New York, December 31st, 1906.

SUBJECT:
Immigration from Russia.

50,274

Hon. Frank P. Sargent,
Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I was directed by you to proceed to Europe to study the subject of immigration to the United States, the special territory assigned to me being Russia. I did this in the light of instructions contained ~~xxxixxx~~ Department Letter No. 50,724 July 18th, 1906, and the personal instructions you conveyed to me.

I sailed from the United States on the steamship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria on August 17th 1906, stopping over at Plymouth to get some information in London. While there I went to Southampton and Liverpool, then proceeded to Paris and, via Cherbourg, to Hamburg on the Steamship Pennsylvania. I visited Bremen, Berlin and Konigsberg, proceeding thence to Russia via Eydkuhnen, after going to Bayoren, Memel, Tilsit and Insterburg. Excepting St. Petersburg, Libau and Riga, my travels in Russia were limited to what is known as the Pale of Jewish Settlement, and even there I was unable, for lack of time, to go further east than 31 degrees longitude, which would be a line run ~~through~~ from St. Petersburg, through Kief to Odessa. This includes about one-half of the territory in the fifteen (15) governments comprising the Pale of Jewish Settlement, aside of Poland.

I had planned, besides stopping in each of the governments of the Pale, to visit the Jewish agriculturalists of Kherson and Ekaterinaslaw, and the German agriculturalists of Saratov, whence many are now coming to the United States, and also those sections of Russia outside of the Pale of Settlement, as the Moscow, Smolensk, and the Pskov governments, where many Jews have been permitted to locate. But as soon as I got into Russia I found I would have to modify my plans considerably. For one thing, the deliberation that marks the life of the people in that country, in decided contrast to the rush and bustle of the German and English speaking peoples stood as a bar to rapid work. To-

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morrow is another day and early rising is a crime, or at least something uncommendable. The American Consul General in St. petersburg and an English speaking native of Odessa were the only ones in Russia to make an appointment for nine o'clock in the morning. The places I visited in Russia were: St. Petersburg, Hango, Warsaw, Siedlce, Odessa, Kalarash, Kishinef, Berdichef, Skxxxi Shitomir, Kief, Libau, Riga, Wilna, Bialystok, Wassilkova, Sokolko, Klodowa and Lodz.

After leaving Russia I took a dip into Galicia, going only to Krakau, Lemberg and Brody. In a few days I saw enough of that country to satisfy me of the impropriety of passing judgment upon conditions there except after a lengthened stay, which I could not undertake, ~~for lack of time.~~ Indeed, the American Consul at Vienna said to me that he had often hoped our government would make an exhaustive study of Galicia; that he thought it a subject of intense interest to us.

RUSSIA.

As Russia was the special territory assigned to me I will first devote to it my attention.

Bearing in mind my instructions and feeling that to live up to them and successfully pursue my inquiries it was important that I should attract as little attention to myself as possible, I refrained from having my passport visaed in this city. My faith, my career in Jewish journalism, and my present official position would, I was sure from the past experience of others, ~~would~~ prevent my passing through that country without attracting attention. I therefore had my passport visaed abroad under such conditions that no reference was made thereon to my faith. In consequence of this, I believe, I had no trouble till I reached Odessa, about which time cablegrams from the United States to Russia stated that I was in the country on behalf of our Government. Then some private letters sent to Berlin and forwarded thence to Odessa in other envelopes, were opened, the contents no doubt read, and ~~them~~ remailed to Berlin in the original envelopes. There they were sealed by the postal authorities 2

as received in bad condition and ~~came back to~~ reached me in due course after considerable delay. These letters, in pursuance of advice I had given, referred to nothing but family matters. Since then, also, letters sent to me from Russia, some with valuable material for this report, have not been received at Berlin, where, as I had been advised, they were sent for me.

Mindful of the instructions given as to hearsay evidence, all my information has been obtained under conditions that justify its submission to you as dependable. But owing to the present state of affairs in Russia it will be frequently impossible to ~~give~~ mention in this report the sources of this information. To do so would be to violate the confidence under which it was given, without promise of observing which it would not be obtained, and the violation of this confidence would, I am told, to judge by past experience, have serious results for the persons involved. I am, however, prepared to give you, for the information of his Excellency, the President, the source of my authority for every statement made.

Indeed, the whole atmosphere of Russia is such that it is difficult to win the confidence of the people, high or low, and to get them to speak freely. There is a feeling of repression; a fear of every new comer, however well introduced, and, when that is overcome, a dread that some eavesdropper may overhear an incautious remark. m People I would talk with would converse only about the most ordinary matters while going through the streets or in public places or conveyances, even when we sat apart from others. This increased the difficulty of my work. In railroad cars, where I picked up much information, more than once was animated conversation of local conditions interrupted by common consent by the entry of a person who, by his personal bearing seemed out of sympathy with the people with whom I was speaking. This condition of mind will be better understood when it is considered that, besides the policemen, the gendarmes, (or policemen concerned with political affairs) and the soldiery, every employe of the railroad, telegraph and postal services, and even of the street car lines, is a government officer; that the janitor of every house, the "dwornik" as he is called, is a

representative of the police. While he is engaged by the house-owner, and paid by him, he is subject to the approval of the police, and is under its direction. To the police must he report all goings-on in the house, the presence of strangers, the holding ofmeetings, the calls of visitors at times, and is even impressed occasionally in preserving the peace. In every hotel there is an employe who likewise seems to be a part of the police system. In Odessa as I came downstairs one day just as a visitor had gone up to my room, I heard the employe who had stamped my passport ask a question in Russian of the porter, who gave the name of the man that had just come to see me, and it appeared to me that he entered it in a book before him.

Here then is a vast army of people with whom the people are constantly in contact, who are in touch with the goverhment, and who are quite naturally looked upon with more or less suspicion.

In spite of these difficulties I gathered considerable information which is herem presented in the hope that it will be found helpful. In part this was due to my American citizenship. Everywhere I found a most cordial spirit shown our country, an eagerness to know more of its institutions and people, and a readiness to be of service to one who was protected by the stars and stripes. I found this on all sides.

The largest migration of any single people from Russia is the Jewish, which in 1905 was 92,388 of the 184,897, and in 1906, 125,234 out of 215,665 from that country. The other large migrations for 1906 were the Polish (46,204) Lithuanian (13,697) and Finnish (13,461). As I had no authority to employ interpreters, I could only observe these superficially. Furthermore, the conditions surrounding the Jewish migration merited special attention because it is not a normal one. It is natural only because of the conditions that excite it. These conditions are touched on below.

THE GOVERNMENT AND EMIGRATION --- PASSPORTS.

The government of Russia has been hostile to emigration up to the present year, except as concerns the Jews. In 1891 it entered into agreement with the late Baron de Hirsch to permit

the emigration of Jews under the direction of a central committee established by him at St. Petersburg, the purpose of Baron de Hirsch being to check the mad rush that followed the renewed enforcement of the May Laws of 1882. With this exception, the government, so far as I can see, has not been ~~unfriendly~~ friendly to emigration, the laws providing for the punishment of those who would make propaganda therefor. Persons who were entitled to Governor's passports, that allowed passing out of the country, were, however, permitted to go, if military duty did not interfere. Those who could not obtain such passports found some difficulty in getting out. If they had a "mishcansky passport," that allowed them to travel through Russia, they would often go to Finland, whose independent laws were not so strict as to passports. Thence they would sail from Hango via Germany or England to South Africa, South America, Canada or the United States. When I was in Hago in October this freedom of passport regulation still prevailed, but I was informed later that, on the urgent representations of the Ministry of Russia, the Finland authorities agreed to require a full passport -- a governor's passport -- of every intending immigrant. It was currently believed, however, that this was but a temporary condition.

The governor's passport costs, with fees, about 18 roubles. There is another form that permits passage from the country, which is given under certain conditions, which may be called an emigrant's passport. This is given without charge, except as to fees, but only on promise that those getting it will not again return to Russia. This works a serious hardship when a family having it, or any of its members, are deported from the United States. Then they become outcasts. I saw some people so situated in Berlin and Konigsberg. Where they were "poor physique," the Jewish Committees sent them to Argentine, and in one case where a wife was deported for trachoma, her children being with her husband, she was held and her husband and children advised to go to Argentine and establish a home there, when the wife and mother would be forwarded. Other cases presented serious hardships, as where a girl was returned with a weak intellect, who had

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relatives in Russia but was barred from return by her passport. She could not remain any length of time in Germany.

It is no easy thing for a family to get a passport. If for any reason the birth of any child has not been properly entered upon the records of the community, and this happens quite frequently in the case of females, or if by accident an official has omitted a name in the records that he prepares from time to time, or there is a member of the family eligible to military duty, or perchance one of the family who has died would, if alive, be eligible to such duty and his name has not been stricken from the records, there ensue compliaations that involve expense and loss of time.

Having no proper passport or the means to pay the 18 roubles that it cost, with fees, the emigrant is compelled to smuggle across the border into Germany, Austria or Roumania, a proceeding that is neither without cost nor risk, as will be detailed later on. Indeed, it is here that the emigrant is often despoiled of all that he possesses.

In June last the Ministry of Commerce called a conference of steamship companies and organizations interested, to consider the subject of regulating immigration. This included regulations for passports, for licensing agents so as to protect the emigrant, and proper provision by the vessels. The matter was sidetracked for the time, but nevertheless, after the fashion of Russia, the officials have acted since as though the law had gone into effect, and agencies are already established all over Russia, where they were never before permitted. "By" administrative regulation," however, everything is possible in Russia, so a concession was thus granted in 1900, limited to the chief agents of the shipping lines and authorizing them to accept business.

THE GOVERNING CAUSES OF THE IMMIGRATION FROM RUSSIA TO THE UNITED STATES.

Especial attention has been given to this subject. There are a number of causes which combine to excite emigration from Russia to the United States. Without at all exhausting the subject I take up the following:

I. The exceptional laws against the Jews.

II. The efforts of the Government to Russianize Russia.

III. The pogroms , or uprisings against the Jews and the Intelligenzia of Russia.

IV. The political, Social and Economic condition arising from the foregoing causes, as well as from the effort to change the present form of government.

V. The expulsion of Russian Jews from Germany.

VI. The opening of direct passenger traffic between Russia and New York.

VII. The prosperity of the United States.

VIII The presence in America of a large Russo-Jewish population.

IX. Various other causes: The limitation of employment open to the Jews; their religious observances; the attitude of the Polish workmen to their Jewish associates; the entry of the Poles into Business; the Effect of Pogroms on Business; the Introduction of Machinery.

I. THE EXCEPTIONAL LAWS AGAINST THE JEWS.

These, known as the May Laws, were promulgated May 3rd, 1882. The two vital paragraphs read as follows:

(1) As a temporary measure and until a general revision has been made in a proper manner of the laws concerning the Jews, to forbid the Jews henceforth to settle outside the towns and townlets, the only exceptions admitted being in those Jewish colonies that have existed before, and whose inhabitants are agriculturalists.

(2) To suspend temporarily the completion of instruments of purchase of real property and mortgages in the names of Jews; as also the registration of Jews as lessees of landed estates situated outside the precincts of towns and townlets, and also the issue of powers of attorney to enable Jews to manage and dispose of such property.

As is seen above, these were announced as "temporary laws." They are, however, still rigidly enforced from time to time. They forbid the Jews from living outside of Poland and the fifteen states or governments known as the Pale of Jewish Settlement. Even in that circumscribed area they are only permitted to live in the towns and cities. They are not allowed to live in the country. There are even some of these cities wherein they may not live, as Kief, for instance. There are other laws, again, that forbid their free movement from city to city, even within the

Pale. Thus, if it happens that 20 carpenters live in a city where there is work for but 5, the others may not move to another city where there are fewer carpenters, or where they may find work, while in their own city neither the police nor the trade unions will permit them to learn a new trade.

In Berditchef I saw a woman with four children living in a ~~room~~ hut, ~~the room is a hut~~ 6 feet square, for which she paid 40 roubles ($20.) a year. The room was tidy and wooden conveniences about indicated the presence of a master workman. She told me her husband had been earning 2 roubles a week, which, as she put it, was "too little to live and too much to starve." "Why does not your husband go elsewhere to seek work?" asked I. He had gone, she said, a few stations down on the railroad and found a job immediately at 6 roubles a week, which he brought home Friday night, and they were happy. The next week a police officer discovered he had no right to live there, and to hold his job he could only bring his wife 4 roubles the following week. Then a superior police officer found he was living outside of where he had the right of residence, but was willing to forget that fact for a weekly consideration. So that after a few weeks he found that he was no better off than in Berditchef with his possible 2 roubles weekly.

2. - THE EFFORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO RUSSIANIZE RUSSIA.

There is a persistent effort on the part of an element in Russia that exerts a great influence on the government, and indeed, by the government itself to Russify Poland, Finland, and the German provinces. This leads to a state of friction in these sections, makes the condition of these people unsatisfactory to them, and causes them to seek other homes.

The migration from Russia in 1905, which totalled 184,897 included only 3,278 Russians, but 6,722 Germans, 16,671 Finns, 17,649 Lithuanians, and 47,224 Poles. Said one to me who has held high positions in Russia, "the more Poles who leave Poland the easier its Russification." As I shall have occasion to refer to this person hereafter I will set him down as Mr. A.

3. - THE POGROMS, OR UPRISINGS AGAINST THE JEWS, AND THE

INTELLIGENZIA OF RUSSIA.

Pogroms are riots that are plotted, secondarily, for the purpose of massacre and plunder. They are deliberately planned in advance by persons high in authority belonging to the reactionary element in Russia. The Exhibits hereto, especially the letter of Mr. Lopuchin to Minister Stolypin, the report of the Duma Commission on Bialystock, and the report of Capt. Pjetelew on the Siedlce affair, all indicate this, and show that persons who are very high in public office give them their active support.

As their tools they use three elements: 1, the rabble, known popularly as the "hooligans," who are ready at any time for a fray that will yield them plunder, and where their bloodthirsty natures may have its fill without danger of punishment; 2, the soldiery and police, who are sadly underpaid and who are glad of a chance to replenish their stock of clothing and tobacco and other supplies at no cost to themselves; 3, simple minded Russians, officials and others who are led to believe, I will not undertake to say how and by whom, that the Czar, whom they look upon as their Deity, directs them to punish the Jew. Let me give two instances in proof of this last statement:

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Let me give two incidents in proof of this:

(a) When I was in Kalarash, a town in Bessarabia, that was all but wiped out in the pogroms that followed the manifesto of the Czar of October 30th, 1905, my attention was attracted to an animated discussion that was going on in the Town Hall. My guide reported to me that the subject was still the pogrom of the previous December. The Prefect of Police, then as during the riots, one Vostnostchin maintained in the discussion that a paper came from the Czar that Jews be killed; it wasn't his doing, he daren't interfere.

He himself, it was believed, had no prejudice against the Jewish people; but his mind had been thus poisoned, as people in Kalarash told me, by Krushevan, the instigator of the Kishinef pogrom of 1903, and others of the so-called "League of True Russians" otherwise known as the "Black Hundred."

(b) The proclamation, a translation of which I submit in "Exhibit of Proclamations A", which is one referred to in the letter of M. Lapeichin, was issued by M. Budagosky, Prefect of Police of Alexandrowsk, in the Government of Ekaterinslaw, and the original copy in my possession, loaned me by Mr. A., before referred to, was sent by this Prefect to the Department of Police at St. Petersburg together with a memorandum of the steps taken by him "to show that he is mindful of his duty and has done all that he can to make propaganda in his district, this being one of several proclamations issued by him, and which had met with such great success that the peasants, after reading them, restrained their excesses against the landlords and were ready now to fall upon the Jews." His very frankness, as thus expressed, indicates a simplicity of character similar to that of the Prefect at Kalarash, and would indicate that -- as they both lived in Southern Russia -- both were subject to the same influences.

The primary purpose of these pogroms is also threefold: 1. - to make it appear to the Czar and his ministers that the great body of the Russian people are antagonistic to the Jews and would resent the

granting to them of any further liberties; 2. - to drive the Jews from the country by thus terrorizing them: 3. - to permit the rabble to participate in and profit by these pogroms, and thus have at hand a workable element ready to carry out any terroristic program they may decide on.

In brief, the pogrom is a part of the counter-revolution that is set on foot by the reactionaries who are opposed to any change in the present form of government in Russia, and is aimed against the revolutionaries generally. That the Jews are the main sufferers is merely an accident because they happen to be the easiest element, possessed of some property, against which the people can be excited; and because the claim is made that from their ranks come the great army of revolutionaries.

I submit as Exhibit A a statement of 637 pogroms, all of which occurred immediately following the manifesto of the Czar decreeing certain rights to the people of Russia, issued by him October 17th (old style) october 30th. These pogroms all took place on the same days. The towns in which many of them occurred are so preponderatingly Jewish that one must eliminate the theory that the people of other faiths living there were responsible for them. This statement shows the number of Jewish families and individuals affected, the monetary loss, the number killed, wounded, widowed, and orphaned. Of 454 points, the names are here given. Of 163 villages in the region of Moscow and 20 in the region of Kieff I am not as yet enabled to give the names. This table represents a methodical and exhaustive investigation made on the spot byba large number ofcommittees under direction of the Jewish Colonization Society of Paris, through its committee in St. Petersburg, in co-operation with the relief committees established at the time in Europe and America, for the purpose of apportioning the relief fund that was sent from all parts of the world. It shows a financial loss of 50,708,005 roubles. 36,773 families were affected, embracing 157,882 persons. 856 persons are set down as killed, 1131 as wounded, 317 widowed, 168 fulll orphans, and 1,168 half orphans.

It may be interesting here to state that the relief given to those who suffered amounted to 5,270,945 roubles, for the relief of merchants and families, to enable them to rehabilitate themselves at least to some extent. 350,240 roubles besides were given for the relief of widows and orphans.

My investigation satisfies me that the death list as herein given is far below the actual facts. The members of the committee whom I met, told me that as a measure of prudence they had set down as killed only those who had been officially reported as buried. In Odessa, for instance, the number given is 237. The people in that city who were administering the relief work and who made careful investigation into the matter assured me that there were submitted to them the names of many persons who were known to be present in Odessa on business during the days of the pogroms and who have never since been heard from, and furthermore, there were many residents of Odessa whose bodies are unaccounted for. It was a matter of public knowledge in that city that many bodies were thrown by the soldiers and police into the Black Sea and that others were buried in the fields. The estimate placed on the actual deaths by these people in Odessa, who assured me that they had given particular attention to the subject, is 450 as a minimum.

It is true that the government by the assertion of its powers did prevent at least one pogrom in January 1906. My authority for this is the letter of M. Lopuchin to the Department of Police and the Minister of the Interior (see Exhibit 1.) and the address of Prince Urusoff, whilom Governor of Kishineff, before the Duma (Exh. 10 & translation) During my presence in Russia twice were there fears of pogroms, which seem to have been prevented by the activity of the government. One of these, it will be interesting to state, was expected while I was in Odessa in October. The day was the anniversary of the christening of of the heir apparent Alexis. It was also the anniversary day of the Don Cossack regiment stationed there. The regiment was presented with a holy picture by the League of True Russians, and there was a general fear on the part of the community that excesses would result before the day passed over. The atmosphere was so charged with this feeling that the stores, which are usually open on holidays, after 11 a.m. until evening closed early in the afternoon; and I was

assured by leading members of the Jewish community of Odessa that, in their estimation, a pogrom was avoided by the presence in the city of the American Ambassador, which led the authorities to unwonted caution.

I can say this, however, that persons who had been always ready to accompany me through the city, insisted on being excused on that day and remained at home.

The anniversary of the Czar's manifesto, Oct.(17 o.s.) 30th it was also feared, would be the scene of great excesses and a repetition of last year's ~~xx~~ incidents. The authorities in St. Petersburg issued strong instructions concerning the gathering of groups on that day, and throughout the various governments of Russia the supreme authorities likewise issued orders tending to preserve the peace. If there were to be pogroms these precautions effectually prevented them. My notebook indicates that before this date there was a general feeling everywhere that riotings would mark the anniversary. On that date I was in the city of Kieff, and the vigorous measures taken by the authorities was evidenced by the deserted streets. What might be called a Sunday calm rested upon the place, but I was told that on Sunday the city is full of life.

I went to a number of cities and towns where there had been pogroms. In most of them all outward signs of them had been obliterated. One of them, however, Kalarash, already referred to, was still a mass of ruins and one-story buildings were being erected to do temporary service, while Siedlce, where I was a few weeks after the pogrom of September last, looked as though an enemy had entered the city and fought its way through the place from house to house.

I submit as Exhibit 3. a diagram of another town, Bogopol, in the Government of Podolia, which likewise was largely in ruins. I had planned to see this place, wherein of 6,020 people 6,000 were Jews, but time forbade it. This map was prepared by Mr. Paul Bloch of Odessa. Every house in the town is set down. Those houses colored red were burned; the green shows those that were plundered; the blue the non-Jewish section. Across the river from Bogopol, on two sides of the apex formed by it, are two villages in the Government of Kherson, Golta and Olviopol, both of which were practically ruined. The

other city recently visited by a pogrom, Bialystok, in July last, I also visited, and, as at Siedlce, made some investigations on the spot. At all these places what I saw and heard indicated clearly the active participation of the police and military authorities in the uprisings. I will refer to these at greater length hereafter.

The claim was made everywhere that the pogroms were the creation of government officials. M. Lopuchin, formerly of the Police Department of the Ministry of the Interior, who states that M. Witte ordered him to investigate the matter, charges this in a letter to Minister Stolypin, which is given as Exhibit 1. This letter, of which I was told when in St. Petersburg, became public property later in the course of a trial in that city in October last. The letter itself, I have the very best authority for stating, is genuine, and Proclamation A, to which I have before referred, is one of the proclamations that the writer speaks of therein. M. Lopuchin makes the serious statement that the Police Department, which is under the Minister of the Interior, and of which he was Director, printed and published proclamations whose clearly defined purpose was the encouragement of pogroms. He also charges Minister Stolypin therein with failing to bring this information, put into his hands for the purpose, to the attention of the Duma when called upon in June last for such information; and two members of the Duma with whom I have spoken, Dr. Katzenellenson and Dr. Lewin, stated that the presentation of this information by Minister Stolypin would have resulted in proceedings by that body that would have ended the making of pogroms by government officials, and in all likelihood have made impossible the scenes that have since occurred at Bialystok and Siedlce, and of both of which official reports, submitted herewith, set down the police and the military as the organizers.

THE LEAGUE OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

The statement has been made frequently in the public press, and was often made to me by people I met, that the instigators of these pogroms were persons belonging to what is called the League of the Russian People. This is, so far as I can

ascertain, a union of a number of societies under different names, all believing in the Russification of Russia, and calling themselves in one form or another "True Russians." The name of "Black Hundred" has been given these groups. It is also stated that this League is actively connected with persons high in authority who belong to what is called the "reactionary" element, that is, those who are ~~opposed to and~~ antagonised to any change in the character of the government or the extension of any rights to the people, and who give "The League of the Russian People" active encouragement and support.

As these statements were persistent with relation to southern Russia, I made it my business to especially inquire into the subject when in Odessa, and gathered the following information:

1. - There has been published in the city for some months a daily journal known as the "Ruskaia Retsch". This is the official organ of the "League of True Russian People". Its columns seem to have the distinct purpose of arousing the orthodox Russian people against the Jews, the Armenians, the Poles, and other dissident peoples, as well as against all those who are striving to change the present form of government in Russia. While I was in Russia extracts from various editions were read to me from time to time, all having the same general tendency. Many of these were translated for me by Mr. C., a prominent resident of Kief, and, he advised me by telegraph and mail, were sent to me in Berlin, but were never delivered to me there. The Publisher is Col. Mikulin, who is at the head of the Junker School, which is the Russian West Point. I was informed that since the breaking up of the printing office in the Police Department, referred to in M. Lopuchin's letter, all the proclamations against the revolutionists and the Jews are printed in the office of the paper. One such, which I present among the Exhibits of Proclamations, was distributed while I was in Odessa. It was brought to me by Mr. B., a former American citizen, now resident there. To him it was given by a man who had received it that morning at the police station. I made an effort to have one of these brought to me while I stood in front of the police department, so that I could have positive information that they were given out there; but even Russians who are friendly disposed towards the Jews were not willing to take the risk of subsequent discovery.

2. - There was submitted to me the following copy of a letter which it is said was sent by Baron A. B. Kaulbars, the Governor-General of the Government of Kherson, with headquarters at Odessa, about July last, to merchants and wholesale dealers in that city:

Commander in Chief, of the
Military District of Odessa.

Dear Sir:-

The journal "Ruskaya Retsch" has been conducting for the five months of its existence an increasing battle against the revolutionary movement in Odessa. Its extraordinary services in this direction must be recognized. Thanks to its healthy common sense ideas, abounding in equity and justice, which this paper utters as the truly Russian point of view concerning the situation in the country in general and the city of Odessa in particular, the Russian people of the city of Odessa who theretofore had been fully misled, as for a long time they were without a really Russian organ, are gradually again coming to their senses and to give a proper accounting of the tie that binds them to the state.

It is undeniable that thanks to the beneficial influence of the paper "Ruskaia Retsch" the Russian element in the workshops of the city of Odessa, that heretofore offered a rich soil for revolutionary propaganda, has fully changed its point of view of the situation. Indeed, for to the contrary the workmen in the shops determined to overcome this revolutionary propaganda, have set up an active resistance thereto, obviating the necessity of handing the propagandists and agitators over to justice.

