

Chinese who enter the United States stealthily and in violation of our laws.

One of the favored tricks resorted to until recently by these Syrian immigrants consisted in purchasing a Mexican sombrero; if questioned, the wearer would say in Spanish that he was a Mexican (the only sentence in Spanish he would learn), and thus attempt to cross the border; but this practice, too, has largely been abandoned, for the reason that our immigrant officials have become aware of it and are careful.

As already stated in my previous report, every French steamer landing at the port of Veracruz brings about 200 Syrian emigrants monthly, and other steamship lines also contribute a goodly portion of this unwholesome traffic, so that it is safe to state that this Syrian emigration averages about 5,000 persons annually. The comparatively easy manner of entering the United States through Mexico has, however, become so universally known abroad that the Syrians are not the only ones to adopt this method. There are a great many Italians and Russian Hebrews who avail themselves of this convenient, though roundabout method, of traveling to the United States.

In view of all the facts related in this report, together with the conditions and circumstances disclosed by the annexed exhibits, the situation can be briefly summed up as follows:

The stream of undesirable immigration continues and is rather on the increase. This undesirable immigration can be divided into two classes: First, those who are objectionable by reason of some physical, mental, or moral defect, or who are undesirable because they come to this country merely for a temporary stay, which they use for the accumulation of money and then return to their native country; second, the large number of those who come here in violation of our alien contract-labor laws.

Against the physically afflicted we are fairly well guarded by reason of the vigilance displayed by our immigration officials, and also by the great care exercised by the steamship companies at the various ports of embarkation in the examination of every immigrant coming to the United States by direct route; and in this latter respect I have noticed considerable improvement at almost every European port. I have personally seen, in some instances, as many as 30 per cent of the total number who presented themselves for emigration refused passage because of some physical ailment more or less serious. This improvement is especially noticeable at Havre, France, and I am informed on reliable authority that the more rigid physical examination at that port was due to and went in effect shortly after the publication of your last year's annual report, in which the report of my last European trip was incorporated, and which contains a criticism of the then lax method of the *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique* in the physical examination of its passengers. I have also learned that, subsequent to the publication of your said annual report, this French steamship company sent a number of its surgeons to other large ports for the purpose of studying the methods employed by other steamship companies in examining passengers, and I can positively state that at present it is there as difficult for an emigrant to pass the medical examination, if afflicted with trachoma or favus, as at any other port.

The difficulty still remains with reference to the morally and otherwise unfit and the contract laborer—defects not visible to the eye, and

in which cases we have nothing to rely upon excepting the information coming from the immigrant himself.

Geographically speaking, the immigrants coming from the north of Europe, if not afflicted with any disease, are the best we get; those from eastern and southern Europe are very rarely desirable, even though they may not be afflicted with any disease or moral defect, for, as is evident from the facts enumerated in this report, they only come here for a temporary stay, procuring labor at any price, expending in the United States only what is absolutely necessary to maintain life, and sending the balance to their native country, whither they return after a time.

These can hardly be styled immigrants at all, and in Europe would be termed so-called "Sachsegaenger," a characterization which originated in Saxony some centuries ago, and survives to this day, from the fact that at the time of gathering crops in Saxony, a goodly proportion of the population of Poland and Bohemia journeys over to said country, gathers in the crops, and then, with the money earned, returns to its native countries. Furthermore, these immigrants are mostly contract laborers, as appears more clearly from the statements made to me verbally by official and semiofficial persons, as well as from publications of semiofficial government organs, as hereinbefore specified.

The immigration from the Turkish dominions, both European and Asiatic, is nothing short of a menace to this country; from there we positively get the worst kind of people in the world. Either by nature or by centuries of oppression, the Armenian and Syrian has become a habitual and almost hysterical liar and intrigante, and if he comes to the United States he does so with the distinct and premeditated purpose to earn dollars, obtain American citizenship, return to his native country, and involve our Government in constant conflicts with Turkey. He uses his American citizenship to surround himself with all its benefits and the protection it guarantees, and to defy the laws of the country where he intends to spend the balance of his days. The same thing can be said of a great many Hebrews who, ostensibly for reasons of piety, desire to spend the balance of their lives in Jerusalem, but who first come to the United States to obtain certificates of citizenship and the protection incident thereto. This is likewise true of the Greek who, with the American citizenship thus obtained, carries on business in the Turkish Empire, frequently in violation of the laws of that country.

If these were but isolated cases the question of desirable or undesirable immigration would, to a certain extent, be idle. There are people of all lands, and even citizens of the United States, who go to other countries temporarily for purposes of business and to earn money in various capacities. This is legitimate, and no one can take exception thereto; but it is an entirely different matter with the great horde of immigrants who have flooded this country during the last decade. They come here, not because of our free institutions, or because they here have the opportunity to advance themselves both materially and intellectually, but because the American dollar has a much greater purchasing value in their native countries, to which they always remain loyal. They make no effort to learn our language nor our customs and views. They do not think of ever becoming citizens or to contribute

in the least to further the development of this country, and if, perchance, some do take the oath of citizenship it is only because it facilitates their purposes here and protects them abroad in legal or illegal occupations.

When they think that they have gathered a sufficient amount of dollars they return to Italy, Hungary, Galicia, southern part of Austria, Syria, or Greece, as the case may be, and those who have procured American citizenship forget and disregard its obligations the very moment they leave our hospitable shores. During their temporary stay in this country they live in a manner unbecoming and unworthy of America. Their whole effort, energy, and mind are concentrated upon the one thing—to earn all the money they can and return “home.” During their stay here they are all instrumental in reducing the price of labor; for to them a dollar is a fortune, while to the American laborer it frequently represents an insignificant amount.

How far-reaching this European tendency of inducing emigration with “government backing” and the equally energetic propaganda for the return of the “sons of the country,” with as many American dollars as possible, has become, is well illustrated by two clippings of the *Pester Lloyd* (a semiofficial organ), of July 17 and July 26, 1904, respectively, hereto attached, with translations, marked Exhibits “M” and “M 1,” respectively, wherein it is asserted that the Hungarian peasants returning from America have purchased in one county alone 10,158 acres and 883 square fathoms of land and real property, for the sum of 1,874,917.60 crowns, with their American-earned dollars. It is further mentioned in these clippings that after a certain period the Government railroad will charge only half rate to prospective emigrants.

There can be no question that emigration to the United States, instead of diminishing, is constantly on the increase. One of the more important causes for this is the present ticket rate war between the continental steamship lines and the Cunard Steamship Company. Not that the cheap rate of passage induces more travel, but the lively competition displayed on that account by the various agencies of these steamship companies and the high commissions paid are responsible for this feverish anxiety and activity to get as many passengers as possible, and since the steamship companies are nothing more nor less than business institutions, great care is taken by them to avoid any apparent violation of our immigration laws: they will, for instance, diligently refrain from permitting any emigrant to embark on one of their ships who, for some visible reason or other, might be denied permission to land in the United States, such as emigrants afflicted with trachoma, favus, deformity, etc., but as for our other immigration laws, no appreciable effort is made to observe them, and, as a matter of fact, the companies are frequently not in a position to pay due regard to these laws.

In most cases they are obliged to rely on the answers they receive from their agents or the emigrants themselves, and it is just as difficult for them to discover anything the passenger declines to tell as it is for our immigration officials in this country. Of course in other respects our laws could be better observed by these companies than they actually are. For instance, the posting of the United States immigration laws, as provided in section 8 of the laws of 1893, could be done more effectively than at present, and I desire to cite in this connection the instance I reported about these laws not having been

exposed to view in the cities of Budapest and Fiume, and as will appear by the answer of the representative of the Cunard Line. With reference to the latter city the excuse given was “*that the walls were freshly painted.*” This answer speaks for itself and needs no further comment. It will be quite interesting to see what explanation will be offered with reference to the violation at the Budapest offices. But even where such laws are apparently exposed only extracts thereof are posted, as shown by Exhibit M II, hereto attached. It is my firm belief, however, that to expose these laws to view abroad does little or no good.

Violations of our immigration laws will, I am convinced, be continued as long as there will be agents and subagents of steamship companies working on a commission basis.

I regret to state, however, that such violations of United States immigration laws are not confined to Europe and other foreign countries alone; they are indulged in quite extensively at our own threshold in the United States. I am constrained to repeat again and again, and my statements in this respect are based upon the experience I gained during my travels in the service of the Bureau of Immigration, that the majority of the ticket agents, alleged “bankers,” publishers of newspapers in foreign languages, and foreign clergymen, all residing or doing business in this country, are ardent missionaries in inducing to come to the United States everybody who can possibly walk off the ship, for purpose of exploitation, and it is again some of these persons who, for business reasons of some kind or other, are equally interested in the return traffic.

