

IMMIGRATION REPORT.

1907 A BANNER YEAR.

Influx of 1906 Exceeded by 184,614.—Japanese Pour In.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Immigration to America during the year ended June 30, 1907, was vastly greater than in any previous year of the history of the United States. This fact, with all its interesting and important details, is placed in strong light in the annual report of Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, which was made public to-day.

An army of 1,285,249 souls, they have come, drawn hither by the free institutions and the marvelous prosperity of our country—the chance here afforded every homeseeker to find a better life by the sweat of his brow or the exercise of his intelligence—surpassing in numbers the record of all preceding years.

The report contains in tabulated form many valuable pieces of information bearing on the question of immigration, and in submitting this carefully compiled data, Mr. Sargent says:

The immigration for the year 1907 exceeded that for 1906 by 184,614, and that for the year 1906 by 258,450, or an increase over the year 1906 of more than 17 per cent and over the year 1905 of more than 26 per cent. During the fiscal year 1906 12,452 aliens were rejected at our ports; during the last year 13,964, an increase of 452.

Of particular significance it is of particular significance that many immigrants landed at ports in the South during the last year, and he refers especially to a party of 43 Belgians—excellent types of immigrants—received at Charleston, S. C., having been induced to go there by the state authorities. The increase of immigration to the South, the commissioner says, "is directly connected with the growing desire of the Southern states to draw within their boundaries a number of the better class of immigrants, it being considered by practically all of the leading men of that section that the future development and welfare of the South depend on its ability to receive and assimilate a reliable laboring and farming element. Striking increases are shown at New Orleans, Galveston and Honolulu."

Of peculiar significance is the table which shows the number of immigrants from each foreign country, together with the increases or decreases as compared with the previous year. Twenty-seven countries showed increases and eleven decreases.

The table of immigration from some of the countries is indicated by the following figures: Austria-Hungary, 338,482; increase, 72,314; Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, 11,383; increase, 6,402; France, 9,701; increase, 245; German Empire, 37,807; increase, 243; Greece, 26,590; increase, 17,991; Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, 286,711; increase, 12,611; Russian Empire and Finland, 236,948; increase, 43,778; Turkey, 22,287; increase, 11,257; England, 56,627; increase, 7,486; Ireland, 24,520; decrease, 465; Scotland, 13,749; increase, 3,374; China, 961; decrease, 683; Japan, 50,225; increase, 16,291; British North America, 19,918; increase, 14,865; West Indies, 16,692; increase, 3,052.

Interest naturally attaches to the proportionately large immigration from Japan. While the exclusion laws have rendered practically nil the immigration from China, immigration from Japan, although relatively not so great as it was in the last year. This increase is significant, too, because it comes in the face of regulations adopted by the American government, with the assent of Japan, which, it was supposed, would curtail the immigration of Japanese to this country very materially.

Commissioner Sargent presents excerpts from official reports made to his bureau by inspectors sent to Mexico and Canada to study the situation with special reference to the coming of Japanese to America through those countries. The reports show that thousands of Japanese landed in Mexico during the last year and ultimately gained admission surreptitiously into this country. Once in the United States, it was impossible to trace them, except in the rarest instances. While the regulations concerning Japanese immigration have tended to reduce the number of regularly admitted immigrants, hundreds if not thousands of Japanese still are coming into the country by stealth.

Referring to the immigration figures from the various countries, Commissioner Sargent has in the table "furnishes a striking illustration of the fact that the time has arrived when if people are dissatisfied with existing political, economic and social conditions in one country, they will find the means by which to desert their former homes and settle where a fair chance is afforded them. It is of chief interest to the people of the United States, and of interest to any person examining the figures as to whether or not our ability as a race to absorb foreign elements is not on the verge, at least, of being overtaxed."

The financial condition of admitted aliens is always an interesting subject. Of those admitted, \$2,326,489 had less than \$50 each in their possession, while \$26,562 were able to show amounts in excess of that sum. The total amount of money brought into the country by arriving aliens was \$25,239,893, or an average of almost \$20 a person.

Of the 13,964 aliens who were turned back during the year 1,424 were contract laborers, but the number of contract laborers dropped during the last year was 28 per cent less than in the preceding year.