The number of its subscribers grow from day to day and at the present moment has reached 5,600. The journal is read and appreciated not only in southern Russia, but far and wide beyond.

From the material point of view the business of the paper has also made good strides. It possesses its own printing office, rotary presses and electric motors. In order to strengthen the situation of the paper, it were necessary that an abundance of advertisements should come in to it, for these, after all, constiute the main income of every paper, however small it may be. Unfortunately, the advertisements thus far are not very many. For this reason -- convinced in advance of your sympathy for what is not only a useful organ but an absolutely indispensable one for the city of Odessa -- I permit myself to turn to you, highly honored sir, and to beg you not to deny the same your support. If you have advertisements to give, will you kindly send them direct to the "Ruskkaia Retsch".

Inasmuch as I beg of you to inform me of your decision, accept, dear sir, the assurance of my esteem and devotion.

Baron Kaulbars.

In this connection I submit the following item from the "Ruskaia Rietsch" of July 11th, page 3:

> "The stockholders of the "Russkaia Rietsch" have decided to send the President of the company and the Editor of the paper to express their appreciation and thankfulness to Baron A. B. Kaulbars, the Governor General of Odessa, for his co-operation and moral support in the difficult matter of publishing the paper "Ruskaia Retsch". Without that support the paper could not have been started up and continued."

3. - Mr. D. submitted to me a copy of a letter given him by Mr. E., which was directed by General Kaulbars to the various regimental officers in Odessa. It directed them, when making

their payments to the men, to deduct therefrom the subscriptions of the various regiments to "Ruskaia Retsch".

4. Last summer, while Col. Mikulin was away, the "Ruskaia Retsch" was sued for rent. When the case came for trial, Lieut. Dunin appeared in the court, saying that Gen. Kaulbars had sent him with two thousand roubles with which to wipe out the claim, and instructions that further proceedings should be stopped.

The attorney in this case, at my request, sought to obtain a record of the judicial proceedings for such use as I deemed proper to make of it. His request, however, was refused by the court the day before I left Odessa. I then had his promise, through a mutual friend, Mr. F., that he would take legal steps to enforce his right to such transcript and send it on to me. A letter which I have received since my arrival home indicates that the papers in the case were forwarded to me on the 11th of December. They have as yet failed to reach me.

I believed it would be of interest to ascertain how far punishment had been meted out Government officials who, as charged in M. Lopuchin's letter and Prince Urusoff's speech, had been responsible for the pogroms, or had failed to suppress them. So far as I could trace the matter, I find that following:

1. M. Neidhard, prefect of police of Odessa during the pogrom of November, 1905, was investigated by a committee of the Senate of the Empire for his conduct. Senator Kuzminsky, in charge of the investigation, recommended his trial by the Senate. This was not done. M. Neidhart was

immediately promoted by the Czar to be the Vice Governor of Nizny-Novgorod. Count Witte, I was told, protested against the Czar thus flying in the face of public opinion, but the latter replied that it was his wish to so appoint him. But public opinion in Nizny-Novgorod was so against him, that the Czar subsequently cancelled the appointment.

I have in my possession copies, in Russian, of all official documents in connection with the investigation into M. Neidhard's conduct made by the Senate Committee.

2. Capt. Commissaroff, who is referred to in the letter of M. Lopuchin as supervising the printing of pogrom-stimulating proclamations, received a decoration from the Czar.

3. M. Cheschka, Isprovnik of Homel, was dismissed from his office in consequence of his activity in the pogrom, but was immediately appointed to a similar position in Turinsk, Siberia.

4. Police Chief Scheremetjew, of Bialystock, the organizer of the pogrom in that city, as my investigation served to show, was promoted to be Police Superintendent of the Spasky District, in St. Petersburg.

5. M. Kurloff, Governor of Minsk, during the pogrom, but deposed shortly thereafter, has been appointed Court Chamberlain and Councillor of the Ministry of the Interior.

6. M. Matzewich, another former police officer of Bialystock, was promoted after the pogrom there to be Master of Police of Brest.

7. Mr. Bondaruk, another Bialystock police of-

ficer, was promoted to Master of Police of that city.

8. M. Baybak, a Bialystock policeman who was charged with wantonly killing people during the riots, was given a superior place in Brest. Popular resentment there however, I was told, required his transfer elsewhere.

Of the few trials in connection with the pogroms that have come to a head, M. Shvaleff's, a tradesman of Kazan, avowedly a member of the League of True Russians, resulted in a sentence of eight month's imprisonment with deprivation of all rights, for the murder of a lawyer Mihayloff Vinsky. He has, however, been pardoned by order of the Czar, the sentence being reduced to two months and with a conservation of all rights.

That these pogroms exert a direct and marked influence upon the migration from Russia is shown by this table:-

IMMIGRATION FROM RUSSIA TO THE UNITED STATES.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Total	85,257	107,347	136,093	145,141	184,897	215,665
Hebrew	37,600	37,846	47,689	77,544	92,388	125,234
Polish	21,475	33,859	39,548	32,577	47,224	46,204
Finnish	9,966	15,854	18,776	10,077	19,671	13,461
Lithuanian	8,805	9,975	14,420	12,707	17,649	13,697
German	5,643	8,542	10,485	7,128	6,722	10,279
Russian	655	1,556	3,565	3,907	3,278	5,282

At least 85% of this comes from Poland and the Pale of Jewish settlement indicated in red & blue on map of Russia submitted as Exh. 5.

The genuine ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ Russian element in the immigration from Russia, as will be seen here, may be considered a negligible quantity. Otherwise there is a marked decrease in all for 1904, except the Jewish. The first Kishinef ~~xxxx~~ pogrom, April 1903, and the evil influences following therefrom increased the Jewish migration the same year and sent that of 1904 beyond ~~that~~ it has been since the first year following the enforcement of the May Laws. The large increase in the Lithuanian and Polish immigration is undoubtedly due in part to the business conditions following these pogroms. My observation satisfies me that neither bad crops nor the present revolutionary condition of affairs, the activity of steamship agents nor even the strong desire to better one's condition is so forceful an impelling cause of emigration from Russia as the terror that is caused by these pogroms and the ever present fear of their recurrence anywhere.

4. - THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION ARISING FROM THE FOREGOING CAUSES, AS WELL AS FROM THE EFFORTS TO CHANGE THE PRESENT FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The crowded condition of the Jews in the Pale of Settlement, because they must live in cities and town, into which they are driven from the surrounding country from time to time, and because they may not move from the places wherein they belong, not even to find work, as has been before stated, causes congestion that leads to severe competition among the working people, not only for work but as well for places to live in.

This decreases the earning power of labor at the same time that it increases ~~the increase in~~ the item of rent and thus people are compelled to herd together, not alone because of the higher rent that they cannot pay, but as well because of the impossibility of finding sufficient accommodation at a rental they can pay and have individual homes. Thus there is caused a condition that is disastrous to the physical and moral welfare of the people.

The competition of the workers is made still more severe by the addition to wage earners of a class of people, young men and women of ~~formerx~~ formerly well-to-do families, who until recently lived with their parents at home or pursued their studies at the University. The disordered condition of affairs because of the state of revolution that prevails in Russia, nearly every government or state being more or less under martial law, and the conditions resulting from the pogroms that took place within the year following the issuance of the Czar's manifesto, have combined to paralyze business to such an extent that every one who can ~~add to the family earnings must~~ work, must do so and add to the resources of the family.

Thus the same conditions that are responsible for the decline of the industrial prosperity of the country put into the labor market a larger number of wage earners to compete for the materially reduced demand for labor. The effect of this can only be to increase the emigration, that the people may simply be able to live.

As the state of martial law that prevails has largely served to discourage industrial enterprise, it will be interesting in this connection to note how far this condition prevails:

Of the 85 governments in Russia, but 3 are in normal condition. 15 are in a state of "increased security", which means that the local authorities have exceptional powers in their hands and are not tied down by ordinary legal procedure; 27 are in a state of "extraordinary security" and 40 are under "martial law". The last two give the widest authority and fullest powers to the military and where they exist local government becomes subordinate, and a baneful spirit is exerted upon commerce and industry.

When the Jew lived upon the land among the farmers his service as a middleman was in demand. His superior knowledge of commercial transactions and his ability to find profitable markets for their produce were of great service to the farmers. The Russian middleman does not seem to be a success at this, except where, as I was told, he tags on to a Jewish trader. Said a farmer from Saratoff whom I saw at Libau bound for Canada: "With the Jewish middleman we had at least the advantage that he could never possess our land, hence it was to his interest that the farmer should be able to pay his debts, and the natural competition kept down the size of his percentage of interest. Not so is it with us today. The Russian middleman, freed from competition, charges a higher rate of interest than we paid formerly, and urges us to overborrow that we may fall into his hands, that he may ultimately drive us out of our land and possess it."

5. - THE EXPULSION OF RUSSIAN JEWS FROM GERMANY.

During the year 1906 the German authorities have been active in expelling Russian Jews. persons who have lived there many years, who can in no sense be regarded as a burden to the community and who have committed no crime, are compelled to leave the country without the assignment of any cause. This has led many to come to the United States, and naturally deters emigrating Russians from going to Germany.

Here I give the case for Germany as presented to me by Mr. M. G, Libau, a newspaper publisher in Hamburg:

"In considering German laws and their execution one must not forget that Germany is a union of 25 different states. Each one has the right to expel from its borders, without assigning any reason whatever, any stranger who may be there temporarily or have settled long years. As to a foreigner, the police power is absolute. If he return after expulsion he is put in prison. He may go where he lists; to another country or to another state. But it is a fact that the states exchange a list of those expelled, and if one is ordered out of one State he may depend upon being ordered out of the others, in most cases. Besides the right of individual states to expel anyone who may be obnoxious, there is the right reserved by the empire, through its local government, to order out people through the Department of Interior of the Empire. But this right is exercised only in the case of serious law breakers.

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If a person insists on returning to a state that has expelled him, he is conducted to the border and delivered in person to the Russian or other authorities.

Those ordered out in the past and in good numbers have been mainly Jews, a d especially those from Roumania, Austria and Russia, for whose expulsion no reason is given; They are simply told by the police that they must leave by such a date. In the case of an American or Englishmen a reason is vouchsafed: pauperism, punishment for a crime, improper passport, or what the cause may be.

One must not criticize germany for this action, for every state endeavors to avoid undue competition, not to say unhealthy competition, and it therefore makes life a burden for the foreigner. Thus it is that the Russian Jews in germany are few in number. If we would be impartial we must confess that the motive underlying this action by germany is not unreasonable, as she strives thus to keep off the tide of immigration, for the countries of Russia, Austria, and Roumania have a proletariat of at least 7,000,000. They would naturally prefer, at their migration, to select germany as their destination; (1) as the country is near, and borders their own; (2) their language is closely allied; (3) germany is a blooming industrial and commercial country.

Therefore if germany did not regulate this class of immigration, then would the political economical and social condition of this land, of these states, be swamped by an immigration mainly of Jews, that it could not absorb without menacing the existence of its own people, nor stimulating still further the Anti-Semitic feeling that is already existent here. Therefore is it comprehensible that Germany cannot permit the setting down of this immigration without hindrance, without great danger. What, however, is not comprehensible is that Germanx officials, when changes take place from time xix to time, should for political or other reasons of their own order out those who have been resident here a long time, and whose families are intermarried with Germans here and are a credit to us."

I tried to obtain from Mr. G. who asked me to withhold his name, the names of some families to whom he referred, especially one who had been in Hamburg for 18 years, but he preferred not to do so.

In Berlin, however, I met a number of people who were notified to leave. Our Consul General, Mr. A. M. Thackera, said that he had heard of the expulsion of quite a number of Danes on the frontier, the cause assigned being the holding of meetings calculated to disturb the peace.

Our Charge d'affairs, Mr. John W. Garrett said that in the fall of 1905 a large number of Russians were expelled. No one knew why or for

what. An American citizen, whose name he did not recall, had associated much with them and had spoken of them in the highest terms, especially of the students among them. One of them with whom he chummed told him one day that he had been notified by the police to leave. He could not find out why, but he got an extension. The next day, however, he mysteriously disappeared.

Mr. Garrett showed me a file of the "Zentralblatt für das Deutsche Reich" published by "Reischsamte des Innern" wherein was were printed the names of persons expelled, but all had causes assigned, such as "begging", "tramp", etc.

The lists for three months that I examined mentioned but one Russian, the cause given being "improper business methods."

Mr. Garrett was sure the list was not complete, as he knew of cases of American citizens who had been expelled, that had been brought to his attention and were not on the lists.

I attended meetings of the Committee of the Jewish Congregational Community, whose time seemed to be largely occupied with expulsion cases. They secured extensions, helped to get corrected passports from Russia, and where nothing else could be done helped to repatriate the people.

I give here a few typical cases that came under my observation:

1. - Young man, able-bodied, left Russia to evade military duty. Locksmith. Cause, passport was not in good order. Ordered to leave for lack of steady work.

(His passport could not be in proper order because of the way he left Russia. Could get steady work but for that, as against the law to employ a foreigner whose passport is not O. K.)

2. - C. D. ---Austrian, 19 years in Berlin. Unmarried. Came with parents, 7 brothers and a sister, when 8 years of age. All but parents living now in Berlin and doing well. Always had steady work before going into business, which now is worth 3000 to 4000 marks. Pays a license of 24 marks, an income tax of 62 marks, his rent cost 1750 marks, and he is a member of general and Jewish benevolent and philanthropic societies, rendering personal service in some. Spoken of highly by people I met and considered a man of some public spirit. Given four weeks' notice to get out and no cause given

and considered a man of some public spirit. Given four weeks' notice to get out and no cause given. Told by friendly police officer that his neighbor in same line of business had been active in enlisting certain influences with the police to have him expelled.

(I pressed this man for information as to any conflict he may have had with the police, and after thinking a while could only call to mind that he had been twice fined - 3 and 5 marks respectively for bicycle riding without a light and for speeding. He had been cautioned or fined - I am not sure which - because there were no labels on some clothing. These, he explained to me, might have come off unobserved while brushing his ~~clothing.~~ stock.)

I give here a translation of the paper served on him:

President of Police,
District S
Daybook No. 3833, v, 1, 06.

Berlin C. 25 Alexanderstr. 3 - 6
August 4, 1906.

You are hereby ordered out of Prussia by the National Police as a burdensome foreigner.....* and accordingly are required to leave the jurisdiction of the State of Prussia with thirty days grace.

~~xxx~~ Should you disregard this order you will, for violation of S. 132, No. 2 of the National Administration Laws of July 30. 1883, be fined 100 marks, or in default thereof be imprisoned for 10 days. Should you return without permission to the jurisdiction of the State of Prussia, you will, in accordance with S. 361, No. 2 of the Penal Statutues of the German Empire, be liable to arrest and imprisonment for six weeks.

(as near as I can decipher it) von Boies.

* No reason given here.

3. Fraulein Genie Patrinowitz, 27 years of age; has been in Berlin two years for medical treatment. Father in Bialystock is in good circumstances. Sent her heretofore 50 rubles monthly; receives now regularly 25 rubles from him for her support, there being no necessity for her purchasing more clothing, to do which he sent her the larger amount. Her passport was O. K. She received the following notification:

"President of the Police,
District 5

Berlin C 25 Alexander 3-6
June 11th, 1906

Inasmuch as you have recently taken up your residence in Berlin, you are hereby notified that your further stay or lengthened residence in Berlin and in Prussia cannot be permitted. You are therefore directed to leave the jurisdiction of the State of Prussia within the next month, as otherwise your expulsion will follow.

(signed) von Boies

To Miss Genie Patrinowitz

4. David Lotto, 48 years of age; lived in Berlin with his wife and three children; he is a man of commanding presence and earns 150 marks monthly at photographic specialty work; one daughter is employed in Wertheim's Atelier earning 120 marks monthly. They left Warsaw two years ago because of the riots there. He has 2000 marks invested in that city, the interest of which he receives regularly and is in addition to his income. The Wertheims had interested themselves in his behalf, but up to the time that I met him, without effect.

5. Jacob Luftman; came from Russia one and a half years ago; earns a good living; received ten days notice to leave. His wife being pregnant, he begged for an extension until after the birth of her child.

6. Joseph Neiburger, wife and child of ten; came from Warsaw for treatment of wife; has large business interests in that city and ample funds; received thirty days notice to leave.

7. Nuchim Mogilefsky, wife and two children. Two years in Berlin from Russia; always had steady work; saved nothing, but took good care of self and family; showed me his workman's insurance books stamped to date; had never transgressed the law; received preliminary notice (similar to last form) dated June 11, which is in my possession. His time was extended, but he must leave. He has paid his passage to Russia and has 100 marks left.

8. Boy working in Altona; his passport, through an error, was not in proper order; has steady work and appears to be a fine young man; required by police to show a good pass or to leave Prussia. Inasmuch as the boy has the right to return to Russia, he was helped to do so by the Committee.

9. Baer Leibovitz, age 31; painter; came from Odessa to Berlin 2 1/2 years ago because of the riots there; has steady work and earns 30 marks a week; his monthly rent is 25 marks; has a wife and 4 children, all under seven years; received 30 days notice to leave.

The Committee informed me that 90 per cent of those who are ordered out from Prussia are guilty of no violation of law; some are pedlars or dealers in old metal, or are otherwise engaged so that they come in contact with

trades and occupations that are not well paying and are therefore likely to interfere with the natives.

10. In Koenigsberg Mrs. Emanuel Rachmilewitz, of Wolkowitz, Russia, told me that she had reached that city the previous day after midnight and had gone to Epstein's hotel; before 7 o'clock in the morning the police called, while she was still in bed, to see her passport and question her how long she intended remaining and what was her purpose in coming. Mrs. R is the wife of a wealthy lumber dealer, whose headquarters are at Tilsit in Germany, where all the Russian Jewish lumber dealers now maintain their offices, since they cannot remain in Russia and trade safely. ¶ Mr. Epstein, the proprietor of the hotel, told me that for the past six months the police had been following up the Russian arrivals. He was required to notify the police within six hours of the arrival of any Russians, and was twice fined 30 marks for failure to do so In both cases, as in the case referred to above, the people had come to his hotel at night after he had retired and the police had come in the morning to investigate before he could well report to them. Although he is innocent of any wrongdoing, he is afraid that these repeated fines will hurt his license privilege and perhaps lead to its withdrawal. He has endeavored to find out the cause for this activity on the part of the police, but without getting satisfaction. The secret police call at his house periodically at all hours of the day and night, question people as to their doings and plans, and ask for their passports. They certainly come every couple of weeks.

Mrs. George Marx, the wife of the leading banker of Koenigsberg, told me of the following two cases in this connection:

11. Isaac Lastoun, a wealthy Russian, married Rebecca Bachrach, who had lived in Germany for 26 years until her marriage; all her children were born on German soil; after the riots in Warsaw, they came back for safety to live with her parents; the police called repeatedly at their house at all hours of the day and night, uniformly with the same questions: Why she came to Germany; at whose cost she is living, and how long she proposes to remain.

12. Mrs. Zimel, of Dantzig, a native of Germany, married a Mr. Rabinowitz, from Dwinsk. They were married and lived there; in view of the riots, however, she came back to Koenigsberg to live with her father, but was ordered to leave the country.

The same attitude had been maintained towards Austrian and Hungarian Jews, till the government threatened, I was told, they would retaliate by expelling Germans from their territory. That ended the trouble.

7. DIRECT TRAFFIC BETWEEN RUSSIA AND NEW YORK

The opening of direct passenger lines to New York from Libau on the Baltic Sea, in the north of Russia, and Odessa, on the Black Sea, in the South, will play an important part in the emigration from that country. The growth of the traffic at Libau is indeed marvelous. The direct line began to run only in July last and business was not fully organized there at the time I was in Libau, yet the sailings from that port from January 1 to August 31, was 31,932 to North America as against 14,897 in the whole calendar year of 1905. The great bulk of this was to the United States. Ninety per cent. of this, I was told, and 80 per cent. also of the 3686 that went from that port to England, were destined for this country. The Hango, Finland, passenger traffic to the United States has also been developed very largely of late, many prepaids for this country going thence via England. At neither of these ports is there an American Consul; at Libau there is a consular agent. From what I gathered during my travels in Russia, where I came much in contact with those interested in emigration, I look upon Libau as the future main port of embarkation for persons leaving Russia for the United States; that those only will go otherwise who cannot secure

the necessary papers for getting proper passports, and therefore must smuggle over the border line into the adjoining countries. The Russian Government has already made certain concessions with regard to passports that is valuable to the emigrants. The passport that in his own home it may require a period of two or three months to obtain, he can get within 24 or 48 hours when going from a Russian port; and inasmuch as the steamship company attends to the details thereof, the emigrant is assured he will be dealt with fairly and not be robbed, as is now the rule, by the agent to whom he must entrust this detail; The Government further provides for a very low rate of railroad fare to the ports of embarkation, and it must be said that the emigrants reach the vessel on which they are to make the journey in better shape and after undergoing less hardship than those I saw at Hamburg, Bremen or Liverpool, who had made a long railroad journey and perhaps a tedious steamship journey besides. In fact, the steamship journy from Libau to England, to judge from what I saw on board the Steamship "Kiew", and from what passengers who had made the trip to England told me on the Steamship "Umbria" on my way over, is little short of an abomination. The beds are but 18 inches wide, and about 5 feet long. In a space 20 by 22 by 6 1/2 ft., that is 2860 feet, there are 72 beds. Under the laws of the United States but 28 beds would be allowed therein. In another space 27 x 10 x 6 1/2, that is 1755 feet, there were 30 beds; under our laws but 18 could be there. In one corner were six beds but 4 1/2 feet long, and by a peculiar fate these were assigned to

these beds, when I was in Libau, Elias Passovoy and his wife and three children. The man and wife are over 6 feet tall and proportionately large. They complained bitterly of being confined in such quarters for three days or more. Cattle would be given more room, they said. Then they described to me their three days confinement in a wet cellar in Ekaterinaslaw during the pogrom of 1905, and the slaughter of a child before their eyes. The fear of a recurrent riot on the anniversary of the Czar's manifesto led them to hurry away from home to join their four sons in Milwaukee. And as they rehearsed the awful scenes they became somewhat resigned to their present inadequate quarters.

On this ship there is no accommodation for eating excepting upon deck, and the passengers whom I met upon the "Umbria", who had come that way, complained that they had to fight to get their food. It should be said that the larger number of the persons on board the ship had prepaids for America.

I observed the following passenger lines between Russia and New York:

The direct lines were:

1. The Russian Volunteer Fleet, running from Libau to New York. This line intends to make semi-monthly trips at least; perhaps ten day ones if the traffic will justify it.

2. The East Asiatic Steamship Company. This is a line in opposition to No. 1, which was running when I was in Russia. The resulting competition brought down the

rate of fare to 60 roubles. As I reported to you concerning the Libau traffic, I did not expect that this competition would continue. I understand that since I was in Libau these ships have stopped direct traffic to New york. I was however informed when in Russia that in the event of this happening the Company would run its ships from Libau to Hamburg, making close connection with the steamers of the Hamburg-American Line to the United States.

3. From Odessa to New york: As I also reported to you, the Gregory Merk opened the direct traffic from Southern Russia to the United States in October last. This line, while draining the whole of South Russia, whence comes a great immigration, does not seem to have the elements of permanency. There is one ship only that is run, and the trip being a long one, the initial trip taking 28 days, ~~they ships~~ must of necessity be over ten weeks apart. This being the only line out from Odessa, passengers who chance to miss it have a long wait, as they cannot change their course, as at Libau or Hango, and go by another line.

4. Russia to the United States via England:

(a) From Libau:

Vessels are run by the agents of the Volunteer Fleet and others, from Libau to England. These are primarily small freight steamers, and carry from 150 to 200 passengers. About 80 per cent of these have prepaid tickets to the United States.

(b) Riga to the United States via England:

The Northern Steamship Company runs a line of freight steamers from Riga to England, with accommodations of from 180 to 200 passengers each. At least 80 per cent of these, the manager told me, had prepaid tickets to the United States.

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(c) Hango, Finland, to the United States via England:

> Vessels leave here every Wednesday and Saturday for Hull, a specialty being made of traffic for the United States. About 600 go each week by this line, of which about 500, it is calculated, go to the United States. This is the only port in Finland through which emigrants can pass. The number of emigrants leaving Finland from January 1st to Oct. 31, 1906, was 21,425. Of these 14,755 were Finns and 6,670 Russian; of the latter about one third ~~of these~~ were Jews. The manager of this Company, which is an English concern, said also that they owned 31 ships and that, while they were making no effort to increase their business, they would, as soon as the two companies having direct transportation from Libau came to terms, or the competition ceased, make a strong bid for American traffic and put on additional ships from Riga and Libau, eventually establishing a direct line from Riga or Libau to New York if the traffic justifies it.

