5	205	18	105	2	2	1	441	4,312	4,753	9			
West Virginia.....			2	4			3	2	27			4	43	250	293	15			
Wisconsin.....	9	16	54	24	4		89	1	33	4	15	31	284	2,883	3,167	9			
Wyoming.....	2	6	7	1		1	6	6	2		1	2	38	201	239	16			
Total.....	126	486	2,319	349	1,234	120	2,303	207	226	26	3,800	153	157	26	650	12,182	151,449	163,631	9



Attention is called to the fact that of the total denials, 12,182, the 486 rejected on account of bad character, the 1,234 for ignorance of American institutions, and the 26 of inadmissible cases, the grounds for denial were chiefly for failure to comply with some formal requirement of the law. Besides these, 126 were found to be already citizens, and 157 died prior to hearings on their petitions. The number denied because of invalid declaration of intentions, 2,303, was so large as compared with the 766 refused in the fiscal year 1917 for the same reason as to require some explanation. Prior to the act of June 29, 1906, the law placed no limitation on the vitality of a declaration, and the courts generally held that such paper filed prior to that date was not affected by the seven-year limitation placed by the act mentioned upon declarations filed under its provisions.

A few of the courts, however, held that the seven-year limitation began to run against "old-law" declarations from the date of operation of the new law, June 29, 1906, and then that all of such declarations became void seven years after that date, or on September 27, 1913. This view was sustained by the United States Supreme Court during the year, and this decision occasioned the large addition to usual denials on this ground shown in the figure reported in the above table.

As this decision invalidated many certificates already granted to worthy aliens, Congress in the act of May 9, 1918, provided in section 3 thereof—

That all certificates of naturalization granted by courts of competent jurisdiction prior to December 31, 1918, upon petitions filed prior to January 31, 1918, upon declarations of intention filed prior to September 27, 1906, are hereby declared to be valid in so far as the declaration of intention is concerned, but shall not by this act be further validated or legalized.

January, 1918, was the month in which the Supreme Court rendered the decision referred to, which was notice to all concerned that such declarations could not thereafter be used as bases for petitions for naturalization.

It is a singular fact that the largest number of dismissals of petitions, 3,800, was on the ground of an apparent lack of desire to become citizens, since the petitioners, after repeated notices of dates set for hearings, failed to appear or to offer any reason for nonappearance. This number exceeded the corresponding figures given in the last report by nearly 1,000.

Besides those petitioners actually denied citizenship, many cases were deferred in the evident hope that at a future hearing the causes of judicial hesitancy might be removed. Such cases are reported in the next succeeding table.

TABLE 3.—Continuances, by naturalization districts.

	Ignorance of government.	Illiteracy.	Other causes.	Total.
Boston.....	1,401	139	4,628	6,168
New York.....	1,508	130	10,016	11,654
Philadelphia.....	443	28	4,636	5,107
Washington, D. C.....	276	75	1,146	1,497
Pittsburgh.....	2,349	.....	303	2,652
Chicago.....	906	69	1,410	2,385
St. Louis.....	1,473	151	3,475	5,099
St. Paul.....	822	.....	4,483	5,305
Denver.....	156	.....	473	629
San Francisco.....	706	.....	3,434	4,140
Seattle.....	621	.....	1,262	1,883
Total.....	10,661	592	35,266	46,519

Note should be taken of the fact that the number of continuances reported, 46,519, as compared with the 31,210 continuances of the next preceding year, shows an increase of 50 per cent, or, in exact figures, 15,309, from which the gratifying inference may be drawn that the judges are becoming more critical as to the rather perfunctory and formal evidence offered to show the personal fitness of petitioners to assume responsibly the duties of American citizenship.

It is perhaps a natural consequence arising from the lax and informal procedure under the old system, but it is a fact that some of the judges have appeared to think the bureau entirely too technically exacting in its persistent view that the law must be complied with in its every detail and that the entire burden and responsibility of establishing beyond reasonable doubt his personal fitness for citizenship rests upon the petitioner. Whether the courts, consciously or not, hold this view, their rulings in too many cases indicate their position to be that the allegations in his petition constitute all that is required of a petitioner, and that, having made them in the manner required, the petition is to be treated as a rule against the Government to show cause why he should not be admitted, thus casting upon the Government the burden of refuting the allegations made. To illustrate, a petitioner claims good behavior and love of American institutions and their basic principles; witnesses testify to good behavior and consequent belief of the attachment professor. Thus the case is made up. If the Government can not produce evidence of misconduct or disloyalty, under this view the petitioner is entitled to be naturalized. In other words, his fitness to become a citizen and his loyalty after being admitted is assumed beforehand, just as under our system of criminal jurisprudence every man is assumed to be innocent of any crime until the contrary is proved, and the burden of proving unfitness and disloyalty rests upon the Government, as in a proceeding for conviction of crime or misdemeanor. Fortunately such instances of judicial misconception are few, but they are sufficiently persistent to justify, or rather to require, that attention be drawn to them.

In the next table is given a report of proceedings to cancel certificates of naturalization fraudulently or illegally procured, and the status of these cases at the close of the fiscal year.

TABLE 4.—Cancellation cases.

District.	Pending July 1, 1917.	Referred to United States attorneys.	Handled without reference to United States attorneys.	Certificates canceled.	Dismissed.	Discontinued.	Violations which under circular No. 107 were not prosecuted.	Pending.
Boston.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
New York.....	9	19	.....	5	1	1	.....	21
Philadelphia.....	2	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	4
Washington, D. C.....	22	12	30	23	.....	13	1	27
Pittsburgh.....	7	.....	7	6	1	.....	.....	7
Chicago.....	10	14	18	25	.....	2	.....	15
St. Louis.....	5	31	14	47	1	.....	.....	2
St. Paul.....	3	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Denver.....	10	3	6	7	3	3	.....	6
San Francisco.....	5	10	.....	1	1	.....	.....	13
Seattle.....	7	11	14	16	1	.....	1	14
Total.....	83	104	95	136	8	20	2	116

It is not possible in considering the figures in the above table to resist a feeling of wonder that in the approximately 100,000 cases annually admitted to citizenship by the 2,300 courts throughout the country, so few cases of imposition upon the judges, or of judicial error, should have occurred as those shown above.

It would be a mistake to assume from these figures that there are not many more cases, which do not come to the attention of the bureau, that furnish appropriate grounds for cancellation. It is too much to expect that not many of those who have become citizens have done so for reason of individual advantage and without regard to a love of constitutional liberty. Some may even be opposed to those principles when the latter threaten to overcome the system of government to which they formerly owed allegiance. Such persons have never been real citizens of this country, as the test of armed conflict discloses, and judicial authority should not hesitate to deprive them of a status to which they were, in fact, never entitled.

The bureau believes that nothing in our naturalization laws is so important and effective as a means of protecting our country from the hazard of a disloyal element as the provision for cancellation of erroneously or improperly granted citizenship. Heretofore it has been dependent for the necessary steps to this end upon the United States attorneys acting under the instructions of the Department of Justice. The Congress has wisely come to the relief of the bureau in this respect and provided that the duty heretofore imposed by law upon the United States attorneys in respect of instituting cancellation suits may hereafter be discharged by the bureau through its own examiners, thus unifying under the control of one department the administration of the naturalization laws. (See act approved May 9, 1918.)

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

District.	Prosecutions.		Not-prosessed.	Acquittals.	Number of fines.	Jail sentences.	Both fines and jail sentences.	Sentences suspended.	Amount of fines including costs.	Pending.
	Pending from last year.	During fiscal year.								
Boston.....										
New York.....	16	6	1		1	4	1		<sup>1</sup> \$35.00	15
Philadelphia.....	5			1						4
Washington, D. C....	2	5		1		4	1		150.00	1
Pittsburgh.....		1								1
Chicago.....	2									2
St. Louis.....	1	4			3		1		<sup>3</sup> 437.45	1
St. Paul.....										
Denver.....										
San Francisco.....	2		2							
Seattle.....	2	2		1	1	1			<sup>6</sup> 100.00	1
Total.....	30	18	3	3	5	9	3		722.45	25

<sup>1</sup> United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 1 fine of \$25; 1 fine of \$10.

<sup>2</sup> United States District Court, Baltimore, Md., \$150 fine and 1 day in jail.

<sup>3</sup> United States District Court, Western District of Missouri, \$10 fine and 1 day in jail. United States District Court, Eastern District of Illinois, 1 fine of \$200 and \$17.45 costs; 1 fine of \$200; 1 fine of \$10 and costs (amount not reported).

<sup>4</sup> In acquittal noted above, United States District Court, Portland, Oreg., the jury recommended that the defendant be either deported or drafted into the Army.

<sup>5</sup> United States District Court for Oregon, 1 sentence of 6 months in jail.

<sup>6</sup> United States District Court for Oregon, 1 fine of \$100.

One can not examine the foregoing table without experiencing a feeling of surprise that so few cases of prosecution for violations of the naturalization law should occur, or perhaps it is better to say should be discovered. The other duties imposed upon examiners are so onerous in proportion to the number of such officers at the disposal of the bureau that they can not undertake to make the necessary investigations and secure the evidence required to obtain conviction. It is apparent, too, from the insignificance of the penalties imposed, that not much inducement exists to secure a result which can hardly be a very serious deterrent to offenders, even where they are actually apprehended, tried, and convicted.

TABLE 6.—*Courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction.*

Court.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
State.....	2,016	2,177	2,247	2,270	2,277	2,238	2,177	2,175	2,136	2,100	2,046
Federal.....	228	217	227	229	250	201	203	202	209	222	219
Total.....	2,244	2,394	2,474	2,499	2,527	2,439	2,380	2,377	2,345	2,322	2,265

From the above it appears that during the year 54 State courts have relinquished the exercise of naturalization jurisdiction and that apparently no petitions were received in 3 Federal courts, showing a net reduction of 57 in the number of courts open to consider petitions for admission to citizenship. It is assumed that this decrease resulted from the lack of sufficient business to indicate a public necessity for these courts to remain open for the purpose.

**WORK IN THE OFFICES OF CLERKS OF COURTS.**

The figures given below in Table 7 are subject to revision, because of the delay experienced by the bureau in securing reports or duplicates of naturalization papers from the clerks of courts. It is immaterial, however, as the number not included is relatively small, and therefore insufficient to affect substantially conclusions drawn from the tables as given.

TABLE 7.—Declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization filed and certificates of naturalization issued, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States and Territories.

A.—DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Total.		
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.
Alabama.....	5	8	13	58	10	68	79	3	82	235	6	241	121	.....	121	493	19	512
Alaska.....	11	.....	11	84	.....	84	67	.....	67	95	.....	95	134	.....	134	380	.....	380
Arizona.....	2	13	15	18	173	191	37	122	159	97	136	31	89	120	125	481	.....	608
Arkansas.....	7	37	44	45	8	53	27	9	36	49	20	69	36	13	49	157	50	207
California.....	3	57	60	1,123	1,001	2,124	1,268	1,011	2,279	2,452	1,323	3,775	1,629	1,927	3,556	6,472	5,262	11,734
Colorado.....	2	60	62	91	155	246	172	158	330	190	356	546	148	212	360	601	881	1,482
Connecticut.....	2	10	12	765	1,483	2,248	843	1,750	2,593	565	1,692	2,257	440	1,250	1,690	2,613	6,175	8,788
Delaware.....	1	3	4	64	4	68	49	3	52	68	1	69	52	5	57	232	13	246
District of Columbia.....	.....	1	1	.....	161	161	.....	189	189	.....	165	165	.....	175	175	.....	690	690
Florida.....	7	15	22	127	26	153	228	18	246	407	45	452	242	26	268	1,004	115	1,119
Georgia.....	9	15	24	48	2	50	62	2	64	224	5	229	54	11	65	388	20	408
Hawaii.....	8	.....	8	34	.....	34	33	.....	33	53	.....	53	43	.....	43	163	.....	163
Idaho.....	4	39	43	28	205	233	30	155	185	43	188	231	19	133	152	120	681	801
Illinois.....	4	111	115	956	7,502	8,458	787	6,627	7,414	716	7,434	8,150	935	14,244	15,179	3,394	35,807	39,201
Indiana.....	3	94	97	66	1,356	1,422	499	2,204	2,703	96	1,547	1,643	126	1,755	1,911	787	6,892	7,679
Iowa.....	6	101	107	44	639	683	19	808	827	26	836	862	31	546	1,077	2,829	2,936	.....
Kansas.....	3	103	106	9	216	225	36	284	320	33	772	805	31	538	109	1,779	1,888	.....
Kentucky.....	10	17	27	71	14	85	69	10	79	117	16	133	125	19	144	382	59	441
Louisiana.....	4	23	27	164	38	202	146	23	169	408	10	418	249	15	264	967	86	1,053
Maine.....	1	14	15	1,196	2,345	3,541	440	1,276	1,716	131	287	318	108	915	1,023	1,875	4,823	6,698
Maryland.....	1	20	21	285	194	479	479	479	1,457	676	271	547	459	142	601	2,398	1,086	3,484
Massachusetts.....	1	16	17	3,997	5,963	9,960	3,362	3,176	6,538	3,100	2,549	5,649	4,023	1,954	5,977	14,682	13,642	28,124
Michigan.....	4	86	90	759	5,071	5,830	1,205	4,151	5,356	2,589	4,706	7,295	1,905	3,542	4,548	5,559	17,470	23,029
Minnesota.....	6	88	94	102	1,500	1,602	127	1,531	1,658	811	9,280	10,361	321	3,891	4,212	1,861	16,202	17,563
Mississippi.....	6	14	20	18	3	21	40	4	44	142	1	143	1	48	49	201	56	257
Missouri.....	8	96	104	51	52	553	520	433	953	530	147	677	133	533	666	1,684	1,165	2,849
Montana.....	2	43	45	3	611	614	.....	624	625	4	653	657	.....	654	654	.....	2,542	2,550
Nebraska.....	1	93	94	.....	540	540	.....	765	765	1	2,190	2,191	.....	622	623	2	4,117	4,119
Nevada.....	1	16	17	.....	72	73	.....	92	95	.....	97	97	.....	71	70	.....	331	336
New Hampshire.....	1	11	12	138	1,310	1,448	44	1,938	1,982	28	707	735	91	329	420	301	4,284	4,585
New Jersey.....	2	21	23	419	4,380	4,799	189	4,313	4,502	196	3,347	3,543	854	3,153	4,007	1,658	15,193	16,851
New Mexico.....	1	26	27	7	35	42	.....	38	38	1	25	26	.....	19	19	.....	117	125
New York.....	4	71	75	2,807	17,519	20,326	2,973	11,458	14,431	2,786	10,160	12,946	3,394	9,207	12,601	14,960	48,344	60,304
North Carolina.....	9	15	24	21	10	31	17	9	26	15	11	26	12	10	65	40	205	203
North Dakota.....	3	53	56	1	488	489	.....	415	416	.....	629	629	.....	699	699	.....	2,231	2,233
Ohio.....	5	84	89	1,224	2,786	4,010	1,105	1,943	3,048	1,283	2,738	4,021	2,104	5,400	7,504	5,716	12,867	18,583

Oklahoma	2	68	70	10	92	102	32	61	93	42	84	126	7	44	51	91	281	372
Oregon	1	36	37	28	225	253	71	452	523	101	866	967	113	612	725	313	2,155	2,468
Pennsylvania	3	64	67	3,829	3,866	7,695	2,302	3,227	5,529	1,935	3,113	5,048	2,080	3,746	5,826	10,146	13,952	24,098
Porto Rico	2		2	54		64	31		31				28		28	113		113
Rhode Island	1	4	5	2,142	1,285	3,427	1,341	486	1,827	554	205	759	1,387	2,115	3,502	5,424	4,091	9,515
South Carolina	5	7	12	29	1	30	18		18	49		49	28		49	124	1	125
South Dakota	1	64	65	2	238	240	6	239	245	12	970	982	8	623	631	28	2,070	2,098
Tennessee	6	15	21	52	1	53	36	3	39	64		64	45	1	46	197	5	202
Texas	22	95	117	278	148	426	299	195	494	545	529	1,074	498	328	826	1,620	1,200	2,820
Utah	1	28	29	12	227	239	2	242	244	8	272	280	5	72	77	27	813	840
Vermont	1	10	11	354	101	455	160	144	304	242	35	277	99	83	182	855	363	1,218
Virginia	10	18	28	181	20	201	194	5	199	325	1	326	276	1	277	976	27	1,003
Washington	6	37	43	375	403	778	755	731	1,486	1,182	1,181	2,363	900	691	1,491	3,112	3,006	6,118
West Virginia	8	35	43	187	208	395	80	58	133	150	97	247	88	116	214	515	479	994
Wisconsin	2	71	73	153	1,915	2,068	109	1,105	1,214	166	4,305	4,471	126	2,660	2,786	554	9,985	10,539
Wyoming	1	20	21	13	101	114	7	86	93	4	137	141	12	57	69	36	381	417
Total	219	2,048	2,265	22,973	64,703	87,676	20,899	53,055	73,954	23,488	64,106	87,594	22,551	63,294	85,845	89,911	245,158	335,069

B.—PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED.

Alabama	5	8	13	27	2	29	22	4	26	49	2	51	585		585	683	8	691
Alaska	11		11	32		32	31		31	42		42	201		201	306		306
Arizona	2	13	15	6	35	41	4	49	53	15	28	43	12	54	66	37	166	203
Arkansas	7	37	44	13	4	17	8	4	12	7		7	1	8	35	5	44	
California	3	57	60	326	714	1,040	373	673	1,046	388	728	1,116	446	763	1,209	1,533	2,878	4,411
Colorado	2	60	62	47	97	144	59	72	131	72	121	193	66	119	185	244	409	653
Connecticut	2	10	12	251	339	590	217	428	645	206	420	626	208	410	618	882	1,597	2,479
Delaware	1	3	4	19	1	20	18	4	22	30		30	75	1	76	142	6	148
District of Columbia	1	1	1		68	68		99	99		110	110		56	56		333	333
Florida	7	15	22	44	18	62	53	6	59	58	1	59	316	1	317	377	29	379
Georgia	9	15	24	18		18			16	27		28	23		23	96	2	96
Hawaii	8		8	46		46	15		15	12		12						
Idaho	4	39	43	1	57	58	5	52	57	4	50	54	14	100	114	24	259	283
Illinois	4	111	115	150	1,688	1,838	277	1,770	2,047	250	1,930	2,180	1,089	4,635	5,724	1,766	10,023	11,789
Indiana	4	94	97	20	208	308	11	210	221	187	20	207	16	340	356	67	1,025	1,092
Iowa	6	101	107	20	180	206	16	296	312	18	246	264	7	294	301	61	1,022	1,083
Kansas	3	103	106	2	81	83	7	55	62	9	112	121	11	106	117	29	354	383
Kentucky	10	17	27	23	8	31	29	5	34	32	8	40	24	10	34	108	31	139
Louisiana	4	23	27	69	5	74	68	7	75	68	8	67	207	10	217	403	30	433
Maine	1	14	15	62	80	142	51	84	135	68	88	156	80	212	292	261	464	725
Maryland	1	20	21	79	40	119	160	67	227	63	52	115	133	33	166	435	192	627
Massachusetts	1	16	17	1.134	891	2,025	1,209	810	2,019	1,564	1,094	2,658	1,325	1,115	2,440	5,232	3,910	9,142
Michigan	4	86	90	145	924	1,069	117	1,035	1,152	269	1,053	1,322	268	1,194	1,462	799	4,206	5,005
Minnesota	6	88	94	39	461	500	50	508	556	187	1,337	1,524	165	1,212	1,377	441	3,518	3,957
Mississippi	6	14	20	13	3	16	12	3	15	15	3	18	6	7	13	46	16	62
Missouri	8	96	104	181	20	201	141	21	162	170	22	192	54	622	676	546	685	1,231
Montana	2	43	45	3	483	486	1	464	465		362	362	3	682	685	7	1,991	1,998
Nebraska	1	93	94		169	169		188	188		307	307		144	144		808	808
Nevada	1	16	17	1	19	20		31	31		22	22		42	43	2	114	116

TABLE 7.—Declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization filed and certificates of naturalization issued, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by States and Territories—Continued.

## B.—PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Total.		
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	1	11	12	14	109	123	6	98	104	11	235	246	24	184	208	55	626	681
New Jersey.....	2	21	23	118	1,314	1,432	108	1,394	1,502	71	1,335	1,406	221	1,409	1,630	518	5,452	5,970
New Mexico.....	1	26	27	19	19	19	2	16	18	1	9	10	18	18	3	62	65	65
New York.....	4	71	75	932	4,128	5,000	1,201	5,243	6,444	1,417	5,517	6,934	1,494	4,488	5,982	5,044	19,376	24,420
North Carolina.....	9	15	24	6	6	12	7	4	11	17	17	7	4	11	37	14	51	51
North Dakota.....	3	53	56	218	218	218	159	159	159	196	196	196	277	277	277	850	850	850
Ohio.....	5	54	89	296	452	778	344	478	822	323	527	626	373	626	999	1,336	2,113	3,449
Oklahoma.....	2	68	70	1	23	24	4	18	22	10	28	38	6	23	29	21	92	113
Oregon.....	1	36	37	30	191	221	39	292	331	39	278	317	23	222	245	131	983	1,114
Pennsylvania.....	3	64	67	2,019	1,360.	3,379	1,734	1,206	2,940	1,662	1,237	2,899	1,813	1,275	3,088	7,228	5,078	12,306
Porto Rico.....	2	2	2	587	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	594	594	594
Rhode Island.....	1	4	5	436	68	504	267	55	322	277	69	346	550	91	641	1,530	283	1,813
South Carolina.....	5	7	12	10	10	11	11	1	12	11	11	11	12	1	13	44	2	46
South Dakota.....	1	64	65	5	151	156	2	121	123	3	147	150	2	145	147	12	564	576
Tennessee.....	6	15	21	16	3	19	11	11	11	17	17	17	16	2	18	60	5	65
Texas.....	22	95	117	190	100	290	167	106	273	180	134	314	1,092	100	1,192	1,629	440	2,069
Utah.....	1	28	29	3	81	84	2	86	88	2	125	127	94	49	143	101	341	442
Vermont.....	1	10	11	86	6	92	57	19	76	107	5	112	557	15	572	897	45	852
Virginia.....	10	18	28	64	3	67	53	3	56	60	60	52	2	54	229	8	237	237
Washington.....	6	37	43	146	177	323	213	205	418	263	254	517	284	238	522	406	874	1,780
West Virginia.....	8	35	43	25	50	75	21	22	43	35	39	74	27	30	57	108	141	249
Wisconsin.....	2	71	73	34	970	1,004	25	817	842	23	930	953	57	705	762	139	3,422	3,561
Wyoming.....	1	20	21	8	55	63	7	65	72	7	59	66	4	41	45	26	220	246
Total.....	219	2,046	2,265	7,797	16,195	23,992	7,254	17,351	24,605	8,170	19,416	27,586	12,121	22,112	34,233	35,342	75,074	110,416

## C.—CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED.

Alabama.....	5	8	13	43	3	46	39	1	40	36	36	1,592	1,532	1,710	4	1,714
Alaska.....	11	11	30	30	30	47	47	12	47	12	114	114	114	203	203	
Arizona.....	2	13	15	54	54	54	54	66	68	68	772	772	772	2	892	
Arkansas.....	7	37	44	9	3	12	16	15	3	1	4	136	1,048	1,184	1,663	
California.....	3	57	60	600	1,050	1,650	450	639	1,089	279	482	761	1,137	2,411	3,548	
Colorado.....	2	60	62	57	141	198	94	135	229	21	57	78	59	61	120	
Connecticut.....	2	10	12	83	396	479	340	269	609	187	260	447	90	327	417	