Another feature which is largely instrumental in encouraging emigration to the United States, though not always as a result of direct propaganda, is the establishment in this country by foreign Governments of *banks, homes, and offices* of all kinds, all of which create in the mind of the prospective emigrant a feeling of security that no matter how badly he may fare in this country, if he should have any such apprehension at all, he is taking no chances, for the “home” or “office” of his native country will take care of him in the worst event. It would seem hardly conceivable, had I not convinced myself by personal observation, that these alleged emigrant homes flourishing in the United States flood the countries of their respective nationalities and the route usually taken by emigrants with heavily printed cards, containing minute details of address, etc., in the same manner as any other enterprising business house would do by way of advertisement.

I have seen such cards distributed and piled up by the thousands in the various lodging and boarding houses at the numerous ports of embarkation, and also in the private homes of peasants and others by their respective nationalities.

I searched diligently for the motive underlying the establishment of these homes, and from the information which I gathered I arrived at the conclusion that while some of them are actually charitable institutions, others are established either for business purposes or else “*to afford our subjects protection in the United States,*” as is literally claimed by the Hungarian commissioner of emigration, Ludwig Levai, Councilor Kaltenbrunn, and others.

In all justice I am obliged to concede that the assertion made by some foreign Government officials that the emigrant is only protected from the time he embarks until his admission into the United States,

and that thereafter he is allowed to become the prey of all kinds of unscrupulous individuals, is partly justified. I have emphasized frequently before, and I beg to do so again, that nowhere in the world has the alleged "banker" and the mala fide ticket agent so wonderful and extensive a field and opportunity to gather victims as right here in the United States under our very noses.

The method employed by this most despicable class of "sharks" is extensive advertising in the papers printed in foreign languages, depicting in alluring language and phraseology the opportunities for sending money abroad, and in most cases offering premiums of jewelry, libraries, etc., to get customers, and then when the illiterate foreigner, working in the coal mines of Pennsylvania or elsewhere in some other rude capacity, falls into the trap thus set for him, which occurs in thousands of instances daily and weekly, the fake "banker" closes shop, disappears from his field of operation with the spoils thus gained, only to reappear in some other part of the country under a different name and ready to resume business. I can not lay sufficient stress upon this particular feature, for it is a daily occurrence that numbers of these money exchange "bankers" enrich themselves in this contemptible manner and leave thousands of poor illiterate victims to mourn the loss of their earnings during many years of hard labor.

I have personal knowledge of a large number of such instances, and to illustrate I cite but one case which stands out most prominently. Only a few weeks ago, and after my return from Europe, I received information, which was subsequently confirmed, that two young Hungarian girls, who had been employed in the United States as domestics for nine years, have, in that long period of time, by hard toil and labor, saved up \$1,030, the equivalent of over 5,000 crowns in Hungarian money, representing, as it did, a small fortune for these girls. Having concluded that with this money they could get married in their native country and insure some comfort for themselves in the future, they decided to return home, but fearing to carry this treasure upon their persons, and acting without advice and in ignorance of bona fide bankers or post-office facilities, they intrusted their money to such a much advertising, beautifully belabelled "banking" office in New York City, with instructions that the money be sent to their own address in Hungary, in order that when they themselves should have arrived in their native village the money should have preceded them there.

Of course the money was never sent, and the honorable "banker," feeling safe and secure that once having left the United States such two poor girls would either not have the courage to return or else would be unable to do so, did not care what became of them. To his chagrin and mortal surprise, however, the girls sold all their belongings, and with the proceeds and what they could borrow one of them returned to seek her remedy, and I am reliably informed that Mr. "Banker" will either pay or go to jail. This, I repeat, is but one of thousands and thousands of instances occurring daily and weekly, and a probable recovery of the money in this case will only be due to the fact that the amount thus purloined is a comparatively large sum, making it worth the while of the person owning it to return and seek its recovery; it is altogether different, however, with the multitude of those who deposit or send small sums, varying between \$25 and \$100, etc., which small sum is frequently all the sender possesses.

There is still another feature enticing to emigration, and that is the considerable number of employment agencies which furnish laborers for cattle and freight steamers, the advertisements and literature of which agencies never disclose their real nature, but instead are known and advertised as steamship and "banking" offices. These people are merely another species of vampire, differing only in their method of preying upon the ignorant. They advertise broadcast that in consideration of a nominal sum (generally about \$8) and three hours of light labor aboard ship they will transport anybody to Europe. As a matter of fact, these "agents" receive a compensation from the steamship companies of so much per head for these laborers, and as the supply does not always meet the demand for them, it is in the interest of those scoundrels to induce emigration, which they accomplish by sending out thousands of addresses to prospective emigrants abroad, which the latter can use as points and places of destination when they come here. Every laborer who is thus sent abroad from the United States is supplied with a certificate, commonly known as a "cattleman's certificate," which this alleged "banker" procures for him, and these certificates, too, constitute quite an asset in Europe, for the reason that they are saleable in the same manner as United States citizen papers and passports, their possession insuring a less rigid examination at the time of embarkation for the United States.

Thus it is, therefore, that under the guise of "*protecting their unprotected subjects*" the aforementioned banks, homes, and offices are established by or with the aid and subsidy of foreign governments, and the disadvantages arising therefrom are not only those already enumerated, but they also have a tendency to foment and continue the everlasting factional strife of the various races and nationalities coming from these countries. The United States are not interested in the differences of the Pan-Slav, Irredentist, Anti-Semitic, Anti-Catholic, Magyar, or other factions. They can not look on with equanimity when foreign governments meddle with residents or naturalized citizens of this country, a custom established some years ago by the Italian Government and now universally copied. This is certainly not conducive to good American citizenship, and a remedy ought to be found to prevent the continuance of the practice.

I must not conclude this report without returning and emphasizing again the subject of the foreign "priest" and "minister;" he is the most dangerous meddler and political agitator, whose mission, in truth and in fact, is not that of taking care of the spiritual welfare of his parishioners, but invariably that of fostering the nativistic spirit and adherence to the old fatherland. It is the foreign priest and minister who continually preaches to his flocks of foreign-born residents of this country that their greatest danger lies in their assimilation with our customs and our institutions. And it is he who is more instrumental than anyone or anything in advising against and preventing in many cases the naturalization of his countrymen. Does it require more convincing proof that this is so, when we consider that there are, to my personal knowledge, at least 500 foreign priests and ministers in this country, not one of whom is an American citizen? Is it conceivable that a clergyman entertaining such antagonistic views to our institutions which prevented him from becoming a citizen will preach or advise anything which is diametrically opposed to its own sentiments and inclinations?

But I go one step further, and lest this assertion permit of a shadow of speculation or conjecture I beg to furnish you with the unmistakable evidence that the view I express here is correct beyond any doubt whatever by attaching hereto the original article of a foreign newspaper, together with a translation thereof, marked "Exhibit N," bearing directly on this question and emanating, as I know, from the sources hereinabove stated. So convinced am I of the dangerous influences exerted by this class of agitators that, to emphasize it properly, I deem it advisable to incorporate in the following a literal translation of said article:

I am able to report pleasant news: The Hungarian Home is a reality, Prime Minister Count Stephen Tisza cabled to Thomas Dessewffy, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General in New York, to take immediately the necessary steps for the establishment of a home in New York. The Government grants an annual subsidy of \$6,000, and \$2,000 for furnishings and equipment.

The news of the establishment of the home created satisfaction in local circles, because it is perhaps the first instance that the Hungarian Government had proved in a practical and tangible manner its interest in the welfare of American Hungarians. The quick and energetic action in this matter is attributed by some people to the intervention of the consul-general, while others are inclined to credit it to the impression created by the lecture in Budapest, of Mr. Bela Perenyi, our compatriot who resides in America. Be that as it may, the main thing is that we have the home.

Hereafter the Hungarian emigrant will have some one to turn to for advice in his troubles, who will secure for him employment, and above all, who will take care that he retain his nationality amid Pan-Slav and other hostile movements.

Grateful appreciation is due to Count Tisza and all others who advocated and labored for the speedy realization of this important affair.

Of late the Hungarian Government seems to have taken increased interest in the fate of American Hungarians. Some time ago Baron Hengelmüller, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, called on the Secretary of State to direct his attention to the neglect of due recognition of Hungary by the United States officials, who will insist upon considering Budapest and other Hungarian cities as belonging to Austria. Such erroneous and to us injurious conceptions often give rise to troubles and disagreeable misunderstandings.

Ambassador Hengelmüller now asked for a correction of these evils in the name of the Hungarian Government, and Secretary of State Hay readily promised it. Accordingly, he issued a circular instructing the official organs to take due cognizance of the Hungarian status in the administration of Hungarian affairs. An old and shameful condition has been done away with by this circular of the Secretary of State through the intervention of the Hungarian Government.

