

Mr. MANAHAN. And the bad condition in this country or in any other country is never due to numbers, but to the unequal distribution of what is produced, is it not?

Mrs. PATTERSON. Well, they do not do that in India. Everything is divided up.

Mr. MANAHAN. But in our western civilization, with our greed and commercial avarice, we have permitted a few strong men to appropriate and take so much of what is produced by the toil of all the people as to leave a good many of our girls in the kitchens and our boys in the ditch, where they would not otherwise be.

Mrs. PATTERSON. That is all true.

Mr. RAKER. You would not want to make any distinction in this country between the young lady who works in the kitchen and does the housework and often becomes the wife of our banker or our business man; you would not supplant her with Hindus?

Mr. MANAHAN. Certainly not, but I would be in favor, if I could, of having our business and social and economic conditions adjusted so that the period of time when any American white girl would be compelled to do the dirty work in the kitchen would be as short as possible. I claim that the way we have done things to make so many people poor, to make so many white girls and white boys with high aspirations do so much hard work at unreasonably long hours and unreasonably short pay is due to our greed and selfishness in protecting big business, to the greedy men of the country, the men who are trying to work on the people's prejudices and nothing else in these immigration laws, and I would be in favor of relieving our native girls as much as possible from the drudgery work of the world. I would have them educated; I would send them to school and enable them to marry the men of their choice. I do not think there is any need at all of our own white girls doing drudgery work.

Mr. RAKER. Would you put up a barrier of class distinction—

Mr. MANAHAN (interposing). There is no class about it. I say that the race that can come on top should enjoy the best things of life, and if other races are willing and able to do the drudgery and hard work, let them do it. That is what I claim. I would not want to see your son or my son out on the Northern Pacific digging in the ditches if anybody else is willing to do it.

Mr. RAKER. I would like to make it possible that every boy should know how to dig ditches, follow the plow, and work in the mill, and then get up to be one of the best men in this country. I want every girl to know how to cook and sew and run the house, and instead of being drudgery it is good honest work—better than living in idleness and ease. The girl that works in the kitchen and waits on the table should go to the theater and to church with as much pride as the girl who goes to balls every night and rides around in carriages and lives a life of ease. And God forbid the day should come in this country when those who work in our homes shall be of a different class from those for whom they work.

Mr. MANAHAN. True enough; but what are actual conditions now? Tell me, if you can, what family in this country do you know where you give the same social recognition to the servant girl in the kitchen that you give to your best friends?

Mr. RAKER. Absolutely, in my household. The girl that works in the kitchen rides in our carriages, dines at our table, visits in our

parlor, and associates with the best people in the town. There should be no distinction. Honest work is good for both boys and girls. The employed is as good as the employer.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, Mr. Church desires to ask Mrs. Patterson a question.

Mr. CHURCH. I did have one or two questions that I thought of asking; but I will only ask this: What is the price of this shawl in India?

Dr. BOSE. I think not less than \$200.

Mrs. PATTERSON. That is what I thought.

Mr. CHURCH. Now, that is all made by hand?

Mrs. PATTERSON. Yes.

Mr. CHURCH. How long does it take to make one?

Mrs. PATTERSON. I should think about a year.

Dr. BOSE. A long time.

Mr. CHURCH. How long would it take to make that shawl by the labor of one person?

Mrs. PATTERSON. It is not made by the labor of one person. These shawls are all made in little pieces by little children, and some older ones, and men and women. They are made upcountry and sent down together. The different parts of the shawl are made by different people.

Mr. CHURCH. How long do you think it would take one person to make that shawl if one person was to make it?

Dr. BOSE. I have no idea; but we have one at home, and that is the way I happen to know the price of it.

Mr. CHURCH. You can not give the committee any idea of how long it would take one person to make one?

Mrs. PATTERSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further you desire to say, Mrs. Patterson?

Mrs. PATTERSON. No; I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee appreciates very much your very interesting statement.

Mrs. PATTERSON. Thank you, gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, General Caminetti, what is your pleasure about going on now?

Mr. CAMINETTI. If the committee has time, I will be very brief.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well; you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MR. ANTHONY CAMINETTI, COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is necessary to take up the time of the committee except to call attention to the economic question involved and to present for consideration the attitude of Canada, where conditions like those now confronting us have been the subject of deliberation. Other suggestions have been made, but these will, in my judgment, afford the basis showing the necessity for action upon some measure prohibiting the immigration of Hindu laborers to the United States at this session of Congress.

In relation to the able argument presented by Dr. Bose in behalf of his people, particularly his tribute to their good qualities, I will only say that he is possibly talking about a different class of people—a

different race of people—from that which is now coming to our Pacific coast; and possibly, also, a different kind of people from those who have gone to British Columbia, because if they were of those of whom the doctor has so eloquently spoken, if they were of the people of whom Mrs. Patterson has so kindly spoken, possibly there might not be heard any objection here or elsewhere.

From what I know of the Hindu laborers who are in California they do not answer the description given here to-day.

At some other time, if it pleases the committee, some of the other matters referred to by the doctor may be discussed. For the present permit me to respectfully dissent from what the doctor has said in relation to the position of the British Government upon this question, and also from his position in so far as it refers to the situation in Canada and the other English colonies which he has named. Evidently his source of information is different from mine. I do not ask the committee to accept my own statement on this subject. I will at a later time submit the source of my information that will answer everything that the distinguished gentleman has presented to the committee in that branch of the discussion. I think, after the committee has read the official documents of the Canadian Government and the reports on the attitude of England, that its members will be satisfied that the English Government certainly can not object to the United States protecting itself in the same way that the Canadian Government is protecting itself and in the way that each of the colonies referred to has protected itself, generally, throughout the British Empire.

At the time that this question first attracted attention on the Pacific coast of our country, in 1907 and 1908, the situation became acute in parts of Canada. The authorities there took it up in a very determined way; they did not allow politics or political conditions there or elsewhere to interfere with their endeavor to protect the people of British Columbia. One of the leading citizens of Canada, W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, was commissioned by the Governor General of Canada to go to England for the purpose of laying before the English Government the attitude and condition of the people and the dangers existing in the immigration of Hindus to the Provinces of Canada. This gentleman had been selected because of his experience in British Columbia in investigating the subject of Hindu, Japanese, and Chinese immigration. By reason of that experience and the information he had thus gained he was peculiarly qualified for the mission. I have his report. All of it should be read in order to understand the question from the Canadian standpoint. Upon his authority I state that the distinguished gentleman's position is not well taken, because Mr. King speaks after four weeks of continued discussion and deliberation with those who represented the English Government at the very seat of the British Empire, and he came back to Canada and made a report sustaining the Canadian idea and the wishes and aspirations of the people of British Columbia in their endeavor to save their colony from these people.

Some of Mr. King's views and impressions are summarized in the following extracts from said report:

It was clearly recognized in regard to emigration from India to Canada that the native of India is not a person suited to this country; that, accustomed as many of

them are to the conditions of a tropical climate, and possessing manners and customs so unlike those of our own people, their inability to readily adapt themselves to surroundings entirely different could not do other than entail an amount of privation and suffering which render a discontinuance of such immigration most desirable in the interest of the Indians themselves. It was recognized, too, that the competition of this class of labor, though not likely to prove effective, if left to itself, might none the less, were the numbers to become considerable (as conceivably could happen were self-interest on the part of individuals to be allowed to override considerations of humanity and national well-being and the importation of this class of labor under contract permitted) occasion considerable unrest among workmen whose standard of comfort is of a higher order, and who, as citizens with family and civic obligations, have expenditures to meet and a status to maintain which the coolie immigrant is in a position wholly to ignore. * * *

Whilst effective as a means of restricting a class of immigration unsuited to Canada, it will be apparent that the arrangement as herein set forth is one which finds its justification on grounds of humanity as strong as are the economic reasons by which it is also supported. The liberty of British subjects in India is safeguarded rather than curtailed, the traditional policy of Britain in regard to the native races of India has been kept in mind, and the necessity of enacting legislation either in India or in Canada which might appear to reflect on fellow British subjects in another part of the empire has been wholly avoided. Nothing could be more unfortunate or misleading than that the impression should go forth that Canada, in seeking to regulate a matter of domestic concern, is not deeply sensible of the obligations which citizenship within the empire entails. It is a recognition of this obligation which has caused her to adopt a course which by removing the possibilities of injustice and friction, is best calculated to strengthen the bonds of association with the several parts, and to promote the greater harmony of the whole. In this, as was to be expected, Canada has had not only the sympathy and understanding, but the hearty cooperation of the authorities in Great Britain and India as well.

As a result additional safeguards have been established in Canada leading up to the present restrictive conditions enforced there. With few exceptions and with some modifications all of the British colonies named in the gentleman's arguments had preceded Canada in enacting laws and regulations of that character.

Mr. MANAHAN. Will you put that in the record?

Mr. CAMINETTI. I will. I presume all of these documents may be printed.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any arrangement or understanding with the steamship companies seeking to bring over large crowds of these people into this country?

Mr. CAMINETTI. I will get to that in a short while, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all right; I beg your pardon.

Mr. CAMINETTI. It is true, as the doctor says, that there are no exclusion measures enacted to-day in all the British colonies, but he himself admits that there are restrictive measures enacted by Canada and other English colonies. It is my understanding that there are restrictive measures in all of these colonies. Possibly the gentleman does not know, but these reports show—and I have the latest reports on the subject here and will file them with the committee—that there is not much practical difference between a restrictive measure that is based upon the plan that Canada now has in force and an exclusion measure—an effective exclusion measure: because the present very efficient system in Canada not only provides that every Asiatic must have at least \$200 on his person when he arrives in Canada, but it also directs that he must come by one direct line of communication from the country from which he starts until he arrives in Canada.

You have that information, have you not [addressing Dr. Bose]?

Dr. BOSE. Yes.

Mr. CAMINETTI. He can not get, as the bureau is informed, a ticket in India to come direct to Canada. That is one of the ways in which they restrict immigration from India to Canada. It is practical exclusion. I found in my recent trip to British Columbia that the Government means business in its administrative policy of restriction.

Mr. MANAHAN. In that connection, would it not be possible, if we made a law like that, to circumvent it? Would not the steamship companies immediately make tariffs and make a rate which would enable those people to come direct from India?

Mr. CAMINETTI. The Canadian law in some respects is even better than our law. They have laws that prevent these companies from doing that—absolutely prevent it.

Mr. MANAHAN. How could they prevent, for instance, an Asiatic steamship company from putting on a rate that would apply from Calcutta to Vancouver?

Mr. CAMINETTI. They have succeeded in controlling them by laws. Sections 38 and 39 of the Canadian law read as follows:

38. The governor in council may, by proclamation or orders whenever he deems it necessary or expedient—

(a) Prohibit the landing in Canada or at any specified port of entry in Canada of any immigrant who has come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalized citizen, and upon a through ticket purchased in that country or prepaid in Canada;

(b) Prohibit the landing in Canada of passengers brought to Canada by any transportation company which refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this act;

(c) Prohibit for a stated period or permanently the landing in Canada or the landing at any specified port of entry in Canada of immigrants belonging to any race deemed unsuited to the climate or requirements of Canada, or of immigrants of any specified class, occupation, or character.

39. When any immigrant or other person is rejected or ordered to be deported from Canada, and such person has not come to Canada by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalized citizen, but has come indirectly through another country which refuses to allow such person to return or be returned to it, then the transportation company bringing such person to such other country shall deport such person from Canada to the country of which he is a native or naturalized citizen whenever so directed by the minister or superintendent of immigration and at the cost of such transportation company, and in case of neglect or refusal so to do such transportation company shall be guilty of an offense against this act, and shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$500 and not less than \$20 for each such offense.