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Delaware.....	1	3	4	19	1	20	36	4	40	8	8	184	1	185	247	6	253	
District of Columbia.....				140		140	72		72	57	57	1,052		1,052	1,321		1,321	
Florida.....	7	15	22	38		38	43	15	58	34	5	448		448	563	26	589	
Georgia.....	9	15	24	7	3	10	29	29	31	1	32	3,133		3,133	3,302	5	3,207	
Hawaii.....	8		8	58		58	40		40	14		14		14	123		123	
Idaho.....	4	39	43	12	61	73	16	81	97	3	47	50	12	53	65	43	242	
Illinois.....	4	115	85	2,552	2,637	173	1,801	1,974	207	1,204	1,411	571	3,373	3,944	1,036	8,930	9,966	
Indiana.....	3	94	97		418	418	33	189	222	4	98	102	113	571	495	818	1,313	
Iowa.....	6	101	107		200	200	19	166	185		191	191	101	1,244	1,345	1,801	1,921	
Kansas.....	3	103	106	8	63	71	6	82	88	1	44	45	1,879	1,881	17	2,068	2,085	
Kentucky.....	10	17	27	34	8	42	23	3	26	20	4	363	4	344	550	19	459	
Louisiana.....	4	23	27	24		24	133	10	143	54	5	340	4	344	441	19	570	
Maine.....	1	14	15	52	35	87	73	113	186	49	119	168	63	99	210	330	540	
Maryland.....	1	16	21	40	96	136	106	48	154	62	29	91	1,438	1,438	1,646	371	2,017	
Massachusetts.....	1	1	10	17	1,115	898	2,013	767	875	1,642	1,635	711	2,346	5,933	9,450	3,517	12,967	
Michigan.....	4	86	90	109	843	952	121	483	604	122	602	724	4,095	6,966	9,540	6,023	6,566	
Minnesota.....	6	88	94	112	539	651	57	602	659	39	327	327	641	1,263	830	2,109	2,939	
Mississippi.....	6	14	20	20	2	22		6	6	27	1	28		365	47	374	421	
Missouri.....	8	96	104	303	9	312	120	33	153	50	8	244	3	247	757	53	810	
Montana.....	2	43	45		483	483	5	347	352		351	100	100	727	118	845	1,318	
Nebraska.....	1	93	94		173	173		200	200		100	57	12	12	12	132	132	
Nevada.....	1	16	17		63	63					57	59	11	195	206	38	541	
New Hampshire.....	1	11	12	1	177	178	25	111	136	1	58	11	1,107	3,244	6,196	3,214	6,700	
New Jersey.....	2	21	23	87	1,326	1,413	120	1,078	1,198	55	1,052	1,107	2,952	1,065	1,065	1	1,115	
New Mexico.....	1	26	27		27	27		9	9	1	14	15	4,997	8,630	10,162	4,852	24,745	
New York.....	4	75	75	1,342	6,699	8,041	1,106	5,201	6,397	872	4,125	4,997	1,532	8,630	10,162	4,852	29,577	
North Carolina.....	9	15	24	11	4	15	7	4	11	8	2	10	3	568	571	29	607	
North Dakota.....	3	53	56		121	121		247	247		79	79		187			634	
Ohio.....	5	84	89	430	853	1,283	226	355	581	144	251	395	2,214	212	3,014	1,671	4,685	
Oklahoma.....	2	38	37		23	23		13	13		8	9	1,017	1,017	1	1,061	1,061	
Oregon.....	1	66	70		20	302	322	28	270	21	159	180	229	238	467	298	941	
Pennsylvania.....	3	64	67	1,662	1,085	2,747	1,807	1,244	3,051	1,248	1,434	2,682	1,659	564	2,223	6,376	10,703	
Porto Rico.....	2		2		548	548	5		5		1	1		370	733	922	2,649	
Rhode Island.....	1	4	5	256	10	266	789	120	909	312	37	37	9	819	4,294	845	3,477	
South Carolina.....	5	7	12	5		12	5	2	14		53	54	3	114	117	6	474	
South Dakota.....	1	64	65		111	111		2	192	1	1	10	31	33	33	6	89	
Tennessee.....	6	15	21	3	1	4	40	2	42	1	62	121	4,487	33	4,284	356	5,140	
Texas.....	22	95	117	30	60	90	208	201	409	59	88	89	51	139	95	316	411	
Utah.....	1	28	29	2	92	94	4	85	89	1	15	116	52	3	524	801	844	
Vermont.....	1	10	11	45	18	63	134	7	141	101	4	56	2,379	1,774	2,528	1,786	4,314	
Virginia.....	10	18	28	67	4	71	30	4	34	52	4	56	3,071	3,455	3,501	811	4,312	
Washington.....	6	37	43	171	171	342	123	142	265	136	114	250	77	41	118	125	250	
West Virginia.....	8	35	43	1	22	23	45	45	60	2	17	19	74	70	814	107	2,776	
Wisconsin.....	2	71	73	36	938	974	42	828	870	5	220	225	24	54	54	194	201	
Wyoming.....	1	20	21		38	38	5	50	55		54	54	2	2				
Total.....	219	2,046	2,265	7,715	20,176	27,891	7,615	16,372	23,987	6,036	12,639	18,675	39,468	41,428	80,896	60,834	60,615	151,449



It is evident that the large increase shown in the number of certificates of naturalization issued is because of the inclusion of those issued to the 63,993 soldiers naturalized at the various concentration camps, a subject to be considered at a later page of this report. On the other hand, the reduced number of declarations of intention filed shows that those papers are dispensed with in soldier naturalization. The actual mechanical and clerical work of assembling, binding, indexing, etc., of the petitions made up at the encampments naturally will require considerable time, and thus the number reported of such papers probably vary considerably from the actual number to be ascertained upon receipt of the duplicates.

TABLE 8.—Number of declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization filed and certificates of naturalization issued, fiscal years 1907 to 1918, with percentages of increase or decrease.

Year.	Declarations.			Petitions.			Certificates.		
	Papers filed.	Increase over previous year.		Papers filed.	Increase over previous year.		Papers issued.	Increase over previous year.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1907 <sup>1</sup>	73,723			21,094			7,953		
1908 <sup>2</sup>	137,229			44,029			25,963		
1909	145,794	8,565	6	43,161	3,868	2.0	38,372	12,409	48
1910	167,226	21,432	15	55,038	11,877	28.0	39,206	834	2
1911	186,157	18,931	11	73,644	18,606	34.0	56,257	17,051	43
1912	169,142	317,015	9	95,627	21,983	30.0	69,965	13,708	24
1913	181,632	12,490	7	95,186	3,441	5	82,017	12,052	17
1914	214,016	32,384	18	123,855	28,669	30.0	105,439	23,422	29
1915	245,815	31,799	16	106,317	17,538	14.0	96,390	9,049	9
1916	207,935	37,880	16	108,009	1,692	2.0	93,911	2,479	3
1917	438,748	230,813	111	182,320	24,311	22.0	94,897	986	1
1918	335,069	3103,679	24	110,416	21,904	17.0	151,449	56,552	60
Total.	2,502,486			1,008,696			861,819		
Increase, 1918 over 1908...		197,840	144		66,387	151.0		125,486	483

<sup>1</sup> Nine months only.

<sup>2</sup> First full year of 12 months.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease.

For the purpose of comparison of the results for each fiscal year since the establishment of the Naturalization Service there is presented the foregoing table. Here again notice is called to the fact that the 151,449 certificates issued include those issued to the soldiers under the recent act of May 9, 1918, and in making a comparison with the totals of such papers heretofore issued the latter must be deducted from said total.

It is much to be regretted that the bureau has again to report such a considerable number of clerks of courts who are habitually delinquent in making reports to it, as required by law, of business transacted in their offices.

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

State or Territory.	Exercising jurisdiction.	Habitually delinquent.	State or Territory.	Exercising jurisdiction.	Habitually delinquent.
Alabama.....	13	3	Nebraska.....	94	13
Alaska.....	11		Nevada.....	17	4
Arizona.....	15		New Hampshire.....	12	
Arkansas.....	44	20	New Jersey.....	23	1
California.....	60	1	New Mexico.....	27	4
Colorado.....	62	16	New York.....	75	2
Connecticut.....	12		North Carolina.....	24	6
Delaware.....	4	1	North Dakota.....	56	
District of Columbia.....	1		Ohio.....	89	8
Florida.....	22	11	Oklahoma.....	70	31
Georgia.....	24	16	Oregon.....	37	
Hawaii.....	8	1	Pennsylvania.....	67	3
Idaho.....	43	5	Porto Rico.....	2	
Illinois.....	115	22	Rhode Island.....	5	
Indiana.....	97	18	South Carolina.....	12	3
Iowa.....	107	9	South Dakota.....	65	1
Kansas.....	106	8	Tennessee.....	21	8
Kentucky.....	27	13	Texas.....	117	35
Louisiana.....	27	14	Utah.....	29	6
Maine.....	15		Vermont.....	11	2
Maryland.....	21	10	Virginia.....	28	16
Massachusetts.....	17	2	Washington.....	43	2
Michigan.....	90	12	West Virginia.....	43	9
Minnesota.....	94	4	Wisconsin.....	73	
Mississippi.....	20	11	Wyoming.....	21	3
Missouri.....	104	28			
Montana.....	45	1	Total.....	2,265	383

This subject, which has been discussed at length in former reports, to which reference is made, presents difficulties which the bureau has been unable thus far to overcome. It can report, therefore, only the delinquencies and the difficulty resulting therefrom, and present accurate figures at the close of each fiscal year, or, in fact, within three months thereafter.

Number of clerks of courts compensated from one-half permitted to be retained from the fees collected.....	2,258
Number of clerks paid for from appropriations made as stated.....	56
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,314</b>

From the above it appears that three additional assistants to clerks of courts above the number allowed during the next preceding year were authorized by the department.

As stated in the last report, the request for additional assistant clerks is not infrequently occasioned by the incapacity of those already selected by the clerks of courts. The only limitation upon the last-mentioned officers in employing additional clerks is that imposed by section 13 of the act of June 29, 1906, which declares that in no case shall the allowance made to any clerk of court for this purpose exceed one-half of the gross amount of fees collected by said clerk of court during the current year. That inefficient persons are employed occasionally is shown by the wide discrepancy between the number of papers prepared per individual by the assistant clerks in the different clerks' offices as well as by the varying quality of their work.

The obvious remedy for this condition, in the absence of controlling legislation, is the exercise of care by the clerks to make such selections solely in accordance with the merit system.

TABLE 10.—*Appropriations for the field service, amounts allowed therefrom for salaries of assistants to clerks of courts, and number of such assistants, 1910 to 1918.*

Fiscal year.	Appropriation.	Amount allowed for salaries of assistant clerks.	Number of assistant clerks.
1910.....	\$150,000	\$8,598.92	19
1911.....	152,861	19,348.29	25
1912.....	175,000	30,344.30	32
1913.....	200,000	39,264.36	44
1914.....	225,000	52,129.65	47
1915.....	250,000	64,241.23	67
1916.....	275,000	60,016.94	64
1917.....	275,000	60,618.67	53
1918.....	305,000	61,618.46	56

From the foregoing table it will be seen that out of the \$305,000 allowed by the Congress for the field service and the compensation of additional assistants to clerks of courts, \$61,618.46 was disbursed for the last-named purpose. This leaves apparently a balance for maintaining the force of examiners of \$243,381.54.

#### WORK OF THE EXAMINERS.

In the next three tables is given a summary of the work of the examiners. All that the bureau reported a year ago in commendation of these highly efficient public servants it has found occasion, during the year in which additional burdens have been imposed upon them, to reaffirm, as it does here.

TABLE 11.—*Recapitulation of naturalization field work, exclusive of Hawaii and Alaska, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

Naturalization district.	Examinations.		Investigations.					
	Petitions.	Declarations.	Petitioners.			Witnesses.		
			In person.	By correspondence.	Total.	In person.	By correspondence.	Total.
Boston.....	15,930	59,128	14,579	3,039	17,618	15,351	.....	15,351
New York.....	29,051	21,946	31,787	.....	31,787	63,537	.....	63,537
Philadelphia.....	675	1,689	15,819	.....	15,819	29,838	.....	29,838
Washington, D. C.....	26,613	12,000	24,164	1,400	25,564	48,378	2,750	51,128
Pittsburgh.....	15,071	15,000	14,585	15	14,600	29,170	30	29,200
Chicago.....	24,500	24,500	20,580	4,681	25,261	40,842	9,101	49,943
St. Louis.....	11,330	27,197	8,136	1,993	10,129	15,909	4,349	20,258
St. Paul.....	7,386	15,738	6,331	4,729	11,060	17,044	9,563	26,607
Denver.....	1,610	3,175	1,835	950	2,785	3,510	1,653	5,463
San Francisco.....	8,794	8,237	8,038	1,769	9,807	15,902	3,564	19,466
Seattle.....	8,793	6,779	4,336	4,353	8,689	8,555	8,635	17,190
Total.....	149,723	195,389	150,190	22,929	173,119	288,036	39,945	327,981

TABLE 11.—Recapitulation of naturalization field work, exclusive of Hawaii and Alaska, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Naturalization district.	Court hearings.				Admissions.			Visits to offices of clerks of courts.	
	Attended.			Unat-tended.	Total number of hear-ings.	Without objec-tion.	Over objec-tion.		Total.
	In person.	By cor-respond-ence.	Total.						
Boston.....	254	67	321	.....	321	19,531	.....	19,531	506
New York.....	652	6	658	.....	658	30,589	.....	30,594	3,491
Philadelphia.....	277	4	281	6	287	11,564	17	11,581	566
Washington, D. C.....	331	287	618	.....	618	24,764	75	24,839	521
Pittsburgh.....	594	47	641	.....	641	13,266	5	13,271	1,763
Chicago.....	583	294	877	3	880	18,778	27	18,805	1,383
St. Louis.....	353	610	963	7	970	8,667	14	8,681	1,061
St. Paul.....	407	213	620	1	621	6,135	6	6,141	800
Denver.....	130	239	369	.....	369	2,424	23	2,447	165
San Francisco.....	300	70	370	3	373	8,066	8	8,074	422
Seattle.....	275	316	591	.....	591	7,132	27	7,159	553
Total.....	4,156	2,153	6,309	20	6,329	150,916	207	151,123	11,231

It is necessary only to compare the totals in the above columns with those given in the last report to show the increase in the labor performed. These figures, moreover, are exclusive of the activities of the field officers in connection with stimulating the operations of the State officers of public education in establishing night schools for the training of candidates for naturalization.

TABLE 12.—Recapitulation showing incoming and outgoing mail handled by field officers during fiscal year 1918, arranged by districts.

District.	Incoming.			Outgoing.			
	Un-regis-tered.	Regis-tered.	Total.	Original letters.	Form letters.	Card notices.	Total.
Boston.....	7,121	.....	7,121	4,375	5,975	8,275	18,625
New York.....	52,573	375	52,948	27,721	.....	22,453	50,174
Philadelphia.....	7,108	163	7,271	4,046	3,201	8,795	16,042
Washington, D. C.....	7,808	475	8,283	3,445	4,255	2,251	9,951
Pittsburgh.....	9,573	150	9,723	8,706	965	3,146	12,817
Chicago.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	34,527	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	37,023
St. Louis.....	28,466	54	28,520	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	48,514
St. Paul.....	20,698	150	20,848	10,468	14,590	2,252	27,310
Denver.....	10,769	68	10,837	6,464	12,163	.....	18,627
San Francisco.....	11,587	27	11,614	5,497	7,997	.....	13,494
Seattle.....	18,427	51	18,478	6,104	14,574	47	20,725
Total.....	174,130	1,513	210,170	76,826	63,720	47,219	273,302

<sup>1</sup> Not reported in detail.

The above table varies slightly in form from that given last year, as it fails to show the grand total of incoming and outgoing mail, which for the year under consideration amounted to 483,472 pieces, or an excess over the report made last year of 20,567 pieces.

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

Naturalization district.	Miles traveled on mileage.	Cost of mileage.	Value of scrip used.	Cost of scrip.	Actual cost of travel.	Tariff rate.	Amount saved.
Boston.....	31,010	\$697.72	.....	.....	\$697.72	\$826.82	\$129.10
New York.....	2,995	67.39	.....	.....	67.39	82.23	14.84
Philadelphia.....	29,791	670.30	.....	.....	670.30	720.02	49.72
Washington, D. C.....	40,994	819.88	\$1,016.61	\$847.10	1,666.98	2,041.46	374.48
Pittsburgh.....	35,263	793.42	.....	.....	793.42	868.91	75.49
Chicago.....	3,767	84.76	.....	.....	84.76	91.53	6.77
St. Louis.....	291	6.55	1,002.48	940.92	947.47	1,009.54	62.07
St. Paul.....	52,673	1,185.14	.....	.....	1,185.14	1,352.62	167.48
Denver.....	12,863	289.42	192.15	185.98	475.40	576.86	101.46
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	1,090.25	963.45	963.45	1,090.25	126.80
Seattle.....	52,988	1,324.70	.....	.....	1,324.70	1,610.85	286.15
Total.....	262,635	5,939.28	3,301.49	2,937.45	8,876.73	10,271.09	1,394.36

## WORK IN THE BUREAU.

So far as a conclusion can be reached as regards the mere amount of work performed in the bureau by the volume of mail handled, some idea may be conceived from a consideration of the figures given in the next table.

TABLE 14.—*Volume of mail handled by the Bureau of Naturalization, fiscal years 1916, 1917, and 1918.*

	1916	1917	1918				Total.
			First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	
Incoming mail:							
Unregistered pieces.....	167,616	175,741	38,094	35,415	39,698	41,103	154,310
Registered pieces.....	17,837	20,519	4,522	5,131	5,041	4,999	19,693
Total.....	185,453	196,260	42,616	40,546	44,739	46,102	174,003
Average per working day.....	624	692	598	543	597	622	590
Outgoing mail:							
Letters.....	35,374	36,805	8,892	10,508	7,552	7,916	34,868
Form letters.....	484,081	461,046	55,883	92,304	85,453	90,844	324,484
Petition notices.....	16,855	18,285	3,808	3,020	2,119	2,304	11,251
Total.....	536,310	516,136	68,583	105,832	95,124	101,064	370,603
Average per working day:							
Letters.....	119	125	125	141	101	107	118
Form letters.....	1,627	1,563	784	1,235	1,139	1,225	1,099
Petition notices.....	57	62	53	40	28	31	38
Total.....	1,803	1,750	962	1,416	1,268	1,363	1,255

The inference drawn, however, is subject to the qualification that the actual labor expended is dependent upon the character of the mail. Many of the letters are form letters, and of the average 118 letters written on each working day there is a wide variation from brief communications of, or requests for, information to rather elaborate arguments upon questions of legal construction. It is not possible, therefore, to gain more than a mere approximation to the work disposed of from consideration of the foregoing table, as well as those hereafter presented under this caption.

The next table is one of peculiar interest in view of the existing state of war. It shows that requests to the number of 3,805 were

made for the issuance of certificates of naturalization to replace originals alleged to have been irretrievably lost or destroyed. The number of applications of like character in the next preceding fiscal year was 1,933. This sudden heavy increase at once suggested the necessity for the exercise of greater caution, since there is neither much risk nor much difficulty in the use of such papers to establish a false claim to citizenship, and the temptation to resort to this means of escaping the operation of executive exclusion of alien enemies from certain areas is very great, to say nothing of a more sinister use of such a counterfeit status by actual enemy plotters. Accordingly, more care was exercised in scanning evidence of the loss or destruction of certificates, and in the case of those who had formerly been subjects of the countries against which the United States is now at war, the applicant was required to show the specific necessity which impelled his application for it now, leaving the department to determine whether the evidence justified at the time a compliance.

That the bureau was not overzealous in this respect, it may be stated that a report from one of its examiners was to the effect that one small court had issued something like six substitute certificates of naturalization, from its record made prior to the enactment of the present law, in one year.

Naturally this policy aroused resentment, in one case the judge of a State court insisting that the laws of his State expressly provided for the issuance of properly authenticated copies of the record of its courts, and that the action challenged was not only unauthorized, but a violation of the State law. The bureau was unable to enlighten the judge, but it has continued, without relaxing, to guard the public interest and safety in the respect indicated.

TABLE 15.—Statement showing number of requests for dates of arrival and number of requests for certified copies of naturalization papers under Rule 17 of the Naturalization Regulations, listed by months for the fiscal year 1918.

Month.	Requests for date of arrival.			Requests for certified copies of lost or destroyed papers.		
	Certificates of arrival.	Verifications of arrival.	Total.	Certificates of naturalization.	Declarations of intention.	Total.
July.....	4,094	49	4,143	173	808	981
August.....	3,475	25	3,500	141	516	657
September.....	2,999	41	3,040	146	451	597
October.....	3,474	30	3,504	167	377	544
November.....	3,756	11	3,767	139	449	588
December.....	4,278	2	4,280	361	611	972
January.....	4,206	1	4,207	454	731	1,185
February.....	4,491	3	4,494	557	986	1,543
March.....	6,049	2	6,051	635	776	1,411
April.....	5,688	2	5,690	538	762	1,300
May.....	5,580	10	5,590	309	714	1,023
June.....	4,812	15	4,827	185	699	884
Total.....	52,902	191	53,093	1,805	7,880	11,685
1917.....	61,878	697	62,575	1,933	7,324	9,257
1918.....	52,902	191	53,093	3,805	7,880	11,685
Decrease, 1918.....	8,976	506	9,482			
Increase, 1918.....				1,872	556	2,428

<sup>1</sup> Out of the total of 3,805 requests for copies of lost or destroyed certificates of naturalization, 1,367 were for copies of certificates issued since Jan. 1, 1914.

It is most gratifying to be able to report, in one branch of the bureau's work, the opposite of a state of growing arrearage. This is shown in the next table, reporting the settlement of the fee accounts of clerks of courts, from which it will be observed that very few accounts for former years were handled during the period under consideration.

TABLE 16.—*Number of fee accounts handled during the fiscal year 1918, classified by fiscal years to which they relate.*

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Total.
Transactions.....	1	11	28	2,188	4,979	7,207
No transactions.....				969	1,231	2,200
Total.....	1	11	28	3,157	6,210	9,407

Besides the settlement of fee accounts, there were disposed of during the year 2,756 expense accounts of this character and payable from the appropriations respectively indicated in the next following table.

TABLE 17.—*Number of accounts handled during the fiscal year 1918 for which the expenditures were chargeable against the appropriations named.*

Item.	Appropriation to which chargeable.	Number of accounts.
Office salary pay rolls.....	Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization.....	107
Do.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1918-19.....	16
Field salary pay rolls.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization.....	403
Do.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1918-19.....	27
Suspensions.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization.....	126
Telephone.....	do.....	154
Rent.....	do.....	18
Additional assistants to clerks of courts.....	do.....	228
Telegraph.....	do.....	34
Railroad company vouchers.....	do.....	565
Registry receipt vouchers.....	Contingent expenses, Department of Labor.....	87
Contingent items.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1918-19.....	54
Miscellaneous.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization.....	11
Field travel vouchers.....	do.....	847
Do.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1918-19.....	79
Total.....		2,756

It should be explained that the four items chargeable to "Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1918-19," represent expenditures made not under authorization of any regular annual appropriation bill but from the appropriation given in the act of May 9, 1918, to carry into effect its provisions.

The next table shows the annual accretion to the steadily mounting items of work in arrears, which, though reported annually, does not yet seem to have been expressive enough to secure the only remedy for such a condition. It would seem, perhaps, a peculiarly ill-chosen time, now when the Government is providing for so many demands

of a more immediate and exigent nature, to hope for more clerical assistance, since the need was not recognized and supplied in times of peace. The bureau can only report the fact and continue to make the best it can of the means heretofore provided by the Congress.

TABLE 18.—Arrearages in office work.

July 1—	Naturalization papers to be examined.			July 1—	Naturalization papers to be examined.		
	Declarations.	Petitions.	Certificates.		Declarations.	Petitions.	Certificates.
1911.....	86,000	8,000	118,000	1915.....	397,898	1,092	421,563
1912.....	256,690	9,700	187,965	1916.....	21,148	15,166	465,130
1913.....	298,090	7,292	261,226	1917.....	247,373	24,482	480,553
1914.....	350,267	3,849	361,389	1918.....	628,713	15,390	578,944

An important and exacting feature of the bureau's work is the examination and approval, either amended or as submitted, of requisitions for stationery and miscellaneous supplies. Considering the vast number of naturalization blanks to be used in the offices of the several thousand clerks of courts and the stationery required by the bureau and by each of its 11 chief examiners, it may easily appear that the duty of passing upon requisitions is in a high degree one of a wise economy in public expenditures.

