

51411 / 51

51411 / 51

newbox
#9

SCREENED

DATE

IMMIGRATION FILE

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

No. 51411
51

SUBJECT: Powderly report
Investigation Europe (51411-1)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Bureau of Immigration
And Naturalization

Washington.

No. 50, 724/2.

July 18, 1906.

Sir:

The following instructions have been prepared for your guidance in connection with your trip to Europe in conformity with authorization already issued, viz:

(1) First of all, I desire to impress upon you the fact that that your mission is strictly confidential and you must so conduct your inquiries that there will be no possibility of your identity as an investigating officer being discovered. The object is to get complete facts as to the governing causes of emigration from Europe to the United States, for the information of the President.

(2) It is believed that the plan as herein after outlined will produce satisfactory results and that its adoption will lead to uniformity in the character of the information furnished, although all facts bearing upon the subject in hand should be fully reported:

(3) For instance, start with the emigrant at his home and endeavor to ascertain what induces him to migrate to the United States--whether he is influenced by the example of his ^{fellow} countrymen who have gone before him or whether he is influenced by the representations of minor agents of the steamship lines. The means usually followed of securing the steamship tickets will undoubtedly be found to be an index to the governing cause of his migration. This portion of the inquiries should be especially thorough as regards the influences

put forth by sub-agents of the transportation companies.

(4) Then, after he leaves his native place, to what examination is the prospective emigrant subjected? Is he carefully examined to ascertain the probability of rejection under our laws? If diseased, or found to be such at the port of embarkation, is he placed in the hospital or is he sent to some other port? It is desired that the method of departure from his home to the United States shall be fully described with complete details. The manner in which the aliens are treated at the seaports of embarkation should be fully gone into, also.

(5) In the inquiries as to the foundation for the original desire to emigrate, the contract labor feature should also receive attention. It is difficult to outline any particular investigation on this line, but mention of the point is considered sufficient to show what is desired.

(6) It is intended that the investigation shall be comprehensive and cover the entire field in such a way that will enable the President to secure an intelligent idea of all that takes place abroad with the result that the emigrants apply at the portals of the United States as candidates for admission.

(7) Above everything, observe the strictest circumspection with the view of avoiding publicity in any way; association with the public officials of Europe must be shunned and, so far as practicable, your inquiries should be made as if you were a private individual making a study of sociological conditions for your own information.

(8) Do not endeavor to prepare your report before returning, but secure complete memoranda and evidence in the form of exhibits of posters, tickets, advertisements, etc., as a basis for such report. Hearsay evidence is not wanted and you must be prepared to back up by

proof every assertion that you may make.

(9) During the voyage to and from Europe, I desire that you should closely observe matters affecting the steerage passengers. If you can do so without attracting undue notice, a daily visit to the steerage should be made and observations had as to the treatment of the passengers, segregation of the sexes, over crowding, food supply and methods of serving, treatment of the sick, both adults and children, etc. On the outward trip, it is possible that a number of deported aliens may be on board; if so, what becomes of them on the other side should be a subject of inquiry. The same inquiries should be made in the event that you happen to be at some European seaport when a ship from the United States arrives. the particular point being whether or not the deported persons are sent to their homes or sent back to this country in some roundabout way.

(10) On the return trip you will have an excellent opportunity to ascertain how the emigrants are embarked, examined, manifested, etc., and these points should be fully covered in your report.

(11) It may be found necessary to issue further instructions, to which end I should be kept advised of your address, both mail and cable. You should avoid using official stationery while abroad.

You have been selected for this highly important mission in the belief, that you would produce the desired results, and I hope that you will leave no stone unturned to fulfill my expectations in this regard.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F.P.Sargent

Commissioner General.

ARG

Hon. Frank P. Sargent,

Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

Under instructions contained in Bureau letter No. 50.724/2 dated July 18th 1906, and in compliance with confidential instructions imparted to me personally, and orally, by you and referred to in supplementary letter of above number under date of July 28th 1906, copies of which are hereunto annexed and made a part of this report, I proceeded to Europe and prosecuted inquiries along the lines indicated.

In submitting this report I have to say, before entering into detail, that I found it impossible to comply with the instructions contained in paragraph 1 of your letter of July 18th 1906. Although I did everything to prevent my "identity as an investigating officer being discovered" I soon learned that not only was my identity known but my mission as well. I was told in several places by officials in the Consular Service of the United States and by agents of Steamship lines that my coming had been expected and that my purpose was well known. One of the latter repeated, almost verbatim, a part of the instructions contained in my warrant of authority to act for the Immigration Bureau. I found it embarrassing to face such a condition and difficult to evade such pointed questions as were directed to me. In this connection I wish to add that from the date of my appointment I have observed a strict caution and secrecy as to the object of the same and my instructions thereunder.

Nevertheless I believe that my mission was as successful as the absolute secrecy had been observed and I beg leave to suggest that

should you send representatives of the Bureau abroad in future it might be advisable to clothe them with discretionary power in the matter of disclosing their identity, or not, as they might find it necessary, or expedient.

While the "governing causes of emigration from Europe to the United States" are many they may all be grouped under these heads:

1. The natural desire of man to improve his condition in life.
2. The political status which the industrialist occupies in his home country.
3. The economic condition in which he is obliged to live and which, through lack of political freedom, he finds it difficult to improve or change.
4. The lack of educational facilities, in some countries, to instruct him in his political rights and through which he might be enabled to change his economic condition.
5. The constant stream of letters which go from those in the United States, who were formerly immigrants, to their relatives and friends in Europe.
6. The accounts of conditions, political and industrial, in the United States, given by those who return to Europe to remain either temporarily or permanently.
7. The activity of agents, sub agents-(and their agents-) of steamship lines in selling tickets and in stimulating the business of their principals.
8. The example set by Americans who travel abroad and their advice to European industrialists to emigrate to the United States.
9. The freedom and prosperity enjoyed by the people of the United States and the remarkable, and rapid, facilities for making known conditions, and changes in conditions, in the United States.

10. The desire on the part of those having relatives, or friends, dependent on them who are mentally, or physically deficient to evade responsibility, or expense, or both by sending the deficient ones to the United States- or somewhere.

11. The cheap fares charged by competing steamship lines, the rapidity with which an ocean voyage may be made and the comfort enjoyed while en route.

Of the first, and underlying cause, it need only be said that this natural desire becomes intensified in countries where conditions which are well nigh intolerable, face the industrialist on every side and his surest avenue of escape is through the portals of a country offering better opportunities to secure employment, greater reward for labor done and a larger share of political freedom.

To show why I assign the foregoing as causes of emigration from Europe, it appears to me to be best to trace, as briefly as possible, the steps taken and the means employed in making my investigations, after which I shall take the liberty of offering suggestions based upon the information obtained.

During the journey across the Atlantic on the Kroonland of the Red Star Line, the vessel on which I took passage, I visited the various parts of the Steerage, or Third Cabin, nearly every day and at odd times during the day. Captain Doxrud made a round of inspection every morning. I accompanied him but once, on other occasions I went alone, he having given directions to admit me to the steerage whenever I deemed it advisable to go, in company with an officer of the ship.

There were about four hundred and fifty in the Third Cabin returning to various parts of Europe. All that I conversed with, and I managed to meet over a fourth of them, intended returning to the United States in a short time.

ted States in a short time. One young man, and Austrian, was returning to his former home to be married. He had resided in the United States nine years, was a naturalized citizen, spoke English fairly well, was employed as a puddler's helper in a Cleveland Steel mill, had saved \$1100, was enthusiastic in his praise of the United States and proud of his citizenship. It was through him that I met the others and I found but one who expressed dissatisfaction with the United States. He informed me, however, that it was his intention to return and bring his parents with him. I refer to these matters to illustrate that on the arrival of the Kroonland at Antwerp, over four hundred men and women were scattered through Austria, Hungary and Poland, each one a walking, and talking, advertisement of American prosperity.

I do not know how many had bank books, I examined eighteen and found entries of deposits ranging from \$180 to \$1100.

Investigation of the cabins, beds, food and ventilation on board the Kroonland furnished evidence, so far as I could see and judge, that the welfare and comfort of the steerage passengers were not neglected. Of the relative merits of the stateroom and undivided room in the steerage I shall have something to say later on.

In the Steerage of the Kroonland were a number of aliens who had been "excluded from admission into the United States" and were being returned "to the countries whence they came" in consequence thereof. I left the ship at Dover, England, and so far as I could observe none of those who were being deported were landed there. I do not believe the captain of the Kroonland would allow them to leave the vessel at that port for he is thoroughly conversant with the law bearing on the return of excluded aliens, appears to be a strict disciplinarian, an honorable man and is an American citizen. I mention this because it had been, repeatedly reported to the Bureau while I

was Commissioner General that instead of carrying deported aliens to "the country whence they came", they were landed at Southampton or Dover and left stranded and helpless at these ports. As will be seen further on in this report the law of England, known as the "Alien's Act 1905," prohibits the landing of such persons on English soil.

My first objective point on reaching England was-

London.

Here I called on Mr. W. Haldane Porter, Chief Inspector under the "Alien's Act" above referred to. Mr. Porter provided me with copies of the act, the rules under which it is being administered and the general orders which had been issued up to that time. These I present herewith marked Exhibits A.B. and C. The orders were given me under promise to treat them confidentially except so far as you are concerned.

Had I the time to remain in London and make a study of the operations of the new law I could have done so with profit for Mr. Porter extended every courtesy to me and gave me his assurance that every facility would be afforded me to familiarize myself with the law and its application. All of the forms then in use were explained and a set given me for your use.

The English Alien's Act was "intended to prevent the landing of undesirable immigrants" in the United Kingdom and as its rigid or lax enforcement may have more or less bearing on the successful enforcement of the Immigration Laws of the United States, its operations and administration should be studied more carefully than was possible when I was there. It had gone into effect on the first of January 1906, the various officers and boards appointed under the act had not had time to become familiar with their work, it has not yet had the test of twelve months trial and its value cannot therefore be accur-

ately determined. Inasmuch as a large number of immigrants from the continent of Europe come to the United States via England a rigid enforcement of the "Alien's Act" as applied in the United Kingdom could not fail to be of benefit to us. In support of this assertion I shall cite a case, later on, which came under my notice at Hull.

Section 1, paragraph 3 of the said "Alien's Act" provides that:

"For the purposes of this section an immigrant shall be considered an undesirable immigrant-

(a) if he cannot show that he has in his possession or is in a position to obtain the means of decently supporting himself and his dependents (if any); or

(b) if he is a lunatic or an idiot, or owing to any disease or infirmity appears likely to become a charge upon the rates or otherwise a detriment to the public; or

(c) if he has been sentenced in a foreign country with which there is an extradition treaty for a crime, not being an offence of a political character, which is, as respects that country, an extradition crime within the meaning of the Extradition Act, 1870; or

(d) if an expulsion order has been made in his case."

Section 8, paragraph 1 of the same act says:

"The expression "immigrant" in this act means an alien steerage passenger who is to be landed in the United Kingdom, but does not include-

(a) Any passenger who shows to the satisfaction of the immigration officer or board concerned with the case that he desires to land in the United Kingdom only for the purpose of proceeding within a reasonable time to some destination out of the United Kingdom."

It will be seen that emigrants from the continent, intending

to come to the United States may land and remain in England a "reasonable time" before proceeding on their journey across the Atlantic. From many sources, each one reliable, I learned that the policy of the present government was not to exact a rigid enforcement of the law for the present. From various other sources I secured information to the effect that immigrants arriving in the United Kingdom, whether destined to the United States or intending to remain in Great Britain, were not subjected to close inspection. My personal observation at Hull, Folkestone and Dover leads me to believe that, in this respect, I was correctly informed.

If the "British Alien's Act" and the rules adopted for its enforcement were as rigidly adhered to as are those of the United States, it would have the effect of causing emigration officials, agents and sub agents of steamship companies and others dealing with intending emigrants in the various countries of continental Europe to exact a more careful scrutiny of all who apply for tickets. At present those who propose to emigrate are subjected to an examination as to their physical, mental and financial condition before they are permitted to start on their journey, and each day- as the impartial enforcement of our law, at the Immigrant Stations of the United States, is becoming better known and understood abroad- the examination at the control stations on the borders of Germany, Russia and Hungary becomes more painstaking and effective. On the other hand such as state their intention of locating in England are not so closely questioned or so carefully examined before departure. This causes many, no doubt, to declare that they intend to go to England when in fact they intend to go to the United States and has the effect of bringing many persons afflicted with disease and otherwise deficient, to England.

This is bad for England and not good for our country for in one way or another such persons endeavor to secure passage to the United States, hoping to evade the penalties of violation of the Immigration Laws by eluding the vigilance of our Immigration officers and secure admission to the United States.

While in London, through the kindness and aid of members of the Police Force, I secured an introduction to a woman who, according to her own statement, has for twelve years been engaged in providing the American market with girls of tender years for purposes of prostitution. She informed me that she is one of a firm, having for its object the procuring girls for such purposes, having branch houses in Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Berlin, Budapest, Vienna and Marseilles; with American branches in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Buffalo and Columbus. The methods employed by this firm were related to me at some length but for fear of arousing suspicion I made no notes and am therefore obliged to trust to memory for detail. Whereas much of what I learned of this concern was communicated to me in confidence I prefer discussing the matter with you before submitting a written report on the subject. I may say that some of the statements made to me were of doubtful value, for knowing that I was an American the temptation to boast of successfully violating our laws was not resisted at all times. On the other hand many of the items of information given me bore the stamp of truth.

I take much pleasure in saying in this connection, that my informant expressed herself as displeased with the activity of "American Meddlers" in the Immigration service who interfered with her business and rendered the task of supplying the United States with European prostitutes a difficult one.

While in London I inquired into the status of the Russian Jew, as a factor in the industrial life of that city. Russian Jews make up

a large part of the population of London. The traits and characteristics of the Jew of London differ in no respect from those of our American cities and as such require no comment here. Through police suggestion and aid I was enabled to witness the employment of a number of Jews on the streets of London, engaged as day laborers, doing work side by side with men of other races and religions. I was permitted to question a few of these men and their joint testimony runs like this:

" We have to live, we need money, we are able and willing to work, we will do any kind of decent, honorable, work to maintain ourselves and families. Other avenues are crowded and we will do such work as comes to our hands to do."

I cite this fact for the reason that some entertain the impression that the Jew will not engage in manual labor. I know he will for I saw him doing it on the streets of London and the testimony of those competent to give evidence was that he did his work well.

Ireland.

