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A GIANT DEFORMED.

Figures Showing the Unnatural Growth of the U. S.

Making a Strong Argument in Favor of Closing Our Ports Against Europe's Pauper, Criminal and Contract Labor Immigration.

Population of the United States in 1830	12,866,020
Population of the United States in 1890	62,622,250
Aggregate immigration 1820-30	143,439
Aggregate immigration 1880-90	5,246,613
Increase population 1830-90	5-fold
Increase in immigration 1830-90	36-fold

For the benefit of the people of the earth in general, the wiseacres of the fifty-third congress, there in the black faced type is the hackneyed, muddled, misquoted immigration question presented in epitome.

Apply the same principles of growth to the stature of a youth and you have deformity. You have one member, say the trunk, the head, the limbs, the feet—any part by which you may chose to typify the foreign portion of the body politic—increasing in seventy years seven times as fast as the rest of the organism.

We are fond of calling our republic a young giant. In this light it looks rather like a young ogre, a deformed giant at best Who can wonder at the outbreak of its diseases? Who can doubt that with the growth of its disproportion the increase of its ailings will be such that the outbreaks of the Chicago Haymarket and the New Orleans parish prison will be deemed mere premonitory symptoms of a disease which in the course of years, and not so many years, will leave the young republic, not a deformed living giant, but a dead, distorted giant, cumbering the earth and poisoning the air of the continent, which was its priceless heritage, and drawing all the foul birds of the nations to a carrion feast.

But may the sentimentalists, headed by that president of an eastern institution of learning, whose methods of historical and ethnological study may be gauged by his comparison of the Mormon elders to the Puritan fathers. "It is the will of God. It is the law of nature. We are all of immigrant stock ourselves. We are estopped by the bare fact of our descent from seeking to control this startling, but really only natural phenomenon, which in course of time will regulate itself."

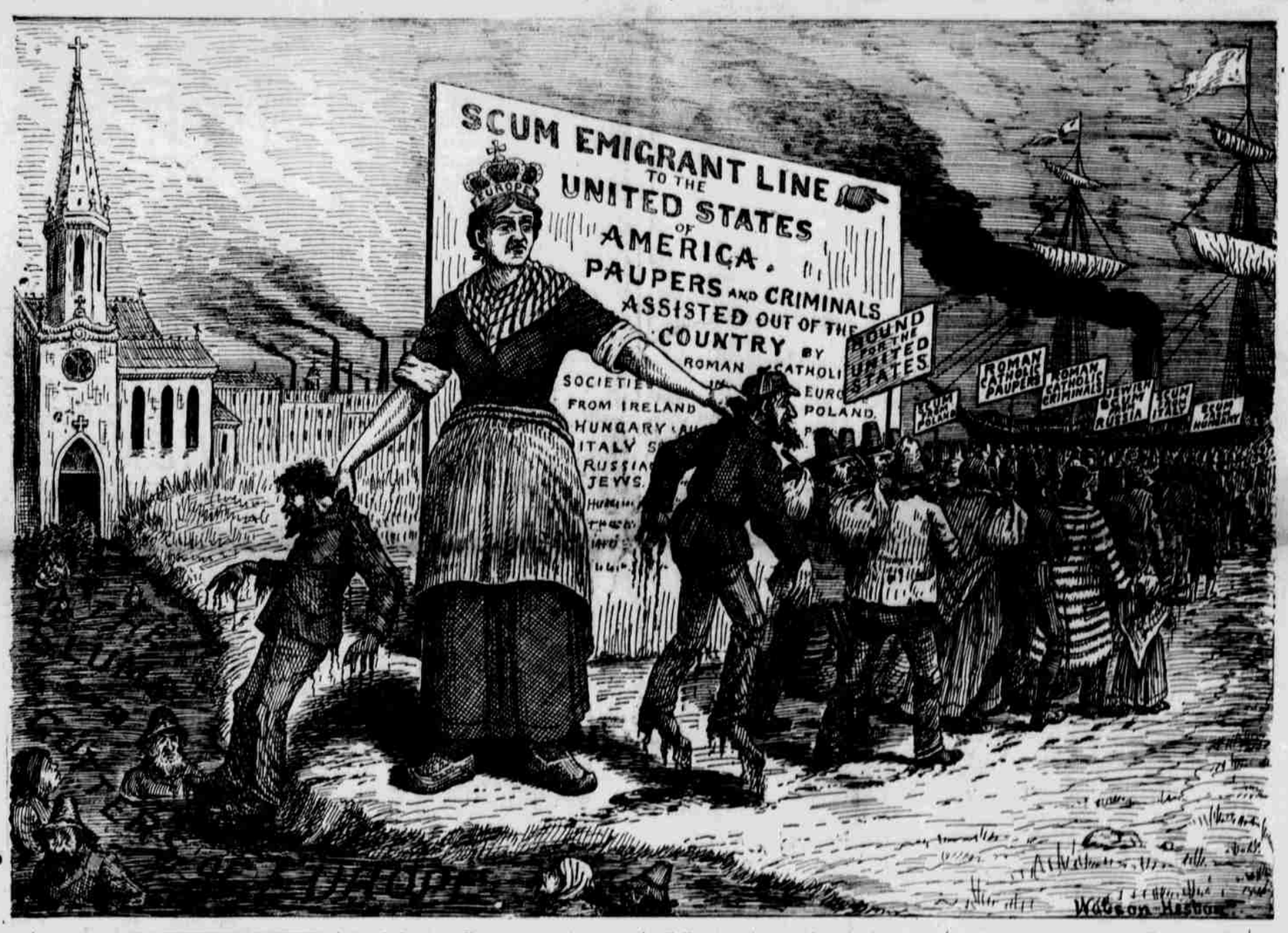
It is not the will of God. It is the will of 4,084 British, 1,300 Dutch, 4,000 Italian and probably 10,000 steamship sub-agents who have received in the last ten years commissions of from $2 to $3 per head on nearly every one of the over 5,000,000 passage tickets to this country sold by the European transportation companies. It is not the law of nature. It is the law of the British government, which has in the same length of time by the operation of its sixty-nine subsidized prisoners' aid societies decreased its criminal population from 25,000 to 12,000 by deporting it to our shores, which has decreased poor rates in some parishes 500 per cent. by the same process which has stripped the waste bogs of Ireland of the population they were too poor to support in the same fashion, which has in short manifested in the forcing upon us of its subjects every sign of arrogant selfishness and insolent contempt, which, in the forcing from us of our citizens, it manifested in and prior to the year 1812, and which to the courteous demand of a commissioner from the secretary of the treasury for information returns through one of the salaried officers of its subsidized societies this answer:

