

record, attested by the signature and seal of the custodian thereof, would substitute for the oral testimony of professional witnesses written evidence of an entirely reliable character.

NEW LEGISLATION.

In addition to the new legislation recommended under the next preceding title, I have to suggest that Congress be urged to strike out from section 1 of the act approved March 3, 1903, the words which exempt transportation companies from the payment of the head tax for aliens brought by them, respectively, who profess to be merely transits to foreign territory. It is believed that that provision was retained in the act through a clerical error, and its elimination is recommended because of the embarrassments, both to the transportation lines and to the Bureau, in its enforcement. The amount saved to the passenger carriers is too trivial to justify the labor and delay involved in ascertaining who are actually transits, and under the law not properly subject to the head tax, and who are merely professing to be such.

The new law referred to above has not been in operation long enough to enable the Bureau to point out specific defects, other than that one just cited; but it was so carefully drawn and so aptly embodies the results of the Bureau's experience in the ten years of the latter's existence, that the best results are anticipated.

Irrespective of the effect in diminishing the number of alien arrivals, now approximating 1,000,000 annually, I am impressed with the importance of still further measures to improve the quality of those admitted. Such measures would be merely additional steps in the same direction already taken in dealing with the question of immigration to this country. They would involve no new departure from a policy which has been pursued for years, and which therefore may now be assumed to be a fixed principle of the United States in dealing with this subject. From this point of view it seems not unjust to require of aliens seeking admission to this country at least so much mental training as is evidenced by the ability to read and write. This requirement, whatever arguments or illustrations may be used to establish the contrary position, will furnish alien residents of a character less likely to become burdens on public or private charity. Otherwise it must follow that rudimentary education is a handicap in the struggle for existence, a proposition that few would attempt to maintain. It would also, in a measure, relieve the American people of the burden now sustained by them of educating in the free schools the ignorant of other countries.

There should also be some requirement as to the moral character of such persons. The present law excludes convicts. This only partially accomplishes the purpose of establishing a moral standard for admission to this country. Without attempting in the restricted limits of this report to indicate the method of devising such legislation, it is sufficient to point to the criminal record in this country of many aliens as a justification for this recommendation. Before the close of the next fiscal year the Bureau will be in possession of interesting and suggestive data in relation to this subject.

For the purpose of distributing arriving aliens in accordance with the plan already outlined, it is recommended that suitable legislation

be enacted for the establishment, in connection with the various immigration stations, more particularly the Ellis Island station, of commodious quarters, properly officered, where information may be given to the new arrivals. In such quarters should be displayed maps of the different States, with descriptive matter as to the resources and products of each State, the prices of land, the routes of travel thereto and cost of transportation, the opportunities for employment in the various skilled and unskilled occupations, the rates of wages paid, the cost of living, and all other information that would enlighten such persons as to the inducements to settlement therein offered respectively by the various sections of the United States. I believe that such a plan is entirely practicable and that its adoption offers at once the easiest and most efficient solution of the serious problems presented by the enormous additions of alien population to our great cities and the resultant evils both to the people of this country and to the immigrants.

For the purpose of forming an approximately accurate estimate of the actual annual increase of the population of the United States by the immigration of aliens, it is recommended that measures be taken to obtain information of the number of aliens departing annually. These figures will be valuable to students of the subject as presenting both sides of the case, and will correct the extravagant estimates that may be made from reports of arrivals only as to the actual size of our alien population.

IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

During the year I have made repeated visits to the various immigrant stations with a view to ascertaining, from personal observation, the needs at each station for an efficient administration of the law and a humane provision for the comfort of aliens detained there, pending a decision as to their admissibility. The personnel of the service I have found generally to be satisfactory, the officers in some instances being men of high character and intelligence, fully qualified both by experience and natural endowments for the discharge of their respective duties. It would be an act of injustice to omit appreciative reference to the industry, patience, and fidelity of the officers who have been assigned to service under me, as well as to their loyalty to the service and their prompt and cheerful obedience. With such agents to aid in administering the law I am sanguine of achieving the best practical results.

As regards the difficulties to be surmounted, it was found that the inspection along the land boundaries is far more of a problem than at the seaports. As was recited in the last report, and as is confirmed by the report of the commissioner of immigration at Montreal, the Bureau has succeeded, by virtue of an agreement with the transportation lines of that country, in establishing a highly satisfactory inspection along the northern boundary from Canada. Aliens of the inadmissible classes now find it quite as difficult to gain access to this country through Canada, which was formerly an open door to them, as at a seaport of the United States. As one of the results it may be reasonably anticipated that the next means to be resorted to by such aliens will be the Mexican boundary—a point of weakness in our defense from undesirable immigration that has already been discovered and utilized by the most resourceful of alien peoples—the Chinese. To

strengthen this line will be one of the immediate necessities, involving the assignment of active, young, and intelligent officers, under a capable and experienced general control, to guard the long stretch from the Pacific coast to the Gulf of Mexico.

At the port of Honolulu, where the accommodations for the detention of aliens pending inspection were wholly inadequate, suitably located ground has been selected and plans obtained for the erection of a commodious building with hospital quarters, officers' rooms, board room, etc. During the ensuing year it is believed that this building will be completed and paid for with the special appropriation therefor, and that it will thereafter be possible to enforce the laws as satisfactorily and care for the detained aliens as humanely there as at any continental seaport of this country.

At San Francisco there is no immigrant building. Chinese aliens have been temporarily landed from vessels, by permission, and placed in detention quarters furnished by the transportation lines. These quarters were so disgraceful—cramped in dimensions, lacking in every facility for cleanliness and decency—that it was necessary to insist upon an immediate remodeling thereof. As a temporary expedient, the result of my protest to the steamship lines has been the reconstruction of a better, cleaner, and more commodious building, but it does not obviate the pressing demand for a structure to accommodate all alien arrivals. This is the principal port of arrival for Japanese and Chinese aliens, and provision of the nature indicated should be made at the earliest practicable moment.

It is therefore recommended urgently that the sum of \$200,000 be appropriated for the erection of an immigrant station at said port, and that to prevent the difficulties which arise from attempts to communicate with the detained aliens the said building be located on land belonging to the Government in the harbor. This isolation from the mainland is deemed of special importance in view of the fact, appearing elsewhere in this report, that the communicable diseases, which it is one of the express purposes of the law to exclude, are peculiarly prevalent among aliens from oriental countries.

The recently established examination of Chinese aliens by physicians has shown the importance, from a sanitary point of view, of taking every possible precaution to prevent the introduction of disease through this class of immigration.

Pending provision for a suitable public building at Boston to be used as an immigrant station, the Bureau, and the transportation lines having terminals at said port, have effected improvements in the landing facilities there by which more commodious and wholesome quarters are provided for aliens pending examination, and separate apartments are supplied for the use of the boards of special inquiry and the inspection officers. This arrangement, however, is merely temporary and provisional, each transportation company having supplied individually such accommodation upon their respective properties, thus occasioning much delay in administering the laws by the necessity for continual shifting of officers from one point to another.

All of the reasons urged in the last annual report for appropriation to construct an immigrant station have acquired additional force during the past year of heavy immigration. Not alone humanitarian considerations, but the requirements of an efficient administration, involving the least amount of expense and movement from one place

to another of the immigration officers, compatible with proper discharge of their duties, dictate the necessity as well as the wisdom of providing for the erection and maintenance there of a suitable building.

As will be shown by reference to Table I, irrespective of the influx of residents of Canada, the immigration at the port of Boston, which for the year 1902 was 39,465, this year reached a total of 62,838.

During the year it was found necessary to attach to the jurisdiction of the commissioner of immigration of Boston the port of New Bedford, Mass. This action was taken in consequence of cumulative evidence that the laws were being evaded at the last-mentioned port, and that to check the boldness of smugglers it would be necessary to increase the official force there, and place the control of it and of the port under an intelligent and experienced officer. The Bureau feels confident that the result of this change will justify its anticipations.

In this connection a report is given of the handling of 418 aliens who were stranded by the wreck of the Portuguese vessel *Vera Cruz VII*, at Ocracoke Inlet, North Carolina. The detail was assigned to Inspector Bertram N. Stump, of Baltimore, who, under exceptional difficulties, made, at Newbern, N. C., the inspection required by law, subsequently delivering the aliens at their destination (New Bedford, Mass.) to Commissioner Billings.

PORT OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS., May 20, 1903.

SIR: In the matter of the stranded passengers and crew of the barkentine *Vera Cruz VII*, which sailed from Brava, Cape de Verde Islands, April 1, 1903, stranded at Ocracoke, North Carolina, May 8, landed at Newbern, N. C., May 12, 1903, I have the honor to reply as follows:

Upon arrival at Newbern, N. C., on the evening of May 13, at 6 p. m., I took charge of the passengers and crew, in all, 418 souls. Asst. Surg. M. W. Glover, who had been detailed for this service, will make his report through me, which, when it arrives, I request to be made part of this record.

At the surgeon's request I at once authorized the leasing of a vacant house as a temporary hospital, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Primrose, stationed at Newbern, N. C., was authorized to purchase cots, blankets, and a supply of necessary medicines. Ten of the sick were transferred from the old shed in which they were all quartered by 10 p. m. of that date.

On May 14 registration of the passengers and crew was begun, and they were ticketed for the purpose of identification, so that later they could be classified into groups and fully manifested. This work continued daily from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. to the afternoon of Saturday, the 16th instant, when the registration was completed.

Many cases of dysentery occurred during the time, and the sick were admitted and discharged from the temporary hospital as Surgeon Glover directed.

The temporary shed being overcrowded and not large enough to keep the sexes separate, it was necessary, for sanitary reasons, to move the women and children to the upper floors of the temporary hospital, which were unoccupied. This was also done at the surgeon's request.

On Sunday, the 17th instant, strong shipping tags were purchased and all the passengers and crew were tagged to assist the officials at this port upon arrival.

I attach herewith copies of letters to the collector of customs and Acting Assistant Surgeon Primrose at Newbern, N. C., marked Exhibits A, B, and C, respectively, which show that there were 29 members of the crew and 389 alien passengers, of which 225 were manifested and 164 were unmanifested, making in all 418 persons landed at Newbern, N. C., who were turned over to me by the collector of customs and the captain of the revenue cutter *Boutwell*. This does not include the master of the barkentine (Julio M. Fernandez), who escaped at Ocracoke Inlet.

Statements which I consider authentic incline me to believe that the first and second pilots were also left on board, and two alien passengers must have also escaped at Ocracoke Inlet; in all, five persons have landed in the United States without medical or other examination, as provided by law.

At 6 p. m. Sunday, the 17th instant, all arrangements having been concluded for transportation to New Bedford, Mass., by immigrant train, the superintendent of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad (the initial road) agreed to bring us all through at the special rate of not exceeding \$12.30 per capita. The same rate applies

for the return of the four men employed as special guards on this trip. The train consisted of eight coaches and one baggage car, made up at Newbern, N. C., and supplied with such provisions as the captain of the revenue cutter had left over, he having had charge of the commissary arrangements up to that time. It consisted of about 75 loaves of bread and sufficient canned meats to give them all breakfast the next morning at 9 a. m. en route.

At noon, May 18, having been delayed by a wreck on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, near Richmond, Va., I issued all we had left, consisting of crackers. Upon arrival at Washington the food provided by the Department was placed in the baggage car, and they were given a good dinner. At Baltimore, Md., I took on board 3 cans of milk and 2 cans of coffee and 175 loaves of bread, as the order from the Department countermanding the same had not been received, and it was needed. I countermanded the order on Jersey City for the amount taken on at Baltimore. The Portuguese were fed that night about 11 p. m., at Jersey City. Breakfast was given them at 7 a. m. between New London, Conn., and Providence, R. I., and consisted of the supplies secured at Jersey City.