All these lines are seeking to obtain prepaid business, and to increase that branch of traffic, which is looked upon with favor. This of course must be done in the United States. But they have all of them established agencies throughout Russia. Inasmuch as this business from Russia to the United States, whether from Russian ports to New York direct, or via England, makes serious inroads into the ~~business~~ traffic heretofore handled by the German lines, it may be expected that these concerns will make a strong fight to secure their share of business from Russia via Germany. The resulting competition can have no other effect but to stimulate emigration. This feature is something on which it is too early to report, inasmuch as the establishment of the agencies in Russia is altogether a new thing. The paint on many of the signs that I saw in Russia was scarcely dry. This was literally true of the Odessa office of F. Missler, whose headquarters are at

Bremen and of whose activity as an immigration promoter the Department has had frequent report.

A serious difficulty, however, for the German lines to overcome, and which has given an impetus to the Russian route, is the examinations that they have provided at the various control stations. Very many people avoid coming to the United States by way of Germany because they will not be subjected to the process of bathing and disinfection at these stations, which they feel is an exceedingly humiliating procedure. For this reason, I was told, there has been a considerable increase in the emigration around Germany, through Austria and via Switzerland. So serious is this considered that in the last month the newspapers abroad published inspired information that the Government had lifted many of its quarantine regulations. An effort has been made to have this done, but as yet without success.

While one may appreciate the humiliation involved, for many emigrants, in the existing German regulations, it would seem to be very important that there be some disinfection at least of the clothing that is brought over by the new comers, ~~emigrants.~~ The conditions under which many coming here have lived, are such that if there has been a contagious disease in a household the germs in the clothing are likely to remain for many years until disturbed when the household is broken up for its pilgrimage to America. The disinfection of clothing is not open to the criticism that pertains to the other sanitary regulations of the German Control Stations.

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7. THE PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES

This is heralded in the press, is re-echoed in letters sent home, and is emphasized by every returning emigrant, whether he goes back for a visit or even because he was a failure here. His better clothes, his jewelry, his superior education, even if he be of the latter class, is a stimulus to emigration.

8. THE PRESENCE IN AMERICA OF A LARGE RUSSO-JEWISH POPULATION

There are in Russia a little over five million Jews. To be exact, 5,215,805 at the last census. In the United States there are about a million Jews who are of Russian descent. Thus, on an average practically every family in Russia has at least one person in the United States who will undoubtedly extend a hand to help in getting out of the land, if called on to do so because of religious persecution. Can a stronger magnet be sought to draw the people to this country?

The fact that eighty to ninety percent of the Jews emigrating from Russia come on prepaid tickets sent by their friends in the United States indicates how large a factor this is in the immigration. But it must be borne in mind that if there were no Pogroms in Russia, and if the people by being permitted the right of free movement could earn their living there, they would not ask their relatives to help them out of the country, and there would be at once a decided check in the flow from Russia.

The spokesman of a fine group of men I met on the

Steamship Pennsylvania, who were returning to Russia, said to me: "Yes, we had to work hard in America. If we would work so hard in Russia we would still make a good living if we only could find work. Russia is anyhow our Fatherland, and when peace comes then will it be our America."

IX. VARIOUS OTHER CAUSES INCITING TO EMIGRATION.

There are many other causes that conspire to increase the emigration from Russia, which I group together, and do little more than mention. Some have already been incidentally touched on:

a. The limitations of employment open to the Jews.

The largest employer of labor in Russia is the Government, and the Jew is barred from its service. He cannot, therefore, enter the police, railroads, postal or telegraph service, or that of the street carlines that are under governmental control, not even be a dwornik, or janitor, of a house, though the house be owned by a Jew, for these people are a part of the police department of the Empire. I was told there were a few exceptions, but I was on the lookout for a Jewish dwornik during my stay in Russia and failed to see one.

b. The religious observances of the Jews.

This puts serious obstacles in the way of their employment in factories, even where large employers of labor are Jews. Their strict observance of the Sabbath on Saturday makes it necessary to adjust the labor they are at, not always possible, so that their absence on that day will not interfere with the work of the factory.

c. The attitude of the Polish Workmen to their Jewish Associates.

This is one of hostility, especially to the Jew taking up machine work where machinery has been introduced. At Bialystock the manufacturers were compelled last summer to call upon the Social Revolutionists in the Duma, and other prominent labor leaders, to intervene and avert a pogrom openly threatened by the Polish workmen if the Jewish proprietors put Jewish workmen at the weaving machines they had introduced to supplant hand looms. A compromise was finally effected limiting the Jewish workmen at machines to 40% (Of the 78,000 people in the city, 57,000 are Jews).

In Lodz, the Poznanski mill, owned by Jews, with 7000 operatives, has not a Jew in any of the workshops in order to avert trouble.

d. The entry of the Poles into business.

Up to recent years, the Poles were found almost altogether among the laboring classes. Of late, however, they have taken to business, and so a new competition has come to the Jew who, compelled to live in the town and city, and otherwise limited in the field of employment, became the business-man of Russia. In Wilna, for instance, where the droshky owners were nearly all Jews years ago, but ten per cent are found among them today. The Poles are also opening stores, and the Church openly urges them to patronize one another by preference. They have also been urged, I was told in Wilna, to purchase their goods in common on the co-operative plan, and by loans from the Agrarian banks, enabled to do this.

Because of this the Jews have more largely than in the past, taken up mechanical pursuits. Trade schools have therefore been established by them in recent years. Of these I mention the following, and the pupils attending:

Boys' Schools: Bialystock, 41; Bobruisk, 81; Czenstochowa, 54; Dwinsk, 140; Elizabetgrad, 32; Grodno, 54; Kherson, 64; Krementschug, 40; Lodz, 72; Lomza, 35; Minsk, 117; Mohileff 96; Odessa 284; Pietrokf 20; Pinsk, 42; Plock, 28; St. Petersburg 89; Sklow, 16; Warsaw (2 schools) 164; Wilna, 100. Total 1578.

Girls' Schools and Workrooms: Berditscheff,35; Biela-Tserkow, 40; Elizabetgrad, 54; Jitomir, 56; Kherson, 61; Kishineff, 90; Minsk, 58; Nikolaieff, 15; Odessa (3 schools) 205; Orscha, 40; Pinsk, 40; St. Petersburg, 46; Smolensk, 38; Simferopol, 52; Tchernigoff, 19; Warsaw, 72; total 921.

I visited these schools in the various cities which I passed, and found all doing effective work. The Trud School in Odessa has shown especially fine results, and many of its graduates, I was told, come yearly to America.

There have also been established a number of farm schools to diversify the industries taught the Jewish children. These are located at Minsk, 60 pupils; Mohilew 20; Novopoltavka 42; Czenstoniew, 99; Czenstockowa 30;also a school garden at Orscha; 313 pupils in all attending these in the past year.

Helpful work designed to bring better results from their labor, has also been done in behalf of the agricultural settlements of the Jews in the Governments of Grodno, Wilno, Bessarabia, Podolia, Kherson, Wolhynia, Ekaterinaslow and Poland.

e. The effect of Pogroms on Business.

Business men find it difficult to replenish their stocks after pogroms, as merchants avoid pogrom cities, not wishing to take the hazardous risk involved in their possible recurrence. Then there is the competition from the large quantity of merchandise thrown upon the market, for the reason that people who are forced to leave must sacrifice their goods. All this has a hurtful effect on trade.

f. The introduction of Machinery.

This has been felt in many directions. In Berditscheff, a workman who had earned six roubles a week steadily, told me he was thrown out of work with 29 others because of the introduction of a machine for making cigarette shells. In one factory in Bialystock, the tobacco concern of Janiscago, 160 girls were thus displaced. In the same city the introduction of machines has thrown out of work a considerable number of weavers.

AS TO THE ACTIVITY OF THE TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

The policy of the Government of Russia has hither to been against emigration excepting so far as the Jews are concerned, as has already been stated herein. While laws regulating emigration that were proposed by the Russian Minister of Commerce failed of action last spring, the attitude of the Government towards emigration has undergone a change ~~with the~~ in anticipation of the enactment of such laws. While efforts to stimulate emigration are under the laws of Russia punishable, yet the establishment of agen- 40

cies has been permitted and has already taken place all over the Empire, and the direct transportation to America from Russian ports has been especially encouraged.

I could find no evidence of pernicious activity on the part of agents or sub-agents. I did hear of letters being received from steamship companies that bore more information than mere dates of sailing, and I was told at Sokolka that on the great market days steamship agents come from Grodno and mingle with the people, especially in the barrooms, and tell them stories about America's greatness to make them giddy and desire to emigrate. But on the day I was there none could be pointed out to me. I could see, however, what a vast field there was for such propaganda, where there are gathered on market day, as there were when I was there, at least 3000 wagons, bringing into town 5000 persons at the smallest calculation.

A Mrs. Rosenthal living there, a woman of superior intelligence, said she estimated that about 150 families yearly left the Sokolka station for the United States. The town itself has but 3000 souls in all. She herself had been urged by her children in Pittsburg to come over, but the present condition of affairs made it impossible for her to dispose of her business, which was worth a few thousand roubles. There had been no pogroms in their town, but their influence was felt. She was led to seriously consider emigration with the rest of her family by the receipt of a photograph of a public school class, in which were two grandchildren. In the group were several colored children, and the spirit that that indicated

was a special appeal to her.

Vice-Consul Witold Fuchs, of Warsaw, told me that Polish farmers who come to his office have at times complained to him that they find it difficult to hold their farm hands because of the influence that agents for steamship lines successfully exert upon them to emigrate.

But the large proportion of prepaid tickets, estimated as between 80 and 90 per cent -- indeed, 95 per cent, some claim for the Jewish emigrants -- indicates that the activity of the steamship agents is not responsible

for the migration from Russia to any great extent. In fact, the steamship agent finds a sufficiently rich harvest among the pre-paiders who need his services in getting passports, or in getting them over the border into Germany, Austria or Roumania, if their passports are not in good order. As a matter of fact, this yields him a far richer harvest than he could get from the sale of tickets.

The extent to which the immigrant is practically robbed by the dishonest steamship agent is a disgrace, and should receive the serious attention of those who are interested in the emigrants.

Every family requires one passport; all the members of one family must be entered thereupon; oftentimes, the steamship agent will tell the intending emigrant, if he knows that she has the funds, that a passport is required, or must be paid for, for every individual member of the family. Thus, while I was in Libau, a woman and four children, who came from Belsk, in the Government of Grodno, and who had paid 180 rubles for her passage to the United States, said she was charged by an agent named Singer 110 roubles for her passports, he claiming that he had to register each member of the family separately. Another plan is for the agent to take a number of persons, who are in no wise related to one another, but who are traveling over the same route, charge them each for a separate passport, and register them all under one name. I saw such a group before the Board of Inquiry in Ellis Island a few days after my return. The five persons were listed on Manifest 24, Steamer St. Petersburg, from Libau, and were

entered as father, Barel Gourewich, and four sons. The utter dissimilarity of the different members of the group attracted the attention of the Board, and led to the discovery that they had each been charged for a separate passport. As the agent gave them but one passport, he netted from these five emigrants the neat sum of 76 roubles, about as much as he could have made from his commission on the sale of 15 tickets. Four of these persons gave the name of Platzkowski, as the agent at Homel who had sold them their tickets. The fifth one stated that it was another agent that sold him his and put him on the same passport, which would indicate an organization between the steamship agents to cheat the emigrant.

In London I found that American railroad lines are distributing literature in encouragement of emigration. One line especially seeking thereby to stimulate workingmen going to San Francisco, was the Southern Pacific. The Emigrants Information Office, maintained by the British Government in London, sought to counteract this literature by a circular letter discouraging emigration thither, which I attach as Exhibit D. I also submit to you, with this report, the literature to which I have referred.

I call especial attention to the following:

a. The monthly Journal "Abroad", for September 1906; items headed, "Twenty million people for California" (p. 91); "Labor Famine Faces the State" (p. 92); Mechanics in great Demand (p. 93).

Same; for October, 1906; Items headed, "An Army of Workers", "High wages paid" (p. 1).

Supplement to Same: Items, "The Skilled Workmen" (p. 1); "Structural Engineers" (p. 2); "Labor very Scarce" (p. 4);

Same; for November 1906: Items, "The estimated Reward of Labor in rebuilding San Francisco", "What [illegible]uilding means to Labor" (p. [illegible]

ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES IN CONTRAVENTION OF LAW.

There are, no doubt, many persons who have entered the United States in violation of the law, circumventing its health provisions. They come here with the aid of persons abroad who make a specialty of this trade, but since it must be driven with great caution it cannot affect a large number. A man in Liverpool named A. Green, 59 Brownlow Hill, who apparently is in that line, said to me: "I don't do business direct with the people that want to go, but only through agents who send me this business because they know I understand how to do it. Of course I am friendly with the doctors; they make an examination, but it usually goes." I know of one child, Berl Rabinowitz, he recently sent over to its parents in Philadelphia, the guardian of which in Liverpool, S. Motkin, 18 Greek St., said to me that it had not been examined. Green told me that the doctors had examined the boy and found him all right, and that he had sent him in charge of the steward of the "Haverford". He told me he had sent another boy that way to Baltimore the previous Sunday.

Dr. S. Janovsky, of the Information Bureau of the Jewish Colonisation Association at St. Petersburg, told me that their agent in Hango estimated at from 50 to 70 the persons that had been consigned to Green from Hango in four months, by various other agents, for transshipment to America. This man assured Dr. J. he had sent none and was cautioned to permit no Jews to go that way.

Another party, Morris Helfman, in London, I was told at Libau, undertook to guarantee admission to the United States without examination. It was said that he sends the people as members of the ship's crew, with instructions to desert when they get here. These things are hard to prove, but one Danzig, a Liverpool boarding-house keeper was fined in the early part of December, 1906, £10 and costs for illegally supplying seamen to the Cunarder "Ivernia". The case was an emigrant rejected at the port as unfit for passage, who was subsequently placed on the "Ivernia" as cook. I called at Helfman's address, 1 Cecil St. Mile End. It is a small two story building. There is no outward sign of business, nor could I see any from the doorway He was not home.

I have the names of four persons whom Helfman sent by the S. S. "Ottawa" to Montreal last summer. These were claimed to be stowaways, and I have a strong suspicion that they have entered the United States. They were Israel Hofberg, S. Zippa, A. Gittman and Z. Manpill. They paid him £10 each. The London Jewish Board of Guardians threatened him with proceedings in case of a repetition.

In June last I caused the arrest of one Lichtenstein in New York who had come here as a fireman on a German steamer and then deserted. He was convicted of larceny and deported after serving sentence.

The British Board of Trade reports that 2605 British seamen deserted in the year 1905 at the district of New York alone, and I am informed by the British Consulate that 2679 deserted in 1906. How many such deserting seamen are there from other countries, and how many of

these are aliens who have sought this method of getting into the United States without passing the requisite medical examination? It is true that the great bulk of these deserting seamen, nearly all the British Consulate informed me, reship in other vessels. But we are concerned with the very small minority that is not eligible to land, that are not seamen at all, but ship in any capacity in order to reach the United States. I also recognize the fact, which is referred to in my final instalment, that many persons who are really eligible to land are preyed on by these sharks, made to believe they are not, and charged heavily to be brought in by fraud, as they think.

"Deserting seamen" is then, for all that, a serious loophole through which the work of the immigration service can be nullified.

Jose B. Ratner, of Tampico, Mex., whom I met at Wilna, told me that many Syrians and Arabs pass through there, or by way of Vera Cruz, coming in on all sorts of vessels in an effort to get to the United States. In the main, he said, they try to get over at El Paso.

I M M I G R A T I O N O F R U S S I A N
J E W S F R O M E N G L A N D.

The annual reports of the Department show that during the year 1905, 14,292 Jews came from England, as against 817 in 1904, and 420 in 1903.

Though the economic conditions of England are such that the immigration therefrom may show an increase, it is impossible that so many Jews manifested in 1905 as from England, had the right to have that country set down as their "last permanent residence."

I therefore gave considerable attention to this matter while in London. The entire Jewish population of London is less than 140,000, of which 80,000 to 90,000 are of Russian birth or parentage. Therefore, if so large a number came to the United States in one year it would show itself by a less crowded labor market, as well as in a decreased demand for housing accomodations. It would be impossible for 15,000 Jews to move away from England without a large number of houses in London becoming tenantless; yet during my visit to the Jewish sections of that city, I found but one sign for an apartment to let.

I believe that I discovered the cause for this apparent increase in the migration from England to this country. It is this:

When the rate war was on in 1905, the plan was conceived of bringing aliens to England and then shipping them to the United States. Considerable money was thus saved. This however took away a considerable amount of

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business from the Continental lines and demoralized affairs. When peace was declared, an agreement was made that the English lines should not take transmigrants as emigrants. In consideration of this, the German lines were to carry no steerage passengers from England and were to allow the outside lines that were in the arrangement to be concessioned in Germany. No emigrant passengers for English or other non-German lines are permitted to go through Germany excepting such lines have been given a concession. Thus there was an agreement made to pool the immigrant traffic. The occasional reduction in price by one line or another does not indicate a competition between the steamship lines, but is used as a convenient method for naturally diverting traffic to such lines as have not received their full share. No Continental transmigrant is knowingly booked by English steam ship lines, nor are any steerage passengers taken on board German vessels for the United States when they touch English ports. I wished to come that way myself, but was denied the transportation and told that I would have to go to Germany to take the vessel from there if I wished to go in the steerage of a German vessel.

The agents who sell the tickets fill out the blanks used for the manifests, without asking the emigrant all the questions, and if a person has lived three months in England, he is manifested as an Englishman. England is set down as his "Country of last permanent residence." One agency in London, Stern & Company, 94 Commercial Road, told me that they could even get people through on the manifest if they had been in England but six weeks, but that they wouldn't care to risk it themselves unless the green was pretty well worn off.

The Jews Temporary Shelter in London Accommodated during 1905 6771 people, of whom 1986 specified the United States as their destination. The Shelter does nothing but give emigrants a few nights shelter. An exception was made, however, during the Russo-Japan War in 1905, when 3249 Reservists, who could not return to Russia, were assisted by the Society. . Of these 678 were sent to the United States, 87 of them having prepaids. When we add to these 678 the 624 represented by the 344 cases which the Board of Guardians sent to the United States in 1905, we have a total of 1302 coming here who in any way at all came in contact with ~~the~~ either society, so that this could not have played any material part in the large increase of Jews from England.

On looking over the books of the Jewish Board of Guardians, I found that their assistance to people was from 20 to 40 per cent, where they rendered assistance at all for transportation, but I was assured, and I have good reason for believing, that this society sends no people to the United States without knowing that they are to join families who are in a condition to provide for them or have friends ready to help. In fact, it distinctly discourages emigration to this country. While I was in London a delegation of unemployed Jewish people called on the Board, insisting that about 100 of their number be sent to the United States in order to somewhat relieve labor conditions. The officers declined to do anything of the kind. They insisted that every person must be treated as an individual, and when they so considered

those who might go to America, they did not deem these unemployed proper subjects for the Board to assist.

In Berlin I went to the office of the agent who represents a number of lines: Union Castle, Leyland, Red Star, White Star, American Line, Atlantic Transport Line, Dominion Line and Holland-American. I wanted a ticket to the United States, via England. Offered to sell me second-class, but said he was not permitted to sell steerage tickets; that it was against the law for any line but the Hamburg-American or Nord Deutscher Lloyd to sell such tickets except to American citizens. They can get tickets over any line. I asked for further information on the subject, when he told me it was against the law to give any information concerning the transportation of steerage passengers.

D I S T R I B U T I O N O F T H E I M M I G R A N T S.

I made diligent inquiry how far it would be possible to divert the immigration from the large cities to the smaller places in this country and to the West and South. Speaking with people themselves who expect to emigrate and with committees who are giving their attention to the subject, it seemed to me that a part of the immigration could be largely influenced by the dissemination of information gathered frequently of labor and trade conditions throughout the country, which organizations interested in the immigrant could utilize abroad before the immigrant sets out on his journey. There was a general consensus of opinion that when people start from home, their location is definitely fixed, and therefore the number that can be subsequently influenced to go elsewhere would seem to be very small indeed. I speak of course especially of that branch of immigration to which I have given particular attention. It is possible that many of the non-Jewish immigrants who belong purely to the laboring classes may be more amenable to such influence. The Jewish Colonization Association known as the Ica, which is the Baron de Hirsch Foundation, and whose headquarters for Russia is in St. Petersburg, has put forth special efforts calculated to decentralize the immigration; circulars which I submit herewith indicate this. They are printed in the Yiddish which the immigrant can read and tell of the resources of Ohio, Louisiana, Massachusetts and other States of the Union, as well as of South Africa and Argentine, and Canada

and one of these is devoted to the subject of agriculture. The Hilfsverein fuer Deutsche Juden, whose headquarters are in Berlin, has likewise an immigration bureau for the purpose of giving information to intending immigrants from Russia; as will be seen by the printed matter submitted herewith they issue a broadside telling of the resources and labor conditions of the various States of the Union, and one also giving the rates of fare to different ports from various parts of Russia. Both bodies also furnish intending emigrants with English-Yiddish conversation books. These organizations, however, and others interested in emigration throughout Russia say that they sorely feel the absence of authoritative information concerning agricultural and labor conditions in different sections of the country, and would welcome any information they could get in this direction. They feel assured that possessed of this they could divert considerable emigration away from the large cities.

A Mr. Clevers, a Russian who is a forester on the crown lands in the Tschernigov Government, told me that because of the lack of local employment, they were encouraging young people to go to America, earn money and send it home, with the ultimate idea of returning to Russia and acquiring land there. A serious drawback to the work of the Committee, which had just been formed, was the obtaining of information as to labor conditions in the United States, and the best market for such labor as could go from their neighborhood.

But there is one serious problem to be considered in the ~~question~~ matter of distributing immigration. It must be

steadfastly borne in mind that perhaps 80 per cent of the people that come to the United States come here on tickets that are sent to them by their friends, or are purchased with money that is forwarded to them for that purpose.

If then it is desired to divert more then 20 per cent of the immigration that comes to the United States, and that means all that do not come on prepaids, it is necessary first of all that some of this 80 per cent—that is, those who send for already here—shall be turned from the city to the country, or to the West and South; for so long as 80 per cent of the people who arrive come to people who have paid their way, they will want to join these people wherever they are. That is a perfectly natural feeling.

When a bee-keeper wishes to establish new settlements, he does not take stray bees and carry them to a hive to work out a new colony, but he establishes first a new centre of activity, queen-bee, workers and all. These he knows will remain, and then others will flock to them and add to their number. So with the immigration. To depend on detached newcomers who reach here one by one to set themselves down at new points of settlement among strangers is not reckoning with human nature as it is. It would seem far better to induce those who understand the conditions of the United States, those already located here, even if successful where they are, to move from the large cities to the smaller or more sparsely settled places. Then we may be sure that those for whom they send to join them will be diverted from the great centres of population.

THE DEPORTED IMMIGRANT.

In accordance with my instructions, I gave this subject particular attention. As a rule, it appeared to me that he was sent back to the country whence he came. Inasmuch as Germany does not permit Russian emigrants to ~~reside~~ settle in that country, those who are returned to German ports are put on board cars and sent to the border of the adjoining country, as a rule over the line on which they came. I followed up a number of cases, as for instance that of Leiser Berlinsky, his wife and three children. They were deported for hernia in the senior member of the family, and I met them on the Pennsylvania. They came on the Kovno from Libau direct to New York. On their return they were required to go to Hamburg and thence overland to Eidtkuhnen. I also saw on the same ship Rebecca Levin, who had come on the same vessel, and was being sent back the same way. As I wrote to you with reference to the former case, a strong effort was made by the brother-in-law of Berlinsky to bring the family back to the United States without completing the return journey. Inasmuch as both the alien and his brother-in-law were well supplied with funds and yet could not cut short their return journey, we may assume that as a rule those who are deported to Germany are returned to their original homes. I say as a rule, because some of these who are suffering from minor complaints that will yield to treatment are allowed to stop over in Berlin and Koenigsberg and be cured, and then travel to the United States. The Steamship companies, however quite uniformly, as a rule, de-

cline to take either Trachoma cured or Favus cured. I heard of the woman Levine and the Berlinsky family in Libau, so that they must have reached that port on their return. There was, however, another family from Libau who came on the "Smolensk", named Sorkin; father, mother and six children, who left that steamer on the return voyage when she touched Rotterdam. They had sailed from Libau.

While I was in Odessa there was a report in the daily papers that 22 immigrants who had been deported on reaching Libau had been put in jail. On inquiring in that city I found that when these people went to the United States, it was not over Libau, or else they had used false passports, or their passports were not in good order. Some of them had Emigrant Passports which cost nothing, but are given only on condition that the emigrant promises never to return to Russia. These people were all taken into the prison waiting room and kept there five hours. The individual cases were examined there, and then, through certain influences, they were permitted to go.

Quite naturally those who are deported very often try to return. The report of the British Collector of Customs for 1905 states that during that year 79 persons who sought passage at English ports admitted that they had once been deported from these shores; while in the year 1904, 74 made a similar confession.

I saw in Hamburg an alien named Liebman who told me he had been rejected for his eyes and was being treated by Dr. O. Besselin, of 35 Alsterdam Street. While it would take eight days more to cure him, he said the Doctor insist-

ed that he must remain there three weeks for observation and furnished him with a prescription which he was to use four times daily for ten minutes in four times the quantity of water. As near as I could make out the prescription it read as follows: Sol. sublimate, o, 3: 300,9

At Koenigsberg I saw Jacob Schwirsky, who had landed on the Amerika in June and was deported because of his age. This was given as 11, while the boy, by the papers which he showed to me, was fully 15 1/2 years of age. I was not a little surprised to have him recognize me as one of the judges before whom he had appeared as soon as I spoke to him, and this revealed my identity to the committee present. He said I had questioned him closely and had tried to make him state that he was older than appeared in the manifest, but that he was afraid to tell the truth because the agent had told him to say that he was 11, to save the fare, and he was afraid that if he confessed the truth he would be sent to jail for falsehood, so he had to stick to the age manifested.