From London I went to Ireland, via Liverpool, intending to devote some time to a study of conditions there but the absence of officials on vacation and of laborers who cross the channel at the close of summer, each year, to work in England convinced me that it would be of no practical use to remain any length of time there. I spent two days in the neighborhood of Dublin, was informed by tradesmen, mechanics, laborers and others that the crops had never been better since 1866, that there was work for all who cared to do it, and the inducement to emigrate was not so alluring as formerly. Every where I was told that it was more difficult to secure admission to the United States than ever before and that "only the young and able bodied need go to America now and they must be able to jingle ten sovereigns together or take the creases out of five ten pound notes before they can get into your country."

It was my intention, among other things, to note the effect, while in Ireland, of the purchase of several large estates by the Congested District Board, and the erection thereon of laborers' cottages to be let, with one or two acres of land, at a low rental to tenants. To do justice to that subject would require several weeks and besides such a course would not, it seems to me, come properly within the scope of the investigation I was instructed to make.

I visited two charitable institutions and inquired whether any of the inmates were being sent to countries outside of the United Kingdom, particularly the United States. The answer, in both places, was that such a thing was out of the question now, American laws are very strictly enforced and where a pauper might be made to present a good appearance it would take too much money to secure admission to the United States.

Emigration from Ireland, at present, presents no alarming or disturbing aspects, assisted emigration such as gave us cause for concern some years ago does not appear to be encouraged now.

I returned to England in time to be a looker on at the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain, then holding its session in—
Liverpool.

This gathering, as its name indicates, corresponds to the American Federation of Labor in this country. In appearance and action the delegates present much the same appearance that a similar body would in the United States. There were in attendance thirteen delegates of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, representing 68,000 employees. The callings represented in the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants embrace everything from trackmen to locomotive engineers.

At a conference held with a number of these men one evening I

was informed that trackmen received from twenty one to twenty four shillings a week, brakemen from twenty eight to thirty two shillings a week and engineers from five to seven shillings and sixpence a day. Twelve hours constitute a days work. Tenements with from four to six rooms rent for from five to seven shillings a week.

The next evening in conference with a number of molders and machinists it was stated that wages for molders ranged from eight pence half penny to nine pence half penny per hour while the wages of machinists ran from thirty eight to fifty shillings a week. Rents paid by machinists and molders were the same as those paid by railway employees.

The miners, attending the congress, were engaged each evening holding trade conferences and I had but little opportunity of interviewing many of them. Those whom I did meet were old acquaintances of mine. They promised to send me schedules of wages, rents and conditions .

None of those I conversed with could tell me what the expenses of maintaining their homes were. This answer, given by one of them, states the position of all I met: "I cannot tell you anything on that score, you'll have to ask the old woman about that for she keeps the run of the butcher and baker."

I was not inclined to enter largely on an inquiry of that kind for its minutest detail would have to be sought, and found, to make a statement bearing on the income and outgo of the British workman of value. It was to ascertain if wages received, or conditions of employment, excited in them a desire to emigrate to the United States that I questioned them as I did and on reaching that stage of the inquiry I received this answer: " No, we dont see that it would benefit us much to tear up everything by the roots and go to the United

States. If our wages are not so high neither are our expenses. Here we are sure of steady work and by the time we had gone to the trouble and expense of moving to America and had secured employment there, something might turn up to throw us flat on our backs and we'd be worse off than at home."

Inquiring if attempts had ever been made to induce them to go to the United States to work there, I received this answer: "Yes, lots of times but there's a deal of bother about that sort of thing and anyway they are too well organized over there to allow of that."

The answers were noted down exactly as given above.

The steamship Cedric, of the White Star Line, left Liverpool September 7th carrying between four and five hundred steerage passengers. I devoted all of the night prior to her departure to an inspection of the boarding houses where the emigrants are housed between the time they reach Liverpool and the sailing of the vessel they are to embark on. The best time to get a proper view, and idea, of the conditions, sanitary and otherwise, surrounding the emigrants in these boarding houses is during the night and for that reason I devoted the time between five o'clock in the evening and seven o'clock next morning to visiting and examining these institutions and their inmates. The food served was wholesome and abundant, the beds as clean as the temporary tenants would allow, the ventilation as good as could be expected where some entertained the opinion that fresh air, being cheap, couldn't amount to much while others feared that burglars might come through open windows take their all. Where the windows were open the air was good, naturally the odor in the other rooms was not of a kind to evoke enthusiastic or favorable comment. A staff of servants is constantly employed in caring for and attending to the emigrants,

in keeping the rooms clean and in order and they appeared to be vigilant in the exercise of their duty. I reached the conclusion, while there, that if the ratio between cleanliness and filth was as 16 to 1 in favor of the latter among the newly arrived emigrants, the fault lay with the poor people who were not acquainted with the operations of modern sanitary appliances, had never seen such things before and were wholly unaccustomed to such improved surroundings.

So far as I could see they were abundantly fed, well housed and humanely cared for. I may add that I did not receive permission from any one to inspect these boarding houses. No official of the White Star Line knew of my intention to visit them hence no preparation had been made to render their condition different from what it would have been or to make them more presentable than formerly.

I had a two fold object in thus visiting the places where the emigrants are boarded prior to embarkation. One was to know just how they were cared for, the other to ascertain, so far as a layman with his eyes open could ascertain, whether such treatment as they received, and such surroundings, would have a tendency to propagate disease provided the germs were present and not afflicted with inertia. It is my opinion that a reasonable degree of care is exercised by the officials of the White Star Line to prevent contact with diseased persons and to keep the inmates as clean as possible. Every emigrant on arrival in Liverpool is subjected to a medical examination by the Board of Trade doctor and those suffering from disease or supposed to be are isolated. On the day prior to sailing they are examined by the ship's doctor and when they go aboard are again examined. Until this last inspection they are not allowed to enter their cabins. Steerage passengers are taken on a tender, from the Liverpool landing stage,

off to the ship which is to take them to the United States. On this occasion it was the Cedric. She lay at anchor in the Mersey. I stood by the gang plank while the steerage passengers were going aboard the tender. ^{and had my pocket pointed} Two officials of the company stand at the plank and examine the ticket and inspection card of each passenger. If these are not in regular order the holder is not allowed on board. Each one is required to show a card on which the word "inspected" is printed in large letters. That is to indicate that the bearer has been inspected by the ship's doctor while at the boarding house.

On passing up the plank of the Cedric the emigrants are marched single file, between three doctors, one representing the Board of Trade, the other the ship's doctor and the other employed by the company to assist. Either the United States Consul or his deputy stand with the doctors, on this occasion it was the vice consul. Heads are bared, wrists examined, eyes are inspected and the general appearance of the emigrant noted. It seemed to me that this inspection was very thorough.

The steerage passengers were made up of Russian Jews and Scandinavians and were, on the whole, a clean, healthy looking bright lot of people.

The Russians come direct from Libau, Russia to either Hull or Grimsby and are taken by rail from there to Liverpool where they are cared for until they embark for the United States.

A young woman, a Jewess, suspected of disease, was held while *other* her family ~~was~~^{were} allowed to proceed on their journey. Her case, briefly stated, was as follows: Earthly belongings sold or parted with, home ties severed, after a long, tedious journey by rail and another by sea, found herself, afflicted with disease, denied the right to proceed further with her kinsfolk, deprived of the companionship and

comfort of those nearest and dearest to her, penniless, friendless and alone in a strange land and among strangers who, no matter tho they be kind and sympathizing could not console her for her great loss, or reconcile her to it in so dark and hour. I shall never forget her agonized, pleading look as she took her seat to await the final hour of parting from those she loved. I mention this for the purpose of suggesting a prevention of such occurrences or at least reducing them to the minimum.

Under the aliens act she will not be allowed to remain any length of time in England and unless her ailment responds to treatment and she becomes cured of it she must go back to Russia. In the country they start from is where the most painstaking inspection should be made of all who contemplate emigrating.

It was intimated to me while in Liverpool that Swedes and Norwegians were brought to Scotland, landed at Edinburg/or Leith the seaport for Edinburg/, and after some preparation sent to the United States in violation of the Alien Contract Labor Law.

Edinburgh.

I went to Edinburg/ in company with an American cattle dealer, who visits Scotland every other year to procure stock for his farms in the west. He told me of instances where aliens had been brought to the United States in violation of law and explained the means employed. He denied having done such a thing himself but evidenced such an intimate knowledge with the way it had been done that I think he lied. He gave the name of an agent in Edinburgh who made a specialty of procuring labor for "foreign countries" and I called on him. Representing myself as desirous of securing the services of a number of men to send to the United States I asked him if he could get a a few

Swedes or Norwegians for me. He told me it was not necessary to go to either Sweden or Norway for men when "strapping young Sctochmen could be had who knew more about cattle and who were better qualified to get along in the United States because they spoke English." On offering to engage a number of such men he told me ^{he} could not advise the making of any contracts there, that that would have to be done in the United States for "they have a law there forbidding a body to bring any body out to work there." He said he could get the men for me but I would have to make my own arrangements with them as to terms of employment "on the other side." He appeared to be engaged in other lines of business and was not so much interested in the work I had in hand as I was led to believe he would be. I believe the extent of his effort is to secure the men and then, through the agent of the American desirous of bringing them over, the terms of their employment or contract may be agreed upon.

Hull.

At Hull I visited houses where emigrants from the continent stop in case they are obliged to lay over there any length of time. Here I found a man who came from Russia with the purpose in mind of going to the United States. When leaving his native country he stated that he intended going no farther than England because his phisique was not up to the standard set by the American law. Knowing that if he stated the United States as his objective point he would have trouble at the control station on the border of Germany, he declared that it was his intention to locate in England. He seemed to be all right except his legs. Until he attempted to walk this defect would ~~not~~ be noticed. He did not speak English but through an interpreter I learned that he had been informed by the agent, or sub agent, who sold him his ticket, that he should not state his purpose of ulti-

mately proceeding to the United States. This poor man was deceived by the rascal who sold him his ticket. If the law of England prohibited the landing of such a person and that fact were known on the continent in all probability few persons would be deceived. That there were other instances of the same kind that could be located I have no doubt, such was my information. The case in point, however, illustrates the necessity for an understanding of some kind between the United States and not only great Britain but other European countries as well.

It is related that a man bought a horse that looked sound but wasn't. The horse wouldn't go just right because of an impediment in his running gear. The man consulted a veterinary surgeon who gave the horse a hypodermic injection that loosened his legs and then he went so fast that he ran away. The man went back to the veterinary and asked him to squirt some of the same stuff into his legs so that he could get a gait on him and catch up with the horse. The veterinary said it wouldn't be necessary, that all he had to do was to keep on going in the same direction the horse took and he would soon catch up with him, that he'd "run down in a little while." If the Hull man can be made to appear a whole man for a short time by some kind of treatment it may yet be necessary for an Immigrant Inspector to apprehend him after he has "run down" somewhere in the United States.

Leaving Hull I proceeded via. Dover, Calais and Brussels to Antwerp.

The Red Star Line, running from Antwerp to the United States, carry most of the emigrants leaving that port. There were no sailings while I was there but I visited the boarding houses and made inquiries concerning the method of handling the volume of human freight passing away from Antwerp.

It is needless to dwell upon the condition of the boarding houses, or detention rooms, where emigrants are housed for they are well kept and carefully guarded by the government. All matters relating to emigration, as well as immigration, are under government control and directed by officials of the government. For the most part the Belgian emigration laws are intended to protect the emigrant and see that he is safely taken away. Immigration is not restricted and as a consequence Antwerp has become one of the principal ports through which our immigrants come. A passport, while it is not deemed necessary, is easily obtained.

There appears to be no effort to induce people to emigrate from Belgium and I do not believe such institutions would flourish there owing to the many, and diversified, industries which exist and thrive in that country, giving steady employment to her industrialists.

The Belgian government is jealous of any interference, on the part of other governments, in her emigration affairs. When emigrants are leaving for the United States the American Consul may, and does, attend and assist in the final inspection. He can exercise no authority however and were it not required that his official signature appear on the Bill of Health it is doubtful if he would be permitted to take part in this examination. He is simply tolerated, that is all. Steerage passengers for the United States are inspected on arrival in Antwerp and kept under surveillance while there. On the day of embarkation they are obliged to pass before three doctors who turn up their eye lids, examine their scalps, , tongues and wrists. The three doctors represent the Belgian government, the Red Star Line and the vessel on which the passengers embark.

While no representative of the United States government is permitted to exercise authority, or even advise, in the matter of inspection of those sailing from Antwerp, yet the impartial and vigorous

manner of the enforcement of our Immigration Laws, at our ports, is carefully^{ly} by the Belgian authorities and their agents endeavor to model their inspection after our plan. This they do in order to prevent the return of any aliens denied a landing in the United States.

The Cholera Scare of 1893 brought about the Congress of Venice, in which all European governments were represented. A permanent board representing these governments was appointed and should the government of the United States write or wire that Cholera existed no attention would be paid to it in Belgium until this permanent board had officially certified to it. "When the Congress of Venice does not advise we know that cholera does not exist" is what I was, reliably, informed the Belgian Commissioner of Emigration says.

An official record is kept of the birth, doings and character of natives of Belgium and if it is desired a person leaving that country can procure a certificate giving his status in the community in which he lives. This certificate will show whether he is, or has been, insane, whether he was ever in prison and what for. Other European countries provide such certificates and I shall refer to them further on.

I should add that while there is practically no restrictions upon immigration into Belgium the police take due notice of your presence and one is obliged to provide the officials with an account of himself/on entering the country. He is also kept under police surveillance during his stay. On registering at a hotel in Belgium, and other countries of the continent of Europe, the guest is required to give his name, the name of parent, place of nativity and of residence- profession or occupation, length of stay and a few other items that may be of interest to the police. I have samples of such register

slips, or forms, which I shall submit for your information with comment thereon.

Holland.

From Rotterdam the Holland American Line starts with its passengers for the United States. In company with Hon. Soren Listoe, United States Consul General, I witnessed the final inspection of some five hundred emigrants, embarking that day, as they passed, single file before the American Consul, the ship's doctor and an Inspector of Police. The emigrants were made up of Russians and Gallicians. they were clean, healthy looking, and appeared to be desirable people. Mr. Listoe attends every sailing in person, looks at every emigrant and stamps each card himself. In case he has any doubts he has the emigrant set aside until he can fully satisfy himself that he is entitled to embark. I take pleasure in testifying to Mr. Listoe's zeal and careful attention. He has the confidence of the officials of the government and the Holland American Line and has won it by his impartial effort to enforce the laws of the United States regulating Immigration.

The Holland American Line does not maintain boarding houses. It has a hotel fitted up in the shape of the steerage of an emigrant ship. All the appliances of the third cabin are there, and in use, so that the emigrants may familiarize themselves with them prior to sailing.