The cost of provisions ordered by me for feeding these people will not, I think, exceed 10 cents per capita per meal.

The train reached New Bedford at 12.10 p. m., May 19, and Commissioner Billings, with his staff, took charge.

The records of the board of inquiry, copies of which are attached hereto, marked Exhibits D, E, and F, held at Newbern, N. C., show as follows:

Total number arriving at Newbern	418
Number admitted at Newbern	11
Number in hospital at Newbern	3
	14
Turned over to Commissioner Billings, at New Bedford, Mass	404
Cases excluded (trachoma)	6
Cases deferred	398
	404

The four men comprising the special guard have been relieved from duty to-day and started on their return to Newbern, N. C.

All ship's papers which belong to the immigration authorities, taken from the barkentine, together with copies of the record of the board of special inquiry held at Newbern, N. C., were turned over to Commissioner Billings, of Boston, with the recommendation that they be kept on file at this port by Inspector Wright.

Respectfully submitted.

BERTRAM N. STUMP, *Inspector*.

The COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C.

Below is given in full a report of the commissioner of immigration at New York of the operations of his station for the past year.

Another year of experience has confirmed me in the opinion expressed in the last annual report as to the Ellis Island structure. It is impossible to employ terms that are too extravagant in reporting upon this costly and handsome building. It is badly designed for the use for which it was intended and it was constructed, unfortunately, in a manner to give ground for the popular impression that the erection of Government buildings is distinguished by the use of poor material and inferior workmanship. The cost of repairs has been heavy, but no amount of repairing, unless the building is remodeled, will ever render it suitable for an immigrant station. To cite but one of its many defects, every alien, be it man or woman, encumbered with heavy and unwieldy baggage and often surrounded with clinging children, has first to mount stairways and then to descend, in undergoing the process of inspection, entailing upon such persons unnecessary distress at a time when few of them are in a condition to undergo fatigue. The board rooms are insufficient, and, as has already been reported, the hospital accommodations are inadequate.

It is therefore recommended that a sufficient appropriation be made to remodel the interior of the building and enlarge it, so as properly to accommodate the thousands who are dependent for reasonable comfort upon its accommodations.

During the year ejection proceedings were instituted in the State of New Jersey to divest the Government of its title to Ellis Island. These proceedings were subsequently discontinued in New Jersey and instituted in the courts of New York. Under the advice of the law officers of the Government no steps were taken to carry out the purposes of the special appropriations for the enlargement of the area of the island or the construction of additional hospital quarters. Although the delay is seriously detrimental to the interests of good administration at the New York station, it seems prudent to make no expenditures as long as the title is questioned in the courts. It is therefore recommended that both appropriations be continued, so as to become available as soon as the proceedings referred to have been judicially determined.

The grounds around the building have during the year been beautified by the removal of the builders' debris, the location of walks, and the planting of shrubs and flowers, thus making, so far as outward appearances go, a great improvement in the station.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, N. Y., August 4, 1903.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report concerning the Ellis Island immigrant station for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF ELLIS ISLAND WORK.

During the preceding twelve months there arrived at this port of New York 689,356 aliens, and of these 631,885 were brought to Ellis Island for inspection. For detailed information concerning the nationalities and other characteristics of these aliens reference is made to the statistical tables appended to the report of the Commissioner-General. On April 9 there arrived at New York about 12,600 immigrants, of which number I declined to receive over 6,800, because of the obvious impossibility of inspecting a greater number in one day. The proper application of the complicated immigration laws to thousands of aliens involves an enormous amount of work, both mental and physical, on the part of the Ellis Island force. This office has transacted business on every Sunday of the year excepting Easter Sunday, and with substantially the same officials who were on duty during the week. It knows no regular hours, the inspection work frequently continuing without relief from 9.15 a. m. till after 7 p. m., and sometimes until much later, notwithstanding the fact that no aliens are now received for inspection later than 4 p. m. on any day.

It is true that there are times when the primary or line inspectors are excused as early as 1 p. m., but these do not altogether make up for the trying conditions and irregular hours above referred to, while the boards of special inquiry sit regularly from 9.15 a. m. till 4.40 p. m., and often until 5.30 p. m. The work of the inspectors on the line is both mental and clerical, chiefly the former. That of the boards of special inquiry is almost entirely mental, and presents peculiar difficulties. Through trying processes the inspectors and boards are compelled to elicit from thousands of aliens of various nationalities the facts upon which it can be determined whether or not these aliens may enter the United States, that is to say, whether they are paupers, persons likely to become public charges, contract laborers, or anarchists. It is believed that there is no other public office in which such a large number of subordinate officials are called upon to do incessant mental work and exercise discretionary powers of such volume and importance.

DISCIPLINE AND EFFICIENCY OF THE FORCE.

The discipline and efficiency of the force have undergone much improvement during the past twelve months. A number of unfaithful officials, some holding important positions, have been dismissed through charges filed pursuant to civil-service rules. Such charges cover various misdeeds both against the Government



TYPES OF ALIENS AWAITING ADMISSION AT ELLIS ISLAND STATION.

and the immigrants, and constitute an excellent statement of many of the kinds of wrongdoing which used to flourish at Ellis Island. With the example of unfaithful officials in important positions, it is small wonder that many holding subordinate places fell into line, if only for the sake of not incurring the ill will of their superiors. Nor is it surprising that persons pretending to be missionaries should have come to the island and cooperated with such officials, to the detriment of all concerned, including the genuine missionaries, some of whom do excellent work among the immigrants. I believe that the force as a whole will now compare favorably with that of any other public office, while many of its members are men of great intelligence, untiring energy, and scrupulous honesty.

Every effort is being made to raise the standard of work and to rid the office of inferior men. On October 21, 1902, there was posted the following notice in relation to Department circular No. 105, of August 12, 1902, defining the reasons for which officials may be removed:

"To all officials and employees:

"The careful study of the above circular is commended to anyone who may be laboring under the false impression that a civil-service appointment carries with it protection from removal, even though the appointee thereafter become inefficient. It should be clearly understood that the Government is no more under obligations to retain such a person in its service than would be a private corporation or individual. The civil-service laws afford no immunity whatever from the consequences of any substantial neglect of duty. Any other rule would work gross injustice to others who may be candidates for civil-service appointments. The proper conduct of this office in particular requires the presence of officials who are honest, intelligent, alert, and ready at all times to perform whatever official work may be assigned to them, and only such officials will be allowed to remain at Ellis Island.

"W. M. WILLIAMS, Commissioner."

It is not for one moment contended that all evil practices have ceased to exist at Ellis Island, or that occasional impositions and petty acts of injustice may not occur. Having in view the vastness of the work, the ignorance of the people with whom we deal, the large number of employees, and the temptations to which they are subjected, it is inconceivable that the millennium can ever exist here, but it is quite possible, through incessant vigilance and the punishment of all wrongful or careless acts, to keep evil practices well within bounds, and bring about proper treatment of immigrants while in charge of the Government. With this in view the following notice has been posted, and it is not the fault of the commissioner if violations of its terms are not brought to his attention:

"Immigrants must be treated with kindness and consideration. Any Government official violating the terms of this notice will be recommended for dismissal from the service. Any other person so doing will be forthwith required to leave Ellis Island. It is earnestly requested that any violation hereof, or any instance of any kind of improper treatment of immigrants at Ellis Island or before they leave the Barge Office, be promptly brought to the attention of the commissioner."

As a matter of fact but few complaints have been made during the past twelve months, and each of them has been investigated and in all important cases a decision rendered in writing.

EXECUTION OF THE LAWS.

Unceasing effort is made to execute the existing laws with the utmost rigidity, although the utter inadequacy of such laws makes it difficult for some people to realize that this is done. During the last fiscal year 6,839 aliens were excluded from admission and deported to Europe at the expense of the steamship companies bringing them here. The largest percentage of deportations occurred during December, 1902, and was about 3 per cent of the arrivals during that month. It resulted in many protests to the President, members of Congress, and the immigration authorities, most of them based on ignorance of the facts or indifference to a correct execution of United States statutes. The deportations during May and June, 1903, were about 1 per cent of the arrivals. The fall in the percentage is not to be taken as showing any less strictness in the inspection, on the contrary such inspection is, if anything, stricter. By last December this office was in a position to execute the laws with greater rigidity than formerly, and I believe that the severe lesson of that month has been taken to heart, and that far fewer of the ineligible classes are brought here now than formerly.

The last Congress wisely passed a law permitting the summary imposition of a fine of \$100 in each instance where an alien with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease is brought to the United States, provided such disease could have been detected

in Europe by a competent medical examination. This law gave the American people a new and valuable weapon with which to protect their interests, and I have used it freely. The first \$100 fine was imposed in April, 1903. In June alone this office imposed upon those steamship companies which persisted in bringing here diseased aliens fines aggregating over \$7,500. I doubt whether any foreign steamship agent now has any misgivings as to the intention of the Government to keep out diseased aliens by every means at its command. Already very clear signs exist that the law will hereafter be obeyed, and the former alleged inability on the part of some foreign surgeons to discover cases of favus and trachoma prior to embarkation is very rapidly disappearing. The bringing of diseased aliens, with or without a law to the contrary, is a reckless thing, if only on account of the ready disseminating of disease among the healthy immigrants.

THE MEDICAL DIVISION.

Much of the important work at Ellis Island is done by the United States marine-hospital surgeons, with Dr. George W. Stoner in charge. They inspect such aliens as are allowed to pass the quarantine authorities. The most troublesome diseases with which they have to deal are favus (scalp disease) and trachoma (eye disease), both of them prevalent in the countries of eastern and southern Europe, and due to low vitality and filthy surroundings. Until very recently these surgeons were compelled to perform their inspection during a period which was so brief as to be manifestly inadequate. Recently, however, by a new contrivance, such period has been doubled, to the great satisfaction of these conscientious and painstaking surgeons, whose work, in view of the character and condition of many of their patients, is of a trying character. The Ellis Island hospital facilities are utterly inadequate. Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the extension of the present hospital, but subsequent experience shows that this amount should be doubled, and I so recommend. Many diseased immigrants must now be sent to the Long Island College Hospital, where they are beyond the immediate supervision of the Government. Frequent escapes occur, and these will cease only when such immigrants can be treated at Ellis Island. Congress also appropriated \$150,000 for the construction of a new island, on which is to be built a hospital for such contagious diseases as measles and scarlet fever. The next Congress should appropriate \$150,000 for the construction of such hospital.

SOME CHANGES.

Mention has already been made of the additional facilities granted for medical inspection. These should be still further increased and the medical force doubled, so as to reduce to a minimum the possibility of insane aliens, or aliens with any kind of a contagious disease, entering this country.

Two changes in the manner of performing the cabin inspection have wrought great improvement: (1) Each second-cabin alien must now receive a card showing on which manifest list his name appears. Large signs are placed in the four corners of the second cabin. The passengers proceed to group themselves according to these signs, and it then becomes possible for the boarding inspectors, by appropriate subdivision of the manifest sheets, to inspect aliens with reference thereto. Formerly this was done by checking off the names on the printed passenger list, a proceeding which was in every way unsatisfactory. (2) Through the wise action of the Bureau in providing the Ellis Island station with a fine tugboat, the immigration inspectors are now able to board incoming steamers whenever they please, and need not wait until the custom-house officials, whose work is of a different nature, are ready to board. As a matter of fact, the cabin inspection on all large steamers now begins at quarantine, and it is possible to devote thereto one-half more time than formerly. Of course, cabin passengers do not require the same careful inspection as the steerage, but it is nevertheless very important that they be inspected, because a well-to-do but diseased or otherwise ineligible alien will naturally come in the cabin, evading oft-times the vigilance of the Government authorities and steamship companies, and experience shows that unknown persons in Europe are constantly advising and even supplying funds to ineligible aliens in order that they may travel in the second cabin, and thus perhaps avoid the necessity of coming to Ellis Island. The tugboat *Chamberlain*, used for boarding incoming steamers, is chartered. I recommend very strongly that Congress be requested to appropriate \$55,000 for the construction or purchase of such a tugboat.