Mr. MANAHAN. There are steamship companies now operating between Calcutta and Vancouver direct, and they could come direct.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Certainly they could; but the Hindu, as I am informed, can not get a ticket for direct transportation from India to Canada.

Mr. MANAHAN. Why not?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Because the Indian Government has a statute upon the subject, to which reference is made by Mr. King in his report, that directs that no permission be granted to any native of India to emigrate to any country that does not provide for or welcome those people.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, as I understand it, if the Canadian Government does not want them, then the Indian Government has no right to give them passports or the necessary papers for coming.

Mr. CAMINETTI. That seems to be the way. On that subject I will read what Mr. King says:

How these several influences have been counteracted and an effective restriction obtained by administrative measures in such a manner as to render legislative action unnecessary will be apparent from an account of what has been accomplished as the

result, in part, of the present negotiations and in part of legislative enactments and regulations already in force, the application of which to this class of immigration has not been hitherto wholly apparent.

(1) The misleading effects of the distribution by interested parties of literature of the class above described has been offset by warnings which the government of India has issued, whereby the natives have become informed of the risks involved in emigration to Canada, and of the actual conditions in so far as it is desirable that such should be known to persons about to sever their connection with one country for the purpose of taking up residence in another.

(2) The steamship companies which have been in any way responsible for the recruiting of emigrants have been given to understand that the Governments of Great Britain and Canada and the authorities in India do not view with favor any action on their part calculated to foster further emigration from India to Canada.

(3) The power of the steamship companies to ignore the wishes of the Governments has been rendered largely inoperative by the application to emigration from India of the regulation of the Dominion Government prohibiting the landing in Canada of immigrants who come to this country otherwise than by a continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets purchased in that country.

(4) The India emigration act (XXI of 1883) was framed with the view of affording protection to the natives of India, who, at the instance of private individuals or corporations, might be induced to leave India to work under indenture or agreements for hire in other parts of the empire, or in foreign lands. It was found that once away from India, advantage was not infrequently taken of the necessities of this class of labor, and that individuals were subject to great hardships and privations. To remedy this the act provides that emigration in the sense of the departure by sea out of British India of a native of India under an agreement to labor for hire in some country beyond the limits of India, other than the island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements, is not lawful except to countries specified in the schedule of the act. "and to such other countries as the governor in council from time to time by notification declares to be countries to which emigration is lawful." Every such notification "must contain a declaration that the governor general in council has been duly certified that the government of the country to which the notification refers has made such laws and other provisions as the governor general in council thinks sufficient for the protection of emigrants to that country during their residence therein."

It is, therefore, to be said that emigration (in the sense defined) to Canada from India is not lawful under the Indian emigration act, and can not be made lawful except through the action of the Canadian Government in making the necessary laws to the satisfaction of the Government of India for the protection of the Indian emigrants.

It will therefore be seen that of itself the Indian emigration act solves the problem, so far as it relates to the importation of contract labor from India to Canada, and this is the one class to be feared, since without some agreement to labor it is hardly to be expected that the number of immigrants will be large. To render this law wholly effective so far as Canada is concerned, it would be sufficient to prohibit the landing in Canada of immigrants who come in violation of the laws of their own country.

(5) With the danger of the importation of native labor under contract or agreement removed, there remain for consideration only such classes as might desire to emigrate from India of their own initiative, or as having left India and gone elsewhere, to China, for example, might be induced by agreement or otherwise, to emigrate to this country. To the immigration of the latter class the regulations of the Canadian Government requiring a continuous passage from the country of which they are natives or citizens and upon through tickets, should prove an effective bar, whilst as to the former the same regulation, the warnings issued by the Government of India, and the greater care which it may reasonably be expected the steamship companies will exercise in the future, should prove a real deterrent.

Mr. MANAHAN. That seems to refer to contract labor, though.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Yes; and also to other labor, as will be noted by reading the second paragraph above quoted, wherein reference is made to "such classes as might desire to emigrate from India of their own initiative," and recommendations submitted which it is asserted "should prove an effective bar."

According to the statement of the assistant superintendent of immigration at Ottawa, a copy of which I shall furnish the committee, there is an educational test provided in some, if not all, of the colonies of Great Britain mentioned to-day, the requirement usually

being to write and sign such test in some language, generally European. This officer adds in his statement:

So far as I can learn, the educational test * * * is the legislation which has been relied upon to prevent an influx of Hindus.

Mr. RAKER. In other words, Senator, that literacy test keeps practically all of them out?

Mr. CAMINETTI. It would appear that way.

Mr. MANAHAN. You are familiar with the fact that protests have been made by the Indian Government of this exclusion as suggested by Dr. Bose?

Mr. CAMINETTI. I am not aware that the Indian Government has made any protests. I will transmit a copy of Mr. King's report, because, all along, it shows that there is no doubt, so far as the English Government is concerned, that it has consented to everything that Canada has seen fit to do upon the question of Hindu exclusion.

Mr. MANAHAN. That is the Canadian point of view, is it not, expressed there in the report?

Mr. CAMINETTI. No, sir; this is the point of view as reported by that distinguished gentleman.

Mr. MANAHAN. Representing Canada, however?

Mr. CAMINETTI. He is the deputy minister of labor of Canada. He was sent over to England on "a mission to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient, and immigration from India in particular." That is the expression used in the correspondence.

Mr. MANAHAN. I say, that is the point of view of Canada?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MANAHAN. If there comes a controversy before the Imperial Parliament in India, as between Canada and India, this is the point of view of Canada?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Yes, sir; and it also gives the point of view of England.

Mr. MANAHAN. As interpreted by him?

Mr. CAMINETTI. As stated to him, as he says in the report, by those who represented England at the time this investigation was made. He even goes further and says:

It is, perhaps, sufficient to direct attention to the words of the report of council above quoted, to the effect that foreign relations and considerations of high imperial importance are involved in the question of oriental immigration, to make it apparent that a minimum of publicity is desirable in the matter of representations bearing upon this subject. It has seemed in the public interest, therefore, that the several representations and the views of the authorities of Great Britain and Canada, respectively, should be set forth, together with an account of the negotiations, in a confidential memorandum to accompany this report, and that reference should here be made to such phases only as seem deserving of explicit mention, and the results of the negotiations outlined just in so far as may be necessary to afford a satisfactory understanding of the outcome of the mission. The adoption of this course will explain the brevity of this report.

Now, if you take that paragraph and read between the lines, considering what is therein openly stated, what can the confidential memorandum that he brought from the Government of England to the Government of Canada say that would be less favorable?

Mr. MANAHAN. Mr. Caminetti, do you not think that that might be setting forth the view which is more favorable to the people of

Canada, to satisfy the people of Canada, for fear Canada might take a notion to separate from England, and in the confidential reports——

Mr. CAMINETTI (interposing). On the contrary, I take it this way, from the reading of the paragraph as well as from the reading of the entire report, that they having published what they have, it is entirely satisfactory to England for Canada to legislate in the manner suggested; and the English Government furthermore secretly gave additional assurances. I gather that meaning from it.

Mr. RAKER. To show that that is a fact, Canada has actually been doing it.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Yes; and also as late as the 7th of last month, by Order in Council, a method authorized by the laws of Canada, ordered as follows:

From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby, prohibited of any immigrant who has come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalized citizen, and upon a through ticket purchased in that country or prepaid in Canada.

Mr. MANAHAN. Would that prevent, Mr. Caminetti—you are an immigration expert, and you ought to know—would that prevent any man, Dr. Bose or anybody else in India buying a through ticket from Calcutta to Canada, coming right through?

Mr. CAMINETTI. I assume so, from the fact that Canada having taken the stand it has against this immigration, it would not do an idle thing, in view of this report.

Mr. MANAHAN. It would keep out contract labor, at least?

Mr. CAMINETTI. This report says that is one of the ways to stop such and other immigration of these people. In view of that fact I do not assume that Canada, having taken a determined stand upon this subject, would do an idle thing by placing in these statutes an ineffective restriction.

Mr. MANAHAN. It would keep out contract laborers. I do not suppose India or these gentlemen would care about that, because we already are, under the law, keeping out contract laborers, and, as I understand, what you have read there does not go beyond keeping out contract laborers. It does not prevent the individual citizen. Nothing in what you have read would prevent a man in India from getting a ticket in Calcutta and coming to Vancouver and landing.

Mr. RAKER. That is what they are actually doing; it excludes them all.

Mr. MANAHAN. It does not exclude the individual people; it excludes contract laborers.

Mr. CAMINETTI. I have read the part in addition to that referring to contract laborers.

Mr. MANAHAN. That provides that they can not come from China.

Mr. CAMINETTI. It also refers to India.

Mr. MANAHAN. Yes, sir; an Indian from China.

Mr. CAMINETTI. No.

Mr. MANAHAN. If you will read that paragraph, you will see that it does.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Hindus coming to America—and they have been coming during the last six or eight months—do not come direct from India; they leave India and seek entrance into the Philippines for the purpose of making that a stepping-stone to admission to the United States. They also go to Hongkong and Shanghai, staying

there for a time for the same purpose. Most of those who have applied to enter the United States, I believe, have come from the Philippines.

Mr. MANAHAN. Any man that is an individual and not a contract laborer can buy a through ticket and come direct to British Columbia, and land there without evading that law.

Mr. CAMINETTI. This fifth paragraph of the report that I have quoted refers to those coming from China, but of course it also includes those from India.

Mr. MANAHAN. I am not talking about China, I am talking about coming direct from India.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Certainly. I refer to the same thing.

Mr. MANAHAN. You have not a law there that says that a man can not come direct from India to Canada.

Mr. CAMINETTI. I do not now refer to the Canadian laws. I assume that the deputy minister of labor of Canada spoke authoritatively on the subject. These suggestions coming from a commissioner to England saying to his country when he returns home, this is the plan that will stop immigration from India, gives assurances of their effectiveness. It should be borne in mind that the Dominion has adopted these suggestions and its statutes provide authority for their enforcement as to contract and other laborers. This is in accord with and provides for the enforcement of that part of Mr. King's report already referred to, reading as follows:

With the danger of the importation of native labor under contract or agreement removed, there remains for consideration only such classes as might desire to emigrate from India of their own initiative, or as having left India and gone elsewhere—to China, for example—might be induced by agreement or otherwise to emigrate to this country. To the immigration of the latter class the regulation of the Canadian Government requiring a continuous passage from the country of which they are natives or citizens and upon through tickets should prove an effective bar, whilst as to the former the same regulation, the warnings issued by the Government of India and the greater care which it may reasonably be expected the steamship companies will exercise in the future should prove a real deterrent.

Mr. MANAHAN. A real deterrent. That is a warning, no doubt, against Indian laborers being exploited in other countries or to deter them, but it does not bar them. That is my point.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Exactly. There is the distinction which the gentleman [Dr. Bose] made a while ago when he said that England has no exclusion law, but the colonies have restrictive laws.

Mr. MANAHAN. Yes; they keep out contract labor.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Apparently they keep them all out.

Mr. MANAHAN. They do not keep them all out.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand that, the way you read it, it says coming from India by way of China to this country; it puts it in the disjunctive.

Mr. MANAHAN. It does not say anything there about the individual. It says the contract laborer can not come from India nor can anybody else come directly from other countries, not having a through ticket, under that provision which says they must have a through ticket from their native land. But there is nothing in the law or the provision read by General Caminetti which in any way says that the individual Hindu can not buy a ticket in India, at Calcutta, and land in Canada, without any restriction whatever.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Exactly; and that is the diplomatic method in which the British Empire is dealing with this question. It does not deal with it directly, but by an indirect way it has permitted its colonies, including the Dominion of Canada, to practically exclude Hindu immigration, of the laboring classes, of course.

Mr. MANAHAN. We have done that. We have excluded the contract laborer.