In this hotel the emigrant is charged one guilder a day, is provided with wholesome, well cooked food, and is carefully guarded from contact with, or interference from, the sharpers who lose no opportunity to impose upon the unwary people about to leave for the United States. Emigrants showing evidence of disease are isolated and

those who associated with them are kept under surveillance until the time of departure.

I cannot too highly commend the careful method of inspecting emigrants just before they go aboard the Holland American Liner. Each passenger passes through a narrow corridor, just wide enough for one, and is brought suddenly face to face with the doctor and the Inspector of Police who stand directly in front of him. The Consul General stands, or sits to the left of the emigrant where he may obtain a good look at the emigrant's face as the light strikes it. Everything is neat and clean about the place and the passengers are not rushed through. Time is given for careful inspection. In addition this company employs American doctors ^{on its ships} who understand our laws and who know why they should be enforced.

One of the doctors employed by the Holland American Line is an eye specialist as well as a general physician, he is in attendance at the hotel above referred to.

While the inspection was in progress I overheard the remark: "Take no chances, we dont want any borrowed babies." Inquiry elicited the fact that on a previous occasion a woman with a misshapen child ~~exchanged~~ it for a well formed infant until date of sailing and then after final examination, while embracing her friend, who had the little unfortunate, the children were swapped. The misshapen child was detected in New York, sent back, an inquiry instituted, the facts discovered and since then children in arms are subjected to a most searching examination.

I was told while in Rotterdam that a number of sharpers exert every effort to spirit away rejected emigrants, that is emigrants who have been refused passage to the United States, and in one way or another secure passage for them to the United Kingdom. It may have

been one of these unfortunates I saw at Hull, England.

Conditions in Holland, so far as influencing the emigration of her people is concerned, are much the same as in Belgium. No effort is made to induce emigration and apparently only those who do so of their own volition sever home ties to go to the United States.

I found the regulations requiring guests at hotels to give an account of themselves, to be the same in Holland as in Belgium.

While in Antwerp I received an intimation that Belgian glass-workers had been induced to go to the United States in violation of the Alien Contract Labor Law and that the agent who controlled this traffic was located in Rotterdam. I endeavored to locate him while there but was informed that he had gone to Montreal or Ottawa, Canada. From information which I obtained I believe that there is a plan in operation by which aliens are brought to the United States in violation of law but to ferret out the offenders, and ascertain their methods, would require time, patient work and the assistance of some glass workers in Belgium.

Germany.

On the way from Rotterdam to Hamburg, as well as from Antwerp to Rotterdam, I took note, as carefully as one can from a car window, of the country through which I was passing. I was favorably impressed with the neat appearance of the houses and barns, the orderly and substantial fences which divide the acres and the, generally, flourishing condition of the farms. From the point of view of one traveling by rail, through a country, everything bespoke careful husbandry and prosperity. Looked at from that standpoint I could see no reason why people living in so attractive a country should want to emigrate. Of course this view was superficial and yet it furnishes an element of some little value in passing judgment finally on the question at issue.

At Hamburg is located the Emigrant Station where steerage passengers, travelling by the Hamburg America Line from Germany to the United States, embark. Through the aid of Hon. Hugh Pitcairn, Consul General of the United States, I was enabled to visit this large and well kept institution. Before describing it, however, it seems best to trace the emigrant, briefly, from his home in Russia or Austria-Hungary to Hamburg. The same treatment will answer for emigrants travelling over German territory, from these countries, to Bremen.

On the German frontier there are "Control Stations" at Eydtkuhn, Prostkau, Tilsit, Bajohren, Illowo, Insterburg, Posen, Memel, Ottlotschin and Orlowo. At these stations emigrants passing into Germany from the countries named must submit to an examination prescribed by rules made in accordance with the law of Germany under which emigration and immigration are regulated. This inspection is along the lines laid down for the inspection of immigrants into the United States and as the vast majority of those crossing the German frontier are destined to the United States great care is taken to make this feature of the emigrant's journey a most careful and impressive one. While neither Belgium, Holland or Germany would mourn should a deficient, or undesirable person emigrate, Germany, of all the countries named, is very particular as to who shall immigrate. In addition to the regular inspection every immigrant must take a bath and have such baggage as he carries disinfected at these "Control Stations."

While I was in Hamburg the Physician in Chief, of the Hamburg American Line was on a tour of inspection, "and education" along the German frontier. He was instructing the physicians and officials of the government in the regulations and requirements of the law of the United States regulating Immigration.

On the arrival of the emigrant at the "Auswanderer Hallen" , the Emigrant Depot of the Hamburg American Line, he is separated from his baggage, subjected to a careful physical examination, divested of his clothing and given a bath. There are bath houses for both sexes. During the time he is having his bath his clothing is being disinfected. Next he is assigned to that quarter of the depot intended for him. Each nationality, or race, is kept separate and apart from others. Erected in this emigrant station are three chapels, or places of worship; a Jewish Synagogue, a Roman Catholic and a Lutheran, or Reformed church. In addition there is a large assembly hall where services of all kinds may be held.

When the baggage of the emigrant is taken from him it is put through a thorough process of disinfection and then placed, with name of owner, or number, in a store room to be held subject to his order, or want, until time of departure.

When emigrant and baggage have passed through the processes of bathing and disinfection, the emigrant is given a card which he is to keep until time of departure. . This card is called a "Registered Certificate." It contains the name and number of the emigrant, date of arrival, place of destination, has two rows of figures from 1 to 16 in number, each one in a square and underneath is the direction to the holder: "This certificate is to be handed to the doctor daily so that he may punch it after each successive inspection." The doctors inspect each emigrant every day during his stay. Included is a copy of this card marked "Exhibit D."

The official staff required to manage this station number 120 persons. Physicians, stewards, guards, matrons and others. Twenty of them speak all the languages of those who are temporarily sheltered there.

A record is kept of each person admitted to this station. It contains name, nationality, age, sex, condition, place from which the emigrant came and place of destination. Each days record of the physical condition of the holder is added and when the final examination is made and the emigrant embarks, or is rejected, the details are noted and the record filed away. Access to it may be had for a period of ten years, or longer in case there exists a necessity for it.

Of the doctors one is an eye specialist, another an ear and head specialist and a third is skilled in all the other ailments for which emigrants are denied admission to the United States.

Everything in the shape of deleterious matter passing from the emigrant is disinfected before it goes to the sewer on its way to the Elba.

Under the supervision of the police money is exchanged. The person who does so receives one half of a ticket which he is to retain until he is certain that the exchange was honestly made, the person who exchanges the money retains the other half. Either half may be called for by the police, at any time, for inspection.

On the day I was there there were 1184 emigrants awaiting the sailing of a vessel. They were for the most part Russians with a few Austrians and Hungarians.

The bed rooms, bed clothing and sanitary arrangements of this station are admirable. Water closets are provided in sufficient number and the inmates are instructed in their management and use.

There are large rooms containing a number of cots and large and small rooms for the use of families, according to number.

Outside, and surrounding, this station are shrubs, flowers and trees. Grottoes, rock piles and trailing vines make the place home-like and attractive.

At certain times each day a band plays the national airs of the countries represented in this family of nations and in the evening dances are indulged in in the large assembly hall.

What impressed me most was the kind and humane manner in which the emigrants were treated by the officials in charge.

I went through the kitchens and dining rooms, saw the emigrants at their noon day meal, sampled the food and found it palatable. It is served abundantly.

Emigrants who are diseased, or suspected of having disease are separated from the others and closely guarded and watched. Persons having different diseases are kept in different apartments.

For the three months prior to the time I was there 1188 persons were turned back from Hamburg because of disease. 963 had trachoma, 191 had favus and 34 were afflicted with other ailments. The Superintendent, Mr. Stellmacher, reported to the directors of the company that these emigrants had been rejected and that they had been sent back to the countries whence they came. Such persons are not permitted to remain in Germany and they are so closely guarded that they are not allowed to fall into the hands of ticket sharps who take advantage of them and send them to some other country. During the time between arrival at this station and the departure of the vessel emigrants may, during certain hours of the day, leave the Emigrant Depot and visit in the city of Hamburg. None of those who are diseased are so favored. Before he is permitted to leave the grounds for the city the emigrant is cautioned against excess of any kind, bad company or lengthy stay. Some, having friends in the city may remain away over night but such persons must state where they were on returning. Not until he has been three or four days in the depot, and given a bath each day is the emigrant allowed to leave for a visit to the

city and it was with a view to keeping the emigrants from contact with the allurements of a large city, and the citizens from contact with those who might communicate disease to them that this admirable Emigrant Depot was located so far from the heart of Hamburg.

Ground has been broken and work is progressing on a large addition to the great institution and when it has been completed a dining hall, capable of seating 1500 persons at one time, will be a feature of it that, in itself, ^{will} give an idea of the magnitude of the proposed improvement.

One evening during my stay I met with one of the officials and during our talk he said they had a great deal of trouble in causing the emigrants committed to their care to take a bath. He said that when every other excuse failed the unwashed would allege that to take a bath that particular day (no matter what day of the week it might be) would be contrary to his religious convictions. Said he: "We feel that your people insist on personal cleanliness on the part of the immigrant but we often find ourselves in trouble over this matter. What would you advise in such a case?" Thus appealed to I advised administering a bath; that to do so would be in the interest of religion and anyway the religion that couldn't stay on straight in a bath tub and could be hurt through contact with soap and water might as well be washed off first as last.

Through an arrangement made with a friend in Hamburg I had a half hour's talk with four Russians who were permitted to visit the city one afternoon. They were strong healthy men, were farm laborers and though they had worked steadily for years had been obliged to borrow the money with which to buy their tickets for the United States. Their daily wage amounted to about thirteen cents a day, American money. The statement of each of the four was like that of his fellows and yet they were not from the same part of Russia, at least they had never

met, or known each other until they arrived at the Emigrant Depot of the Hamburg American Line. I do not believe it is necessary to elaborate on the why and wherefore of their desire to leave Russia.

I have given a lengthy, and yet inadequate, description of the station provided for the housing of emigrants by the Hamburg American Line. While I found nothing to complain of in the arrangements, made by other companies up to this time, I feel it a duty to say that this company is to be commended for its kind, considerate treatment of those temporarily committed to its charge and that sincerity is apparent in the effort to prevent undesirable or diseased persons from starting for the United States.

A description of the buildings, in pamphlet form, accompanies this report marked Exhibit E.

Before leaving Hamburg let me say that I walked slowly through^{the} Emigrant Depot, carefully scrutinized each person and from such a point of view must say that those awaiting departure for the United States were good looking, strong, well dressed and apparently healthy people.

On visiting the quarters assigned to the Jews I saw a Rabbi engaged in conversation with some of them, was introduced to him and was told, by him, that he was in constant attendance on his co-religionists who made the Emigrant Depot their temporary home. His appearance was that of a large hearted, kindly disposed man. I took the liberty of telling him what was required of the man or woman who landed poor and friendless in the United States. He listened attentively and thanked me most heartily for the advice given him.

Between the German frontier and Berlin the emigrants for Hamburg and Bremen are separated, placed on different trains and sent on to destination. From Hamburg I went to Bremen.

Emigrants arriving at Bremen are taken to boarding houses fitted up for their use. With so many arriving and departing, as they do by the North German Lloyd steamers, this is not so good an arrangement as that at Hamburg. Those who await departure for the United States are lodged by individuals who maintain "emigration hostelrys" scattered all over Bremen and have to pay for their board and lodging about two marks fifty pf. a day. This is in excess of the amount paid in the magnificent Emigrant Depot at Hamburg by about twelve cents, according to the statement of a resident of Hamburg who accompanied me to Bremen and went through a number of the boarding houses with me. At Liverpool and Hull in England, at Antwerp in Belgium, at Rotterdam in Holland and at Hamburg the lodging places of the emigrants are carefully guarded by the police and frequently they are called in to note the conduct of, or administer a reprimand to, emigrants awaiting debarkation. So far as I could observe and learn at Bremen this is not the case there. The arriving time of the emigrants is so arranged as to bring them to Bremen immediately before the vessel sails and, fortunately for them, they do not have to remain very long in the boarding house. During the whole of one day I walked the streets of Bremen, with my friend, we saw emigrants sitting on curbs, leaning against doorways, huddled around the offices of Mr. Missler and inspection the place from which they start for Bremerhaven, the port from which North German Lloyd steamers depart. I was informed, I believe reliably, that during rush seasons several emigrants are crowded into one bed in these boarding places. Under present conditions this appears to be unavoidable. I was told that until they go aboard, the North German Lloyd company has nothing to do with the emigrant or the person who sells him his ticket. Mr. Missler, I was told, was the man under whose direction hundreds, if not thousands of agents and sub agents, operate and induce men and women to

purchase tickets for the United States, and elsewhere. I called at the headquarters of Mr. F. Missler and met him for a moment. He explained to me that he could not carry on a very lengthy conversation with me because his English was bad. Inasmuch as my German was worse than his English we did not become very communicative at that meeting. I was much impressed by his kind, open countenance. His appearance is that of a large hearted man who would not knowingly tolerate injustice or wrong doing on the part of a subordinate. One of the officials of the Missler agency told me that the firm was not controlled by the North German Lloyd Line, that they supplied the passengers, in the main, from eastern Europe; that although Mr. Missler had done everything in his power to prevent agents, and sub agents, from misrepresenting and deceiving intending emigrants he could not always succeed.

The plans, so I was informed, of a large Emigrant Depot similar to the one maintained by the Hamburg American Line outside of Hamburg, have been made and work is progressing on the same. When this building, or arrangement of buildings, is in working order the present inadequate and crude method of caring for emigrants will be at an end in ~~Bremen~~ ^{Bremen}. One of the objects of Mr. Missler, in hastening the erection of this new emigrant station is to take persons travelling by the steerage to the United States, and elsewhere, away from the boarding hostelryes, afford them better care and treatment and secure the isolation of all who may be suffering from disease. In this work he has to combat the combined effort of the boarding house keepers who form no inconsiderable element of the influence of Bremen.