A table showing the outward passenger movement during the last year develops the fact that that movement was greater than in any preceding year for which statistics are available. The total number of cabin passengers was 224,913 and other than cabin 344,883. The aggregate number of outward bound passengers—259,802—was 73,145 larger than in 1906.

In a discussion of the new immigration act Commissioner Sargent strongly urges that advantage be taken of a provision it contains for calling an international conference on immigration and emigration. In his opinion, now is the time to act. He says:

There never has been a period when all the principal countries of the world were so deeply interested in the subject. Several of the leading European countries have recently passed laws of their own in which their legislatures have modified some of which are modeled practically after our own. Some of the governments are taking the wise idea of imposing measures to discourage the emigration of their citizens or to induce their return. Others are anxious to induce their citizens to forsake their allegiance, and altogether there should be no difficulty in appealing to this awakened general interest with the object of accomplishing some international arrangement and understanding that will work for the general good.

The Commissioner points out further that, either through such an international conference or through amendments to this country's laws, adequate provisions should be made for the issuance of proper passports to persons who are coming to America. By this means such organizations as the Black Hand Society could not gain a foothold here, because the passport would have to bear the record of the alien. It would do much, too, the Commissioner believes, to put an end to the "white slave traffic," although that even now is under reasonably good control by the immigration officials.

The financial statement of the bureau of immigration shows that, after the payment of all expenses, including nearly \$200,000 for new construction,

SECOND HARDEN TRIAL.

New Testimony Concerning Court Camarilla Expected.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—The efforts of Count Kuno von Moltke to vindicate himself in the trial which resulted from accusations made by Maximilian Harden, editor of "Die Zukunft," having failed before the minor court, which corresponds somewhat to a justice of the peace in the United States, the case will be taken up now by the State's Attorney before a criminal bench of five judges.

The second trial of Herr Harden will begin tomorrow, and fresh revelations are awaited with tense expectancy by the public, as it is believed that much new testimony will be brought out concerning the so-called court camarilla. Prince Philip zu Eulenburg, Count von Moltke's divorced wife, Frau von Elbe, and her son, Lieutenant von Kruse, are among those who will be called as witnesses.

It is by no means certain that the judges will allow the testimony to take a range wide enough to elicit political secrets of the court or anything that may touch directly the person of the Emperor.

The causes that have brought about a new trial by the Ministry of Justice are somewhat obscure, but it has been regarded by the sober part of the community that Count von Moltke was not well supported in the first trial and that the testimony was not sufficiently limited to the legal issues.

The powerful classes have felt that they were compromised by the proceedings and verdict of the lower court. The officers of the corps resent the broad assertion against the morality and honor of the army, and strong royalists felt that the principle of monarchy had lost prestige. The conservatives generally regarded the country as having been damaged in foreign eyes.

Whatever may have been the considerations, the Ministry of Justice simply wiped out the findings of the magistrate and took up the affair as though it had never been tried before, instituting proceedings against Herr Harden for having criminally wronged Count von Moltke.

Efforts have been made at the eleventh hour to compromise the case, but Herr Harden declined to sign the declaration demanded by Von Moltke. The latter will be represented by Dr. Solle, one of the most distinguished advocates of the German bar and the highest state's attorney of the Berlin courts, Dr. Isenblat.

Cuban Quarantine Removed. Governor Magoon Informed of Action of Authorities at Washington.

Havana, Dec. 15.—Governor Magoon has been informed by the authorities at Washington that the yellow fever quarantine against Cuba has been removed.

This is pleasing to the local commercial interests, especially those which are dependent upon tourists.

Eliminated Officer Appeals.—There are signs of an interesting debate in Congress, and especially in the Senate, when Senator McCumber calls up the bill to restore to the active list Captain William G. Cutler, U. S. N., retired, one of the fifteen naval officers who were forced on the retired list last July by the recommendations of the elimination board.

In the case of Cutler, another of the officers of this class, Captain John C. Colwell, will seek Congressional redress under the same circumstances. Last July, for the first time since the law has been in existence, officers of the navy were retired for alleged unfitness for active duty, under the process of transferring from the active list officers who were deemed undesirable for service.