Mr. CAMINETTI. This does not involve contract labor exclusively; it concerns Hindu laborers in general. One method of restriction is to require a continuous passage. And I might say also, from a statement given to me by an immigration agent in Canada, that that is relied on principally to keep them out.

Mr. RAKER. To show the interpretation of Canada put on this law, as a matter of fact, Canada is excluding them all.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Absolutely.

Mr. MANAHAN. Now, I want proof of that. I want proof. It is not in any of these books; it is not in any document or book that you have got?

Mr. RAKER. That would not be in the books.

Mr. MANAHAN. There is no use of encumbering the record by general statements.

Mr. RAKER. That is a fact; that is the history of what is going on.

Mr. CAMINETTI. I want to change that word "absolutely" to "practically." I think that is better—"practically."

Mr. MANAHAN. I say there is not a word of that in the law.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Of course, we do not want to exclude men like Dr. Bose; we do not want to exclude men like that who come from India or elsewhere; but we do want the laborers, the men who are denominated in this country as of the coolie class, excluded for economic reasons. Those are the people that Canada is after. They are practically excluded to-day from Canada, as well as from practically all the British colonies that have been named here to-day.

Mr. MANAHAN. Gen. Caminetti, right in that connection, would it not satisfy you in the matter if a proper regulation was negotiated by treaty, as in the case of Japan, to practically exclude these people, the same as Canada does?

Mr. CAMINETTI. I come from the Pacific coast, where we have had two race problems which we have had to fight, and the third one about to be thrown upon us out there, and I have known practically and personally the patience of our people in waiting for diplomatic negotiations upon the Chinese immigration question, and I have known practically and personally the patience of our people in waiting—

Mr. MANAHAN (interposing). I am questioning you in your official capacity and not as a native citizen of California.

Mr. CAMINETTI. I only know officially that of which I must first have knowledge individually. The people of California waited very patiently for diplomatic arrangements upon the Japanese immigration problem when that was under consideration, and I do not think they are anxious now for diplomatic arrangements upon the Hindu problem. That is my individual opinion. Speaking officially, I can not and do not object to any method that this Government may see fit to take—diplomatic or otherwise—to reach a solution of any question before the country.

Mr. RAKER. That will bring results?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Desiring results as to Hindu immigration, I would like to see them obtained by legislation as soon as possible, in order to stop a menace that is now upon the people of the Pacific coast, and upon the people of the United States, as conditions existing in the West are like those existing generally throughout the South. There is an unlimited area in this country that is suited for these people. Climatic conditions of the Pacific coast are similar to those of India, and hence they like California and the Pacific coast. It should be borne in mind that the climatic conditions of California do not differ materially from those of the southern part of the United States, and that when you open the door and throw down the bars to 300,000,000 people of India, it will not be only California, nor the Pacific coast that will get a share of these but the South will likewise have its proportion.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the latitude of India, if you have it? If you have not, I will ask the Doctor. To what latitude does it extend? Do you remember, General, yourself?

Mr. CAMINETTI. No; I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Bose, do you remember about that?

Dr. BOSE. I can not tell you. India goes away up in the mountains.

The CHAIRMAN. I guess a good part of it, a good deal of it, at least, is in the Temperate Zone.

Mr. MANAHAN. Oh, yes; but the mountain part is cold.

Dr. BOSE. The mountain part is very cold; intensely cold.

Mr. MANAHAN. It is just as cold as it is here.

In connection with your last statement, General, to what extent is this a live menace from India now, a real menace; to what extent are they coming? Are the figures of your report misleading, or accurate, as to the actual conditions, I mean?

Mr. CAMINETTI. The report shows that 6,656, I believe, have come in legally.

Mr. MANAHAN. Have you any reason to believe that any considerable number has come in illegally, in violation of your administration of law?

Mr. CAMINETTI. I do not want to refer to my administration, but I will say, though, that somehow or other there are nearly as many as 6,656 in the great San Joaquin Valley, in part represented by Congressman Church.

Mr. RAKER. In that valley alone?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Alone; yes, sir.

Mr. MANAHAN. What I want to get is what is the truth of the proposition, then?

Mr. CAMINETTI. We have no figures, because there has been no enumeration made since the last census, over three years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they mainly come in since the last census, do you think?

Mr. CAMINETTI. They have been concentrating, and they are all through the San Joaquin Valley, all through the Sacramento Valley, also in the Santa Clara Valley, and elsewhere. They are in our agricultural sections there, moving in large bodies from place to place, and may be seen at frequent intervals. There are over 6,656 on the coast, in Washington and California, or you would not see so many of them at the railroad stations and other places.

Mr. MANAHAN. *Maybe they move about; maybe the same ones are counted in different counties; maybe they are moving about a good deal—sort of migratory and restless.*

Mr. CAMINETTI. In my judgment there are between 20,000 and 30,000 of them in California and the Pacific Coast States alone; certainly a great many more than the records show. That would be my judgment as to the number, formed from observation and information received in conversation with people.

The CHAIRMAN. How long since they began to come?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Their coming commenced to attract notice in 1906 and 1907. In 1899, the first year they appeared, only 15 came. But that is how the Chinese came. If you will look at the Chinese record you will find that the first year only a few came, but little by little stealthily they came in, unnoticed by the mass of our people, until they became a menace to the whole State and the whole country. This is our experience with oriental immigration. The question is, shall we allow this experience we have had on the Pacific coast to be repeated with the Hindu before we take action, or shall we profit by the experience of the past and meet the question now? If it is right, let us meet it; if it is wrong, let us throw down the bars and invite them to our shores. That is the proposition.

Mr. RAKER. Under the law there is no question that the Government of the United States has the right, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, to enact such legislation, is there?

Mr. CAMINETTI. That has been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States in many cases. It was determined in the litigation arising on the Chinese question.

Mr. RAKER. Have you a brief on that subject, relating to the Chinese matter, to go into the thing fully, the legal phases of it?

Mr. CAMINETTI. I have it, but not here. There is a reference to the leading cases in the letter of the Secretary of Labor referred to this committee, known as House Document No. 652, Sixty-third Congress, second session.

Mr. RAKER. Just before you read that, Senator, have you a brief covering the other subject as to the law and enforcement of it as to the Chinese, which can be put into the record?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Not here.

Mr. RAKER. Have you one in your office, so that you could give it to the reporter, so it can be printed with the hearings?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Certainly.

Mr. RAKER. Will you do it?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Certainly.

Mr. RAKER. There is no objection to that, is there, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. We would be very glad to have it.

Mr. MANAHAN. Do you know of any treaty rights with England that might raise the question as to our right to exclude British subjects?

Mr. CAMINETTI. There are no treaties that would prevent us from raising this question and from legislating as is contemplated by the pending bills, not even the "favored nation" clause, as I understand the matter.

Mr. RAKER. What you are referring to is, I think, the first page of Document 652, right at the bottom.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Yes; I am reading now from that document. Secretary Wilson, referring to the right to enact either of the pending bills, says on pages 1 and 2:

The inherent and constitutional right of the Congress to pass laws of the kind contemplated by these bills, even when the provisions affect nationals or subjects of countries with which the United States has treaties containing the "most favored nation" clause, has, of course, been settled beyond peradventure of doubt. (Japanese Immigrant Case, 189 U. S., 86; *Ah How v. United States*, 193 U. S., 65; *Thingvalla v. United States*, 24 C. Cls., 255; *United States ex rel. Buccino v. Williams*, 190 Fed. 897; *Bouvé, Exclusion and Expulsion of Aliens*, p. 38 et seq.)

Mr. RAKER. Senator, on the other question, as to the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, I want to call your attention to page 6 of the report, commencing down about the middle of the second paragraph. The Secretary discusses that in there quite lucidly.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Yes; I am now reading from page 6 of the same document:

Of course, the department does not undertake to express any opinion as to whether the three bills herein discussed would, if enacted into law, conflict with treaties existing between the United States and any of the Asiatic countries the natives of which would be affected by the measures differently from natives of European countries. That would seem to be a question on which the Department of State is the proper executive department to express an opinion. In this connection, however, I venture to suggest that probably a distinction could be made as to the gravity of the question between the bills contemplating the exclusion merely of Hindu laborers and that contemplating the exclusion of Asiatic laborers generally, for the reason that the United States, of course, has no treaty directly with India, the only treaty with Great Britain that could be invoked being that of 1815, the provisions of which are neither explicit nor inclusive in so far as they approach in the least degree the "most favored nation" clause standing in various treaties with other nations * * *.

These quotations state the attitude of the Department of Labor and Bureau of Immigration.

The treaty of 1815 would be the only one that might be appealed to in connection with any possible diplomatic discussion of this question.

Mr. RAKER. Senator, in addition to the California situation, is it not a fact that you were in Oregon and Washington in the last two months?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Yes, and in British Columbia, also.

Mr. RAKER. Yes, in December and January. Is it not a fact that your information was that many Hindus were coming across the line from Canada into the United States?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Not at that time.

Mr. RAKER. There had been, I mean?

Mr. CAMINETTI. There had been; yes, sir; before; and I was investigating that particularly. It would be advisable for Congress to provide for a better patrolling of the northern border as well as the southern border, because we not only have been getting Hindus, but we also have been getting other orientals and others through the same routes.

Mr. RAKER. In that same connection, your department would advise and you believe that it is necessary to have registration laws in regard to this, so as to give your bureau and the Department of Labor an opportunity of executing the laws; is that not right?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Registration of what—Hindus?

Mr. RAKER. Asiatic laborers.

MR. CAMINETTI. Asiatic laborers? That is provided by House bill 102.

MR. RAKER. The way it is now it is almost impossible to get results, is it not?

MR. CAMINETTI. It is impossible to obtain the best results. It is impossible now on account of the lack of patrol of the northern and southern borders to protect ourselves from people who desire to come in surreptitiously. The opportunity is so great for them to come in that it is a wonder to me that more do not come in. Not that our officers are unequal to their duty, but because we do not have enough of them to perform the work on these boundaries. We lack patrolling facilities on both borders and on the extensive coasts, east, south, west, and on the Great Lakes. And that is one of the urgent necessities that Congress, in my judgment, should meet before it adjourns. We also need better water patrol, particularly in the Northwest, because there are so many islands in that section near British Columbia that afford opportunities for these people to slip in. There is no question but what Chinese and some Japanese are coming in, because notwithstanding that it is thought the number of these people in the country has lessened, Chinese settlements in almost every city of any considerable size in the country are increasing. The same is true in a more limited degree of the Japanese, and in my judgment their number has doubled in the last six or seven years, and since the discussion of the problem was started by Judge Raker and others. The orientals legally here, and those coming under the law should be protected in all their rights, but surreptitious entry of all aliens, irrespective of race or nationality, should be stopped by strict enforcement of the law and an improved patrol system.

MR. RAKER. Senator, there are some other questions I would like to have you go into, and I know you are prepared to do it. In addition to the race question, that is, assimilation, and in addition to the economic conditions, is it not a fact that the health conditions are a menace to this country, first, as to the hookworm coming from India, and another very contagious disease, the name of which I can not now recall, that has been exploited by scientists, and they bring over here, and it has gotten all over the Pacific coast of the United States. Have you gone into that subject?

MR. CAMINETTI. I have gone into the hookworm question; yes, sir.

MR. RAKER. But you have not gone into the other?

MR. CAMINETTI. I do not know to what disease you refer.

MR. MANAHAN. Is it an eye trouble?

MR. RAKER. Do you know what disease it is, Mr. Parker?

MR. PARKER. I do not know what it is.

MR. RAKER. No; something similar to the hookworm.

MR. CAMINETTI. The hookworm, we are informed by reliable authority, is prevalent among the laboring and agricultural elements of India to the extent of from 60 to 80 per cent of the people engaged in those vocations. Other nations in the Orient and elsewhere have varying percentages among the same and other industrial classes.

MR. MANAHAN. Is that an English authority?