At present, owing to the number of vessels taking emigrants from Bremen to the United States, medical inspection must take place at different times and in the most unsuitable quarters. The medical staff must pass upon thousands of emigrants at different times in

a building adjoining the railway station. After this inspection they are taken to Bremerhaven for ~~embarkation~~^{em}barkation. At these examinations either the American Consul or his representative is present and takes part. I was present at the inspection, and vaccination, of about one thousand emigrants one evening. The American Vice Consul, Mr. Fr. Hoyer-mann was present and took an active part. Frequently he was appealed to by the physicians, or some other official personage, for an expression of opinion as to the advisability of passing, or holding, one of whom a doubt was entertained. There appeared to be a sincere desire on the part of those conducting this inspection to defer to the opinion of Mr. Hoyermann and to comply with the Immigration Laws of the United States. To my mind the greatest care was manifested in this examination and notwithstanding the cramped, ill ventilated and ill smelling, quarters everything is done carefully and well. Each emigrant is prepared for the inspection by being told to bare the left arm so that the doctor may have no obstruction in vaccinating. As the emigrants file past him he examines the wrist and arm before he vaccinates. Other physicians turn up the eye lids and examine the scalps while another looks carefully at every person in the line in order to detect what may have escaped the observation of the other two. In addition to this the Vice Consul sits at a table, directly in front of the line and as each emigrant passes the doctors he stamps the card presented to him. If he entertains a doubt he withholds his signature and the holder of the card stands aside for further examination. It is my belief that the doctors do the best they can do in the way of vaccinating the emigrants who pass before them but even though I believed in vaccination I could not approve of that way of doing it. When the arm, bared to the shoulder, is presented to the doctor he grabs it, scratches it, jabs it, drops it and passes on to the next

while the mystified owner of the vaccinated arm passes on, wondering no doubt what offence of his merited such an assault. When the process of vaccination has ended the one with the bared arm usually rubs the afflicted part, even tho warned not to do so, and the efficacy of that hurried operation is no doubt lost, neutralized, or else the wound receives an introduction to a family of germs that may not be related to small pox and may be even worse than that dreaded disease. Indeed there is no knowing just what per centage of disease is caused by this kind of vaccination.

I may say that I do not believe in vaccination of any kind. Perhaps I am wrong but it seems to me wrong to inject unhealthy matter, taken from a cow, into a healthy human being with a view to warding off a disease which that person hasn't got and may never have. I can understand the injection of whiskey into a man as an antidote for for a snake bite, even before the bite occurs, but the natural reserve, or reticence, of the cow precludes the possibility of her making known whether she is feeling well when throwing off and rejecting the vile stuff that men gather up and squirt into men, women and children to prevent their catching something that may not be so bad as what they take into their systems at vaccination time.

It may be that some of the ailments by which immigrants are afflicted on arrival at our ports, and which developed on ship board, were caused by the impure matter injected into them when vaccinated. It seems to me that an inquiry of some kind should be made into the real merits of the kind of vaccination that takes place under such circumstances as I describe. In these days when germ theories are in the air everywhere it may not be impossible for enterprising germs, floating on so impure an atmosphere as I sat in that evening, to alight on the bleeding, wounded arm of the emigrant and insist on the right of way in sending the afflicted one to the hospital.

A woman who had three children with her was rejected because she had trachoma. The disease was far advanced and should have been detected at an earlier period but owing to the lack of proper quarters and facilities this might not have been possible. I could not ascertain whether she was isolated from the others that night but certain it is that from the time of her arrival in Bremen until the hour she was examined she, and her children, mingled with the others who took the ship next morning for the United States. There is no knowing how many of those who came in contact with this family are now suffering from trachoma in the United States.

Under the German law one who engages in the transportation, or forwarding of emigrants to countries away from Germany is known as a manager. To forward emigrants express permission must first be obtained from the chancellor of the Empire.

Ordinarilly such permission is granted only to German subjects who must carryon, and have their places of business, in the Empire.

Before permission is granted to any one to engage in forwarding emigrants he must give security in the sum of 50.000 marks, or more. The German law bearing on agents of managers requires that such agents or any person desirous of cooperating in business of forwarding emigrants, by way of preparing them, negotiating or concluding a contract to forward them, must first have permission from the chancellor and give security in the sum of at least 1500 marks.

The law relating to the qualifications of those who engage in the business of forwarding emigrants is very strict and rules are laid down for their guidance that if not adhered to forfeits the right of the agent to continue in such business.

It is also specified that the physical condition of the emigrants and crew must be examined by a physician appointed by the

emigration authorities and the rules and regulations made under this law are very rigid.

Section 45 of the German Emigration Law has a direct bearing on the question you submitted to me for investigation and I quote it in full:

"Any person who forwards emigrants without permission such as is required by sections 1 and 11, or takes part in such business, is punished by imprisonment for a period not extending beyond a year, or by a fine not exceeding 6000 marks, or by both imprisonment and fine.

The same punishment is inflicted upon any one attempting to drum up persons to emigrate."

I inquired particularly as to the enforcement of this section of the German law and was told that it was rigidly enforced. It will be seen that under this section, and its rigid enforcement, the obnoxious feature of inducing persons to emigrate is done away with. It becomes a dangerous thing to solicit a German subject to leave his country when to do so may mean imprisonment for a year or the payment of a fine of 6000 marks. I was told that one of the regulations under this law made it of interest to the person, so solicited, to inform on the solicitor but I could not secure a copy of the regulation, or find a person who had seen it. I do not vouch for the accuracy of this information but believe that few, if any, German subjects undertake to induce emigration from the Empire.

Prosperity reigns in Germany, people are fairly well employed, wages are fair, there is no serious, popular, discontent and aside from the natural desire to advance in the scale of life I found no other reasons why the subjects of Germany should leave their own country.

In addition to the foregoing those who are authorized to forward emigrants, or engage in the emigration business, must keep copies of all letters, telegrams, receipts, names, destinations and every other written, or printed information concerning their business

for three years after the last entry is made, in a case, and show the same on demand of the authorities whenever it is deemed necessary.

Information was conveyed to me that there was an agency at Cologne that undertook to send persons to the United States, and elsewhere, who were skilled as seamen or boatmen. I visited that city but could find no fact to warrant such a statement. The place I was directed to was an ordinary employment agency and upon inquiry gave the information that they employed every body who wished to secure a berth on a vessel leaving a German port, provided there was a vacancy or the person applying met with the requirements. In addition to this all classes of labor were booked and places found for them. That sending persons to the United States was a feature of the business did not appear.

France.

At Paris, where I stopped over on my way to Marseilles, I was told that a strike was in progress at Grenoble and after making some inquiries concerning labor affairs in the French capital I went to Grenoble, stopping at Lyons on the way.

In Paris I endeavored to locate the agent of the London firm which undertakes to supply women for purposes of prostitution. A letter, mailed by me to this agent did not find him at the address given. On calling there I was told that nothing was known of such a person and yet he came to the hotel I stopped at to see me. He denied receiving my letter and intimated that his call was not in response to it. Why he should come I do not understand, or why his presence at the designated place was denied I do not know. That he came is true and that he knew much about the business in question is also true. He was well acquainted with the means employed to secure the services of such persons and knew the main routes of travel in Europe

as well as America. He, for a number of years, served as a steward on one of the large ocean steamers and while serving in that capacity was employed as a guide and counselor for girls who were being sent to the United States for immoral purposes.

Through kindness of Hon. Frank H. Mason, American Consul General I received introductions to several gentlemen conversant with industrial affairs in France. From them I received some valuable suggestions concerning the the new "Weekly Rest Law", passed on July 13, 1906 and intended to become effective September 2nd of this year.

This law provides that one day in the week shall be set aside for "rest" but it is not compulsory. A peculiar feature of the passage of the bill was that no labor organization took interest in it. To understand that phase of it it is necessary to know that wages for labor in France are very low, that they do not fluctuate and are rarely increased. To cut off the wage of one day a week from the French industrialian, who lives very economically, means quite a loss in his income.

The master bakers decided to comply with the law by shutting down their factories on Sunday and their employees protested most vigorously.

The railway companies have offered to give their employees 52 days off each year without regard to Sunday. Such days as will be most convenient for the companies and men may be selected, the object being to comply with the law by affording one day's rest in seven. The railway companies do not come within the provisions of the law but the officials see the necessity for allowing their workmen a day off each week. One of them said to me that he regarded it as a wise act, a precaution against accidents, to allow more restful moments to the men. It is his belief that the companies can afford, after a while, to increase wages so that the men may receive as much for

312 days labor as they now get for 364. While the workmen object to the arrangement they have not, as yet, asked for an increased wage.

I met a few members of the Metal Artificer's Guild, an organization corresponding to the International Association of Machinists of this country. I do^{not} attempt to give the French name of the society, merely that which was given me by an interpreter. These men were of the opinion that the law should be carefully scrutinized before they expressed approval of it or attempted to operate under it. Said one; "There is something wrong with what you get without seeking, voluntary gifts are easily filched from you." This, in American parlance means that they believe the new law has a "string to it."

Should this law be generally enforced would it not have the effect of causing French workmen to emigrate? Was a question I asked and to it received this answer:

"No, for we are now studying the probable, effects of the law should it become generally operative and it is possible that we shall demand an increase in wages. It may be that there will be less objection to entering the army than now. Service in the army is compulsory for two years, each enlistment leaves a vacancy in the ranks of the wage earners, this must be filled so you see the possibility of our receiving larger wages, having steady work, with fewer work days in the year are not remote."

My investigations in Paris were made on September 25th, the "Weekly Rest Law" was then but twenty three days in force and it was useless to attempt to form an opinion as to its merits. What was true of Paris at that time was also true of every other city, or town in France.

Grenoble.

I was informed that there was a strike in progress in Grenoble as a result of the passing of the "Weekly Rest Law" and stopping off at Lyons went to Grenoble. Here I called at the American Consulate

and was courteously received by the able Vice Consul, Mr. who was of great assistance to me. The strike originated with the glove makers and glove button makers. Shortly before I reached there a riot occurred, the military was called out to suppress it and preserve order, a factory was attacked, the shutters torn off and for a time great disorder reigned. The military received orders not to fire on the mob and they were able to restore order without resort to force.

Iron workers, molders and metal workers of all kinds struck for a nine hour day instead of ten; they demanded unification of wages, that is the fixing of a minimum and maximum wage for men in the various callings. The strike began on September 9th and ended September 27th. The molders were the last to giveⁱⁿ, the strike failed.

Skilled workers in Grenoble receive, for 10 hours labor, from seven to eight francs, shops close from 12 o'clock noon until 2 p.m. but there is no stoppage of work. Laborers and helpers in shops and factories receive two francs and two francs and a half a day of ten hours. Apprentices are obliged to work for two years without compensation except in rare instances and then their pay is nominal. When apprentices are sent out to do work their services are charged for the same as though they were journeymen

Skilled workmen^{Def} seven or eight francs a day and all members of a family, able to perform labor, are employed. In this way the French workman, though he receives small wages, is enabled to support his family and lay aside a small sum each year.

Inquiry among the workmen as to the effect of the failure of the strike on their organization, as to whether discouraged workmen would emigrate, elicited information something like this: We are not discouraged, we lost that's all. None of our members think of leaving

France as a result of the failure of the strike. We shall simply take it up in another way or may be strike again some other time.

It was intimated to me that discussion of the "Weekly Rest Law" would be taken up in the organizations and its probable as well as possible effects considered. It had nothing to do with the inauguration of the strike and so far as I could judge there were no features of this strike that would differentiate it from similar strikes in the United States. Where disorder occurred it was ^{the} irresponsible looker on who got hurt and it was the ever present small boy who threw the first stone that precipitated the riot.

Marseilles.

Immediately on arrival I called at the American Consulate and met the gentlemanly and efficient Vice Consul, Mr. Paul H. Cram who did everything in his power to assist me in my search for information. Mr. Cram had a list of Emigrant Boarding houses and in company with him I visited these pest houses. In calling them pest houses I speak without feeling and after carefully considering the subject, as well as the effect of my words. These houses are all called hotels and five of them are known as "Hotel Fares Abourah, No. 1 Rue de la Salle; Hotel d'Orient, No. 13 Rue des Phoceens; Hotel Al-Adi, No. 48 Boulevard des rames, Hotel Ch. Giorgi, No. 4 Place d'Aix and Hotel Cesar Tasso, 4 Rue Bonneterie."

These hotels accommodate awaiting emigrants, that is emigrants who have to stay over to await the sailing of a vessel to the place they intend going. Those who stay at these places are called "Awaiting Emigrants." I would classify every one of them as an inmate of a pest house. Through streets forty inches wide, with sidewalks 18 inches in width, we travelled to the doors leading to the upper rooms of these "hotels." To reach these doors the waiting ones have to

wade through decayed fruit and vegetables, through greasy pathways, through streets that when wet become so slippery as to make pedestrianism as dangerous as the all pervading smell is vile. Up stair ways with stone steps, into rooms with stone floors, among people with stony faces who await the sailing of the vessel that will take them away from these hells. Healthy (if there are any) people, diseased, weak and emaciated ones, men, women, boys, girls and young children of both sexes- perhaps I should say all sexes for I saw something different here from anything I ever looked on before. ^{are all crowded together in these rooms} One has to cling to the stair rail going up, and coming down, for to miss your footing may mean a slide to the bottom of the filthiest, most slippery stairs in Christendom, or out of it. In one room were three young women, fairly good looking and with none too much clothing on them for even that climate. In the same room was a man sitting on the floor with his trousers drawn down far enough for him to get at the seat so that he could sew a patch on it. His brief undershirt disdained contact with the floor and its bottom fringe kept company with the bottom of his vest. He just wore a short vest, equally as short an undershirt and wore his trousers on the floor. Behind him sat a young man who tickled, with a straw, that part of the amateur tailor to which kicks are usually administered. He didnt mind the straw and no one in the room pretended to mind him. Young children of both sexes, young women, boys and young girls walked in and around this man, some of them stepped over his outstretched legs as he sat oblivious to his surroundings, unmindful of those around him and lazily sewing a red patch on a dirty pair of trousers. His face would be positively villianous if he knew enough to , or had energy sufficient to, give it that kind of an expression. All the elements of devilry shone through his swarthy skin and given ambition and a cause he would be dangerous, at least to look on. None of the women paid

the slightest attention to him. In the next room were four young boys laying at odds and ends on the stone floor. While we were there three others entered and mixed themselves up with the first four. They squirmed, twisted, struggled in and out between each others legs and arms and presented much the same appearance as a two year old ^{cut}cheese on a sunny day in July. On the walls was filth, on the floors was filth and in the air ^{no doubt}were germs having the struggle of their lives with an all pervading, all powerful smell.

In a court, beneath these rooms, a leader among these waiting one marshalled a number of the best of them. I saw some fine looking people here, dressed in the oriental garb they presented an interesting study. I tried to get a look at the scalps of these people but could not do so very well for we were not sure of our ground among them. I do not think they were vicious but there were those among them who looked as though they might become so on short notice. A number of them gave evidence of having trachoma and none of them appeared to be over fed.

Each hotel we visited seemed to be worse than the one we left and the inmates of these places are allowed to mingle together from arriving to departing time whether ill or well.