A full and special record is now kept of all those applying for relief and deportation as paupers, or sent here for such purposes, subsequent to the landing. Since July 1, 1902, about 1,100 aliens belonging to these classes have applied for relief (as against 2,500 so applying during the preceding fiscal year), and of these it was possi-

ble to deport about one-fourth. Since the new law has lengthened the period throughout which the executive branch of the Government retains control over aliens from one year to two, and in some instances three years, it is probable that this part of the immigration work will increase in importance. With the setting in of "hard times" it is certain to become very great. It is hoped that a study of the history of these charity cases will result in assisting the immigration officials materially in determining from actual experience who is and who is not likely to become a public charge.

Following are some further changes which have occurred: A card index is now kept in which the names of all aliens arriving at New York are arranged alphabetically according to their several nationalities. This requires the constant work of at least seven clerks. The work of the special inquiry boards is tabulated every month and shows the numbers held and deported by each board, together with the reasons and much other interesting information. Most of the blanks formerly used have been discarded and superseded by new ones of a more concise nature and better calculated to secure the desired information, and many useless blanks and records have been discontinued. Discharged seamen must now be brought to Ellis Island for inspection under the immigration laws, and this regulation does away with, or at least minimizes, a kind of violation of law which was of frequent occurrence.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The main buildings at Ellis Island are quite inadequate for the rigid application of the laws, for such application necessarily means, in view of the present quality of immigration, the detention of large numbers. The station is in much better condition than it was last year, because there has been erected a barracks for the accommodation at night of 700 additional aliens, so that sleeping quarters for 1,800 people now exist. This barracks serves a further useful and humanitarian purpose in that it is on a level with the ground floor and relieves hundreds of aliens of the necessity of carrying their baggage up and down long flights of stairs morning and evening. There should be sleeping quarters for 3,000 people. Increased detention facilities have been further provided by almost doubling the capacity of the room in which those are placed who are held for special inquiry. Even these increased quarters are inadequate for their purpose, assuming always that all are to be held for special inquiry who are not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land. There is very urgent need for additional accommodations, as follows:

(1) For those proceeding west by the railroads: The ticket room is much too small and the waiting rooms are so inadequate that a sidewalk is now frequently used as a temporary waiting place. (2) For those who are excluded and ordered deported: These represent the worst elements that come here. There is no possible means of increasing the size of the rooms in which they are now necessarily placed, and the conditions of these rooms, which are often overcrowded, are very bad. (3) For the work of the boards of special inquiry: There are only three board rooms, and yet much of the time four boards are in session. The only witness room is about 15 by 20 feet, and yet on busy days hundreds of witnesses come to Ellis Island for the purpose of giving testimony. (4) For the medical inspection: The doctors hold all doubtful cases for special investigation away from the lines, and they are compelled to do this work in quarters which are shockingly inadequate and never will be adequate until the building is properly extended, as hereinafter suggested. (5) For additional executive and clerical offices: There are now at this station, busily employed all the time, a great number of stenographers and a large corps of other clerks. The clerks' rooms are quite inadequate for their purposes. Furthermore, some of the important records must soon be placed in the cellar for safe-keeping unless additional room on the main floor is provided.

To remedy the foregoing conditions I recommend that the two wings of the main building be extended to the north about 70 feet, and that the intervening space be extended about 30 feet, all in accordance with the plans heretofore prepared by the Supervising Architect. The cost of such extensions would be about \$370,000.

Great efforts have been made during the last fiscal year to give the grounds surrounding the building an attractive appearance. There now exist 4 extensive lawns in places which were formerly in a disorderly condition, and these lawns are surrounded by nearly 1,500 feet of privet hedges. Flowers have been introduced at appropriate points. At a cost of nearly \$10,000 the whole interior of the building has been painted and otherwise put in proper order. This plant is an expensive one and it can not properly be maintained except by the annual expenditure of liberal amounts, supplemented by constant care.

The last Congress made liberal appropriations for Ellis Island, including \$150,000 for a new island (the location of which is now staked out), \$100,000 for the extension

of the present hospital (the plans for which are now being prepared), and \$110,000 for a new ferryboat. The contract for the construction of the latter has been awarded to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, pursuant to its bid of \$91,715, which did not include certain electrical and other equipment, estimated to cost about \$6,000 additional. Further considerable sums must be expended shortly, as indicated in the foregoing report. The immigration service is self-supporting. Further amounts can readily be obtained by increasing the head tax on aliens, which now stands at the very low sum of \$2.

IMMIGRATION IN GENERAL.

In what follows I am merely repeating what I have said before in other words. But there are many trite things which bear repetition, and the facts concerning the continued coming here of large numbers of aliens, many of them of an inferior type even in their own homes, is one of these things.

(1) The great bulk of the present immigration proceeds from Italy, Austria, and Russia, and, furthermore, from some of the most undesirable sources of population of those countries. No one would object to the better classes of Italians, Austrians, and Russians coming here in large numbers; but the point is that such better element does not come, and, furthermore, that immigration from such countries as Germany and the British Isles has fallen to a very low figure.

(2) The great bulk of the present immigration settles in four of the Eastern States, and most of it in the large cities of those States. Notwithstanding the well-known demand for agricultural labor in the Western States, thousands of foreigners keep pouring into our cities, declining to go where they might be wanted because they are neither physically nor mentally fitted to go to these undeveloped parts of our country and do as did the early settlers from northern Europe.

In view of these two propositions, it is as irrelevant as it is misleading to assert that because immigration in the past has been a source of greatness to the country and because the great building and other industrial operations now going on in the United States require labor, therefore immigration should not be further restricted. Past immigration was good because most of it was of the right kind and went to the right place. Capital can not, and it would not if it could, employ much of the alien material that annually passes through Ellis Island, and thereafter chooses to settle in the crowded tenement districts of New York. Let it be again plainly stated that these remarks are not directed against all immigration; that the great debt which this country owes to immigration in the past is cheerfully acknowledged; and that the strong, intelligent emigrant, of which class many are still coming here, is as welcome to-day as ever he was.

A strict execution of our present laws makes it possible to keep out what may be termed the worst element of Europe (paupers, diseased persons, and those likely to become public charges), and to this extent these laws are most valuable. Without a proper execution of the same it is safe to say that thousands of additional aliens would have come here last year. But these laws do not reach a large body of immigrants who, while not of this class, are yet generally undesirable, because unintelligent, of low vitality, of poor physique, able to perform only the cheapest kind of manual labor, desirous of locating almost exclusively in the cities, by their competition tending to reduce the standard of living of the American wageworker, and unfitted mentally or morally for good citizenship. It would be quite impossible to accurately state what proportion of last year's immigration should be classed as "undesirable." I believe that at least 200,000 (and probably more) aliens came here who, although they may be able to earn a living, yet are not wanted, will be of no benefit to the country, and will, on the contrary, be a detriment, because their presence will tend to lower our standards; and if these 200,000 persons could have been induced to stay at home, nobody, not even those clamoring for more labor, would have missed them. Their coming has been of benefit chiefly, if not only, to the transportation companies which brought them here.

Relying on the views generally expressed by the intelligent press throughout the country; on those expressed by nine out of ten citizens, whether native or foreign born, with whom one discusses the subject; on letters received from charitable and reformatory institutions in some of the Eastern States, and upon official observation at Ellis Island, I state without hesitation that the vast majority of American citizens wish to see steps taken to prevent these undesirable elements from landing on our shores. Attempts to take such steps will be opposed by powerful and selfish interests, and they will insist, among other things, on the value of immigration in the past to the United States and the enormous demand for labor, neither of them relevant as applicable to the particular question whether the undesirable immigrants shall be prevented from coming here.

Throughout the discussion of this question, which is becoming of greater importance to the United States every day, it is necessary to bear in mind that Europe, like every other part of the world, has millions of undesirable people whom she would be glad to part with, and that strong agencies are constantly at work to send some of them here. To determine how to separate the desirable elements from the undesirable elements will tax the best skill of our lawmakers, but they will surely find a way to do this as soon as the American people have let it be known that it must be done.

Aliens have no inherent right whatever to come here, and we may and should take means, however radical or drastic, to keep out all below a certain physical and economic standard of fitness and all whose presence will tend to lower our standards of living and civilization. The only apparent alternative is to allow transportation companies, largely foreign (whether by their own agents or by men to whom a commission is paid for each immigrant secured is not important), to cause eastern and southern Europe to be scoured for aliens, not whose presence here will benefit the United States, not who belong to a stock which will add to the elements on which the country in the past has grown great, not who will bring a certain amount of wealth to their new homes, but who merely happen to have enough money to purchase tickets from Europe to some place in the United States and can bring themselves within the easy requirements of existing statutes. A too rapid filling up of any country with foreign elements is sure to be at the expense of national character when such elements belong to the poorest classes in their own respective homes.

Respectfully,

WM. WILLIAMS,
Commissioner.

The COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE, MEDICAL DIVISION,
New York, N. Y., August 14, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a tabulated report of transactions of the medical division of the immigration service at this port for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, covering detailed report of hospital transactions, nationality of patients treated, race of immigrants treated, race of immigrants deported on medical certificates, work of medical examiners, clerical work, balance sheet, disposition of cases certified to, medical and surgical report of diseases and injuries treated by immigration service (medical division), including immigrants in Long Island College Hospital and hospitals of the city health department.

Six hundred and five thousand three hundred and forty-one steerage passengers and 84,047 cabin passengers were inspected upon arrival.

Five thousand five hundred and sixty-four aliens, including 205 applying for relief after landing, were admitted to hospital.

Number of aliens treated in immigrant hospital, Ellis Island	3,427
Long Island College (contract) Hospital	1,035
City health department (contract) hospitals	1,148

The above figures show a marked increase in the number of patients admitted to hospital this year as compared with the year preceding, which may be explained by the increased number of arrivals during the year and the large number placed in hospital for the purpose of satisfactorily concluding the examination and to determine diagnosis, in accordance with the instructions for the medical examination of aliens issued by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

There is also a considerable increase in the number of cases of disease certified as dangerous, contagious, or loathsome, corresponding as nearly as may be with the general increase in immigration.

In order to meet the additional requirements of the Service by reason of the increased number of arrivals, and the care exercised at this station to prevent the admission of undesirable immigrants, the medical as well as the clerical force of this office has recently been increased, and facilities have been provided by the commissioner for a double line of inspection, thus placing at the disposal of each medical officer more time for the examination of immigrants passing the preliminary line inspection as well as of those turned aside for special examination.

The contract with the Long Island College Hospital was continued during the year, and on certain days it was necessary to send nearly as many aliens to that hospital as were admitted to the immigrant hospital on Ellis Island.

The appropriation by recent act of Congress for extension and additions to the present hospital on Ellis Island is probably not sufficient to provide the additional accommodations needed, but if the extension is made in accordance with a sketch plan recently submitted the necessity for the use of a contract hospital will be reduced to a minimum, and the sketch plan referred to will admit of further extensions and still be in keeping with the general plan.