MR. CAMINETTI. No, sir; the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease in America. It is making a survey of the situation down South in our own country, and also throughout many nations of the world lying within certain degrees

of latitude. These estimates are from the latest report given out by that institution.

The CHAIRMAN Is that the Rockefeller commission?

Mr. MANAHAN. The Rockefeller commission.

Mr. CAMINETTI. The disease prevails in portions of the south, where it is understood this institution is aiding in the endeavor to eradicate it. Of course the bureau desires to prevent the coming of people to this country who are affected with this disease, and steps have been taken in that direction.

Mr. MANAHAN. Our general law would do that, would it not?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Yes, sir; we have that law now.

Mr. MANAHAN. Under your regulations?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Yes, sir; we are doing it now, under the general law. Of course, if we know a person has the hookworm he can be prevented from landing.

Mr. RAKER. What course have you pursued, Senator, on the question of stopping further immigration from Japan and China and the Philippines?

Mr. CAMINETTI. The best efforts with the means at the command of the department have been put forth in the administration of the immigration laws, and with relation to immigration from the Philippines we found last June that under the then existing rules we could not exclude aliens when applying at the mainland if they presented certificates of admission into the islands, so a new rule was promulgated to meet the emergency, by requiring the usual examination applied to aliens at our ports of entry. The legality of these new rules was sustained in recent decisions of courts on the Pacific coast.

We took this course owing to information received that a large number of Hindu laborers who had been admitted into our insular possessions in the far Pacific, as well as from other sections, were preparing to gain admission to continental United States. One steamship company, operated by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads, was preparing to bring some of them to work on the farms in the State of Washington and other States as far east as Minnesota. A question was raised by the attorney for these companies—

Mr. MANAHAN. Who was that attorney for the Great Northern?

Mr. PARKER. It was Mr. J. H. Carroll, was it not?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Yes, sir. Some question arose as to a shipload of 200 and more of these laborers, who were on the high seas when the new rule was put in force, on the way to Seattle. In considering the point in dispute, Mr. Carroll, as general counsel for the companies above mentioned, agreed to stop the traffic. Other lines coming to the western coast have followed this example, so that since last summer we have had practically a cessation of this immigration. Of course these companies understood that the department would exert its utmost authority in the premises, but, nevertheless, credit is due them for the aid extended pending action on proposed laws in Congress.

Mr. RAKER. That condition is not liable to continue indefinitely if no action is taken, is it; it is just simply a question of whether they will or will not carry out this verbal arrangement?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MANAHAN. You have no reason to believe that the people of the Northern Pacific will not keep their word?

Mr. CAMINETTI. I have no doubt about that. They are not anxious to return to the business. But whether the other companies that are engaged in the traffic will not hereafter engage in it will depend upon circumstances. However, I believe they are in good faith and will await the action of Congress.

Mr. RAKER. In other words, it is left up to those people to determine whether or not they want to commence that trade again, is it not?

Mr. CAMINETTI. I understand that these companies are willing to wait to see what Congress will do on the subject. I will say in justice to them that each of them, through their officers, informed me that they would stop if the department made the request, but in consultation with Mr. Secretary Wilson it was determined to leave the matter entirely in the discretion of these companies, as he did not feel that such a request should be made of them. To the fact that they have exercised that discretion in limiting such immigration to the comparatively few that have come since last spring, in connection with the activity of our officers and the decision of the United States courts at Seattle and San Francisco on disputed questions of law, is due the interruption in the movement of these people to our shores.

Mr. RAKER. In other words, if Congress should not take any action, the steamship companies will commence to do business again?

Mr. CAMINETTI. They might.

Mr. MANAHAN. Can not your department, by a strict enforcement of the law against contract laborers and prosecution of the steamship companies for violation of that law, deter any steamship company from bringing them over here at wholesale at any time?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Contract laborers, yes; but not so with all other classes of laborers.

Mr. MANAHAN. But most of them are contract laborers; that is the only object of the railroad companies in bringing them over.

Mr. CAMINETTI. That is not our experience. Most of those who came last year did not come as contract laborers.

Mr. MANAHAN. They did not?

Mr. CAMINETTI. No, sir. That is not our experience lately with the Hindus. Those that came to us were not contract laborers. I do not recall a case of that kind. Many were denied admission because it was believed they were liable to become public charges. We can not rely upon that holding entirely, though so far the department has been sustained by the courts. We have not been able to exclude, under the present conditions of the law, more than 50 per cent. These decisions are now under process of appeal to higher courts. A long time will necessarily elapse before final adjudication can be expected. Should some of said steamship companies, in case Congress delays consideration of the pending bills until next winter, see fit to resume the transportation of these people—not an improbable contingency in that event—our immigrant stations on the west coast could become congested with additional detentions and court proceedings would be multiplied. And, as Mr. Secretary Wilson observes in the House document already referred to, ‘As questions of law involved are close as well as important, and while it is hoped that the position assumed by the Government will be sustained, there is always an element of uncertainty, which, with necessary delays

incident to litigation, will have a tendency to produce doubt and interfere with efficient exclusion of the undesirable persons involved."

This uncertainty and doubt will have a tendency to increase rather than decrease the percentage of admissions, no matter how efficiently we may try to enforce the laws. Therefore it is hoped that Congress may find it consistent to consider the situation of sufficient urgency to enact suitable legislation at this session to check the immigration of Hindu laborers. Not only is this urgency made manifest by the legal questions now before the courts for solution, and by the apparent concert of action in the movement evident in the Philippines and in India and in other places where they have found temporary abode, but also by virtue of the economic, social, and other considerations involved, which are emphasized by the appeals of labor organizations on the Pacific coast and elsewhere. It is fortunate in this emergency that the action of the Dominion of Canada and other British colonies affords abundant evidence that no objection can reasonably be made by the Government of Great Britain if Congress should by way of restrictive measures adopt substantially a course consented to by England and followed by Canada and other colonies of the Empire.

Mr. RAKER. From your observation and personal knowledge in California and the West, is it not a fact that this Asiatic immigration is practically a menace to that country?

Mr. CAMINETTI. It is a menace to the whole country, and particularly to California, because it immediately faces the Orient. Wherever climatic and industrial conditions are favorable, the danger is general. That is just speaking, now, of the Hindu. In speaking of the Chinese, they also go throughout the country, and the danger is also general.

Mr. RAKER. Just generally speaking

Mr. CAMINETTI (interposing). The Japanese are becoming acclimated now so that even as to them, though in a limited degree, it can be said that few sections of the United States are free.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have permission for the Bureau of Immigration to furnish for the committee the Canadian laws and rules that he has read from, together with his brief, on the question of the right of the Government to pass such laws as it is desired, so that they may be printed with the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, without objection, that may be done; and anything the professor has may be printed also.

Dr. BOSE. If you will allow me, I would like to file this memorandum.

The CHAIRMAN. You may do that.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1914.

Hon. JOHN L. BURNETT,

Chairman Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SIR: We submit the following statement regarding legislation on Hindu immigration:

It has been asserted that the Hindu laborers undersell white labor. This allegation is not borne out by actual facts. The Hindu laborers are unskilled workmen, chiefly farm hands. They are very anxious, and are striving hard like all other laborers, to get as high a wage as possible. Moreover, the Hindu laborers have made no effort to displace others by bidding for low wages. They work for the average wage demanded by the white unskilled labor, which is between \$1.25 and \$1.75 a day. Hence it is evident that the Hindu labor is by no means pauper labor.

The Hindu laborers are good spenders. They spend a large share of their earnings on amusements and social amenities. In fact, many Hindu laborers suffer for their imprudence in this respect.

It has been alleged that Hindu laborers become a public charge. This accusation is unfounded. As they are generally hardy and robust, they seldom fall sick. In

cases of real sickness and temporary distress, they are taken care of among themselves. The records of the Bureau of Associated Charities in California show very few Hindus who have been the recipients of its benefactions.

It is true that many of the Hindus have not yet adopted the American customs and institutions. But it must be remembered that they can not be expected to drop all their customs and habits at once. As soon as possible, they show great eagerness to take to the American way of life.

It seems to be the prevalent impression among certain people in this country that the Hindus are Mongolians. This impression is not correct. The conclusions of all eminent ethnologists are that the Hindus are of the Caucasian race, and that their classical language, Sanskrit, points to their unmistakable kinship to all Aryan races of modern Europe.

At present the Hindus are the citizens of the British Empire, and have the same international civil status as the Canadians or Australasians. In international law a Hindu is protected by the British flag. Any attempt to place an important portion of the British Empire in a position of irritation with the United States would be unfortunate at this moment, as it might create another cause of diplomatic friction between the United States and Great Britain.

As British subjects we claim all the rights that are accorded them by international law and the courtesies and amenities due from one country to the citizens of another while peacefully in residence in such territory. Notwithstanding this, we recognize the possibility of creating an unfavorable local impression in any section of the United States which might follow a large immigration of Hindu laborers. We have no objections whatever to reasonable restricted measures. We might even feel that, under severe circumstances, exclusionary measures would be justified.

But we feel that if restrictive measures or exclusionary orders are made, they should not be brought about by any special exclusionary laws. Such an enactment should be a reflection upon the people whom we represent and tend to degrade them in the estimation of the civilized world. Its results would be far-reaching and tend to bring about international complications.

On the other hand, if it is believed that circumstances justify restrictive or exclusionary measures, these can be secured without protest on the part of the Hindu people by a diplomatic arrangement between the Government of the United States and that of India.

By this means every object which could be secured by laws which would deeply wound our people, which might result in the creation of an additional cause of friction in the relations between the United States and Great Britain, and which might and probably would lead to future international complications for both of the parties immediately concerned, may be avoided.

On behalf of our people we ask the most careful consideration of the matters here suggested, and for such consideration we tender you in advance our sincere appreciation and thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

SUDHINDRA BOSE,
BISHEN SINGH,
*On behalf of the Pacific Khalsa Dewan Society
and the Hindustan Association of America.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1914.

Hon. JOHN L. BURNETT,

Chairman Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SIR: We are inclosing herewith a memorial on behalf of our people, which we wish you would file and make matter of record. If you have hearings, we would be pleased to be advised of the time, so that we may have an opportunity for a hearing. If the question is considered by the committee and no hearings are had, we would be glad to have our memorial read to the committee, and if its proceedings are published we would be pleased to have our memorial published as part thereof.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration, we are, with great respect,
Sincerely, yours,

SUDHINDRA BOSE,
BISHEN SINGH,
*On behalf of the Pacific Khalsa Dewan Society
and the Hindustan Association of America.*

P. S.—Any communication you might desire to make in connection with this matter kindly address to me at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

S. BOSE.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other question you would like to ask Mr. Caminetti?

Mr. RAKER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything you wish to ask, Mr. Church?

Mr. CHURCH. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. I would like to have printed, right following the Senator's remarks, an article from a doctor who has given this subject very much thought, showing that there is another contagious disease among the oriental laborers, and particularly the Hindus, that is an intestinal disease, that is to say, very, very destructive, much more so than the hookworm, and once fairly lodged in this country, it would be very difficult to wipe out.

Mr. MANAHAN. Who is this doctor?

Mr. RAKER. I will go and get it, if you will give me an opportunity. I have it in my office.

Mr. MANAHAN. We do not want to encumber the record.

Mr. RAKER. No, nor do I want to encumber the record, but I do want to put this in the record. I have mislaid it.

Mr. CAMINETTI. I would like to add to the papers that I have submitted the order of the Canadian Government, bearing date January 7, that provides:

From and after the date hereof no immigrant of any Asiatic race shall be permitted to land in Canada unless such immigrant possess in his own right money to the amount of at least \$200. Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any person who is a native or subject of an Asiatic country as to which special statutory regulations inconsistent with this regulation are in force, or with which there is in operation a special treaty, agreement, or convention binding the Government of Canada if the provisions of this regulation be inconsistent with the stipulations of such treaty, agreement, or convention.