These were, in the main, Syrians who were brought to Marseilles to be distributed to such points as would receive them. Some of them go through to Havre and there take shipping for the United States, others take the Frank Zotti Line. Those who travel by that line are for the most part, so I was informed, Austrians and Hungarians.

The Syrians reach Marseilles by way of a line which runs from Constantinople, it is called the "Messageries Line" It is owned by a French company and as there is no difficulty in an undesirable or diseased person getting away from Syria and no hunderance to their land-

ing in France so long as they do not intend to remain, it may easily be imagined that little, or no, care is exercised in selecting those who embark at eastern ports.

Notwithstanding the filthy condition of the "hotels" I do not attribute it wholly to the negligence of those who manage these institutions. The poor unfortunates who temporarily inhabit them are strangers to soap and water as first aids to one injured through contact with dirt. With no modern sanitary appliances in use in these apartments the naturally indolent people took no pains to leave the rooms cleaner than they found them and if they found them clean they did nothing to keep them so.

Emigrants stopping over at Marseilles are closely watched, on the streets at least, by the police. A government inspector keeps them under observation all the time but notwithstanding their efforts conditions were as I describe them on September 30, 1906.

The laws of France, while they aim at promoting the passage of emigrants over French territory are, in the main unfavorably to the emigration of French citizens. To engage in the business of forwarding emigrants authority must be obtained from a government official having that matter in hand. Rules are prescribed for the safeguarding of emigrants and the prevention of inducing emigration and the law fixes a penalty of from fifty to five thousand francs for violations of the law or the rules under which it is administered.

The French people are wedded to the soil, they own small holdings and as each son looks forward to a time when he will fall heir to the acres of his father he is not inclined to roam.

Every child able to work, in a French family, does something toward the maintenance of the household. The women work, they are all workers and they prefer working at home to doing so in a strange land.

France has a state institution for the saving of funds. Deposits up to two thousand francs may be made and draw interest at the rate of two per cent. These institutions safeguard the savings of the work people and no matter how small the earnings of the French workman he endeavors to make a deposit in this institution. The funds so deposited constitute the reserve on which the nation depends. France uses the funds of her own people in preference to borrowing heavily from strangers.

The emigration from France is normal, only those who believe they can better their condition elsewhere think of leaving and their number is not considerable. Emigration from France is not a menace.

Austria.

Although I visited Northern Italy before going to Austria and Hungary I shall defer reference to Italy until I have reported on these countries.

Hungary has a very lengthy emigration law, it aims principally at the protection of the emigrant and while it appears to be opposed to emigration of Hungarians it contains clauses which would indicate that those who emigrate to foreign countries, and intend to return, sending money home during their absence, will not be hindered in their effort to leave Hungary.

The practice in Austria is much the same no matter what the law may mean or say. In both countries the aim of officials is to foster the business of the two sea ports of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Trieste and Fiume.

Trieste.

Here I found Hon. George M. Hotschick, American Consul, on guard and vigilant in the exercise of his duty. It is a pleasure to

say that Mr. Hotschick is one of the most painstaking, energetic and best informed men in the service of the United States abroad. He has made our immigration laws a special object of study, he understands them and is in full sympathy with their letter and spirit. Vigilant in the exercise of his duty he is considerate and humane in his dealings with the emigrants who pass before him during inspection preparatory to sailing for the United States.

Before reporting on what I found at Trieste I deem it just to say of Mr. Hotschick that he is never idle. The American Consul at Marseilles discovered that a number of Americans had been discharged by an Austrian steamship company. The discharged seamen called at the consulate in Marseilles, their cases promptly acted on, the facts reported to Mr. Hotschick with request that he make an effort to have the wrong righted. This Mr. Hotschick did so promptly, and so diplomatically, that in a few days he forwarded to the Consul at Marseilles the full amount due the men. When discharged their wages were withheld.

The Austro-American Line, which transports emigrants to the United States, has its Emigrant Station at Servola, a suburb of Trieste. Here emigrants are housed and fed during the time they await the departure of a vessel for the United States.

The building in which they are entertained was at one time a home for weak minded children. It will accommodate about seven hundred people. Is situated on a hill overlooking the harbor of Trieste, is a ~~two~~ story stone structure. The rooms are large, comfortable and well ventilated. A corps of attendants keep the place clean and in order. The sanitary arrangements are very good, the beds are comfortable and clean. Diseased persons are isolated. The food is wholesome, served abundantly and in clean, cheerful dining halls.

I attach a photograph of the building.

The emigrants housed at Servola are charged nothing for their first ten days stay and if they remain fifteen days, which is very unusual, they are charged five kroners and a half.

On October 10, I witnessed the inspection of about three hundred and fifty emigrants who were to sail for New York that afternoon. I was told, by officials of the company, that the vessel expected to take on some 500 at Padras, Greece and an equal number at Palermo. He informed me, in addition, that those who came aboard at Padras and Palermo were not subjected to a consular inspection.

Consul Hotschick sits where he can scan the face of each emigrant and as the inspection takes place directly in front of him he obtains a good view each person who passes between the doctors. When the emigrants arrive in Trieste they are carefully examined by a specialist in eye and skin diseases, those afflicted with disease are separated from the others, kept isolated and under scrutiny until the time of ^{em} embarkation arrives. Should the symptoms, noticed by the doctor, have disappeared the emigrant is allowed to proceed, if not he is held for a later sailing. The ship's doctor and a doctor representing the city of Trieste inspect the emigrants just before they go aboard, these doctors and the captain of police together with the American Consul perform the last inspection prior to sailing.

Single women are first passed through the line, then families, and single men are held until others have been inspected.

Should the consul believe that an emigrant is not qualified to pass he withholds his official signature to the bill of health and as a consequence great respect, and deference, is paid to him.

At the examination I witnessed twelve persons ^{were} rejected, one because of imperfect limbs, two were afflicted with hernia and nine had trachoma.

Rejected ones are sent to Genoa, Italy, the company takes them

from there to Buones Ayres on a line of its steamers running from Genoa to Argentina. At any rate they go aboard at Genoa but whether they go as far as Buones Ayres I cannot say.

Noticing that a great man/of the men who made up the line wore a large button on the lapel of the coat, I inquired what it represented. The button bore this inscription: "Austro-Americana. Fratelli Cosulich, Trieste." The Austro-American Company supplies its agents with these buttons, they are given to those who buy tickets from the agents, or sub agents, with instructions to wear them in sight in order that they may be recognized by other agents of the company. Local agents at Lemberg, Prague and Brunn forward emigrants via Vienna to Trieste. The agent at Vienna is notified in advance of the coming of the emigrants, on arrival he meets them, takes them to a boarding house, provides them with food and goes to meet others who have notified him of their coming. When he brings them all together he sends them on to Trieste with instructions to keep the button in sight. By this time the efficacy of the button, as a passport to the courtesy of servants of the Austro-American Company, is known and appreciated by the wearer. The three Cosulich brothers are ~~are~~ the leading directors of the Austro-American Line and the button referred to is their trade mark.

While these buttons are recognized by the steamship line it does not hold itself responsible for the acts of their agents who distribute the buttons. Agencies of the company are located in Austria, Russia, Servia, Roumania, Greece and Italy but there are none in Hungary.

Emigrants arriving at Trieste seriously ill are sent back to the place they came from and with the exception of girls and young women all others ^{who are rejected} are permitted to go where they please unless they can be induced to go to Genoa to be sent to Buones Ayres. In the

economy of the Austro-American Company there is no provision for the maintenance of a station, anywhere, along the frontier. Those who act as agents of the company do not appear to care to whom they sell tickets; their solicitude is centered on the commission they receive on the sale of a ticket. There is no sifting out until Trieste is reached, this work has to be done by the physicians, the police captain and Mr. Hotschick. This company provides the buttons referred to, it issues instructions to its agents to honor that button by carrying for the wearer, it recognizes the tickets sold by the agents and sub agents and claims that it is not responsible for the acts of its agents. This is the position taken by the Missler agency of the North German Lloyd Company at Bremen.

I believe a way can be found to hold the principal responsible for the act of his duly authorized agent, even in Europe, and shall refer to this subject again.

A family consisting of a father, mother and four children, that had been prevented from going to the United States prior to the day I was there, were again rejected because two of the children had favus. It was stated that it ~~was~~^{might} take from three to four weeks to effect a cure in such a case as was presented for inspection that day. The company makes no charge for board or treatment in such a case. If the boys were cured in the time mentioned they are no doubt in the United States now. If they were not they would not be passed by Mr. Hotschick.

Questioning one emigrant I received this information: Am a Russian, was a farm hand, had no land of my own and could not get any, worked four years to raise the money, \$30, to pay my passage from Trieste to New York and from my home to Trieste. Made from fourteen to eighteen cents a day and sometimes I ~~made~~^{made} some money at other work, sometimes I got presents from friends and sold them to raise

money. Then I had to borrow some to make up what I needed before I could get a ticket.

Another told me that he was a Hungarian, earned eighty cents a week, in addition to his board but slept at home with his parents, He left his parents and a sister twelve years old in Hungary and will send for them if he prospers. His parents borrowed the money to send him to the United States. They mortgaged their all to raise the money and the man who loaned the money was the man who sold him his ticket.

Another one gave this information: Am a ~~Galician~~ Galician, couldnt earn a living at home, got but fifteen cents a day for my labor, borrowed the money to pay my passage to the United States from relatives, intend to pay them back if I have luck, parents not able to pay taxes on holding, it is mortgaged, man who sold me the ticket holds the mortgage.

I questioned others with similar results. Argument is not required to prove why these strong, healthy looking men left their homes to come to us.

Notwithstand the fact that the Austro-American Company is not responsible for the acts of their agents the number of deficients sent to Trieste from Russia, Hungary and the interior of Austria since they had a riot in Trieste, on the return of a number of rejected persons from New York ^{has decreased}. A number of riots occurred in Trieste because of the return of so many who should not have been allowed to go to the United States. Many of those who engaged in the riots were not subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the loss entailed on the city in caring for them aroused the Mayor, or Podesta, and the people of Trieste so much so that they insist on more care, on the part of agents, in selecting those who are to receive tickets via the Austro-

American Line. I was informed, by one whom I believe to be trustworthy, that the officials of the said line were under the impression that anything in the shape of an emigrant would be admitted, during the great rush of last spring and summer, at an American port. They allowed diseased persons to embark, or to be more specific, they took little or no precaution to prevent such from embarking. When rejected emigrants were returned to Trieste in large numbers and were thrown upon the charity of the city of Trieste the situation became acute there, riots followed, their attention was ^{then forcibly} directed to the fact that no matter how many applied for admission ^{to the United States} each one would be scrutinized. When Mr. Hotschick was appointed consul and took charge of the office at Trieste he at once familiarized himself with the true condition of affairs, had a consultation with those in charge of emigration matters, laid down a policy and since then has adhered to it. The consequence is that he sits at all inspections of emigrants, carefully notes everything that occurs, advises freely, is consulted in all doubtful cases and is so fair and impartial that he has won the confidence of the officials of the steamship company and the city. When he positively assured all parties that he would not sign a bill of health unless he was satisfied that each passenger measured up to the requirements of our Immigration Laws, he took the first step toward preventing so many unfortunates from being carried to the United States to be ^{there} told what they could have learned before they left home had care been taken when their tickets were sold.

Hungary.

I went to Fiume after leaving Trieste but did not remain longer than to call on the American Consular Agent, Mr. Frank E. Mallett and learn that no vessel would sail from that port for several days. Intending to return when a ship would leave for the United States I proceeded to Budapest.

I have often wondered how the immigrant, unacquainted with our country, its ways or the ways of its people, ignorant of our language, often friendless, sometimes penniless, thrown upon his own resources on landing in this country managed to get along. In order get at his point of view I resolved to "put myself in his place" so far as I could. With that thought in mind I left the train at a point in the interior of Hungary, at a station called Lenseny, walked about two miles into the country and at dusk rapped on the door of a laborer's house. I took no interpreter with me so that I would be just as I often saw immigrants in the United States. I managed to let the owners of the house know what I desired in the way of food and shelter, was taken in, given food and lodging and when, on leaving in the morning I offered to pay for the hospitality and kindness received, no money would be accepted.

I present herewith a photograph of the house which I took before leaving in the morning. It presents rather a tumble down appearance but the land surrounding it was well tilled and in good order. This family consisted of a man and woman, two boys, a girl of about twelve years of age and an infant in arms. The boys were younger than the girl. The food was plain but wholesome, there was plenty of it and the bed, which was also plain being made up on the floor, was fairly comfortable, I wouldnt recommend it for steady ^{though} use.

Along the railroad, and while walking round at Lenseny, I observed the condition of the country. The fields were well cultivated, well drained and fenced but the labor was performed by women, young boys and old men. The women were barefooted and bare legged and did the work of men who had gone to America or were in the army.

At one station I saw four hundred young men assembled. They were conscripts and were then on their way to an army post to enter

the military service of their country.

The care of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs is done, for the most part, in Hungary by young boys and old men. The hard labor of the field is done by the women. That is my judgment from observation as I passed along. I did not miss one foot of territory while passing through it in daylight.

I do not deem it necessary to discuss Budapest at length for there were other agents of the Bureau of Immigration there and their report will, no doubt, cover that field thoroughly.

While there I saw women working on the streets carrying stone, mortar and other material used in the construction of buildings. They were engaged in street cleaning and in the public parks. Those at work on the streets wore wooden shoes but no stockings; those who worked in the parks wore neither shoes or stockings. For their labor they received about thirty cents, American money.

From a source, the reliability of which cannot be questioned, I received this information, I give it in the language of my informant:

"Emigration matters in Hungary are all under, and directed from, the Police section; labor matters are under the Minister of Commerce.

It is proposed, after the first of next January, to have a separate section in the Ministry of the Interior to be called the Emigration Section. This section is not only to have charge of emigration in Hungary up to point of embarkation but it will also regulate the banking, religious and labor protection of the emigrants in the United States as well. For instance, if a Hungarian is killed in America this section shall have authority to institute inquiry and cause legal proceedings to be entered for damages etc., pursuing the suit to judgment and collection of damages. The Austro-Hungarian consuls are to be instructed to look after the prosecution of these suits and other matters relating to the welfare of the emigrants in the United States. Or the government may send over special emigration representatives to the United States to make inquiries and prepare their consuls for the enforcement of this provision.

Emigrants are huddled together at stations like cattle. They are given a rebate on their fare to Fiume in order to induce them to go that way. This matter is under the minister of Commerce who has charge of transportation in general, whether by rail or water, and by request of, or in conjunction with, the Minister of the Interior, granted the rebate that was already given to workmen travelling

from one part of the kingdom to another, internally.