The act of Congress referred to also provides for the construction of a new island near Ellis Island, the intention being, I am informed, to erect thereon suitable hospital buildings for the care of immigrants suffering from the acute contagious diseases. But until such hospital shall have been provided it will be necessary to continue the contract with the city health department.

In submitting this report I take pleasure in commending the efficiency of the official staff of this office, and in acknowledging the many courtesies received from the commissioner and other officers of the Immigration Service at this station.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. STONER,
Surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service,
In Charge of Medical Division.

The COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York.

SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

Number of patients in hospital at beginning of year.....	164
Patients admitted to hospital during year.....	5,564
Total treated (men, 2,873; women, 1,289; male children, 852; female children, 714).....	5,728
Births (male, 4; female, 10).....	14
Deaths (men, 40; women, 7; male children, 52; female children, 36).....	135
Pay patients treated during the year.....	5,516
Free patients treated during the year.....	212
Days treatment for pay patients.....	63,202
Days treatment for free patients.....	2,349
Total days treatment for hospital cases.....	65,551
Average daily attendance in hospital.....	179
Patients in hospital at the end of the year.....	436

DETAILED REPORT OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Hospitals.	Re-main-ing from pre-vious year.	Admit-ted during year.	Total treated.	Recov-ered.	Im-proved.	Not im-proved.	Died.	Re-main-ing.	Days treat-ment.
Immigrant hospital.....	102	3,427	3,529	2,007	456	797	87	232	36,425
Health department.....	46	1,102	1,148	1,026			65	57	13,533
Immigrant wards of the Long Island College Hospital.....	16	1,085	1,051	566	56	249	33	147	15,588

RACE AND SEX OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

Race.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Armenian.....	46	6	3	1	56
Bohemian.....	14	8	7	4	33
Bulgarian.....	2				2
Croatian.....	69	11	11	4	95
Cuban.....	3		8	3	14
Dalmatian.....	5	2	1	1	9
Dutch.....	13	5	9	1	28
East Indian.....	2				2
English.....	24	9	5	9	47
Finnish.....	30	32	16	16	94
French.....	22	9	1	4	36
German.....	191	186	123	110	610
Greek.....	100	3	9	1	113
Hebrew.....	319	192	149	108	768
Irish.....	30	29	4	12	75
Italian, south.....	843	249	179	185	1,456
Italian, north.....	66	30	11	8	115
Lithuanian.....	134	68	21	21	244
Magyar.....	85	36	26	19	166
Montenegrin.....	2				2
Polish.....	408	186	99	75	768
Portuguese.....	13	14	12	6	45
Roumanian.....	4				4
Russian.....	22	1		3	26
Ruthenian.....	34	11	8	6	59
Scandinavian.....	66	44	32	34	176
Scotch.....	5	4	2		11
Servian.....	11	3	5		19
Slovak.....	119	60	44	38	261
Spanish.....	11	2	1	1	15
Syrian.....	104	43	23	13	183
Turkish.....	1				1
Welsh.....	3	1	3	2	9
West Indian.....	8	3			11
All other races.....	9	1	1		11
Total.....	2,818	1,248	813	685	5,564

RACE OF IMMIGRANTS DEPORTED ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Race.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Armenian.....	13	2			15
American, South.....			1		1
Bohemian.....	3	2		1	6
Bulgarian.....	1				1
Croatian.....	28	1			29
Cuban.....	1				1
Dalmatian.....	2				2
Dutch.....	2	1			3
English.....	7	2			9
Finnish.....	14	3			17
French.....	9				9
German.....	79	19	4	2	104
Greek.....	31		1		32
Hebrew.....	188	37	6	3	234
Irish.....	11	5			16
Italian, north.....	6	1			7
Italian, south.....	293	30	2		325
Lithuanian.....	34	18	1	1	54
Magyar.....	29	3			32
Moravian.....	2				2
Persian.....	1				1
Polish.....	207	25			232
Portuguese.....	4		1		5
Roumanian.....	2				2
Russian.....	9				9
Ruthenian.....	15	1	1		17
Scandinavian.....	16	4			20
Scotch.....	1	1	1		3
Servian.....	6				6
Slovak.....	48	1			49
Spanish.....	5				5
Syrian.....	35	14	8	4	61
Turkish.....	3				3
West Indian.....	4	1			5
Not specified.....	1				1
Total.....	1,110	171	26	11	1,318

NATIONALITY AND SEX OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

Country.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Austria-Hungary	586	263	181	148	1,178
Belgium	9	5	5	1	20
Denmark	8	13	11	11	45
France	14	7	1	4	26
Germany	103	99	76	64	342
Greece	100	3	9	1	113
Italy	904	278	190	193	1,565
Netherlands	6	5	4	1	16
Norway	19	5	10	5	39
Portugal	12	14	12	6	44
Roumania	50	38	21	15	124
Russia	709	387	226	175	1,497
Servia and Bulgaria	2	1	1	1	4
Spain	9	2	1	1	13
Sweden	39	24	11	18	92
Switzerland	6	4	1	1	12
United Kingdom	65	44	14	23	146
Turkey in Asia	152	50	27	14	243
West Indies	8	2			10
Other Asia	11		1		12
South America	1				1
Central America	1				1
All other countries	4	2	11	4	21
Total	2,818	1,248	813	685	5,564

RACE OF IMMIGRANTS DEPORTED WITHIN ONE YEAR AFTER LANDING.

Race	Men.	Women.	Total.
Croatian	1		1
East Indian	1		1
English		3	3
Finnish	1		1
French	1		1
German	12	7	19
Greek	1		1
Hebrew	16	2	18
Irish	3	7	10
Italian, north	1		1
Italian, south	42	3	45
Lithuanian	1		1
Magyar	5	3	8
Polish	9	2	11
Russian	1		1
Scandinavian	4		4
Scottish	1		1
Slovak	3		3
Welsh	1		1
West Indian	1		1
Total	105	27	132

WORK OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Steerage passengers inspected upon arrival	605,341
Cabin passengers inspected upon arrival	84,047
Sent to hospital upon arrival (cabin and steerage)	5,359
Certified on account of loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases or other physical causes	4,008
Recorded (minor defects)	15,434
Cabin passengers certified	113
Cabin passengers sent to Ellis Island for further examination	113
Cabin passengers recorded (minor defects)	633
Immigrants applying for relief after landing	345

Of these there were:

Relieved in hospital and discharged upon recovery	133
Relieved in hospital and certified for deportation	72
Certified for deportation, but not placed in hospital	85
Examined and found to be no medical cases	55

CLERICAL WORK.

Permits and admission record cards sent to hospitals and filed in office, upon admission of patients	11,128
Notices to steamship companies upon admission of patients	6,564
Reports to registry division upon discharge of patients	5,292
Certificates rendered in cases of immigrants—	
Upon arrival	4,121
After landing	157
Records made of minor defects of arriving immigrants	16,067
Receipts given patients for money and valuables held for safekeeping	2,009
Daily reports of hospital transactions rendered to the Commissioner of Immigration and chiefs of divisions	1,460
Weekly reports of immigrants detained in hospitals	52
Reports of diseases and injuries occurring among immigrants during the voyage received and filed	1,095
Vouchers (amounting to \$125,875.57) received, examined, and forwarded for payment	459
Checks received and forwarded	378
Letters and telegrams and notices received	565
Letters and telegrams sent	575
Total	48,922

BALANCE SHEET.

To health department of the city of New York for care and maintenance of contagious cases	\$27,076.00	By bills rendered steamship companies	\$83,079.40
To Long Island College Hospital, for care and maintenance of noncontagious cases	19,259.60	Paid from immigrant fund, care and maintenance of sick immigrants, contagious and noncontagious	148.60
To burials (contagious, \$1,098; noncontagious, \$1,060)	2,158.00	Transportation of sick immigrants, contagious and noncontagious	27.50
To transportation of contagious cases	3,345.00	Burials	94.00
To transportation of noncontagious cases	4,836.00	Furniture, miscellaneous supplies, etc., for immigrant hospital	4,579.02
To car fare, ferrage, etc.	47.17	Salaries	10,018.15
To salary of pharmacist, messenger, and attendants, United States Immigration Service	10,018.15	Extra meals, commutation for quarters, etc.	865.85
To bills for subsistence, supplies, etc., immigrant hospital	11,672.06	Car fare, ferrage, etc.	47.17
To miscellaneous supplies, including furniture, bedding, hospital clothing, medical supplies, surgical instruments, appliances, etc.	4,579.02	Paid by United States Marine Hospital Service, salaries	24,605.75
To meals furnished officers, clerks, and attendants, United States Marine Hospital Service (medical division)	865.85	Commutation for quarters	2,412.13
To salary of officers, clerk, and attendants, United States Marine Hospital Service	24,605.75		
To commutation for quarters of officers, United States Marine Hospital Service	2,412.13		
To balance	15,002.84		
	125,875.57		125,875.57

76 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DISPOSITION OF CASES CERTIFIED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903, INCLUDING CASES PENDING FROM PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR.

Disease or condition.	On hand.	Certified.	Total.	Deported.	Land-ed.	Re-main-ing.
Trachoma						
Tubercle of lung	37	840	877	748	91	38
Insanity		9	9	6	1	
Idiocy		22	22	21	1	
Epilepsy		5	5	2	1	
Syphilis		3	3	2	1	
Favus	1	4	5	5		
Mental deficiency	4	43	47	35	11	
Hydrocephalus		24	24	9	15	1
Cretinism		1	1		1	
Chorea		1	1		1	
Morphine habit		2	2	1	1	
Mulish		1	1		1	
Poor physique		1	1		1	
Valvular disease of heart		109	109	36	69	4
Irregular action of heart		60	60	33	27	
Hypertrophy of heart		3	3		3	
Senility and lipoma		1	1	1		
Debility		1	1		1	
Senile debility		23	23	7	13	3
Bronchitis, chronic	4	758	762	23	723	16
Anemia		2	2		2	
Pleurisy		1	1		1	
Partial paralysis		1	1	1		
Paralysis		1	1	1		
Paralysis of side		1	1		1	
Paralysis of arm		6	6	1	5	
Paralysis of arm and leg		2	2	2		
Hemiplegia		1	1		1	
Paralysis of lower extremities		5	5		5	
Paraplegia		13	13	2	9	2
Paresis of limbs		2	2		2	
Spinal paralysis		2	2		2	
Infantile paralysis		1	1		1	
Paralysis agitans		9	9		9	
Locomotor ataxia		34	34	6	27	1
Partial hemiplegia	1	12	13	3	10	
Spastic paraplegia	1	1	1		1	
Injury to spine		1	1		1	
Inflammation of nerves		1	1		1	
Muscular atrophy		1	1		1	
Paresis of back muscles		1	1		1	
Disease of spinal cord		1	1		1	
Deafness		5	5	2	3	
Impediment of speech		26	26	2	24	
Dumb		7	7	1	6	
Deaf and dumb		1	1		1	
Hydrocele	1	22	23	4	19	
Hernia		7	7	2	5	
Weak abdominal ring	7	829	836	19	607	33
Tumor of serotum		5	5		5	
Piles		1	1		1	
Marasmus		1	1		1	
Chronic nervous disease		1	1		1	
Injury to back and hips		1	1		1	
Arthritis deformans		1	1		1	
Aneurism of subclavian artery		1	1		1	
Obesity		2	2	1	1	
Disease of antrum		2	2		2	
Atrophy of liver		1	1		1	
Rheumatism		2	2		2	
Deformity of chest		5	5	4	1	
Dwarf		3	3	2	1	
Rickets		2	2		2	
Hunchback dwarf		8	8		8	
Curvature of spine	2	273	275	27	245	3
Chronic inflammation scroiliac joint		1	1		1	
Rhinocleroma		1	1		1	
P-soriasis		12	12	2	10	
Ringworm		3	3	1	2	
Eczema	1	1	2	1	1	
Ichthyosis		1	1		1	
Keloid face and hand		1	1	1		
Extensive chaneroids		1	1		1	
Tumor of groin		1	1		1	
Defective vision		1	1		1	
Cataracts	2	24	24	3	20	1
Conjunctivitis		76	75	8	62	1
Keratitis		8	8	2	6	
Opacity of cornea		1	1		1	
Ectropion		10	10	5	5	
		6	6	2	4	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 77