Then I have a statement that has been furnished by the assistant superintendent of immigration of Canada concerning the provisions of various English colonies as to immigration.

The CHAIRMAN. I would rather this would not take any wider range than the Hindu proposition.

Mr. CAMINETTI. That is all it does.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the general discussion here. Of course, there may be some incidental information on other matters, but this hearing was for the Hindu proposition entirely.

Is that with reference to the laws and regulations of these countries?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Yes, sir. As a general proposition the English colonies mentioned in this statement compel an immigrant who applies for entrance to write out and sign in a European or other language designated as a test by the officers.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, the article which I referred to is in my grip, which I took home. I will submit it to the chairman and leave it to the chairman's judgment as to whether it should go in.

The CHAIRMAN. We will have another hearing on this. Mr. Church and Mr. Humphrey wish an opportunity to be heard, and you can just leave it, Judge Raker, until that time.

Mr. RAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Parker, is there something on that matter on which we can hear you now?

Mr. PARKER. I do not think there is very much I could add to what Mr. Caminetti has already said. I would be glad to answer any questions, or I would be glad to come here at your next meeting.

Mr. RAKER. I would like to have you come to the next meeting.
 Mr. PARKER. Very well, I will do so.
 (Whereupon the committee adjourned.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
 Washington, February 24, 1914.

HON. JOHN L. BURNETT, M. C.,
 Chairman Committee on Immigration and Naturalization,
 House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find copies of documents, reports, orders in council, and also that part of the immigration laws of Canada referred to in the recent hearing before your committee and called for as part of my testimony on the 13th instant, as follows:

A. Report of W. L. Mackenzie King, C. M. G., deputy minister of labor, on mission to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient, and immigration from India in particular.

B. Extracts from the Canadian immigration act of May 4, 1910, amended April 4, 1911, relating to the restriction of immigration, regulations affecting transportation companies, and other matters.

C. Summary of restrictive laws and regulations of certain British colonies relating to immigration, prepared by E. Blake Robertson, Esq., assistant superintendent of immigration for Canada, transmitted to the Bureau of Immigration through the United States Commissioner of Immigration at Montreal, Canada.

D. Order in council dated May 9, 1910, No. P. C. 918.

E. Order in council dated December 8, 1913, No. P. C. 2642.

F. Order in council dated January 7, 1914, No. P. C. 23.

G. Order in council dated January 7, 1914, No. P. C. 24.

H. Bureau circular No. 20, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, dated November 1, 1913, entitled "Distribution of hookworm infection."

I. Quotations from publication No. 61 of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease, entitled "Hookworm infection in foreign countries," by Dr. Wickliffe Rose, administrative secretary, bearing upon India and natives of India infected with hookworm disease or subject to infection therewith.

K. Table showing arrivals, exclusions, deportations, and departures of Hindus, compiled from records in the Bureau of Immigration.

Very truly, yours,

A. CAMINETTI, *Commissioner General.*

A.

REPORT BY W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C. M. G., DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOR, ON MISSION TO ENGLAND TO CONFER WITH THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES ON THE SUBJECT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM THE ORIENT, AND IMMIGRATION FROM INDIA IN PARTICULAR.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the county of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honor to submit to Your Excellency the report of W. L. Mackenzie King, C. M. G., deputy minister of labor, on his mission to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient, and immigration from India in particular.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, *Minister of Labor.*

OTTAWA, May 4, 1908.

[Report by W. L. Mackenzie King, C. M. G., deputy minister of labor, on his mission to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient, and immigration from India in particular.]

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency in Council a report on my mission to Great Britain to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration from the Orient, and immigration from India in particular, the circumstances and objects of which mission are briefly detailed in the following copy of a report of the committee of the privy council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on March 2, 1908:

"On a memorandum dated 2d March, 1908, from the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, representing that notwithstanding the regulations for the restriction of immigration from the Orient, certain classes of immigrants, in particular British East Indians, are being induced to come to Canada under circumstances which may necessitate a refusal of their admission to our shores;

"That experience has shown that immigrants of this class having been accustomed to the conditions of a tropical climate, are wholly unsuited to this country, and that their inability to readily adapt themselves to surroundings so entirely different inevitably brings upon them much suffering and privation; also that were such immigration allowed to reach any considerable dimensions it would result in a serious disturbance to industrial and economic conditions in portions of the Dominion and especially in the Province of British Columbia;

"That an effective restriction of immigration from India is desirable, therefore, not less in the interest of the East Indians themselves, than in the interest of the Canadian people;

"That moreover, the whole subject of oriental immigration is one of first concern to Canada, and affecting, as it does, the relations of the Dominion with foreign powers, and the relations of our people with fellow British subjects in India, involves considerations of the highest importance, not only to Canada, but to the British Empire as a whole;

"That it is desirable that on this important question there should be as complete an interchange of views between the authorities of Great Britain and Canada as may be possible, and that in reference to it there should be a complete understanding between the Governments of the two countries;

"Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C. M. G., deputy minister of labor, has recently made full inquiry under royal commission into the causes by which oriental laborers have been induced to come to Canada, and as he is familiar with the subject in its many bearings, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is of the opinion that by sending him to England to confer with the authorities of the colonial and India offices, and such other departments of the British Government as may be desirable, a more complete and satisfactory understanding of the situation may be reached than would be possible by the necessary limitations of official correspondence.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier, therefore, recommends that Mr. King be commissioned to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration from the Orient and the immigration from India in particular, and that for that purpose he proceed to England immediately; also that upon his return to Canada Mr. King report to the Governor General in Council the result of his conference with the British authorities.

"The committee submit the same for approval.

(Signed)

"RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
"Clerk of the Privy Council."

OUTLINE OF MISSION.

Having been commissioned as set forth in this report, I left Ottawa on March 5 and sailed for England from St. John, N. B., on the steamship *Empress of Ireland* on Friday afternoon, March 6, arriving at Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 14th, and at London on the afternoon of the same day.

On Monday I called upon the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the high commissioner for Canada, and learned that his lordship, anticipating my arrival, had arranged for an immediate introduction at the colonial office. On the following day I was received by the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, secretary of state for the colonies, who arranged for interviews during the course of the same week with the Right Hon. John Morley, secretary of state for India, and the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs. The interviews of the first week were followed by interviews with Lord Elgin, Mr. Morley, and Sir Edward Grey during the three subsequent weeks, as well as by interviews with other gentlemen of the colonial, India, and foreign offices. Of the interest taken in

the subject of my mission by the British ministers and officials of the several departments with whom by their direction I was privileged to confer, I can not speak too strongly, nor can I lay too great emphasis on the sympathetic manner in which the representations made on behalf of the people of Canada were received, or the frankness and fullness with which the whole subject in its many bearings was discussed. Notwithstanding that Parliament was in session, and that in some respects the pressure of their duties was exceptional, the time accorded by the ministers was so considerable that it was possible, within the duration of four weeks, to effect such an interchange of views and to conduct such negotiations as affords reason for believing that a satisfactory understanding of the situation has been reached, in so far at least as an appreciation of Canada's position in regard to oriental immigration is concerned, and as may serve to prevent such immigration from India as may not be desirable in the interests either of the natives of that country or of the people of this country. Having concluded the necessary conferences and negotiations, I returned from England to Canada by the same vessel, sailing from Liverpool on the afternoon of Friday, April 17, and arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of Thursday, the 23d, St. John on the following day, and Ottawa on the 25th.

NATURE OF INTERVIEWS.

It is perhaps sufficient to direct attention to the words of the report of council above quoted, to the effect that foreign relations and considerations of high imperial importance are involved in the question of oriental immigration, to make it apparent that a minimum of publicity is desirable in the matter of representations bearing upon this subject. It has seemed in the public interest, therefore, that the several representations and the views of the authorities of Great Britain and Canada, respectively, should be set forth, together with an account of the negotiations, in a confidential memorandum to accompany this report, and that reference should here be made to such phases only as seem deserving of explicit mention, and the results of the negotiations outlines just in so far as may be necessary to afford a satisfactory understanding of the outcome of the mission. The adoption of this course will explain the brevity of this report.

The question of the immigration of peoples of the Orient, and the problems to which it gives rise, whether it be in connection with immigration or emigration as between different parts of the British Empire, or between portions of the British Empire and foreign countries, is by no means a new one to the British authorities. Australasia, South Africa, and India have each forced a consideration of the subject upon the attention of British statesmen for years past. Of the outlying dominions, Canada's experience has been the most recent, though in kind the issues and possibilities involved are much the same. As between Great Britain and Canada the effect of this is not without its advantage to the Dominion. It has afforded in England a ready appreciation of Canada's position and an understanding of the sort of considerations of which it is necessary to take account. That Canada should desire to restrict immigration from the Orient is regarded as natural; that Canada should remain a white man's country is believed to be not only desirable for economic and social reasons, but highly necessary on political and national grounds. With this general view is also held the particular one that in matters which so vitally affect her own welfare Canada is the best judge of the course to be adopted, and that as a self-governing Dominion she can not be expected to refrain from enacting such measures in the way of restriction as in the discretion of her people are deemed most expedient. As a corollary to this right of self-government is the understanding that British international alliances and British connection place no restrictions on the right of the Dominion to legislate as may be most desirable in matters affecting immigration. Whilst Canadian autonomy is thus fully conceded and respected, Canada's position as part of the British Empire is regarded as affording a sufficient guaranty that the exercise of her plenary powers in this particular will not be without a due regard to the obligations which citizenship within the Empire entails. The attitude of the Canadian Government, as evidenced by the present mission, was regarded as affording a most welcome and opportune expression of Canada's recognition of her responsibilities. Nothing could have been more cordial than the appreciation everywhere expressed, that in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of British subjects in remote parts of the Empire, Canada should have been the first to seek a conference with the parts affected, that the several policies might be brought into harmony and the wiser counsels of conciliation made to prevail.

The variegated character of the British Empire is in no particular, perhaps, more fully exemplified than in the circumstance that within its confines are to be found all the features which the problem of oriental immigration presents. This fact differ-

entiate to a degree, as compared with countries of a single nationality, some of the factors which are of vital moment in a consideration of the best methods by which to cope with the difficulties that arise, in that whilst new obligations are encountered, opportunities of mutual arrangement and concession are afforded which are often impossible as between countries of distinct sovereignties. A recognition of the good of the whole brings with it an attitude of forbearance and restraint in the several parts, and, what is all important, a comprehensive understanding is rendered possible.

It was clearly recognized in regard to emigration from India to Canada that the native of India is not a person suited to this country; that, accustomed as many of them are to the conditions of a tropical climate and possessing manners and customs so unlike those of our own people, their inability to readily adapt themselves to surroundings entirely different could not do other than entail an amount of privation and suffering which render a discontinuance of such immigration most desirable in the interest of the Indians themselves. It was recognized, too, that the competition of this class of labor, though not likely to prove effective, if left to itself, might none the less, were the numbers to become considerable (as conceivably could happen were self-interest on the part of individuals to be allowed to override considerations of humanity and national well-being and the importation of this class of labor under contract permitted) occasion considerable unrest among workmen whose standard of comfort is of a higher order, and who, as citizens with family and civic obligations, have expenditures to meet and a status to maintain which the coolie immigrant is in a position wholly to ignore.

CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION FROM INDIA.

My inquiry under royal commission into the methods by which oriental laborers have been induced to come to Canada, which was conducted in the city of Vancouver during the months of November and December of last year, though not extensively pursued so far as the immigration from India is concerned, was quite sufficient to show that this immigration was not spontaneous but owed its existence, among other influences, to—

(1) The distribution throughout certain of the rural districts of India of glowing accounts of the opportunities of fortune-making in the Province of British Columbia, visions of fields of fortune so brightly hued that many an Indian peasant farmer, to raise the money for the journey, had mortgaged to the lender of the village his homestead and all that it contained at a rate of interest varying from 15 to 20 per cent.