Frequent complaint was made to me of alleged injustice in the case of deported immigrants. Within the past two years it seems that every person sending a prepaid ticket cautions the emigrant to be carefully examined before leaving home.

Some doctors whom I saw in Kief, Odessa, Warsaw, Berlin, Hamburg and elsewhere, some of whom are said to be great masters in their profession, stated that emigrants whom they had examined before going, and pronounced free of all sickness and who were deported for trachoma, had no trace of contagious

disease when re-examined by them on their return.

Sheine Tshatkosky, aged 21, whom I saw in Bialystock, complained that the doctors insisted she had a broken leg, while she stated she was lame from birth, and her father, whom I also saw, verified her story.

Einoch Fuchs, who arrived on the Cymbria at Boston came from Hango via Hull, [illegible] had a brother and sister in New York. The agent had told him to say he had no mother and he did so, while his brother, who appeared for him, said that his mother was living and that he was fourteen years and not eleven: His brother-in-law told the same story. He feared jail because the passport and half ticket for which he paid seemed to him clear evidence against him. He arrived Sunday, was before the Board Tuesday, and deported Thursday, not giving his relatives a chance to make an appeal, which he said they told him they would do.

Mr. S. Berlowitz Jr. of Eydtkuhnen told me that a deported immigrant from the United States had sought to smuggle over the border back of their house the night before in order to get back into Russia. He was shot by a guard, and so badly used afterward that he died the next morning. Mr. B. had endeavored to find out if he was a Jew so as to give him Jewish burial, but the soldiers had hastily buried him in order to prevent the news from getting out. This, he said, was not an uncommon occurrence.

Mr. Berlowitz Sr. told me of the case of Bashe Lapcowsky, who with her three sisters had gone via Libau to New York. One of them was deported and sent to London, Hamburg and thence via Hamburg and Berlin to Eydtkuhnen, but

as her passport was not in order, it cost her 56 roubles to be smuggled over the border. He also told me of the case of Fanny Grodzovski and two sisters from Tolonoye who were deported and who were smuggled over the border, but had not since been heard from.

Mr. Lifshitz from Ekaterinoslaw whom I saw in Berlin, told me that he had come on the Noordam at the end of May with his wife and several children. They were going to their eldest son. He was returned for eye trouble while the family was admitted. He complained that he had not been consulted in the matter, or they would (have all) returned together. In view of the peculiar circumstances, he was allowed to remain in Berlin to be cured. The doctor said he had recovered when I was there, but would hold him for observation.

In these matters I have simply referred to typical cases, and not to all that I saw or heard.

I found that the uniform practice of emigration committees and of the steamship companies was to insist that all persons suffering from trachoma when doctors at the port of landing on the continent declared they had it, be compelled to return to their homes, and refused treatment or assistance of any kind except financial assistance to get home. In cases of physical disability the same practice is pursued by both organizations and shipping companies.

I had heard at various times that deported aliens were required to pay their return fare. That after they were put on the steamship to be taken to the port whence they came,

at the expense of the company bringing them, they were compelled to reimburse the steamship for the expense to which the company was put. I inquired frequently about this. Berlinsky, before referred to, who had about $500 about him, was approached by some officer of the ship to pay his passage, but his brother in law, who as before stated accompanied him, would not permit it. Insisted Berlinsky had no money.

I sent you from Riga a report concerning one Sender Notel, from whom I got an affidavit that an officer of the "Umbria" had forcibly taken from him $60, all the money he had left, to pay for the return passage of himself, wife and child, and that he had taken $16 from a deaf mute, and also $36 from another man whom he called Nater. Strange indeed that I should meet this same man in London. I append his affidavit hereto. His name is Morde Katz, and his affidavit verifies in all important details that of Sender Notel that I sent you.

While I was in the steerage of the "Umbria" on my return trip, having taken passage as an emigrant, I sought to follow up the story and locate the guilty officer, but the description of both was too vague and did not succeed.

Here is the affidavit referred to:

> Mordche Catz and Chaye, his wife, being sworn, depose and say: That they come from the Government of Podolsk, Russia; that they reach New York City on the steamship Carmania on the first day of the Jewish New Year, in Sept. last, together with a daughter in law and three children, who were admitted to their son Jossel, who lives at 267 Stockton St. Brooklyn; that after being detained at Ellis Island for about eighteen days, they were deported because of the sore eyes of Chaye, and were put on board the steamship

Umbria, reaching Liverpool on the Sunday following the Jewish festival of Simchath Torah; that on reaching Liverpool they were, together with an old man, his wife and son, whom they do not know, and a dumb man, all of whom were also deported from the U. S., locked in a room over night, and the next day taken to a train on which, in a locked car, they two alone were taken on a small ship to Antwerp, where they were set free.

The deponent Mordche further states that on the second day out they were approached by an officer of the ship who asked them where they were going, to which they said Liverpool. He then said that they could not get into England because money was necessary to be shown; that he then said he had money and showed the money he had, amounting in all to $36 Thirty-six dollars; that he asked him to give him the money, when a fellow passenger, now in London, whose name he does not know, whispered to him not to do so; that the officer in question then pulled the money out of his hand and said he would get it back in Liverpool; that from the old man also deported the same officer took ($60) Sixty dollars, he swearing that he saw him take the bag from him; and from the dumb man Sixteen dollars as he indicated to him by signs, all the money he understood that they all had; that while the deponent was not informed at Ellis Island that he would be taken back at the expense of the company, he nevertheless did not offer to pay for his return passage, nor did he mean that the money should be used for that purpose, but that it was forcibly taken from him by said officer, and that a receipt for the money was denied him; that when during the voyage he repeatedly asked for the money, he was told he would get it at the office in Liverpool; that when they reached Liverpool they were prevented by force from going to the office and were kept under lock and key while in transport across England.

The deponent Mordche swears, further, that the dumb man, in answer to such signs of inquiry he made to him as to why he gave the money, made signs to indicate that the money was forcibly taken from him by the said officer, after he had examined his person.

The deponents, who were left penniless by this robbery, and were helped to Antwerp by the Jewish society to England, pray that this officer be punished and the money returned to them at 39

Wellesley Street, London.

The deponents can only describe the officer in question as a man of medium height, with black mustache, and as the man who took the tickets from the passengers and who supervised the distribution of the food.

Mordchi his ✕ mark Catz

Chiyer her ✕ mark Catz

Names written by Annie Koplin
at the request of both, in my presence.

P. Cowen

Sworn to before me in the City of London, this 12th day of December, 1906, after the above was read by me to both in Yiddish, their native language.

Philip Cowen

Immigrant Inspector

VII. - CONTRACT LABOR.

I have seen nothing to justify the belief that contract labor plays any part whatever in inciting emigration from Russia. The only effort in this direction that I discovered while abroad, although I scanned hundreds of papers for such advertisements, was the following in the London "Daily Chronicle" of December 8th, 1906, which I immediately forwarded to you for investigation:

> MEN (strong, young) for locomotive firemen and train brakemen on American railroads; experience unnecessary; fireman £20 monthly, become engineers and earn £40; brakemen £15 become conductors, and earn £30; name position preferred; age 20 to 30; over 140 lbs; must read and write English. Railways Association, Room B2, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The agent of the Nordische Company at Riga, which books passengers through from Russia to the United States via England, told me that many of their patrons return to Russia periodically and fetch back others with them on returning. He recalled especially a number from Elizabetgrad who took brass-finishers back to the United States. He spent half an hour looking up the records to find their names, but without success.

Respectfully submitted,

Philip Cowen
Imm. Inspector

50,274

√1411/29

New York, January 31, 1907

Hon. Frank P. Sargent

Commissioner-General of Immigration

Washington, D. C.

Subject: IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES-- RUSSIA

(Continuation)

Cowen

9 Life and Wages in Russia

10 The Emigrant bound for America. The frauds perpetrated upon him and his treatment by the way.

11 Some Pogrom Cities:

Bialystock, Siedlce, Kalarash.

12 A Peep into Galicia.

13 Some Incidents and Conclusions

Appendix 11.

Inquiry into ~~deaths~~ during the Bialystock Pogrom

" 12.

Inquiry concerning injured in Siedlce Pogrom

" 13

Letter on behalf of Gen. Kaulbars submitted to Court in ~~behalf~~ interest of Col. Mikulin.

9. LIFE AND WAGES IN RUSSIA

As bearing upon the emigration from Russia, I touch here upon the living conditions obtaining there. Naturally these have an influence upon the movement of the people, and especially upon that class that lives principally in the section called the Pale of Jewish Settlement, from which, including Poland, comes practically 85% of the immigration.

Of course this is affected to some extent by the mode of life that is imposed upon the people by surrounding conditions, which are largely regulated by the labor market, regardless of the causes that affect the price of labor.

I have no desire here to enter into any economic study of the matter, as that would serve to swell the volume of this report and detract from the main point at hand. I made some inquiries into the prices of labor in the cities I passed through and obtained also, by correspondence,—using a blank form I prepared for the purpose,—information from about forty places scattered through the section referred to, which I have utilized here to give a fair idea of the earning power of labor in Russia, and the expense of rent and fuel. This indicates clearly enough an impelling motive to emigration, the one strong motive to a healthy, natural movement: the desire to better one's condition, and obtain for the young adequate educational opportunities. Aside of this the vast emigration from Russia, as said herein before, is natural only insofar that it is forced by the present condition of unrest, and the influence of recent pogroms.

Wages & Rent in Russia. – Roubles.

IR = 51¢

City	Population	Tailor		Carpenter		Jr. Workman		Day Labor		Ladies Tailor		Seamstress		Children week	Servant Month	Rent
		week	year	week	year	week	year	day	year	week	year	week	year			
Warsaw	800,000	18	800.	15	700	5-10		1.	250	8.	400	5	200	1.	8.	140.
Lodz	350,000	15		15		8-10		1	250	20.-	1000	12	450	2½	8.	60.
Minsk	102,000	8	290	7	275	4-5		.50	125	4.	120	2	80	b.W.	7	
Bialystock	80,000	3		10	260	4-9		.85		5		4		3	8	70
Simferapol	70,000	15		15				.75		6		4			10	150
Libau	90,000					6-9		1.20	250	5.	200	4	200	.60	10	72
Berditchef	75,000	15	700	8	400	6-8		1.	300	13	600	6	250	.60	6	100
Nikolaieff	114,000	18		15		3-4		1.	300	9		6		1.-	10	120
Elizabetgrad	70,000	25		20		3-10		1.		25	600		300	1.50	12	120
Kowno	75,000	15	650	15	650	7-10		1.	250	25	1000	7		b.W.	8	60
Rostov/Don	160,000	30		25		4-10				30		20		none	16.	100
Kishinef	130,000	10	400	7	300	2-4		1.00	150	15	500	4	150	.80	8	100
Wilna	160,000	12		5		2-3		.70	200	17		5		1.50	8.	60.
Nieshin	35,000	12	600		none	6		.60	180	10	400	6	250	none	6	75
Grodno	43,000	15	700	10	450	3-5		1.-	250	6	250	4	175		7	
Kamenetz Pod	36,000	8	300	7	190	2-3		.60	130	5½	240	4		1.	8	75
akkerman	42,000	12	500	10	450	5-6		.80	180	12	600	10	350	2.	12	40
Plotzk	39,000	12	400	12	500	7		1.50	300	2	80	1.50	.75	1.	6	120
Mitau	40,000	15	500		none	6-8		70		8		6	200	0	8	60
Proskurow	26,000	15				4-5		50		4½		2.-			7	100
Bachmut	20,000	20		12	600	4-7		70		15	700	2½		1½	12	72
Soroki	18,000	6	300	10	500	4-6		60	60.	–				1.20		60
Slutzk	15,418	15	500	10	400	none		.50	120.	10	400	3	150	2.00	8	50
Mlawa	15,000	12	600	12	600	6		1.20	325	5	250	3	130	b.W.	7	50
Kriwoi Rog	16,000	9	300	8	250	5-6		.80	170	7	200	4	140	1.25	8	100
Bogopol	6,000	12	400	10	300	4-7		1.	250	18	500	10.	400		8	75
Domaschew	9500	7	350	9	450	3-6		1.50				180	–	35-90	6	50
Beresino	7000	7	300	5	250	3-4		.60	150	5	250	5.	200	none	4	50
Igumen	6,000	5	250	6	300	2		50	150	8	400	4	200	Rare	6	50
Zabeln		15	600	none		3		none		5		3.-	120	none	4	50
Skidel	2,500	10	400	8	300	4						2			8.-	50
Bytrimanzi	1,400	5		4		1.50-2.-					100				4.-	-
Lukashewka	7,520	10	500	6	300	none		.50	120	3	150.-	2.50	120.-	none	4.50	40
Juseffpol	4,000	12	600	10	500	5-6		1.-	300	5	250.	3.-	120.-	.30	4.-	50
Nowopoltawka	2,479	8		7½				.80	120					none	10.	70
Sosnowitz		7.50		5		2-3		.90							4	60
Zwanietz	4,288	10.-	400	5	250	2-3		70	200	3	120	2	75		6	60
Rukomol	2,000	4½	200	5	200	1-1½		.50	100	5	200	2	100		4	
Radomisel		15.-	720	15	720	7-8		1.-	200	5	120	5	120	1.20	4	120
Monastirschina	3,000	4.-		5				.50	100	3	125	3.	125		4	50

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Niederlage der Firmen:

Johann Klein
Hoflieferant Sr. Maj. d. Kaisers und Königs
Johannisberg a. Rhein.

Specialität: Naturweine
Mosel- u. Saarweine
vom Trierischen Winzer-Verein A.-G. in Trier.

= Restaurant I. Ranges. =

Königsberg i. Pr., den 190

Here are given in tabular form the earnings of various trades and occupations, weekly and yearly, the latter making allowance for slack time, which varies very largely indeed, in different localities. Thus for instance in Kalarash, Bessarabia, the carpenters, who are fine mechanics, earn 50 roubles a week ($25), but under normal conditions there is work for them but three months in the whole year, so that the carpenter's whole year's earnings are not more than the Warsaw carpenter's, who gets 15 roubles a week, but has work for all but five or six weeks in the year.

photostat

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I have given here the highest figures for all columns, where more than one figure was given. The places represent Southern Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Little Russia and White Russia, and the persons who have furnished the figures are in every case in close touch with the people who are breadwinners. A deeper study of these figures and others that I have here omitted would be interesting no doubt, but for our purpose it is sufficient to observe simply the earnings in those occupations that are most affected by the individuals comprising the immigration from Russia. The best paying is the tailoring, which yields from 300 to 800 roubles a year. The carpenter earns 250 to 700 roubles, the helpers of both trades 2 to 10 roubles. The women earn at sewing from 100 to 450 roubles, and at dressmaking 150 to 1,000 roubles, the top notch for both being at Lodz. In that city labor is better paid than anywhere else in Russia. By a series of strikes the laboring people in all trades have succeeded in getting the very best wages. In fact, some manufacturers there maintain that the result has been to put up the cost to a figure that forbids competition with Germany, whose workmen are more dependable and turn out a larger day's task. The cost of rent runs from 40 to 150 roubles a year, to which should be added fuel, which is about 40% of the rent. The average cost of a room is 40 roubles. I am speaking of course of that element whence comes the large bulk of immigration.

One room is usually the home for a workingman, and there the family lives, eats and sleeps. I have seen one room, not above ten feet square, house 8 souls, and they

looked healthy for all that. In some cases I have seen two children asleep on the top of the stove. The stove in Russia is the most substantial thing in the house. It is built of masonry, and runs from 2 by 3 feet, 6 feet high, to 4 by 8 feet and larger. Later on is told of a family of six persons that lived on top of a stove in Wilna. These stoves are heated up once a week, for the Sabbath-baking and cooking, and sometimes in the middle of the week also. They retain the heat for a long time.

It is no wonder that the servant girl is anxious to reach the United States when her monthly wage runs from 4 to 10 roubles a month, those getting more being the exception; no nights out, and treated little better than a slave. Nor is it to be wondered at that the laborer, whose annual earnings are from 100 to 300 roubles, is anxious to better his condition. I verily believe that the great bulk of the working people average less than three roubles a week, and deem themselves fortunate with that, even though 40 roubles a year goes off for the rent.

I shall never forget a scene in Wilna. The room 6 by 8 feet, was 10 feet below the street level, and whenever it rained the water poured in-- for there is no sewerage system in any city of Russia save Warsaw, so far as I could ascertain. Here lived a shoemaker, his wife and two children. I thought the wife said her husband earned three roubles a week on the average. "What!" cried she, "3 roubles? No, 2 roubles. How happy would we be if he earned three". Never in my life did half a dollar seem so large to me.

The earnings of young women, girls and boys are of course much smaller than that. Thus in one candy factory

and a couple of paper and envelope factories in Wilna, the only industries in the place to speak of, young women who are skilled earn 8 roubles a month, while girls get only 5 roubles. In Bialystock the women employed in a tobacco factory earn 4 roubles a week and girls and boys 2 to 3 roubles, while those in the paper box factory connected therewith earn but 1.80 roubles a week. In the cigar rolling branch the men get 6 to 8 roubles, and the girls 2 roubles.

In Lodz in the Poznanski mill, having 7,000 operatives, the girls who tend 132 spindles each, preparing the wool for carding, earn 4 roubles weekly; the girls in the spooling yard, 4 to 5 roubles. The men earn fair wages, from 8 to 12 roubles. But what is here given is in every case the gross wage, for in this mill there is deducted from each one's pay 8 to 13 per cent for the master of the department, whose earnings, thus obtained, are from 16 to 23 roubles, from which he again must permit to be deducted a certain percentage, which constitutes, in addition to the 16 roubles paid by the firm, the earnings of the master foremen, of whom there are seven, who have under them 4337 looms and 2800 weavers.

The best paying trades in this part of Russia are weaving and leather-working. The former is largely a home-industry, and the workers, whether at home or in the mills, earn from 8 to 12 roubles, with steady employment.

Need we wonder that these people are so anxious to get away from their homes?

It is safe to say that of the people included in the various categories foregoing, eighty per cent are potential

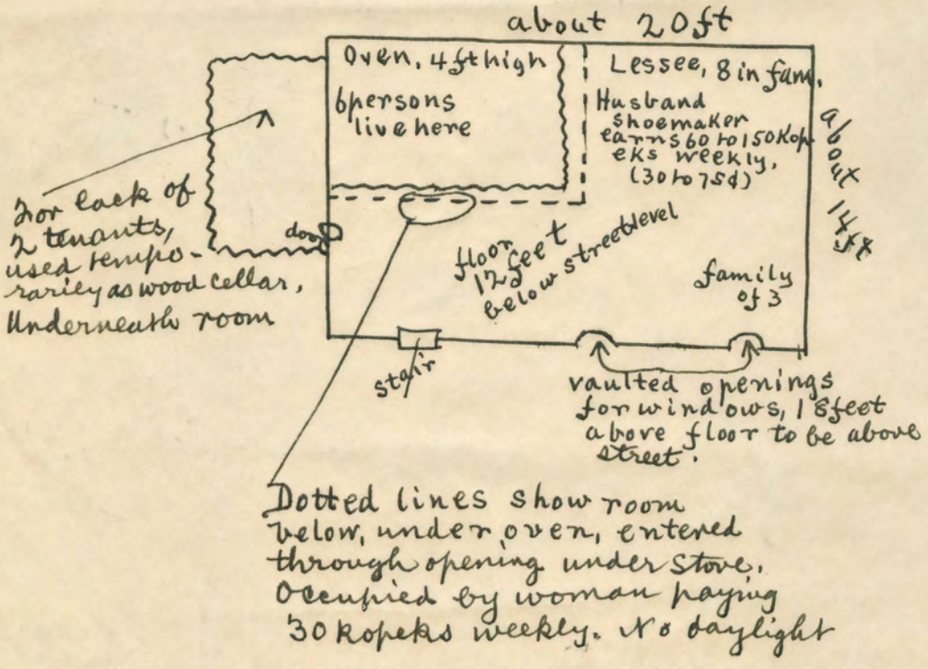
American citizens, nothing standing between them and a residence in the United States but the money for their passage and passports. When these people come to Ellis Island with no money, we are inclined to ask them "Why do you come to the United States without any money?" but no one who has seen the people in their homes will not consider as paupers those who come here from Russia with no means, or indeed who are altogether indebted for their getting here to friends or acquaintances who have advanced them their needful money.

The breadwinners I have till now referred to are the denizens of the towns and cities. I could not go into the country to see the Lithuanian and Polish elements nor into Finland's interior, to come close to the three peoples from which come over one-third of the immigration from Russia. For one thing and mainly because of lack of authority to engage interpreters. I had wished to do so in order to disclose at first hand how far the influences sending them forth were intertwined with those at bottom of the Jewish migration, and I feel that my report must inadequately present the main subject of my inquiry because of this lack.

I was intensely interested in the miserably poor of the towns and cities I visited and obtained much information that would form an interesting albeit a heartbreaking chapter of life in Russia, but forbear writing it to save space, inasmuch as from this element comes so small a percentage of the immigrants that it may be fairly looked upon as a negligible quantity.

But I cannot resist the temptation to give one illus-

tration of a "home" I saw in Wilna. It will serve to show how the poor exist, I will not say live, and how the increased demand for rooms, caused by the forced crowding in of the people to the cities, increases rental, and forces people to crowd together in order to mutually reduce the cost of rooming.



Kholodnaia

10. BOUND FOR AMERICA

The receipt of a letter from one of the family in America is a day of great rejoicing in the home in Russia. The family hang breathlessly on every word that appears therein. The young hopeful that has gone abroad, or the head of the family, emphasizes all the good qualities of his new home and minimizes the things unpleasant. If the family at home cannot read, the local scrivener who serves as the epistolary go-between in the family, is inclined to give emphasis in his reading to those parts he thinks will most please his auditors, and those who listen and the others to whom the contents are conveyed, acquire a desire to go from home.

At last comes the letter bearing the news that the family are to go forward. The father writes that he has ordered a ticket and sends it to them. He tells them that they should go to the doctor to have their eyes examined, and order their passport. As soon as he has paid it all in, they will be notified by the Steamship Company what day to leave home. The ticket has imprinted in bold type the injunction not to leave home until notified. But in their eagerness they see nothing of that. In their hand they hold a paper from the Steamship Company for four persons from Hamburg to New York. That is all that is clear to them, and they at once prepare to leave. Reaching the control station at Eydtkuhnen, or Prostken, for instance, they are bathed, their garments and baggage disinfected, and they are told the sad truth that their ticket has not yet been fully prepaid. Past experience tells the shipping people that when this happens the buyer

of the ticket can find a way to pay up the balance, when informed by cable, and so the family goes on to Hamburg meanwhile. Does the husband fail to make the payment the family must wend its way backward and find some way to maintain itself till the coming of better news. A friendly society may help. The Jews have committees who may in such cases advance the money if advised by cable that the husband is in a position to receive his family.

Before proceeding, however, the wife and mother must obtain a passport. But what does she know about the matter? She calls in the man who does, the steamship agent. If the passport is sought in the ordinary way, assuming that all the papers are correct, it will take three months before it gets through the police department. The ways can be greased of course, and then it slips down with great celerity. But the woman has only one passport to get, while the agent has a number, so that he is in better shape to get it through quickly. He finds out how much money the woman has. Ordinarily a passport nowadays costs 15 roubles and expenses-- about 18 in all. If he can, he takes advantage of the woman's ignorance, and tells her that she needs a separate pass for each, or that the charge is for each individual set down therein. Knowing no better, she pays him all he asks. Thus I saw at Libau a woman who had paid 110 rubles for a passport for herself and four children, that cost the agent but 18 roubles.

It may be that a daughter was born into the family and not entered on the community roll, or a son eligible to military duty if he were alive, has died and not been

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stricken off. Then ensue complications. So long as the son eligible to duty is neither stricken off nor produced, the family can get no passport. If the local authority chooses to be ugly, he has the family under his thumb and they are at his mercy. 300 roubles is the fine for an absentee from military duty, and if the police official does not care to be satisfied with the proof of death, the money must be forthcoming or the family stay at home. If it is difficult to get the passport for one of the reasons given, or the woman knows too much to be fleeced, and the agent sees his way to make but a few paltry roubles as his pay for his pains, or there is some real or fancied obstacle to the passport, he will tell them there is but one alternative to staying home, which is to steal over the border, for the Russian officer at the railroad station will not permit them to go through without a pass. Here is another rich field for the agent, as will be told later on. Of course it is possible for the woman to get an emigrant's pass, which costs nothing; but this makes it impossible for any of the family to return, and if it happens that any of them are excluded from the United States, they become pariahs with no land to call their own.