The interest manifested by the Government permits us to hope that it will find ways and means to prevent that our Hungarian brethren should be lost to their nation. However, the initiative ought to proceed from America. An organization ought to be created of earnest, capable men, whose activity, aided by the moral support of the Government, could not be frustrated by hostile propaganda. This duty would revert, in the first place, upon the more intelligent class of the Hungarian colony in America.

Every other nationality is here longer than we Hungarians; the German, the French, the Slav, have all formed strong organizations to keep alive national feeling, to support the needy, to protect the weak, and to exact for themselves recognition from the State as well as from society.

We, too, must be active; we must organize the American Hungarians, thus becoming able to withstand the assimilating force of American atmosphere, which, if we don't look out, will soon solidify us into integral parts of the American national body.

There can be no question as to the good intention of the Government. We must, therefore, work with heart and soul to become worthy of its aid, and prove by action, not mere words, that we will preserve our patriotism and always remain, though away from our native land, "true Hungarians."

As a further substantiation of the claim I make as to the evil influences exercised by these foreign priests and ministers, I beg to invite your attention to an article in a Hungarian newspaper of April

29, 1904, and which article is published in the form of a correspondence from New York under date of April 11, and which I attach hereto, together with a translation, marked "Exhibit O."

This article expresses great satisfaction over the visit to the United States of Count Joseph Degenfeld, the curator of the Hungarian Evangelical Reformed Church. The object of the count's visit to this country, as described in said article, was an intended propaganda among the Hungarian Reformed and Presbyterian parishes of New York, Bridgeport, Cleveland, Pittsburg, and about twenty others, for the purpose of incorporating them into the Hungarian Church proper, under the jurisdiction of the diocese of Hungary. The count's efforts in this direction have been successful, as is claimed in said article, in spite of the mild opposition of one or two ministers of such parishes who argued that out of credit to the American Presbytery, whom all these parishes have to thank for their existence, they ought to remain under American jurisdiction.

In order that this mild opposition might be better comprehended, I beg to state that up to a few years ago there were no such established Hungarian parishes in the United States.

The American Presbytery, taking compassion on its Hungarian co-religionists, extended a helping and brotherly hand to them in the establishment of their parishes. When those parishes, thus aided materially and morally, became self-supporting, their ministers, who had in the meantime been sent here by the Hungarian Government to foster the national Magyar spirit, made efforts to break away from the jurisdiction of the American Presbytery and to be incorporated into their church in Hungary; hence the visit of Count Degenfeld, as aforesaid. The leading spirit of this anti-American propaganda is the Rev. Zoltan Kuthy, director of said church in New York, who, in spite of the fact that he has been in this country quite a number of years, has not yet even remotely thought of becoming an American citizen.

These efforts, of course, are not confined to the Reformed Church alone, but are equally manifest in other denominations, such as Roman Catholics and Greek Catholics, the priests of the latter going even so far in their antipathy to this and loyalty to their native country that they send their children to be educated abroad, for no other reason than the one stated above.

I likewise beg to refer you in this connection to an article in the Hungarian News of August 4, 1904, a paper published in the cities of Cleveland and New York, which article described the visit to this country of Dr. Ottokar Probaszka, one of the foremost Hungarian clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, together with a number of other priests, the object of this visit being a similar propaganda and agitation to the one described in the preceding paragraph. A copy of said newspaper, together with a translation of said article, is hereto attached, marked "Exhibit P."

I also beg to recommend to your attention the report for 1904 of Alajos Paikert, who until recently was the official representative of the Hungarian Government in the capacity of agricultural attaché in this country.

While this report treats of subjects purely within the line of Mr. Paikert's office here, he can not refrain at its conclusion from making recommendations to his Government which are strictly in keeping with

the tendency hereinbefore described, and a translation of which recommendations is as follows:

Let us improve the condition of our emigrants in the manner that we establish—first in New York, then in Montreal, Canada—Hungarian homes, with the aid and under the control of our Government, in order that our Hungarian compatriots who reside abroad should at all times feel the benefits of the protecting and aiding influences of our home Government.

I attach said report hereto, marked "Exhibit Q."

An interesting and characteristic feature, and an evidence that emigration in Hungary has become quite a national question, is the publication in Hungary of a newspaper devoted entirely and exclusively to the interests of emigration and emigrants. This paper is the official organ of the Hungarian commissioner of emigration, and a copy thereof is handed to every emigrant who boards the Cunard Line steamers at Fiume. This line, through its general representative, the Adria Steamship Company, at Fiume, has entered into a contract with the publishers of said paper, obligating itself to pay them 20 hellers for each copy so distributed. I attach hereto a copy of said paper, marked "Exhibit R."

Quite a refreshing exception in this respect is furnished by the Budapest *Sonn- und Montags-Zeitung*, a newspaper published in Budapest in the German language. In its edition of April 14, 1904, it prints an editorial résumé of the efforts of the lecturer, Bela Perneyi, and expresses its doubts as to the sincerity of his mission, characterizing him as merely the advertising agent of the Cunard Steamship Company and a painter of alluring pictures of the wonderful conditions awaiting his Hungarian compatriots in the United States. I attach the said article hereto, together with a translation, marked "Exhibit S."

The conditions I have here depicted will, perhaps, be better and more earnestly appreciated if I state that, based upon these foreign efforts, it has become a favorite expression abroad, especially in Austria, Hungary, and Italy, to speak of "*Our colonies in America*."

Having arrived at the above conclusions, it is but just and proper that I should differentiate between good and bad immigration, in so far as the countries are concerned whence we get most immigrants, and I respectfully submit that the very best material reaching the United States comes from Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland; in fact, from all western and northern countries of Europe.

It is deplorable that we do not get more of this class of immigration, and I found the reason to lie in the fact that we are getting too much of an inferior immigration, with whom the German, Swede, etc., can not very well compete. My contention in this particular was fully borne out by an interview which I had with Herr von Pillis, a gentleman semiofficially connected with the German Government, whose business it is to induce the Germans from other countries, such as Russia, Hungary, and others, to settle in Germany, provided they have money enough to buy land. He remarked to me as follows:

We view with great satisfaction the fact that few Germans emigrate to the United States, which is not due so much to the excellent conditions existing here as to the fact that by your present immigration labor has been mercilessly cheapened in America.

It is safe to claim that years ago the immigration from eastern and southern Europe was also fairly good, but it has degenerated since those respective governments have taken it upon themselves to encourage and foster the so-called "Sachseänger." While I do not wish to convey the belief that the countries enumerated in this paragraph either encourage or gladly suffer the emigration of their people, it is nevertheless true that once they have severed their ties and have renounced their allegiance to their native countries, the respective immigrant from these lands, even though he can not always be thoroughly assimilated, is at least free from harassing and haranguing influences of the country of his nativity.

One word more about another class of immigrants, to wit, the Russian Jew. While it is true that the Russian Hebrew possesses a good many of the objectionable characteristics mentioned with reference to other undesirable immigrants, it must be conceded that once he becomes a resident of this country he stays, and his children rank among the most patriotic and thriftest of our citizenship.

The surveillance of the European criminal and pauper is so inadequate that it is small wonder when large numbers of them succeed in entering the United States. I do not mean to convey the impression that any government encourages the emigration to the United States of this class of their subjects, and in all justice I must concede that especially the Austro-Hungarian and Italian Governments are using every expedient at their command to prevent such people from emigrating by refusing to issue passports to them, which, according to their respective laws, is an absolute condition precedent to emigration.

Since the issuance of passports, however, is wholly dependent upon and controlled by the local authorities, and since these latter find it cheaper and more convenient to get rid of these objectionable individuals, they readily procure and obtain the necessary passports for their emigration, and in the rare instances when no passports are thus procurable they are permitted to depart without any. At this time I wish to reiterate again that it is not only a matter of difficulty but an absolute impossibility for steamship companies at the various ports of embarkation, or for United States immigration officials at the ports of landing, to discover whether an immigrant is a criminal, pauper, contract laborer, anarchist, prostitute, etc., unless the immigrant himself chooses to disclose his or her objectionable defect in any of these respects.

For the purpose of indicating a possible remedy against the importation of at least one class of the objectionable immigrants above enumerated, to wit, prostitutes, I beg to direct attention to the provision of the Hungarian emigration law prohibiting that minors travel without the accompaniment of an adult guardian. This provision, while based on the very best intentions, works a great deal of harm, for the reason that it gives men and women engaged in the nefarious business of importing into the United States young girls for immoral purposes an excellent opportunity to gather up the victims and accompany them in the capacity of "sail guardians." Mr. S. Zerkowitz, a commissioner of the Hungarian Government for the studies of foreign manufacture and commerce, at present sojourning in this country, has made personal observations on this subject, and has called the attention of his Government to this illicit practice.