"You are from the United States; we do not print any reports; we do not give any information; we do not let any prisoners go from our doors without assistance, and if one of them becomes president of the United States you will never be the wiser."

No, neither God nor nature is responsible for the increase of the normal annual influx of a quarter of a million aliens in the 50's, the 60's and the 70's, to the half a million (or in exact numbers, 524,661) annual average of the 80's. It is the corporate creed of reckless alien transportation companies in the first place, and next the devilish enmity or reckless contempt of the British government toward American institutions which has given to "our kin beyond the sea" the infamous eminence of being the only people on earth who systematically drain the corruption of their own system into the system of a neighbor, and do it with that magnificently organized hypocracy of John Bull in the name of christianity.

But this brand of Christian charity must stop, so far as this country is concerned, or in time our free institutions will totter and fall before the ignorant assaults of those who do not and cannot realize their value, and seem equally ignorant of the blessings they assure all who become truly American.

In order to realize the immigration question it is necessary to approach it from the hither end. The point which most immediately concerns us and the comprehension of which is necessary for the comprehension of all points is where the immigrants stay when they do come, and who and what they are. The statistical bureau of the treasury department gives us ample information on the first of these vital questions in the following table showing the number of immigrants destined to each state, territory and the district of Columbia during the year ending June 30, 1890:



States and Territories.	No.	States and Territories.	No.
Alaska	13	Montana	847
Alabama	382	Massachusetts	34,045
Arizona	110	N. Hampshire	648
Arkansas	220	N. Carolina	91
Connecticut	6,870	Nebraska	5,430
Colorado	3,875	Nevada	226
California	11,564	New Jersey	15,832
Deleware	1,348	New Mexico	146
Dist of Col'bia	627	New York	135,766
Dakota	3,967	Ohio	15,233
Florida	2,829	Oregon	1,158
Georgia	262	Pennsylvania	71,697
Indiana	2,636	Rhode Island	3,879
Ind. Territory	187	S. Carolina	171
Illinois	34,520	Tennessee	496
Iowa	7,958	Texas	3,599
Idaho	269	Utah	1,628
Kentucky	759	Vermont	469
Kansas	2,364	Viginia	319
Louisiana	2,600	West Virginia	544
Maine	884	Wisconsin	10,496
Maryland	3,064	Washington	1,209
Michigan	13,420	Wyoming	347
Missouri	5,402	Tourists	1,871
Minnesota	9,368	Not Reported	13
Mississippi	236		

These figures simply ring with an eloquent arraignment of the present utter lack of intelligent distribution of immigration. Save by the United Hebrew charities in their scientific efforts for the betterment of their exiled brethren of Russia no adequate attempt has been made by any competent agency to ascertain what part of the country really needs immigration and what part of the country immigration really needs.