But now the family is ready to take up the staff and begin its wandering to the long promised land of freedom. The lares and penates are disposed of in short order. In the one or two rooms-- seldom more-- there is little to dispose of.-- I am speaking of course of the great bulk of the people that come.-- As the Immigrant Inspectors at the ports of entry are aware, their bedding, clothing,

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pots and pans are done up in bundles, and much of it they will not even trust to be checked, but each member has his load to carry. The tables and chairs are disposed of or given away, and the family is drawn up in marching order. The agent meets them at the station and accompanies them till near the border. They are cautioned to speak to no one that approaches them on the train, not to tell where they are going or to whom, and that upon their maintaining discreet silence depends their successful getting to America. The advice, which is well drilled into them, makes it difficult to get at the people while on the journey, and it is the advice that these agents give the people that causes them to lie when questioned at Ellis Island and elsewhere when they land here.

Now the people are under way, but before starting the agent has sold a couple of tickets to some boys, who are strangers to each other, and to make a little more money he has them put on the same pass as the woman. He tells her it will help her to get in. (Since my return I saw at Ellis Island six persons, no two of them related, who were set down in one passport as father and children. On inquiry I found they had each paid for separate passport to one Platzkowsky in Homel, who had put them on one book, clearing 76 roubles.)

Coming within ten miles or so of the border, the people all disembark and go quietly to a lodging house, and there they remain for a few days until there is a sufficient number to make it worth while to bribe the officials at the border. They are relieved of their baggage so as to be unencumbered during the passage over

the border. When a sufficient number are gathered to make it convenient for the Russian officials to be temporarily off post, at their meals perhaps or asleep, the party, which may number from ten to thirty, is taken over the line. At a few points, such as Brody, on the Austrian frontier, at Bayoren at the extreme north of Germany, and at Eydtkuhnen, there are bridges that admit of easy passage. At other places there are roadways running from Russia to Germany, Austria or Roumania, but at all these there are too many officers on duty constantly to make smuggling safe. So the night is chosen as a rule and the people are taken through the woods, or wade through the streams separating the countries. In the employ of these smugglers are sturdy Poles, who carry the women and children across, and also the men where it becomes necessary to do so. The proceeding is not without attendant risks as can be understood, and it is difficult to obtain information when anything does happen. I was told at Eydtkuhnen of Fanny Grodzovski and two sisters who had been deported, and who for lack of a pass were smuggled over the border at that place, of whose safe arrival the people who had arranged for this have not been able to get information.

It is also not uncommon, I was told, for a floating body to tell the story of a drowned man or an observant guardsman. As I stated in another part of this report, a man was shot at Eydtkuhnen while attempting to cross the stream the night before I was there. Crossing the border thus takes from 12 to 15 hours.

But I cannot believe that these are frequent happenings, or the news of them would prove a deterrent to the

great number who go that way. I wanted to see how the people got across the border, but found it impossible because of the uncertainty of when people would cross and at what point they would come out. I had arranged with a merchant of Kamenetz Podolsk to be enabled to join some group centering there to go over the Austrian border, but could not spare the week or ten days that would be involved But what I have set down here represents the actual experiences of people I have met in New York or on my travels.

Once on German or Austrian territory, the people are taken to a railroad station, where they find their baggage, that has been brought over in wagons, and proceed to the control station and seaport. The price that the immigrant pays for his ticket from home to the United States includes all the charges for lodging by the way and getting over the border. For this service, I was told, the guards get usually five roubles a head; what the agent gets out of the emigrant, is hard to get at. The type of man whose business it is systematically to bribe public officials is not a lovely one, and often he is a pronounced scoundrel. Nachman Brzaza, who conducts a boarding house for emigrants in Hamburg, told me that when he brought his family over he agreed to pay 7 roubles a head, but before they got across their guide set them down in the woods and demanded more money. He demurred and threatened all sorts of things, till the man said to him "A chochem sennen Sie, ubber an die Grenze miz ma nischt a chochem sein", "You are a wise man, but you don't want to be so wise when you are crossing the border". He concluded to pay his price and make sure of getting over the line.

It is because of the large opportunities for making money on account of present passport conditions that the agents look to this business rather than to merely selling tickets, for after all, but ten per cent of the people leaving Russia buy their tickets there, and the margin of profit there is small.

The Russian emigrant who goes through Germany must be provided with a ticket out of the country, but it must be over a German line, or over one of the lines that has been concessioned by the German government. These are the Red Star, Holland American, White Star, American, Cunard and French lines. Persons sending prepaids by other lines should advise their people to avoid Germany, either going via Austria and Switzerland, or via Hango. Those holding them must buy other tickets at the control station or be returned to Russia. Where people have smuggled over the border, this is a delicate position to be in. They may then be allowed to proceed to Berlin or Hamburg while sending for funds. The Jewish committees in those cities have found this a serious matter. In 118 cases, mainly where husbands have sent for wives and children, they have advanced the money for other tickets and retained the temporarily worthless ones. Some portion of the passage money was subsequently recovered on many of these, but not on quite a number because of some technical defect. I saw many of these-- about 40-- in Berlin.

The various points by railroad out of Russia are as follows:

Into Germany; Wirballen, into Eydtkuhnen; Graewo, into Prostken; Mlawa into Illowo; Alexandrowo, into Ottlotschin (Thorn); Sosnowitz, into Myslowitz; Graniza, into

Austria; Radziwillow,into Brody; Wolodschisk, into Podwohodschiska.

At Hamburg the emigrant from Russia is compelled to live in the Auswanderer Halle until his ship sails. This is an emigrant station maintained on the outskirts of Hamburg where the foreign shipping is centered. This station is well planned and maintained. A tax of six marks is levied on every emigrant to meet the cost of maintenance which is supposed to be for an average of four days. The place is well kept, there are comfortable beds, good food, smoking, dining and reading rooms, a church and synagogue, music is furnished daily, a small store supplies special needs, and the people are constantly under medical supervision. Those who have not been bathed go through here the process of purification and disinfection of baggage.

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The non-Russian emigrants are permitted to live in the City in boarding houses licensed by the police, and under their supervision.

Thus far the people have been examined in their homes for their eyes, at the request of the relative inviting home, then again by the steamship agent in their city, then at the control station on the border and again at the Auswanderer Halle. They walk thence for 35 minutes to the immigrant station in Hamburg proper. There they are again examined by the ship's doctor and government doctor, after which they go on a tender and are taken to the steamer, that is to convey them to America. Are they going via England, they trudge along for another twenty minutes to the freight boat that is to take them to Eng-

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land, whence they embark for their ultimate home in the United States.

That the examination abroad for the eyes must be closer than it has been, is clearly shown by the official records of Bremen, which state that while but 12 emigrants were reported in 1905 from January 1 to Sept. 9 as suffering from eye trouble, 781 were so reported for the same period in 1906.

If the immigrant is going to the United States via Russia, he takes the train from his home direct to Riga, Libau, or Odessa, or via St Petersburg to Hango, if he is going by way of Finland. The only direct routes to the United States are the Volunteer Fleet, semi monthly from Libau, and the steamship Gregory Merk from Odessa. The latter may be eliminated, as the announcement is already made that its January trip from Odessa will be the last. There was another direct line from Libau, the Russian East Asiatic Company, but it appears to have been unable to come to terms with the government or found the business unsatisfactory, for the trip of the "Grodno", begun while I was in Libau, appears to have been the last. I understood however that there is a strong probability of this line continuing as a feeder for German lines, carrying the people from Libau to Hamburg. Even this would be better than the present long railroad trip through Germany, or through Austria and Switzerland. The emigrant has smoother sailing; he is not harassed so much by examinations that are not final, and comes to the United States in better shape. Of course only those can go this way whose passes are in good order; but that is really no

barrier, for in Russia you can get a pass in any name you choose if you only pay for it, and so it is that many come here via Russian ports under false names.

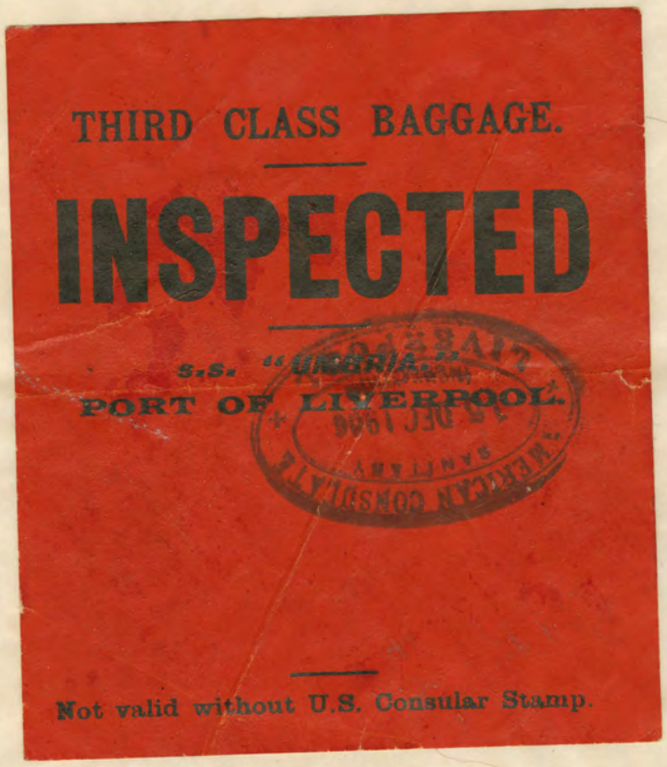
A day or two before sailing say is a busy one at the railroad stations at the port of sailing. Thus 350 people reached Libau on the same train as I did. With them were the sub-agents who had sold them tickets or got them passports and come on from long distances to "deliver their goods." They had coached their people so thoroughly that it was impossible to converse with them on the train, or while at Libau when the sub-agents were about. The general agents of the various lines which were to send them forward acted quite differently, but only after the sub-agents left was it possible to speak with them.

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The wrongs inflicted upon the emigrant on the ocean have not been touched on, for I did not obtain enough information from emigrants themselves to justify going into them. Of the trip across the Atlantic, the stories told of their treatment by immigrants coming on the same vessel vary so largely that I would not care to speak except from personal observation, which is limited to my few days on board of the "Umbria" on my return.

I took passage in the steerage. Getting down to the dock, all my baggage was labeled "Inspected" while my back was turned, the keys in my pocket, and no questions asked.

I attach one of the labels hereto.



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Going aboard the steamer I joined the procession and passed in front of the doctor, walking with a halting gait and stooping to attract his attention, but the doctor simply examined my eyes and passed me on. The consular stamp was put on the doctor's card by a representative of the American Consul without even glancing at it and I could see how easy it was for anyone to ship a child by arrangement with an officer of the vessel who could pass her in unobserved with ease while the people were going aboard.

I remained but two days in the steerage, then going into the cabin and paying visits whenever I was permitted to enter.

Before the ship sailed an officer of the Cunard Company went through the steerage, looking to the water supplies, the general arrangement and inquiring if the various races were separated.

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The floors, tables and chairs were tidy as could be wished all the time. The tables had no seats or settles with backs, so that they were uncomfortable. There were enough of them however. The food was clean, well prepared, wholesome and plentiful, but the cabins that were divided off for the English emigrants were below the 100-cubic-foot mark.

There was, however, no modern accommodation; no reading room or opportunity for the emigrant to sit elsewhere than on his bed or the backless settees, except on deck when the weather permitted, which was very seldom. But it would not be right to form any judgment of emigrant accommodations in general from this single ship. Complaints made from time to time to him by incoming people indicate that there is much to be desired in the treatment of these people. It would prove interesting to make a trip on the various lines carrying immigrants for the purpose of observing each individually. In no other way could an intelligent idea be formed of the manner in which the immigrant business is carried on.

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11. SOME POGROM CITIES: BIALYSTOCK AND SIEDLCE KALARASH

In the early part of this report reference is made to the fact that the large immigration to the United States from Russia is due to the rioting that has gone on, mainly against the Jews, for some years past. It is also stated there that these riots, or pogroms, as they are called, have been the work of government officials.

The statement is a serious one to make, and I felt that it was my duty to get some personal information on the ground to justify the statement. I had already in my possession certain documents of an official character charging the origin of the pogroms to public officials. These were,

I The address of Prince Wrusoff before the Duma.

II Report of the Duma Commission on the Bialystock Pogrom.

(Of both of these I have been submitted the original printed official stenographic proceedings, to be translated and made Exhibits 9 and 10.)

III The letter of Mr Lopuchin, formerly Director of Police, Exhibit I.

IV Official documents of the Senate of the Empire: This is a volume of 400 pages, of which I have the advance sheets. While the government has permitted these to be printed in Russia it will not allow the work to be sold or given away, or taken outside of the Empire. The sheets I have are, I am

assured, the only set that has gone out of Russia. This volume, printed in Russian from copies made from the originals on file at the Senate Archives, include the following documents:

A. Investigation and Recommendation of Senator Kugminsky concerning Police Chief Niedhard and the Odessa Riots of October-November, 1905.

B. Report to the Czar of Senator E. Turan on the doings in Kieff.

C. Senate Documents in the case of P. G. Kurloff, Governor of Minsk.

D. Documents concerning the Pogrom in Homel.

Two riots having taken place recently, one in Bialystock just before I left home and the other, Siedlce, while I was in Germany, I visited both places.

BIALYSTOCK

July 30th, 1905 there was a riot in Bialystock, provoked by the attitude of the soldiers towards a number of Jewish workmen. The outcome was the killing of a workman. In revenge some associates fired a bomb, when the soldier patrol began shooting up and down the street, at Jewish houses and people passing by, from 2:30 till 6 in the afternoon. The result was 38 killed, all of whom were Jews. There was no plundering at all. It was simply a Jew-hunt for revenge, and the local authorities made no effort to interfere, the police standing by while the soldiers were shooting.

The pogrom of 1906 was an altogether different affair. Ample advance notice was given of its occurrence, yet were

no steps taken to prevent it. As early as the first days of May was it spoken of. On May 26, the Police Chief Deckacheff, who was beloved by the Jews, was shot. How or why was never proven. The claim was made by the soldiers that the Jews killed him. So friendly was he to them that he was called the Jewish police Chief. Therefore this charge was ridiculous. They sought to put a wreath upon his coffin, which the police refused to permit. To one of the Jewish committeemen, Dr. Pigrotsky, Lieut. Sherometoff said frankly they would not allow them to put a wreath upon the coffin because the Jews would spill blood on the ground and then cover it with flowers. "But you will bite the dust", said he, "and it will happen in two days". Being clear that the pogrom was about to come, a deputation was sent to the Governor at Grodno to complain of the words of Lieut. Sherometoff and his associates, and said that it meant clearly that a pogrom was at hand. The Governor said: "I cannot compel the police to deter their natures; they are terrorized enough. As to the pogrom, I think it will not eventuate, and if it does break out I will take strong steps to wipe it out. That I do only as my duty. That is, if the telephones are not destroyed, which is likely to happen. Nor can I always count on my men, so that altogether I cannot say how they will act, nor can I issue orders that I know would not be executed to avoid or crush the pogrom".

The deputation reported to the people, and the movement to get away from Bialystock started immediately. Many of the people sent their families to Grodno for safety. I asked my informants, Dr L Pinnes and Rabbi

Mohileiver, why the Christians didn't protest,and I was told because they could not believe it possible to happen and knew the futility and danger of interfering if it was to take place.

On Thursday, June 1st, the people gathered in the streets in shoals to witness the Greek-Catholic procession. As it apssed Alexander St the police shouted that there was the spot where the bomb had been fired, and they could not allow the procession to pass. Then there was an explosion in the neighborhood and the cry went up that the Jews had thrown a bomb and killed a holy father. The crowd waited for no proof-- there was no father killed or injured-- and turned on the Jews to shoot them, and the Jewish houses to loot them. The soldiers in charge ordered the people out of the houses, and compelled the Jews to go to one side and the rest to the other side so they would not be injured, and fired on the Jews. It was the Wladisnask Regiment that did the work. About the only Christian killed was one Dickar who wanted to save a Jew from his fate, when the soldiers turned on him and killed him. Then began the plundering, which became general in Institute Strasse and Deutsche Strasse. This was but the beginning. It lasted from 11:30 to 6 P. M. The police stood by but sought not to check the awful work, rather encouraging it. Then fire broke out in Landwa St.

June 2nd began with a fearful cannonading in Nicolai St. and plunder and murder were the order of the day at Alter Boyer, Nicholai St, Neue Chassee St. and the railroad station where people had been killed the day before. The killing was barbarous; nails were driven into the

heads of the people, their bones were broken in their hands and bodies, and then they were clubbed to death with rifles. This went on all day. The killed that day were estimated at 90. Then Schneidermühl Hof was set on fire. This was a large wooden building to which many had fled for safety, and here they were burned to death. During the evening shooting resounded all over the city and continued till Saturday night, June 3d. Cannonading was kept up all night. On Sunday the awful work continued and ended only when it was announced that the committee sent by the Duma had arrived. Finding it impossible to get relief, members of the Duma, then in session, were telegraphed to take some action.

How far the control of the situation was in the hands of the authorities is indicated by this incident: A woman owning a store who knew General Bogaiewski, in charge of the soldiery, implored his aid. He wired back: "You and your apothecary are under protection", and she was not harmed.

This is the story as told me by two witnesses, Dr L Pinnes and Rabbi Mohilerver. The latter suffered severe property losses and narrowly escaped with his life and family.

The Duma Commission in their report (already submitted by me for translation to be made Exhibit 10) goes more fully into detail. It shows that as early as May 3d the sergeants in one of the regimental barracks were commanded to communicate to the soldiers that on the 1st of the following June a Catholic procession would take

place, among which the Jews would throw a bomb and there would be a pogrom. On May 21st, it states, a general order was given to the 16th Division of Infantry that on June 1st a much larger number of pickets should be posted in the place. All this was before the murder of the Chief of Police, Derkatcheff, which occurred May 26th.

The report further says: "From Thursday to Saturday there was a continuous fusillade in the town, as on a battlefield, although no enemy was in sight. The fusillade was directed only against the Jews. If a Christian walked through the street, nobody assailed him, but as soon as a Jew appeared, bullets flew at him from all sides. It was not a struggle between two adversaries; it was a hunt by armed even on unarmed people. . . . . During all this time the secret agents of the police were endeavoring to provoke fresh disturbances and supply a fresh pretext for further attacks upon the Jews. The police fired and attributed the firing to the Jews. They called upon the military to fire upon the Jews. . . . . It was murder, committed by the police and the military. All the bodies of the killed during those two days bore bullet marks and bayonet wounds and very seldom injuries caused by sticks or stones".

The report tells of the awful scenes of murder, giving names and details, that occurred at the railway station while the Governor himself was present at the station.

In its summing up the Commission says: "The pogrom was prepared, even the day was appointed. It is therefore clear that the pogrom was not an accidental occurrence provoked by national or religious hatred. The preparation of

the pogrom for a day when Christian processions are held, and when the fanatical mob is usually very much excited, means that an appropriate moment was selected. . . . .It is impossible to believe that without preparation a pogrom would have broken out so quickly and in many places simultaneously. . . . . We find that before the pogrom the leaders of the Jewish community communicated to Mr Kister, the Governor, that they were in a state of panic concerning the preparations for a pogrom. They indicated Sheremetieff as a person who had even appointed the day for the pogrom, branding him as an enemy of the Jewish people. The governor replied that Sheremetieff was his most courageous and energetic official. The pogrom breaks out. The governor arrives during the day at Bialystock and stays a long time at the railway station. . . . . There Hooligans are murdering the Jews, but the governor makes no effort to stay the massacre. . . . . One must suppose either that the Governor knew of the approaching pogrom, and when it began took no steps to quell it because the pogrom was ordered and necessary, or somebody had secretly taken away from the Governor the power to act in the matter."

Continuing its summing up, the Commission states: "One must remark that when on June 2 members of the Imperial Duma presented a petition to the Minister at St. Petersburg to stop the pogrom, he declared he would wire immediately to order that vigorous measures be taken. Nevertheless many Jews were killed on June 2 at five in the afternoon till June 3d in the morning. Where then were the so-called measures? Were orders given and not

taken? This idea is too absurd. It was more likely that at Bialystock it was not considered necessary to pay any heed to the instructions of the minister because of the existence of instructions emanating from a power higher than that of the minister-- a power that guaranteed immunity and which approved their criminal actions.

"Considering both the conduct of the Governor and the futility of the Minister's measures, we are forced to the conviction that the pogrom was directed by some secret power-- a power which may or may not be known to the authorities".

In its conclusions the Commission finds that "The official communication as to the cause of the pogrom, namely, an attack by the Jews on the Catholic religious procession, revolutionary acts by the Jews, etc., is without foundation".

In the course of the debate on the report of the Duma, the further information was given that among the troops were none killed and but three wounded, and there was evidence from an officer that these were shot by their own comrades accidentally in a cross fusillade in a garden.

Four persons who suffered in the pogrom told me some of its incidents. These were:

I Ephraim Chazan. Pogrom started at his house on Deutsche St. Went to police for aid. Met four policemen with a superior officer in front of building. Latter said on seeing him: "Have you saved yourself; how did you save yourself?" Without more ado drew saber and hit him across nose. I saw signs of it. Would not allow him to enter building.

II Moses Berechowitz, Institute St. Seven or eight soldiers came into courtyard where his wife and brother in law (Simel Zuckerman) had flown for shelter, fired at them and killed Simel. Policeman Carpol living in same court called out to the soldiers not to shoot there, as his family lived there.

III Notel Lapidus: Received note from a Jewish soldier, Krakowsky, day before pogrom that it would take place, advising him not to venture forth as there would be none in his street. Took 40 into his home. Had gone out however feeling safe. On return saw shooting going on and sought to get into the house, the soldiers cried: "You Jew, you want to get in there, and fired a shot at him.

IV. Bertha Lapidas: Daughter foregoing. Four soldiers came into house and an officer remained in front of it. Ordered them all out. Got into courtyard when other soldiers drove them out into street. Went into house next door. From there saw them wreck their home, poured ink on what couldn't carry away, saw soldiers shooting continually into house from windows above while plundering going on below. Sought to leave her hiding place. Policeman said no use, they would find her & kill her anyhow.

Report.

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II Moses Berechowitz, Institute St. Seven or eight soldiers came into courtyard where his wife and brother in law (Simel Zuckerman) had flown for shelter, fired at them and killed Simel. Policeman Carpol living in same court called out to the soldiers not to shoot there, as his family lived there.

An investigation into the circumstances of the death of 68 persons was made by Mr David Neinberg, of the Jewish Colonisation Association in St. Petersburg, and Mr Sigmund Frumkin, one of the leaders of the Jewish community of Warsaw.

Some of these are referred to in the Duma report, but are more elaborated herein. I gave some of these narratives as Appendix 11.

I have included those that are referred to in the Duma Report.

S I E D L C E

The city of Siedlce is about ~~forty~~ 55 miles from Warsaw. Of its population of 23,400, 65% are Jews. It is in Poland, where there had never been a pogrom.

I was in Hamburg when the pogrom occurred on September 8th, and when I reached Berlin a week later wished to proceed there at once, but people there who were in close touch with Russia emphatically advised me against doing so. In St. Petersburg, a week later, I met the deputation of Christians and Jews that had called on Minister Stolypin to present the views of the people of Siedlce and arranged with them for a visit a few weeks later. I reached there October 14th and found a community still terrorized, business paralyzed, and all the signs of a city that had been besieged. Within 48 hours after the three days pogrom ceased, a Jewish commission was on the ground to take testimony under oath of the damage done. Attorney Mohilewski swore in the witnesses and conducted the examinations, and ~~from~~ of the original testimony in Russian, signed, in each case, by the witness or at his request by someone else, as set forth in the original documents, I have in my possession a copy in Russian from which a German translation was made for my use, ~~a part~~ extracts of which I have put into English and submit as Exhibit 12.

The result of this investigation showed that 1530 families, representing 7306 souls, were affected; the direct money loss, cash stolen and property taken and destroyed, 344,584 roubles. Only 32 bodies were found for burial. 20 persons were so severely wounded as to be unfitted for

work hereafter; the full number wounded it was impossible to get at as many were taken to Warsaw and other places for treatment or safety; 21 were widowed and 64 orphaned. Through plundering, burning or demolition of household goods, 440 mechanics, 416 small tradesmen, 330 laborers, 28 wholesale merchants, and 316 others were ruined. Immediate relief was granted to the extent of 50,000 roubles collected in Russia and 60,000 roubles from the balance of the pogrom fund gathered the previous year in all parts of the world. Many bodies were buried in the woods by the soldiers to minimize the effect of the pogrom. Two bodies attired in European dress, seen lying in the public garden, could not be found for burial, and others could be cited.

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I have submitted as Exhibit 2 the report of Capt. Pjetschew, of the Gendarmerie, as to the cause of the pogrom, the part played therein by the authorities, and giving many incidents. That may well form the basis of this report. All I will do will be to add some information gathered on the spot in verification of statements made by him or as additional evidence submitted to me at first hand.

There was a close likeness in the organization of this and the Bialystock pogrom. Here as at the latter, the police chief had been murdered in some undiscovered way; in both cases they were friendly to the Jews; in both cases the tender of the latter to show respect for the dead was objected to; in both the Libau regiment took part; in both the plans were working for some weeks in advance; in both the chief officials of the place were active in fostering the pogrom.

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As to plans in advance, the New York Times of August 23, over two weeks before the pogrom, announced that it was looked for.

Ten days before the pogrom, said Dr Tschatski to me, the soldiers were seen going through the city making a plan of the city and noting the names and addresses of the Jewish residents. Where Russians lived, and that was well known, the men passed by without listing the people.