DISPOSITION OF CASES CERTIFIED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903, INCLUDING CASES PENDING FROM PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Disease or condition.	On hand.	Certified.	Total.	Deported.	Land-ed.	Re-main-ing.
Loss of eye	1	5	6	3	3	
Blindness		32	32	5	27	
Tumor of eyelid		1	1		1	
Inflammation lymph glands axilla		1	1	1		
Progressive muscular atrophy of arms		1	1		1	
Contraction skin of arm	1	1	1		1	
Deformity of arm		4	4	2	2	
Atrophy of arm		2	2	1	1	
Loss of arm		16	16	1	15	
Deformity of elbow		1	1		1	
Anchylolysis of elbow joint		6	6	2	4	
Fracture of radius		2	2		2	
Deformity and mutilation of hand	1	113	114	31	82	1
Loss of hand		9	9		9	
Injury to hand		1	1		1	
Dislocation of wrist		1	1		1	
Synovitis tendons wrist and hand		1	1	1		
Loss of thumb		7	7		7	
Loss of fingers		17	17	5	12	
Deformity of fingers		2	2		2	
Acromegalia, fingers and thumb	1	1	2		2	
Pregnancy	1	1	2	2		
Effects of abortion		1	1		1	
Affection of face		1	1		1	
Deformity of forehead		1	1		1	
Deformity of face		1	1		1	
Deformity of lips and nose		1	1	1		
Disease of nose		1	1		1	
Tumor of nose		1	1		1	
Loss of nose		1	1		1	
Atrophy of jaw		1	1		1	
Deformity of jaw		3	3		3	
Cleft palate		11	11	1	10	
Tumor of nose		1	1		1	
Inflammation glands of neck		20	20	2	18	
Hypertrophy of tonsils		1	1		1	
Enlarged glands of neck		5	5	2	3	
Deformity of neck		1	1		1	
Cicatix of neck		1	1		1	
Tumor of neck		4	4		4	
Goitre		43	43	1	39	
Loss of both legs		1	1		1	
Loss of leg		22	22		22	
Bowlegs		3	3		3	
Lameness		146	146	11	135	
Lack of development of limbs		1	1		1	
Shortness of leg and deformity of hands		1	1		1	
Shortness and deformity of leg		89	89	6	83	
Chronic ulcers of legs		1	1		1	
Fracture of leg		1	1		1	
Atrophy of leg		12	12	3	9	
Weakness of legs		1	1		1	
General debility, hydrocele, cedema of legs		1	1	1		
Varicocele		1	1		1	
Varicosis		1	1		1	
Varicose veins		1	1		1	
Fracture of femur		1	1		1	
Fracture of thigh		1	1		1	
Anchylolysis of hip joint		4	4		4	
Hip joint disease		9	9		9	
Dislocation of hip		6	6	1	5	1
Deformity of hip		2	2		2	
Disease of knee		2	2		2	
Inflammation of knee joint		3	3		3	
Chronic inflammation knee joint		1	1		1	
Anchylolysis of knee joint		48	48	4	42	2
Tubercle of knee joint		1	1		1	
Deformity of knee		4	4	1	3	
Knock-knees		1	1		1	
Necrosis of tibia		1	1		1	
Weak ankle		1	1		1	
Anchylolysis of ankle joint		4	4		4	
Fracture of ankle		1	1		1	
Flat feet		3	3		3	
Loss of foot		3	3		3	
Deformity		9	9	1	8	
Club foot		48	48	1	45	2
Total	65	4,121	4,186	1,318	2,754	114

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE (MEDICAL DIVISION), PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y., FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

	On hand from previous year.	Admitted to hospital during year.	Total treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining at end of year.	Deported.
Smallpox.....		17	17	14			1	2	
Cow pox.....		1	1	1					
Chicken pox.....		32	32	28			1	3	
Measles.....	17	439	456	371			53	32	
Scarlet fever.....	5	35	40	25			6	9	
Influenza.....		3	3	3					
Whooping cough.....		16	16	16		4			
Mumps.....		11	11	7			3	2	
Diphtheria.....	1	7	7	4			2	1	
Cerebrospinal fever.....		1	1			1			
Morphine habit.....		1	1				1		
Starvation.....		4	4	4					
Alcoholism.....		1	1					1	
Simple continued fever.....		19	19	8			7	4	
Enteric fever.....		2	2	2					
Dysentery.....		24	24	21	2	1			1
Malarial fever, intermittent.....		38	38	35			1	2	
Erysipelas.....	2	44	46	1	35	6	4	32	
Tubercle of lung.....		1	1		1				1
Tubercle of larynx.....		1	1		1				
Tubercle of kneejoint.....		1	1		1				
Tubercle, general, miliary.....		1	1		1				
Inflammation peritoneum, tubercular.....		1	1		1				
Syphilis, secondary.....	1	8	8	2	1	7	1		6
Gonorrhoea.....		3	3	2	1			4	1
Lumbricoides.....		6	6	1					
Hookworms.....		11	11	10	1			6	
Rheumatic fever.....		23	23	10	5	6	2	1	
Rheumatism.....		1	1			1			1
Osteoarthritis.....		1	1			1			
Cyst:									
Eye.....		1	1	1					
Face.....		1	1	1					
Chalazion.....		1	1	1					
New growth, nonmalignant.....		1	1	1					
Diabetes mellitus.....		1	1			1			
Immaturity at birth.....		3	3						
Debility.....	1	38	39	4	17	13	2	3	9
Old age (debility from).....		7	7			3	2	2	1
Inflammation of nerves, sciatic.....	1	1	2	1	1				
Disseminated sclerosis.....		1	1			1			1
Degeneration of spinal column.....		1	1			1			
Inflammation membranes brain.....		2	2			1	1		
Paraplegia.....		1	1			1			
Hemiplegia.....	1	2	2			1			1
Partial paralysis seventh nerve.....		1	1			2			
Paralysis agitans.....		2	2			1			1
Epilepsy.....		5	5			2			2
Headache.....		1	1			1			
Neuralgia sciatic nerve.....		1	1			1			
Neuralgia, intercostal.....		1	1			1			
Hysteria.....		2	2			1			1
Nervous weakness.....	1	1	1			1			
Insanity.....		2	2						2
Melancholia.....		7	7		4	3			6
Mental stupor.....		3	3			2	1		2
Conjunctivitis:									
Acute.....	13	1,055	1,068	904	117	2	45		
Chronic.....		177	177	3	134	15	25	2	
Purulent.....		59	59	40	14		5	1	
Follicular.....		96	96	50	27	1	18		
Granular.....	42	924	966	61	10	779	116	746	
Keratitis.....		19	19	6	10	3			
Ulcer of cornea.....	1	2	2	3		2		2	
Opacity of cornea.....		1	1			1			
Panophthalmitis, chronic.....		1	1			1			
Abscess of lachrymal sac.....		1	1			1			
Blepharitis marginalis.....	1	17	18	2	15	1			
Sty.....		9	9	7	2				
Abscess of eyelid.....		1	1			1			
Entropion.....		1	1			1			
Ectropion.....		3	3			3			1

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE (MEDICAL DIVISION), PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y., FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903—Continued.

	On hand from previous year.	Admitted to hospital during year.	Total treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining at end of year.	Deported.
Ptosis.....		2	2				2		
Inflammation middle ear.....		5	5	3	2				
suppurative.....		5	5	2	1	2			
mastoid cells, suppurative.....		1	1					1	
nose, soft parts.....		4	4	4					
Perforation of nasal septum.....		1	1		1				
Endocarditis, ulcerative.....		1	1					1	
Valvular disease of heart, mitral.....		9	9		2	5		2	2
Syncope.....		1	1	1					
Phlebitis.....		1	1	1					
Varix, legs and abdomen.....		1	1			1			1
Bronchitis:									
Acute.....	1	75	76	65	8		2	1	
Chronic.....	1	15	16	2	1	11			8
Pneumonia:									
Lobular.....		3	3	2				1	
Lobar.....	3	118	121	90	1	1	23	6	
Bronch pneumonia.....		12	12	6			5	1	
Phtthisis, chronic.....		2	2		1	1			1
Pleurisy:									
Acute.....	1	14	15	11	1		1	2	1
Chronic.....		5	5			4		1	3
Empyema.....	1	2	3	1	1			1	
Caries of dentine cementum.....		1	1	1					
Inflammation of dental periosteum.....		1	1	1					
Abscess of dental periosteum.....		3	3	3					
Inflammation of tonsils:									
Follicular.....		16	16	14		1		1	
Suppurative.....		1	1	1					
Hypertrophy of tonsils.....		2	2			2			
Inflammation of glands, parotid.....		1	1					1	
Inflammation of pharynx.....		4	4	2	2				
Inflammation of stomach:									
Acute.....		12	12	10	1			1	
Chronic.....		1	1		1				
Inflammation of stomach and intestines.....		1	1					1	
Dilatation of stomach.....		1	1					1	
Indigestion.....		24	24	20	4				
Vomiting (sickness).....		3	3	3					
Inflammation of intestines, chronic.....		1	1					1	
Fecal accumulation.....		1	1						
Inflammation of intestines.....	1	16	17	13			3	1	
Hernia.....		4	4			4			1
Intestinal dyspepsia.....		1	1	1					
Constipation.....		12	12	10	2				
Colic.....		3	3	3					
Diarrhea.....		5	5	5					
Abscess of rectum.....		1	1	1					
Gangrene of scrotum.....		1	1					1	
Piles, internal.....		1	1		1				
Inflammation of liver, chronic.....		1	1					1	
Acute yellow atrophy of liver.....		1	1						
Jaundice.....		3	3	2	1				
Inflammation of hepatic ducts.....		5	5	2	3				
Inflammation of lymph glands of neck:									
Chronic.....		15	15	5	4	5		1	
Suppurative.....		2	2	1				1	
Hypertrophy of lymph glands of neck.....		2	2	1		1			
Nephritis, acute.....		2	2					2	
Inflammation of bladder:									
Acute.....		1	1	1					
Chronic.....		2	2		2				
Gleet.....		2	2	1	1				
Stricture of urethra, organic.....		1	1			1			1
Phimosis.....		1	1	1					
Ulcer of penis.....		5	5	4				1	
Hydrocele.....		3	3	1		2			2
Epididymitis.....		2	2	1	1				
Pregnancy.....	3	17	20	6		14			4
Abortion.....		1	1	1					
Effects of childbirth.....	1	39	40	38	1			1	
Parturition.....		7	7						
Periostitis, circumscribed.....		1	1	1					

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE (MEDICAL DIVISION), PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y., FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903—Continued.