The officers who were retired have regarded their transfer from the active list as a public humiliation without warrant, and some of them are determined that not only shall the law be repealed—an incident which would be received with marked favor throughout the service—but they will make the attempt to be restored to the active list in their former places and carried as extra numbers. It is evident that these officers have impressed some of the Senators and Representatives with their claims to consideration, and it is expected that the debate will be interesting in that it will permit a ventilation of Congressional view on this particular method of creating vacancies to help promotion. The Navy Department will make an adverse report on the Cutler bill and other similar measures of relief if called upon for comment.

New Rifles For Militia.—Army ordnance officers are making a desperate effort to reform the arms and militia with a new Springfield rifle, redesigned with the pointed ammunition before the beginning of the next target season. The facilities of the ordnance establishments at Springfield, Mass., and Rock Island, Ill., are being utilized to the maximum extent in the plan to have these improved rifles ready for the marksmen to use when the competitions of 1908 begin. The first shipment of the new rifles will go to the Philippines, where it will be necessary to send about fifteen thousand. The next shipment will be made to Cuba, provided the troops are still there, as seems probable, and where about five thousand will be distributed. Then the distribution will be made among the troops in the United States. After the regular army is fully equipped with the new rifle the national guard will be furnished with that weapon.

New York Midshipmen.—There are 345 vacancies at the Naval Academy in the position of midshipman to be filled before March 4 by the Representatives and Senators. These positions include the vacancies created by the graduation of next June. Allowing for the usual percentage of failures in the entrance examination, there will probably be two hundred and eighty members of the next fourth class. Representative Bradley, a Senator may name a principal and three alternates. The nominees made by the Congressmen of New York State, so far reported to the bureau of navigation, are as follows:

Second District, Representative Lindsay—R. T. Branch, of Brooklyn, principal.

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This is an important concession to the militia officers who have chosen to take the instruction at the service schools and shows to what extent the War Department is disposed to encourage by every way possible those officers of the national guard organizations who desire to increase their individual efficiency.

Magdalena Targets.—A special board of gunnery officers of the navy has been in session at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for several days, and is expected to report to the Secretary of the Navy.

TRoubles In Macedonia.

Bulgaria Answers Russian Note and Increases War Budget.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 15.—The Bulgarian government has sent a note to Russia in answer to the recent representations made by the Russian Minister at Sofia in reference to the activity of Bulgarian bands in Macedonia.

The note denies that the residents of the principality are participating in these activities, and states that Bulgaria reposes entire trust in the powers to introduce adequate reforms in Macedonia. It suggests the employment of European gendarmes, the officers of which shall be empowered to supplant the Turks in the administration of the province.

Bulgaria launches a counter complaint against Greek hands composed of Cretans, which, it declares, are carrying on a propaganda of fire and sword. The statistics for the month of October show that 288 persons were murdered.

Russian diplomats called attention to-day to the Bulgarian war budget for 1908, which shows an increase of \$2,800,000, indicating, they say, that Bulgaria has not abandoned the idea of armed intervention.

Marquis Ito Returns to Tokio. Activity in Administrative and Political Circles Expected—Crown Prince Arrives.

Tokyo, Dec. 15.—The arrival of the Crown Prince of Korea and the Marquis Ito this afternoon was made the occasion of a brilliant spectacle. Several thousand persons assembled at the Shinbashi station. The Crown Prince was heartily welcomed by the Crown Prince of Japan amid salvos of artillery. The appearance of the party at the entrance to the station was the signal for long continued cheering.

The young Crown Prince of Korea, evidently delighted over his reception, drove to the Shinba Palace, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Japan and Marquis Ito, along a route lined by imperial guardsmen. Flags were profusely displayed all over the city. The Crown Prince of Korea will be received in audience by the Emperor of Japan on December 18. Plans for his education have not been completed, but they will be arranged now under the direction of Marquis Ito.

The arrival here of Marquis Ito means the beginning of considerable activity in administrative and political circles. Many affairs await his final approval. Included among them is the decision whether a note will be sent to the Canadian Minister of Labor, Mr. Lemieux, concerning immigration. There is no reason to believe, however, that the government will change its original decision not to give a written note.

It is authoritatively stated that pressure has been brought to induce Count Inouye to return as Japanese representative at Berlin. If he consents, the program for diplomatic changes in Europe will be altered. Baron Takahira is certain, however, to obtain the Washington post.