On the day the riot began a red lantern was swung from the flag pole on the city hall, and also a red flag. These remained on constant duty, the one by night, the other by day, and the moment they were taken down the pogrom ceased.

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A few days before the pogrom officers said to merchant friends there was going to be a pogrom and advised them to stand from under.

Ten days before the pogrom, Tschonowsky required that the stores close at 8; on Saturday night soldiers went among the people and directed them to keep open their stores till 10 P. M., then at 9 o'clock the troubles began.

Within a few hours after the pogrom started, police wagons went through the streets loaded with cartridges. Whereas the soldiers always carried one package only, they jammed their pockets with them. "Ruskaya Reitsch", the organ of the League of True Russians, reported that 30,000 rounds of shot had been fired. This looked to me to be below the mark.

To protect themselves the Christians hung icons on the front of their houses or put painted crosses there. Here is a picture of one cottage, showing the latter. (See

33

cross over window and other one at left.)



The houses looked as though an enemy had gone through the town, its way fought step by step. Scarcely a house occupied by a Jew escaped riddling, and in houses partly occupied by them only those portions were shot at. In four cases pointed out to me Poles suffered also, but I was told there were reasons therefor.

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Attached are a few photos I succeeded in taking.

No. 1 is a fair specimen of the effect of the shooting The spots are all rifle shots.

No. 2 shows few rifle shots, but smashed windows and fire tell the story.

No. 3 shows that not even humble homes were spared.

No. 4 is the synagogue which did not escape. The broken windows are all that show on this picture, but there were many rifle shots on the walls.

5 and 6. Show the rabbi's home, which was a shining mark.for the soldiers. The rabbi occupied the upper floor, and on 6 can be counted 60 shots that expended their force on the outer walls. Within however was a scene of devastation. Here in the parlor were 21 holes in the ceiling, 16 in the side wall, 20 in the rear one and 12 in the two window casings. I dug out myself the remains of a dozen shot.

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#1



#1



33

#2



#3



35

#4



#5



34

#6



#7



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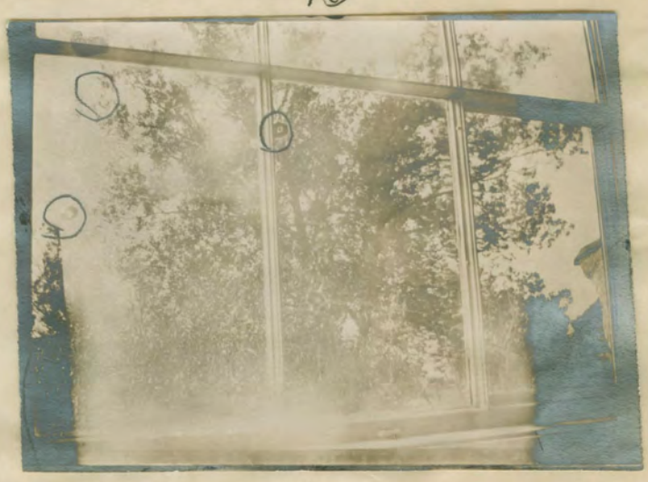
#8



10



11



12





13



3, 5

In another room were 16 shots in the ceiling and 8 in the wall, and in the kitchen were 17 rifle holes. Why the old, mild mannered man should have been so choice a target for the soldiers is past comprehension.

7 and 8 are all that remain of buildings burnt down. Each chimney represents two houses. In connection with No. 7 a story is told of woman's dishonor by soldiery horrible to repeat, and that the fire was set to cover the crime. For one of these fires it was that oil was first taken out of the street lamps.

9, 10, 11, 12 are the Jewish hospital, which was not spared. Dr Stein told me they had to lay the people flat upon the floor to minimize the risk of shot. Finally they could delay operating no longer, but they did it in the room least exposed to the street. As soon as the lights were lit a fusillade was aimed at the building. Ten shows where the shot came through some of the windows. 13 shows a hole that came close to the operating tools. One shot whizzed past the nose of the doctor; another went between the legs of a midwife, then through a door, and lodged in the seat of a patient who had lain on the floor as a precaution.

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A wounded man brought to the hospital and laid on the grass while room within was found, was bayoneted by a soldier and then mashed to death with the butt of his rifle.

Artillery were called out and several rounds shot. I have the fragment of a shot, the outline of which I give herewith. It is nearly half an inch thick, of steel, and I picked it out of the refuse in a house on Pinkner St. No. 13 is the hole made by it as shown in the

piece of steel shell
19794
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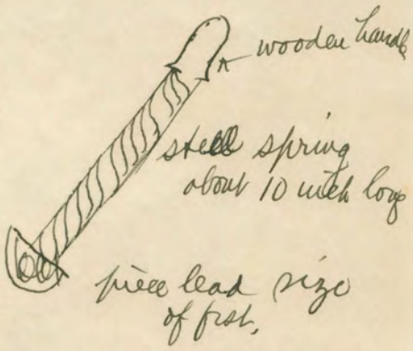
38

interior. It went through a 12-inch brick wall, and is numbered 19,794. The shot ripped off the ceiling and part of the beams to which it was attached. Lying in a small attic corner above was a woman and child who escaped with their lives by the inch board on which they lay.

A fearful instrument the soldiers used was a metal whip. One of these, forgotten by a soldier after the drunken condition he was in when a house was sacked and the wine disposed of, I got from the man in whose house it was found. Because of the frequent search of people in Russia, I was afraid to carry this with me. I showed it to Ambassador Mayer and then left it with Vice Cᵒnsul Smith at Odessa, boxed, to be sent to me at Ellis Island, but it has not yet reached me.

37

Here is a sketch of it.



A deputation went on Sᵘnday morning at 7 o'clock to Tichanowsky and asked why the shooting was going on. He said, "Don't you hear the revolvers all over town?" "Have you seen any of them anywhere?" they persisted. "No!" said he, "I needn't see it; I know a revolver shot when I hear it, and the revolutionaries are firing them". Tᵘe only condition he would order the stoppage of the pogrom was if they would surrender the Bundists and revolutionaries. They said it was impossible to do this. At ten o'clock a formal delegation representing the general population and including the president of Siedlce, Herr Korsak, and several other prominent Poles, went to Ticha-

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nowsky. He repeated that only on the surrender of the Bundists and revolutionaries would he stop the pogrom. Then they went to Engelke, who was after all Governor, having resigned on the plea of sickness only certain powers to Tichanowsky, and to him presented their request for restoring quiet. While awaiting his reply, a detail of officers came from Tichanowsky to arrest the whole delegation.

It should be said here that because of the military occupation of Siedlce, the president was superseded by a temporary chief for the protection of the city.

The first Jew arrested was Moshe Srebnick. He lives in the first house from the police station. He is a superior man, was in New York two years and on returning went into the clock and watch business. To judge from the mass of ruin I saw about the place, he must have had a large stock for so small a place. He described to me how he went to Tichanowsky for aid and instead of getting that narrowly escaped with his life, and only because a friendly policeman put him into prison. In fact hundreds of people sought imprisonment as the best way to save their lives.

A boy of 16 described to me how he was standing in the garden of the house wherein a policeman had made an arrest. As the policeman was going out, an officer came up to him and handed him a revolver, with which he returned half way into the house, and fired the revolver behind him. Then he went out again and handed the revolver to the officer who had given it to him. Immediately thereafter there was a lot of rifle shooting.

Kalman Wiszna heard some shots fired from his own

house, and went out to investigate. He went to the floor above where an excise officer, Gamburzew, lived, and together they went to the gendarme doing the shooting, and asked him what he was about. He said he was just trying a new revolver.

The poor district did not escape. One series of houses in an alleyway eight feet wide, with an open sewer running through the center, is occupied by the poorest. In one house I examined, where two girls were shot while at a window, I found four rooms on each floor, three floors to the house. The misery of the people will be understood when I say that the tenants in the individual twelve rooms, 10 feet square, were 7, 3, 4, 9, 5, 5, 3, 4, 6, 8, 7, 5, that is 66 people in all. There were very few beds here, not more than one in each room, the people sleeping on the floor or straw pallets, and straw that was already hard as the floor it was laid on. Yet these rooms were riddled with shot, and the poor people robbed of what little they had, even to the sewing machines with which they earned a scant livelihood.

Some of the horrors the people endured are nigh unmentionable. Confined in cellars for two or three days, no food or drink could be had. One woman actually was compelled to give wine to her child, Dr Tashatskis told me, to relieve her thirst. In another case on the second day a man ventured forth to the town pumps-- the only place for water, and nine times brought a pail for his thirsty children in the cellar and every time, but the last, a soldier spilled it out before he got home. The ninth time he washed his dirty boots in it and then let him take it in.

During the whole pogrom but one Christian was killed--no soldiers. This Christian was the porter in the Jewish Hospital, and he was killed by the shots fired into the building.

For two days no one was allowed to enter the city by the police, not even doctors, whose services were urgent. The delay in consequence was fatal in many cases. Col. Pjetuchow says in his report that even his own company of gendarmes was not permitted to cross the lines maintained by the soldiers.

Up to the time I was in Siedlce five had become insane and had to be put under restraint.

KALARASH

Kalarash is a city in Bessarabia between Kishineff and Jassy. It had 8,000 population, of which 7,500 were Jews.

There was a pogrom there in October-November, 1905, following the Czar's manifesto. So thoroughly was the city devastated that it has been unable to recover itself, so that when I visited it in October I found the trail of the pogrom as fresh as at Siedlce which had suffered but a month before. In consequence the population was about a thousand less than before the pogrom.

As the question will be asked of this as of other places who made the pogrom, I will say that as I was told it came about thus:

About twenty members of the League of True Russians, otherwise known as the Black Hundreds, came from Kishineff, the home of Krushevan, the instigator of the pogroms in that city. They had evidently arranged with a lot of Moldavian laborers engaged among the farmers a short distance up the road, for 100 came fully equipped for looting, having with them horses and wagons.

The prefect of Police, who was friendly to the Jews and still retains his office, is a simple minded Russian who had evidently been convinced in some way, just as was the case elsewhere, that it was the wish of the Czar,—that a paper had come from him, he said— to plunder and murder the Jews and therefore dared not interpose his power. The day I was at Kalarash I heard a discussion between him and some Jews about the pogrom-- it is the one topic there still and everything dates from it. As translated to me, he main-

tained that he was powerless to act otherwise than he did, for "the Czar had commanded it."

550 homes representing 2,300 persons, were burned orplundered and the loss was over a million roubles. As the immediate result of the pogrom 100 families went of themselves to the United States, and 31 to Argentine and Canada, 150 houses were burnt, representing the best in the place, 75 were directly killed, 200 wounded, of whom 25 died subsequently, and 70 were rendered incapable of self-support. The only non-Jew hurt was a German who had sought to defend the Jews. For his pains his home, one of the finest in the place, was burnt to the ground. He was given a little financial relief by the Jewish committee, but is ruined and cannot rebuild. Picture 1 shows the ruins.

The foremost merchant in the place lost 150,000 roubles. The leading clothing manufacturer, who lost 5,000 roubles, is now located in the hut [illegible]. No. 4 shows a group of houses where 17 were burned to death.

Not seeing a single store of any ambitious appearance I questioned if there had been any large businesses places there, when some of the above facts were given me and I was told that there were many fine ones. They had all been on one side of the street. These were plundered and burned. The other side was simply wrecked, even the stock of an iron merchant being destroyed, for the men came armed with powerful crowbars and other instruments. The only decent store in sight was the apothecary shop, which

was a thoroughly up to date establishment for a country store.

The people fled to the cellars, which are about 8 or 9 feet square, damp and dark, no flooring, and there they were compelled to stay, suffering severely for water.

The poor section was not troubled. For two reasons no doubt. It is on top of the hill, and so utterly impoverished are these poor that nothing but their lives could be taken from them.

Dr. Chassilefsky, the only physician in the place, labored for 72 hours alone and single-handed tending the injured, for no person was allowed to come in from the outside for three days.

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An incident that came under my observation is worth recording here. While I was there quite a number of people were getting ready to go to Argentine and Canada. As they were being helped by the Jewish Colonisation Association, there was the fear that they might be deported from the United States as assisted immigrants, though only men with trades were sent forth.

Many people however were sent for by friends and one family had received tickets from a son in philadelphia, and was to proceed the next week. But she got a letter from her son saying that there had been a pogrom in Philadelphia, so she mustn't go, for he was going to return, as if there were pogroms in America they might as well stay in Russia.

I understand that during last fall there was a clash between workmen in a Phialdelphia factory which gave this newcomer a twisted idea of American life.

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12. A PEEP INTO GALICIA

I had a strong desire to study in Galicia the causes that lead to so much emigration therefrom. I found however that though similar conditions exist there as in Russia, the causes are different. The conditions I speak of are the crowding of the Jews into the towns and cities and the considerable migration of this people from the country. To take the Jewish population, as the figures are accessible, there are in Austria 1,224,899, of which 14,884 came last year to the United States.

There exists a considerable literature on the people of Galicia. The life and customs of the people and the misery that is found there have furnished many themes to authors, and they have exposed to the world conditions that have loosened the purse-strings of the philanthropic and set on foot humanitarian movements designed to lift the people out of the depths of their misery. But I cannot set down here what I have not seen or been informed of at first hand, and the time at my disposal did not permit me to see much. Some months would be necessary for a proper study of the situation in Galicia.

So far as I could observe in the few days I spent in Lemberg, Cracow and Brody, Austrian Poland appears to be discriminated against commercially, as I was informed, by a preferential railroad rate whereby goods may be transported easterly from the old manufacturing centers of Austro-Hungary in the West, at a considerably lower rate than that charged for sending goods from Galicia to the western sections of the Empire. Into the origin and purpose of this I could not enter, but the fact that this

is so, it would appear, cripples all industry, and so makes a country where agriculture is but imperfectly carried on, unable to better its condition by the pursuit of other industries. This affects the population of Austrian Poland as a whole.

Taking the Jewish community by itself, we find other reasons: The practice of their religion in all the minutiae of their customs characteristic of the Galicians, that is a serious obstacle to their entering employments where work must be done between stated hours daily for six days in the week. When he leaves home the Galician Jew may not object to working on his Sabbath day and to adapting his religious observances to his environment and the need of supporting his family; but in the land of his birth he cannot be persuaded to do so, nor would he dare do so even though the alternative be to starve, and it is for this reason, that we find so much misery among them. For most of them it is ignoble to engage in worldly pursuits that interfere with religious study; labor with the hands is demeaning, and the woman of the household deem it a privilege to labor that the men, to whom that privilege is reserved, may devote themselves to the study of the Sacred Law, which alone is presumed to secure them glory in the future world. For this reason house industries of various kinds have been introduced in the homes of Galicia for the women, such as making lace, embroidery, hairnets, fez tassels, lingerie and confections, etc. Lace making has been taken up by the government as a means for bettering the condition of the people generally, arrangements being made to secure uniformity in the character of

the output and finding a market therefor. The girls and women earn about 40 cents a day at lace-making.

His avoidance of physical labor, his early marriages and his general mode of life make of the Galician Jew a persona physically weak. Formerly his business was largely dealing in cattle, grain and spirits. The last is now a government monopoly and the Jews, who engaged in it in large numbers, are deprived of their most lucrative employment. Furthermore I was told that while the Jew in Austria has the right to move about where he will, there is everywhere a local spirit that looks upon a newcomer from another province as an intruder who would secure a share of what is not his own, and so it is hard to find work away from home. As in Russia so in Galicia, was I told that the entry in recent years of the Poles into tailoring and cobblering has seriously hurt the Jew. Especially is this so because the Pole is clannish and prefers to deal with his own people, and has even formed co-operative stores for furnishing household goods to one another, the Landtag of Galicia making loans of money to groups of Christians that wish to do this.

In Lemberg and Cracow it seemed to me that the conditions of life for the poor were worse than in Russia. The people who emigrated did so only with the assistance of relatives in America, so that it appeared to me that fully 95% of those leaving Galicia, went upon the invitation of relatives already established in the United States.

While in Brody I was told that new regulations enforced in the past week made it impossible for people to cross the border from or into Russia. I drove out to the

border to inquire into the matter and was informed by one whose business it is to get people over the border both ways, that their usefulness was at an end for the present. Private orders had been issued whereby people caught in Brody who had been smuggled over or hadn't proper passports, were to be conducted back over the border by the Austrian gendarmes and turned over to the Russian officers, who put them into prison. And if persons were caught in an effort to steal back into Russia, they were to be escorted by the officers involuntarily and turned over to the Russian gendarmes. This worked a serious hardship on persons who sought to return to their old home after rejection at the seaport or deportation from the United States.

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SOME OBSERVATIONS

I gave some attention to the White Slave traffic. It appears to me that the movement in behalf of girls and young women in the past few years has had a wonderful effect in stopping this traffic. The police and railroad officials of Russia, Germany, France and England appear to cooperate to good effect with the noble people who have taken up this work.

I wish to express my thanks to the consul-generals, consuls and consular agents in the various countries I entered. They were earnest in aiding me so far as they could, and spared no pains to do so. What I saw satisfied me that the consuls might be better informed of the work connected with emigration, and that they are the ones that feel this keenly.

In concluding my report, I wish to express my warmest thanks for the honor involved in my assignment to this duty. It was a rare privilege to be in a position to learn at first hand so much of a subject that has been a matter of intense interest to me for over a quarter of a century. I trust that what I have reported will be of as much value to the department as what I have seen was to me. I feel free to state that, while I have felt it an honor to be identified with the work of your bureau, an honor that carries with it a deep responsibility, I feel more proud of this connection now that I can appreciate better than ever what a God-given privilege it is to live in this land of freedom, and to be a watcher at the gate to the end that the human stream that pours through it shall not pollute the life of the country, but bring greater vigor to it.

Respectfully submitted,

Philip Lovell

Immigrant Inspector.

EXHIBIT 11

Inquiry into the Deaths during the Pogrom at Bialystock, June 1-5, 1906.

Extract from Investigation made by David Feinberg of St Petersburg and Sigmund Frumkin of Warsaw.

1 Abram Gringaus. Earnings 8 roubles a week. Shot in the door of his house at command of the Pristav of the Third District. After that his body was searched and sixteen roubles were taken out of his pockets by the soldiers. The wife, who wished to shelter the body of her husband, they wished to shoot. He leaves wife and one child, without any means whatever.

2 Leib Masur. Earning 5 to 6 roubles a week. Killed in the factory. His right eye was knocked out, his right hand broken, he was wounded in the side and nails were driven into his face. He leaves a widowed mother. Till he became self-sustaining the mother earned her living by selling milk.

3 Jacob Surawitsch. On June 1st the Pristav of the Second District came into the factory where he worked with a patrol. Surawitsch had hid himself in the fire room. The Pristav came in and said "Here in this factory are many such rooms, and there must be lots of Jews hid in here" and demanded that they search the place. As they came to the place where S was lying, the Pristav asked for matches. He lit one and saw Surawitsch and dragged him out by the feet. He called to him "Why did you bombard the city the whole night long?" and gave him two blows, after which he commanded them to shoot him, which the soldiers did. The Pristav directed one of the soldiers to see

that he did not return to life, and he stood over him with his rifle while the man was in the agony of death for several hours. He leaves a wife and boy of three years without any means of support. This information was given by M. Mankowsky, the owner of the factory.

4 Itzko Sschemnik. 28 years. Leather dealer. Killed in the lot back of his factory, from which he ran away. His head was smashed in and he was disemboweled. His earnings were 15 roubles monthly. Leaves a wife and ~~xwa xkxkdxxxx~~ three children and also a father 70 years of age.

5 Channa Ginzburg. She was at home when the pogrom began. On June 2nd Police Commissioner Baidak came ~~xx~~ with soldiers and broke into their place. ~~Axxthexxxxxdxxxtxxxxck xxxthxxdxxxxxxx~~ Baidak commanded that they should shoot, and a soldier did so. The bullet went between one arm of Itska, hit her daughter-in-law in the back and wounded the sister of her stepdaughter in the shoulder. In this room as a neighbor named Hinda Kustowtsch, whose husband was three times wounded in the Russo-Japanese war and has not yet returned from the Far East. She ran out with her five-year-old boy and the soldier ~~xkxx~~ killed the latter with three shots. Then Baidak went to old man Ginzburg, searched him, took from him 111 roubles, a single watch of his son,s, and went away. The soldiers remained. After some minutes he came back again with an innocent face, asked ~~xx~~ "What has ahppened here?" As the owner told him that he himself had commanded that they should shoot, he shouted "You jewish snoot, in case you tell anyone about the story, I will rip up your belly with a knife. If not today, then tomorrow will it happen".

6 Mordko Lewin. Was killed at the depot as he returned from Rowno on the 2nd of June. Hooligans tore out his tongue and killed him in the presence of the officer of the day, Martynow. Then they tied a rope around his neck and pulled him along till the blood streamed from his eyes and nose. As one of the eyewitnesses turned to Martynow and bade him for relief in the matter ţ that officer shouted at him "Please do not interfere for a Jew unless you want the ssame thing to happen to you". He leaves a wife and eight children. The oldest is twelve years. Witnesses to this case, Mr Karpowitz, cashier of express freight, and Messrs. Jurzik and Pogriditzky, who are in his office.

7 Mowscha Brnasky. He was tramped under foot by a gendarme in the presence of the station master and the commandant. He leaves behind a wife and five children.

8 Rachil Kleinbord. Her grocery store was robbed and her home plundered. She begged the Hooligans to leave a little of the money that they had taken. Then a policeman shot her. Her husband was wounded and they had two children. This family has escaped from a pogrom in Odessa.

9 Jacob Grabowsky, killed in the sawmill of Sabludowsky. He had

He had hidden during the pogrom in the house of his wife's parents. Their house was set on fire and those who sought to escape were shot. The first one killed was his father-in-law Abram Katz in the presence of the Pristav of the second district, Kastetzky. Jacob then ran from the house with two children in his arms. The officer bade him to leave back the children. But he begged him to let them go. A shot killed the child and the father. After that he was still abused by the soldiers. A peasant took the wounded child out of his hands, one wounded child, and the mother the other.

10 Slata Schlachter. With 16 neighbors they hid themselves in the cellar on Saturday night. In the morning she went down to look after the household, and as she looked into the street a policeman at the command of an officer shot her. Fearful that they would be discovered, ~~they~~ ~~pulled~~ the others pulled up the steps leading to the garret and after some time a watchman opened the door and permitted some soldiers to enter under the lead of a police officer. They piled up barrels and so got up to the garret. The first shot wounded the elder Schlachter and killed his son Chaim. The other killed the ten-year daughter of a neighbor named ~~Li~~ Zivka. The hooligans then chopped a foot off this child and wanted to kill the rest of the people, but finally the soldiers had pity on them, prevented this and led them out into the fields.

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EXHIBIT 12

Extracts from an Inquiry made under Oath of People injured in the Pogrom of Siedlce. The Investigation was made the Week following the Pogrom.

I CHANXXLEWIN

1 Chana Lewin, 27 Penknia St. As my sister Sura and a daughter of the landlady hid themselves from the rifle shots, a shot came from Ogrodovvi St. and one shot killed my sister and Miss Feigenbaum. Half an hour later there came soliders with an officer of dragoons in order to search the house. I told them the misfortune that had happened and received for answer "We shot because shots were fired out of this house". As with tears in my eyes I assured them that there was no one in the house that could shoot, and bade them to save us (I lived with my mother and have small children), he shouted at me "And you too will be killed in two hours. We will shoot off your head". Then we were examined and searched and they took fifty roubles of money, tore the earrings out of my ear. On my begging for a few kopeks for bread the soldier impatiently shouted at me "Silence or I'll kill you". The next day at 12 o'clock came another officer of dragoons. I implored him to take us out of the city, and he gave us a guard to accompany us. In the neighborhood of the prison a soldier stopped us with the demand "Give me money". They searched us and found four roubles. I gave him three roubles and kept the other one back for carfare. For two days and nights my children hungered and thirsted. I gave them to drink the dirty rain water that gathered in the cellar for six or seven days, as we

had hid in the cellar.

2 Moschka Pi. Srebrnik, 49 Penknia St, is a watchmaker, has a store; on Sept. 8th at 8 o,clock at night, as I wished to close my store three dragoons came and called in to me "Why do you close your business? Today it is permitted to deal to ten o'clock." Before this all business had to be closed at 8 o'clock and if anyone failed to do this the dragoons compelled him to. Believing them, I left my store open. About half-past 8 o'clock, as I stood at the door of my shop I heard two revolver shots, and immediately thereafter, in fact accompanying them, shooting began over the whole city. You could hear the salvos of rifles, and also individual shots. I hurried to close my store, extinguished the fire and hid myself with the children and my mother and my neighbor Grinspan and his wife in our cellar. My sotre had already been plundered of a few hundred roubles worth of goods at the riot following the murder of Police Captain Holzew. My neighbor was also robbed of 500 roubles at that time. We sat in the cellar and listened. After a few minutes my store was broken open and I could plainly hear the battering of heavy things against the store, and the robbery began. Then Grinspan and I went upstairs, opened the door that led from the kitchen to my store, lit the lamp and said "We are the owners; what do you want in our store?" A side of my store, my accommodations consisted of one room and kitchen, which was entered through the store. These rooms were crowded by more than fifty soldiers. Among them was a sergeant. The soldiers were of the Libau regiment. We were searched, taken to

the street and the plundering continued. In the street I turned towards Tichanowsky and bade him to protect me. "Were xxx they searched?" he asked of the sergeant. "Searched, but nothing found" he replied. I was then let go and we went again to Tichanowsky with the inquiry why we were arrested and why we were robbed. For answer the Chief of City protection Tichanowsky struck Grinspan with a loaded whip upon the back several times, and me three or four times upon the head, and directed the police to punish us further and to take us to prison. On the way way there the dragoons tortured us still further, hitting me with their muskets on the left side, that is the soldiers did while the dragoons struck me on the head with the hilts of their sabers. My eyes were blackened and my head covered with wounds. From the police station we were again taken to Tichanowsky. We declined to go there, but went because we were in fear of death, as the soldiers forced us to go. We were again abused. I don,t know how I ever retained my life. Then we were taken again to the police, where we were again struck with the rifles and saber hilts. One officer present apparently could not stand this sort of thing, and went out. It was only because there was a policeman there whom I happened to know by name, Nowitzkj, about our live was saved/ and we begged him to arrest us so as to free us from our agony. We were arrested for three hours and after that taken to the hospital.