From 1881, under the law for Hungary proper, No. 38, until 1903 when the new law went into force, no emigration agencies were allowed. Everything had to be done secretly. Then they reversed their policy and gave the Cunard Company the license to transport emigrants to America and to establish ticket agencies throughout the kingdom. There were some forty of these agencies and they had sub agencies everywhere. They were all under the direction of the "Foreign Travel and Traffic Concern" which is the agent of the "Adria Company" for the sale of tickets.

When they found out in Hungary that this sole licensing arrangement was objected to by foreign governments in the name of the North European Steamship Company, through diplomatic channels, (the embassies at Vienna) they allowed the Adria Company and sub agents to come to an agreement with the North European Steamship Company, or lines, whereby all emigrants left over after filling the Fiume ships were to be transported, under an averaging arrangement, to the North European ports with tickets issued by the Hungarian sub agent of the Adria Company. Thus since 1904 or 1905 the North European Steamship lines receive emigrants from Hungary with tickets issued in Hungary. All of this had previously been prohibited.

The latest step is about to be taken. Owing to the impracticability of this averaging process, and the desire of the Hungarian government to have all emigrants go via Fiume, the Cunard Line has been induced to sell out its mediterranean service from Fiume to New York, to a Hungarian Line which is pooled by the Adria Company with the North European Lines and thus these North European Companies will get the profits from taking Hungarians, and other eastern people, to America without forcing them to go through their ports or over their lines. I regard this as another step toward the United States of Europe.

A new contract has been, or will be signed by the Hungarian government with the new Hungarian line, replacing the old contract with the Cunard Company of which there has been so much talk and of which there appears to be no copy."

While at Fiume, which place I called at to witness the inspection of the steerage passengers who went aboard a Cunard Steamship, the Carpathia, on October 18th. , I was informed that under the arrangement with the Cunard Company the Hungarian Government was to provide steerage passengers each year, in such numbers as to insure to that company the receipt of at least fifty thousand dollars and in case of failure to provide that number the government would make up the deficit. Of this I could get no proof although those who gave me the information assured me positively that such an arrangement had been entered into and was being carried out.

About ²¹⁰⁰~~eighteen hundred~~ emigrants were inspected as they passed

up the plank of the steamship. In the main they were well dressed, good looking and healthy. The Consular Agent, Mr. Mallett, was present and exercised the same authority as that which characterizes the official conduct of Mr. Hotschick at Trieste. Three doctors were in attendance and each eye, head and face received a careful scrutiny.

Prior to ^{em}~~embarkation~~ emigrants arriving in Fiume are assigned to boarding houses much like those in Bremen. They are permitted to mingle freely with each other and the chances of spreading disease are many. The company is erecting a large emigrant station in Fiume which, when completed, will accommodate two thousand emigrants. The completion of this structure is a consumation devoutly to be wished.

While the policy of Hungary appears to be opposed to the emigration of its people the actual practice would indicate that the departure of men and women who are able to work, earn money and send it back home, is not objectionable. Go where you will through Hungary and there will you find men who speak the English language. Inquiry will show that they had lived in America, had learned the English language there and had returned to Hungary either to remain permanently or prepare friends and relatives to emigrate.

Over one half of the population follows agriculture for a living and given fair treatment, a chance to win in life, with some hope to own their homes, such people do not care to leave their native land.

When of a family of boys one half of them are obliged to enter the army and the other half have to support them while there it need not be wondered at that the latter are anxious to emigrate.

Immigration into Hungary is free, except ^{as to} the solicitude of the police ^{concerning} ~~as to~~ the whereabouts, doings and welfare of the newly arriv-

ed. The same regulations, to which I have previously referred, as existing in Belgium, Holland, France and Germany, apply to those who seek the shelter of hotels; details as to parentage, birthplace, place of residence, profession etc. must all be certified to on registering.

The Hungarian law governing Emigration is very strict. Every detail is under the control of the government which through regulations, provide for the appointment of agents, sub agents and prescribes their duties. I present with this a copy marked Exhibit F.

Under this law who may and may not emigrate are specified. I select one paragraph to which I direct your attention:

" Persons who lack the necessary funds for their journey from their home to place of destination, or to meet conditions which are established with regard to immigration into the country to which they intend to emigrate, are not allowed to emigrate.

I need not argue that the wholesale return of unfortunate, diseased, emigrants to Hungary would not have been necessary if the government of that country exercised as careful a supervision of emigration matters as its laws provide for.

At Monfalcone I again tested the hospitality of an Austrian laborer. I found his habitation more comfortable than the one at Lenseny although his family was larger. He had seven children and they, with the husband and wife, were quite enough to occupy the four rooms and back kitchen of that little home. I slept in the kitchen. The head of the house could speak English sufficiently well to make himself understood. He had learned it from a neighbor who had returned from America with the intention of going there himself sometime. His pay per day amounted to about fifty five cents, his oldest boy worked in a shop and his two girls were at work in a factory. Their combined earnings fell short of two dollars by three cents. In neither place did I find any meat on the table. Vegetables, soup and bread

with fairly good water and an appetite was all I had at either place. I had some of the latter left over at both places.

From this man I learned that several of his friends and relatives were in the United States, that letters received from them gave glowing accounts of the country, the work they did, the money they earned and the treatment they received. He endeavored to procure such a letter for me from one of his neighbors but we were told that it, the letter, had been sent to Nabresina to be read there. In this family the mention of the name: "United States" was greeted with smiles and manifestations of pleasure. On departing mine host insisted on coming to town with me and would not accept compensation for entertaining me.

I found the people of Hungary and Austria, with whom I mingled, good natured, agreeable, fine looking and hospitable. They do not look or act vicious, they are able and willing to work and there is plenty of it to do at home if their rulers were active in promoting industry.

At the station, at Monfalcone, I interviewed the official truckman of the place. He was engaged in carting boxes and barrels to the railway station. He owns his horse and wagon. His pay for himself, the services of the horse and the use of the wagon amount to about one dollar and six cents. ^{for horse} I present herewith his photograph, taken at the station, also a photograph of the house where I lodged that night.

On the streets of Monfalcone I saw a family standing in front of a house. Through my new found friend I interviewed them. They consisted of two small children, a young girl, the mother of the three and their grandmother. The grandmother was blind in one eye from trachoma, the mother was badly afflicted with it, the youngest child had favus so bad that the scab on the head could be lifted off, hair and all, without trouble. Of the five the young girl was the only one

who presented a healthy appearance. My interpreter told me that the husband of the younger woman had gone to the United States some years before, was killed there, that they subsisted on the charity of the neighborhood but that the girl would soon find employment in a factory in Monfalcone. I took a photograph of the group for your information.

My interpreter told me that the news from America was to the effect that only strong, healthy people would be admitted to the United States hereafter and that they would have to have some money with them. This, he said, under present economic conditions in that neighborhood, would keep many at home who intended emigrating.

Italy.

On entering Italy at Vintigmille I saw a group of laborers at the station. It is a place where baggage is examined by customs officers and the train remained there nearly an hour. Among the laborers I found two who could speak English. They were Italians and were engaged as foremen in railroad construction. They had resided for some years in the United States where they learned how to lay track and keep it in repair. They said that wages of railroad trackmen was from two to three francs a day and that every man in their employ was talking of going to America .

I stopped over in Genoa only long enough to ascertain that the emigration from that port does not, and is not likely to furnish much food for discussion. Vessels leaving here for the United States take on most of their passengers at Naples and Palermo.

Under the vigilant care of the Consul General, Hon. James Jeffry Roche and the courteous vice consul, Mr. Angelo Boragino, each emigrant is subjected to a searching investigation. No vessels were leaving Genoa while I was there and I had no opportunity, therefore, of witnessing the method^{of} examining them. From an agent of a steamship company I ~~was in~~ learned that the American Consulate exercised a

wholesome influence in the matter of inspecting emigrants sailing from Genoa.

The Moltke, of the Hamburg American Line ~~left Genoa~~ left Genoa the day I arrived there, but earlier in the day, with 117 steerage passengers. Of the number that presented themselves 18 were rejected for trachoma.

From Milan I went out some twelve miles, toward the northeast, and remained over night at the house of a truck gardener. Apparently there were two families combined under this roof, there were eleven children, two men and two women. I did not inquire concerning their family affairs. I was introduced to one of the men by a young Italian who accompanied me and who left me there. The man to whom I was presented spoke English after a fashion but well enough for me to understand that through him letters were received from acquaintances in the United States who wished to secure the safe delivery of money to friends in that part of Italy. He said that some of the relatives of those in the United States could not read or write, that letters for them came to him, that he read them to those for whom they were intended, that when they contained money he assisted in having the check, draft or money order cashed and as it required some of his time he charged a small fee for his services. He took me round the neighborhood, introduced me to some of his acquaintances and when they learned that I was from America they were most curious to hear something concerning the possibilities of the workingman there. My bed that night was of straw sewed in a tick that was intended for more straw for I could feel the floor through it. It was clean though and what I had to eat was most palatable. Soup, bread, fruit, wine and good cheer. These people were very hospitable. Like children they appeared anxious to please and delighted when their efforts were ap-

preciated. No money would be accepted on my departure and when I tendered it the lady of the house looked hurt.

The man who spoke English informed me that frequently those in the United States wrote to their friends advising them to go to the land "where freedom is not bought by paying an officer and where a workman is treated like a human being and paid for his labor." I could not learn what he meant by buying freedom from an officer and when I pressed him our languages got so badly tangled that extrication, for a time, seemed hopeless. I know he wanted me to know what he meant but whether he referred to paying a policeman for immunity from harassment or a municipal officer for leave to reside in a place unmolested I could not determine; it appeared to me to be one or the other. Asked if many had gone in response to such letters and he answered in the affirmative. I could not learn that any inducement, other than the statement that times were good, work plenty and wages good, was contained in any of the letters he read.

All through northern and central Italy I noticed that hedges, walls and other objects were covered with a white dust. Walking along a country road this dust was thick and penetrating. It caused my eyes to smart and at night I felt the effect of contact with it. It occurred to me that perhaps the prevalence of this material, floating in the air at all times when the weather is dry might have something to do with trachoma. At any rate it cannot be helpful to the eyes.

Most of the way, along the railroad, from Milan to Mestra are vast fields of grapes. At one station I stopped off and inquired concerning the wages of those who cultivated the soil and tended the grapes, picking them and preparing them for market. During the picking season the hours are from daylight to dark, in most places, and from two to two and a half francs are paid per day to those who pick

and pack the grapes. This work is done, in the main, by women, boys, girls and old men. There are very few young men employed in the grape fields, at least so far as I could discover.

From Mestra to Venice is about six miles, I stopped off at Venice but no question as to emigration from that point has ever given trouble to Immigration Officials and I found nothing to report on there.

From Florence I went out to a point on the Mugnone called Rifredi where I remained over night as the guest of a railroad trackman. His wife, her sister and three children made up a very interesting family. The man had a smattering of English and was endeavoring to educate his children with a view to taking them to the United States, "when he had saved up enough money." This man occupied a house provided by the railroad company and while he walked the track and kept it in repair his wife and her sister took turns at being flagmen. The house was well built, fairly well furnished and the inmates decently dressed. This man had some friends who were in comfortable circumstances and somewhat influential. They were assisting him to educate his children and in other ways were of help to him. It was told to me that he maintained an information agency, that he had a large number of correspondents in the United States who kept him informed of what transpired there in labor circles. He was very frank with me and as nearly as I could make it out here is what he told me:

"A great many of our friends are in the United States, they are doing well there, better than they could do here, they write to me about work there, about what wages they get, about how they live there. They tell me that in America no one meddles with your business or religion, no one comes to look through your house to see if any deserter is there or to make you pay tribute. When you get your money in America you pay your debts and what you have left is yours. They always have something left too. When they learn to speak English out there they get good berths and are well treated. When I get such letters I read them to my neighbors and send some of them, the

letters, to friends all over here so that they may read the good news too. We all like America, it gives us cheer to think about it. Our friends who come back tell us all good news about it. I hope ~~to~~ so I can go there some day. We are warned not to take sick, to keep well scrubbed so we do not take itching eyes or heads like some have and I tell my neighbors this too."

This, to my mind is a volume in itself which speaks of the reason why that man's neighbors emigrate to the United States, it needs no elaboration.

I took no photograph of this house, left my camera at Florence.

At Rome I called to see the Commissioner of Emigration, Mr. Rossi who was stationed at the Barge Office, N.Y. in charge of the Italian Bureau during a part of the time I was Commissioner General. Mr. Rossi was at Genoa attending a conference on emigration and his brother, Adolfo Rossi had charge in his absence. From him I obtained a copy of the Italian Emigration law of 1901 which I attach marked Exhibit G.

This law, with the rules under which it is administered, has been in force for five years, such defects as have been discovered in it are carefully noted and rules made to correct them. As the conversation with Mr. Rossi was, in the main, confidential I shall detail it to you in person.

Between Rome and Naples, on entering the Campania I took note of the country the train passed through. This appeared to be the most populous part of Italy, at least it presented that appearance from the car window. Grapes and fruit of the kinds raised in Italy were in abundance at the stations. ~~and~~ Everywhere, along the route, vines and trees were thick and laden with such fruit as grew so late in the fall.

At Naples I secured the services of an interpreter and with him went back over the road to a place called Calvi. Here a day was spent in making inquiries among the people about their condition and

the efforts of interested parties to induce them to emigrate. In this neighborhood when a letter is received from any one in the United States it is read and re-read among the nearest neighbors, then it is taken farther away to be read by others and soon it becomes known by heart to hundreds. Every item of intelligence from America is eagerly read and passed along. I endeavored to secure one of these letters but was not successful. I was told that there was nothing in the letter I inquired for but could not have it because it was a family letter and would not be parted with.

Notwithstanding the restraining provisions of the Italian Emigration law the sub agent is active in this neighborhood. He manages, in one way or another, to get a look at letters arriving from the United States, indeed I suspect him of causing some of them to be written but of that I have no direct proof, and then he hunts up some person likely to emigrate and who has some money laid by. To this person he extols the merits of life in America, says that wages etc. are good there and adds that Senor---- has received a letter from that country which the person he is talking to would do well to read. I found one such person, discovered he could speak English sufficient to make himself understood, asked him if I could not secure the services of a number of good workmen to take with me to the United States. He questioned me very closely as to whereabouts, wages and conditions of work. When I got through he coolly told me he had a friend in that place who could tell him all about whether men were wanted there or not. He told me that he would make inquiries about me and if he found me trustworthy he might deal with me. His name, as I understood it, was Pietro Rocca, he had lived in New York for a number of years and appeared to be well informed on conditions in the United States. Among the items of information he imparted to me was this:

"There is a strong law about hiring men here to take over to the United States. You must not hire them until you get them over there for they will punish you for it. May be they will put you in jail. It is dangerous work now I tell you. If you want men for work you best show them how good it is for them to go out to that country and then make bargain with them there. I must not get men for you."