Based upon my investigations and the findings enumerated in the foregoing report, I respectfully beg to make the following recommendations:

I. That the United States Government maintain abroad a secret-service surveillance of undesirable emigration similar to the one established and maintained by the Treasury Department for the surveillance of smugglers. This can more readily be accomplished, since, in my opinion, no new law need be enacted for the purpose. I can not too strongly urge this feature to the attention of the Bureau, for, to my mind, the entry of objectionable and undesirable emigration, which is constantly assuming greater and greater proportions in spite of the strict surveillance already exercised by our immigration authorities, is by far a greater menace to the United States than the importation of smuggled goods, for in the latter instance it amounts to but a loss of money, while in the former we are confronted with the invasion of an element positively detrimental to the further development of this country.

II. That the Bureau of Immigration encourage and seek the enactment of a statute requiring every alien desirous of entering the United States to produce at his landing a "certificate of origin" from the United States consul nearest to the place where such alien resided for at least one year preceding the date of his departure and application for said "certificate." Such "certificate" to be issued only in the event that the respective United States consul receive satisfactory information respecting such alien from the secret-service officials specified in the preceding paragraph, who should be held to make proper and extensive inquiries in every case where application for such "certificate" is made. Such "certificate of origin," however, to be used only for purposes of facility of the United States immigration officials at the United States port of entry, but in no way guaranteeing the admissibility of the particular alien. Notwithstanding the possession of such "certificate," the alien should be subject to the existing laws and regulations.

III. That a statute be enacted to the effect that every person or persons engaged in the United States in the sale of steamship tickets, forwarding of money to foreign countries, contracting for laborers for freight and cattle steamers, commonly known as "steamship agents," "foreign banks," and "steamship labor agencies," be obliged to file with the Department of Commerce and Labor a bond or undertaking in at least the sum of \$25,000 conditioned for the faithful, honest, and conscientious performance of his obligation and contracts with the public by whom he is patronized; and that no person or persons be permitted to engage in business in any of the branches herein enumerated unless duly licensed by the Bureau of Immigration.

IV. That a law be enacted making it a criminal offense for any resident of the United States to travel abroad for purposes of inducing emigration to the United States, delivering lectures of a nature enticing to emigration, or doing anything, either verbally or in writing, which might have a tendency to induce emigration to this country for temporary or permanent stay, exempting, however, from this class cases where relatives are sent for or induced to come here; and to make it a like criminal offense for any person or persons residing in the United States to agitate in the interest of foreign govern-

ments, to advise against naturalization, or to do anything of a similar nature which would interfere with the free exercise of the right of any resident of the United States to American citizenship.

V. That the naturalization laws be amended to the following effect:

(a) That persons desiring to become United States citizens prove satisfactorily a continued residence in this country for a period considerably longer than at present required.

(b) That the citizenship of persons who leave the United States and reside abroad should lapse after a certain period of time, excepting in cases where absence from the United States is bona fide, as distinguished from instances enumerated in this report.

(c) That a naturalized citizen who is convicted in any foreign country of an offense which in the State of such person's residence in the United States would amount to a felony should forfeit his American citizenship.

VI. That the alien contract-labor law be amended to the effect that priests, ministers, clergymen, and lecturers be eliminated from the exempt class, unless they are bona fide visitors.

VII. That a statute be enacted levying a heavy head tax upon persons returning to the United States after having resided here for temporary sojourn and labor and having left the United States after such period.

VIII. That the force of immigrant inspectors on the Mexican border line be considerably increased and mounted.

Respectfully submitted.

MARCUS BRAUN,
U. S. Special Immigrant Inspector.

HON. FRANK P. SARGENT,
*Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
78 SECOND AVENUE,
New York, August 12, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the following confidential report, in addition to my official report, delivered to you this day.

In the course of the various interviews with government officials and others abroad, especially in Italy, Austria, Hungary, and the Turkish Dominion, I gathered information by inference and deductions that these people maintain some connection with officials in the service of the Immigration Bureau, and more particularly at Ellis Island.

To illustrate the meaning of the above assertion, I wish to give you in the following the substance of a conversation I had with Herr Stukart, chief of the secret police of the city of Vienna, Austria. Herr Stukart wished to be informed by me why our Bureau of Immigration frequently interposed difficulties to the deportation of immigrants against whom the police authorities of Vienna made certain accusations through the Austro-Hungarian consulate in New York. I replied

that the immigration authorities of the United States always acted according to our laws, which provide for the exclusion of any person who has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude, as well as professional beggars, paupers, contract laborers, etc.

Herr Stukart then said that he was well aware of all I said, but he asserted most positively that whenever he succeeded, through the aid of the consulate and some United States immigration inspectors, whose names he declined to give me, in extracting from any alien an admission that he stole money, he invariably succeeded in having his man returned.

I made every endeavor to ascertain the name or names of these inspectors, but did not succeed.

I also met people in the course of my travels who gave me to understand that there were certain persons at Ellis Island who would help aliens to land when they arrived here.

I respectfully submit that I make this report with absolute reserve, since I have no positive evidence against anyone, yet I believe that the matter would be worth while investigating.

In my conversation with Mr. Ludwig Levai, the Hungarian commissioner of emigration, and of whom my report treats quite extensively, he told me among other things that he expected shortly to go to the United States for the purpose of organizing the "Hungarian colonies," with the aid and assistance of the various Austro-Hungarian consulates in this country, and to appoint residents of this country to act as his agents. Mr. Levai informed me at the same time, quite confidentially, that when he visited this country some years ago, he obtained an interview with the late President William McKinley, who told him that it was about time Hungary started its own steamship line and got away from German influence. I ventured to remark to Mr. Levai that I would much prefer if he referred to living witnesses.

There was a time when Mr. Levai had entirely abandoned the idea of ever again visiting the United States, but I notice from recent Hungarian newspaper reports that he has seized upon the opportunity of a number of Hungarian members of parliament coming to this country to attend the Interparliamentary Peace Conference at St. Louis in September, 1904, to join this expedition, and he is due here some time next week on the Cunard Line steamship *Slavonia*. Mr. Levai is accompanied on this trip by Mr. Arisztid Dessewffy, one of the managers of the now famous "Hungarian Bureau of Tourists and Travel," of Budapest, and a cousin of the Austro-Hungarian consul-general at New York, Thomas Dessewffy.

I have learned incidentally that the opening of the newly established "Hungarian home" has been postponed until the arrival in this country of this gentleman, and the Hungarian "colonists" in America are preparing an enthusiastic and rousing welcome for him.

I have also ascertained in the course of the interviews first above mentioned that a number of organizations, consisting of foreign-born residents in this country, violate their respective certificates of incorporation and the laws of the States wherein they are incorporated by sending their constitutions and by-laws to their home governments for approval.

I beg to attach hereto a clipping from the Vienna newspaper *Zeit*, of August 2, 1904, together with a translation thereof, which might make interesting reading matter for the Bureau.

Respectfully,

(Signed) MARCUS BRAUN,
Special Inspector of Immigration.

HON. FRANK P. SARGENT,
*Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.*

[Translation.]

THE EMBARRASMENTS OF THE CUNARD LINE.

They write this from Budapest:

"The Cunard Line's steamship which was to sail on July 26 from Fiume to New York did not leave port because of lack of passengers and freight. The ticket office at Budapest, as the general passenger agency of the Cunard Line, thereupon made telegraphic inquiries at the agencies whether more emigrants could be expected in the event that the price from Fiume would be reduced to 120 crowns.

"The Hungarian Government constantly preaches the restriction of emigration. How the Cunard Line, or, rather, the Hungarian ticket office, respects the wishes of the Hungarian Government is proven by the manipulations mentioned."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
London, England, June 13, 1905.

SIR: In my report, dated Hamburg, Germany, June 3, 1905, I stated that I have evidence in my possession to show that emigration from Hungary is artificially stimulated by agents who are licensed by the Government, and who are also aided in every respect by Government officials.

I attach hereto a book containing the names and addresses of about 500 persons acting as subagents for steamship companies, each one receiving a commission of from 2 to 5 crowns per head. A careful perusal of this book will show that a good percentage of the persons named therein are either Government, county, or municipal officials. I mark this book "Exhibit H."