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3 David Grünburg. I was at home with my parents Saturday night; at half-past nine twenty or thirty soldiers came with two or three officers and demanded that we all go downstairs. We were searched and then they demanded

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money. I had nine roubles, which I said I would give them if they took me to the police station. A soldier came up to me, cursed me, threatened me that he would shoot if I didn,t listen to them, took the moneybag from me and put it into his pocket. The family consisted of father, mother, sister, brother and a grandmother of 90 years. She is in the hospital, severely wounded in the hands. They dragged me to the police station and struck me with a saber hilt on the head. In the police station ~~I was searched at the demand of Tichanowsky and~~ I begged the protection of Chief Tichanowsky, but he replied "It's all the same; we will kill you anyhow. The end of the Jews has come now". It was clear that he was drunken. After that I was badly punished by dragoons and the Libau soldiers, who hit me horribly. I lost power over myself, but they did not stop their abuse. I fainted, fell to the ground and heard as the soldiers shouted "He is already dead". I was thrown in a pit in the garden adjoining the Police station. Several officers came and as they saw me they asked "What is he here for if he is dead? Throw him over the fence". The soldiers did so, and there I lay for half an hour without the power of movement. Immediately thereafter someone else was thrown in. As I finally came to myself and asked "Who is there?" I heard a familiar voice. It was my comrade, Motel Goldberg, "Save me, brother!" he said, turning to me. He could scarcely talk. I gathered my strength together, raised myself, took Goldberg's match-box out of his pocket, struck a light and saw open wounds upon his breast from which the blood was streaming. As I recoverdd a bit more I took off my coat, wrapped it about

him so as to stop the flow of blood. As soon as I could, I tried to raise him ~~xx~~ and do not know how I had the strength toddo so. After a short time I managed to get him in another position in the adjoining courtyard. Here I got water by Anna Podolsky, gave him a drink, washed his wounds and so we spent Monday as well as the previous Sunday in the garden of this house. He still lived. The Podolsky can prove all this. Monday I began to think "What shall we do now?" Goldberg was in great agony and bade me give him over to a policeman. Naturally I dissuaded him from such a course, but I could no longer watch the agony he was suffering, so I determined that I would bring him out to the door, and then I would try to save myself. I stepped over the fence and found shelter ~~in~~ at the baker Farbiarge's. My comrade was taken into a house, put to bed and as the bandage fell from him the blood streamed over the bed. Then he crawled into the street. At the command of the police chief was taken ~~xx xxx~~ not to the hospital but to the prison, and there he died.

4 Mendel Milgron. I was wounded the day that the Chief of Police Holzew was killed, and since then have been with the hospital. As I was there I saw brought in Ratinewitz, who was severely wounded. As their house was cannonaded he ran into the street and here he was severely wounded, and two dragoons brought him to the hospital. "Take this wounded man in", called one of them to the porter of the hospital, and I went out in order to bring Ratinewitz into the house. As we wanted to take him he moved. Then one of the soldiers cried "He is still alive", and the other soldier hit him in the head. Ratinewitz without recovering his consciousness died from this blow.

5 Sura Liebermann. The printing office of Lichtensacht is opposite our house. It is continually watched by the police. We hid ourselves during the shooting. I, my husband and ~~xx~~ two children, and spent the night in the rear of the house. On the morning of the 9th, as the shooting stopped, my neighbor Bluma went on the street and begged the dragoons to take her and her family anywhere out of the city; as she spoke Russian badly my husband translated what she said to the dragoons, and asked why they were shooting during the night, whereupon he replied that shots were fired out of our house. My husband was astonished, and said that none of us knew how to shoot. The soldiers nevertheless would not believe us, and in the presence of my husband they shot in the air. As a reply to this shot, rifles were heard all over Warshawer street. Immediately thereafter, soldiers came into the house, demanded the keys of the drawers, took everything that they could find and 30 roubles. The soldiers went from us to our neighbor. As my husband recovered from the shock and thought that we had nothing to fear, as the soldiers had shot in the air, he went into the corridor and opened the locked door ~~xx xxx~~ leading to the court. ~~At xx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx~~

A shot at that moment from over the way wounded my husband. I paid a soldier 1½ roubles to take him to my fathers house, There he demanded more money, & my father gave him another rouble. Dissatisfied, he fired three shots at my ~~father~~ husband, wounding him so badly that he died. My mother also died from wounds. My father, at Command of Tichanovsky was arrested for insolence, tortured, put in jail, & kept there for four days when he was released through influence.

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EXHIBIT 13

Copy of letter brought into the Odessa Court of Commerce by Staff Captain Dunin, by direction of Baron A. B. Kaulbars, Commander in Chief of the Army at Odessa, with 2,000 roubles, to secure discontinuance of suit brought against Col. Mikulin, publisher of "Russkaia Rejtsch", the organ of the League of True Russians.

(Translation)

GRIGORI MOSEYEVITCH BREUTMAN
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Grecheskaya 26, Odessa

58

To the President of the Odessa
Court of Commerce.
From the Adjutant Commanding the
Army of the Odessa War Circuit,
Staff-Captain of Horse, Dunin,

DECLARATION:

The Commander in Chief of the Army having received knowledge from the newspapers of the claim of Mme. Kershau vs. Colonel Mikulin, who in leaving for St. Petersburg left with his Excellency a sum of money for safekeeping, instructs me to deposit in the Court of Commerce Two Thousand Roubles in re Kershau vs. Colonel Mikulin. Thereby his Excellency communicated that he does not know the nature or the amount claimed by Mme. Kershau, and he ordered me to place this money now in view of the fact that as Colonel Mikulin is being detained in Petersburg he cannot take timely remedy in the proceedings. I enclose herewith a receipt of the Odessa Treasury.

Staff Captain of Horse, Dunin.

City of Odessa, June 8, 1906.

A true copy:
Gr. Breutman, Attorney and Counselor.

A certified copy of this declaration could not be obtained, for unexpected reasons.(1)
Gr. Breutman.

---

(1) These "unexpected reasons are the refusal of the court to give a certified copy, for which demand was made.
P. C.

61

V1411

(14)

Cowan Nov. 6th

Applcs. rob aliens on return passage

Cowan = Nov. 6th

Cunard Officers rob aliens on return voyage to Europe

5/14/11

14

51,411/29

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

January 12, 1907.

Philip Cowen,

Immigrant Inspector,

Ellis Island, N. Y. H.

(Through Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island)

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, you are requested to expedite action on your report of European investigations, as it is desired to use this report immediately.

The Bureau does not feel justified in authorizing an expenditure of $75.00 or $100.00 for securing translations, but you may forward the Russian documents to which you make reference, and if it is considered advisable to have them rendered in English, possibly the Bureau can arrange to accomplish this end through the State Department.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent,
Commissioner-General.

FJP

Department of Commerce and Labor

Department of Commerce and Labor
RECEIVED
IN
BUREAU
OF
IMMIGRATION
JAN 14 1907
AM PM

Ellis Island,
N.Y. Jany 10/07.

Hon. Frank P. Sargent
Com'r Gen'l of Immigration
Washington, D.C.

41/M

Sir:

I have a number of articles in Russian that I wish to use in connection with my report that are very important and which I would like to have translated. There is but one ~~pers~~ interpreter at this station competent to do this and it would be a question of very many weeks, if not months, to judge from his statement, before he could finish these. I believe that I can get them done for about $75.00 or $100.00 at the outside, by competent people elsewhere, and get it all furnished within ten days, if you will authorize the expenditure.

I had a number of other Russian & Polish articles that I had translated without charge while in Russia, and my German material I am also translating

No. 205
(Ed. 4-20-06—500,000.)

myself. These Russian articles I got after leaving Russia and could not therefore get translated before I got back.

Respectfully,

Philip Cowen

Imm. Inspector

ACKNOWLEDGED
JAN 12 1907
Bureau of Immigration.

Department of Commerce and Labor
RECEIVED
IN
BUREAU
OF
IMMIGRATION
DEC 26 1906

Montclair, N.J., Dec. 25/06.

My dear Mr. Sargent:-

I arrived on the Umbria Sunday & am resting at my daughter's here after a very rough journey during which I could do neither writing nor thinking. But in view of the shorthandedness at Ellis Island I will report for work Friday, Thursday, as I told Mr. Watchorn yesterday.

While I am ready to call on you at any moment, I am awaiting some important papers from Russia that I am advised today have been forwarded to Berlin but which must have reached there after I left, and I would like to have these with me when I go to Washington.

With my best wishes for a merry Christmas for you & your family, & again thanking you for the opportunity of gathering such rich experience

I am yours sincerely

Philip Cowen

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 43173

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
NEW YORK, N. Y.

51411/19

December 14, 1906.

Hon. F. P. Sargent,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, pursuant to request contained in Bureau letter No. 51411/19 of the 12th instant, copy of the record of the "Board of Special Inquiry" in the cases of Mihaly Gelatez and others, ex S.S. "Blucher" December 13, 1906, showing the circumstances under which these aliens (referred to in Inspector Philip Cowen's letter of the 27th ultimo) were admitted.

Respectfully,

Joseph Murray
Acting Commissioner.

Inc. 9482
VL

Formally acknowledged.
DEC 15 1906

411/19

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dec. 14, 1906., 190

JOSEPH MURRAY,
Acting Commissioner

SUBJECT:

Forwards record of Board in cases of Mihaly Gelatez and others.

Department of Commerce and Labor,
RECEIVED
IN
BUREAU
OF
IMMIGRATION.
DEC 15 1906
AM PM

No. of Inclosures

At a special inquiry held at Ellis Island, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1906.
Present: Messrs. Parbury (Chairman) Jones and Baldwin Insps.
G. H. Janneman, Sec'y.

- - - - - - -

Insp. Paul relieved by Insp. Jones.

Inter. Maskiewitz.

GHJ - 35.
Case of -
GELATEZ Mihaly 25 m. Ruth. ex ss Blucher, Dec. 13.
With others, see letter 43173.
L.P.C. Insp. Elliott.

Alien sworn, testifies:
Name Mihaly Gelatez; 25; native of Hungary; travelling with 6 companions; came on Blucher; can read and write; paid own passage; am a laborer; never here before; going to my friend Vasil Lende, Latrobe Pa. have no ticket and $9.

Mr.Baldwin:
Q Did you pay to Latrobe Pa? A I only paid to N.Y.
Q Where was the agent located? A At Lambert Austria.
Q What did you pay for your ticket? A 75 florins. (about $30.)
Q Are you from the province of Ordenhauser? A Yes.
Q Do you remember the name of the agent? A I forget his name.
Q How many of you are travelling together to the same destination? A Seven.
Q Were you talked to by an American gentleman before or after purchasing your tickets? A No.
Q How long has your friend to whom you are going, been in this country? A The first time 4 years, and the second time 2 years.
Q Did he invit you to come to America? A Yes.
Q Did he tell you that he had employment for you? A No he says "You may perchance find work."
Q Have you any complaints to make as to your treatment since leaving hom by weither the officials or the steamship agencies? A No.

(See following case)

Inter. Maskewitz.

GHJ - 37.
Case of -
Mihovics Lazlo 43 m. Luth. ex ss Blucher, Dec. 13.
With others, see letter #43173. L.P.C. Insp. Elliott.

Alien sworn, testifies:
Name Lazlo Mihovics; 43; nat. of Hungary; married wife and 5 children in Hungary; can read and write; laborer; came on Blucher; paid own passage; never here before; going to my friend Popovics Mihaly; $8. and no ticket.

Mr.Baldwin:
Q Is this friend you ar going to a relation of yours? A No.
Q Where did you purchase your ticket? A At Lambert.
Q What did you pay for it? A 75 florina.
Q Did you expect to receive passage to Lathrop? No only to N.Y.
Q Did this agent induce you to come to America? A No.
Q How long has your friend been in America? A The first time 2 1/2 years and the second time 2 years.
Q And he writes you that he will assist you in finding employment? A No I expect to have to look for work myself.
Q Were you treated all right from the time you purchased your ticket to the time you reached New York? A Yes.

(see following case)

Inter. Maskewitz.

GHJ - 38.
Case of -
LAKATAS Gyorgy 25 m. Ruth. ex ss Blucher, Dec. 13.
L.P.C. With others, see letter 43173. Insp.Elliott.

Alien sworn, testifies:
Name Gyorgy Lakatas; 25; travelling alone, native of Hungary; single;

can read and write;laborer; never here before; going to my friend Vasil Lende at Latrobe Pa. have $10. and no ticket.

Mr.Baldwin:

Q What induced you to come to the U S? A Because my friend invited me, and hinted that there would be work for me there.
Q Where did you buy your ticket? A In Lambert.
Q What did you pay for it? A 75 florins.
Q Did you purchase it yo New York or Latrobe? A To New York.
Q Did the agent who sold you the ticket furnish you with that address, Latrobe, Pa? A No.
Q How long has your friend been in the U S? A 2 years the second time.
Q Has he ever writeen to you or your parenta? A No.Yes.
Q Will he assist you in finding employment when you arrive? A He will help me.
Q How far do you live from Lambert where you purchesed the ticket? A It cost $1.80 to go there.
Q How many of these men are from the same village? A All of us.
Q Have you any complaint to make in regard to your treatment from the time you purchased the ticket to the time you reached New York? A No.

(see following case)

Inter. Maskewitz:

GHJ - 40.
Case of -
CHIRPTA Mihaly 16 m. Hung.Slovak ex ss Blucher Dec. 13.
See letter #43173. L.P.C. Insp. C.E.Jones.

Alien sworn, testifies:

Name Mihaly Chirpta; 16; travelling with 6 companions; native of Hungary; single; can read and write; came on Blucher; paid own passage; am a laborer; going to Fedo Peter, Latrobe Pa. who was in the U S before; have ticket and $10.

Mr.Baldwin:

Q What did you pay for your ticket? A 75 florins.
Q Did a man from the ticket agency in Lambert come to your village and tell you there was plenty of work in Latrobe? A No.
Q Who conducted you to Lambert? A We made up a party to go.
Q And this friend who is with you and has been here before told you there was plenty of work in America didn't he? A Yes, he advised us that he was here before, and that it would be better to come here.
Q Is Lambert the nearst point to your home at which you could biy a ticket? A Yes.
Q Did you have a talk with an agent of the S S Co. or anyone representing the S S Co. before you made application at Lambert for a ticket? A No.
Q Have you any complaint to make of your treatment from the time you purchased your ticket up to the time you arrived at New York? A No.

(see next case))

Inter.Maskewitz.

GHJ - 42.
Case of -
FEDIO Peter 37 m. Ruth, ex ss Blucher Dec. 13.
With others, see letter 43173. L.P.C. Insp. Elliott.

Alien sworn, testifies:

Name Fedio Peter; 37; ex ss Blucher; travelling with 6 companions;

native of hungary; married; wife and 5 children in Hungary; can read and write; came on Blucher; I was in Lathrop 3 years ago for 2 years; going to my friend Popovich Mihaly at Latrobe; have $15. and no ticket.

Mr.Baldwin:

Q Why is it you did not bring your family to this county? A It would be too much expense.
Q Have you talked with this man in your villiage at home and told them of the amount of work that could be secured in the U S? A Yes.
Q Have you received a communication from Latrobe lately asking you to bring a number of men over? A No.
Q If these men desired to accept work elsewhere than at Latrobe, are they at liberty to go? A Yes, if they want to.
Q What did you pay for your ticket? A 75 florins.
Q Have yuu any complaint to make of your treatment since leaving? A No.
Q Did you purchase a ticket to Latrobe or New York? A To New York.
Q Did you have a talk with the S S agent or an employee of one of the agenciesat Lambert with reference to coming to Amrica? A No.
Q Did you conduct this party to Lambert for the purchase of their tickets? A Yes.
Q Did you receive a rebate from anyone for the services? A No.
Q What kind of work did you do at Latrobe before? A I was in an Iron Foundry.

(see next case)

Inter. Maskewitz.

GHJ - 45.
Case of -
RADIK Sandor 23 m. Ruth. ex ss Blucher, Dec. 13.
With others, see letter #43173. L.P.C. Insp. Elliott.

Alien sworn, testifies:

Name Sandor Radik 23, travelling with 6 companions; native of Hungary can read and write; came on S S Blucher; laborer; never here before; going to my friend Popovich Mihaly, Latrobe, PA. $10. and no ticket.

Mr.Baldwin:

Q What did you pay for your ticket? A 75 florins.
Q You purchased your ticket at Lambert? A Yes.
Q Did you ever have a talk with a gentleman or employee of the S S Co. in reference to your coming to the U S? A No.
Q Is it a fact that the information that Peter Fedio gave you in refernce to the likelihood of securing work in the U S is the reason of your immigration? A No, I made up my mind to come here to America.
Q Where did you get the money to oay the passage? A I earned it.
Q Have you any complaint to make as to your treatment since leaving home? A No.
Q Are you acquainted with any of your countrymen at Latrobe, or any other part of the U S? A Only my above mentioned friend.
Q Do you know him personally? A Yes, he is a good friend of mine.

(see next case)

Inter. Maskewitz.

GHJ - 47.
Case of -
Sarodi Pasylo 23 m. Ruth. ex ss Blucher Dec. 13.
With others, see letter 43173. L.P.C. Insp. Elliott.

Alien sworn, testifies:

Name Pasylo Sarodi; native of Hungary; travelling with 6 companions; single; came on Blucher; can read and write; laborer; never here before; paid own passage; going to my friend Langor Wasil, Latrobe, Pa. Have $8. and no ticket.

Mr.Baldwin:

Q What did you pay for your ticket? A 75 florins.
Q Do you know Mr. Wasil personally? A Yes, he was in America before, and I saw him in the old country.

(aliens asked collectively)

Q Have you any agrement to perform labor in the U S with any one? A No.
Q Are you men at liberty to accept work anywhere if offered you? A Yes.

Mr. Baldwin: There certainly is no reason for holding these aliens as to their likelihood of becoming public charges. It does not appear either, that theu have enetered into any contract whatever to perform dervice in this country, and as certain information has been incorporated in this hearing which is desired by Insp. Cowan, I shall move that thealiens be admitted and allowed to proceed to destination.

Mr. Jones: Second the motion.

Mr. Parbury: ADMITTED.

51,411/19

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION.
Washington

December 12, 1906.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Ellis Island, N. Y. H.

Sir:

Immigrant Inspector Philip Cowen states that ~~the~~ a copy of his letter of November 27th has been sent to you direct, and, in order to complete the files of the Bureau, it is requested that you forward complete information in regard to the various aliens whose names are mentioned by Mr. Cowen.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

FJP

Department of Commerce and Labor,
GRAND HÔTEL, VIENNE
I., KÄRNTNERRING 9.

RECEIVED IN BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION. DEC 2 — 1906

Nov. 27/06

Hon. Frank P. Sargent
Comr Genl of Immigr.
Washington

Dear Sir:- Among the emigrants to leave Lemberg to day for the U. S. via Hamburg, are the following whose statements I would like to have taken to verify what has been told me by an agents employe as to the methods used for stimulating emigration and the treatment of the emigrant.

I am told that these, among others, were promised & paid for transportation to Pittsburg & other points, but have been booked to New York only, and will therefore have to pay again from there to destination.

Geletey, Mihaly, from Ordanhozu
Mihovics.
Jedio, Peter,
Radik, Sandor
Sarodi, Loszlo,
Chripto, Mihaly
Lobata, Gyorgy
Dolineez, Dmeter, from Kovacrest

} Hungary.

The agents in Galicia and Russia decline to promise transportation on any certain steamer because of the large emigration and delay in finding accommodation, hence there is a bare possibility that these may be sent via Boston or Phila. if a steamer of the Hamburg Amer. Line happens to go that way; so I was told. At any rate as these may chance to go through without delay I have taken the liberty of sending a copy of this to Mr. Watchorn direct, which I hope will meet with your approval.

I hope to leave Europe in ten days. Now, I can not say. An address of an emigrant manipulator in London & one in Liverpool will take me to those places.

Respy yours Philip Lovas

19 √1411

51,411 (3)

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

D. October 19, 1906.

Mr. Philip Cowen,
c/o Dr. Paul Nathan,
8 Lutzow Street, Berlin, Germany.

Sir:

In response to your letter under date of September 22nd, 1906, requesting that you be furnished with a copy of the annual report of the Bureau for 1906, you are advised that the said reports are not as yet available, and will not be for some time to come. Also, the reports of J. B. Weber and Dr. Kempster are not available.

I trust that you find your work interesting and that you are gathering information which will be of value and in line with the official instructions of the Bureau.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

HÔTEL SAXONIA.

BERLIN W 9,
KÖNIGGRÄTZERSTRASSE 10
AM POTSDAMER PLATZ

Sept 22/06

J 1411
3

Hon. F. P. Sargent
Comm'r Gen'l Im.
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
OCT 19 1906
F.P. SARGENT

Sir:- Can you please forward me copy of your report for 1906 if issued or as soon as issued

and copy of Report of J.B. Weber and Dr. Kempster published some years ago (1891 or 1892)

Kindly send to 8 Lützow St Berlin.

Please note that my address, until further is,
care Dr. Paul Strathan 8 Lützow St
Berlin, Germ.

Cable address till further:
Cowen care Zedakah, Berlin.

Respectfully,

Philip Cowen

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Form No. 28

No. 51411

(3)

Berlin

9-22, 1906

Bowen

SUBJECT:

Rep repts etc

Bureau of Immigration
OCT 18 1906
RECEIVED

ACKNOWLEDGED
OCT 19 1906
F. P. SARGENT.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Respectfully referred to

11—1609

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Form No. 28

51411

No. ....

4

Königsberg

9—29, 1906

Cowen

SUBJECT:

General report

Bureau of Immigration,
OCT 13 1906
RECEIVED

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Respectfully referred to

11—1609

For detail
abroad etc

See V 1411

Berlinzky Boy id Berlinzky Jr. Bro. in Law Abrahamson



Large number about 30, on board returning to Russia. Various races. Fine lot. Photo herewith.



All of these on both except Abrahamson & Berlitzkys are returning people.

(In thesis indicates towns passed but not stopped at)

Sun. Sept 30. Leave Königsberg 12.30 am. (Insterburg 2 to 4.5 ?)
arrive Memel 8.20 am. leave 11.10 am
arrive Bayohren 11.51 " leave 1.24 pm
" Tilsit 5.-pm " 10.00 "

Mon. Oct 1. arrive Insterburg 12.29 a.m. " 10.24 am.
(Eydtkuhnen 11.23, Wirballen 12.12 - 2.48 pm Kadai).
(Kowno 4.27, Koshedary 5.11, Wilna 6.33 pm)
all en route to St. Petersburg.

Tues. Oct 2. arrive St. Petersburg 8.45 am.

Wedn. Oct 3. Leave " " for Hango, Finland, 10.30 pm

Thurs. Oct 4. Arrive Hango 2.45 pm.

Fri. Oct 5. Ship Leaves Hango. Leave N. 3 25 pm

Sat. " 6. Reach St Petersburg, 9.15 am.

Sun. " 7. Leave St. Petersb'g 6 pm.

Mon " 8. (Rjäshwitza 2.28 am to 4) reach Riga 9 45 am
Leave Riga 4 pm. (Dunaberg 9.35 pm)

Tues " 9. arrive Wilna 1.52 am. leave 2.18 pm.
arrive Eydtkuhnen 8.12 pm.

Wed. " 10. Leave Eydt. Wirballen 8.34 pm. Arr. Kowno 11" pm

Thurs. " 11, " Kowno 5.42 pm (arrive Koshedary 6.40 - 9.28 pm)

Friday " 12, arrive Libau 7.35 am.

Sat. " 13, Ship leaves Libau. Leave Libau 4.35 pm

Sun. " 14, (Koshedary 2.56 am - 3.26) arrive Wilno 4 38 am leave 11.20

Mon. " 15, (Rowno 1 am to 2.25; Kasatin 7.32 am. Smerinka 10.03 am) Odessa 5.21 p.m.

Tues. 16. Ship leaves Odessa.

50,274

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jany 21, 1907.

Philip Cowen
Commissioner
Im. Inspector

SUBJECT:

Letter of transmittal
Report on Im. to U. S.
Russia
Part I.

No. of Inclosures

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

NEW YORK, N. Y.