*Statement showing requisitions handled in bureau during fiscal year 1918.*

Requisitions for stationery supplies and envelopes, purchased from contingent allotment of bureau:	
Bureau.....	68
Field.....	132
Requisitions for stationery supplies, purchased from appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1918-19":	
Bureau.....	16
Field.....	15
Requisitions chargeable to printing and binding allotment:	
Bureau.....	72
Field.....	28
Clerks of courts.....	5,437

Common experience along the same lines renders it hardly necessary to say more than that the efficiency of the bureau has been seriously decreased by its loss for military service or employment in administrative offices which have grown out of war conditions of many of its most capable and highly trained men. The same difficulties and expenditure of work to fill the vacancies thus made as others have gone through has diverted much time and energy of the bureau officers from their regular duties to this labor of finding clerks—not too competent—and persuading them to accept service.

Some slight relief has come to the bureau through the act of May 9, 1918, by means of which it has secured for present emergencies the services of the clerks and examiners, shown in the following table, additional to those contained in the "statutory roll" as reported a year ago.



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

In Washington:			
Commissioner.....	1		
Deputy commissioner.....	1		
Chief clerk.....	1		
Chief examiner.....	1		
Assistant chief examiner.....	1		
Examiners.....	2		
Chiefs of divisions.....	2		
Chiefs of sections.....	2		
Clerks.....	70		
Messengers.....	5		
Skilled laborer.....	1		
			87
In the field:			
Chief examiners.....	11		
Examiners.....	62		
Examiners (temporary).....	81		
Clerks.....	17		
Clerks (temporary).....	30		
			201
Clerks of courts.....	2,265		
Additional assistants to clerks of courts.....	56		
			2,321
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>2,609</b>

Since the last annual report 74 examiners and 34 clerks have been added to the number reported then, and the list now stands as follows:

Chief examiners.....	11
Examiners.....	62
Examiners (temporary).....	81
Clerks.....	17
Clerks (temporary).....	30
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>201</b>

The total expenditures on account of this field force of 201 examiners and clerks, including salaries, traveling, rent of quarters, telephones, subsistence when absent from official stations, stationery and printing, and other minor miscellaneous items, aggregate \$235,966.83. The appointment of the additional temporary examiners and clerks was made late in the fiscal year to provide for naturalization of soldiers at the concentration camps under the provisions of the act of May 9, 1918.

#### AMERICANIZATION ACTIVITIES.

Since June 30, 1917, the greatest imaginable reaction has begun throughout the United States upon many subjects. This reaction has been caused by the increased feelings of loyalty which the events of the war have brought uppermost in the minds of the citizenry of the country. Patriotism has been quickened all along the line. The sense of individual responsibility has been brought to the fore. Communities have banded together in every conceivable manner to lend their support and do their bit in a large way in the maintenance of the war for democracy.

Front and foremost above all these activities that are of an enduring character is Americanism. Americanism has evidenced itself in the unity of the Nation upon the main issue. It has stamped itself upon all the activities for the maintenance of the war. It has stirred up the very roots of the national entity, and again demonstrated that in a democracy, and in a democracy alone, can the highest ideals of self-government be manifested.

As one great family the people of America have suddenly become cemented. Peoples of all nationalities and of all races have voluntarily welded themselves into a single gigantic potential force for the maintenance of those principles upon which this Nation has been built.

Out of all of this has come the thought of looking to the foundation of this political structure. Is the citizenry of this country, as it is being added to, receiving the material necessary to go into this foundation? The question has not been confined to those who come into the new structure by the process of naturalization. It contemplates with equal clearness of vision those who come into citizenship responsibilities by the right of birth. The test is being applied to both: Are they Americans in spirit as well as in form? Do those who claim the right of citizenship as a heritage receive the training adequate to the assumption of the responsibilities of that highest of all professions, the profession of self-government? The environment of the children of the land has been closely scrutinized. American eyes with the American conscience and American patriotism have been viewing the situation over, inspired by a sense of not only loyalty to the Nation but of protection of the rights of those who in the law are still infants. What has been found? Section after section of the country has been disclosed as being under the domination not of American institutions of government but of the most inimical forms of foreign autocracy. In many cities children by the thousands have been found who have not been allowed the inherent right to speak in the schools of their training in the English tongue. They have been taught in a foreign tongue. They have been disciplined for failure to use the foreign tongue. They have been trained to sing the patriotic airs of countries other than the country of their birth. They have been taught so that they would grow up to a firm conviction that righteous government alone could be achieved by some other form than that which is here created and carried on by all of us.

Judicial and legislative notice has been taken of this situation. Legislative bodies of all degrees of influence and authority have arisen and denounced it. The natural, and in this instance the proper, characterization has been given to this state of affairs. A repudiation has resulted throughout the length and breadth of the land. The voice of protest has been raised, demanding a complete extermination from the ranks of the secondary schools of the teaching of any other than our native language. To institutions of higher learning must remain the instruction in the German language to enable it to be read. The necessity for the study of other languages for research purposes in the sciences may be held necessary; but for four years practically no scientific literature has come to this country from the central European powers at least, and during the last 18

months, notwithstanding this lack of supply from that source, which is extolled by certain minds as the only source from which scientific guidance may come to this country, America has equaled if not outstripped the Central Powers in scientific achievement. The extraction of nitrates from the atmosphere for munitions and other purposes and the scientific combination of gases to combat the poison, lachrymal, and other gases destructive of human life and gases to render these agents of human destruction innocuous have been most successful.

Since this Nation has been at war with the German Government, without the aid of that country and with no access to its recent literature—for there is none that is open to the public—our scientific research and development in industrial enterprise have made such strides that this country is ready to engage extensively in these varied arts as soon as the plants now engaged in the manufacture of munitions can be relieved to turn to the pursuits of peace. If the powers that have been set in motion and have accomplished these results retain their vigor after the war, America will retain the position in the scientific world as well as in the moral world, in which latter it is to-day the political leader among the family of nations.

Regarding those who are coming into the political foundation of the Nation by the process of naturalization, no less thoughtful and patriotic consideration has been given. The influence started by the President by his address at the memorable reception to the 20,000 newly made and older citizens at Philadelphia on May 10, 1915, has grown in strength and been developed by the progress of events since that time. As stated in the annual reports heretofore, this speech is the keynote for all the Americanization work since that time. For the purpose of focusing the attention of the American public upon this great necessity of a greater Americanization the waves of influence put into motion by the President in that and other addresses never have ceased to be felt. The Americanization committees organized as the immediate result of that reception predicated their organization upon the expressions of the President. Americanization gatherings of some character have been held in nearly every community in the United States. From large mass meetings to small committee meetings has been sent broadcast propaganda containing Utopian ideas impractical of accomplishment, along with sane and practical plans, of which many have been inaugurated with success. In less than three months after the Philadelphia utterances referred to the public schools responded to the appeals of this bureau for the organization of classes to teach the foreigners who are candidates for citizenship. Each year has witnessed an increase in the number of classes formed for this purpose. These classes have been stimulated by the ever-increasing interest of the public. The daily and periodical press has devoted many columns to the stimulation of Americanization and Americanism. Committees have been organized in practically every community of the United States, including State and county organizations, all of which are both directly and indirectly aiding the Bureau of Naturalization and the public schools in the accomplishment of this great purpose. Each year there has been an increased resounding of the note Americanism. Educators have been intently striving to meet the responsibilities which this movement of

the Bureau of Naturalization has thrown upon them. Chambers of commerce have organized Americanization committees extensively, so that there is scarcely a commercial or business organization of the Nation that is not represented. These organizations no longer retain a formal character. In increasing numbers they are now assuming a potential, active forcefulness which is both indicative of the realization of the vital nature of Americanization and of the original purposes of the organization. Accomplishment of the purposes of the organizations for Americanization work appears now to be gripping the members of these organizations, whereas heretofore the ideal has been the influence bringing them together. Churches also have gone beyond the ideal. They are organizing definite programs for personal Americanization work by both the ministry and the laity regardless of denominational lines. All of these forces are and have been in direct touch with the Bureau of Naturalization from time to time since, in 1915, on the occasion referred to, the wave of Americanism began to extend over the country from the City of Brotherly Love, the seat of American Independence. At this reception the presiding officer, Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg, a native of Germany, a naturalized American citizen, presided. Mayor Blankenburg stated, when the reception was proposed to him by an official of the Bureau of Naturalization, that he was proud to be an American; that he felt he was a better American than some who by the accident of birth were born on American soil, because he chose to be an American. Rudolph Blankenburg was naturalized exactly five years after the day he arrived in the United States. On the occasion of that reception there were four citizens of the United States who addressed the gathering; two of these were native-born Americans and two first saw the light of day in other countries. Such a union of forces addressed to such ideals as are to be found in the word Americanization could but result in the nation-wide fruition of to-day. America is dedicated to its own Americanization, and is manifesting that dedication through every avenue of speech and activity.

The public schools of the United States have had a complete recognition of their work in many ways. The Americanization features of the National Education Association convention in Portland, Oreg., in 1917, were pronounced most fruitful both in effective demonstration and later results. Its convention at Pittsburgh in 1918 subordinated all other subjects to that of Americanization. In fact, the Pittsburgh convention of the National Education Association was characterized as an Americanization convention of school people.

Judicial recognition was referred to in the last annual report in the continuance of 31,210 petitioners for naturalization, largely on the ground of ignorance and unfitness to assume the responsibilities of American citizenship. A further recognition of this national undertaking of the public schools with the Bureau of Naturalization in upbuilding the citizenry of the country is found in the continuance during the year under review of 46,519 petitioners by the courts for the same cause.

This indicated clearly the crying need for the equipment of the public schools and the perfection of the social organization of each community, so that these thousands of seekers after American citizenship might become fitted for that privilege. Heretofore 75 per cent

of the applicants for naturalization have been ascertained to be below the standard, which will mean an addition of a virile force to the body politic. Since 1906 there have been 861,819 who have been admitted to citizenship upon direct application, and an equal number of wives and children have derived citizenship from the act of the petitioner. Following this average through, and the average has been higher down to and including the last fiscal year, it will be seen that about 1,250,000 have had the title of citizenship conferred upon them without justifying the Nation in any belief that its ability for self-government has been increased thereby. Surveys have been made from time to time to ascertain the participation in the various rights of American citizenship by native and foreign born citizens. In one large city a survey showed that of the first 7 prominent business men approached none had registered. Of the 80 preachers who were requested to state whether they had voted or registered, 12 had registered and 6 of them had voted. Among the foreign-born citizens and newly naturalized 97 per cent had registered and voted. Such surveys as this show the vital necessity of supporting the public schools in their endeavors to perfect their cooperative efforts with this bureau. There were 151,449 petitioners admitted during the last year; 63,993 of these were soldiers, leaving 87,456 who received citizenship under the general provisions of the law, with 46,519 whose petitions were deferred because of insufficient knowledge to enable them to be other than citizens in name only. The excess of petitions above the 151,449 represents those filed prior to July 1, 1917, and which were deferred upon hearing after that date.

The cause of the increased number of refusals by the court to admit the candidate for citizenship upon the first hearing of his petition is due to the fact that a larger number of the judges of courts who exercise naturalization jurisdiction give recognition to the courses which the public schools are adopting and standardizing under the joint relationship between them and the Bureau of Naturalization authorized by Congress. Prior to May 9, 1918, this relationship was the natural outgrowth of the authority of the Bureau of Naturalization over all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens. There is no other governmental agency that has or can have the contact with the alien population of the entire Nation which the Bureau of Naturalization has in its relations with the candidates for citizenship. This general authority, in the estimation of the bureau, was wholly adequate to the purpose, but in the view of many cooperating with it was felt not to be a satisfactory recognition of so momentous a subject as citizenship. This spirit was expressed by school men and school women, by the judges of the courts of naturalization, by numberless organizations of all kinds, and by legislators, both State and National. The natural result of this united expression of thought among truly American institutions has been met by a law specifically recognizing this national undertaking and patriotic endeavor of the public schools to cooperate with this bureau, authorizing the bureau to continue its work and to promote the training and education of the candidates for citizenship by the public schools.

For years the public schools have appealed to this bureau for a standard course in citizenship instruction. These appeals came con-

currently with the pledge of the superintendents of schools to organize classes for teaching the millions who are coming into American citizenship. Acting under this general authority, and to meet the need so urgently and insistently presented, the public schools were requested to furnish the material for such a book of instruction. Before this book was ready for publication Congress authorized, by the act of May 9, 1918, its distribution and the payment for its publication out of the naturalization fees paid into the Treasury of the United States by the aliens seeking citizenship. At the same time that Congress gave this authority to the Bureau of Naturalization it also authorized it to promote—by carrying on in the public schools the Americanization work which it had undertaken under the general authority of Congress—the training and instruction in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization.

There is abroad now throughout the land, as shown by many of the leading articles in the press, both daily and periodical, a definite conclusion that there should be a central bureau of the Federal Government whose function and province should be the assimilation, through duly authorized State and municipal agencies, of the entire foreign population, in so far as the permanent foreign-born resident is concerned. It is believed that this demand will result in favorable legislative action. A bill (S. 4792) for the creation in the Department of Labor of a Bureau of Citizenship and Americanization has been introduced by Senator William H. King, of Utah. The bill has for its objective not only the assimilation of foreigners who have established a permanent residence within the Nation but also to arouse within the minds of all citizens and permanent residents a higher regard for the privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship. Such an enlargement of the Bureau of Naturalization can be effected at a minimum expense, and in so doing avoid that bane of all governmental organization, the overlapping of functions, the duplication of work, and the consequent perpetuation in a new organization of features of the governmental organizations heretofore created—a situation every administrative officer strives to his utmost to avoid. This bill has been approved by the Secretary, as shown by the accompanying copy of letter:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, September 12, 1918.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: Your letter of the 5th instant has been received, with which you forwarded a copy of the bill (Senate No. 4792) introduced by you "to establish in the Department of Labor a Bureau of Citizenship and Americanization, for the Americanization of naturalized citizens, and for other purposes."

You state that you have felt for some time that the scope of the Bureau of Naturalization should be enlarged, and that it has become quite apparent, and made more manifest since the war began, that we have failed somewhat in our duty towards those who have come from other lands and sought homes in this Republic, and that some measures should be adopted to instill the spirit of our institutions of government into the minds of those who permanently reside in this country. You also express the belief that the Department of Labor is better equipped than any other agency of the Government to carry on the work so necessary to the Americanization of those who seek citizenship in our land, and express a desire to have the views of this department upon the measure which you have submitted.

The Bureau of Naturalization is now carrying on a portion of the work contemplated by this bill, through the cooperation of the public schools, in nearly 2,000 cities and towns throughout the United States. Your conclusion appears, therefore, to be

correct, since the Bureau of Naturalization of this department is already equipped for this work by specific legislative provisions in the naturalization law. As no other governmental organization has been authorized by law or could be created to exert the same nation-wide activity along these lines without the appropriation of a large sum of money, it would seem to be in the interest of governmental economy to enlarge the scope of this bureau rather than to create elsewhere what must necessarily in some sense be a duplicate organization.

The measure has been carefully considered and the attainment of its objects and purposes, the betterment of the citizenry, will undoubtedly result, both among the native and foreign born. Not only will this be true of the body politic, but it should serve the purpose of the assimilation into that body of a more enlightened membership from among the foreign-born seekers after American citizenship by naturalization. It should also serve to stimulate local interest in the betterment of the conditions throughout the country of the permanent residents of foreign birth and enable the latter at an early date to achieve their natural goal, which, it is believed, is the establishment of an American home for themselves and their children and uniting with their neighbors in the responsibilities of American citizenship.

In approving, therefore, the main objects of the proposed legislation, it should be understood that the question of reorganization of the Bureau of Naturalization of this department along the lines proposed is one of policy to be determined by the legislative branch of the Government. The extension of naturalization jurisdiction to the United States District Court of the Panama Canal Zone is also one which should be given careful legislative consideration in order that its desirability may be fully determined before the final inclusion of this provision in the bill.

Certain minor amendments have been indicated with the return of the measure, which are shown in the new draft.

Very truly, yours,

W. B. WILSON,  
*Secretary.*

HON. WILLIAM H. KING,  
*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

Another authority which Congress conferred upon the bureau in aid of the national undertaking in Europe was a new code of procedure by which recognition should be given to certain foreign residents of the country. This recognition consisted in a code of procedure that eliminated the delays so necessary in the general provisions of the naturalization law. The requirement for posting petitions for naturalization for at least 90 days before the court could acquire jurisdiction of them for the purposes of admitting the applicant to citizenship was so changed as to admit of the hearing of the petition for naturalization filed by members of certain enumerated exempted classes without any delay, the time for hearing being dependent only upon the convenience of the court.

The act of May 9, 1918, authorized petition for naturalization and immediate hearing for any alien who serves in the military or naval branches of the Government, upon any United States vessel, any vessel of the American merchant marine, or anyone honorably discharged from the National Guard of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, within six months after honorable discharge therefrom. It repealed the provisions of the law that previously extended the right of an alien to petition for naturalization after an honorable discharge from the military or naval branches of the Government at any time after such honorable discharge, and with few exceptions reduced the period of time to six months after such service and honorable discharge. The provisions of the law heretofore existing were saved to those holding honorable discharges from the military service where the service was performed prior to January 1, 1900. This provision was included in the law for the distinct purpose of preserving

to the veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars the rights which previously had been given to them. The number of aliens now holding discharges from military service prior to the date stated who have not applied for and received American citizenship is small and constantly being reduced.

To accomplish the provisions of this code of procedure it was necessary to create a corps of examiners to aid in the administration of a new statute under conditions wholly strange and different from those ordinarily prevailing. The law requires, very properly, that each candidate for naturalization whose immediate hearing is contemplated shall appear before a representative of this bureau before filing his petition for naturalization. This particular provision has made it possible for the machinery of the law to operate with the minimum of friction. Indeed, there has been no friction at any point in this new code. The War Department presented the largest number of candidates for naturalization under the new law: Their location and distribution was general throughout the United States, extending from points in Maine throughout the country to the Pacific coast, in the various cantonments, Army camps, posts, and military stations. So insistent was the demand for immediate action to naturalize the soldiers of foreign birth in our ranks in order to enable units to move solidly and prevent dismemberment that the bureau detailed immediately such of its experienced officers as it could spare to take immediate charge of instructing the newly appointed examiners, even though their removal from their regular stations resulted in embarrassments to courts, court officials, and thousands of candidates for naturalization under the general provisions of the law. From various sources throughout the United States men qualified in law and typewriting were nominated by citizens interested in accomplishing this great need for our military forces. In less than two weeks the process of naturalization had begun in many of the cantonments, and by the end of June 63,993 soldiers had become entitled to all of the rewards of the American soldier by having citizenship conferred upon them. The necessity for this legislation was clearly shown by the report of the Provost Marshal General, from which it appears that there were 123,277 soldiers not naturalized. This total comprised 76,545 foreigners who had not declared their intention and 46,732 declarants. These foreign-born residents of the United States, nondeclarants and declarants, had not claimed exemption from military service because of their alienage; but unless he could claim full American citizenship none of them, however valiantly he might fight, could receive a commission as an officer, which is the laudable ambition of every soldier.



TABLE 20.—Soldiers naturalized, by States, under the seventh subdivision, act May 9, 1918, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

	Number in Federal courts.	Number in State courts.	Total.
Alabama.....	1,581		1,581
Arizona.....	467	289	756
Arkansas.....	134	1,056	1,190
California.....	940	2,711	3,651
Colorado.....	18		18
Delaware.....	161		161
District of Columbia.....	954		954
Florida.....	326	93	419
Georgia.....	3,117		3,117
Illinois.....	365	2,119	2,484
Indiana.....	450		450
Iowa.....	90	1,133	1,223
Kansas.....		1,877	1,877
Kentucky.....	338		338
Louisiana.....	143	159	302
Maryland.....	1,298	173	1,471
Massachusetts.....	15,085		15,085
Michigan.....	29	3,321	3,350
Minnesota.....	584		584
Mississippi.....		362	362
Missouri.....	190		190
Nebraska.....	752		752
New Jersey.....	2,688	2,896	5,584
New Mexico.....		1,057	1,057
New York.....	499	4,511	5,010
North Carolina.....		553	553
Ohio.....	2,106	1	2,107
Oklahoma.....		1,027	1,027
Oregon.....	229	84	313
Pennsylvania.....	246	271	517
Rhode Island.....		684	684
South Carolina.....	819	3,471	4,290
Tennessee.....	25		25
Texas.....	4,449		4,449
Utah.....	88		88
Vermont.....	457		457
Virginia.....	2,344	1,771	4,115
Washington.....	2,920	260	3,180
West Virginia.....	52		52
Wisconsin.....		169	169
Wyoming.....		1	1
Total.....	33,944	30,049	63,993

<sup>1</sup> Approximate.

In conducting this naturalization work in the Army camps too much praise can not be given to the cooperation which the officers of the Army gave to the Naturalization Service. In every camp, Army post, and station the commanding officer invariably detailed a sufficient number of soldiers, qualified in a clerical capacity, to perform the duties of filling in the necessary forms, preparing the affidavits, and transcribing the subject matter into the petitions for naturalization and certificates of naturalization. If it had not been for the aid which the Army rendered in this work it would have been impossible to have accomplished the naturalization of these soldiers of foreign birth. The number of soldiers detailed is shown in the accompanying table. It is estimated that it would have cost in the neighborhood of \$41,096 to secure the services of clerks in civil life to perform this work. The amount estimated as necessary to the employment of these clerks and shown in the reports of the Senate and House Committees on Immigration and Naturalization was \$152,300 for salaries and \$39,500 for traveling expenses. The soldier naturalization work completely disrupted the other naturalization work that arose in the courts under the general provisions of the naturalization law, almost

the entire force of naturalization examiners being necessary for the task. The soldiers naturalized were those between the age limits of 21 and 31. If, as seems likely, Congress changes the age limits both down and up, it will cause at once an additional burden for the Naturalization Service and undoubtedly will necessitate increased appropriation for a larger number of naturalization examiners. The report of the Provost Marshal General gives a possibility of 487,713 aliens under the first age limitations, and it is believed that this will be more than doubled when the Army has been recruited to its maximum.

TABLE 21.—Statement showing work incident to naturalization of alien soldiers in Army posts and camps, number of men detailed from the camps to aid in the work, and the amount in salaries saved to the Government by using the soldiers in place of appointing special clerks.

Naturalization district.	Army posts and camps.	Hearings in Army camps.	Cases referred by exemption boards to determine citizenship status.	Number of cases refusing or repudiating citizenship (approximate).	Average number of soldiers detailed for Army naturalization work in camps, daily, for the period during the last half of May and month of June, 1918, and amount saved in clerical salary thereby.	
					Number of men.	Amount saved in salary.
Boston.....	25	8	1,059	(1)	55	\$8,200
New York.....	12	51	40,000	300	19	2,850
Philadelphia.....	15	24	1,637	9	32	5,075
Washington, D. C.....	199	103	556	(1)	44	7,335
Pittsburgh.....	11	16	2,498	(1)	9	1,317
Chicago.....	10	243	3,751	.750	29	4,527
St. Louis.....	16	65	(1)	(1)	27	4,080
St. Paul.....	19	39	600	181	8	1,200
Denver.....	6	14	25	8	5	800
San Francisco.....	21	21	970	36	20	3,017
Seattle.....	11	15	2,250	(1)	16	2,698
Total.....	343	369	53,346	1,284	264	41,098

1 No record.  
 2 Twenty-one of these hearings actually held in court room.  
 3 The hearings were held in court rooms.  
 4 Estimated.  
 5 Nineteen refused to be naturalized, no reason given; 105 refused because they did not wish to fight; 57 refused because of wish to return soon to native country; also 23 were not recommended by officers.