Exhibit I 1 and I 2 represent the solemn declaration of one Hugo Kardos, who for a period of several months was one of the agents of the Central Ticket Office at Budapest, and who had to quit his job because he could not get enough emigrants for the concern. Kardos also makes a declaration before the United States consul-general at Budapest, wherein he affirms that one Jacob Boros, licensed emigration agent at Vacz, stated to him in the presence of one Sigmund Fesus, that the Central Ticket Office at Budapest does not pay any salaries to agents, but simply so much per head, in his own case 4 crowns on every emigrant. It is also stated by said Boros that the Central Ticket Office requires him not to state the amount earned anywhere, or to any body, as commission, but to book it as fixed salary, office allowance, etc.

Exhibit J is a printed circular, issued by Bela Varlaky, the licensed agent for the Fiume American Line for the counties of Vas and Zala.

From the contents of the circular, which I would recommend should be translated entirely, it appears that the authorities inform agents every time somebody makes an application for a passport to America, so as to enable the agent to get into immediate touch with the would-be emigrant.

A few points in this circular are very interesting. In the first place, it says that the Fiume route is from 50 to 60 crowns cheaper than any other route, which, in reality, is not true. The next thing the circular says is that those who travel on Fiume ships are all carried over under the protection of the Hungarian Government. It further says, literally, as follows:

The Hungarian Government has opened the Port of Fiume for emigrants because they should be protected from the extortion of foreign agents, that they should have decent treatment on board the ship, and that the landing in America should be made possible without any hindrance, and finally, that the emigrants should be protected from the harassing of the authorities of foreign governments.

Another part of the circular says that a great many emigrants are returned from America because they can not make the right kind of statements at their landing, and here Mr. Varlaky offers the following:

Every traveler will receive from me all the necessary instruction how to answer the questions at their arrival in America.

In conclusion, Mr. Varlaky promises to every emigrant who takes the Fiume Line that in case they get sick in America, or for some other reason should be unable to make a living, that they will be returned home at the expense of the Hungarian Government.

Exhibit K is a letter addressed from the "Adria" Royal Hungarian Steamship Company at Fiume to a woman in Arva County in reply to a letter written by her.

The trip to America over the Fiume is recommended in the most flowing description and then the following is said:

Please tell all above said to your acquaintances who want to travel, and tell them also that they should procure passports, because only then will they enjoy the protection of the Hungarian Government, which protection is also best proven by the fact that the Austro-Hungarian consul awaits them on their arrival in New York and looks out for it that no one should have the slightest trouble.

Exhibit L is a similar letter with similar contents.

Exhibit M is attached for the purpose of showing to the Bureau that even Italian agencies are working in Hungary.

I stated in my report of last year, and also in several of my reports this year, that Prime Minister Tisza persistently maintains that there is no agitation whatsoever in Hungary enticing to emigration. I attach herewith a report of the meeting of the Parliamentary Emigration Committee, which was held at Budapest June 5. I mark this report, "Exhibit N," and would respectfully suggest a full translation of it.

In one part of this report Count Tisza states that this year 83,000 people left Hungary for America with passports, while 63,000 left for America without passports, which, according to Count Tisza's claim, is due to the agitation of secret emigrant agents. I am very glad to see that Count Tisza fully covers my statement which I made already in my last year's report, to wit: That in addition to the numerous agents and subagents licensed and privileged by the Hungarian Government, the agents of the various foreign steamship companies are working with increased zeal in order that they should not lose the Hungarian business, and that, consequently, since the enactment of

the Hungarian emigration and the creation of a monopoly, emigration from Hungary to America naturally must increase.

Exhibit O is attached for the purpose of showing to the Bureau that some high Government officials of Hungary are also working for foreign steamship companies. The above-mentioned exhibit consists of a printed slip pasted into every passport issued by the subprefect (alispan) of Arva County, wherein it says in the Hungarian and Slovak languages, as follows:

Passports for America, which are issued via Fiume, can not be changed for the port of Bremen at the office of the subprefect. Such emigrant who desires to travel via Bremen should report to Alexander Buchsbaum, emigration commissioner at Zsolna, or to his representatives, Moritz Frenkl, at Kralovan, or William Fischer, at Podvilk, where, according to their wish, they may be directed to Bremen. Such emigrant may obtain the necessary steamship ticket at the station of Csaca, and, in addition, it may be said that his traveling expenses are 50 crowns less.

Now you can notice for yourself the honesty of the Hungarian Government officials or licensed agents. Exhibit J says that emigrants are warned not to go any other way but Fiume, because it is 50 to 60 crowns cheaper via Fiume than anywhere else, and in Exhibit O a high Government official advises the emigrants, although their passport is made out via Fiume, that they may travel via Bremen, and will thus have the advantage of traveling 50 crowns cheaper than via Fiume.

In many of my previous reports I very often referred to a newspaper which is the official organ for emigration from Hungary. In order to show that the "Adria" Steamship Company actually regards this paper as very valuable, I inclose herewith two circular letters from said line to its various agents and mark them "Exhibit P 1" and "P 2."

Exhibit P 1 is in English and needs no further explanation. Exhibit P 2, which is in Hungarian, I would recommend to have translated; I merely invite attention to the fact that said circular is signed by two directors, one of whom is Mr. Aristid Dessewffy, who is, I believe, the brother of Consul-General Dessewffy at New York.

As to what they think in Hungary about the "emigration scandal," as they call it, I attach hereto a marked article from A. Polgar, a newspaper published by Mr. Varzsonyi, a gentleman of high reputation and member of the Hungarian Parliament. I mark said article "Exhibit Q," and I beg to state that such articles appeared by the hundreds.

The result of my investigation in Hungary, as far as I got, may be summed up as follows:

The privileged and licensed county agents, with their multitude of subagents, work overtime to get people to go to America. The Government officials aid them in every respect, and only such applicants are rejected who have not finished their military duties, who are under indictment, or who do not want to purchase their tickets from the "Adria" Steamship Company or the Central Ticket Office. Criminals, paupers, and otherwise inadmissible persons under the United States immigration laws get their passports and tickets just as quickly as they may apply for the same.

The main thing seems to be that the Hungarian Government should get plenty of 10 crowns per head for every person leaving the country; that the "Adria" Steamship Company should get plenty of 5 per cent commission on all the emigration business, and that the Central

Ticket Office should receive plenty of 18 crowns commission. The Hungarian Government has drawn up to date, since the enactment of its famous emigration law, over 2,600,000 crowns—during March, 1905, from the North German Lloyd alone, 100,000 crowns.

The reported elimination of the guaranty of 30,000 emigrants to the Cunard Steamship Company is also a fraud, because the Hungarian Government has given instead the same guaranty to the "Adria" Steamship Company, which is the general representative of the Cunard Line for Hungary.

In connection with the above statement, I beg to submit a recent order issued by the Hungarian prime minister on May 19, 1905, which I attach hereto, marked "Exhibit R," and which reads in full translation as follows:

50253/III—a/1905 B.M.sz. To all the executive authorities of the country. In my circular order issued November 21 of last year, bearing number 113678, I permitted emigration via northwestern ports only to such extent if the ships of the privileged Cunard-Hungarian-American Line should not be able to transport all applicants from Fiume.

In consequence the last two ships which left Fiume carried a much smaller number of emigrants than there would have been room for, while during the same period numerous emigrants left the country via northwestern ports of Europe. Their passports having been issued via those ports, it was probably not possible to direct them to Fiume.

These circumstances seem to be due to the fact that the authorities issuing passports are under the erroneous impression that by the issuance of my aforementioned circular order it remains immaterial which route the emigrants may select.

Therefore I desire to call attention that all my former orders relating to the direction of emigrants to Fiume are still in force and ought to be kept always in mind. Whenever applications for passports are made the emigrating applicants are to be advised of the advantages of Fiume, and must be induced to select the Fiume route, so much more, because if they can not be transported on Fiume ships the "Adria" Royal Hungarian Steamship Stock Company, as the representative of the privileged Cunard Company, will see to it that the surplus number of emigrants should be properly directed to other ports.

To properly emphasize this latest order of Count Tisza's I beg to invite attention to the fact that since the temporary settlement of last year's steamship rate war the "Adria" and the Central Ticket Office have entered into an agreement with some of the continental steamship companies, such as the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American Line, and perhaps one or two others. According to this agreement these companies have agreed to pay to the Hungarian Government, to the "Adria," and the Central Ticket Office the same taxes, fees, and commissions as the Cunard Steamship Company. The other steamship companies, however, were and are not willing to pay what they term such extortionate commissions and taxes, and rather try to get whatever business they can through the numerous secret subagents of their general agencies.

The Hungarian Government, by issuing the above-mentioned order, tries to make sure, first, of having the guaranteed number of emigrants for Fiume, and, secondly, tries to prevent the loss of money, which would be inevitable if emigrants should succeed in getting away from the country without first having purchased their tickets from the Central Ticket Office for such steamship lines which have agreed to pay the aforementioned taxes and commissions.