The Japanese government is considering the increase of its forces in Korea. In view of the activities of the Korean revolutionists and brigands, murders continue in the outlying regions. Twenty Koreans, members of a Japanese organization, were murdered yesterday.

Mexico Expects to Feel Crisis. Finance Minister in Submitting Budget Says Investments Will Be Curtailed.

Mexico City, Dec. 15.—In Congress yesterday the report of Minister Limantour of Finance was read and the budget for the coming fiscal year was made public. The estimated receipts total \$103,355,900 and the expenses are expected to reach \$102,202,842, leaving an estimated surplus of \$11,153,058.

The total of this year's budget reaches the sum of \$5,322,375, the largest item being for \$1,567,289 for maintenance of the Department of War.

The revenues for the fiscal year just ended totaled \$114,097,000 and the expenditures \$100,298,132, leaving a surplus of \$13,798,868. The surplus of the previous year was \$2,296,481, and the falling off of the last year was due to the large sum spent in public works, \$17,306,698.

Minister Limantour maintained that the recent crisis in the United States would make itself felt during the coming year in Mexico, in that investments would be curtailed. Interest rates are higher, but this would only affect mining industries. He believed that in the end it would work for good rather than evil. The minister recommended an increase in the salaries of all public officials.

Shoot Better After Drinking. Experiments Conducted by Bavarian War Ministry a Blow to Total Abstinence.

Munich, Dec. 15.—A rather severe, because unexpected, blow at the advocates of total abstinence from alcoholic beverages has been struck by the Bavarian War Ministry.

Experiments on an extensive scale, involving the discharge of 10,000 shots, have been carried out at the ranges of the Augsburg School of Musketry. Throughout the experiments men, after taking a draught of spirituous liquor, displaying singly than in pairs and accuracy of aim which had been kept absolutely in field and volley firing by competent marksmen. In field and volley firing by competent marksmen, however, the sections which had been entirely abstemious attained slightly better results than their stimulated comrades.

The tests are being continued, and as the men are placed for one week in the total and the results are next week in the abstinent squad, the results are expected to be interesting from the scientific as well as from the military point of view.

Russia Sends Warning to Peking. Will Terminate Telegraph Convention Unless Japan and China Reach Similar Agreement.

Peking, Dec. 15.—Russia has warned the Chinese government that unless Japan and China within a reasonable time come to an agreement similar to that which has been reached between Russia and China, she will terminate the telegraph convention within the year.

The refusal of Great Britain, Germany and France to interest themselves in China's Manchurian difficulties has turned the attention of America in that direction, as instanced by the speech of Secretary Taft at Shanghai recently, which led to the "open door" policy and asserted that America in every movement for her reform and uplifting.

Mystery in Philadelphia Killing. Young Man Found Dead in Home of Sweetheart—Two Arrets Made.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—Pending an investigation into the death of Robert Abrams at the home of his sweetheart, in this city, Abraham Abrams, a cantor in a synagogue, and Levin Pressman were held by the coroner here to-day as "material witnesses in a homicide case."

Abrams, who was a cantor, was paying court to Bessie, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Pressman, in whose house he was found dead on Thursday. After the death the family moved out of the house. They reported that Abrams had died suddenly. When the coroner's physician went to examine the body he found that the young man died of strangulation.

The members of the family told conflicting stories. Pressman, according to the police officials, said he found Abrams' body lying on the floor when he came downstairs on Thursday morning, while later he said he found the body hanging to a door knob. The police officials believe Abrams was murdered.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

High Celestins. Purity and Excellence. Standard Natural Water. Alkaline Water. A Delightful Table Water with Highly Medicinal Qualities. Standard Cure for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles and Gout.