An important provision of the act of May 9, 1918, had for its purpose the relief for those subjects of the Central Powers who are able to establish their loyalty to the United States. Ever since the States of Indiana, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas have been admitted to statehood, aliens have been allowed to vote under the constitutions of these States upon the making of their declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States. In several other States this condition prevailed, but in recent years there have been such changes in the constitutions of all of the States, except the seven named, that the franchise is limited to American citizens. With the operation of the provisions of the law requiring alien enemies to register there were disclosures of hundreds of thousands of loyal residents of the United States who believed themselves to be citizens but were found never to have completed their naturalization. Cases have been reported of unnaturalized foreign-born

residents of the United States who have lived here over 70 years; persons who were brought here as infants by their parents and who settled in those States where foreigners have always enjoyed the right of franchise. Instances were shown of those who had fought in the Civil War; where they had held offices of trust and responsibility, both of an elective and appointive nature, such as members of the State legislatures, mayors, judges, postmasters, and in other capacities. The registration required of persons born in the Central Powers who had not completed their American citizenship disclosed the most shocking state of affairs. Men and women who have their children and grandchildren in the military forces of the United States were disclosed as being not only aliens but enemy aliens, with no means for removing the stigma. Section 2171 of the Revised Statutes of the United States precluded the naturalization of any citizen, subject, or denizen of any sovereignty with which the United States might be at war, during the time of the war. The appeals that came from these deserving Americans, citizens in all respects save the title, caused Congress to provide the means for their relief. In doing this, however, it placed the maximum safeguards around the citizenry of the Nation by giving to the Bureau of Naturalization the right to prevent the naturalization of any person who under the law is an alien enemy by an objection in open court to the conferring of American citizenship upon him. No cause need be assigned, but the objection of the Government through its lawful representatives is declared by this act to be sufficient cause for the continuance of the petition from time to time so long as the Government may desire.

There should be early action taken by the legislatures of the States named to restrict the right of franchise to American citizens only, and it is understood that the sentiment in all of these States is ripe for this action. The bureau has addressed letters to the governors of these States requesting that at the earliest practicable moment there be submitted to the voters of the States suitable amendments to the constitutions to accomplish this purpose. One provision which the act did not carry into law, but which should be enacted at an early date, is that to give legal evidence of citizenship to those who secure that status through the act of the husband and father. There is an average of more than one person who secures citizenship in this way for each petitioner for naturalization. Unnecessary hardship and embarrassment follow the challenge to establish American citizenship gained by the son through the naturalization of the father. There is pending in the House of Representatives a bill having for its purpose the authorization of these certificates of United States citizenship; it should become law as soon as it can be enacted. This bill (H. R. 12558) was introduced by Representative Albert Johnson, of Washington.

Each year the bureau has reported many interesting instances of appreciation on the part of countless numbers of foreigners of the opportunity which the public schools are now affording them to receive aid to the realization of their hopes and desires to become citizens of the United States. For years the conclusion has been prevalent among the thinking public that foreigners of the age of 35, or at most 40 years and upwards, have not the capacity for acquiring a knowledge of our tongue. The reports from school superintendents from all parts of the country show foreigners, both men and

women, illiterates in their own tongue, of 50, 60, and 70 years of age, who have enrolled themselves upon the school rosters and who have acquired a working mastery of our language. The oldest student of record is in one of the Texas public schools. In this school a Russian 83 years old, illiterate, and upon enrollment without a knowledge of English, acquired during one term of school a fair knowledge of the English language and a knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Despite the fact of the tremendous burden thrown upon every citizen of the United States by reason of the war necessities, both in the demand upon the man power for military service and woman power for hospital and allied work, there has been no diminution in the interest manifested nationally in the public school work and the responsibility of the public schools in the particular department of training adults for citizenship responsibility. Indeed the interest has been greater than even before. Through all the vicissitudes of a hard winter, with coal shortages everywhere, every effort was made to continue the classes for citizenship training. Classes adjourned from school buildings to private residences, to club rooms, and in industrial plants rooms were set aside for the use of the public school authorities to carry on this most essential work. This work of the Bureau of Naturalization in cooperation with the public schools means the production of the highest efficiency by the individual at a time when everyone is needed to his maximum. It means the production of more munitions, more shells, more powder, more nitrate, more steel, more ores of all kinds. It means a lessening of the interference of the operation of the machines, to have the unskilled labor possess some skill at least in the use and understanding of our tongue. It means a reduction of the number of unnecessary employees in various capacities as interpreters, and releasing them from this unnecessary occupation to vocations of greater actual productivity. It means a reduction in the expense due to a lack of understanding of our written words of warning and to the spoken words both of warning and instruction. It means an elevation of the laboring man from the position of a mere automaton, doing what he is compelled to do and with no understanding, no point of contact, no opportunity of mingling his thoughts and words and ideas with those with whom he is surrounded. In short, it means taking the normal human being out of the class of the deaf mute or despised mental cripple—the mere automaton, the mere machine, in doing or not doing this or that—and placing him upon a plane of human understanding, thought, and individual action. It means the confirmation of a right inherent in all, if the fundamental principles of this country are to be applicable to the individual and he is to be considered equal in the eyes of the law to those in more secure and better positions in life. It means the opening of a door to a field of opportunity, which to keep closed is a reproach to all things American and to Americanization itself. It means for these people the right to realize that they are contributing their part in the worldwide struggle for human equality. It means that they are getting in America, even before the Nation's international struggle is finished, what they should get in America first and before it is possible to obtain it in any other country. It means that they will get the help to live as Americans live. To live as Americans live is to have the

means within each individual to comprehend and enjoy the fruits of the individual liberty which is to be found only in a democracy. It means that these foreigners here in our midst are being accorded that which is the inherent right of every person, man, woman, or child, living in this country, whether he be of foreign or native birth.

It is no answer to say that the foreign-born residents of this country should not be given the opportunity to equip themselves to discharge fully the responsibilities of citizenship simply because America has been remiss, and to-day still is remiss, in giving to the native-born citizens the opportunity which the founders of our Government made it mandatory upon this generation to give freely and fully. It is upon this generation to see to it that illiteracy is completely exterminated from the territory of the United States, whether that territory be on the mainland, in the organized territories, or elsewhere under its jurisdiction. The mainland has had an example given to it of the possibilities of united and concerted action upon this great national curse. In the Philippine Islands illiteracy was the established order prior to American occupation. Under the administration by the Federal Government of the affairs of the Philippine Islands the foundation for the banishment of illiteracy was completely laid. Rapid strides were at once made toward the end that within a decade after the completion of the system no illiterates would come from the rising generation. What can be done among barbarians and savages—even of the cannibalistic type—under the jurisdiction of the United States, surely can be done among those who are in daily contact with and vitally connected with the affairs of those who have a full knowledge and make daily use of our tongue. This contact prevails in every State of the Union, and in nearly every county in every State, and it includes the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Panama Canal Zone.

Legislation is pending in Congress which contemplates the extension of the naturalization laws to the Panama Canal Zone. If this be enacted into law, it should be with the full vision of the possibilities of the upward influences which this country has set into motion, and which can be brought directly to fruition by establishment in that intermediate point between the governments to the south of the United States.

Should the naturalization laws be extended to the Canal Zone, the beneficent results that would follow the establishment there of citizenship classes and the results that could be accomplished in five years would mean the obliteration of the use of foreign tongues on the zone, equipping each and every utility on the zone with our tongue, and would place before the Central and South American Republics an example which would have a greater stimulating effect toward removing the root of the disturbances south of the Rio Grande than any other single act.

The progress toward the adjustment of the internal affairs of any country are in proportion to the intelligence and understanding of its citizenry. There are other nations of the world with a higher percentage of literacy, but there is no nation with the vast citizenry of this Nation with the number of illiterates so small or the weight of intelligence so great. The potentiality that will be set into motion by the extension to the Panama Canal Zone of naturalization jurisdiction and the establishment there by the public schools of a

joint activity with the Bureau of Naturalization for the good of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere can not be computed. There should be no independent establishment of the naturalization laws there without the concurrent establishment of school relationships with the Bureau of Naturalization.

There is no other machinery possible of construction that would appeal to the American mind, that will leave the rights of the States over their schools free and untrammled, than the relationship which this bureau has built up with the public schools. The foundation of this relationship is the contact which the Federal Government has through the Bureau of Naturalization with the sixteen or seventeen millions of foreigners who reside permanently in the United States. All of these permanent residents may be approached legitimately upon the subject of assuming American citizenship. In this statement the bureau desires to have its position clearly understood, to have its position in the past viewed in the light of present events and its action to be consistent with its policies as heretofore announced. The bureau, with the approval of the Secretary, has adopted and, with no intention of departing therefrom, is still holding to the policy of no Federal propaganda for American citizens; of no step toward American citizenship by any foreign-born resident of this country except upon his own independent individual volition. It still adheres to that policy, and believes that to be the only policy which the Federal Government can adopt. It believes that it is the duty as well as the right of the municipalities, towns, and communities in which the foreign-born permanent resident lives to do all within their power to quicken and arouse in his mind thoughts upon the subject of American citizenship for himself. It is not to be denied by any that the permanent foreign-born resident of the United States has within him the call of American citizenship. Twenty-five per cent of the foreign-born population have sought and obtained citizenship. The other 75 per cent—and this proportion is subject to investigation to determine the exactness of the figures—are prospective applicants for citizenship.

It is the right of each community to present in the most attractive form the actual value of citizenry in the country of his permanent residence to the foreign-born permanent resident. This is true fundamentally, whether it be citizenship in the United States or in any other nation of the world. Accepting this premise, the community may place in vivid contrast the paternal nature of this Government, the individual helpfulness, protection, and advantage which the institutions of our Government hold and extend to its citizens. It may, and should, go to the limit in this policy, in order that the permanent resident may choose to be an American citizen and take the step to that estate, or may signify unequivocally that he desires to continue his allegiance to the autocracy or sovereignty abroad. If he should make the latter choice, it means that the local patriotism has failed to exemplify the advantages of American institutions of government over other forms of government. This conclusion must be inevitable, for no form of government has been as yet evolved by man that contains the elements of self-development that is enjoyed under the Constitution as framed by the founders of this Republic. It will be a distinct reproach upon any community that considers its plans for Americanization completed that any remaining within its corporate limits who intends to remain a

permanent resident in the country which gives him this priceless opportunity should not have taken the steps toward dedicating his life to our institutions of government.

Believing this, the bureau plans, under the specific authority given to it under the act of May 9, 1918, to promote the training and instruction for candidates for citizenship through the public schools, to offer the textbook to every foreigner in the United States. The law permits it to give the textbook to every candidate for citizenship who is in attendance upon the public schools—to them and to them only. The bureau will do all within its power, however, consistent with its Federal position, to arouse the local mind of each community to the point of a full, red-blooded American campaign for bringing together the public schools and the adult foreigners, to the end that, under the best presentation possible, they may make the choice between their present allegiance and allegiance to the United States Government. The community should have its best citizens, both of foreign and native birth, unite in committees to go forward aggressively amongst those living in the foreign colonized groups, and carry to them the gospel of American citizenship unceasingly, until foreign colonization groups are only of historical interest—until they are a thing of the past. These committees should be composed of women as well as men. This has been found a necessity in all forward movements upon all subjects. At the present time this necessity has been emphasized in a greater way than at any time heretofore. There is no grouping, be it a Little Italy, a Little Greece, a Little Syria, a Little Hungary, or any or all other national groupings, where the foreign-born mothers of American soldiers will not be found in large numbers. American mothers whose boys are in the ranks, fighting probably shoulder to shoulder with the sons of foreign-born mothers, will offer the means of most sympathetic contact. Foreign-born fathers of American soldier boys will welcome the American-born fathers of the brothers in arms of their soldier sons, and will have a yearning for a broader identification as American citizens than they ever have felt before. Never before, and probably never again, will American citizenship be in such an exalted place in the minds of the permanent foreign-born residents of the United States. The moment should not be lost; the duty is clear; the call is to a peaceful, pleasant, and profitable undertaking; one which will take the active participants from their firesides many evenings, but they will not be required to sleep in trenches or exercise the vigilance to protect their lives that their own children must do hourly on the other side. Must each community await the assault of the enemy in order to be stimulated to do its duty? Is it too much to expect of all American communities that they will transform themselves into a unit of democracy, in order that the whole Nation may be democratized, while their man power and the flower of their womanhood are in foreign lands working the democratization of the entire world?

United action will accomplish this, and America at home will be able to do its duty. That duty is clearly defined. Its duty is to extend to each American soldier a welcome to an American speaking home, not to a Russian home, an Italian home, an Austrian home, a Hungarian home, a French home, or a British home, but to an American home, where the American English language is spoken

by the foreign-born father and mother in the homecoming welcome to the fully Americanized son.

If in the past the spirit of America had been as intense and expressive as it should have been, and as it is now, its influence would have extended far across the southern border and lessened, if not completely avoided, the awful chaos in our sister Republic across the Rio Grande. During the past year El Paso, with 60,000 Mexicans permanently residing within its corporate limits, has organized for the first time citizenship classes containing over 1,300 Mexican-born men and women. This is the result of the joint efforts of the Bureau of Naturalization and the superintendent of schools with the municipal authorities. Previously the attempt had been made to conduct the night classes, but without success. It appears that the only element lacking in the situation was the Federal Government and its aid. Heretofore the support has been but a moral support. With the coming year, under the specific authority given to this bureau by Congress, it will aid the schools of El Paso and carry on an aggressive campaign along the entire Mexican border for the establishment of schools in every community for the specific purpose of teaching the English language and American citizenship to those of Mexican birth who reside within their limits. This concentration of effort will be made from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The immediate result of this will be the betterment of labor conditions along the Mexican border and back into the American territory tributary to the international boundary. In El Paso, and in other points where the population is composed largely of Mexicans, the chief handicap and cause of this congestion is the inability of the Mexican to speak English. He is, therefore, naturally unable to leave his environment, and loath to do so because of this handicap. By providing him with this qualification he may be prevailed upon to go to other parts of the United States, where mining, agriculture, public construction, and other labor is needed. The social and moral environment will be improved by the reduction of congestion. The economic conditions will be improved both at these congested points and at points where labor shortage exists. Crops which now can not be moved, but for which Mexican labor is eminently satisfactory, will be garnered. The influence which will extend across the border into Mexico from these residents of the United States of Mexican birth and origin can be none other than to stimulate a friendly interest in the minds of the masses in that country and counteract the German and other influences known to be prevalent there.

In furtherance of this intensive plan throughout the United States, which the bureau believes is a responsibility belonging to each community and each State, it has allied itself directly with the State councils of defense in every State in the Nation, with the county councils of defense, with the Americanization committees of every community where they have been organized, whether they be committees of chambers of commerce, churches, industrial enterprises, or others. It has presented to them the necessity for carrying out this program. It is presenting a textbook to each foreigner when he files his declaration of intention, if he is in need of instruction and goes to the public schools. With the public schools the bureau will effect a closer union



by presenting a certificate of graduation, through the public-school authorities in each community, such certificate to be issued by the Federal Government through this bureau. This certificate of graduation will be available only for those foreigners at the time they are petitioners for naturalization and after they have passed the administrative examination required by law to be made by the representatives of the Government in the administration by this bureau of the naturalization laws. Such a certificate has been urged upon the bureau for years by the public schools, where the citizenship classes have been conducted in conjunction with this bureau. The bureau has not yielded to this urging heretofore, but in view of the specific authority given by Congress to it to promote the training of coming citizens by the public schools, it has done so, and will issue the certificate of graduation as indicated. Plans for the presentation of a certificate of graduation concurrently with the certificate of naturalization have been discussed and in many communities perfected. This plan consists in the impressive ceremonies of graduation from the public schools and into American citizenship, in the presence of State, municipal, and Federal officials, in order that the occasion of conferring the priceless heritage of American citizenship upon the foreigners who divest themselves of their native allegiance may be one fitting such a momentous act. Numbers of communities have signified their desire to inaugurate these ceremonies.

The authority of Congress to promote training and instruction in citizenship by the public schools includes authorization to secure the aid and cooperation of all State organizations interested in this great Americanization problem. It also authorizes the Bureau of Naturalization to cooperate with those concerned with vocational education throughout the United States. Under this authority the plans of the bureau are to work with the National Board of Vocational Education and the public schools cooperating with that board to the end that the adult foreigners who are candidates for citizenship shall be given every facility for entering the vocational education classes, that the opportunities for securing training in the profession of self-government shall be opened to those who are securing training in the various vocations and trades necessary to their daily life.

It is also authorized by specific provision to publish a monthly naturalization bulletin. This bulletin will be published under the name of "Citizenship" and contain two departments—the law department and the school department. The law department will be devoted to the legal branch of the work of the Bureau of Naturalization and the school department to the advancement of the interests of training and educating the foreigners who are candidates for citizenship. This bulletin has been a necessity for years, but, as the bureau understands it, there is a law that prohibits the printing of periodical publications without specific authorization from Congress for their publication. The bureau has heretofore had no such specific authority. It has awaited the receipt of that authority from Congress. The Bureau of Naturalization is the only bureau in the United States Government clothed with final administrative authority by Federal statutes without including the Department of Justice in that administration. Originally, in the act of 1906, Congress placed the authority for the administration of the naturalization laws with the then Bureau of Immigration and Naturaliza-

tion of the Department of Commerce and Labor. At the same time it authorized the creation of the position of Special Assistant to the Attorney General and district attorneys to represent the Government in naturalization proceedings, and placed those officers in the Department of Justice. In less than three years thereafter Congress, as shown by the debates on the floor of the House, recognized the unsatisfactory results from this dual authority and decided to place the full authority with the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

In doing this it made no further provision for the positions of law officers to represent naturalization proceedings in the Department of Justice, but created the law officers called "examiners" in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to carry on the work of the bureau in the administration of the naturalization laws. With the creation of the Bureau of Naturalization in the organic act creating the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce, Congress provided that "the Commissioner of Naturalization or, in his absence, the Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, shall be the administrative officer in charge of the Bureau of Naturalization and of the administration of the naturalization laws under the immediate direction of the Secretary of Labor." This specific authority was additional to that heretofore given to the Naturalization Bureau of charge of the matters concerning the naturalization of aliens. By the provisions of the act of May 9, 1918, these law officers, the naturalization examiners appointed by the Secretary of Labor, are referred to as the representatives of the Government in naturalization proceedings before the courts. This is but a legislative declaration or recognition of the status which the naturalization examiner has heretofore enjoyed. They represent the Government in the naturalization proceedings in court, not only under the provisions of section 11 of the act of June 29, 1906, but under the provisions of section 4 of that act, as amended by the act of May 9, 1918. By section 11 Congress for the first time conferred on the Bureau of Naturalization the right to appear in any court or courts exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings for the purpose of cross-examining the petitioner and the witnesses produced in support of his petition concerning any matter touching or in any way affecting his right to admission to citizenship, and the further right to call witnesses, produce evidence, and be heard in opposition to the granting of any petition for naturalization. By the creation of positions of special assistants to United States attorneys to represent the Government of the United States in naturalization and other proceedings, and subsequently abolishing those positions, both the creation and abolishment having been in appropriation acts, and by creating the positions of naturalization examiners, Congress recognized the naturalization examiners as the duly authorized legal representatives of the Government in naturalization proceedings. This course provided the only means for giving force and effect to the provisions of section 11. This is evident by the text of the two acts, the one creating the officers in the Department of Justice and the later one creating the officers in the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Department of Labor, and annually providing for them thereafter. The act of May 9, 1918, further amending the act of June 29, 1906, authorizes the naturalization examiners to present evidence at the preliminary

hearings and upon appellate hearings as the representative of the Government, and to offer objection by the representative of the Government in certain naturalization proceedings referred to in the statute. The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *United States v. Ness*, 242 U. S., 634, has held that it is immaterial whether the United States attorney or the duly authorized naturalization examiner represents the Government on the original hearings of the petition for naturalization for the doctrine of estoppel to apply. Some doubt has existed heretofore as to the status of the naturalization examiner in court, but the expressions of the Supreme Court in the case referred to, and of Congress in its recent legislation, forever puts at rest this question. They are there under authority of Congress to represent the Government, and are not in court, whether the court be Federal or State, by sufferance of the court.

The plan heretofore pursued by the bureau of notifying school authorities of each community has been pursued during the year under review, as will be seen by a reference to the table containing the names of the cities and towns whose public schools are cooperating with it. The following table shows by months the number of places cooperating during the past year and the number of places added during the course of the year:

TABLE 22.—Statement showing net increases, by months, in the number of cities, towns, and rural communities cooperating, directly or indirectly, with the bureau in its educational work.

Date.	Places cooperating.			Net increase.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
July 31, 1917.....	854	900	1,754	.....
Aug. 31, 1917.....	854	900	1,754	.....
Sept. 30, 1917.....	854	900	1,754	.....
Oct. 31, 1917.....	859	899	1,758	4
Nov. 30, 1917.....	862	899	1,761	3
Dec. 31, 1917.....	861	902	1,763	2
Jan. 31, 1918.....	874	899	1,773	10
Feb. 28, 1918.....	890	902	1,792	19
Mar. 31, 1918.....	897	903	1,800	8
Apr. 30, 1918.....	899	903	1,802	2
May 31, 1918.....	899	903	1,802	.....
June 30, 1918.....	899	903	1,802	.....
Total increase.....				48

Mass meetings were held in various parts of the country. These were all new places. Heretofore mass meetings have been reported as being held, but the communities have in so many places gotten beyond the mass meeting stage and have developed to the point of concerted action looking to the increase in the enrollment of the night classes that they have taken hold of the more serious steady work necessary in securing the maximum of attendance.

The bureau heretofore has advocated the organization of classes in industrial plants where these classes are conducted under the supervision of the local school authorities. At a conference in Chicago during the year, called at the instance of the bureau of Naturalization, the director of the foreign classes stated that the school authorities of Chicago would furnish 1,000 teachers for the

organization of these classes. Since that time the bureau and the commercial and industrial forces in Chicago have been perfecting plans for the maximum enrollment of employees in industrial plants in classes, where the space is provided by the employer either in his plant or adjacent thereto. Night classes as a name is a misnomer, for the development of this work has gone so far that it is now conceded classes should be formed at any place, at any hour of the day, and red tape cut to accomplish this grand objective. To attain the desired result, the bureau has issued instructions to its field officers to cooperate in every way with the employers of large numbers of foreign-born laborers. Specifically it has instructed them to arrange for naturalization papers to be filled out at the place of employment, to instruct those who may be selected by the employer to carry on this work, so that all the employees may be given an opportunity to do most of the work in connection with the filing of naturalization papers at the place of employment. There will then be left but the signature and execution to the papers in the office of the clerk of the court, as required by the naturalization laws. This throws the door of opportunity open to hundreds of thousands of foreigners who are timid, diffident, backward, and yet otherwise qualified to take the initial step to declare their intention. Undoubtedly it will result in every foreigner applying for American citizenship, wherever those connected with the work efficiently and thoroughly perform their duties. This arrangement brings into the classes a large number of foreigners who are candidates for citizenship. It enables the bureau more effectively to cooperate with the public schools by distributing a larger number of textbooks. It also creates in the classroom the spirit of Americanism as the dominant spirit. Heretofore but 20 per cent of the foreigners in the night classes were candidates for citizenship. The other 80 per cent were noncandidates. These foreigners newly declaring their intention under this arrangement serve as feeders to these classes and are overcoming the noncandidate influence and thereby decreasing the number of noncandidates. The officers of the bureau and the Chicago Association of Commerce, through its Americanization committees, representing over 6,000 business men, manufacturers, and employers of labor, are working out this plan in the most satisfactory manner, in conjunction with the clerks of the naturalization courts in Chicago.

The bureau is omitting this year the detailed references to any of the peculiarly interesting situations in various parts of the country, such as heretofore it has presented. The reports received have been many and most interesting. Of far greater interest, however, are the reports that have been received showing the reaction upon the receipt of the Student's Textbook and Teacher's Manual. These books have been prepared and are known to be pedagogically and mechanically not just what trained school men and school women will ultimately desire. One of the leading authorities in the work of teaching the immigrant has pronounced the books as "a thousand times better" than any heretofore available. The books have been distributed with an invitation for their criticism. The bureau believes the criticism will be full, free, and submitted with the genuine interest desired for the betterment of the instruction until

this official standard course for citizenship teaching meets all the desires of the public schools and the Bureau of Naturalization and at the same time the needs of the millions of foreigners who are potential candidates for American citizenship.