Thus warned, and feeling that he had other means of ascertaining where men were wanted, I thanked him for his friendly admonition and passed on.

During a short walk of about five miles through a most beautiful country, I noted the men, women, children and homes. Some of the latter are mere huts. Many of the people look hungry, the women appear listless and indifferent to life. We read of Italian brigands and if they existed in this locality they could levy on nothing but poverty for it is everywhere. The wonder is not that there may be brigands but that the poor people do not rob those who go among them. Yet property and life ~~are~~^{are} safe among these people. I dismissed my interpreter and went among them alone, trusting to luck to find some who could speak English. I found several, selected one as likely to give me accommodations for the night and adopted him as my landlord for that occasion. The picture of his house, which I herewith present does not fairly represent those of that locality. It is, as compared with the majority of houses around it, a palace. The owner is a widower, has a family of five boys, they are represented in the picture. These children are clean skinned and healthy looking but are not troubled with surplus flesh and do not have to resort to physical culture to keep thin. That which appeared on the table at supper and breakfast was taken from the garden patch back of the house. At the other places where I stopped they had bread, here there was none. Even the macaroni soup was absent and yet, when I offered to pay him in the morning he refused to accept a cent. I was obliged to watch my opportunity and give something to one of his children when I was

so far away that he could not overtake me.

Calvi, it seemed to me, was about forty miles from Naples, the place I remained at over night must have been five or six miles east of Calvi and from there to Capua, a distance of about ten miles, I walked. A number of houses, or hovels, were deserted and evidences of poverty were on every hand. Frequently I met a man who could speak a few words of English. From some I learned that wages had increased a trifle during the last year owing to so many emigrating from Italy but a raise in wages of three cents a day or from twenty cents to twenty three cents, did not tend to increase prosperity much. Wages^{for Cubans} were from ~~fifteen~~^{fifteen} cents to thirty cents a day, so I was informed by those who could answer my questions.

Notwithstanding the fact that I was a stranger, unknown to them or their language and dressed better than they I was not molested. On the contrary I was treated with the greatest courtesy everywhere I went. From the appearance of the people I would regard highway robbery as justifiable in that neighborhood and yet the utmost deference was shown to me all along the route.

At one place I was told that cards containing printed hymns in praise of the United States, as a place to work and live in, had been handed out at a church door after services some months ago. I could secure none of these cards although I was told of them by several, also that they were still in existence. An effort is being made to get one for me and should it reach me I shall file it with you.

The following day I went to Bella Vista, a suburb of Naples, to note the way buildings are erected in Italy. A small building was ~~under~~^{under} construction. Laborers and mechanics were engaged on it and I found one, a stone mason, who could speak enough English to tell me that he worked over ten hours a day, received four francs a day and that laborers drew a franc and a half to two francs a day. His

wages, so he informed me, were higher than those of other masons who were engaged on the building. He could not, however, tell me what they received, evidently "collective bargaining" has not taken foothold there yet.

A number of workers, skilled in stone cutting, left this neighborhood for the United States during the last three years. They went with the idea of returning to Italy after awhile but letters received from them say that they like their new home so well that they are to stay permanently in America.

Here, as at other places, I learned that the main stimulus to emigration comes from the correspondence with friends and relatives in America. Each letter that tells of favorable conditions in the United States is read, re-read, handed round and devoured by the poor hungry people who long for an opportunity to leave their native land for a place where they can earn more than bread and insult.

While I could get no direct evidence bearing on the matter I am convinced that sub agents of steamship companies have those in the United States who write decoy letters to them. That is, such letters as will describe conditions favorable to the immigrant on landing in the United States. Armed with these letters the sub agent is never idle. He is active, he is alert, he is on the lookout for those who have money and likely to emigrate.

Another matter that deserves close study is the operation of the money lender. Where a young man desires to emigrate and lacks the necessary capital to pay for his passage, the money lender hunts him out and if he has friends who are owners of property that property, no matter what it is, is pledged to the man who advances the money. I could locate but one such case and everything a ^{man} ~~father~~ and ^{woman} ~~mother~~ own in this world has been pledged to defray the expenses of

a nephew to the United States. The nephew is an orphan, this couple raised him, he had an ambition to go to America but lacked the funds, one day the money lender knocked on the door and offered to let them have the required amount. He did not state specifically just what his rate of interest would be but according to what I was told it must be about the same as six per cent would be here. Not exhorbitant but since he could not extract any more that will take all they own.

Naples.

In company with Dr. Allan McLaughlin of the Marine Hospital service I went to the dock from which emigrants are taken out to vessels lying in the Bay of Naples. These large vessels do not dock. A steamer of the White Star Line took aboard some eighteen hundred steerage passengers on October 31st and I stood during the greater part of the inspection noting the manner in which it was done and kind of people who went aboard. Three doctors took part in the examination and heads, eyes and, when necessary, other parts of the body, were examined. This inspection appeared to be very thorough and followed the lines laid down for inspection at Liverpool. I could observe that Dr. McLaughlin's suggestions, for he is not authorized to issue orders, are acted on without question and only those who are fit to go aboard are passed.

The emigrants presented a fairly good appearance. In the main they were well dressed and looked healthy and clean.

Land in southern Italy is held in the hands of a few, the peasants rarely, if ever, own any.

Wages run from 15 to 30 cents a day, women receive from twelve to fifteen cents a day.

The workingman pays no taxes unless he owns property or earns about \$300 a year.

Government employees are obliged to pay a per centage of their

wages as an insurance for old age.

Owing to the large emigration of the last few years wages were increased in some places about three cents a day.

The Italian government is taking steps to make life easier and labor more remunerative but for reasons which you are familiar with I could not get direct information on that point.

Under directions received from you while in Naples I went to England and having performed the duty assigned to me I left Liverpool for New York on November 14th.

On the deck of the Cedric, the same vessel on which I witnessed the inspection of a number of emigrants early in September, I witnessed the examination of about six hundred steerage passengers bound for the United States. They were up to the average in appearance and the same care which characterized the previous inspection was manifest in this one.

On the journey across the Atlantic I visited the steerage and noted the conditions surrounding the emigrants.

Families are kept by themselves in cabins large enough to accommodate them. Single women are kept in one part of the ship and single men in the other. The sexes are not allowed to occupy the same part of the Cedric. Each day the steerage and its inmates are inspected by Captain Haddock or one of the officials of the ship.

Where emigrants are not in families, as with young men, they are accommodated with berths in one large room. Here the beds are clean, comfortable and large enough.

Earlier in this report I stated that "of the relative merits of ~~of~~ the stateroom and undivided room in the steerage I shall have something to say later on."

Where a large number of men sleep in one room under good sanitary conditions, in comfortable, clean beds, it is to my mind much better, healthier and safer than where they occupy small staterooms. In the latter it is next to impossible to cause the emigrants to make proper use of sanitary appliances. Constant vigilance on the part of the officials of the ship is the price of cleanliness and good, pure air. The danger from lighted matches is not so great in the large room where some one is always on guard. In a cabin, with closed doors, the emigrant not accustomed to such surroundings is careless and may, I was informed he often does, throw away the lighted match after igniting his pipe, cigar or cigarette. The lives of passengers are endangered to a greater extent than has been dreamed of by the use of the cabin in the steerage.

It seems to me that the closed cabin should give way, as far as possible, in the steerage.

The steerage passengers on the Cedric received good, wholesome food and plenty of it. They had good beds and were considerably treated by the officers of the ship.

That you may know what their food consisted of, also that of the Jewish passengers, I present herewith, marked Exhibits H and I, the menu cards for each day of the trip.

In the foregoing I have endeavored to be as brief as possible and yet have extended this report beyond reasonable length. I consider all that I have detailed as important and the difficulty was to know what to omit. I have not presented statistics for I gathered none. Actual conditions as they came under my eye are given. I vouch for nothing reported to me but give it just as it came to me.

I found it impossible to secure documentary proofs of violation

of our Immigration Laws, such things cannot be obtained until the searcher for them gains the confidence of those he associates with in the countries from which our immigrants come.

Copies of tickets can be obtained in this country but to ascertain who sells them and under what circumstances they are sold would be a task requiring months to perform. Surely the steamship companies would assist the Bureau in ferreting out the sub agents who abuse their confidence in selling tickets to diseased and unworthy persons. They disclaim responsibility for the acts of these sub agents, may be they are right but they ratify ^{these} ~~his~~ contracts when an emigrant appears bearing tickets and buttons of their distribution. They, the steamship companies, are responsible for the sale and distribution of tickets to emigrants. No tickets would be sold if there were no ships to sail on. No emigrants would buy tickets by one line in preference to another were no tickets offered and under the new pooling arrangement they will all unite in honoring the same class of tickets. It would appear that under these circumstances some responsibility should attach to the carrying companies.

It is true that at the ports of embarkation emigrants are carefully inspected now and I believe still further care will be taken but it is a long and tiresome ride, as well as an expensive one, from the interior of Russia or even Hungary, to the sea port and it is possible to prevent a person leaving his home when he is afflicted with disease, or is otherwise unfitted to come among our people fully qualified to remain and become one of our family.

I would suggest that every steamship company and every agency representing a steamship company, or selling tickets which are honored by a steamship company, file with the Bureau of Immigration a list of its agents, giving name, address, territory and number. To this

should be added a copy of the contract between the steamship company and the agent. In addition to that the name, number, address and locality of each sub agent, together with copy of the contract under which he operates with the agent, should be filed with the Bureau of Immigration.

When an agent or sub agent sells a ticket he should be required to affix his name, number and address on the ticket, not on a separate slip but on the ticket, on a place provided for that purpose. When the purchaser of the ticket presents himself at a port to embark for the United States, if he does not measure up to the requirements of our law and the bearer of the ticket is rejected notify the steamship company that no more tickets from that agent, or sub agent will be accepted. If a successor to a deposed agent, or sub agent sells a ticket to such a person depose him and for a third offence oblige those desiring tickets to go to another agency for them.

In addition to the above and in order to prevent the heart-breaking experiences which our immigration officers are frequently subjected some plan of having intending emigrants go before an official of the United States for examination, before purchasing a ticket, should be adopted. Where a disease manifests itself between the time of purchasing the ticket and date of presentation of the same at a port of sailing, it may be discovered by the inspecting doctor that the person who sold the ticket should not be held responsible and if each emigrant is obliged to present himself to an official of the United States in the locality nearest to his place of residence before finally accepting his ticket, and be there examined as to his fitness to go to the United States it will prevent recurrence of such distressing scenes as caused every one who witnessed it, last September on the Cedric, to shed tears. I refer to the rejection of the young Jewess who was separated from her family at Liverpool and obliged to

return, alone and penniless to Russia.

In addition to this there should be stationed at every port a representative of the Immigration Bureau to take part, officially, in the inspection of emigrants. I realize that these matters must be regulated under treaty with the country where such officer is stationed but the growing sense of responsibility for the care and safety of those who emigrate should cause foreign governments to gladly consent to such regulations.

Our government should leave no stone unturned to prevent poor, deserving people from travelling away from their homes to take shelter with us when a due regard for our own people warns us against admitting them.

When I mentioned this matter to one of the representatives of the United States abroad he said "we should not bother about these people until they knocked on our doors." We are our brother's keepers, every man who aspires to a home in our land is our brother, we owe him a duty and that duty is to let him know on what terms we will admit him to this country.

The man who sells his all, parts with everything at home and faces the trials and hardships of a long journey by rail and another by sea is made of the stuff that this country should not carelessly reject. We can tell him just what we expect of him and should do it.

In Great Britain, and on the continent, I discovered that Americans travelling abroad do a great deal toward stimulating emigration. The general appearance of the American abroad is in itself an advertisement which induces people to try and see a country that sends such samples away from home. All through England I was told by hotel porters and chambermaids that Americans who stopped at the

hotels advised them to go to the United States. The praises of the United States are sung by Americans travelling abroad, not only in Great Britain but on the continent.

Editorials and articles in American newspapers, giving statements of prosperous conditions in the United States or commenting on the same, are translated into foreign languages and shown to work people to excite desire to emigrate. I found many who had seen such translations.

Under the emigration laws of nearly all European countries it is forbidden to advertise the advantages of life in America, or elsewhere with a view to inducing their subjects to emigrate. Notwithstanding these restrictions advertising is done in an underhand manner and so far as I could judge the truth is not given at all times.

It seems to me that under an international agreement every fact concerning the United States, its industries, its lands, its resources and opportunities, should be made known- under government direction- everywhere. They are known anyway but are not published officially and in some instances are colored to suit the interest, greed or pleasure of the person who may profit by emigration.

It may be said that we do not need immigration and that there is no necessity for such advertising. Whether we need immigration or not this advertising will go on and our government should insure its reliability and truthfulness.

So far as the immigration of criminals is concerned the danger from that quarter can be minimized by requiring of each applicant for admission to the United States, ^{to} bring a character certificate with him. Records are kept of births, marriages, removals, offences,

trials, sentences and imprisonments. It would be an easy matter for the intending emigrant to secure such a certificate and no honest man should hesitate to produce evidence of his good character. The criminal, if the offence for which punishment had been inflicted involved moral turpitude, would be prevented from embarking for the United States and under an international agreement it would be an easy matter to sift the good from the bad- at least so far as detecting known criminals is concerned. Under such an agreement Canada and Mexico would not be imposed upon by such persons entering these countries with a view to working their way into the United States.

Educational Test.

If an educational test of any kind is applied it will, inevitably, bar a great many who now come to us as immigrants. I looked into the faces of men and women in Hungary, Austria and Italy, who could not read or write a line in any language. They were honest looking, they were clean, healthy and active. While they were illiterate they were equally as intelligent- perhaps more so- than others I met who could read and write. I shall not deal here with the arguments for or against an educational test but shall be glad to do that if required. What I wish to emphasize is that an educational test will do a rank injustice to some of the most deserving people and may do an injustice to our own country by admitting men and women who know how to commit crime in five or six languages, read and write in all of them and trace their record in blood.

I do not now, and never did believe in an educational test. An application of the alphabet or multiplication table is not required to successfully dig a post hole or handle a pick and if the young, able, healthy men who come to us are ignorant of their own language- as written- they have nothing to unlearn and may more readily be

taught how to read and write our language. Their education begun in the United States, under free institutions, will not injure this country.

While I never was in favor of the educational test I am more opposed to it now than ever after meeting the people of Italy and Hungary.