51911/4

Königsberg, Pr., Sept 29/06

Hon. Frank P. Sargent,
Com'r Gen'l Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:- Since leaving New York on Aug 16th on the "Augusta Victoria" I have been in London, Southampton, Liverpool, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin & Königsberg. I deemed it unwise to have my pass visaed at the New York Russian Consulate. It was done in London. The fact that no reference ~~thereto~~ is made thereon to my faith, will, I believe, simplify matters for me.

Examinations.

In London I joined a large crowd - several hundred - said to be bound for U.S. Went to Southampton and watched about 200 examined for S.S. Philadelphia. Examination very superficial. Head

looked at occasionally. Eyes of all adults examined, but of few children. Board of Trade doctor stood by but made no examination himself, nor seemed to watch that made by doctor. No physical examination at all. Of the 611 immigrants, about 150 Jews, fresh from Russia apparently, seemed nearly all manifested from England. So it appeared from very casual examination I could make of manifest.

Impossible in European cars to talk with any not in your compartment. One companion was Morris Wilk from London, bound for Decatur, Ill. Brother there. Did well at workman, good wages, but no chance to rise in England. Tailor, master of every branch of fine work. Asked why

so many were leaving England; Wages small, employment not steady. Other companion, for same reason, leaves wife and five children. Daughter with hand earns only 7 sh. weekly, but father left some money home till he can send more & then will send for family.

At Liverpool, for Oceanic, examination very rigid. Many turned back claim to have been purposely examined before going and told OK. Find it is general custom now for emigrants for U. S. to be examined in native towns or by ships agents before breaking up home. Relatives sending prepaid ask universally that eyes & head be examined before starting.

One family of 8, whose head claimed

citizenship. Afraid to take him for fear of contamination having no isolating facilities aboard!! Guess they screwed up by taking them. Of the 670, 19 were rejected aboard, & I was told that 21 were rejected at the transmigrants boarding houses. Rigid physical examination also.

In course of conversation at lunch, company's representative in charge of the deported or rejected, said in answer to my side remark: "Of course, some times they manage to get cured again in a few weeks, at least enough to pass inspection, and then they get across, but they generally take another line."

Tried to get at incoming people

on "Teutonic" to see the deported, but impossible. Tried to locate them at hotels but could not; was told they purposely scatter to be lost sight of, unless bound to other places when Co. ships them off at once. Could not find out if rejected were ~~treated~~ treated in Liverpool to be fit for voyage.

Jewish immigration from England.

Jewish immigration from England, 1903 420
1904 819
1905 1,299

What is at bottom of this?

London Jewish Board Guardians handled in all.
1903, 1480 cases, representing 2630 individuals. Of U.S. 314 cases
1904, 1230 " " " 2102 " " " 249 "
1905, 1611 " " " 3091 " " " 344 "
The Jews temporary shelter harbored 1905, 6771 persons
These were transmigrants only, of these but 1986 "
specified the U.S. as destination.

Have a theory that some steamship scheme is at bottom, and found it very hard to discover anything anywhere. But piece together

this story: a deal between the lines forbids English companies selling tickets to transmigrants; in pursuance of this deal the German lines have permitted certain lines to become "German concessioned lines" in Germany. Then and then only could aliens passing through Germany holding tickets via England. But agents wanting to get the better commissions coming from business via England, book their passengers as "English," meaning that they have been long resident in England, thus evading the conditions of the deal. The alien is supposed to give the facts stated in manifest, but the agent fills out the blank himself. (See page 2).

Aliens holding tickets via Anchor, Dominion or other lines than these, cannot pass through Germany at all. They must go back whence they came or buy other tickets. I saw in Berlin something like a hundred tickets that the Jewish Hilfsverein's emigration committee have exchanged recently in order that the people to whom these tickets were sent from America to fetch over relatives, should not be stranded, having in most cases broken up their homes to join their relatives. The society appears to have had so much difficulty in getting these tickets redeemed, that I suspect there is some shady business

D. N. Co. operation

about it; that the agents intentionally sell these tickets, ~~but~~ knowing that the people cannot come on them through Germany, because those that are not redeemed within a stated time are said to lapse, and they get the benefit.

The "concessioned lines," and the only lines other than the Hamburg American and Nord Deutscher Lloyd that can carry passengers coming through Germany are: "White Star, Red Star, French Line, Cunard, Holland American, and american Line.

Fraudulent tickets.

I have seen in Hamburg a number of fraudulent tickets; that is, sold by agents in U.S. that are worthless. As by means of these much harm is done,

unhealthy immigration stimulated, and wicked fraud perpetrated, I make it the subject of Report I herewith. I believe the whole subject of prepaids ought to be covered, so far as the instalment plan is concerned. A man makes one or two payments, I am told, gets a "prepaid," sends it to his family, and instead of accumulating money towards a home for them against their coming, struggles to pay for his tickets, hasn't sufficient money to send them for use on the journey, and when they come, cannot receive them properly, and with increased cost of living is

burdened heavily, oftimes beyond his capacity.

I inclose a copy of the German immigration laws as a suggestion for something on similar lines perhaps so far as it affects agents. These laws are very strict and submit the agent to a supervision and a deposit of money that is a full preventative of such contemptible business I have referred to.

Deported Immigrants.

On Steamship Pennsylvania which I boarded at Cherbourg, saw quite a number deported. Took destination address of some whose neighborhood I expect to strike and see if they reach.

One family, Berlinzky, wife and 3 children (17, 16, 9) fine looking. Rejected for hernia. Going to brother in law, W. Abrahamson, 2410 S. 9th, Phila. He accompanied them to bring them back again via Phila. They have $500. He claims competence if not wealth, and believes he failed to properly exercise right of appeal in relatives behalf. Wants to give bonds for him. Bonds offered by Wolf, Bros & Co. he says but too late. Family reached Hamburg at 10 at emigrant station, and on train for Eydtkuhnen at 11. Came on Kowno from Libau. I give photo of alien and son, and bro in law Abrahamson.

Work too hard, or wives won't come, or can't lead religious lives in U.S. Come from Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York. All from Russia. "Russia when quiet comes will be our America." Have seen large numbers returning. About 400 in Station in Berlin last week. Russians nearly all. Mainly Poles. Many Letts and Lithuanians, young men, and even Jews. This backwash will make people they meet less anxious to leave and more content, however bad are conditions at home.

People on board complained bitterly of 4 or 5 horses kept within six feet of living quarters, for food

Violation of law by S.S. Pennsylvania

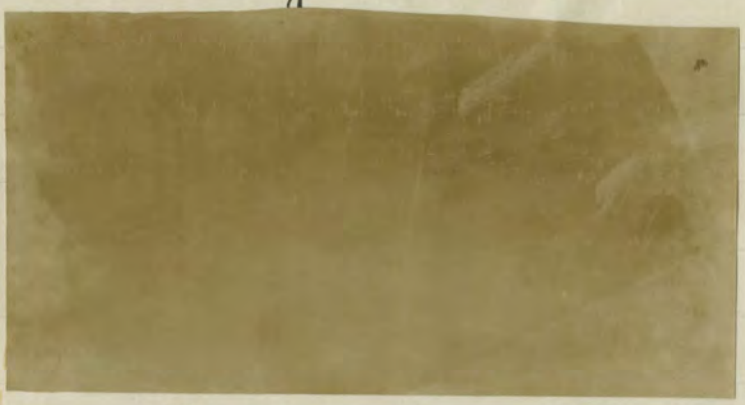
for tigers carried on deck. Were wind-broken, dilapidated, awful physical wrecks, some suffering agonies, apparently, from sores and swellings. Were kept on hoof till needed, then shot, skinned and cut up in presence of passengers while at table. Some said horses were not even fed. I make this subject of Report II, herewith, believing the law has been violated.

More examinations.

In Hamburg saw examinations at Auswanderer Halle and shipping station. Severe for those going direct to U. S. Formal for those going via England, S.S. Cecil though knowing they were bound for U. S.

At Bremen saw first examination to meet new naturalization law; height, color of hair, eyes.

took photos, but light bad and work all indoors. Here is a picture of the outside of building showing at left the overflow of the 800 arthur the building.



This was for Steamer Cöln for Baltimore & Galveston. Examination rigid for eyes, fair for physical condition, nil for favus. Saw but one head turned down out of 600.

In Berlin visited Ruhleben. If the examination I saw is a fair specimen, and the gendarme said it

was, it is a farce. 300 or so were passed by Dr. Jaenneke within a quarter of an hour. Only those whose eyes were red or swollen, or possibly from draft on train, or had a visible defect, were held back for closer examination, and all but a couple of those, I was informed, would be held back for observation.

About 200 came in at 5 o'clock, went into barracks, doctor came at 6.45, all put outside and then passed in before him with pencil in hand, and no sterilized water or other material at hand in case any trachoma or favus was discovered. 100 more came on train while examination was on, these passed immediately under

his scrutiny, and at 7.05 he was about his business. No disinfecting was done, no separation of those who had not already been disinfected elsewhere, All their baggage was not marked "Disinfected". I observed several pieces closely. Was told that on Sunday there is no bathing or disinfecting. In all there are accommodations for only 5? to sleep. These were said to be mainly for those held back for a few days while tickets were awaited or adjusted, or in case of sickness. All coming in are sent out same day.

Was told at Hamburg & Bremen that Dr. Van Schrader, the expert specialist of the steamship lines,

and who I was also told at Hamburg is the medical representative of the State of Hamburg, is now visiting all the control stations, after having visited Ellis Island and consulted with the medical staff, for the purpose of properly instructing them how to examine for trachoma and favus, so as to stop as many as possible at the points nearest their home. I was told that his instructions to them are that cases of cured trachoma and cured favus are nevertheless to be refused admission to America, and that the German doctors must act accordingly. This, I was also told, was because of the great amount of fines assessed against the companies.

Deported. At Hamburg met M. Ehrenberg representing and in charge of police department section for deported cases. The Police are supreme here. They require immediate transhipment of rejected people in special cars. Asked if they don't sometimes slip off trains this side of border, replied: "Mag' Ich Ihn dass sagen?" "Dare I say that?" They surround these people with such safeguards that I at least was not able to get into the cars with returning passengers during the early part of the journey, but it remains altogether for them to say if they will leave the train & take their chances, for they can do that at any point after passing Berlin.

Foreigners expelled from Germany.

Have been told that foreigners, mainly Russians, are ordered out of Germany in very large numbers. As the effect of this is to stimulate Russian emigration to the U.S. I am inquiring into it carefully and have already facts and copies of interesting documents.

Ready for Russia.

Am preparing for visit to border towns of Russia and to Russia. Fortunately am in close touch with people who have the very best sources of observation and information and as the American representatives of the Jüdische Hilfsverein I hope to be able to attract no notice while in Russia.

How long shall I stay?

It is important however that I have your views as to the length of time I should take for my trip. You said three months, but if needed you would extend the time. Six weeks are already gone, return will take two (or if I work back as an emigrant, four), leaves me only five or less for Russia & aus to Hungary, which you said I should also take in.

What I must see.

what I must see.

I. The embarkation at the four steamship lines:-

new stimuli to migration from Russia

A. Liban to New York, Volunteer fleet, sailing as per present notice Oct. 13, Nov. 3 & 24.

B. Liban to N.Y. Ost-asiatische fleet, (practically the Hamburg American I am told). dates unascertainable as yet.

C. Odessa to New York, Oct 15th

D. Hangö (Finland) to Ny, every Friday so far as present information goes.

These are all new lines. But one steamer of all these, the Smolensk, had reached N.Y. up to the time I left. "B" is the outreaching of the Hamb. american line that looks with much trepidation on the direct lines from Russia, which is already so severe a competitor that I am informed they have cut thirty marks off their Hamburg rate. They are prepared, I understand, or rather gather from hints gotten from their agents in England, France & Germany, to drive the new competitors — all — out of business

or absorb them. They make no stated time for their sailings but select dates that will injure the business of their competitors, and this matter should have close attention, but it will take weeks (see P.S.)

The new line from Finland, which I was told in Berlin had already made some sailings, but of which I have vainly endeavored to get further information, will play an important part in Russian migration. Starting from Finland passport regulations are no hindrance. Thus the emigrant need not smuggle over the border and can save much time & money & get in NY, in better condition. I am informed

that Russia is encouraging the Libau + Odessa lines by making passport getting easy for their patrons.

To get the business for all these boats – if they are continued – will mean much hustling; hence activity that should be observed by us.

visit to Pogrom Districts

II The recent scenes of rioting:
A. Siedlez; B, Hostau near Odessa;
C. Warsaw; D. Bialystock; E, Odessa,
F, the older scenes of pogroms; Gomel,
Zhitomir, Kisheneff. etc. to see what is
the after-effects of the riots.

I should inquire into the truth of the stories told, the extent to which the riots have stimulated emigration; is their effect in this direction tem-

porary only or does the stream ~~remain steady~~ take a steady flow once it has started.

III. The many frontier towns over which the people pass from Russia to Germany, Austria and Roumania.

I ought also see the larger cities of Russia and several of the smaller villages to study the causes and methods of emigration.

This is without touching Austria Hungary except on the border of Russia which I will of course take in.

As to Interpreters.

Another thing: I hope to be in a ~~position~~ position to have people with me from time to time who understand Lettish, Polish, Russian etc. If I can only pay their fare & food,

they will doubtless be willing to go with me. It would help me too, as I would be less observed. Can I do this?

Itinerary. I inclose my itinerary so far as I can make it out today. I am endeavoring — in vain thus far — to get exact sailing dates of the ships from Hango & Libau. That may altogether disarrange my plans.

Thus far I am certain only of being in Odessa between the 12th and 15th of October and a cable there to care American Consul will reach me as he can forward it if I have left.

I suggest that you cable me "Cowen care Keenan Odessa" I "Thorough" if you want me to do Russia properly & Russia alone. (except for the border towns of Austria).

This will bring me home about the
early part of December.
or II "Thorough Austria," if I am to do
Russia thoroughly and also a
Galicia (only)
This will take to about middle of Dec.
or III "Both thoroughly;" if I am to
do both Russia & Austria as
fully as I can with my German
and Yiddish.
This will take me into January.
or IV, add "Interpreters" and I will
understand that I can pay
their fare & board & lodging
but no ~~salary~~ wages.

I am not overjoyed at the prospect
of spending a winter in these
parts and spending a good
slice of the very modest
salary in clothing that I can

not use at home, but I am a soldier and ready to obey orders even though it keeps me longer from my family.

Respectfully yours
Philip Cowen

Please change my address as follows:-

Mail: care Dr. Paul Nathan, 8 Lützow St., No. 8 Berlin, Germ

Cable: Cowen care Zedakah, Berlin
(except as to cable to address as above)

P.S. Before mailing this I ascertained at Tilsit from a representative of the Hamb. Amer. Line that the opposition at Liban to the Volunteer Fleet line is the undertaking of both that & Ct. P. L. Co's, the two having now the monopoly of the emigrant traffic through Germany and are fighting vigorously to hold the trade, furthermore that there has been in contemplation another direct line from some point in the U.S. Finland direct to the U. S., presumably by the same people.

P. L.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Form No. 28

No. 51411

Berlin

Current

SUBJECT: Tickets that are fraud

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Respectfully referred to

II.

Subject: Sale in U. S. of "prepaids" that are fraudulent.

Berlin, Germ. Sept 20/06

Hon. Frank P. Sargent,
Com'r Gen'l Imm., Washington.

Sir:- My attention has been drawn to much suffering caused emigrants leaving their homes in good faith, on the strength of alleged "prepaid" tickets sent to them, which are imperfect in that they bear the name of no seller or of steamship or company, or for honoring which no arrangement has been made in Europe. As a result these people are stranded and are dependent on the kindness or charity of coreligionists who feel compelled to forward the innocent sufferers.

The agents in America who sell these tickets cannot be traced from the tickets in some cases. The following are those whose names appear

II
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on one or more tickets:
Bogine & Goldstein, 215 Henry St., N.Y.
A. Fleischman, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. Palley, 12 Jefferson St., N.Y.
Glück – no other name or address.
Fabian & Abrahamson. no other address, but date
New York.
Grossman & Rohrück no address.

I give herewith the written matter appearing upon ~~all~~ several tickets I saw, with memo. of my own. The form of all is alike, the color only differing, and ~~the~~ the port varying. Hence I ~~do~~ give color of paper which I noted after discovering this, as each color may be a different office of the same clique:

No. 5017.
Soory Smaluke, 20
alone joined "via Hamburg – New York. no date, or any thing else
No. 5018
Schmuel Leib Malemet, 21
also via Hamburg. Bought by Anschel Malemoot, N.Y.
Have no other address.

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3.

Samuel Jacobsen

above via Hamburg. Nothing else on ticket.
Bought of father, Leiser Jacob, 91 Jackson St. N.Y.
Issued at New York, Feby 28, 1906.

No. 208,
Bloomie Bromberger 45 } 2 adults
Berlar Broomberger 23 } 1 under 12
David " 5 } from Rotterdam to New York
Glück, Broker

above on green paper.

New York, Mar. 4, 1906.

No. 12, 392
Rifka Ruckel Goldberg 18 one adult from Rotterdam to New York

above, with no name of agent was bought by M. Thomson, 165 Oliver St. Paterson N.J.
It is dated New York. on yellow paper

New York, March 29, 1906

No. 1851
Samuel Schmuloovitz 45 } adults 3
Sarah " 40 } under 12, 1
May " 16 } from Rotterdam to New York
Sophie " 10
Fabian Abrahamson

above on chocolate Paper

306
Peirel Daschefsky } adults one
16 } from Antwerpen to New York

rubber stamp: Grossman & Rohrlich, Steamship Tickets, all lines

above on yellow paper.

II
4.

Consul-Genl. Pitcairn cabled to Bogine & Goldstein, Fleischman and Palley "who honors your prepaids in Hamburg. Answer." Or words to that effect. B&G's message came back undeliverable. Palley subsequently appeared in Hamburg and arranged with an agent named Markel to cover some of the tickets. Others, I am told were not covered on some pretext. Perhaps they buyer was derelict in payments, but on strength of tickets families were in Hamburg.

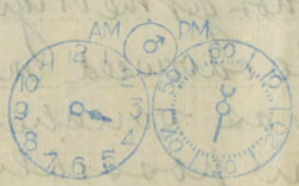
I could not get the originals of these, as the people who advanced money for exchange want them as vouchers for future redemption possibly.

Respy.

Philip Loven
Jr.

Department of Commerce and Labor,

RECEIVED IN BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION. OCT 1 2 1906



Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Form No. 28

51411
No. .....

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Berlin
9-20, 1906
Cowen

SUBJECT:

Tickets prepaid are fraudulent

Bureau of Immigration,
OCT 13 1906
RECEIVED

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Respectfully referred to

11—1609

Subject: Violation by Capt. S.S. Pennsylvania of chap. 374, 375 Laws 1882.

Berlin, Germ., Sept. 20/06

Hon. F. P. Sargent,
Com'r. Gen'l. Imm., Ellis Island }

V 1411 2

Sir: When I was aboard the S.S. Pennsylvania, which left N.Y. about Augt. 25th, several of the steerage passengers complained to me of the brutal sights they were subjected to all the way across until the day before I boarded the ship at Cherbourg Sept. 4th.

Four horses, to be used as food for some tigers on deck, were kept in a stall alongside of and in full sight of the dining section. They were kept on the hoof till wanted and then shot, bled, skinned and all cut up in full sight of the passengers. They were condemned animals of course, some evidently suffering excruciating pain from large swellings upon the legs or body, and it was painful

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to look upon their sufferings, and ~~but~~ the strongest stomach could not partake of food in such surroundings, so that many abstained for food for some days till compelled by hunger and accustomed to the sight.

The people claim that no food was furnished the horses, nor was any hay or straw furnished, so that their stamping upon the floor ~~kept~~ kept them awake nightly.

I believe this to be a violation of ~~Section~~, Chap. 374, 375, Laws of Augt 2, 1882, which reads: "That the provisions of this act shall apply to every steamship ..... wherein emigrant passengers .... are taken on board at a port or place in the U. S., for conveyance to any port or place in a foreign country. (Section 12.)

Section 8. ..... And horses ... taken on board board of .... any such vessel shall not be carried ..... in any compartment in which passengers are berthed, nor in any adjoining compartment, except in a vessel built of iron, and of which the compartments are divided off by water tight bulkheads extending to the upper deck."

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Much depends upon how the word "berthed" is defined. Webster's Dict says:

Berth (b), a room in which a number of the officers or ship's company mess and reside.

These people certainly messed and resided within five feet of where the horses stood in open view.

As witnesses I mention the following: W. Abrahamson, 2410 S. 9th St. Philadelphia Sadie Slomowicz, Sadie Glick and Gesella Freifeld, who will shortly return to the U.S.

Had I known at time it was a violation of law, I should have taken affidavits. I expect to meet the last three named when I pass through their villages, if so will get their affidavits and N.Y. addresses.

Respy,
Philip Cowen
Imm. Inspector

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Form No. 28

No. 51411

(2)

Berlin

9-20-, 1906

Cowen

SUBJECT:

Cruelty to animals & inhuman treatment of passengers aboard S/S Penna

Bureau of Immigration,
OCT 13 1906
RECEIVED.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Respectfully referred to

11—1609

50,274 NEW YORK, January 21, 1907

Hon. Frank P. Sargent

Commr. Genl. of Immigration

Sir:

OCT 30 1907

I respectfully submit to you herewith, in duplicate, the first part of the report of my trip to Europe to look into the subject of Immigration to the United States, with special reference to Russia.

Therein I treat of the following:

I. The Governing Causes of the Immigration from Russia to the United States:

I. The Exceptional Laws against the Jews.

II. The efforts of the Government to Russianize Russia.

III. The Pogroms, or uprisings against the Jews and the Intelligenzia of Russia.

IV. The Political, Social, and Economic condition arising from the foregoing causes, as well as from the effort to change the present form of Government.

V. The Expulsion of Russian Jews from Germany.

VI. The Opening of Direct Passenger Traffic between Russia and New York.

VII. The Prosperity of the United States.

VIII. The Presence in America of a large Russo-Jew[illegible] population.

IX. Various other causes: The limitat[illegible] ment open to the Jews; Their Reli[illegible] vances; The Attitude of the P[illegible] their Jewish Associates; The[illegible]

See Exhibits in package in drawer

into Business; The Effect of Pogroms on Business; The Introduction of Machinery.

2. As to the Activity of the Transportation Companies.
3. Aliens in the United States in Contravention of Law.
4. Immigration of Russian Jews from England.
5. Distribution of the Immigrants.
6. The Deported Immigrant.
7. Contract Labor.
8. Exhibits:

1. Letter of M. Alexis Lopuchin, formerly Director of the Police Department of Russia to Minister P. A. Stolypin.
2. Report of Capt. Pjetelew to the Vice-Governor of the Government of Warsaw on the Pogrom of Siedlce
3. Map of the town of Bogopol, Government of Podolia, showing houses burnt and plundered in the riots of November, December, 1905.
4. Statement of Pogroms occurring in October and November, 1905, mainly from October 31st to November 3d, showing the Jewish population, number of people affected, financial loss, and persons killed, wounded and orphaned and widowed.
5. Map of Russia showing in colors Poland and the Pale of Jewish Settlement.
6. Statistics of the Population and Peoples of Russia.
7. Letter sent by the Emigrants' Information Office London, in reply to inquiries concerning work San Francisco.

8. Exhibit of Proclamations stimulating Pogroms.

A. Original ~~hektographed~~ mimeographed in Russian and Distributed by M. Budagowsky, Captain of Police of Alexandrowsk.

B. Original hektographed in Russian and issued by Russian National Moscow League.

C. Original printed in Russian and distributed in Odessa in October, 1906.

D. Original hektographed in Polish.

E. Original hektographed in Polish. Distributed in Wilna before the Polish Catholic Church.

I send herewith the following material referred to herein.

1. Stenographic Report of Proceedings of the Russian Duma containing -

A. Report of the Duma Commission sent to investigate the Bialystock Pogrom.

B. Address of Prince Urnsoff before the Duma. (These have been loaned to me by Dr. Katzenellson, a member of the late Duma, with the promise of their return, as they are of great importance to him. These should be translated and form Exhibits Nine and Ten, and then returned to me).

2. Specimens of literature distributed abroad by the various Steamship Companies and the Southern Railway Co.

3. Literature issued in England by the Southern Pacific Railway. (One of the circulars

"Rebuilding of San Francisco" is to be returned to the Emigrants' Information Office, London)

4. Literature issued by the Hilsverein fur Deutsche Juden (Berlin) and the Jewish Colonisation Association (St. Petersburg) through their Emigration Information Bureaus to stimulate the distribution of Emigration.

5. Literature issued by the Emigrants' Information Office, London.

   Of this I call especial attention to "Summary of Consular Reports, 1904-5, North and South America," from which I quote, and "United States Circular, Dec. 1906."

6. "Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1905" from which I quote.

If any of these exhibits or documents are not used or desired for filing, I will thank you very much for their return to me.

The concluding part of my report will treat of the following:

1. Life and wages in Russia.
2. The Emigrant bound for America. The frauds perpetrated upon him and his treatment by the way.
3. Some Pogrom cities: Bialystock, Siedlce, Kalarash
4. A peep into Galicia.
5. Some incidents of the trip.

Respectfully submitted,

Philip Cowen

Immigrant Inspector