	On hand from previous year.	Admitted to hospital during year.	Total treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining at end of year.	Deported.
Neerosis of bone of jaw		1	1						
Ununited fracture of tibia		1	1		1				
Inflammation of sacro-iliac joint, chronic		1	1						
Inflammation of kneejoint		5	5	2		1		1	1
Morbus coxae		1	1						
Ankylosis of—									
Hip joint		1	1						1
Elbow		1	1						
Kneejoint		1	1		1				
Fibrous phalangeal joint		1	1						
Angular curvature of spine		1	1						1
Myalgia		1	1						1
Inflammation of the connective tissue of—		4	4	4					
Eyelid		1	1	1					
Face		1	5	6	5	1			
Axilla		1	1	1					
Axilla, suppurative		1	1	1					
Arm		1	1	1					
Hand		1	4	4	4	1			
Hand, suppurative		1	1	1					
Finger		1	1	1					
Knee		1	1	1					
Foot		1	1	1					
Leg		1	1	1				1	
Abscess of the connective tissue of—		2	2					2	
Scalp									
Eyelid		1	1						
Nose		1	1	1				1	
Jaw		1	1	1					
Face		1	3	3					
Neck		1	3	3				1	
Thigh		1	9	9					
Axilla		1	1	1					
Hand		1	1	1					
Finger		1	3	3		2			
Leg		1	2	1				1	
Undue formation of fat		1	2	2					
Pityriasis		1	1			1			
Urticaria		1	1						
Eczema		1	1						
Impetigo	1	48	49	35	7	21		3	
Psoriasis		12	12	5					
Herpes		4	4						
Herpes facialis		1	1			1		1	
Dermatitis		1	1						
Sycosis		2	2	1		1			
Seborrhoea		8	8	4		2			
Chilblain		9	9	1		8		2	
Frostbite of—		1	1						
Toes									
Feet		4	4	2		2			
Ulcer of—		2	2						
Mouth									
Skin of lip		1	1			1			
Skin of face		1	1					1	
Skin of arm		1	1						
Skin of leg		1	1						
Boils		1	9	7		1			
Of face									
Of lip									
Of neck									
Of abdomen									
Caruncle of neck									
Whitlow		1	1						
Lupus		1	1						
Scabies		1	1						
Phthiriasis		1	1						
Ringworm		3	3					3	
Scalp	2	1	3	1		2			
Face		1	1	1					
Neck		3	3	1		2			
Favus		1	1						
	4	48	52	7		41		4	39

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE (MEDICAL DIVISION), PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y., FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903—Continued.

	On hand from previous year.	Admitted to hospital during year.	Total treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining at end of year.	Deported.
Burn of—									
Scalp		1	1	1					
Leg and body		3	3	3					
Shock following operation		1	1					1	
Scald of—									
Foot		1	1	1					
Face		1	1			1			
Burn of skin of—									
Arm		3	3	1		2			
Leg		1	1	1					
Foot		1	3	1		2			
Wound of scalp—									
Contused		1	1	1					
Incised		2	2	2					
Lacerated		1	1			1			
Fracture of skull, vault and base	1		1						
Contusion of—									
Brain		1	1			1			1
Face		1	1			1			
Wound of forehead		1	1						
Fracture of nasal bone, compound		1	1						
Dislocation of lower jaw		1	1						
Contusion of eyelid		1	1						
Foreign body in eye		1	1						
Wound of cornea, incised		1	1						
Contusion of chest		1	1						
Gunshot wound of leg (old)		1	1					1	
Contusion of back		1	1					1	
Sprain of back		1	1						
Contusion of—									
Shoulder		1	1	1					
Arm		3	3			2			
Hand		1	1						
Sprain of wrist		1	1			1			
Wound of—									
Face		5	5	4		1			
Neck, incised		1	1					1	
Finger		2	2	1		1			
Hand		3	3	2		1			
Suppurating		1	1	1					
Incised		2	2						
Infected		2	2						
Knee, lacerated		1	1			1			
Fracture of—									
Clavicle		1	3	3					
Radius		1	1						
Ulna		1	1			1			
Forearm, both bones		1	1					1	
Fingers		2	2						
Thumb, comminuted		1	1						
Contusion of—									
Thigh		4	4	3		1			
Hip		1	1			1			
Leg		1	1						
Foot		1	1	1					
Sprain of—									
Foot		2	2						
Ankle		1	1	1					
Wound of—									
Thigh, lacerated		7	7	3		2			2
Leg—									
Punctured		1	1						
Incised		1	1	1					
Foot		2	2			1			
Infected		2	2						
Fracture of—									
Patella		1	1	1					
Tibia		2	2						
Fibula		1	1	1					
Femur		3	3	1		2			

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE (MEDICAL DIVISION), PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y., FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903—Continued.

	On hand from previous year.	Admitted to hospital during year.	Total treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining at end of year.	Deported.
Fatty tumor of face		1	1			1			
Observation	636	636	636	588				48	
Infancy	37	37	37			37			
Accompanying	49	826	875	828				47	
Total	164	5,564	5,728	3,599	512	1,046	135	436	889

GEO. W. STONER,
*Surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service,
 In Charge of Medical Division.*

As illustrative of the conditions under which the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws are now being enforced in the island of Porto Rico, the report of the commissioner of immigration at San Juan is given.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
San Juan, P. R., July 20, 1903.

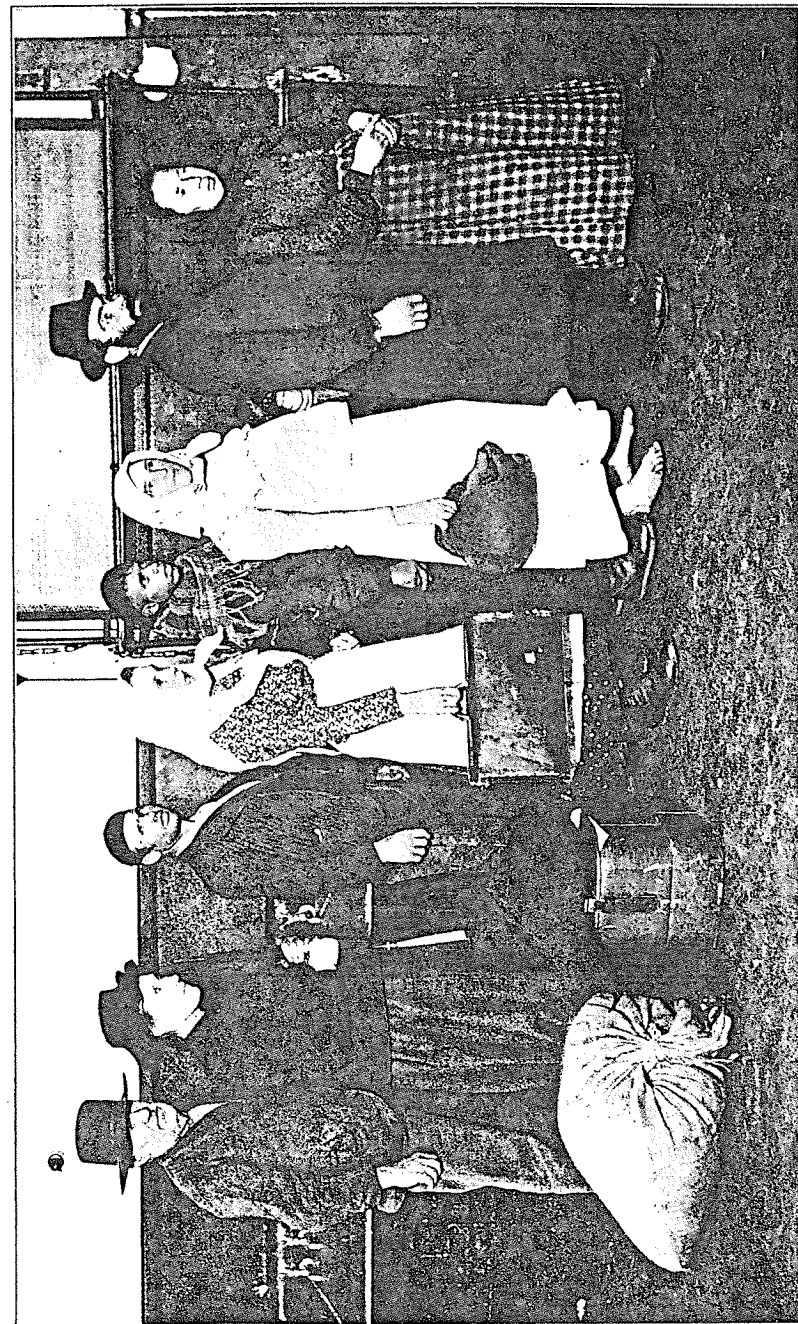
SIR: I have the honor to forward statistical report on form 1582 A, covering the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, for the district of Porto Rico.

Vessels of the following steamship lines bring aliens to the ports of Porto Rico: Campaña Transatlántica (Spanish), from Barcelona, Cadiz, Malaga, Las Palmas (Canary Islands), and Genoa, Italy; on return voyage from Habana, Cuba, Vera Cruz, Mexico, Colon, and other ports of South America. Pimillos, Yzquierdo & Cia. Line, from Caruna, Barcelona, Cadiz, and Canary Islands ports; on return voyage, from ports of Cuba and Mexico. Larrinaga Line from Liverpool. Serra Line from Liverpool, touching at Spanish ports en route; Campagnie Générale Transatlantique (French) from Havre, France, and St. Thomas, Danish West Indies; on return trip from ports in Haiti and Santo Domingo. Intercolonial Line (French) from Havre, France, and St. Thomas; on return trip, from Santo Dominican ports. Hamburg-American Line, from Hamburg, Germany, and St. Thomas. Red "D" Line, from South American ports of La Guayra, Maracaibo, and Danish West Indian Island of Curaçao. Herrera Line (Cuban), from Cuba and Santo Dominican ports. In addition to these regular lines, sailing vessels come from Nova Scotia, ports of Spain, and many of the West Indian islands.

The greatest percentage of immigration to Porto Rico, as in the fiscal year 1901-2, is of the Spanish race, some of whom were here before the American occupation and retaining property interests, others coming to seek employment, desiring the better wages which they see prevail under the American form of government. As a class they are healthy, in good financial condition, and make desirable additions to the population, although they retain their allegiance to the Spanish Government.

The percentage of African (black) from the West Indies is small, which, in my judgment, is as it should be, principally on account of their being the strongest competitors of the native labor element. The provisions of the immigration act approved March 3, 1903, having greatly aided in restricting immigration of this character, the steamship lines interested in this class of business having adopted the policy of accepting as passengers only those who conform to the provisions set forth on the manifests under the new act and whom they are reasonably certain will be eligible to land in Porto Rico.

A few illegal entries have been made on the coasts of Curebra and Vieques, but with the assistance of the insular police officials and customs guards we have been enabled to detain them until Treasury warrant could be received for their arrest and deportation. These islands are situated so close to St. Thomas and other foreign West Indian islands that entrance to them is easy by small boats. The predominance



TYPES OF ALIENS AWAITING ADMISSION AT ELLIS ISLAND STATION.

of the criminal class among those who have attempted entrance in this manner indicates the necessity of the most restrictive measures to prevent this character of immigration. The effectiveness of this branch of the service would be greatly improved were permits obtained that the immigration officials be granted transportation on the navy vessels plying between the ports of Porto Rico and Curebra.

A great many islanders from other West Indian islands would like to come to Porto Rico on account of the difference in wages paid here and in their own countries, but as there is sufficient Porto Rican labor this immigration is discouraged and prohibited to the full extent permissible under the immigration laws.