(2) The activity of certain steamship agents who were desirous of selling transportation in the interest of the companies with which they were connected and of themselves profiting by the commissions reaped.

(3) The activity of certain individuals in the Province of British Columbia, among the number one or two Brahmins, who were desirous of exploiting their fellow subjects, and certain industrial concerns which, with the object of obtaining a class of unskilled labor at a price below the current rate, assisted in inducing a number of the natives to leave under actual or virtual agreements to work for hire.

A few of the natives may have emigrated to Canada of their own accord, or because of the desire of relatives, but had the aforementioned influences not been exerted it is doubtful if their numbers would have been appreciable.

METHODS ADOPTED TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

How these several influences have been counteracted and an effective restriction obtained by administrative measures in such a manner as to render legislative action unnecessary will be apparent from an account of what has been accomplished, as the result, in part, of the present negotiations, and, in part, of legislative enactments and regulations already in force, the application of which to this class of immigration has not been hitherto wholly apparent.

(1) The misleading effects of the distribution by interested parties of literature of the class above described has been offset by warnings which the Government of India has issued, whereby the natives have become informed of the risks involved in emigration to Canada and of the actual conditions in so far as it is desirable that such should be known to persons about to sever their connection with one country for the purpose of taking up residence in another.

(2) The steamship companies which have been in any way responsible for the recruiting of emigrants have been given to understand that the Governments of Great Britain and Canada and the authorities in India do not view with favor any action on their part calculated to foster further emigration from India to Canada.

(3) The power of the steamship companies to ignore the wishes of the Governments has been rendered largely inoperative by the application to emigration from India of the regulation of the Dominion Government, prohibiting the landing in Canada of immigrants who come to this country otherwise than by a continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets purchased in that country.

(4) The Indian emigration act (XXI of 1883) was framed with the view of affording protection to the natives of India, who, at the instance of private individuals or corporations, might be induced to leave India to work under indenture or agreements for hire in other parts of the Empire, or in foreign lands. It was found that once away from India, advantage was not infrequently taken of the necessities of this class of labor, and that individuals were subjected to great hardships and privation. To remedy this the act provides that emigration in the sense of the departure by sea out of British India of a native of India under an agreement to labor for hire in some country beyond the limits of India, other than the island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements, is not lawful except to countries specified in the schedule of the act, "and to such other countries as the Governor in council from time to time by notification declares to be countries to which emigration is lawful." Every such notification "must contain a declaration that the Governor General in council has been duly certified that the government of the country to which the notification refers, has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor General in council thinks sufficient for the protection of emigrants to that country during their residence therein."

It is therefore to be said that emigration (in the sense defined) to Canada from India is not lawful under the Indian emigration act, and can not be made lawful except through the action of the Canadian Government in making the necessary laws, to the satisfaction of the government of India, for the protection of Indian emigrants.

It will therefore be seen that of itself the Indian emigration act solves the problem, so far as it relates to the importation of contract labor from India to Canada, and this is the one class to be feared, since without some agreement to labor it is hardly to be expected that the number of immigrants will be large. To render this law wholly effective so far as Canada is concerned, it would be sufficient to prohibit the landing in Canada of immigrants who come in violation of the laws of their own country.

(5) With the danger of the importation of native labor under contract or agreement removed, there remains for considerations only such classes as might desire to emigrate from India of their own initiative, or as having left India and gone elsewhere, to China, for example, might be induced by agreement or otherwise, to emigrate to this country. To the immigration of the latter class the regulation of the Canadian Government requiring a continuous passage from the country of which they are natives or citizens and upon through tickets, should prove an effective bar, while as to the former the same regulation, the warnings issued by the government of India, and the greater care which it may reasonably be expected the steamship companies will exercise in the future, should prove a real deterrent. It will be apparent, moreover, that having regard for the policy of the India government in the protection of the natives as set forth in the Indian emigration act, the Government of Canada is fully justified in requiring, as has been its policy, of persons coming to Canada, without a knowledge of conditions, and with manners and customs wholly different from our own, especially where such persons are ignorant of our language and are without any agreement guaranteeing work, that they should, for their own protection, be in possession of a sum of money sufficient to insure their not being reduced to a condition of mendicancy or becoming a public charge. The regulation at present in force, requiring all immigrants to have in their possession a sum of at least \$25 constitutes a requirement which for the protection of the Indians themselves, is an obvious necessity. Should this amount prove inadequate it could be increased.

There is thus, in the last analysis, a dovetailing, so to speak, of Great Britain's well-known policy in the protection of the native races of India, and Canada's policy in the matter of immigration.

A HARMONY OF POLICIES.

While effective as a means of restricting a class of immigration unsuited to Canada, it will be apparent that the arrangement as herein set forth is one which finds its justification on grounds of humanity as strong as are the economic reasons by which it is also supported. The liberty of British subjects in India is safeguarded rather than curtailed, the traditional policy of Britain in respect to the native races of India has been kept in mind, and the necessity of enacting legislation either in India or

in Canada which might appear to reflect on fellow British subjects in another part of the Empire has been wholly avoided. Nothing could be more unfortunate or misleading than that the impression should go forth that Canada, in seeking to regulate a matter of domestic concern, is not deeply sensible of the obligations which citizenship within the Empire entails. It is a recognition of this obligation which has caused her to adopt a course which by removing the possibilities of injustice and friction, is best calculated to strengthen the bonds of association with the several parts, and to promote the greater harmony of the whole. In this, as was to be expected, Canada has had not only the sympathy and understanding, but the hearty cooperation of the authorities in Great Britain and India as well.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING, *Deputy Minister of Labor.*

OTTAWA, May 2, 1908.

B.

[Extracts from the Canadian immigration act of May 4, 1910, amended Apr. 4, 1911, relating to the restriction of immigration, regulations affecting transportation companies, and other matters.]

SEC. 33. * * *

SUBSEC. 8. Any transportation company or person knowingly and wilfully landing, or assisting to land, or attempting to land in Canada, any prohibited immigrant or person whose entry into Canada has been forbidden under this act, shall be guilty of an offense and shall be liable on conviction, to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars for each prohibited immigrant or other person landed in Canada, or whose landing in Canada was so attempted.

SEC. 37. Regulations made by the governor in council under this act may provide as a condition to permission to land in Canada that immigrants and tourists shall possess in their own right money to a prescribed minimum amount, which amount may vary according to the race, occupation, or destination of such immigrant or tourist, and otherwise according to the circumstances; and may provide that all persons coming to Canada directly or indirectly from countries which issue passports or penal certificates to persons leaving such countries, shall produce such passports or penal certificates on demand of the immigration officer in charge before being allowed to land in Canada.

SEC. 38. The Governor in Council may by proclamation or order whenever he deems it necessary or expedient—

(a) Prohibit the landing in Canada or at any specified port of entry in Canada of any immigrant who has come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalized citizen, and upon a through ticket purchased in that country or prepaid in Canada.

(b) Prohibit the landing in Canada of passengers brought to Canada by any transportation company which refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this act.

(c) Prohibit for a stated period, or permanently, the landing in Canada, or the landing at any specified port of entry in Canada, of immigrants belonging to any race deemed unsuited to the climate or requirements of Canada, or of immigrants of any specified class, occupation, or character.

SEC. 39. When any immigrant or other person is rejected or ordered to be deported from Canada, and such person has not come to Canada by a continuous from the country of which he is a native or naturalized citizen, but has come indirectly through another country, which refuses to allow such person to return or be returned to it, then the transportation company bringing such person to such other country shall deport such person from Canada to the country of which he is a native or naturalized citizen whenever so directed by the minister or superintendent of immigration and at the cost of such transportation company, and in case of neglect or refusal to do so, such transportation company shall be guilty of an offense against this act, and shall be liable to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars for each such offense.

SEC. 44. Every immigrant, passenger, stowaway, or other person brought to Canada by a transportation company and rejected by the board of inquiry or officer in charge, shall, if practicable, be sent back to the place whence he came, on the vessel, railway train, or other vehicle by which he was brought to Canada. The cost of his maintenance, while being detained at any immigration station after having been rejected, as well as the cost of his return, shall be paid by such transportation company.

2. If any such transportation company—

(a) refuses to receive any such person back on board of such vessel, railway train or other vehicle or on board of any other vessel, railway train, or other vehicle owned

and operated by the same transportation company, when so directed by the officer in charge; or,

(b) fails to detain any such person thereon; or,

(c) refuses or fails to return him to the place whence he came to Canada; or,

(d) refuses or fails to pay the cost of his maintenance while on land awaiting deportation; or,

(e) makes any charge against any such person for his maintenance while on land, or for his return to the port of embarkation, or takes any security from any such person for the payment of such charge; such master, agent or owner of any such transportation company concerned shall be guilty of an offense against this act, and shall be liable to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or less than fifty dollars for each such offense; and no such vessel shall have clearance from any port of Canada until such fine is paid.

SEC. 45. Every person ordered to be deported under this act who has been brought to Canada by ship, shall be conveyed free of charge, by the railway company or companies which brought him to the place in Canada where he is being detained for deportation, to the ocean port where he was landed, or the nearest available winter port, as may be directed by the board of inquiry, and thence he shall be conveyed free of charge by the transportation company which brought him to Canada to the place in the country whence he was brought or to the country of his birth or citizenship, and in such a manner as to passage accommodation as shall be directed by the officer in charge; and similarly every such person brought to Canada by railway train or other vehicle shall, subject to the regulations under sections 31 and 32 of this act, be reconveyed free of charge by the transportation company which carried him to the place in Canada where he is rejected or where he is being detained for deportation to the place in the country whence he was brought or to the country of his birth or citizenship, as may be directed by the officer in charge.

SEC. 46. Every transportation company which neglects or refuses to comply with the order of the minister or the superintendent of immigration or board of inquiry, or officer acting as such board to take on board, guard safely, and return to the place in the country whence he came, or to the country of his birth and citizenship, as may be directed by such order, any passenger or other person brought to Canada by such transportation company, and ordered to be deported under the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and of not less than fifty dollars, in each case.

SEC. 56. If, during the voyage of any vessel carrying immigrants from any port outside of Canada to any port in Canada, the master or any of the crew is guilty of any violation of any law in force in the country in which such foreign port is situate regarding the duties of such master or crew toward the immigrants in such vessel, or if the master of any such vessel during such voyage commits any breach whatsoever of the contract for the passage made with any immigrant by such master or by the owners of such vessel, such master or such one of the crew shall for every such violation or breach of contract be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, independently of any remedy which such immigrants may otherwise have.

SEC. 76. Any officer may institute summary proceedings before any police or stipendiary magistrate, recorder, or any two justices of the peace against any transportation company, or director, official, or employee thereof, or against any other person charged with an offence against this act, at the place where such offence was committed in Canada, or at the place where such company has an office or place of business in Canada, or where such person is.

2. Such magistrate, recorder, or justices of the peace may, in addition to any fine or penalty imposed, award costs against any such company or person as in ordinary cases of summary proceedings, and in default of payment thereof may award imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, to terminate on payment of the fine or penalty and costs incurred, and may, in his discretion, award any part of such fine or penalty, when recovered, to anyone aggrieved by or through the act or neglect of such company or person.

3. Subject to such award to anyone aggrieved, all fines and penalties recovered under this act shall be paid to the minister of finance, and shall form part of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada.

4. Every duty and every fine or penalty imposed under authority of this act upon a transportation company, or upon any director, official, or employee thereof, or upon any other person, shall, until payment thereof, be a lien upon any and all property of such company or person in Canada, and may be enforced and collected by the seizure and sale of all or any such property under the warrant or process of the magistrate or court before whom it has been sued for, and shall be preferred to all other liens or hypothecations except wages.