In addition to the textbook and certificate of graduation, the bureau is perfecting plans to distribute without charge, or at the most a nominal cost to cover expenses, motion pictures for projection in the classes composed of the foreigners who are candidates and the foreigners who are not candidates for citizenship. These motion pictures will consist of films depicting the activities of the Federal Government that are being carried on in behalf and in the interest of the individual. They will relate to the development of interests of the foreigner who labors underground in developing the raw materials of the Nation, to the farmer who produces the necessities of life, to those who would go upon the farms of the country, millions of acres of which are available but of the means to reach which the foreigner is in ignorance. They will consist also of pictures to inspire a patriotic regard for the loyalty and the devotion to this Government. They will be exhibited in conjunction with the lessons which the standard course in citizenship affords, and illustrative of the activities of the bureaus and departments in Washington, the national legislative bodies, and other functions and activities.

The whole purpose of the Bureau of Naturalization in its joint action with the public schools is to arouse the national sense in the mind of the foreigner while the State governments shall enlighten the foreigner upon the forms of State and municipal government. To accomplish this, the bureau urges the preparation by each State of a textbook treating of the State, county, and municipal forms of government that will be a companion piece to the standard course in citizenship instruction Congress has authorized to be prepared and distributed through this bureau.

The bureau is looking forward to the coming year as a year of great accomplishment. It is a year in the perspective of great promise. Americanism is in the fore as never at any time in the history of the Government. In this war America has its mission to perform. It has been all along for America at the proper time to enter the war to save the world from destruction, to preserve to the individual all that he holds sacred and makes life worth the living. It has been given to America to overthrow autocracy, and its advent upon the theater of action has taken place at the time when it was made clear that without America and American ideals autocracy with all of the horrors of autocratic power would dominate. The task will not be complete, and will not be completed to the satisfaction of any thinking, patriotic, loyal American when it is completed by the resort to arms in the sanguinary struggle now being carried on. It can not be complete without the transformation of every permanent resident of the United States into an American citizen in spirit, in thought, and in life, whether he be born under the Stars and Stripes or under the fold of some other flag. The task is an American task, to be performed at home, and it should be accomplished with the return of the soldiers to our shores and to their vocations. They should be welcomed home to a Nation of but one allegiance among its citizens and residents.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns.

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Alabama.</b>								
Birmingham <sup>a</sup> .....	132,685	5,700	2,944	1,179	177	632	262	154
Bessemer.....	10,864	341	196	94				
Warrior.....	660							
<b>Arizona.</b>								
Bisbee.....	9,019	3,474	2,023	558	151	62	60	15
Blue Bell Mine.....							1	
Douglas.....	6,437	2,250	919	186				
Pirtleville.....	2,688							
Globe.....	7,083	1,949	1,238	372	160	37	34	2
Morenci.....					33	25		
Tucson.....	13,193	3,086	1,254	384	40	17		
<b>California.</b>								
Alameda.....	23,383	5,555	2,842	1,720			30	20
Bakersfield.....	12,727	1,734	1,036	308	149	59	17	10
Berkeley.....	40,434	7,653	3,627	2,096			48	31
Albany.....	808							
Emeryville.....	2,613	636	374	224				
Colma.....							2	
Corona.....	3,540	604	348	79				
Eureka <sup>b</sup> .....	11,845	3,600	2,228	1,076	105	44	32	9
Fresno.....	24,892	5,445	2,487	1,006	321	116	92	36
Gilroy.....	2,437						16	3
Hollister.....	2,308				18	13	7	
Long Beach.....	17,809	1,942	901	470			38	17
Los Angeles <sup>d</sup> .....	319,198	60,584	29,576	14,097	2,290	1,061	1,159	606
Alhambra.....	5,021	983	585	174				
Huntington Park.....	1,299							
Mountain View.....	1,161						2	2
Oakland.....	150,174	36,822	19,334	10,237	863	362	256	139
San Leandro.....	3,471	1,108	559	279				
Ontario <sup>e</sup> .....	4,274	581	283	155			12	8
Chino.....	1,444							
Cucamonga.....	2,340							
Upland.....	2,384							
Oxnard.....	2,555	618	334	108	38	12	7	2
Pasadena <sup>f</sup> .....	30,291	4,297	1,772	1,101			87	40
Playa del Ray <sup>g</sup> .....								
Pomona <sup>h</sup> .....	10,207	882	438	219			10	4
Claremont.....	1,141							
Lordsburg.....	954							
Redlands.....	10,449	1,346	649	372			7	4
Redondo Beach <sup>i</sup> .....	2,935	463	262	116			2	1
Hermosa Beach.....	679							
Redwood City.....	2,442				133	49	21	6
Riverside.....	15,212	2,166	1,065	454	496	25	14	7
Sacramento.....	44,696	8,885	5,331	2,424	770	98	45	22
San Bernardino.....	12,779	2,243	1,068	377	64	48	6	3
San Diego <sup>j</sup> .....	39,578	7,366	3,845	2,057	293	177	117	40
Coronado.....	1,477							
National City.....	1,733							
San Francisco <sup>k</sup> .....	416,912	130,874	75,768	36,375	4,346	1,610	1,369	545
San Jose <sup>l</sup> .....	28,946	5,817	2,963	1,637	197	71	689	31
Milpitas.....	1,684							
Santa Clara.....	4,348	1,135	597	287				
San Mateo.....	4,384	1,031	538	338			13	6
San Pedro.....								
San Rafael.....	5,934	1,747	932	466	64	24	6	3
Santa Ana.....	8,429	884	408	246	66	23	12	
Santa Barbara.....	11,659	1,793	877	417	132	56	50	28

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at East Lake, Ensley, Fairfield, Gate City, Pratt City.

<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Elk River, Fairhaven, Freshwater, Ryans Slough, and Samoa.

<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at Alamitos, Seal Beach, and Wilmington.

<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at Hollywood.

<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at Alta Loma, Etiwanda, and Guasti.

<sup>f</sup> Includes activities at La Manda.

<sup>g</sup> Includes activities at Manhattan and Wiseburn.

<sup>h</sup> Includes activities at San Dimas and Walnut.

<sup>i</sup> Includes activities at Manhattan Beach and Perry.

<sup>j</sup> Includes activities at Chula Vista and East San Diego.

<sup>k</sup> Includes activities at Daly City.

<sup>l</sup> Includes activities at Berryessa, Edenvale, Hester, and Sunol.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
<b>California—Continued.</b>								
Santa Monica <sup>a</sup> .....	7,847	1,248	576	263			17	12
Sawtelle.....	2,143							
Santa Rosa.....	7,817	1,318	667	376	102	37	13	6
South Pasadena.....	4,649	558	264	149			13	8
South San Francisco.....	1,989						8	6
Stockton.....	23,253	4,478	2,679	1,074	183	53	63	28
Venice.....							19	9
Westwood.....					28		1	1
<b>Colorado.</b>								
Berthoud.....								
Bowie.....							3	2
Broomfield.....	142				49	18		
Brush.....					2	12	3	1
Central City <sup>b</sup> .....	1,782					1	3	2
Black Hawk.....	668							
Russell Gulch.....	654							
Colorado Springs.....	29,078	2,981	1,434	748	66	29	9	6
Cripple Creek.....	6,206	849	473	367	30	28		
Delta.....	2,388				12	3	2	1
Denver.....	213,381	38,941	19,204	10,959	455	187	109	47
Fort Collins.....	8,210	893	373	156	144	45	36	29
Frederick.....	266						2	1
Gorham <sup>c</sup> .....								
Marshall.....	813							
Grand Junction.....	7,754	724	405	196	19	9	3	1
Greeley <sup>d</sup> .....	8,179	691	357	172	98	42	9	3
Evans.....	600							
Kercy.....	304							
Hastings.....	693						1	1
Leadville <sup>e</sup> .....	7,508	2,232	1,253	880	25	19	4	1
Louisville <sup>f</sup> .....	1,706						2	2
Loveland.....	3,651	215	88	55				
Mount Harris.....							5	1
Oak Creek.....	222							
Pueblo.....	44,395	8,331	4,777	1,773	146	57	162	63
Rocky Ford.....	3,230	145	68	44	16	12		
Rockvale.....					29	11	2	
Salida.....	4,425	499	256	159	8	4	1	1
Somerset.....	527				2	1		
Sterling <sup>g</sup> .....	3,044	418	185	45	22	10	4	
Atwood.....	532							
Crook.....	353							
Ieff.....	799							
Merino.....	500							
Superior.....	349							
Telluride <sup>h</sup> .....	1,756				9	11	3	1
Trinidad.....	10,204	1,293	654	368	76	33	8	2
Walsenburg.....					69	24	18	10
<b>Connecticut.</b>								
Ansonia.....	15,152	5,711	2,926	1,131			63	36
Avon.....	1,337						21	18
Bridgeport <sup>i</sup> .....	102,054	36,180	17,114	6,563	3,048	823	1,085	685
Fairfield.....	6,134	1,653	768	261				
Stratford.....	5,712	1,199	545	287				
Trumbull.....	1,642							
Bristol <sup>j</sup> .....	13,502	3,982	1,985	695			127	87
Chester.....	1,419						7	4
Danbury.....	23,502	5,526	2,687	1,243			43	31
Bethel.....	3,792	502	248	161				

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at The Palms and Soldiers' Home.

<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Nevada and Tolland.

<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at Monarch.

<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at La Salle and Lucerne.

<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at Ibox Mine.

<sup>f</sup> Includes activities at Monarch No. 2 and Sunnyside Mine.

<sup>g</sup> Includes activities at Graylin, Padroni, and Willard.

<sup>h</sup> Includes activities at Liberty Bell Mine, Smuggler, Smuggler Mill, Smuggler Mine, and Tomboy Mine.

<sup>i</sup> Includes activities at Long Hill, Nichols, and Stratsfield.

<sup>j</sup> Includes activities at East Bristol, Forestville, and Terryville.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

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	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Peti-tions.	Declar-ants.	Candi-dates' wives.
<b>Connecticut—Continued.</b>								
Elmwood.....								
West Hartford.....	4,808	1,319	560	254				
Enfield.....	9,719	3,787	1,609	479				
Greenwich.....	18,463	5,080	2,301	784			45	25
Hartford.....	98,915	31,243	13,975	6,294	1,683	601	681	416
East Hartford.....	8,148	1,487	686	348				
Wethersfield.....	3,148	655	431	145				
Huntington.....	6,545	1,758	788	340				
Manchester.....	13,841	5,006	2,126	1,073			9	9
Meriden.....	32,066	9,390	4,346	2,308			100	59
Middletown.....	20,749	6,398	2,804	1,025	104	39	26	12
South Farms.....								
New Britain.....	43,916	18,015	8,843	3,054			33	24
Berlin.....	3,728	1,166	676	187				
Plainville.....	2,882	528	264	119				
Newington.....	1,689							
New Haven.....	133,605	42,784	19,194	8,628	616	135	538	293
New London <sup>a</sup> .....	19,659	4,561	1,993	701			71	44
Groton.....	6,495	908	416	151				
Montville.....	2,804	731	306	94				
Waterford.....	3,097	571	390	88				
Norwalk.....	24,211	5,636	2,472	978			28	21
Norwich <sup>b</sup> .....	28,219	8,405	3,558	1,456	420	138	77	44
Puquock <sup>c</sup> .....								
Putnam.....	7,280	1,780	801	284	393	86	24	16
Rockville <sup>d</sup> .....	7,977	2,764	1,238	686	78	18	10	7
Tolland.....	1,126							
Stafford Springs.....	3,059	1,111	491	161				
Vernon.....	1,110	291	124	68				
Ellington.....	1,999							
Southington.....	6,516	1,724	855	239			16	11
Cheshire.....	1,988							
South Manchester.....							39	27
South Norwalk <sup>e</sup> .....	8,968						24	19
Westport.....	4,259	1,057	482	180				
Wilton.....	1,706							
Stamford.....	28,836	8,872	3,979	1,486			122	74
Darien.....	3,946	947	506	213				
Suffield.....	3,841	874	467	107			4	2
Thomaston.....	3,533	1,044	557	268				
Thompson.....	4,804	1,871	789	140			21	14
Thompsonville.....							40	19
Torrington <sup>f</sup> .....	16,840	6,064	3,003	1,198	162	54	30	14
Wallingford.....	11,155	3,302	1,570	563			27	14
Waterbury.....	73,141	25,498	12,463	4,662			274	141
Middlebury.....	836							
Prospect.....	539							
Watertown.....	3,850	974	328	109				
Wolcott.....	563							
Westport.....	4,259	1,057	482	180			3	1
Windsor <sup>g</sup> .....	4,178	786	379	125			10	7
<b>District of Columbia.</b>								
Washington <sup>h</sup> .....	331,069	24,351	11,738	6,474	690	333	742	333
Mount Ranier.....	1,242							
Alexandria, Va.....	15,329	320	179	86				
Hyattsville, Md.....	1,917							
Rockville, Md.....	1,181							
<b>Florida.</b>								
Jacksonville.....	57,699	2,488	1,308	587	198	18	36	19
Tampa <sup>i</sup> .....	37,782	9,896	4,407	919	176	57	124	78
West Tampa.....	8,258	4,357	1,816	279				

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at Mystic.  
<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Norwichton, Taftville, and Yantic.  
<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at Rainbow.  
<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at Talcottville and Vernon Center.

<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at East Norwalk and Rowayton.  
<sup>f</sup> Includes activities at Burrville, Torrington, and West Torrington.  
<sup>g</sup> Includes activities at Wilson.  
<sup>h</sup> Includes activities at Rosslyn, Va.  
<sup>i</sup> Includes activities at Ybor City.



TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Georgia.</b>								
Atlanta.....	154,839	4,410	2,287	1,011	253	39	54	21
<b>Illinois.</b>								
Alton.....	17,528	1,504	764	484	139	59	6	1
Arlington Heights.....	1,943							
Aurora.....	29,807	6,702	3,566	1,795	148	42	132	71
Montgomery	371							
North Aurora.....	352							
Belleville.....	21,122	2,500	1,227	770	170	27	14	8
Benton <sup>a</sup> .....	2,675	229	122	17	189	60	9	5
Berwyn <sup>b</sup> .....	5,841	1,570	751	536			6	6
Bloomington.....	25,768	3,407	1,612	1,152	71	24	10	2
Blue Island <sup>c</sup> .....	8,043	1,903	1,015	625			7	4
Harvey.....	7,227	1,784	974	385				
Morgan Park.....	3,694	662	310	230				
Buckner.....							20	13
Chicago <sup>d</sup> .....	2,185,283	781,217	379,850	190,693	29,526	6,129	7,358	2,164
Evanston.....	24,978	5,700	2,501	1,349				
Chicago Heights.....	14,525	6,077	3,539	1,135	404	38	345	175
Christopher <sup>e</sup> .....	1,825						15	11
Cicero.....	14,557	6,072	3,196	1,854			19	7
Decatur.....	31,140	2,422	1,127	694	23	10	9	3
De Kalb <sup>f</sup> .....	8,102	2,584	1,478	637	29	16	13	4
Cortland.....	207							
Creston.....	322							
Elburn.....	613							
Maple Park.....	308							
Malta.....	450							
Rochelle.....	2,732	420	195	126				
Sycamore.....	3,926	636	349	234				
East St. Louis.....	58,547	9,400	5,729	1,613			195	77
Galesburg.....	22,059	3,590	1,844	1,192	24	19	9	4
East Galesburg.....	753							
Glencoe.....	1,899						3	1
Granite City.....	9,903	2,784	1,863	344			17	13
Harrisburg.....	5,309	295	180	49	51	25	24	14
Carriers Mills.....	1,558							
Ledford.....	599							
Herron.....	6,861	1,080	565	205			10	6
Highland Park.....	4,209	864	341	120				
Highwood.....	1,219							
Johnston City.....	3,248	696	379	131				
Joliet.....	34,670	10,441	5,877	2,483	288	64	66	40
Rockdale.....	1,101							
Lake Forest.....	3,349	1,106	478	251			15	6
La Salle.....	11,537	3,442	1,722	888			25	10
Utica.....	1,342							
Madison.....	5,046	2,512	1,845	60			5	3
Marion.....	7,093	294	140	31	53	12	5	4
Maywood.....	8,033	2,053	947	515			23	12
McIrose Park.....	4,806	2,294	1,284	413				
Mendota.....	3,806	1,426	271	234				
Moline.....	21,199	7,211	4,089	2,229			217	105
East Moline.....	2,665	1,232	851	134				
Silvis.....	1,163							
North Chicago.....	3,306	1,325	736	246			20	15
Oak Park.....	19,444	3,325	1,380	934			12	2
Oglesby.....							12	6
Ottawa.....	9,535	1,502	745	532	223	80	34	14
Pana.....	6,055	1,098	516	287	53	18	15	8
Peoria.....	66,950	8,810	4,661	2,598	256	77	84	38
Peru.....	7,984	2,135	1,043	703			11	9
Quincy.....	36,587	3,641	1,807	1,342	16	4	3	1

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at West City.<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Clyde, Morton Park, and North Berwyn.<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at Burr Oak.<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at Austin, Hawthorn, Jefferson, and Kensington.<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at Hodgetown and Urbain.<sup>f</sup> Includes activities at Rollo.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Illinois—Continued.</b>								
Rockford.....	45,401	13,828	7,102	4,094	414	2,086	115	47
Rock Island.....	24,335	4,922	2,537	1,491	387	331	60	28
Royalton <i>c</i> .....	357						12	11
Bush.....	565							
St. Charles.....	4,046	1,572	877	381			36	16
Sesser.....	1,292						19	12
Springfield.....	51,678	6,900	3,356	1,940	191	163	71	37
Spring Valley.....	7,035	2,992	1,536	1,112	43	29	74	45
Cherry.....	1,048							
Dalzell.....	949							
Depue.....	1,339							
Ladd.....	1,910							
Marquette.....	494							
Seatonville.....	1,370							
Streator.....	14,253	3,432	1,705	1,063			18	10
Waukegan.....	16,069	5,624	3,176	1,087	327	161	41	23
Westville.....	2,607	1,253	720	389	130	29	12	7
Georgetown.....	2,307							
Bridge Farm.....	967							
Woodstock.....	4,331	658	354	217	72	28	14	7
Zeigler.....							8	5
<b>Indiana.</b>								
Anderson.....	22,476	977	548	255	63	16	14	1
Alexandria.....	5,096	451	248	151				
Elwood.....	11,028	812	409	241				
Frankfort.....	8,634	102	58	31				
Lapel.....	1,045							
Middletown.....	1,174							
Pendleton.....	1,293							
Clinton.....	6,229	1,805	937	171	8	5	6	2
East Chicago <i>b</i> .....	19,098	10,295	6,638	951			37	24
Elkhart.....	19,282	1,636	893	437	76	9	2	
Evansville.....	69,647	4,462	2,289	1,683		12		
Fort Wayne <i>c</i> .....	63,933	7,204	3,785	2,459	411	44	17	8
New Haven.....	1,038							
Gary.....	16,802	8,242	5,693	1,008	777	98	385	239
Hammond.....	20,925	5,553	3,131	1,022	1,734	118	99	52
Cambridge City.....	2,237							
Centerville.....	1,019							
Indianapolis.....	233,650	19,767	10,407	6,088	201	42	407	267
Kokomo.....	17,010	719	369	236	37	14	12	2
Center Township.....	2,590							
La Porte.....	10,525	1,954	1,083	522	250	39	8	3
Logansport.....	19,050	1,405	777	414	19	9	4	1
Mishawaka.....	11,886	1,803	977	346			103	66
New Albany.....	20,629	858	408	370	85	10		
Peru.....	10,910	687	363	211	10			
Richmond.....	22,324	1,173	599	320	52	20	1	
South Bend.....	53,684	13,420	6,787	2,226	870	146	133	84
Sullivan.....	4,115	88	51	17	16	8	1	
Terre Haute.....	58,157	3,796	2,057	1,080	274	47	12	5
Vincennes.....	14,895	816	438	321	56	34	1	1
Whiting.....	6,587	2,888	1,715	463			15	10
<b>Iowa.</b>								
Burlington.....	24,324	3,938	2,037	1,283	20	7	6	3
West Burlington.....	1,206							
Carney <i>d</i> .....								
Delaware.....	1,254							
Bloomfield.....	2,028							
Saylor.....	1,100							
Cedar Falls.....	5,012	753	356	261				
Cedar Rapids <i>e</i> .....	32,811	5,321	2,619	1,531				
Janesville.....	269							
New Hartford.....	482							
Parkersburg.....	938							
Charles City.....	5,892	821	455	289	18	2	4	2

*a* Includes activities at Hearst.  
*b* Includes activities at Indiana Harbor.  
*c* Includes activities at Arcola and Huntertown.