In this connection I desire to quote from Governor Hunt's report for the year 1902, as follows:

"Ever since the civil government was established there has been a complaint by the inhabitants of the island of Vieques that they could not secure laborers to harvest their sugar crop. In the days of the Spaniards these planters brought cane-field hands from the neighboring French and English West Indian islands, but now that the immigration laws obtain they are forced to obtain labor upon the main island of Porto Rico. They have several times requested that modifications be sought from Congress of the present immigration laws, but we believe that that is unnecessary. It is said by the Vieques planters that the native from the main island complains that his health is not good in Vieques; but with the vast amount of laborers that there are here a sufficient number can surely be had to do the necessary work in Vieques."

After personal investigations of the conditions existing in Vieques, and being assured by the planters that they could use some of the surplus labor of Porto Rico, an effort was made to interest the various labor organizations that were continually complaining of the lack of employment in adopting means to cooperate with the planters, but as yet there have been no results, due to the fact that the planters do not offer a sufficient rate of wages to interest the laborers of the island of Porto Rico proper.

The two principal labor organizations are the Federacion Regional and the American Federation of Labor, each having many branch organizations and members. The greatest difficulty they have to contend with is the lack of good feeling, owing to the desire of both societies to take active part in the local politics of the island.

Wages have materially increased under American administration, especially at the larger "centrals," such as Aguirre and Guanica, where considerable attention is given to the wish of the employees. These and other estates pay at the rate of from 50 cents to \$2.50 per day, in proportion to skill and experience, common laborers receiving 50 cents, foremen from 75 cents to \$1.25, sugar boilers \$1.50, and machinists from \$2 to \$2.50.

The extension of the service by the appointment of an inspector for Ponce has been of practical benefit in that the work is entirely in charge of immigration officials. With headquarters at Ponce the inspector has supervision over the south and west coasts, taking in the port of Mayaguez, making official trips there when necessary. The presence of an inspector in this field has caused more strict observance of the immigration laws and regulations on the part of the steamship lines bringing passengers to these ports. Under the present arrangement careful and thorough examination is made of every alien applying for admission, prompt hearings before the board of special inquiry are had, and the service generally is in good condition. Several debarments and deportations of aliens attempting to gain admission for the purpose of taking employment under contract at sugar centrals have been made, and careful observation is maintained over this feature of immigration.

Under the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress approved April 29, 1902, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming into and to regulate the residence within the United States, its Territories, and all territory under its jurisdiction, and the District of Columbia, of Chinese and persons of Chinese descent," certificates of registration have been issued to 35 Chinese laborers and persons other than laborers, the duplicates and applications for which being kept on file in the office of the commissioner of immigration at San Juan, together with an alphabetical record of all such certificates issued. There have been no recent admissions of Chinese into Porto Rico, and, with a few exceptions, those now living on the island were transported from Cuba as prisoners by the Spanish Government. They follow the occupation of cooking, weaving, gardening, cigar making, and common laborer.

Very respectfully,

FRED V. MARTIN,

United States Commissioner of Immigration.

HON. F. P. SARGENT,

Commissioner-General of Immigration, Washington, D. C.

Thus far the administration of the immigration and Chinese exclusion laws in the Philippine Islands, which had been placed in the hands of the Philippine Commission, has not been assumed by the Bureau. Until the passage of the act approved March 3, 1903, it was clearly the intent of Congress that the said Commission should control the enforcement of the immigration laws in said archipelago, although the particular authority in regard to the registration of Chinese laborers resident therein, conferred by the act of April 29, 1902, upon the Commission, by inference left the administration of the other provisions of the Chinese exclusion laws under the same control, by which they are enforced in the other territory of the United States. By the terms of the first-mentioned act, however, its provisions in all respects, are extended to "all waters, territory, or other place now subject to the jurisdiction" of the United States. As one of these provisions places the execution of the laws in the hands of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, it would seem that steps should be taken at as early a date as practicable to establish immigration stations for the inspection of both Chinese and other aliens at such of the Philippine ports as may be deemed necessary to prevent violations of law.

STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL, PAUPER, AND DISEASED ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Too brief a time has elapsed since the passage of the recent act (March 3, 1903) to enable the Bureau to avail itself so effectively of the authority conferred thereby to such an extent as to enable it to present statistics from the State reformatory, penal, and charitable institutions as to the alien inmates thereof. Enough, however, has been learned to convince the Bureau that the inadmissible classes of aliens should be somewhat enlarged. Thus, no diseased or physically incapable person should be admitted to the United States. The number coming is large enough to justify a rigid censorship, so as to exclude all those whose presence would be, either at the time of arrival or soon thereafter, a burden upon some community. With the same purpose in view an age limit might be presented—say, 60 years—and every alien applicant for admission who had passed that age should be refused a landing unless possessing a son or daughter in this country amply able to provide for such alien.

It seems hardly necessary to enlarge upon the importance from this point of refusing admission to aliens suffering with disease, whether of a communicable nature or not. To meet with the physical conditions in a new and strange country, to avoid the risk of pauperism therein, diseased aliens should at least exhibit so much prudence as to await recovery in their own homes.

By the expiration of the ensuing fiscal year the Bureau believes that it will be able to present figures bearing upon this subject which will doubtless carry more weight than any argument it can now offer without such support.

INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRATION.

Very wisely Congress endeavored as far back as 1891 to restrict immigration to those who voluntarily, for reasons which ordinarily induce men to change their homes, endeavor to enter this country. In the act approved March 3 of that year section 1 places the burden

upon those who have been assisted to come, of proving affirmatively to the inspection officers that they are not of any one of the expressly excluded classes. Section 4 of the same act, reenacted in section 7 of the act of March 3, 1903, goes further and forbids the solicitation of immigration by transportation companies, or their agents, either orally or in writing or printing, making every violation of such inhibition punishable by fine. As a further means of checking any but voluntary immigration, duly informed as to the requirement of our laws, it was provided by section 8 of the act approved March 3, 1893, that lines engaged in transporting aliens to the United States should conspicuously post, at every foreign place where such lines sell tickets, copies of the immigration laws printed in the language of the countries, respectively, where such sales are made.

Evidence has not been lacking, some having been given in former reports of the Bureau, that notwithstanding all these precautions, through the agencies of the transportation lines, with or without the connivance of foreign peoples as well probably as of people in the United States, a widespread and flourishing system of solicitation exists throughout Europe. As a result much of our immigration consists of those whose departure from their countries relieves the latter of burdens which must thenceforward be borne by the people of the United States. The number of sick, disabled, senile, pauperized, and immoral which we succeed in detecting upon arrival amply confirms the statement. It is not reasonable to assume that all such were informed of the nature of our laws, under the requirements of which they can not be admitted. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that such numbers, without solicitation or suggestion from interested sources, would dispose of their little possessions in their own countries and undertake a long and arduous journey upon the mere chance of evading the vigilance of our inspection officers, with the risk of being returned destitute to the port of embarkation.

Perhaps, too, it displays a somewhat childlike confidence in the innocence and the implicit respect for law of those persons who are operating the vast transportation business for the benefit of owners who approve any management that produces dividends, to assume that they will not resort, either directly or indirectly, to every known means of selling transportation. That they are inducing through agencies that spread like a vast network over all Europe, having representatives of all classes in every town, village, and hamlet, who are local centers for the distribution of enticing literature showing with all the art of the advertiser and illustrator the glories of the Eldorado on the west of the Atlantic—to which the great majority may gain entrance without hindrance, and from which even the poor, diseased, and helpless can not always be excluded—is shown by the subjoined report of Immigrant Inspector Marcus Braun, who was detailed for the purpose of investigating thoroughly and reporting fully on the methods of inducing immigration from Europe. After reading that report, can any reasonable person urge that there is any injustice to transportation lines in section 9 of the recent act which imposes a penalty of \$100, in each instance, upon vessels which bring aliens suffering with communicable diseases to our ports, provided the Secretary is satisfied from the evidence submitted to him that such disease existed at the time of embarkation, and might have been detected by a competent physician?

REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR MARCUS BRAUN, ^a

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 24, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, pursuant to authority contained in Bureau Letter No. 35719, dated March 21, 1903, authorizing me "to proceed to such points in Europe as may be necessary for the purpose of procuring information concerning certain knowledge believed to be possessed by the Italian authorities as to emigration of undesirable aliens to the United States, and also in regard to persons who are booking diseased and otherwise inadmissible aliens to Vera Cruz en route to points in the United States." This report is likewise made pursuant to directions received from you in personal interviews had on March 23, 1903, authorizing me to procure general information and evidence, where practicable, concerning the large influx to the United States of undesirable and inadmissible aliens, and the methods employed by steamship companies, agents in their employ, or other persons, to induce such emigration, as is more specifically enumerated in Bureau memoranda containing the following specific questions and directions:

"1. What steps do the steamship companies take at European ports to ascertain if their passengers are eligible for admission under the law?

"2. What secret instructions are given to such passengers at the various rendezvous where the government officials make their examinations? Examinations usually made twenty-four hours before sailing. This is particularly true of London and Liverpool.

"3. How many undesirable aliens are brought from the Continent to the Jewish shelters in Whitechapel, London, weekly, and are there put through a purifying process preparatory to being shipped to the United States via Canada?

"4. What steps are taken at Marseilles, Antwerp, and Chiasso to deflect diseased aliens from the United States ports to Canada and Mexico?

"5. Do Canadian lines really reject passengers for cause at Liverpool, as stated by them; and if so, what percentage, and for what causes?

"6. Are immigrants induced to ship to Canada, who would otherwise have shipped to the United States, by reason of a cheaper fare, to wit, the \$2 head tax?

"7. Do all Canadian lines make the two rates indicated? If not, which ones do?

"8. Does Antonn Fares, a 'runner' at Marseilles, act direct for certain lines? If so, which ones?

"9. It is very important to ascertain if Frederic Ludwig still represents the Beaver Line at Chiasso.

"10. Ascertain how Hamburg-American Packet Company secures the miserable people they put off at Halifax, while carrying to New York on same line or ship acceptable aliens.

"11. Note particularly report of Mr. Watchorn, a copy of which will be supplied. Would also recommend getting copy of January, 1903, Blackwood's Magazine, and noting article therein on Immigration."

I desire, in addition thereto, to refer to directions contained in Bureau letter No. 36663, dated April 6, 1903, directing me to observe whether the requirements of section 8 of the act of March 3, 1893, are being complied with, to the effect "that all steamship or transportation companies engaged in the transportation of aliens shall keep exposed to view in their offices abroad, where tickets are sold to emigrants, a copy of the United States immigration laws printed in large letters in the language of the country where such offices are located, and to instruct their agents, moreover, to call the attention thereto of persons contemplating emigration, etc."

Subsequent to my return from Washington, after receiving above instructions and directions, and until my departure on April 9, 1903, I was in daily attendance at the Immigration Bureau, at Ellis Island, for the purpose of familiarizing myself with the work of the Department as conducted at that station.

On April 9, 1903, I sailed on the steamship *Deutschland*, bound for Hamburg, Germany, and arrived at the latter place April 17, 1903. Having received no specific instructions concerning any particular route which I was to travel to procure the information desired, and owing to the fact that I frequently received information which did not permit of a systematic or straight line of travel, and prompted also by the desire to procure authentic information at the very home of the emigrant, I followed occasional instances and cases as they presented themselves to me.

In all I traveled about 25,000 miles by railroad and about 600 miles by special conveyances, visiting substantially all the provinces and crown lands of the following countries: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Roumania, Switzerland, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, and Great Britain, making special studies of the subjects

^a Exhibits omitted.

involved at the following European ports: Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin, Fiume, Trieste, Odessa, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, St. Nazaire, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Southampton, London, and Liverpool.