Our laws, as so efficiently enforced under your administration, are educating foreign people in the use of soap and water and if cleanliness is akin to godliness these people are becoming more godly every time an immigrant is sent back from an American port for having some disease that a due regard for sanitation and clean habits would have averted.

Our laws, and their strict and impartial enforcement, are exercising and will continue to exercise a most salutary influence in Hungary, Austria, Italy and- while I did not go to that country- I may add Russia. The ultimate effect will be the passage of laws in these countries such as will elevate the standard of their people. Their sanitary laws will go deeper than heretofore and will protect the young from contact with disease such as bars the immigrant to day. Already the health of the poor is more a subject for discussion and thought than ever.

We pass laws to protect our own people and they benefit people all over the earth.

Instead of hiding our light under a bushel by prohibiting advertising abroad let advertising be done under government supervision. We should educate the world to know us as we are and then the people of other lands may know that they can become like us and remain at home.

I was forcibly impressed while in Hungary and Italy with the number of men who could speak, with more or less fluency, the English language. All of these had resided for a time in the United States. Their influence in the communities in which the live is good. They inspire others with a desire to become acquainted with our language. They have learned something of our ways and those with whom I talked spoke well, even tenderly, of the United States.

On the Kroonland crossing over to Europe over four hundred persons were returning in the steerage to their former homes. How many go from this country each year is not known and it seems to me that in such amendments as may be made to existing law, provision should be inserted to take statistics of returning aliens, or those who were formerly aliens. It would not be too much trouble for the one who returns to Europe to certify whether he has become a citizen and production of his naturalization papers, recording of the same and noting his departure, might save him much annoyance and our government some trouble later on.

The statistics of those who go back to their old homes to stay, or return, should be kept and until that is done we cannot with certainty say what the actual increase, in population, of this country is.

Here I beg permission to say something that I overlooked when dealing with conditions in Trieste, Austria.

New docks were being erected along the harbor front. Men were at work along these docks engaged in the construction of walls. They used the primitive hand barrow and were assisted by the still more primitive ox. I asked three of the laborers to stand while I took a photograph of them. They were denied that privilege until I paid their

foreman, or boss, two cents apiece for the time required to take a snap shot of them. They wore no shoes, they walked among broken stones, over rough earth and timbers and apparently suffered no great inconvenience. I examined their feet, again I had to pay for the privilege of stopping them long enough to do so, and found the soles of their feet so thick, hardened and discolored that they resembled a horse's hoof.

The dress worn by these men consisted of a loose blouse and trousers, closely resembling a pair of pajamas. The whole suit would be dear at fifty cents. I submit their pictures and a picture or two of the ox.


The wage of the laborer on the docks at Trieste was thirty two cents a day, if I was correctly informed. That their employer valued them at a higher figure was evidenced when he charged me two cents apiece for less than one minute of their time.

I also add some pictures of women workers around the markets of Trieste.

My investigations under your letter dated October 3, 1906 I shall report on under another head.

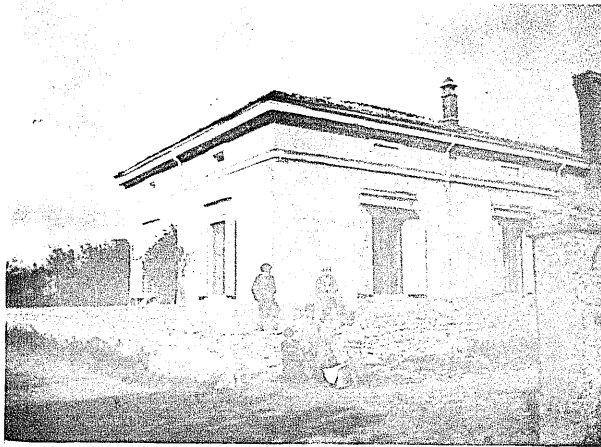
Expressing the hope that you may find something of value in this report to to assist you in your arduous duties and that it may meet with your approval, it is-

Respectfully submitted.

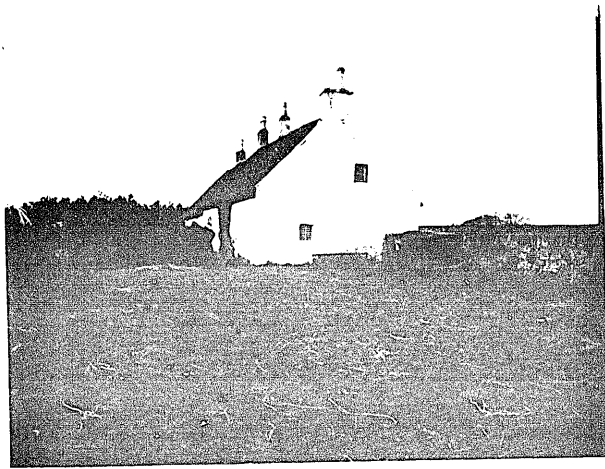

Emigrant Inspector.



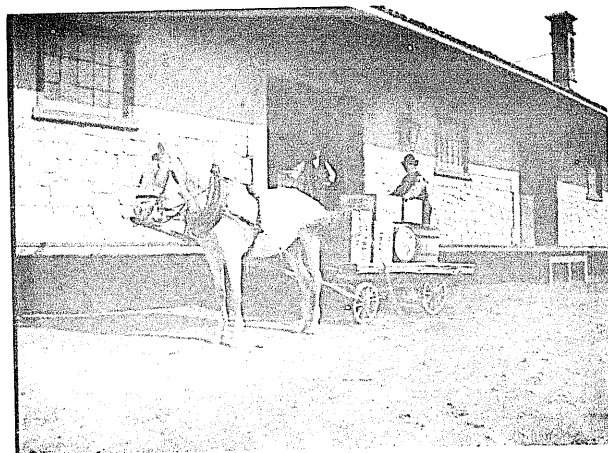
House where I slept in North Italy.
See page 17.



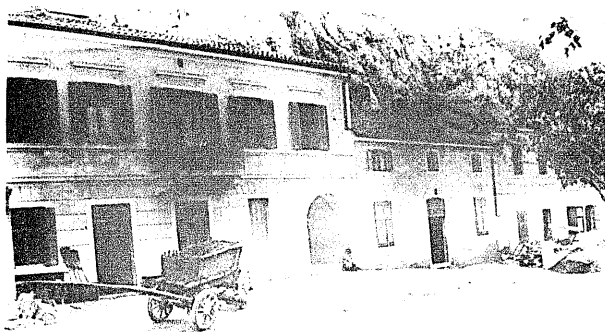
House I stopped in in Southern Italy see page 12.



House in a field & slope at Mankato. See page 54.



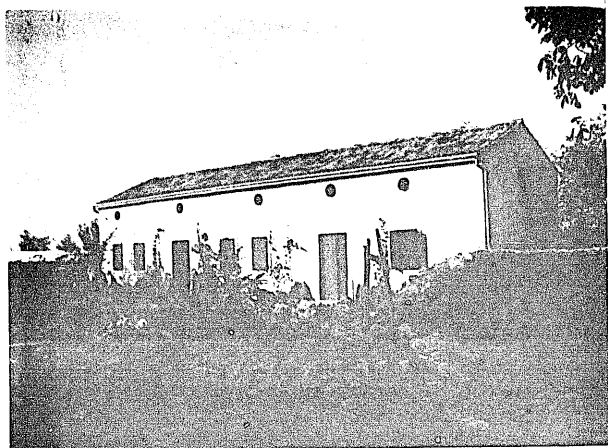
*Traymies here before. Ray said to be slow for
slow, first and last.
See page 55.*



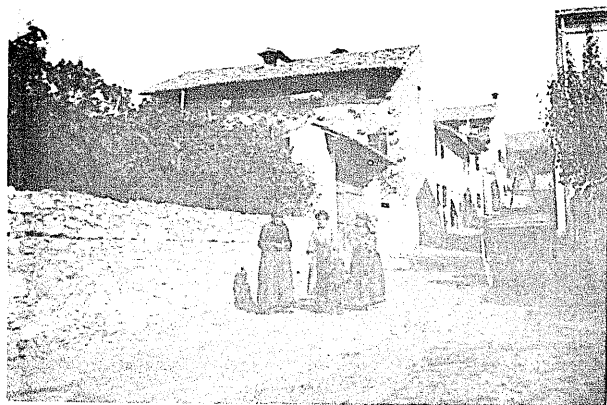
*Workingmen's tenement near Fiume, Hungary.
Accommodating ten families.*



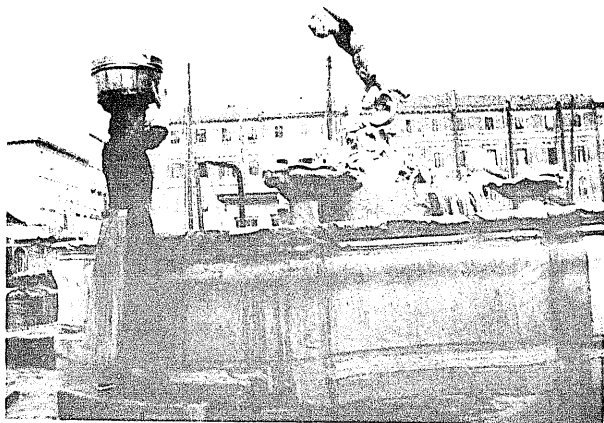
*Workingmen's tenements near Fiume, Hungary.
accommodating six families.*



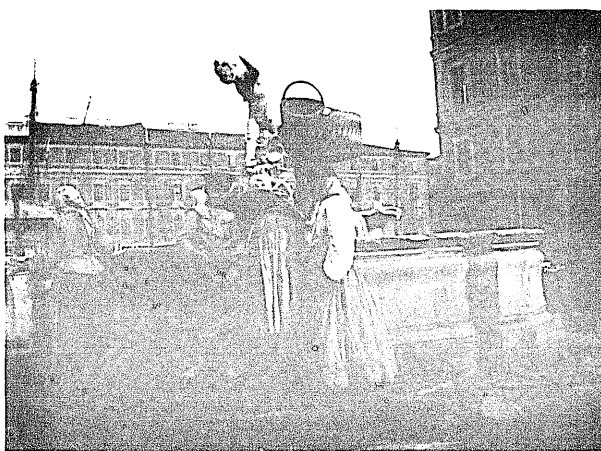
House & chapel at near quarry.



Family afflicted with Tarsus and Crachonia.
Moufalome, see page 11, 12.



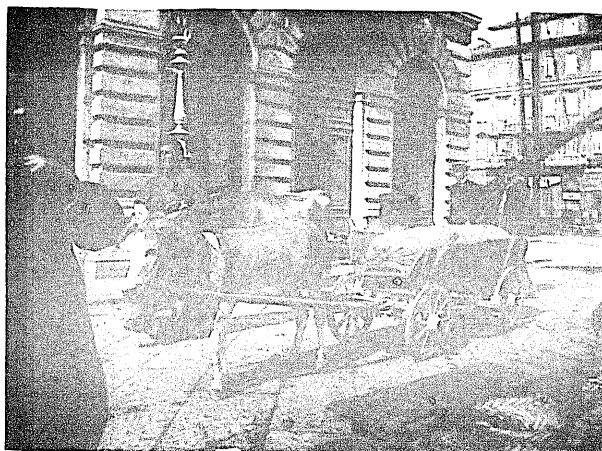
Woman turning away from fountain with
cup of water in her hand.



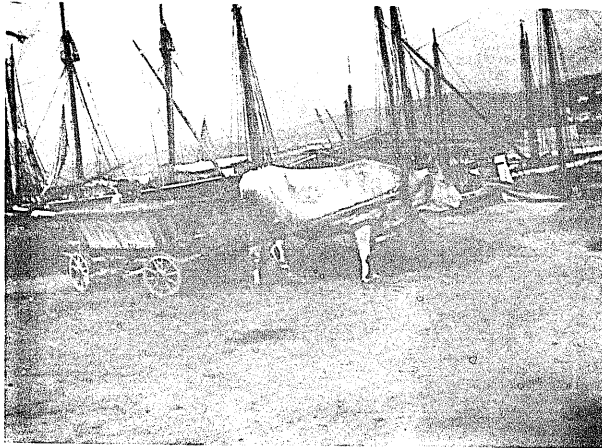
View of fountain, Bristol.



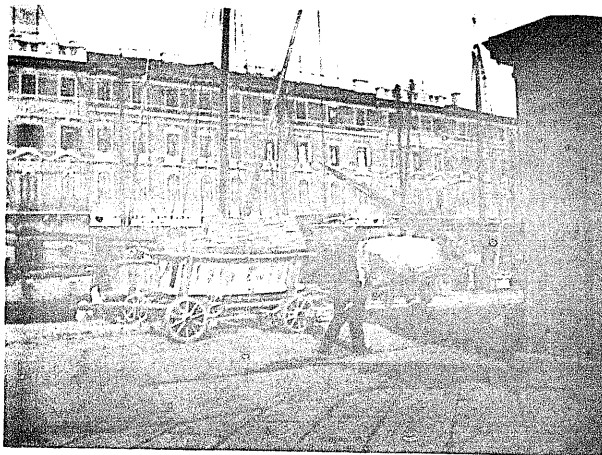
This is a very important building in
 the city of London, England, called
 the "Old London"



This is a very important building in
 the city of London, England, called
 the "Old London"



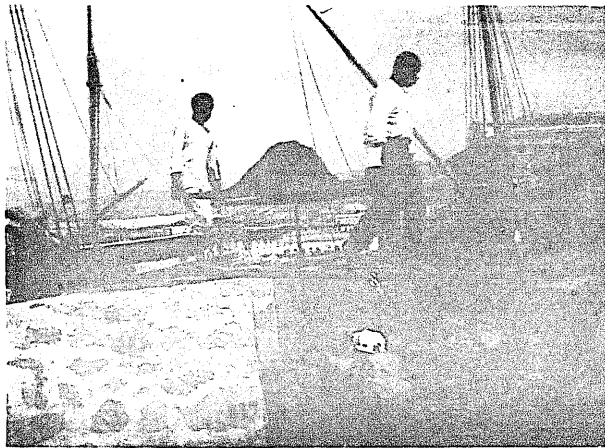
*The Harbor at
San Francisco, Cal. - 1850
The "Golden Gate"*



*The "Golden Gate" - San Francisco
1850*



View of the main street, Port of Spain, Trinidad.



Two men on the deck of the ship, Port of Spain, Trinidad.



A typical Hungarian house.



*Women laborers, textile Austria.
Lajos L. H.*



Robertson's Ash-Gravel Co. Bldg.



*Barren's men, West Virginia,
Aug. 1917*