It seems that it is worth while for the Hungarian Government and its favored stockholders of the "Adria" and the Central Ticket Office to exert themselves to such extent. The Central Ticket Office cleared,

since last year, 2,700,000 crowns on commissions; Hofrath Leo Lanczy, president of the Pester Commercial Bank and president of the "Adria" Steamship Company, received 1,350,000 crowns; 200,000 crowns have been booked as expenditures on "extraordinary outlays." Messrs. Aristid de Dessewitz, Doctor Keppich, Lang, Doctor Pallak, and two or three other directors of the Central Ticket Office drew very large salaries, and other directors, such as Count Eszterhazy, Count Szapary, Count Zsigray, Count Hunyady, etc., received so much for every meeting. The privileged and authorized county agents, each one with numerous subagents, have drawn enormous commissions, in one case, and to wit, the one of Fulop Laszlo, agent at Kassa, it is reported an average of 3,000 crowns per month. Numerous clerks' and other employees' salaries were paid, a goodly amount was placed as reserve fund, and in spite of all these expenditures the stockholders still get a dividend of 12 per cent. The whole capital of the Central Ticket Office is 200,000 crowns.

Count Tisza was frequently asked in the House of Parliament and also in the public press as to what is being done with the moneys collected by the Hungarian Government from the steamship companies, but no information was given. I happened to secure a few items of expenditures made from that fund. In the first place the salaries of Emigration Commissioner Levai and his staff of inspectors are paid from that fund, the Hungarian Home at New York received up to date 70,000 crowns, a number of Government officials and representatives of church organizations have been sent to America to look after the welfare of Hungarians in the United States, and lately 100,000 patriotic Hungarian books were sent to priests and ministers in America for purposes of free distribution among Hungarians residing there.

This is by no means the first shipment of such books. The last lot was sent upon the request of the Right Reverend Hodobay, a Greek Catholic bishop at Philadelphia, the Right Reverend Count Vay de Vaya, Roman Catholic prelate, at present touring the United States, and at the request of Rev. Zoltan Kuthy, minister of the Hungarian Reformed Church in New York, who only recently was at Budapest on a visit. Whether the subsidies paid by the Hungarian Government to the publishers of several Hungarian and Slovak newspapers in the United States come out of the same fund I was not able to ascertain.

As a characteristic of the bonafidness of the Hungarian Government toward the United States I respectfully invite attention to my last year's report, where on page 16 I stated that in an interview which I had at that time with Count Tisza I called his attention to the fact that the people in the United States were not viewing with friendly eyes the interference of any foreign government with any immigrants after their landing in America, and I referred particularly to Hungarians who had come over with national flags, patriotic literature, and also to church organizations who send their priests, ministers, and representatives to our country with a view of retaining for Hungary those Hungarians who have emigrated to the United States. Count Tisza replied to me that the Hungarian Government had nothing to do with such agitation. How true this statement of the Hungarian premier is may be seen from the herewith attached newspaper called "Budapest Hirlap" of May 31, 1905, a translation of which I respectfully recommend.

I mark this newspaper "Exhibit S," and beg to state that it is the report of a trial which was held before the Royal Hungarian criminal court at Budapest on May 30, 1905, at which trial the Hungarian Government, as complainant, charged the defendant, Emil Sandorfi, of having aided and abetted in the stealing of an official document which was directed by the Hungarian Government to the Roman Catholic bishops of Hungary, requesting them not to send any others but very strongly patriotically inclined Magyar priests to America. That secret document was published in America in one of the Slovak newspapers which is strongly anti-Hungarian governmental in its policy, and such publication caused great commotion. I believe that even the President was appealed to in the summer of 1902 by American citizens of that origin on account of this document, and also in connection therewith about the sending of a Hungarian flag, and I know that there were some diplomatic notes exchanged on that subject, the Hungarian Government very strongly denying having had anything to do with the whole affair.

In my report, dated Hamburg, June 3, 1905, I referred to a statement of Count Tisza made at a session of the Hungarian Parliament on May 25, 1905, in which statement he most emphatically denied ever having heard that the Central Ticket Office would promise to peasants one free ticket to America in consideration of such peasants bringing a certain number of passengers. I attach hereto a stenographic report of that parliamentary session, underlining that particular statement referred to, and mark it "Exhibit T."

As to the question of sending women for immoral purposes to the United States, and whether there exists any organized movement of that kind, I have the honor to report that, owing to the peculiar "hospitality" shown to my person by the Hungarian Government, I was unable to finish my investigations in that direction. I received some information which points to the existence of an organized export of women for such purposes from Hungary, which movement seems to be carried on with the aid of police officials, by keepers of intelligence offices, and by hotel porters.

With reference to the importation of contract laborers from Hungary I am in about the same position. I know that a great many of such contract laborers are being imported, but, for the reasons above stated, I could not get at the bottom of it.

I spoke to a number of Hungarian emigrants who sailed for New York on the Hamburg-American liner *Deutschland* on June 8, 1905. Mr. Emil Myitray, a business man of No. 79 First avenue, New York, was present at these interviews. I learned from some of these emigrants that not only the licensed agents, gendarmes, and county officials of Hungary were working in the interest of the Central Ticket Office and its representatives, but that even every railroad conductor seems to be under the instruction to maintain a careful watch that no person should get beyond the Hungarian border without first securing tickets from the "monopoly." Some of these emigrants also told me of extortionate charges, compulsion of changing their money, etc. On the other hand, a number of other emigrants related to me how cleverly they had been instructed by agents from Germany, and how well they succeeded in evading those Hungarian "bloodsuckers" and "usurers," as they termed it.

It would not be a bad idea to question Hungarian immigrants on their arrival at the various ports of landing in America as to the methods employed by the various agents from whom they get their tickets. I am positive that a whole lot of additional and important evidence and information could be secured by this procedure. There is no question about it that Hungarian emigration into the United States would not be one-half of what it is were it not for the activity displayed by both—agencies working under the protection of the Hungarian Government and the agencies working in secret.

Exhibit U is a report of the registry station, Leipzig, which shows that during the month of May last 11,432 emigrants passed through that station en route to America, out of which 6,967 came from the Kingdom of Hungary, where they have a restrictive law, and only 3,158 from Austria, where they have not as yet such a law, although there is one before its legislative body at present. From this report you may also see that such steamship companies like the North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American Line, Red Star Line, and Holland-American Line, who have entered into the agreement with the Hungarian Central Ticket Office and "Adria" Steamship Company, and pay the commission of 18 crowns and 10 crowns to the Hungarian Government for their emigrant fund, are able to get a goodly number of emigrants, while the other companies, who have no such agreement, have not, or apparently do not, get the business.

Another characteristic of this report is that it shows only 22 passengers refused, to wit: Six because they had not enough money and 14 on account of sickness, and it would be very interesting to look up the records at the various stations in America to see how many of these 11,432 immigrants were refused admission on their attempted landing in the United States.

Exhibit V, attached hereto, shows how many emigrants passed from May 22 to 28, inclusive, through the various stations situated on the German-Russian border.

In Germany I found that agents very often kept passengers rejected for trachoma under medical treatment, and a great many of them instead of being sent home are sent to England.

I shall look into that question while I am here, and shall endeavor to find out what ultimately becomes of these emigrants.

I have also found that the Jewish "committees" all over Germany are assisting Russian Jews to get farther west, but I found that in only a few cases does the central committee at Berlin and its branch at Hamburg actually send such Jewish emigrants to America, but I did find that they give a good deal of cash money assistance to such Russian Jews who have already their tickets to America but little or no money, and I did also establish that fact, that most of the Russian Jews who reached Germany without tickets to America—and for whom there is no prepaid ticket awaiting them at some of the agencies—are being sent on to London, and I am just now at it to find out what happens with these, whether they stay in England or whether they are helped along from England to the United States.

Respectfully,

MARCUS BRAUN,

U. S. Immigration Inspector.

HON. FRANK P. SARGENT,

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR,
New York, July 29, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my final report of the investigation to which I have been detailed, pursuant to authority and instructions contained in Bureau letters Nos. 48 and 465, dated March 27 and 28, 1905, respectively, directing me "to proceed to such ports in Europe as may be necessary for the purpose of making investigations and prosecuting inquiries in conformity with confidential instructions furnished by the Bureau."

As appears from the various reports which I mailed to the Bureau during the months of April, May, and June, the contents of which I herewith reiterate in every part, and as supplemented by the within final report, I have covered and complied with the major part of the instructions above referred to.

I desire by this my final report to confine myself, among other things, especially to that part of the instructions given me which treat with the question of "the alleged activity of charitable associations, both Hebrew and others, in the matter of sending undesirable aliens to the United States, prepaying their passages, supplying said aliens with funds, etc.," and also with the subject of "sending women to the United States for immoral purposes, and whether or not there is any organized movement of this kind that can be discovered, or whether or not the importation of such women, for the purposes aforesaid, is carried on by individuals having no semblance of organization."