I find upon investigation that the steamship companies carrying emigrants from Naples, Hamburg, and Rotterdam are subjecting such emigrants to a strict medical examination for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they are afflicted with any dangerous contagious disease which might prevent their landing in the United States; this can be said of almost all European ports but is more strictly enforced at the three ports enumerated; at the other ports there is a disposition to be more lax in this respect, particularly at Havre, France, where, in the search for persons afflicted with trachoma, the eyeball is merely examined and no eyelid is turned up as at the other three ports mentioned above; the additional method of the physical examination employed is to require the emigrant to hold up his hands, which, of course, does not permit the discovery of any other ailments except those visible to the naked eye. Questions are also asked the emigrants concerning other grounds of inadmissibility, such as whether the emigrant is a criminal or an ex-convict, but no further investigation is made in this respect and the answers given by the emigrant are deemed sufficient.

I did not discover any secret instruction given to passengers at the points of embarkation; the usual questions are asked of the emigrants and if correctly answered they are permitted to proceed, otherwise they are refused; the latter, however, is a rare occurrence, for the reason that almost all of these emigrants arrive at the ports thoroughly instructed, such instructions being given them before they start upon their journey by sub-agents in the employ of the steamship companies or their general agencies. While I have no direct proof that the steamship companies are directly concerned or even tolerate the giving of these secret instructions, yet I learned in the course of my travels, particularly in the countries of Austria-Hungary and Russia, that a large number of reputable persons, such as priests, school teachers, postmasters, and county notaries, are directly connected with certain agents representing these steamship companies, and that they advise and instruct the emigrants how to procure steamship tickets, passports, and all other things necessary for their travel, for all of which they receive a commission from the agent employing them. It is obvious that since the amount of the earnings depends entirely upon the amount of business procured, hence in their anxiety, the sub-agents above enumerated, by promises and in order to earn a commission, induce a large number of persons to leave their homes and come to the United States. The governments of each of these countries, in good faith, are endeavoring to stop this sort of traffic and provide for the punishment of any person inducing another to leave the country, but I found that in many of the towns visited the local authorities are in league with the sub-agents and their business thrives practically with the consent of the officials whose duty it is to prevent it; this is particularly true of Austria-Hungary, as I was able to ascertain from personal interviews with a large number of emigrants at the Austro-Prussian border. I also ascertained that a majority of these people act for and are in the employ of "F. Missler" at Bremen, and "The Anglo Continentales Reise-Bureau at Rotterdam." Upon obtaining this information, together with specific data, names and addresses of these so-called sub-agents, I laid the matter before Dr. Koerber, prime minister of Austria, and Coloman de Szell, prime minister of Hungary. They at first appeared incredulous, and the latter called my attention to the newly enacted prohibitive emigration laws of Hungary, a copy of which, together with translations thereof, is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit A, No. I" and "Exhibit A, No. II." However, upon my submitting to them the information which I had in my possession, including the names and addresses of people who were acting as such agents, an investigation was caused at their instance, a number of arrests made and convictions had for the illegal solicitation of emigration. The names of these persons, together with their addresses and vocations, and the periods for which they were sentenced, are annexed hereto and marked "Exhibit A, No. III."

The police officials in the course of the investigation made, which led to the arrest of these men, confiscated a large number of letters and literature containing offers and inducements to emigrate. The agencies whence this literature emanated also flood the respective countries, particularly Hungary and Croatia, with similar literature through the mails, but great vigilance is exercised by the authorities and most of these letters, bearing the post mark of Hamburg, Bremen, or Rotterdam, are confiscated and are never delivered to the addressees, if, in the judgment of the postal officials, they contain enticing literature respecting emigration. I have seen at the offices of the ministry at Budapest at least one-half million of these letters and documents from time to time confiscated, and through the courtesy of the Hungarian Gov-

ernment I was enabled to procure a few of the letters which I annex hereto and mark respectively "Exhibit B, No. I, II, III, IV, V, and VI." Some of this literature has features quite amusing, and I respectfully beg to submit to you a copy, together with a liberal translation of two poems, marked "Exhibit C I, and C II," intended to work upon the susceptibility of the plain peasant in order to induce him to emigrate. I also invite particular attention to a slip which is invariably contained in such letters sent through the mails by F. Missler, of Bremen, a copy of which, together with the translation thereof, is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit D." The idea of sending out this slip appears to be to create the person to whom it is sent a sort of a subagent, by offering him a compensation of 8 crowns for every steamship ticket that he succeeds in selling to an emigrant, and through this offer any number of persons are engaged as subagents for F. Missler, at Bremen. The "Anglo-Continental Reise-Bureau" at Rotterdam is also engaged in sending out personal letters to peasants, containing offers of commission, provided they will procure for them the sale of steamship tickets. I herewith annex one of such letters, with a translation, marked "Exhibit E."

With reference to written question No. 3, I visited the "Poor Jews Temporary Shelter," at 84 Leman street, White Chapel, London, and there interviewed the superintendent, Mr. J. Sonper, from whom I learned that on the average 500 Russian, Polish, and Roumanian Jews are brought there weekly by steamer from either Antwerp or Rotterdam, and are detained at the "Home" until they are enabled to raise sufficient money with which to prepay their passage to America, or until they are in a sufficiently good condition to be acceptable to the steamship companies at the port at which they intend to embark. Mr. Sonper himself acts as an agent for various steamship companies, and informed me that since the Canadian government is equally strict as the United States Government in the medical examination of emigrants he tries to induce persons to go to South Africa, but so far he has met with poor success, for the reason that persons under his care all have a desire to go to the United States. He cited instances to me where people were detained by him at the Jewish Home for as long a period as six months in order that they may be properly prepared for their proposed trip.

A more adequate and definite idea of the scope and activity of the "Poor Jews Temporary Shelter" may be had by examining the last three annual reports of the organization, a copy of each of which is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit X I, II, and III."

Concerning the steps taken at Marseille, Antwerp, and Chiasso to deflect the diseased emigrants from the United States ports to Canada and Mexico, I beg to state the following: At Chiasso this practice has been largely discontinued since the strict enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States and the strict observance of the medical examinations at Canadian ports. At Antwerp the practice is still prevailing, though in a lesser degree, the information given to such emigrant being that he sail to England, preferably to London, whence his departure and opportunity of landing in the United States will be much easier than from any other port. The "hotbed" for the deflection of such diseased emigrants, a majority of whom come from Syria, Armenia, and Greece, is Marseille. There are in Marseille about a half dozen duly licensed and properly appointed steamship agencies, each of whom employs its "runners," the most unscrupulous of whom is one Anton Fares, the publisher of the Syrian weekly, *Al Mircad*. These "runners" are at a landing whenever a steamer having such emigrants aboard arrives from Syria, Turkey, or Greece. These emigrants are then taken charge of by the "runners" and escorted to the various emigrants' headquarters to be there examined and classified. Such of these emigrants who are not afflicted with some disease receive the ordinary instructions and are shipped via regular ports of embarkation, mostly Havre and Boulogne. Those found suffering from trachoma or favus are then thoroughly instructed and are told that the only way for them to effect an entrance to the United States is to embark at St. Nazaire, France, and sail on the ships of the French line (*Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*) for Vera Cruz, Mexico, and, according to the personal statement made to me by Fares, those emigrants are then escorted across the Mexican border to the United States by friends or people with whom he is connected in a business way. Heretofore entry into the United States from Mexico was effected by way of Laredo, El Paso, or Eagle Pass, but since the detention and deportation of some of these emigrants who thus effected an entry to the United States this method was abandoned and the above method resorted to. I verified this statement by personal investigation at St. Nazaire and from interviews had with the Mexican and Cuban consuls and the manager of the *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*, each of whom informed me that no fewer than 250 emigrants leave that port on the 21st day of each and every month for Mexico. I

briefly referred to this condition of things in my report to the Department, dated, respectively, Marseille, June 28, 1903, and Paris, July 10, 1903. So alarming did I find these conditions at St. Nazaire that I was prompted thereby to address my cablegram to the Department on July 13, 1903, suggesting a close watch on the Mexican border outside of regular railroad passes, and I also briefly referred to these matters in subsequent communications to the Department. I also ascertained that all of the steamers plying between St. Nazaire, France, and Vera Cruz, Mexico, are controlled and operated by the *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*, and that emigrants are booked directly from Beirut, Syria, via Marseille, and St. Nazaire, to Vera Cruz, as more fully stated in my previous communications to the Department on this subject.

Regarding the question as to whether Canadian lines really reject passengers for cause at Liverpool, and what percentage and for what causes, I beg to state that I have visited the various emigrant lodging houses at Liverpool controlled by the White Star, Cunard, Dominion, American, Allan, and Canadian Pacific Railroad (Beaver Line) lines, and found that the emigrants are subjected to a strict medical examination, and those found suffering from trachoma or favus are promptly rejected, the proportion of such rejections not exceeding 2 per cent.

As to whether or not emigrants are induced to ship to Canada, who would otherwise have shipped to the United States, by reason of a cheaper fare or because of the \$2 head tax, I respectfully submit that such emigrants are frequently, and in a large number of cases, induced to ship to Canada. The reason for this, however, is not the desire to avoid the \$2 head tax, but because of the cheaper railroad fares charged to emigrants in the Dominion of Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In every such case the emigrant is invariably told that upon landing he must state his destination to be some place or town in Canada, where he intends to settle. Having thus availed themselves of the advantage of a cheaper fare they then await the coming of an agent or some person connected with the agency where they purchased their tickets, and are escorted across the border into the United States.

In regard to the inquiry as to whether all the Canadian lines make the two rates indicated, I desire to report that heretofore the Beaver Line charged a cheaper rate of fare than the other Canadian lines; this, however has been abandoned, and at present a uniform rate is charged over all Canadian lines. I had an interesting and lengthy interview with Mr. I. I. Gilbertson, the Liverpool traffic agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which now operates the former Beaver Line under the name of the Pacific Railway line, and learned from him that, while the line he represented was not in the steamship pool, he was upholding the regular rates of the pool, and had no intention of deviating therefrom. He added that he regretted very much the bad repute into which the Beaver Line had gotten, and, while he admitted that it was partly justified, he thought that it was worse than deserved. Mr. Gilbertson also told me that all of the Continental agents of his line have been fully and thoroughly instructed to comply strictly with the immigration laws of both the United States and Canada in booking passengers, and that under no circumstances would tickets be sold to passengers for Quebec or Montreal whose original destination is some part of the United States.

In reply to the inquiry as to whether Anton Fares, a "runner" at Marseille, acts direct for certain lines, I beg to refer to my previous reports to the Department made in this connection, wherein I stated, among other things, that Fares does not represent any line directly, but that his services are very much sought after by all of the agencies established at Marseille, and I reiterate that he is one of the most dangerous and unscrupulous men in the business.

Replying to the inquiry as to whether Frederic Ludwig still represents the Beaver Line at Chiasso, I likewise beg to refer to my report on this subject, dated Chiasso, June 25, 1903, and I reiterate that Ludwig still represents the Beaver Line at Chiasso, but apparently does not book any diseased emigrants and invariably causes a physician to examine his passengers. In all other respects, however, I found Ludwig as active, energetic, and reckless in the pursuit of his business as ever before, as a result of which he was arrested in Italy for soliciting emigration, released on bail of 20,000 lire pending his trial, and subsequently "jumped" his bail, forfeiting the amount.

In regard to the question as to how the "Hamburg-American Packet Company" secures the miserable people they put off at Halifax, while carrying to New York on same line or ship acceptable aliens, I respectfully refer to my report dated Jassy, June 17, 1903. I endeavored to ascertain the method by which these persons referred to were procured, and for this purpose had an interview at the steamship office of George Stoeckel, at Odessa, by whose representative, Johann Bischof, I was informed that the main reasons for sending emigrants into the United States