5. Every duty imposed under authority of this act upon a transportation company shall be a duty devolving upon every director, official, or employee thereof, and every duty imposed upon the master of a vessel shall be a duty devolving upon the owner thereof.

6. Imprisonment of a master or owner of any vessel, or of any official or employee of any transportation company for any offence against this act shall not discharge the ship or other property of such company from the lien attached thereto by this act.

C.

[Summary of restrictive laws and regulations of certain British colonies relating to immigration, prepared by E. Blake Robertson, Esq., assistant superintendent of immigration for Canada, transmitted to the Bureau of Immigration through the United States commissioner of immigration at Montreal, Canada.]

OTTAWA, 29th January, 1914.

SIR: With reference to our telephone conversation this morning, I regret that I am unable to send you a copy of the statutes of the different colonies relating to immigration, but I have borrowed a copy of the same from the Parliamentary Library here, from which I quote the portions which I expect will be of interest to yourself:

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The immigration into the Commonwealth is prohibited of any person who fails to pass the dictation test; that is to say, who when an officer dictates to him not less than 50 words in any prescribed language fails to write them out in that language in the presence of the officer.

The minister may, if he thinks fit, prevent an intending immigrant from entering the Commonwealth, notwithstanding that a certificate of birth has been issued to the intending immigrant.

Any immigrant may at any time within two years after he has entered the Commonwealth be required to pass the dictation test and shall, if he fails to do so, be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant offending against this act.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

It shall not be lawful to land in New Zealand any person other than of British or Irish birth or parentage who, when asked to do so by an officer appointed by this act under the governor, fails to himself write out and sign in the presence of such officer in any European language an application in such one of the prescribed forms as the said officer thinks fit, providing that any person dissatisfied with the decision of such officer shall have the right to appeal to the nearest magistrate, who shall make such inquiries as he shall think fit, and his decision thereon shall be final.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Under the imperial act of union, 1909, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony became Provinces of the Union of South Africa under the name of The Cape, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State. An immigrants' restriction bill was passed, the provisions of which I regret I am unable to state at the present time, but which, speaking from memory, contained, I am almost certain, an educational test similar to that mentioned in connection with Australia and New Zealand.

Cape Colony by the immigration act of 1906 classed as a prohibited immigrant any person unable, through deficient education, to write out and sign in the characters of a European language an application to the satisfaction of the minister.

Natal by the immigration restriction act of 1903 classed as a prohibited immigrant any person unable to write out and sign in the characters of some European language an application to the satisfaction of the minister.

The Transvaal by the immigration restriction act of 1907 classed as a prohibited immigrant any person who, when asked whether within or outside the colony of Transvaal, was unable, through deficient education, to write out from dictation or otherwise and sign in the characters of a European language an application for permission to enter the Transvaal, or such other document as the officer might require.

No one could enter the Orange Free State without a permit to do so, the permits being issued by the colonial secretary at Bloemfontein.

Southern Rhodesia by the immigration restriction ordinance of 1903, as amended in 1904, classed as a prohibited immigrant a person unable to write a European language.

So far as I can learn, the educational test above referred to is the legislation which has been relied upon to prevent an influx of Hindus to any of the above-mentioned countries.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. BLAKE ROBERTSON,
Assistant Superintendent of Immigration.

JOHN H. CLARK, Esq.,
*United States Commissioner of Immigration,
Montreal, Province of Quebec.*

D.

P. C. 918.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
Monday, the 9th of May, 1910.

Present: His excellency in council.

His excellency, in council of the provisions of section 37 of the immigration act, Statutes of Canada, 9 and 10 Edward VII, and by and with the advice of the King's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make, and doth hereby make, the following regulation:

No immigrant shall be permitted to enter Canada if he or she, being a subject or citizen of any country which issues a passport or penal certificate, or both, to persons emigrating therefrom, fails to produce such passport or penal certificate, or both, upon demand by the immigration officer in charge, and whether coming to Canada directly or indirectly from such country.

(Signed) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

E.

P. C. 2642.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
Monday, the 8th day of December, 1913.

Present: His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of subsection 3 of section 38 of the immigration act, 9-10 Edward VII, and in view of the present overcrowded condition of the labor market in the Province of British Columbia, is pleased to make the following order:

From and after the date hereof and until after the 31st day of March, 1914, the landing at any port of entry in British Columbia hereinafter specified of any immigrant of any of the following classes or occupations, viz, artisans, laborers, skilled or unskilled, shall be, and the same is hereby, prohibited.

The following ports of entry in British Columbia are hereby designated as the ports of entry at which this order shall apply: Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, Port Simpson, Anyox, Atlin, Bridesville, Chilliwack, Chopaka, Carson, Comox, Cascade, Chemainus, Douglas, Gateway, Grand Forks, Hunt-Ingdon, Kamloops, Keremeos, Kingsgate, Ladner, Ladysmith, Myncaster, Midway, Mission Junction, Osoyoos, Port McNicoll, Ganges Harbor, Powell River, Paterson, Aldergrove, Rykert, Rossland, Stewart, Union Bay, Upper Sumas, Pacific Highway, Waneta, White Rock, Steveston, Whales Island.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

F.

P. C. 23.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
Wednesday, the 7th day of January, 1914.

Present: His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council.

The Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to rescind and revoke the Order in Council, dated 9th May, 1910 (P. C. No. 920), and the regulation thereby made and established.

The Governor General in Council, under the authority of section 38 of the immigration act, 9-10 Edward VII, chapter 27, is pleased to order as follows:

From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby, prohibited of any immigrant who has come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalized citizen, and upon a through ticket purchased in that country or prepaid in Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The honorable the MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

G.

P. C. 24.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
Wednesday, the 7th day of January, 1914.

Present: His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council.

The Governor General in Council, under the authority of section 37 of the immigration act, 9-10 Edward VII, chapter 27, is pleased to order as follows:

The regulation made by order in council, dated 9th May, 1910 (P. C. No. 926), under the authority cited above is hereby rescinded and revoked.

The following regulation is hereby made and established:

From and after the date hereof no immigrant of any Asiatic race shall be permitted to land in Canada unless such immigrant possess in his own right money to the amount of at least \$200. Provided, that this regulation shall not apply to any person who is a native or subject of an Asiatic country as to which special statutory regulations inconsistent with this regulation are in force, or with which there is in operation a special treaty, agreement, or convention binding the Government of Canada if the provisions of this regulation be inconsistent with the stipulations of such treaty, agreement, or convention.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The honorable the MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

H.

[Bureau Circular No. 30.]

DISTRIBUTION OF HOOKWORM INFECTION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, November 1, 1913.

To commissioners of immigration and inspectors in charge of districts:

The bureau has been furnished by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease with a report showing the results of that commission's investigations into the prevalence of said disease in foreign countries and the facility with which the infection is carried by emigration into regions where the disease has hitherto been unknown. The following information of interest in the enforcement of the immigration laws is condensed from the report:

Hookworm infection practically belts the globe in a zone between the parallels of 36° north and 30° south latitude, being present to a greater or less extent in all countries lying within those limits. Of the whole population of Colombia living between sea level and an altitude of 3,000 feet, 90 per cent are infected, this including the great

majority of the 5,000,000 people living in that republic. Of the total population of British Guiana 50 per cent are infected, while in Dutch Guiana the infection runs as high as 90 per cent. In Egypt a general estimate places the infection at 50 per cent of the laboring population. In Natal 50 per cent of the coolie laborers on sugar and tea estates are infected, with the disease spreading among natives and Europeans. On many plantations in Ceylon 90 per cent of the laborers are infected. *Of the 300,000,000 people of India, 60 to 80 out of every 100 harbor the parasite.* On the rubber plantations in the Federated Malay States the infection runs from 47 per cent to 74 per cent. The southern two-thirds of China are involved, with the infection in many places in the Yang-Tse Valley running as high as 70 per cent to 76 per cent among the farming population. The disease is widely prevalent in the Japanese Empire; although exact figures can not be given, the percentage of infection in that country is believed to be high; also in the Philippines (32 per cent) and Samoa (70 per cent), as well as in southern Mexico (12 per cent where reported, probably much higher as a whole), Central America (30 per cent), the West Indies (percentage not available), and Porto Rico (80 per cent). In Europe it does not exist to any great extent, being as a rule confined to mine workers.

It is said that the attention of the scientific world was first directed to the serious character of hookworm infection by an outbreak of the disease among the workmen engaged in the construction of the St. Gothard Tunnel, in 1880. The presence of the disease in the southern part of the United States is well known, the indications being that it was originally brought from Africa during the slave trade.

Conditions favorable to the propagation of the hookworm parasite and the spread of the infection are: Moist and warm climates, where the ground is seldom dry; lack of sufficient protection to the skin in the way of shoes and clothing, the parasite most often gaining entrance to the human body through the soles of the feet; insufficiency or total absence of sanitary precautions in the disposal of excreta, permitting the soil and water supply to be filled with the hookworm larvae; the use of human excreta for fertilizing purposes, as is largely done in some parts of China and other Asiatic countries.

Experts of all countries are agreed that the anemic condition caused by the hookworm parasite is an enormous economic loss, in that it depreciates the working value of the laboring population from 33 per cent to 50 per cent and is a large factor in retarding the development of the communities where it exists; nor is the loss economic only, but racial as well. Acute disease may strengthen a race by killing off the weak; but hookworm disease is chronic and works subtly through long periods of time, so that its cumulative results, physical, intellectual, economic, and moral, are handed down as an increasing handicap from generation to generation. This result is especially to be observed in such countries as Egypt, India, and China, which have suffered a heavy infection for centuries.

It being estimated that from 60 per cent to 80 per cent of the total population of India is infected with the hookworm, it follows that every country importing coolie laborers from India is bringing to its own soil a heavy stream of infection. This is the chief source of the disease in the tropical colonies of Great Britain, where Hindu laborers have been imported under contract to work on the large estates devoted to the raising of sugar, coffee, rubber, etc. In most of these colonies active steps are being taken to check the further introduction of the disease. Jamaica may be taken as an example. The population of that island is estimated at 862,000, of whom about 15,000 are whites, 16,000 Hindu coolies, 150,000 "colored," 5,000 not classified, and the rest negroes, and about 50 per cent of the Hindus are afflicted with hookworm.

In our own country Dr. Herbert Gunn, special inspector for the California State Board of Health, in his report on hookworm infection in the mines of that State, says: "There is no question that the general efficiency of the men is noticeably impaired. At one mine, employing about 300 men, it was stated that a reserve of about 25 men had to be available to replace those who on account of sickness did not appear for work. Several of those who were unable to work stated that when they arrived at the mines they were perfectly strong and well. The greatest loss to mine operators is occasioned by the large number of workmen who are moderately affected by the hookworm. A loss of 20 per cent in efficiency of those infected would be a conservative estimate. That would mean, for instance, in a mine where 300 men are employed at an average of about \$2.50 a day, and estimating the number of those infected as low as 50 per cent, a loss of nearly \$20,000 a year." This estimate is for one mine. Infection is present also among agricultural laborers of that State.

The foregoing is furnished for the information and use of officers engaged in the enforcement of the immigration law, and should be carefully perused and considered by all such officers.

A. CAMINETTI, *Commissioner General.*

Approved:

W. B. WILSON, *Secretary.*

I.

HOOKWORM INSPECTION.

[Quotations from publication No. 61 of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the eradication of hookworm disease, entitled "Hookworm infection in foreign countries," 1911, by Dr. Wickliffe Rose, administrative secretary, bearing upon India and natives of India infected with hookworm disease or subject to infection therewith.]

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DISEASE.