RETIREMENTS BY WAY OF HORSEBACK.—Secretary Taft on his return to Washington will find awaiting him the reports of the army boards detailed to examine for retirement those officers who failed to take the fifteen-mile test in horsemanship. No subject has attracted more attention in the military personnel than the cases of these thirty or thirty-five officers who failed to take or failed in taking the ride prescribed by the President as one of the qualifications for fitness for duty. These officers are not to be retired because they could not or did not ride, but most of them have been pronounced physically incapacitated for active service owing to disabilities which, had they been discovered before or under other circumstances by the army surgeons, would have led to their retirement. The Acting Secretary of War, General Oliver, does not wish to act upon the cases recommending retirement, for the reason that there is involved a new policy which would require the consideration of the head of the War Department, with the approval of the President, of course, in the cases of officers who must be retired. The President is believed to entertain some decided opinions concerning the ineligibility of officers who cannot ride, and it is now expected that the War Department will recommend that any exceptions shall be made in behalf of certain officers, such as Colonel W. L. Marshall, of the corps of engineers, in charge of river and harbor work in New York. If any exception is made, Secretary Taft will be advised. The department is confronted with many vexatious questions, with the likelihood of being charged with favoritism.

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WARSHIP TO TEST INVENTION. (By Telegraph to the Tribune.) Greely, Col., Dec. 15.—J. S. Stannard, formerly of this city, has invented an instrument which keeps absolute longitude and latitude without the aid of compass or a star. It is electrical, and one of its main features is the adoption of the gyroscopic principle. It has been placed on several warships so as to give it a severe test. PRAISE FOR THREE PRESIDENTS. Leslie M. Shaw's Tribute to Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. McKinley and Mr. Cleveland. Norton, Va., Dec. 15.—Warm words of praise for President Cleveland, Mr. McKinley and Roosevelt were spoken by Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, in an address here last evening. Mr. Shaw said the country owes Mr. Cleveland a debt it can never repay for the attitude he took against the free coinage of silver; that it owes a similar debt to Mr. McKinley for his leadership in economic legislation and his policies, and that it is indebted to Mr. Roosevelt in the same way for having demonstrated that it is the people, and not capital, that govern in this country. He said in part: Surely the American people are a most favored nation. They have nearly always had the right leader for the accomplishment of their dreams. It seems to have been the special task of Grover Cleveland to hold the country against a popular sentiment having its root in great backwardness to take leadership in such economic legislation and to assure of prosperity never before experienced. Again, the people owe to the memory of William McKinley the great privilege of Theodore Roosevelt to demonstrate that in this country the people, and not the special privileges of the American occupants of the White House have been as fearless as he in the discharge of the executive functions of the government. Under his leadership the supremacy of the law and its universality of application have been demonstrated as seldom, if ever, before in our history. In my judgment, no predecessor has performed the task which in the course of our evolution has been laid upon the shoulders of Theodore Roosevelt, and to him, as to so many of his predecessors, the American people owe a debt of gratitude which they can never pay.

DR. MACARTHUR ON ROOSEVELT. Says Neither Washington Nor Lincoln Could Fulfill His Duties Now. Neither George Washington nor Abraham Lincoln could fill the shoes of Theodore Roosevelt, according to the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, who discussed current events preliminary to his sermon yesterday morning in the Calvary Baptist Church. Dr. MacArthur took as the text of his talk the death of King Oscar of Sweden. He spoke of the influence he had exerted among the royal families of Europe, which was second only to that of Queen Victoria. A similar influence for good had been exerted by President Roosevelt, he said, who had set a new high standard for the occupant of high places in the government of nations. The President had exalted his high office, he said, and set an example that would be hard to follow. "I pity the man who will be his successor," said Dr. MacArthur. "It has become harder and harder to fill the position, and the standard of requirements has become higher and higher. George Washington could no more fill the position of Presidency to-day than that of the post laureate of England. Neither could President Lincoln. They were equal to the day in which they lived, but conditions have become harder and harder." Dr. MacArthur reviewed briefly the life of King Oscar, showing how the French strain in the family was inherited from Napoleon's great general, Bernadotte, who was the grandfather of Oscar. King Oscar was beloved by both the rich and the poor, he said, and his influence on the policies of others had been always for good.

TAGGART PREDICTS FAIRBANKS. Indianapolis, Dec. 15.—Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, declared last night his belief that Charles W. Fairbanks would be the Republican nominee for President. "I learned enough of the situation in the East on this question," said he, "to cause me to make this assertion. Everywhere in New York I had people asking me the question, 'How about the man from Indiana?' I informed them that he was all right, but also told them that the Democrats would bring

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