In my report dated London, England, June 13, 1905, I stated that I found the Jewish "committees" all over Germany, are assisting Russian Jews to get farther west, but that I found only a few cases in which such emigrants are sent directly to America. I also stated in said report, that such Jewish emigrants, while in possession of a ticket to the United States, but who were otherwise short of funds, frequently received financial aid, and that many of them are materially aided by the German committees to go to London.

I found a similar condition existing in London. The "Jewish Board of Guardians," as well as the "Jews' Temporary Shelter," do not, as a matter of fact, prepay anybody's ticket from England to the United States; they do, however, send quite a number of emigrants to Canada, and also to Argentine.

In an interview I had with Mr. M. Stephany, secretary of the board of guardians for the relief of the Jewish poor, I asked him the following direct question:

Do you or do you not assist poor Hebrews with transportation from here to the United States?

Mr Stephany replied literally as follows:

Now I am going to be caught in a trap again, but I shall not lie. We do not pay anybody's passage from here to the United States, but in a good many instances if they apply to us, show us that they received tickets from their relatives in America but have not a cent of money, we do give them some cash assistance: or if a worthy individual Hebrew, or a woman with children, comes to us and proves to our satisfaction that they have responsible relatives in the United States, such as husband, children, or parents, and they are lacking a couple of pounds of the passage money, we give them that amount.

I also ascertained that the charitable institutions above referred to invariably endeavor to induce emigrants who have been deported from the United States on account of affliction with some dangerous con-

tagious disease, such as trachoma or favus, to return to their native country, repaying their passage home, and offering them other assistance, but in many, and, I may say, in the most instances, they do not succeed in prevailing on such deported immigrants to avail themselves of such offer.

Whitechapel, the east end of London, is full of steamship agents who make a specialty of soliciting emigrants who were refused passage by steamship companies on account of trachoma, stating, by way of inducement, that upon payment of a sum of from £1 to £5 sterling in excess of the passage price, according to the severity of the ailment, they would guarantee the safe landing of such emigrant in United States ports other than New York. An offer of this character was made to me by one Cahan, a steamship agent on Commercial Road, London.

I am satisfied that the statements made to me by the responsible officers of the charitable associations above quoted are bona fide. These organizations have all the trouble in the world with the poverty-stricken Jews of London, but they now look forward with hopeful anticipation toward some relief from the new alien bill pending in the House of Parliament, the passage of which they confidently expect.

I beg to observe at this juncture that the great influx to the country of poor Hebrew and other immigrants is due more to other causes than the circumstance that charitable institutions abroad are helping them. These causes are to be found at our very doors, right here in the United States, and primarily in New York City, where there exist about a dozen steamship agencies, which, through their peddlers, sell prepaid steamship tickets from Europe to the United States at exorbitant rates on the installment plan. I do not mean to say that these aliens would not eventually get to the United States any way, but I am satisfied that the number of this class of immigrants we now get in one year would be distributed over a period of at least five years if this peddling business could be stopped. The following incident will serve as an illustration that this assertion is by no means exaggerated. I know of an alien who, by persistent effort, and, in all probability, through the aid of charitable institutions, managed to accumulate sufficient money to purchase a steerage ticket for the United States, and to have about \$10 in addition thereto, landed here about seven weeks ago. Upon his arrival at the port of New York this alien was met by a distant relative who stated that he would take care of him until he should be able to find employment and make his own living. The day following his landing the said alien went to a steamship agency in Grand street, New York City, and by making a first payment of \$10 upon the agreed purchase price, and consenting to make additional payments of \$3 each week until the purchase price shall have been fully paid, secured steerage tickets for the immediate passage to the United States of his wife and five children.

There is no doubt that this alien would have brought his family to the United States at any rate, but it stands to reason that it would have taken him at least one year before he could have saved sufficient money to bring his family over. Under the circumstances described, however, he will have to continue to pay for nearly two years, owing to the fact that he has been overcharged at least \$100, and it is more than probable that on their way to this country this man's family was obliged to apply for financial assistance to the various Jewish committees. This is by no means an isolated case, but a daily occurrence.

With reference to the question of bringing women for immoral purposes into the United States, I beg to state that there positively exists an organized movement of this sort, which could only be discovered, however, by traveling to and fro between the various ports of the United States and Europe. In some European countries the emigration of lewd women is aided by corrupt police officials, hotel porters, and keepers of intelligence offices. The distributing point for this traffic seems to be London, where young women arrive upon the strength of decoy letters and promises of good positions. Most of the European governments, twelve, I believe, have recently entered into an agreement to stop this nefarious business by signing the so-called "white slave international agreement," and it is to be hoped that the United States Government will eventually become a party to this compact.

While in London I had a long interview with Mr. Henry, chief commissioner of police, and with Chief Constable Bullock, the latter of whom gave me considerable interesting data on this subject. Mr. Bullock told me, among other things, that most of these unfortunate women come from the eastern and southern parts of Europe, but that a good many of them also come from Germany and Belgium, and that in many instances—and this is particularly true of Germany—they come purposely and knowingly. Mr. Bullock said that he found many cases where young women who are engaged to be married in their native country, but are lacking part of their dowry, come to London for a certain period of time, engage in prostitution, and after they have saved enough money, return to their native land to get married.

Mr. Bullock told me that he very often knew of cases where young women were decoyed to America for just such purposes, but that there was no provision in the laws of England giving them any power to stop the custom. They try to dissuade the women from going, but when they fail at such dissuasion that ends their interference. He told me also that if he had known to whom to address himself in the United States he would have tried to prevent this practice. I told him that the Bureau of Immigration would be only too thankful for such information and would gladly act upon it, whereupon Mr. Bullock solemnly promised me that whenever such cases come under his observation he will wire the Bureau at Washington.

This "white-slave" traffic from Europe is constantly increasing to alarming proportions, but how much of it we get into the United States I can not tell. The bulk of it goes to South America, and more particularly from Russian-Poland and Austria-Hungary.

From London I went to Paris to learn something about the traffic of French women, and found that the prostitutes from France when going to the United States have adopted the plan of going first to England, although there are some isolated cases where direct passage is being taken on steamers touching French ports.

In view of all the facts related in this report, and in those I sent from Europe during the months of April, May, and June, together with data and circumstances disclosed by exhibits contained in and attached to said various reports, the situation can be summed up as follows:

The stream of immigration not only continues, but is still on the increase. The majority of our present immigrants could be styled absolutely desirable, if they could be successfully distributed, and if a

stop could be put to that class of immigrants who come to this country for merely temporary sojourn and for purposes of exploitation.

I believe I have shown conclusively, in my said various reports of this year, as well as in my report of August, 1904, that several European governments, and more particularly the Governments of Italy and Austria-Hungary, are encouraging the temporary exodus to this country of those of their people whom they can not support, and that they employ every possible means to keep these aliens grouped together in this country, and under their influence, for the purposes of avoiding their assimilation with our customs and institutions, and I have likewise shown in these reports that considerable propaganda is carried on in the United States to assist these Governments in their attempts. There is, in the first place, the foreign priest and the minister, who preaches to the foreign-born residents of this country that their greatest sin would be to forswear allegiance to the country of their nativity, and become American citizens, and therefore I believe it will be rather difficult in the future to distribute, to any appreciable extent, immigrants into the rural districts of the South and the West, unless it could be done with the cooperation of European governments.

Seventy-five per cent of the aliens who worked for three or four years in the industrial centers of our Eastern States return to their native land with an average saving of about \$1,000, having spent not one penny more in this country than was absolutely necessary to keep life together according to their own frugal customs and habits. Every one of such returning aliens is, in a measure, an agent in inducing about ten others to do likewise. I repeat most emphatically that this sort of emigration is not only viewed with friendly eyes by some European governments, but is positively fostered and helped along. On this sort of traffic governments collect taxes and corrupt officials make money. The Chinese exclusion acts were passed for just such reasons, and some way should be found to stop this kind of immigration.

In the countries whence we get the kind of immigration above mentioned they have laws permitting them to expel any foreigner whom they please to term "obnoxious," and Great Britain, in my opinion, very wisely inserted in their alien bill, above referred to, an expulsion clause of undesirable aliens.