*d* Includes activities at Enterprise, Oralabor, and Swanwood.  
*e* Includes activities at Benson and Cedar Heights.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarations.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Iowa—Continued.</b>								
Cherokee.....	4,884	754	425	183	39	13	2	1
Clayworks.....								
Clinton.....	25,577	4,880	2,615	1,697	34	30	5	4
Council Bluffs.....	29,292	4,268	2,309	1,302	60	20	2	
Davenport.....	43,028	8,101	4,132	2,597	139	49		
Bettendorf.....	909							
Rockingham.....	833							
Des Moines.....	86,368	10,395	5,231	2,807	164	36	40	16
Valley Junction.....	2,573	175	93	54				
Dubuque.....	38,494	6,089	3,220	2,281	70	14	5	2
Fort Dodge.....	15,543	2,188	1,199	609	15	6	13	6
High Bridge.....					14	15		
Lyons.....								
Mason City.....	11,230	1,508	823	322	97	25	11	6
Muscataine <sup>a</sup> .....	16,178	2,145	1,089	713	23	10	5	4
Blue Grass.....	223							
Mystic.....	2,663	522	283	99	42	12	7	4
Oelwein.....	6,028	929	565	202	22	5	6	4
Scandia.....							4	3
Sioux City <sup>b</sup> .....	47,828	10,452	5,781	2,408	176	49	25	15
Riverside.....	652							
Waterloo <sup>c</sup> .....	26,693	2,706	1,494	650	88	43	22	12
Yoder.....								
<b>Kansas.</b>								
Atchison.....	16,429	1,084	526	289	66	4	8	4
Barber.....								
Caney.....	3,597	210	113	67	11	2	1	1
Capaldo.....					5	7		
Carona <sup>d</sup> .....					43	12	3	3
Hamilton.....	325							
Cherryvale.....	4,304	176	108	29				
Dearing.....	250							
Edson.....					1	1		
Fort Scott.....	10,463	386	209	106	4	1		
Franklin.....								
Frontenac.....	3,396	1,572	798	253			3	1
Gross.....								
Horton.....	3,600	235	137	66	10	3		
Kansas City.....	82,331	10,344	5,710	2,427	187	36	75	43
Parsons.....	12,463	463	259	133	2	1		
Pittsburg.....	14,755	1,137	588	322	126	40	16	8
Radley.....							3	3
Ringo.....								
Roseland.....	396						3	1
Salina.....	9,688	740	376	222	7	2		
Skidmore.....								
South Radley.....								
Topeka.....	43,684	4,153	2,123	1,115	53	14	24	13
Wichita.....	52,450	2,855	1,591	653	68	20	25	12
<b>Kentucky.</b>								
Danville.....	5,420	69	40	12			7	2
Lexington.....	35,099	936	509	330			60	35
Louisville.....	223,928	17,436	8,334	5,704	217	62	8	4
Newport.....	30,309	3,405	1,534	1,009	49	23		
<b>Louisiana.</b>								
Amite <sup>e</sup> .....	1,677				11	2	5	5
Independence.....	1,004							
Roseland.....	586							
Hammond.....	2,942	154	72	18				
Kentwood.....	3,609	150	72	8				
Natalbany.....								
New Orleans <sup>f</sup> .....	339,075	27,686	13,486	6,138	898	376		
Shreveport.....	28,015	1,004	525	248	36	16	12	7

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at Fairport.<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Leeds and South Sioux City.<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at Waterloo East Side and Waterloo West Side.<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at Cokedale, East Mineral, and Mackie.<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at Culette and Shiloh.<sup>f</sup> Includes activities at Algiers, Amesville, Chef Menteur, Gentilly, Gretna, Lakeview, Lee, Little Woods, McDonoghville, Milneburg, and Pontchartrain Grove.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Maine.</b>								
Auburn.....	15,064	2,574	1,090	454	1,200	90	161	108
Augusta.....	13,211	2,639	1,022	271	415	72	152	68
Hallowell.....	2,864	309	181	74				
Bangor.....	24,803	4,280	1,883	610	868	77	138	72
Bath.....	9,396	1,315	526	210	97	21	38	19
Biddeford.....	17,079	6,761	2,537	823			681	459
Brunswick.....	6,621	1,539	602	270			159	125
Topsham.....	2,016							
Foxcroft.....	1,867						3	3
Lewiston.....	26,247	9,418	3,502	1,406			726	375
Lisbon.....	4,116	988	427	165			161	108
Old Town.....	6,317	1,383	664	118			207	149
Orono.....	3,555	858	449	63			29	21
Portland.....	58,571	12,078	5,023	2,222	1,875	261	502	307
South Portland.....	7,471	1,003	415	147				
West Brook.....	8,281	1,744	748	347				
Presque Isle.....	5,179	1,147	524	166	1,156	55	78	52
Rumford a.....	6,777	2,634	1,250	192	316	35	283	137
Mexico.....	2,065							
Saco.....	6,583	1,168	463	158			51	39
Skowhegan.....	5,341	783	346	144	220	25	22	18
Waterville b.....	11,458	2,688	1,138	454			98	39
<b>Maryland.</b>								
Baltimore c.....	558,485	77,043	33,638	16,643	2,398	435	1,598	1,216
<b>Massachusetts.</b>								
Abington.....	5,455	885	399	153			5	3
Adams.....	13,026	5,097	2,042	766				
Amherst.....	5,112	661	259	83			3	1
Andover.....	7,301	2,227	826	340				
Arlington.....	11,187	2,758	1,157	602			13	7
Athol.....	8,536	1,638	779	176			16	10
Attleboro.....	16,215	4,453	1,919	808			135	88
Belmont.....	5,542	1,572	639	275			4	3
Beverly.....	18,650	4,661	2,174	808			120	73
Danvers.....	9,407	1,908	790	385				
Hamilton.....	1,749							
Wenham.....	1,010							
Boston d.....	670,585	240,722	103,160	47,791	11,593	5,232	677	346
Hyde Park.....	15,507	4,442	2,077	905				
Bridgewater.....	7,688	2,317	1,623	482			13	7
Brockton.....	56,878	15,425	7,033	3,167			81	42
Brookline.....	27,792	8,345	2,307	1,274			17	10
Cambridge.....	104,839	34,608	14,636	7,162	820	249	139	91
Canton.....	4,797	1,156	489	252			6	6
Chelsea.....	32,452	13,748	5,883	2,133			38	21
Chicopee.....	25,401	10,036	4,330	1,280			21	154
Clinton.....	13,075	4,798	1,916	1,029			38	23
Boylston.....	714							
Lancaster.....	2,464							
Sterling.....	1,359							
Cohasset.....	2,585	520	217	85				
Concord.....	6,421	1,649	738	292			4	2
Bedford.....	1,231							
Carlisle.....	551							
Lincoln.....	1,175							
Dedham.....	9,284	2,718	1,206	520	234	67	22	14
Douglass.....	2,152							
Dudley.....	4,267	1,579	704	172			8	5
East Bridgewater e.....	3,363	547	253	113			2	2
East Falmouth.....					183	21	9	5
Easthampton.....	8,524	3,077	1,227	404			21	12
Southampton.....	870							

a Includes activities at Smithville and Virginia.

b Includes activities at Winslow.

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

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

e Includes activities at Elmwood and Westdale.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarations.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Massachusetts—Contd.</b>								
Easton	5,139	1,371	698	380			46	32
Mansfield	5,183	1,020	470	141				
East Weymouth							2	1
Everett	33,484	9,607	4,085	2,228			10	7
Fall River	119,295	50,874	20,181	8,368			1,629	1,142
Somerset	2,798	706	295	102				
Swansea	1,978							
Westport	2,928	591	261	68				
Diverton, R. I.	4,032	1,069	497	175				
Falmouth	3,144	544	245	79			17	8
Fitchburg	37,526	13,611	5,933	1,950			337	244
Frammingham	12,948	3,156	1,341	557			18	11
Ashland	1,682							
Hopkinton	2,452							
Sherborn	1,428							
Franklin	5,641	1,504	722	248			17	11
Medway	2,696	537	216	112				
Wrentham	1,743							
Gardner	14,699	5,312	2,703	762			36	21
Gloucester	24,398	7,484	3,980	1,743			82	45
Essex	1,621							
Manchester	2,673	847	437	165				
Greenfield	10,427	1,918	916	366	125	40	37	18
Deerfield	2,209							
Hanover	2,326						1	1
Norwell	1,410							
Pembroke	1,536							
Haverhill	44,115	11,153	4,936	1,915			294	197
Amesbury	9,894	2,635	1,140	463				
Merrimac	2,202							
Newton, N. H.	962							
Plaistow, N. H.	1,173							
Hingham	4,965	943	388	153			5	4
Holyoke <sup>a</sup>	57,730	23,238	9,457	3,765			408	259
South Hadley	4,894	1,317	538	239				
Hudson <sup>b</sup>	6,743	1,790	863	293			18	11
Berlin	904							
Bolton	764							
Ipswich	5,777	2,251	872	175			17	8
Hamilton	1,749							
Rowley	1,368							
Topsfield	1,174							
Lawrence	85,892	41,319	17,414	6,588			302	209
North Andover	5,529	1,828	804	379				
Leominster	17,580	4,875	2,058	645			187	127
Lunenburg	1,393							
Lexington	4,918	1,143	517	242				
Bedford	1,231							
Burlington	1,591							
Lowell	106,294	43,457	18,191	7,028			294	215
Billerica	2,789	662	283	180				
Dracut	3,461	1,035	482	231				
Tewksbury	3,750	1,670	872	39				
Ludlow	4,948	2,309	799	158			74	55
Lynn	89,336	27,344	12,038	4,931			221	151
Nahant	1,184							
Saugus	8,047	1,750	751	416				
Swampscott	6,204	1,369	580	250				
Malden	44,404	13,430	5,404	2,941			8	6
Melrose	15,715	3,091	1,182	718				
Marlboro	14,579	3,344	1,508	810			17	
Northboro	1,713							
Maynard	6,390	3,002	1,403	349			2	2
Medford	23,150	5,126	2,134	1,195			65	49
Methuen	11,448	4,501	1,776	922			104	78
Milford	13,055	4,331	2,039	674			19	14
Monson	4,758	904	399	156			6	5

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at South Hadley Falls and Williamansett.<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Stow.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Massachusetts—Contd.</b>								
Montague.....	6,866	1,936	923	375			7	2
Natick.....	9,866	1,997	926	499			4	3
Needham.....	5,026	1,584	644	268			14	9
New Bedford.....	96,652	42,625	17,151	5,441			1,040	690
Acushnet.....	1,692							
Dartmouth.....	4,378	1,072	488	116				
Fairhaven.....	5,122	1,232	538	173				
Freetown.....	1,471							
Newburyport.....	14,949	3,007	1,215	569			69	48
Newton.....	39,806	11,191	4,061	1,829			31	22
North Adams.....	22,019	6,046	2,561	1,266			80	66
Northampton.....	19,431	4,880	2,130	983	215	74	9	3
North Attleboro <sup>a</sup> .....	9,562	2,490	1,133	508			69	40
Northbridge.....	8,807	3,560	1,619	503			66	50
North Easton.....							3	2
Norwood.....	8,014	2,555	1,289	521			21	14
Palmer <sup>b</sup> .....	8,610	3,074	1,354	282			19	16
Peabody.....	15,721	5,341	2,931	783			51	31
Pittsfield.....	32,121	6,744	3,176	1,549	416	111	94	46
Dalton.....	3,568	462	199	138				
Hinsdale.....	1,116							
Lanesboro.....	947							
Lenox.....	3,060	754	350	178				
Plymouth.....	12,141	3,722	1,621	463	140	30		
Quincy.....	32,642	10,875	4,996	2,367			29	20
Revere.....	18,219	5,331	2,400	1,407			23	12
Rockland.....	6,928	1,110	502	276			7	6
Weymouth.....	12,895	2,312	1,099	509			3	
Rockport <sup>c</sup> .....	4,211	1,029	478	200			9	7
Salem.....	43,697	13,539	5,696	2,443	3,085	1,047	323	213
Shrewsbury.....	1,946						12	5
Somerville.....	77,236	20,751	8,814	4,263			134	96
Southboro.....	1,745							
Southbridge.....	12,592	4,315	1,943	657			67	38
Charlton.....	2,032							
Sturbridge.....	1,957							
Springfield <sup>d</sup> .....	88,926	22,999	9,942	4,182	2,324	669	490	323
Agawam.....	3,501	826	378	155				
Stoneham.....	7,090	1,362	615	316			8	7
Stoughton.....	6,316	1,439	666	266			4	2
Taunton.....	34,259	9,779	4,206	1,506	2,630	686	143	88
Uxbridge.....	4,671	1,243	601	144			28	18
Wakefield <sup>e</sup> .....	11,404	3,128	1,280	662			12	6
Reading.....	5,818	1,012	421	191				
Walpole.....	4,892	1,306	635	230			13	9
Foxboro.....	3,863	698	377	125				
Norfolk.....	960							
Waltham.....	27,834	7,683	3,068	1,525			32	17
Watertown.....	12,875	4,057	1,773	804			31	19
Webster.....	11,509	4,096	1,839	680			51	37
Wellesley.....	5,413	1,559	550	234			1	1
Westfield.....	16,044	4,401	2,173	588			18	8
West Springfield.....	9,224	2,100	943	372			53	31
Whitman.....	7,292	1,108	481	218			12	9
Winchester.....	9,309	2,486	1,027	366			7	5
Winthrop.....	10,132	2,093	819	551				
Woburn.....	15,308	4,039	2,006	1,063			11	10
Wilmington.....	1,858							
Worcester.....	145,986	48,492	22,816	9,126	2,980	763	596	354
<b>Michigan.</b>								
Albion.....	5,833	775	421	245			2	1
Ann Arbor.....	14,817	2,256	955	561	189	127	17	7
Alpha <sup>f</sup> .....							1	
Baltic <sup>g</sup> .....							26	9
South Range.....	1,097							

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at Plainfield.  
<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Bondsville, Thorndike, and Three Rivers.  
<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at Pigeon Cove.  
<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at Long Meadow.

<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at Lynnfield.  
<sup>f</sup> Includes activities at Dunn Mine Location.  
<sup>g</sup> Includes activities at Atlantic Mine and Tri-mount.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarations.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Michigan—Continued.</b>								
Battle Creek	25,267	2,616	1,259	570	132	57	34	17
Bay City	45,166	11,027	5,213	4,009	374	211	126	99
Belding	4,119	351	130	66			1	1
Benton Harbor <sup>a</sup>	9,185	1,187	538	340	215	56	36	29
Coloma	701							
Bessemer	4,583	2,144	1,260	427			69	28
Calumet <sup>b</sup>	20,097				319	109	113	63
Laurium	8,537	2,617	1,263	825				
Osceola	7,775							
Red Jacket	4,211	1,953	1,151	357				
Wolverine	794							
Chassell							9	3
Crystal Falls	3,775	1,501	818	358	95	63	8	
Detroit	465,766	156,565	75,323	32,891	8,477	1,262	2,598	1,009
Dorice							3	
Dodgeville							4	1
Dowagiac	5,088	471	263	88	5	4	1	1
Escanaba <sup>c</sup>	13,194	4,095	2,236	1,365	279	51	60	22
Flint	38,550	6,662	3,628	1,579	637	174	419	250
Gladstone	4,211	1,423	753	352			21	9
Grand Haven <sup>d</sup>	5,856	1,364	665	393	102	51	25	9
Spring Lake	802							
Grand Rapids	112,571	28,335	13,689	7,758	754	162	1,249	798
Gwinn <sup>e</sup>							5	2
Hancock <sup>f</sup>	8,981	3,162	1,611	786			41	20
Hemlock								
Highland Park <sup>g</sup>	4,120	915	404	247			179	67
Hamtramck	3,559	1,261	568	262				
Holland	10,490	2,465	1,162	764			13	8
Houghton	5,113	1,184	566	390	472	221	5	3
Ionia	5,030	1,744	366	268	77	13	36	19
Iron Mountain	9,216	3,741	1,878	1,208	69	67	10	6
Iron River	2,450						10	
Ironwood	12,821	6,234	3,651	1,259			199	135
Ishpeming	12,448	4,732	2,478	1,550			19	12
Jackson	31,433	4,307	2,182	1,180	252	59	75	37
Kalamazoo <sup>h</sup>	39,437	6,857	3,149	1,505	98	47	44	18
Galesburg	656							
Plainwell	1,493							
Schoolcraft	816							
Vicksburg	1,624							
Lansing <sup>i</sup>	31,229	3,973	2,006	1,029	428	60	61	33
Dimondale	341							
St. Johns	3,154	192	97	55				
Loretto <sup>j</sup>							2	1
Ludington	9,132	2,247	1,129	782	173	29	25	10
Manistee <sup>k</sup>	12,361	3,610	1,828	1,480	117	21	15	9
Marquette	11,503	3,574	1,930	1,117	192	124	17	9
Mohawk <sup>l</sup>					20	24	11	9
Almeek	766							
Monroe <sup>m</sup>	6,893	828	458	188	104	27	41	10
Muskegon	24,062	6,252	3,092	2,070	128	36	119	68
Fruitport	330							
Muskegon Heights	1,690							
Negaunee	8,460	3,862	2,207	869			25	15
Norway	4,974	2,185	1,119	719			2	1
Owosso	9,639	1,352	674	398	57	22	14	11
Corunna	1,384							
Morrice	470							
Perry	720							

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at Millburg.<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Centennial, Centennial Heights, Kearsarge, Tamarack.<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at North Escanaba and Wells.<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at Ferrysburg.<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at Austin and Princeton.<sup>f</sup> Includes activities at Franklin Mine and Quincy Mine.<sup>g</sup> Includes activities at Greenfield.<sup>h</sup> Includes activities at Comstock.<sup>i</sup> Includes activities at Bath, DeWitt, Halsett, Holt, Masons.<sup>j</sup> Includes activities at Waucedah.<sup>k</sup> Includes activities at East Lake, File City, Oak Hill.<sup>l</sup> Includes activities at Allowez.<sup>m</sup> Includes activities at Erie and LaSalle.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Michigan—Continued.</b>								
Painesdale.....							9	7
Pontiac.....	14,532	2,683	1,200	619	253	65	68	44
Port Huron <sup>a</sup> .....	18,683	5,979	2,541	1,917	291	95	127	77
River Rouge <sup>b</sup> .....	4,163	1,227	581	284			19	14
Ford City.....	1,689							
Saginaw <sup>c</sup> .....	50,510	11,701	5,584	3,799	335	87	142	99
Chesaning.....	1,363							
Merrill.....	505							
Oakley.....	237							
Saginaw, West Side.....								
Sault Ste. Marie.....	12,615	5,180	2,418	1,330	256	64	107	51
St. Charles.....	1,451							
Scottville <sup>d</sup> .....	891						15	11
Custer.....	277							
Stambaugh <sup>e</sup> .....	1,322						9	
Traverse City.....	12,115	2,009	1,042	634	26	24	10	5
Ypsilanti.....	6,330	614	251	155			15	6
Saline.....	816							
Wayne.....	1,263							
Wakefield.....							15	8
<b>Minnesota.</b>								
Albert Lea <sup>f</sup> .....	6,192	1,192	591	337	138	39	22	3
Alden.....	544							
Glenville.....	365							
Manchester.....	775							
Aurora <sup>g</sup> .....	1,919						5	2
Messaba.....	84							
Austin <sup>h</sup> .....	6,960	1,128	615	342	78	14	18	5
Brownsdale.....	264							
Lyle.....	552							
Waltham.....	170							
Bemidji.....	5,099	1,056	670	401	176	61	4	1
Biwabik <sup>i</sup> .....	1,690						3	2
Bramerd <sup>j</sup> .....	8,526	2,164	1,122	796	120	28	16	8
Buhl.....	1,005						6	1
Chisholm <sup>k</sup> .....	7,684	4,469	2,936	551			46	37
Clementson.....								
Cloquet.....	7,031	2,959	1,794	753	219	67	28	18
Coleraine.....	1,613						13	5
Bovey.....	1,377							
Calumet.....	245							
Marble.....	887							
Taconite.....	549							
<b>Crosby<sup>l</sup>.</b>								
Dearwood.....	586							
Duluth.....	78,466	30,652	17,663	8,359	758	262	269	105
Dunbar.....								
East Grand Forks.....	2,533	773	422	220	211	61	9	7
Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	12,478	3,607	1,756	929				
Ely <sup>m</sup> .....	3,572	1,713	995	377			30	22
Eveleth.....	7,036	3,761	2,328	679				
Fairmont.....	2,958	392	198	169	60	11	3	1
Fairbault.....	9,001	1,443	695	445	79	18	5	1
Fergus Falls <sup>n</sup> .....	6,887	2,418	1,288	494	275	43	12	8
Battle Lake.....	567							
Pelican Rapids.....	1,019							
Rothsay.....	343							

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at North Port Huron, Salt Block, Upton Works.  
<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Fcorse, Navarre.  
<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at Birch Run, Bridgeport, Burt, Carrollton, Fosters, Freeland, Swann Creek, Zilwaukee.  
<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at Amber.  
<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at New Caspian, Palatka.  
<sup>f</sup> Includes activities at Armstrong, Clarks Grove, Hayward.

<sup>g</sup> Includes activities at Adriatic, Stevens.  
<sup>h</sup> Includes activities at Lansing, Oakland.  
<sup>i</sup> Includes activities at Pineville.  
<sup>j</sup> Includes activities at Barrows.  
<sup>k</sup> Includes activities at Hartley, Monroe Location, Myers, Shenango.  
<sup>l</sup> Includes activities at Ironton.  
<sup>m</sup> Includes activities at Winton.  
<sup>n</sup> Includes activities at Underwood.



TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarations.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>								
Gilbert <i>a</i> .....	1,700						6	4
Elba.....	151							
McKinley.....	411							
Graceton.....								
Grand Rapids.....	2,230				182	57	10	7
Hibbing <i>b</i> .....	8,832	4,342	2,879	730			29	16
Lamberton.....	652							
Morton.....	761							
Homestead.....								
International Falls.....	1,487				145	26	18	7
Keewatin <i>c</i> .....	695						9	6
Kettle River.....							2	
Kinney <i>d</i> .....								
Lindford.....								
Little Falls.....	6,078	1,300	638	522	88	12	1	
Little Marais.....							1	
Little Swan.....								
Mankato.....	10,365	2,070	1,018	814	155	28		
Eagle Lake.....	231							
Kasota.....	700							
Lake Crystal.....	1,055							
North Mankato.....	1,279							
St. Peter.....	4,176	1,260	635	254				
Minneapolis.....	301,408	85,938	45,159	23,462	4,534	1,128	735	364
Robbinsdale.....	765							
St. Louis Park.....	1,743							
Montivedeo.....	3,056	571	304	177	73	19	8	1
Moorhead.....	4,840	1,384	751	458	84	19	6	5
Mountain Iron <i>e</i> .....	1,343						2	1
Costin.....	231							
Nashwauk.....	2,080						1	
North St. Paul.....	1,404							
Owatonna <i>f</i> .....	5,658	1,104	520	400	55	8	6	2
Rochester.....	7,844	1,555	747	375	115	21	5	3
Rosey.....								
St. Cloud <i>g</i> .....	10,600	2,024	1,103	675	193	35	3	
Sauk Rapids.....	1,745							
St. Paul.....	214,744	56,524	29,048	17,071	3,015	637	543	269
Section Thirty.....								
South St. Paul.....	4,510	1,723	934	423	79	24	21	12
Stillwater <i>h</i> .....	10,198	2,774	1,578	1,151	165	17	3	1
South Stillwater.....	1,343							
Tofte.....					21	6		
Trout Lake.....								
Two Harbors.....	4,990	2,114	1,265	466	92	201	17	5
Virginia <i>i</i> .....	10,473	5,340	3,397	958			28	11
Franklin.....	439							
Winger.....	728							
Winona.....	18,583	3,858	1,929	1,586	154	17	5	1
Williams.....							3	1
Wilmar.....	4,135	1,281	691	434	127	10	13	5
Wright.....								
<b>Mississippi.</b>								
Greenville.....	9,610	296	185	86	8	8		
Gulfport.....	6,386	269	164	64	212	24		
<b>Missouri.</b>								
Cape Girardeau.....	8,475	375	208	162	4	1		
Ilasco.....							77	44

*a* Includes activities at Sparta and Senoa Mine Location.

*b* Includes activities at Alice, Brooklyn, Carson Lake, Dupond, Glenn, Kittsville, Latonia, Mace, Mahoning, Mapel Hill, Mitchell, Penobscot, Pool, and Stevenson.

*c* Includes activities at Bennet Mine, Bray Location, St. Paul Location.

*d* Includes activities at Lucknow, Sharon and Spina.

*e* Includes activities at Ellis, Hopper, Kinross, Leonidas Mine, Parkville.

*f* Includes activities at Bixby, Havana, Hope, Medford, Merigen, Merton, Pratt.

*g* Includes activities at White Park.

*h* Includes activities at Oak Park.

*i* Includes activities at Northside.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarations.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Missouri—Continued.</b>								
Kansas City <sup>a</sup>	248,381	25,327	13,052	6,953	427	127		
Independence	9,859	412	203	116				
Rosedale, Kan.	5,960	470	228	173				
St. Joseph	77,403	8,113	4,281	2,256	93	25	14	6
St. Louis	687,029	125,706	63,440	33,081	1,549	965	358	179
Maplewood	4,976	505	267	191				
Sedalia	17,822	801	413	325	17	3		
<b>Montana.</b>								
Great Falls	13,948	3,662	1,943	1,018	338	74	65	32
Lewistown <sup>b</sup>	2,992	411	219	123	93	87	19	4
Moore	575							
Miles City	4,697	852	555	166	88	51	24	4
Missoula	12,869	2,997	2,020	785	118	35	10	4
Red Lodge	4,860	2,099	1,314	420	53	47		
<b>Nebraska.</b>								
Elyria					20	5	5	
Fremont	8,718	1,369	686	457	109	12	10	6
Grand Island	10,326	1,561	869	541	90	13	5	2
Hebron	1,778				12	4		
Lincoln	43,973	7,200	3,101	1,372	420	93	36	23
Norfolk	6,025	799	422	162	135	15	4	2
Omaha	124,096	27,068	13,788	7,079	796	191	222	63
Benson	3,170	484	237	155				
Florence	1,526							
South Omaha	26,259	7,834	4,377	1,956				
Schuyler	2,152				114	9	12	6
Wilber	1,219				11		3	2
<b>Nevada.</b>								
Reno	10,867	2,059	1,239	591	147	21	13	3
Sparks	2,500	522	338	113				
<b>New Hampshire.</b>								
Berlin	11,780	5,082	2,378	768	830	113	211	143
Gorham	2,155							
Milan	924							
Claremont	7,529	1,819	731	298	90	21	10	7
Concord <sup>c</sup>	21,497	4,309	1,984	962			56	41
Pembroke	3,062	878	358	230				
Dover <sup>d</sup>	13,247	3,296	1,475	747	328	16	12	10
Durham	823							
Madbury	331							
Newmarket	3,348	1,340	497	106				
Rollinsford	1,836							
East Jaffrey					121	23	16	14
Franklin	6,132	1,613	596	262	450	93	110	74
Northfield	1,474							
Sanbornton	850							
Jaffrey	1,895						4	4
Manchester <sup>e</sup>	70,063	29,692	11,486	4,566	1,739	227	593	352
Auburn	637							
Bedford	1,110							
Bow	676							
Candia	993							
Chester	818							
Goffstown	2,579							
Hookset	1,528							
Weare	1,325							
Nashua	26,005	8,957	3,748	1,190	574	91		
Portsmouth	11,269	2,138	975	514	214	60	4	2
Salem <sup>f</sup>	2,117							
Tilton	1,866				114	17	6	4
<b>New Jersey.</b>								
Atlantic City	46,150	6,400	2,996	1,170	235	78	43	21
Ventnor City	491							
Pleasantville	4,390	304	170	56				
Bayonne	55,545	20,522	10,109	3,364			447	282

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at North Kansas City.  
<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Glengarry, Hilger, and South Lewiston.  
<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at Penacook.