Pages 5, 6, and 7: The economic loss resulting from the disease is enormous. * * * According to estimates given by the managers of a number of large haciendas in Porto Rico, the disease has reduced the *average efficiency of the labor* on these plantations to from *35 to 50 per cent.* * * * Dr. Wm. M. McDonald reports that the disease is "sapping the life and energy of the population of Antigua." * * * Dr. E. Brimont reports: "The disease has greatly retarded the development of French Guiana." The report from British Guiana says: "The economic loss due to hookworm disease on the sugar estates is heavy." * * * The report from Colombia, after stating that the infection is among the miners and in abundant profusion throughout the agricultural sections, * * * says that "one of the greatest problems with which the people of Colombia are confronted at the present time is that of the evils attendant upon the presence of hookworm infection." * * * Dr. F. T. McDonald, of Queensland, reporting conditions in the Johnstone River district, says that the infection is present in every square mile of it, and that "it is sucking the heart's blood of the whole community." * * * The Right Honorable the Earl of Crewe, secretary of state for the colonies, in his dispatch on this subject to the governor of Ceylon, says: "Having considered the reports from the several colonies, with the observations of the committee upon them, I recognize that the loss of labor caused by the prevalence of ankylostomiasis is very serious and affects prejudicially not only the employers of labor, but the community at large. Not only is there serious loss of life, direct and indirect, but also through the invaliding of laborers the charges for hospital and pauper expenditures are largely increased."

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In our own country Dr. Herbert Gunn, special inspector for the California State Board of Health, in his report on hookworm infection in the mines of that State, says: "There is no question that the general efficiency of the men is noticeably impaired. At one mine, employing about 300 laborers, it was stated that a reserve of about 25 men had to be available to replace those who on account of sickness did not appear for work. Quite a few of the men have to lay off every now and again to recuperate. Several who were unable to work, that when they arrived in Jackson they were perfectly strong and well. A large number of these men were encountered on the streets, some of them presenting marked degrees of anemia. The greatest loss to mine operators is occasioned by the large number of those moderately affected. * * * A loss of 20 per cent in efficiency of those infected would be a conservative estimate. That would mean in mine No. 2, for instance, where over 300 men are employed at an average of about \$2.50 per day, and estimating the number of those infected as low as 50 per cent, a loss of over \$20,000 a year."

This estimate is for *one mine*. Dr. Gunn reports "that infection undoubtedly is present in practically all of the gold mines of California. Infection is present also among agricultural laborers of that State."

But the infection in California is light compared with 9 or 10 of our South Atlantic and Gulf States, with their 20,000,000 of people.

RETARDING EFFECT ON EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION.

Dr. Rose, in speaking of the large proportion of the children in some of the infected sections of our country, who "have been kept out of school by disability due to this cause," says:

Page 8: "I have visited schools and have on file records of many others in which all or a large proportion of the children attending are infected. Records of the definite survey show in extreme cases an average infection among rural children of school age for whole counties running as high as 70 to 90 per cent."

Of the effect of hookworm disease generally, he observes:

Page 8: "The statement of Dr. E. Brimont, that 'the disease has greatly retarded the development of French Guiana,' is applicable even in greater degree to many

other countries. Acute disease may strengthen a race by killing off the weak; but hookworm disease is chronic. It works subtly through long periods of time, and its cumulative results—physical, intellectual, economic, and moral—are handed down as an increasing handicap from generation to generation. The letter on page 102, Second Annual Report of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, showing the effects of the disease on one community, is a statement in concrete miniature of what it means in the large. This letter portrays a situation which for our States is extreme; but many countries, like Egypt, India, and China, have suffered a heavy infection for centuries, and its results have been handed down from generation to generation for ages as a cumulative handicap to the development of these peoples in all things that make for civilization."

SPREAD OF INFECTION BY IMMIGRATION—GENERAL REMARKS.

Page 9: "It is estimated that from 60 to 80 per cent of the total population of India are infected. Every country importing coolie laborers from India is bringing on to its own soil a heavy stream of infection. In Assam Dr. Bently examined 600 Indian coolies just arrived, and found only one of them free from infection. When the attention of the Government at Durban was called to the heavy infection among the coolie laborers on the sugar estates of Natal in 1908, the authorities examined the next shipload of coolies from India and found 93 per cent of them infected. The Indian coolie is the chief source of labor supply for British Guiana. Examination of all coolies arriving for the year 1909 showed an average infection of 74.41 per cent; this importation of coolie labor is regarded as the source of the present extremely disastrous infection in that country. About 16,000 Indian coolies have been imported into Jamaica, and it is estimated that 50 per cent of them are now infected. By the importation of coolie labor the infection has been carried and is being carried from India also into Dutch Guiana, Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and Java. The health authorities at San Francisco examined a shipload of Indian coolies just arrived at that port last year, found an infection of about 90 per cent, and established quarantine against further immigration of this type. Every group of Indian coolies now in California is a center from which the infection is spreading in that State."

DEGREE OF INFECTION IN INDIA AND DISTRIBUTION THEREFROM TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Page 59: "From the Indian Peninsula a constant stream of infection is going into Assam, Ceylon, Southeast Africa, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, Jamaica, and all countries that are importing coolie labor."

Page 59: "It is estimated that from 60 to 80 per cent of the inhabitants of India harbor the worm to a greater or less extent. (C. P. Lukis, surgeon general I. M. S.) In 1903, Surg. Maj. Edwin Dobson, at Dhubri, Assam, selected for examination 547 of the more healthy looking immigrant coolies from all parts of India. Of the 547 examined 454 were infected. His record of hundreds of examinations of prisoners, immigrants, patients in hospitals, laborers in various occupations, shows the infection to range from 60 to 80 per cent and to be spread over all parts of India. (Indian Medical Gazette, 1892, 1893, 1900, 1904, 1906.)"

Page 59: "The entire area of India seems to be infected with hookworm. It is most prevalent in Bengal, eastern Bengal and Assam. Infection is heavy among the Tamils of southern India. Both the old and the new world species are present."

NATAL (SOUTH AFRICA)—PREVALENCE OF THE INFECTION.

Page 15: "The population of Natal consists of natives 700,000, Europeans 80,000, Indians 200,000. Investigations conducted by Dr. Elliott show:

- "(1) Of the coolie laborers on the sugar and tea estates about 50 per cent are infected.
- "(2) Of the Indian population at the port of Durban about 80 per cent are infected.
- "(3) From the 200,000 Indians the infection is spreading to the native Kafirs. The infection is spreading from the coast inland.
- "(4) The infection is spreading among the Europeans."

CONDITIONS FAVORING SPREAD OF INFECTION.

Page 16: "The Indian coolies are herded in barracks; they go barefooted and wear scant clothing; their idea of sanitation and personal cleanliness is the most elementary; * * * the children, barefooted and bare-bodied, play in the filth around the barracks, become heavily infected, and can not be made to conform to sanitary regulations."

ORIGIN OF THE INFECTION.

Pages 16 and 17: "Dr. Elliott, of Verulam, and Dr. Turner, of Johannesburg, attribute the spread of the hookworm infection in Natal and Southeast Africa to the importation of coolie laborers from India. The 200,000 Indians in Natal represent the results of an unchecked immigration mainly from Calcutta and Madras for 40 years. A recent report states that a great majority of the whole native population of India is infected with hookworm disease. The infection was first discovered in 1906 among the Indian coolies; further examinations showed heavy infections all along the coast from Cape Colony to Zulu. It was discovered later that immigrants fresh from India showed heavy infection. In 1908 the attention of the Government of Natal was called to the fact that recent shiploads had shown a large percentage; the health department examined the next immigrant ship and found 93 per cent infected."

WHAT IS BEING DONE TO CONTROL THE INFECTION.

Page 17: "When in 1908 the Government of Natal was advised by the health department that of the immigrant ship inspected 93 per cent were found infected, a cabinet meeting was called and it was decided to send the shipload back to India. This was abandoned for the reason that to be consistent every infected sugar and tea estate in the colony would have to be cleared of its Indians and this was too big an undertaking. The ship was quarantined for months; succeeding ships have been held in quarantine by the Government * * *."

BRITISH GUIANA—DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFECTION.

"The whole of British Guiana is infected with the hookworm disease. Infection is heaviest on the sugar estates which occupy practically the whole coastal area. It is agricultural mainly."

DEGREE OF INFECTION.

Page 24: "It is estimated that about 50 per cent of the population of the colony are infected. (Robert A. Crance, American vice consul.) The percentage of infection among the coolie laborers on the sugar estates is much greater. Of the Indian immigrants brought into the country in 1909, 74.44 per cent were infected. (W. F. Law, M. D., medical inspector.) On one ship this year (1911) the infection was 78.5 per cent. This immigration from India is the chief source of labor supply for the sugar estates."

ORIGIN OF INFECTION.

"It is not known whether there was any infection in the colony before the importation of coolie labor from India; there is no evidence of its existence there previous to this time. The bulk of the labor supply for British Guiana consists of East Indians brought to the country under indenture. This immigration is bringing into the country a constant stream of new infection."

NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.

"In 1888 Dr. Griem called attention to the existence of the hookworm infection in British Guiana; since that time the subject has received increasing attention. From 1904 to 1908 about 39,000 cases were treated in the estate hospitals."

JAMAICA—DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFECTION.

Page 33: "The superintending medical officer of the colony reports that: 'Hookworm disease does exist in Jamaica. It has been reported as existing in the following parishes or parts thereof during the last financial year: St. Andrew, St. Thomas, St. Ann's, St. James, St. Elizabeth, Portland, Westmoreland, Clarendon. It is found chiefly among East Indians, although also to some extent among creoles; of some 238 cases reported in one district nearly 100 were among East Indians.'"

DEGREE OF INFECTION.

"The population of Jamaica is estimated to be about 862,000, of whom about 15,000 are whites, 16,000 East Indian coolies, 150,000 'colored,' 5,000 not classified, and the rest negroes. Of the East Indian coolies it is estimated that about 50 per cent are infected. The new arrivals bring the disease with them from India."

SURINAM, OR DUTCH GUIANA—DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTION.

Page 41: "Dr. E. A. Koch, medical inspector for the colony at Paramaribo, reports that the hookworm infection is spread over the whole of the colony; that it is especially prevalent wherever immigrants are collected in large settlements. The labor on the plantations is composed mainly of immigrants from India and Java. This immigration has brought a steady stream of infection into the country."

MALAY STATES—DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTION.

Page 66: "Infection is prevalent over the entire area of the Federated Malay States. It seems heaviest among the Tamil laborers on the rubber estates; found also among Javanese and Chinese laborers. The Tamils from India constitute three-fourths of the laborers on estates."

DEFINITIONS.

[Gould's Dictionary of Medicine, 1910, pp. 89, 558.]

Uncinariasis: Disease produced by parasites of the genus *Uncinaria*.

Uncinaria: A genus of parasitic nematode worms. (*Uncinus*, a hook.)

Synonyms: Hookworm disease; ankylostomiasis; dochmiasis.

Ankylostomiasis (ankylos, crooked, stoma, mouth): A peculiar anemia produced by the parasite *Ankylostoma duodenale* sucking the blood from the walls of the duodenum (portion of intestine between stomach and upper bowel). Also called dochmiasis, brickmakers' anemia, tunnel anemia, miners' cachexia, tropical chlorosis, etc.

Table showing arrivals, exclusions, deportations, and departures of Hindus.

[Compiled from records in the Bureau of Immigration.]

Years.	Admitted.	Excluded.	Deported.	Departed.
1899.....	15			
1900.....	9			
1901.....	20	1		
1902.....	84			
1903.....	83		1	
1904.....	258	7	2	
1905.....	145	13		
1906.....	271	24	2	
1907.....	1,072	417		
1908.....	1,710	438	9	124
1909.....	337	331	1	48
1910.....	1,782	411	4	80
1911.....	517	862	36	75
1912.....	165	104	20	164
1913.....	188	236	32	213
Total.....	6,656	2,844	107	704