In the countries from which we get the kind of immigration herein described no priest, minister, or school-teacher can officiate unless he is a citizen of that country, while here in the United States we have hundreds and hundreds, and possibly thousands, of clergymen and school-teachers who pursue their professions without ever thinking of becoming citizens of this country. One Hungarian, Polish, or Slavish church after the other is being built and subsidized by foreign governments, and most of these churches teach "anti-Americanism" rather than the preaching of the gospel. To substantiate more effectively that this is no idle statement I attach hereto a copy of a Hungarian newspaper entitled "Magyarok Csillaga" (Hungarian Star), of July 20, 1905, published at McKeesport, Pa., by the Rev. Kalman Kovats, Roman Catholic priest of the Hungarian church of that city. In this paper a report about the dedication of a new Hungarian Roman Catholic Church at Connellsville is printed. Said dedication took place on the 16th day of July, 1905, and a stenographic report of the oration of the Rev. Bela Lorik discloses the fact that this church was

built not only for religious purposes, but also for the glory of Hungary, and for the purpose of fostering Magyar patriotism. I mark this article "Exhibit AA," and in the following translate for your information a few sentences, which will be found underlined in the attached publication.

It is not the first time that I open my lips before you, dear brethren and compatriots, for since one and a half years am I laboring here with you in loving unison, to the end that we may create for yourselves, true believing Hungarians, in this truly weeping valley, a house of the Lord which is the entrance to heaven, for the salvation of our souls, and for the fostering and redeeming of our Magyar national spirit and sentiment in the midst of this hundredfold conglomeration of nationalities.

* * * * * * *
My God, here in America, in this Godless hemisphere, where nothing is holy and everything is business, a small number of Hungarians have done wonders.

* * * * * * *
The Hungarian people must not deny themselves, but, on the contrary, even though living in Africa or Australia, among the savage pagans, they must not forget their sweet fatherland, the one thousand year old beautiful Magyar land, spotted with thousands of hills and filled with balmy air, where the black bread that is wetted by our tears is sweeter than here the finest honeyed cakes and pastries.

In all the speeches and lectures and sermons these priests and ministers do not utter a syllable of gratitude for the incomparable privileges granted them and their people who are permitted to come to these hospitable shores to make an honest living and partake liberally of our bounty; not one word about the millions and millions of dollars which, by the liberality of our laws, they are enabled to send to their native country annually, and this spirit is fostered alike in most of the publications printed in foreign languages in this country, the principal aim of which seems to be, and is, to encourage the foster nativistic ideas of the old fatherland.

Every once in a while emissaries sent by foreign governments come to this country to visit these alien colonies under the guise of studying American conditions, while in truth and in fact they journey hither for no other purpose and with no other object in view but that of grouping and organizing their countrymen and spreading among them the lasting influence of their respective home governments.

I need but recall in this connection the recent visit to this country of Herr Franz Kaltenbrunn, imperial and royal councilor of the ministry of the interior of Austria, who, during his stay here, visited every place where Austrians are grouped together in colonies, or semi-colonies, spreading the spirit above-mentioned, and who, upon his return to New York City on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Austrian Association of the city of New York, when called upon to speak, indulged in this sentiment: "That in view of the fact that this association was liberally subsidized by the Austrian Government, it should extend no aid or assistance to any but such Austrians who actually remained Austrian subjects, though residing in this country."

On my return trip, in June of this year, I had four fellow-passengers—Messrs. Von Ullmann, Von Lukaos, Koranyi, and Kornfeld—who admittedly were sent by the Hungarian Government for the avowed purpose of establishing in this country an international Hungarian bank, wherein all Hungarians should deposit their savings for transmission to Hungary to the exclusion of American banks.

I also attach hereto, for your perusal, a copy of the Annual Report of the Jews' Temporary Shelter of London for the year 1903 and 1904, marked "Exhibit BB." I annexed a similar exhibit to my report

in 1903. A comparison of both will show the remarkable increase in one year; that is to say, from handling 15,462 passengers the year previous it rose up to 42,055 in the following year, and I was told by Mr. H. Landau, the president of this charitable institution, that there is a like gradual increase in the report which is about to be published for last year. I also attach to this report a printed circular of the Austro-American Line at Trieste, marked "Exhibit CC," translating for your information two paragraphs thereof, which are rather peculiar. The first reads as follows:

CHARGES FOR BOOKING.

Children under 1 year are being transported gratis for each family. Those under 5 years pay one-quarter of the passage price, and those under 10 one-half of the passage price. Above this age full fare is paid.

This inducement is very often responsible for the fact that families traveling exchange their children, or, to be more correct, if a family with four or five children travels, of which two or three are under 5, they are handed over to such families where there are no children under 10 or no children at all, and this prevents the proper manifesting of aliens, and consequently the statistical records of the Bureau are necessarily false.

The second paragraph reads as follows:

INSURANCE FOR DEBARKATION.

Upon the request of the emigrant he can be insured with a first-class insurance company to the amount of 500 crowns, in which case he receives his passage money back in case he is not permitted to land in New York.

I also attach to this report a pamphlet printed in the Hungarian language, together with a translation thereof, which was published only recently in Budapest, Hungary, and sent to my address by a person unknown to me. I mark this pamphlet and translation "Exhibit DD." Its contents will show conclusively that it fully verifies the reports I made about the emigration from Hungary.

The influx of inadmissible aliens, as enumerated in section 2 of the laws of March 3, 1903, is comparatively small and a good deal of it is checked at the various ports of landing; the serious question is whether or not the hundreds of thousands of otherwise admissible aliens are a desirable addition to this country. In my opinion they would be very desirable if they would come here for the purpose of staying permanently and go to such parts of the country where they do not bring about congested conditions as in the East and where they do not lower the standard of the American wage-earner by their mode of living and their habits and customs. Until that can be accomplished I consider them undesirable.

Section 2 of the laws of 1903 should be amended by adding thereto the clause "those who should be adjudged undesirable by the special boards of inquiries, and thereupon excluded." I feel certain that this would be instrumental in bringing us immigrants less in number, but better in quality. They would thus constitute an army which would not only produce for the benefit of a few, but would be of advantage and benefit to the commonwealth.

However, simultaneously with this change, it would also be necessary to alter the present system of the boards of special inquiry in a manner which would discredit the erroneous opinion prevailing in Europe that the boards of inquiries at our various immigrant stations

are composed of men who are prejudiced for or against certain classes of immigrants and who believe it to be their duty to exclude under all circumstances a certain percentage of immigrants brought before their respective boards. I reiterate and recommend that counsel should be assigned to every board of special inquiry in the service with the double object of preventing the landing of every inadmissible alien, but to persevere in favor of the admission of such aliens who are admissible under the law, but who are in danger of being excluded by such boards.

Based upon my various investigations and the findings enumerated in my reports, I respectfully beg to reiterate the recommendations made in my report of August, 1904, and to make the same a part of this report.

In addition, I respectfully recommend the following:

I. That the Bureau of Immigration encourage and seek the amendment of Section 2 of the Immigration Laws of March 3, 1903, to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, insane persons, epileptics, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease; persons who have been convicted of a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow, by force or violence, of the Government of the United States or of all government or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, or women for the purpose of prostitution," and all other persons adjudged as "undesirable," by any special board of inquiry at the various immigration stations in the United States.

II. That no alien shall be permitted to land in the United States from whose emigration his or her native government derives an income in the form of taxes or commissions paid to such government by any steamship company operating between the United States and foreign ports, and no alien shall be admitted into the United States who, prior to his or her departure from his or her native country, is compelled to apply for a passport and to pay for such passport a larger fee than if the same person would ask for a passport to some other country.

III. That immigrant inspectors and matrons should be detailed to duty on every steamer carrying immigrants from foreign ports to the United States, and that it shall be the duty of such inspectors and matrons to acquaint themselves with the status of every passenger en route to United States ports.

Respectfully submitted.

MARCUS BRAUN,

United States Immigrant Inspector.

HON. FRANK P. SARGENT,

*Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,*

Washington, D. C.

(Through Commissioner of Immigration.)

EXTENDING TIME FOR COMPLETION OF HIGHWAY BRIDGE
ACROSS POTOMAC RIVER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

WITH A FAVORABLE RECOMMENDATION, A DRAFT OF A JOINT
RESOLUTION EXTENDING THE TIME FOR THE COMPLETION OF
THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC RIVER.

JANUARY 18, 1906.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 16, 1906.

SIR: By a joint resolution approved February 18, 1905, the time for completing the construction of the highway bridge and approaches across the Potomac River was extended to February 12, 1906. While the work on the bridge proper will be completed by that date, and the opening of the bridge and approaches need not be delayed, it is estimated that it will require the entire working season of 1906 to finish all of the work on the approaches, the most important work being the construction of a steel concrete bridge over the Washington channel in the Washington approach.

The Chief of Engineers considers it important that the time of completion should be further extended for a period of one year, and has prepared a draft of a joint resolution providing for such extension, which I transmit herewith with the request that it be introduced and acted upon favorably at the earliest practicable date.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Secretary of War.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.