<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at Elliot.  
<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at Grasmere.  
<sup>f</sup> Includes activities at Hampshire.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
<b>New Jersey—Continued.</b>								
Bernardsville.....					184	56	14	9
Bloomfield.....	15,070	3,359	1,544	808			172	67
East Orange.....	34,371	5,677	2,079	1,187				
Boonton.....	4,930	1,090	505	207			10	7
Bordentown <sup>a</sup> .....	4,250	349	162	63	80	31	8	7
Bound Brook.....	3,970	1,242	606	212	184	56	11	5
Bridgeton.....	14,209	691	830	131	75	13		
Cameg's Point.....					79	23		
Cranford.....	3,641						4	3
Doerbestown.....	7,468	1,313	667	385				
Rockaway.....	1,902							
Warnton.....	2,983	1,133	732	169				
East Newark.....	3,163	1,215	546	255			13	9
East Rutherford <sup>c</sup> .....	4,275	1,187	561	297			45	29
Carlstadt.....	3,807	1,272	591	331				
Wallington.....	3,448	1,365 <sup>d</sup>	618	199				
Florence.....	73,409	23,894	11,713	5,036	1,372	279	126	83
Englewood.....	9,924	2,500	950	422			1	1
Florence.....	4,731				80	31		
Hackensack <sup>d</sup> .....	14,050	3,255	1,473	564	852	318	45	24
Bogota.....	1,125							
Maywood.....	889							
Teaneck.....	2,082							
Woodridge.....	1,043							
Harrison.....	14,498	5,257	2,503	1,046			62	37
Hoboken.....	70,324	27,668	13,562	5,796			493	306
Irvington.....	11,877	2,480	1,192	737			17	13
Jersey City.....	267,779	77,697	37,707	16,556	7,688	1,838	1,256	814
Kearney <sup>e</sup> .....	18,659	6,024	2,888	1,430				
North Arlington.....	437						9	7
Leonia.....	1,486							
Edgewater.....	2,655	921	492	138				
Fort Lee.....	4,472	1,264	636	325				
Palisade Park.....	1,411							
Ridgefield.....	966							
Montclair <sup>f</sup> .....	21,550	5,141	2,023	771			312	60
Caldwell.....	2,236							
Passaic Falls.....	442							
Verona.....	1,675							
West Orange.....	10,980	2,850	1,336	628				
Morristown.....	12,507	2,657	1,115	562	159	62	43	25
Newark.....	347,469	110,655	49,674	21,427	3,698	1,762	2,683	999
New Brunswick.....	23,388	6,048	2,273	846	2,549	339	20	8
Orange.....	29,630	8,069	3,660	1,822			204	73
Park Ridge.....	1,401						1	
Passaic.....	54,773	28,467	10,920	2,967			292	172
Paterson <sup>g</sup> .....	125,600	45,398	20,182	9,817	1,185	420	119	80
Haledon.....	2,560	1,041	476	288				
Hawthorne.....	3,400	953	442	218				
Prospect Park.....	2,719	1,214	512	228				
Totowa.....	1,130							
Perth Amboy <sup>h</sup> .....	32,121	14,288	7,201	2,231			166	99
Woodbridge.....	8,948							
Plainfield.....	20,550	4,144	1,670	830			27	19
Rahway.....	9,337	1,659	840	407				
Red Bank <sup>i</sup> .....	7,398	993	457	175	220	104		
Eatontown.....	2,076							
Shrewsbury.....	3,238							
Ridgewood.....	5,416	768	316	162				
Summit <sup>j</sup> .....	7,500	2,024	769	349			22	16
Chatham.....	1,874							
Millburn.....	3,720							
New Providence.....	873							
Springfield.....	1,246							

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at Roebling and White House.

<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Bowbyville, Denville, Kenil, Mill Brook, Mine Hill, and Succasunna.

<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at Lyndhurst.

<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at North Hackensack and Oradell.

<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at Arlington P. O.

<sup>f</sup> Includes activities at Cedar Grove.

<sup>g</sup> Includes activities at North Paterson.

<sup>h</sup> Includes activities at Fords, Keasbey, Sewaren.

<sup>i</sup> Includes activities at Fairhaven and Little Silver.

<sup>j</sup> Includes activities at Short Hills.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
<b>New Jersey—Continued.</b>								
Tenally	2,756	803	362	146			2	2
Town of Union	21,023	6,665	3,133	1,723			108	71
Weehawken	11,228							
Trenton	96,815	26,310	12,038	5,253	622	230	100	65
Westfield	6,420	1,057	478	232			10	5
West Hoboken	35,403	13,713	6,171	2,905			389	281
North Bergen	15,662							
West New York <sup>a</sup>	13,560	3,556	1,712	920			138	95
Guttenberg	5,647	2,187	1,104	452				
Woodbine	2,399				30	13	3	2
<b>New Mexico.</b>								
Albuquerque <sup>b</sup>	11,020	1,269	624	430	17	3	2	
Old Albuquerque	2,143							
Clayton					2	6		
Santa Fe	5,072	196	108	70	11	5		
Silver City	3,217	559	266	242	13	15	3	1
<b>New York.</b>								
Albany <sup>c</sup>	100,253	18,165	8,192	4,827	545	229	100	43
Albion <sup>d</sup>	5,016	995	454	327	130	55	6	2
Amsterdam <sup>e</sup>	31,267	10,624	4,691	1,808	182	59	85	52
Hagaman	1,875							
Auburn <sup>f</sup>	34,668	7,620	3,788	1,743	241	91	111	58
Owasco	1,393							
Port Byron	1,685							
Sennett	1,423							
Skaneateles	1,615							
Throop	1,960							
Ballston Spa	4,138	604	300	152	92	42	3	2
Batavia	11,613	2,133	1,026	474	117	26	28	17
Binghamton <sup>g</sup>	48,443	7,389	3,310	1,260	334	106	188	109
Endicott	2,408							
Union	1,544							
Buffalo <sup>h</sup>	423,715	118,444	56,337	29,409	3,291	1,113	423	183
Sloan	1,259							
Carthage	3,563	483	266	83			3	2
Cohoes	24,709	7,373	2,990	1,605			35	15
Corning	13,730	1,795	896	486	28	22	11	6
Depew	3,921	1,913	1,192	223			16	6
Lancaster	4,364	727	385	175				
Dunkirk	17,221	5,146	2,548	1,067	110	11	49	61
Fredonia	5,285	1,187	536	263				
Ellenville <sup>i</sup>	3,114	316	157	112	175	44		
Elmira	37,176	5,259	2,494	1,648	82	27	32	20
Horseheads	1,778							
Wellsburg	1,432							
Elmira Heights	2,732	325	155	76			1	1
Freeport	4,836	570	266	175	525	231	5	1
Fulton	10,480	1,783	840	206	78	62	8	5
Geneva	12,446	2,215	1,050	635	65	65		
Geneseo					89	37		
Gloversville	20,642	4,008	1,777	829	74	43	14	12
Hornell	13,617	1,272	627	450	35	29	3	2
Hudson <sup>j</sup>	11,417	2,209	1,142	336	80	33	7	3
Huntington	12,004				1,215	56	6	6
Ithaca	14,802	1,589	723	374	43	19	10	3
Jamestown <sup>k</sup>	31,297	10,612	5,035	2,741				
Celeron	619							
Falconer	2,141							
Lakewood	564							
Lansingburg								

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at Union Hill.

<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Baralas, Martine Town.

<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at West Albany.

<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at Fancher and Hulberton.

<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at Cranesville and Fort Johnson.

<sup>f</sup> Includes activities at Aurelius, Fleming, and Melrose Park.

<sup>g</sup> Includes activities at Johnson City.

<sup>h</sup> Includes activities at Cheektowaga.

<sup>i</sup> Includes activities at Greenfield, Napanoch.

<sup>j</sup> Includes activities at Stottsville.

<sup>k</sup> Includes activities at Frewsburg.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarations.	Candidates' wives.
<b>New York—Continued.</b>								
Little Falls.....	12, 273	3, 915	1, 832	581	252	80	18	13:
Lockport.....	17, 970	3, 235	1, 553	887	490	237	23	12
Lyons.....	4, 460	808	387	266	79	55	7	2
Malone.....	6, 467	819	346	205	238	6	6	6
Mamaroneck.....	5, 699	1, 641	781	344			23	14
Mechanicville.....	6, 634	1, 343	699	263			12	8
Stillwater.....	1, 004							
Medina.....	5, 633	1, 158	553	300			70	33:
Middleport.....	1, 530							
Middletown.....	15, 313	1, 578	770	400			4	1
Mount Vernon.....	30, 919	8, 029	3, 612	1, 950				
Bronxville.....	1, 863							
Pelham.....	681							
Tuckahoe.....	2, 722	1, 140	543	202				
Newark.....	6, 227	759	325	176	79	55	5	5:
Newburgh.....	27, 805	4, 823	2, 241	1, 125	278	150	5	30:
New Rochelle.....	28, 867	8, 677	4, 000	1, 979			46	5
New York.....	4, 766, 883	1, 927, 703	828, 793	318, 091	29, 667	12, 430	3, 811	1, 751
Niagara Falls.....	30, 445	12, 064	5, 755	2, 082			161	80:
La Salle.....	1, 299							
North Tonawanda.....	11, 955	3, 628	1, 887	765			27	11:
Tonawanda.....	8, 290	1, 854	948	673				
Olean.....	14, 743	2, 424	1, 184	641	56	32	6	4:
Oneida.....	8, 317	876	422	234			16	11
Oneonta.....	9, 491	741	428	200	51	23		49
Poughkeepsie.....	27, 936	4, 534	2, 122	994	2, 583	132	84	11
Rochester <sup>b</sup> .....	218, 149	59, 993	27, 067	13, 003	1, 810	2, 566	229	114:
Brighton.....	3, 998							
Chili.....	2, 071							
Clarkson.....	1, 549							
Gates.....	4, 862							
Greece.....	7, 777							
Hamlin.....	2, 184							
Henrietta.....	1, 972							
Arondequoit.....	3, 526							
Mendon.....	2, 754							
Ogden.....	3, 143							
Parma.....	2, 954							
Penfield.....	2, 977							
Perinton.....	6, 566							
Pittsford.....	3, 634							
Riga.....	1, 853							
Rush.....	2, 150							
Webster.....	3, 755							
Wheatland.....	2, 453							
Rockville Center <sup>c</sup> .....	3, 667	420	209	133			8	5:
East Rockaway.....	1, 200							
Rome.....	20, 497	4, 114	2, 254	869			79	44:
Saratoga Springs.....	12, 693	1, 771	803	468			4	
Schenectady <sup>d</sup> .....	72, 826	18, 631	9, 562	3, 856	486	243	215	94:
Glenville.....	5, 201							
Niskayuna.....	1, 907							
Scotia.....	2, 957	374	186	105				
Shaleton.....								
Solvay.....	5, 139	1, 663	946	342			4	3:
Syracuse <sup>e</sup> .....	137, 249	30, 781	14, 944	7, 036	713	392	199	102:
Eastwood.....	810							
Liverpool.....	1, 388							
Troy.....	78, 813	15, 432	6, 554	4, 338	119	38	48	21:
Green Island.....	4, 737	867	393	202				
Watervliet.....	15, 074	2, 750	1, 226	667				

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at Knowlesville.<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Sweden.<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at Lynbrook, Malverne, Oceanside.<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at Alplaus, South Schenectady.<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at East Sycamore and Onondaga Valley.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarations.	Candidates' wives.
<b>New York—Continued.</b>								
Utica <sup>a</sup> .....	74,419	21,308	9,341	4,326	794	290	283	178
Deerfield.....	1,660							
New Hartford.....	5,947							
Whitesboro.....	2,375							
Watertown.....	26,730	6,268	2,798	1,050	256	126	49	27
Brownsville.....	854							
Westbury.....							12	5
White Plains <sup>b</sup> .....	15,949	3,898	1,914	777	1,358	627	35	12
Scarsdale.....	1,300							
Yonkers.....	79,803	26,590	12,295	5,629			117	63
<b>North Carolina.</b>								
Concord <sup>c</sup> .....	8,715	21	14	7		1		
<b>North Dakota.</b>								
Bismarck.....	5,443	965	514	301	36	10	12	3
Devils Lake.....	5,157	1,236	652	255	170	22	15	2
Dickinson.....	3,678	1,015	530	239	50	21	5	1
Edgeley <sup>d</sup> .....	749						1	1
Berlin.....	137							
Judd.....	99							
Fargo.....	14,331	3,200	1,669	1,011	206	43	24	5
Garrison.....					43	31	1	1
Harvey.....	1,443				52	9	7	1
Jamestown.....	4,358	878	426	203			4	1
Kulm.....	645						1	
La Moure.....	929				38	15	1	
Mandan.....	3,873	1,293	739	276	39	27	1	
Medina.....	343				73	27		
Minot.....	6,188	1,150	587	325	152	40	32	7
New Salem.....	621							
South Heart.....					50	21		
Valley City.....	4,606	1,072	540	317	67	17	3	
Williston.....	3,124	653	364	171	72	28		
<b>Ohio.</b>								
Akron.....	69,067	13,241	7,051	2,459	977	190	227	92
Barberton.....	9,410	2,829	1,723	222				
Cuyahoga Falls.....	4,020	470	246	129				
Kenmore.....	1,561							
Alliance.....	15,083	2,659	1,606	350			21	6
Ashtabula.....	18,266	4,710	2,382	1,108	96	35	10	5
Bucyrus.....	8,122	872	489	255	25	4		5
Byesville.....	3,156	332	161	85	1,079	60		
Canal Dover.....	6,621	1,008	557	237	444	35	7	5
Canton <sup>e</sup> .....	50,217	8,648	5,010	2,005	498	55		
New Berlin.....	865							
Osnaburg.....	2,127							
Chillicothe.....	14,508	618	290	181	8	3		
Cincinnati <sup>f</sup> .....	363,591	56,792	26,723	17,253	844	283	127	45
Cleveland.....	560,663	195,703	94,431	40,482	9,030	1,568	362	223
Cleveland Heights.....	2,955	692	257	132				
East Cleveland.....	9,179	1,418	557	397				
Euclid.....	1,953							
Lakewood.....	15,181	3,916	1,938	791				
Newburg.....	5,813	2,010	911	539				
Royalton.....	1,339							
West Park.....	3,179							
Columbus.....	181,511	16,285	8,487	4,453	257	71	71	30
Conneaut <sup>g</sup> .....	8,319	1,533	793	326			3	1
Dayton.....	116,577	13,847	7,303	3,451	344	79	37	11
Dover.....							9	1
East Youngstown <sup>h</sup> .....	4,972	3,866	2,814	107			28	6
Lowellville.....	1,592							
Elyria.....	14,825	3,061	1,709	556	200	58	18	11

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at Capron and New York Mills.

<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Elmsford, Hartsdale, Kensico, Purchase, and Valhalla.

<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at Kannapolis.

<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at Medbury.

<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at North Industry.

<sup>f</sup> Includes activities at Shaker Heights.

<sup>g</sup> Includes activities at Amboy, East Conneaut, and North Conneaut.

<sup>h</sup> Includes activities at Hazelton.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

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	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarations.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Ohio—Continued.</b>								
Forsythe.....								
Fremont.....	9,939	1,057	516	385	26	14	8	3
Hamilton <sup>a</sup> .....	35,279	3,309	1,703	1,042	74	31	5	3
Fairfield Township.....	3,551							
St. Clair Township.....	1,300							
Leetonia.....	2,665	647	375	103			1	1
Lisbon.....	3,084	261	158	61	204	17	4	2
Lorain.....	28,883	10,929	6,216	1,496			17	1
Martins Ferry.....	9,133	1,540	787	348	119	64	7	1
Miamisburg.....	4,271	196	103	85				
Niles.....	8,361	2,502	1,437	399			8	4
Painesville.....	5,501	595	294	138	41	16	1	
Piqua.....	13,388	752	379	195	10	2	1	
Bradford.....	1,844							
Covington.....	1,848							
Fletcher.....	1,373							
Pleasant Hill.....	571							
Troy.....	6,122	179	88	59				
West Milton.....	1,207							
Robins.....							1	1
Salem <sup>b</sup> .....	8,943	1,239	703	234			11	3
Beloit.....	510							
Washingtonville.....	957							
Springfield <sup>c</sup> .....	46,921	3,156	1,662	916	34	8	12	4
Stuebenville.....	22,391	5,214	3,103	589	892	123	80	23
Struthers.....	3,370	1,055	606	109			8	2
Tiffin.....	11,894	944	455	313	23	12	5	2
Toledo.....	168,497	32,037	15,826	8,752	813	185	34	13
Warren.....	11,081	1,352	667	275	106	42	15	6
Youngstown.....	79,066	24,860	14,027	4,268	565	243	170	40
<b>Oklahoma.</b>								
Bartlesville <sup>d</sup> .....	6,181	199	128	79	18	2	2	
Dewey.....	1,344							
Coalgate.....	3,255	556	305	143	19	6		
Hartshorne.....	2,963	411	225	55	16	2		
Henryetta.....	1,671				5		1	1
Hugo.....	4,582	52	35	22	2			
Lehigh <sup>e</sup> .....	1,880						4	
Phillips.....	680							
Moore.....	225						6	2
Oklahoma City.....	64,205	3,214	2,122	848	61	21		
Tulsa.....	18,182	412	245	105			3	1
Wilburton.....	2,277				13		3	1
<b>Oregon.</b>								
Astoria <sup>f</sup> .....	9,599	4,088	2,562	1,172	336	46	7	
Warrenton.....	339							
Portland.....	207,214	43,780	25,230	11,251	1,400	615	115	49
<b>Pennsylvania.</b>								
Allentown.....	51,913	6,234	2,705	904	186	66	23	25
Altoona.....	52,127	5,212	2,757	1,083	212	99	103	65
Hollidaysburg.....	3,734	138	76	35				
Juniata.....	5,285	206	117	44				
Logan Township.....	9,730							
Barnesboro <sup>g</sup> .....	3,535	1,149	612	277	512	277	12	9
Spangler.....	2,700	647	337	116				
Beaver Falls.....	12,191	2,851	1,657	396	310	74	30	26
Berwick.....	5,357	365	218	43	55	14	4	2
West Berwick.....	5,512	2,031	1,258	80				
Bethlehem <sup>h</sup> .....	12,837	797	378	233			6	5
Freemansburg.....	867							
Bradock.....	19,357	7,299	4,103	929			12	6
Bradford <sup>i</sup> .....	14,844	2,180	1,046	600	42	22	8	7

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at Coke Otto, and Symmes.<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Green.<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at Cold Springs.<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at Smeltertown.<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at Midway.<sup>f</sup> Includes activities at Hammond.<sup>g</sup> Includes activities at Cymbria Mines, Elmora, Emehg, Garman, Marsteller, and Saxman.<sup>h</sup> Includes activities at North Bethlehem.<sup>i</sup> Includes activities at Custer City, Dagolia, Derick City, Gilmer, and Lewis Run.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Pennsylvania—Continued.</b>								
Butler.....	20,728	3,510	2,050	380	126	56	27	12
Carrick Station, Pitts-								
burgh.....	6,117	924	454	329				
Chambersburg.....	11,800	172	87	60		1		
Charleroi.....	9,615	3,356	1,679	448	281	72	18	7
Chester.....	38,537	6,673	3,476	1,137	687	141	62	26
Connellsville <i>a</i> .....	12,845	1,587	793	343			6	4
Corry.....	5,991	569	283	114				
Dubois <i>b</i> .....	12,623	2,122	1,128	540	221	127	4	2
Sandy Township.....	5,695							
Duquesne.....	15,727	6,381	3,604	760			22	14
Duryea.....	7,487	3,006	1,588	560			3	3
East Lebanon.....								
Easton <i>c</i> .....	28,523	3,122	1,452	646	373	153		
Glendon.....	823							
West Easton.....	1,033							
Williams Township.....	1,648							
East Pittsburgh.....	5,615						13	9
Eddystone.....	1,167						6	3
Ellsworth.....	2,084						7	4
Ellwood City <i>d</i> .....	3,902	1,067	686	125			4	2
Hazel Dell.....	1,168							
Erie <i>e</i> .....	66,525	14,943	7,562	3,348	315	124	547	320
Etna.....	5,830	1,668	958	359				
Farrell.....					200	65		
Ford City <i>f</i> .....	4,850	2,314	1,361	256			11	8
Manorville.....	545							
Girardville.....	4,396	988	568	248	337	211	20	11
Greenlyon.....							20	11
Greenville.....	5,909	373	203	88				
Harrisburg.....	64,186	4,134	1,979	917	205	66		
Hazleton.....	25,452	5,994	2,972	1,457			35	27
Hazle Township.....	11,014							
Indiana.....	5,749	214	113	33	261	188		
Jeannette <i>g</i> .....	8,077	1,774	914	312	508	303	35	16
Jenkins Township <i>h</i> .....	4,196						51	22
Johnstown.....	55,482	15,316	9,225	1,621			51	34
Conemaugh.....	1,549							
Dale.....	2,285							
Ferndale.....	514							
Franklin.....	2,102							
Kane.....	6,626	1,120	561	346			9	5
Kittanning.....	4,311	353	195	77	147	79		
Lancaster.....	47,227	3,203	1,472	1,028	40	12	11	7
Lansford.....	8,321	3,154	1,833	325	68	35	6	2
Larksville.....	9,288	3,099	1,646	645				
Lebanon <i>i</i> .....	19,240	1,254	750	205	24	7	5	2
North Cornwall Town-								
ship.....	1,787							
South Lebanon.....	3,538							
West Lebanon.....	1,098							
Lehighton.....	5,316	344	209	67			1	
McKeesport.....	42,694	12,631	6,551	2,548			84	51
Dravosburg.....	1,895							
Elizabeth Township.....	7,410							
Port Vue.....	1,978							
Versailles.....	1,568							
Maltby.....							2	2
Midlands.....	1,244						8	5
Monessen.....	11,775	5,475	3,210	462			50	34
Rostraver Township.....	7,974							

*a* Includes activities at South Connellsville. *l* Includes activities at Cadogan.  
*b* Includes activities at Big Run and Falls Creek. *o* Includes activities at Grapeville and Penn Manor.  
*c* Includes activities at Redington. *p* Includes activities at Inkerman.  
*d* Includes activities at Wurtemberg. *q* Includes activities at Lebanon Independent Borough.  
*e* Includes activities at Lawrence Park and Wesleyville.



TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Peti-tions.	Declar-ants.	Candi-dates' wives.
<b>Pennsylvania—Continued.</b>								
Monongahela City <sup>a</sup> .....	7,598	1,487	795	272			18	12
Finleyville.....	644							
Mount Carmel <sup>b</sup> .....	17,532	4,927	2,727	1,286	113	94	5	
Mount Oliver Station.....	4,241	672	328	270				
Mount Pleasant <sup>c</sup> .....	5,812	1,107	563	219			8	3
Bridgeport.....	3,860	853	376	117				
Mount Union.....	3,338	500	363	21	42	12	4	1
Nanticoke.....	18,877	7,187	3,923	1,935			56	36
New Brighton.....	8,329	865	482	148			12	6
New Castle.....	36,280	8,620	4,707	1,326	209	80	47	26
New Kensington.....	7,707	2,376	1,389	227			10	6
Norristown.....	27,875	4,015	1,691	477	325	49	21	11
Oakdale.....	1,353							
Old Forge.....	11,324	5,168	2,741	897				
Parsons.....	4,338	1,216	656	325			6	2
Philadelphia <sup>d</sup> .....	1,549,008	382,578	167,072	69,415	9,526	4,152	1,243	621
Pittsburgh.....	533,905	140,436	70,148	28,797	4,716	2,872		
Aspinwall.....	2,592	225	101	82				
Bellevue.....	6,223	656	261	136				
Crafton.....	4,583	451	184	118				
Homestead.....	18,713	7,068	3,942	835				
Plymouth.....	16,996	5,498	2,918	1,412			12	10
Portage.....	2,954	805	396	146			12	9
Preston <sup>e</sup> .....	14,702	6,068	3,617	632			36	18
McKees Rocks.....	8,145							
Stow Township.....	1,045							
Ramey.....	96,071	8,812	4,528	1,430	904	57	65	49
Reading.....	6,455	1,827	1,103	243			4	1
St. Clair.....	6,346	780	431	208	84	53	2	1
St. Marys.....	129,867	35,112	17,461	7,930	942	932	47	31
Scranton.....	19,588	2,788	1,517	867			4	
Sharon.....	15,270	3,819	2,249	519				
Sharpsville.....	3,634	892	543	72				
South Bethlehem.....	19,973	8,362	4,423	655			60	44
Tamaqua.....	9,462	753	392	203			12	9
Tarentum <sup>f</sup> .....	7,414	1,677	892	337			40	22
Breckenridge Borough.....	3,134	455		1				
East Deer Township.....	3,702							
Taylor.....	9,060	3,369	1,796	652				
Throop.....	5,133	2,361	1,213	545				
Titusville.....	8,533	1,554	805	452	32	16	1	1
Trafford City.....	1,959						4	2
Uniontown.....	13,344	1,447	717	243	350	315	10	3
Warren.....	11,080	2,035	951	583	40	18	12	8
West Hazleton.....	4,715	1,556	802	282				
Wheatland.....	955							
Wilkes-Barre.....	67,105	16,078	7,899	3,754	884	648	122	77
Williamsport <sup>g</sup> .....	31,860	2,332	1,153	723	55	21	13	7
Woodlawn.....	1,396						18	11
<b>Rhode Island.</b>								
Bristol.....	8,565	2,951	1,203	419			27	11
Burrillville <sup>h</sup> .....	7,878	2,454	1,090	528			16	13
Central Falls.....	22,754	10,664	4,391	1,870			142	95
Coventry.....	5,848	1,346	543	217	766	70	57	44
Cranston.....	21,107	5,674	2,646	1,310			43	33
Cumberland <sup>i</sup> .....	10,107	3,678	1,569	787			24	33
Lincoln.....	9,825	4,181	1,687	780			7	4
Newport.....	27,149	6,256	2,925	1,672	300	391	61	32
Jamestown.....	1,175							
Middletown.....	1,708							
Portsmouth.....	2,681	770	384	74				

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at Courtney, Hazelkirk, Milesville, Manown Mines, and Sunny Side.

<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Atlas, Diamondtown, Keiser, and Kukpmont.

<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at Moorewood and Standard.

<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at Germantown.

<sup>e</sup> Includes activities at Pittcock.

<sup>f</sup> Includes activities at Creighton, Glassmere, and Hite.

<sup>g</sup> Includes activities at Newberry.

<sup>h</sup> Includes activities at Harrisville, Mapleville, Masonville.

<sup>i</sup> Includes activities at Ashton, Lonsdale, Manville, and Valley Falls.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Pennsylvania—Continued.</b>								
Pascoa.....								
Providence.....	224,326	76,303	32,863	12,988	5,424	1,530	1,015	675
East Providence.....	15,808	3,380	1,595	681				
Johnston.....	5,935	2,313	981	379				
Warren.....	6,585	2,393	1,011	383			21	14
Westerly <i>a</i> .....	8,696	2,347	985	410	91	22	3	
Woonsocket.....	33,125	16,539	6,540	2,300			840	550
<b>South Carolina.</b>								
Charleston.....	58,333	2,404	1,282	678	85	31	34	10
Columbia.....	26,319	446	227	103	12	3	2	
<b>South Dakota.</b>								
Aberdeen.....	10,753	1,865	897	509	232	35	7	3
Huron.....	5,791	822	498	216	58	7	1	
Irene.....	263							
Lead <i>b</i> .....	8,392	2,336	1,447	547	83	50	13	10
Central.....	296							
Terraville.....	591							
Terry.....	1,177							
Sioux Falls.....	14,094	2,215	1,119	658	165	33	18	11
Vermillion.....	2,187				52	15		
Yankton.....	3,787	791	355	248	58	17	2	
<b>Tennessee.</b>								
Memphis.....	131,105	6,467	3,403	1,664	83	21	15	9
Nashville.....	110,364	2,992	1,435	951	57	16	13	7
<b>Texas.</b>								
Dallas.....	92,104	5,219	2,811	1,504	150	49	32	19
El Paso.....	39,279	14,248	4,640	988	126	59	13	5
Fort Worth.....	73,312	4,209	2,541	963	73	7	22	11
Galveston.....	36,981	6,164	3,503	1,962	388	281	28	5
Houston.....	78,800	6,318	3,466	1,754	293	945	42	21
San Antonio.....	96,614	17,407	7,354	3,114	303	161	18	3
Victoria.....	3,673	329	156	98	45	12		
<b>Utah.</b>								
Logan.....	7,522	1,518	656	399	40	20	2	1
Park City.....	3,439	725	394	307	23	13	6	3
Salt Lake City.....	92,777	19,035	8,675	4,335	443	209	89	57
Midvale.....	1,760							
Murray.....	4,057	1,303	703	236				
<b>Vermont.</b>								
Bellows Falls.....	4,883	996	503	219	6		2	1
Bennington.....	8,698	1,103	470	365	16		4	1
Bethel.....	1,943				8		1	
Burlington.....	20,468	3,938	1,505	930			1	
Rutland.....	13,546	1,767	807	498	855	807	10	5
<b>Virginia.</b>								
Harrisonburg.....	4,879	60	39	27	2	3	4	1
Lynchburg.....	29,494	450	250	130	14	4	36	10
Norfolk.....	67,452	3,564	1,820	931	907	200	23	16
Richmond.....	127,628	4,085	2,040	943				
Roanoke <i>c</i> .....	34,874	770	414	212	18	4	3	2
Salem.....	3,849	19	12	6				
Vinton.....	1,928							
<b>Washington.</b>								
Bellingham.....	24,298	5,152	2,818	1,439	220	66	9	4
Black Diamond <i>d</i> .....	2,051							
Blaine.....	2,289						1	1
Burnett.....	396						1	
Cle Elum.....	2,749	1,145	705	207	55	24	3	2
Clipper.....								
Everett <i>e</i> .....	24,814	5,472	3,294	1,673	184	47	8	5
Lynden <i>f</i> .....	1,148						1	1
Tenmile.....	748							
Olympia.....	6,996	829	467	289	73	17	2	

*a* Includes activities at Ashaway, Bradford, and Stonington.

*b* Includes activities at Trojan.

*c* Includes activities at Virginia Heights.

*d* Includes activities at Franklin.

*e* Includes activities at East Everett, Lowell, Pinehurst.

*f* Includes activities at Everson and Glendale.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarations.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Washington—Continued.</b>								
Renton <i>a</i> .....	2,740	1,003	588	293			2	1
Roslyn <i>b</i> .....	3,126	1,556	134	301			5	2
Seattle.....	237,194	60,835	36,637	16,438	3,331	813	292	105
Spokane.....	104,402	21,220	12,389	5,495	552	197	98	45
Tacoma.....	83,743	21,463	12,191	5,808	614	168	50	23
Yakima.....					124	38		
Walla Walla <i>c</i> .....	19,364	2,361	1,239	682	68	16	21	17
Wilkerson.....	899						2	1
<b>West Virginia.</b>								
Charleston.....	22,996	1,014	543	242	103	32	30	9
Clarksburg <i>d</i> .....	9,201	481	256	112	151	31	46	28
Adamston.....	1,200							
Fairmont.....	9,711	630	370	127	61	22	4	2
Huntington.....	31,161	514	304	175	24	10	9	7
Jenkinjones.....					60	25	1	1
Keyser.....	3,705	130	56	20	17	6	1	
Logan.....	1,640				27	6	1	
Morgantown <i>e</i> .....	9,150	1,113	567	196	27	13	11	7
Parkersburg <i>f</i> .....	17,842	560	278	180	14	2	1	
Piedmont <i>g</i> .....	2,054						1	
Thomas <i>h</i> .....	2,354				36	7		
Wellsburg <i>i</i> .....	4,189	262	122	55	90	13	6	1
Follansbee.....	2,031							
Wheeling <i>j</i> .....	41,641	5,418	2,679	1,413	187	22	35	9
Benwood.....	4,976	1,846	1,124	159				
East Bridgeport.....	577							
Elm Grove.....	1,899							
McMechen.....	2,921	213	105	35				
Williamson.....	3,561	227	147	16	7	2		
<b>Wisconsin.</b>								
Appleton <i>k</i> .....	16,773	3,257	1,573	1,287	284	134	33	27
Ashland.....	11,594	3,475	1,864	1,299	96	62	13	27
Barron.....	1,499				144	36		
Beloit <i>l</i> .....	15,125	2,395	1,307	654			41	23
Rockton, Ill.....	841							
Cary.....					5		2	1
Chippewa Falls <i>m</i> .....	8,893	2,155	1,118	836	122	30	6	3
Cold Spring.....					270	37		
Cudahy <i>n</i> .....	3,691	1,684	901	203			44	22
Eau Claire.....	18,310	4,245	2,173	1,411				
Fond du Lac.....	18,797	3,062	1,585	1,035	109	55	24	8
Grand Rapids <i>o</i> .....	6,521	1,152	589	368	138	59	11	6
Green Bay <i>p</i> .....	25,236	4,056	2,078	1,524	181	89	28	25
De Pere.....	4,477	942	472	263				
Hurley.....					61	50	11	4
Janesville.....	13,894	1,997	979	646	191	55	11	4
Kenosha <i>q</i> .....	21,371	7,642	4,141	1,401	751	167	357	158
LaCrosse.....	30,417	6,043	2,965	1,759	227	47	10	5
La Crescent, Minn.....	372							
West Salem.....	840							
Madison <i>r</i> .....	25,531	4,174	2,105	1,174	1			
Burke.....	1,236							

*a* Includes activities at Arlington.

*b* Includes activities at Beekman, Mine 5, and Ronald.

*c* Includes activities at College Place.

*d* Includes activities at Glen Falls, Hepzibah, Meadowbrook, North View, Reynoldsville, Tin Plate, Wilsonburg.

*e* Includes activities at Sabraton and Westover.

*f* Includes activities at Belpre and South Side.

*g* Includes activities at Beryl.

*h* Includes activities at Ben Bush, Coketon, Pearce

*i* Includes activities at Beech Bottom.

*j* Includes activities at Warwood.

*k* Includes activities at Kaukauna, Kimberly, Little Chute.

*l* Includes activities at South Beloit, Ill.

*m* Includes activities at Cornell, Irving.

*n* Includes activities at Fernwood, St. Francis,

Stormy Hill.

*o* Includes activities at Bison Village, Port Edwards Village, Ruodolph, Saratoga, Seneca, and Siegel.

*p* Includes activities at Duck Creek.

*q* Includes activities at Pleasant Ferry, Somers.

*r* Includes activities at Onalaska.

*s* Includes activities at McFarland and San Prairie.

TABLE 23.—Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910. naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and names furnished by States and cities or towns—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarations.	Candidates' wives.
<b>Wisconsin—Continued.</b>								
Manitowoc.....	13,027	2,534	1,258	789	130	34	4	1
Marinette.....	14,610	4,027	2,059	1,544	148	58	2	2
Marshfield.....	5,783	1,095	525	298	.....	.....	1	1
Menasha.....	6,081	1,420	661	257	.....	.....	3	1
Menominee.....	5,036	1,258	640	421	134	37	1	.....
Milford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	373,857	111,456	56,101	26,155	2,076	552	648	304
East Milwaukee.....	707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town of Greenfield.....	3,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town of Lake.....	8,737	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wauwatosa.....	3,346	681	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3
Neenah.....	5,734	1,313	637	438	.....	.....	6	2
Oakland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh.....	33,062	7,406	3,598	2,106	178	91	46	30
Port Washington.....	3,792	889	534	251	37	26	1	.....
Racine <sup>a</sup> .....	38,002	12,509	6,590	2,834	633	360	236	149
Rhineland.....	5,637	1,366	753	336	43	22	7	1
Rice Lake <sup>b</sup> .....	3,968	708	381	258	.....	.....	9	4
Cameron.....	562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Rome.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan <sup>c</sup> .....	26,398	8,667	4,359	2,061	390	99	39	26
Mosel.....	884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell Lake.....	902	.....	.....	.....	27	4	.....	.....
Stevens Point.....	8,692	1,712	856	516	57	14	2	2
South Milwaukee.....	6,092	2,008	1,124	377	.....	.....	6	2
Superior.....	40,384	13,772	8,201	3,735	302	83	63	32
Two Rivers.....	4,850	836	461	117	.....	.....	3	1
Washburn.....	3,830	1,158	631	438	66	43	4	3
Watertown.....	8,829	1,949	914	608	.....	.....	3	3
Waukesha.....	8,740	1,548	291	218	132	48	7	5
Wausau <sup>d</sup> .....	16,560	3,918	1,920	1,310	427	79	8	6
Schöfield.....	889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Allis.....	6,645	2,420	1,491	386	.....	.....	33	19
West Milwaukee.....	1,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Wyoming.</b>								
Cheyenne.....	11,320	1,751	968	470	36	26	.....	.....
Crosby.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	6	7	1
Hanna <sup>e</sup> .....	1,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hudson.....	319	.....	.....	.....	22	17	5	.....
Kemmerer <sup>f</sup> .....	843	.....	.....	.....	29	26	3	.....
Diamondville.....	696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laramie.....	8,237	1,153	713	378	15	10	.....	.....
New Castle.....	975	.....	.....	.....	13	9	3	.....
Rawlins.....	4,256	794	547	256	12	4	.....	.....
Sheridan.....	8,408	809	540	272	.....	24	.....	.....
Sunrise.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....
Superior <sup>g</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	17	.....	.....
Total.....	36,446,671	8,331,758	4,018,930	1,738,278	255,187	86,544	68,985	35,787

<sup>a</sup> Includes activities at Lakeside. <sup>e</sup> Includes activities at Elmo and Evansville.  
<sup>b</sup> Includes activities at Canton and Haugen. <sup>f</sup> Includes activities at Conroy, Elkot, Frontier, Glencoe, Oakley, Quealey, and Sublet.  
<sup>c</sup> Includes activities at Howards Grove and Kohler. <sup>g</sup> Includes activities at South Superior.  
<sup>d</sup> Includes activities at Rothschild.

RECAPITULATION.

United States proper.....	91,972,266	13,345,545	6,646,817	3,034,117	335,069	110,416	.....	.....
Cities listed.....	36,446,671	8,331,758	4,018,930	1,738,278	255,186	86,544	68,985	35,787
Balance.....	55,525,595	5,013,787	2,627,887	1,295,839	79,883	23,872	.....	.....

## FINANCIAL.

If the Naturalization Service had been established as a purely commercial or business enterprise, the figures given in the next four succeeding tables would furnish conclusive evidence of the sound judgment which established it. The design was one of a far higher nature, in which the returns counted upon were entirely of a non-financial character. It must be a source of gratification, however, that in accomplishing these higher purposes there has been no burden imposed upon the taxpayer, but that a large unexpended balance has accrued from the fees collected over and above all administrative charges.\*

TABLE 24.—Receipts from naturalization fees and disbursements from various appropriations for the enforcement of the naturalization law and for rents, supplies, and miscellaneous expenses, fiscal years 1907 to 1918.

Year.	Naturalization fees received.	Cost of administration.	Cost of administration in excess of fees received.	Excess of fees received over cost of administration.
1907.....	\$65,129.00	\$29,243.18	.....	\$35,885.82
1908.....	166,873.90	1232,728.05	\$65,854.15	.....
1909.....	172,202.13	1194,428.45	22,226.32	.....
1910.....	221,766.38	176,415.98	.....	45,350.40
1911.....	290,551.52	222,831.15	.....	67,720.37
1912.....	338,315.33	257,678.99	.....	80,636.34
1913.....	350,716.60	290,028.20	.....	60,690.40
1914.....	450,228.55	331,517.26	.....	118,711.29
1915.....	441,764.49	363,593.11	.....	78,171.38
1916.....	410,272.55	389,075.90	.....	21,196.65
1917.....	635,927.52	393,240.15	.....	242,687.37
1918.....	507,932.50	416,486.84	.....	91,445.66
Total.....	.....	.....	88,080.47	842,495.68
Less deficits.....	.....	.....	.....	88,080.47
Excess of fees received over cost of administration.....	.....	.....	.....	754,415.21

\* 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.

Referring to the close approximation in the amounts of the fees collected and the cost of administration, it must be remembered that under the act of May 9, 1918, no fees are chargeable against those in the military or naval service for naturalization papers, and that during a part of May and all of the month of June administrative expenses were incurred in connection with the admission of some 63,993 such aliens, from whom under ordinary conditions the Government would have received in fees some \$127,000.

TABLE 25.—Receipts of naturalization fees,<sup>1</sup> arranged by quarters, fiscal years ended June 30, 1907 to 1918.

Fiscal year.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
1907 <sup>2</sup> .....					\$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.....	67,188.95	67,580.85	100,806.60	112,738.93	338,315.33
1913.....	65,585.10	76,879.60	103,053.00	105,199.00	350,716.60
1914.....	123,577.00	104,763.35	112,130.55	109,757.65	450,228.55
1915.....	81,297.15	121,850.50	125,841.40	113,135.44	441,764.49
1916.....	71,996.05	94,886.50	117,404.60	125,965.40	410,272.55
1917.....	74,672.77	89,802.30	197,578.40	273,874.05	635,927.52
1918.....	134,312.00	111,887.70	126,306.35	135,426.45	507,932.50
Total.....					4,051,680.47

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

<sup>2</sup> For 9 months only.

It appears from the foregoing table that the material decrease in the collections of fees during the year occurred in the last quarter, during more than one month of which the ordinary fee-paying business of the courts was greatly restricted by the demands of emergency naturalization in the military concentration camps. Notwithstanding this fact, it is noticeable that the total collections for the last quarter exceeded those for any corresponding quarter, except in the fiscal year 1917, since the service was inaugurated.

In Table 26, subjoined, is given a survey, in figures, covering the time the Naturalization Service has been in existence, of the annual appropriations for the field force and additional clerks of courts, and of the amounts expended, respectively, during each fiscal year for each of said branches of the work outside of the central office of the bureau in Washington.

TABLE 26.—Appropriations for the field force and amounts paid out of these appropriations for employment of additional assistants to clerks of courts, 1908 to 1918.

Year.	Total appropriation.	Number of additional assistants allowed to clerks of courts.	Amount expended for additional assistants to clerks of courts.	Amount expended for field force.	Total amount expended and pledged.
1908.....	\$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
1913.....	200,000	44	39,264.36	160,495.00	199,759.36
1914.....	225,000	47	52,129.65	172,008.13	224,137.78
1915.....	250,000	67	64,241.23	185,758.77	250,000.00
1916.....	275,000	64	60,016.94	214,277.53	274,294.47
1917.....	275,000	53	60,741.67	214,258.33	275,000.00
1918.....	305,000	56	61,618.46	215,198.00	276,806.46

<sup>1</sup> The field force was under the Department of Justice during 1908 and 1909.

Of the total appropriation of \$305,000 there was expended, or pledged, \$276,806.46, leaving a balance of \$28,193.54. The addition of \$30,000 to the appropriation of \$275,000 made for the next preceding year was coupled with the condition that it should be available, besides the allotment made from the lump sum granted for field service, for the employment of assistant naturalization clerks to the clerks of courts only. Inasmuch as the general law limited the amount which the department might expend for this purpose to one-half of the amount collected in fees, inclusive of the \$3,000 clerks of courts are allowed to retain, and still further by a satisfactory showing that additional clerks were needed to dispose of the naturalization work of the clerk applying for such assistance, the increase of expenditure on this account was small, and the balance referred to was turned into the Treasury. Thus it will be observed that the actual increase to the available appropriation was but \$1,806.46, as compared with the \$275,000 granted last year, instead of \$30,000, as it appears in the above table.

In the itemized statement which follows there is shown the total outlay for the Naturalization Service, including additional compensation on the percentage basis provided by law to clerks receiving \$1,800 and under, from the statutory salaries authorized in the annual legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act.

TABLE 27.—*Itemized statement of receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year 1918.*

Receipts:			
First quarter.....		\$134,312.00	
Second quarter.....		111,887.70	
Third quarter.....		126,306.35	
Fourth quarter.....		135,426.45	
			\$507,932.50
Expenditures:			
Salaries, Bureau of Naturalization.....		86,985.46	
Increase of compensation (bureau).....		4,669.54	
Salaries, travel, and miscellaneous field expenses, field force.....		215,188.00	
Salaries of special assistants to clerks of courts.....		61,618.46	
Increase of compensation (field).....		3,564.53	
Expended from contingent appropriation of department—			
Stationery supplies.....	\$8,419.47		
Paper and envelopes.....	1,226.39		
		9,645.86	
Expenditures from printing allotment of department—			
For bureau.....	\$2,585.01		
For field force.....	1,414.74		
For clerks of courts.....	20,946.49		
		24,946.24	
Expenditures for engraving certificates by the Treasury Department.....		5,868.75	
Rent of offices of bureau at Washington, D. C. (estimated).....		4,000.00	
			416,486.84
Excess of receipts over expenditures during 1918.....			91,445.66

In addition to the above the following expenditures were made during the fiscal year 1918 from the \$400,000 as appropriated in the act approved May 9, 1918. These amounts were largely used in the naturalization of aliens serving in the military forces of the United States, from whom no fees were received.

Salaries, bureau.....	\$1,491.18
Salaries, field.....	10,315.97
Travel.....	5,483.59
Contingent items, furniture, and supplies.....	4,817.21
	22,107.95

The total expense of administration reported for the year, \$416,486.84, does not include an additional expenditure of \$22,107.96 from the \$400,000 provided by the act of May 9, 1918, the statement of which is also reported above in itemized form. This sum, of course, does not represent the total outlay for work imposed by the act referred to, for the entire personnel and machinery of the bureau, already organized and paid for from other appropriations, was used for the same purpose, and the reported expenditures from the \$400,000, available for the year just ended and for the coming fiscal year as well, only represents the amount used out of the last-mentioned appropriation.

Referring to Table 24, the amount of the special appropriation of \$400,000, if charged against the accumulated surplus of \$754,415.21 over entire expenditures for the Naturalization Service, would still leave an unexpended balance of \$354,400 in round numbers. This fact is stated to show that the Naturalization Service is self-supporting, even in what may be called its gratuitous feature under the recent act, but should not obscure what has heretofore been reported, to wit, that the sole source of available funds for the use of the bureau is legislative appropriation, the fees collected being deposited in the general miscellaneous fund of the Treasury Department.

There are various details with respect to which, under normal conditions, the bureau would feel constrained with a view to a complete enlightenment of the public, to enlarge, but these are now omitted, as it is believed that conciseness and brevity, so far as may be, should control in the preparation of reports when there are so many official publications issued upon important subjects. This is in consideration both of the matter of public economy and of the limitations upon the capacity of the human mind to absorb intelligently what is published.

Respectfully,

RICHD. K. CAMPBELL,  
*Commissioner of Naturalization.*

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