Under this system, our utter lack of system, the swarming tenements of the East Side have been overswarmed by the majority of the 135,766 aliens who have made this state their refuge. The hovels about the colleries and coal ovens of Pennsylvania have been peopled by 71,697 additional individualities which by the courtesy of immigration statistics, are called "souls." The teeming slums of Chicago teem with 34,520 more opportunities for anarchist propaganda than they did in the previous fiscal year, and to the great, magnificent, unpeopled, resourceful "empire," as it has been fitly called, of Montana, where every form of industry, from sheep raising to gold mining, offers an incentive to human activity, has gone the pitiful squad of 847 people.

It is a hand to mouth immigration. It is no longer the outgoer from the old world who brings his household goods and hopes to set them up at new and abiding shrines, the kind pictured in the once famous emigrant song, "Cheer, boys cheer, no more of idle sorrow." It is the outgoer who seeks to snatch the first pittance of ready money that may come his way, no matter whence he may snatch it. He has no mind to build up a home, to found a family. He is simply after a larger day's pay than he has received before. This is the secret of the congestion of immigration in coal fields and large cities. The researches of the latest senatorial investigation committee proves this too amply and too extensively to be more than mentioned here.

But the fact is that after the statisticians have classified to the best of their ability and have put 2,079,135 in "miscellaneous" classes which include laborers and 116,157 as "not stated," and 27,006 as "professional," there remains an appalling total of 2,483,904 who cannot be included even in the unskilled labor class. It is true that 1,767,284 are women and 537,007 children and therefore presumably dependent upon others in the skilled, miscellaneous or professional classes. But when we have cut all this away we come down to the fact, only commensurately less appalling, that in that decade 253,062 men landed in this country who had not even the skill and knowledge necessary for the merest hewing of wood and drawing of water, who could not even break stone on a road or dig earth from a trench.

Yet optimistic Colonel Weber came back from his tour of Europe as commissioner convinced of the fact that this country was "no longer the dumping ground of Europe," and that to the alien steamship corporations, guided by their fear of the efficient inspection at Ellis Island, the future of this country may be left.

That the same bureau of immigration statistics which tells us where these people go; tells us who and what they are. It tells a story of a portentous increase unassimilating immigration in the last two decades in a table of arrivals, by nationalities and by decades; of alien passengers from October 1, 1820, to December 31, 1867, and of immigrants from January 1, 1868, to June 30, 1890.

This increase is unassimilating of its own volition. It is in the countries of Italy and Hungaria that the percentage of increase is, save for the tyranny stimulated increase of the Russian Hebrew, by far the largest. That this increase is unassimilating there are many evidences. Most unquestioned, if not most conclusive, is this evidence in the report of this same bureau.

"From Hungary 94,243, or 73.8 per cent. were males, and 33,438, or 26.2 per cent. were females."

"In arrivals from Italy during the last ten years there is the largest disparity of sexes, 243,438, or 79.4 per cent. being males, and 63,386, or 20.6 per cent. females.

From Ireland and Germany, the once principal and still staple sources of immigration, the percentage of females is respectively 49 and 42.4 per cent.

Those huge percentages of male Italians and Hungarians tell the story of the unassimilating character of the immigration which is increasing most rapidly. The immigration which leaves its womankind behind leaves its expenses behind to be met from this side, and is actuated by precisely the same motive of stripping the land of as much of its wealth as can be carried away, which inspired the plundering Spanish adventurers who discovered the hemisphere.

Another evidence of the unassimilating character of this most rapidly increasing immigration is the fact that it furnishes the largest proportion of aliens past the prime of life. Thus 1.55 per cent. of the Italian immigration is of this class, and 11.6 of the Austrian, which includes the Hungarian. The average per cent. of this immigration of all countries is 10.5.

It would be a bootless task, although the figures are at hand, to go into an analysis of the capacity for self-support evidenced by the 5,246,613 alien arrivals of the last decade. The many believers in the maintenance of an artificial labor market would doubtless consider it an argument in favor of this immigration that only 540,411, or a little more than 10 per cent. of it was skilled labor.

Following is a table of alien passenger and immigrant arrivals:

COUNTRIES WHENCE ARRIVED	1820 to 1830	1831 to 1840	1841 to 1850	1851 to Dec. 31, 1860	Jan. 1, '61 to June 30, 1870	Fiscal years 1871 to 1880	Fiscal years 1881 to 1890	Totals
Austria-Hungary	57	22	5,074	.....	7,800	72,969	353,719	434,488
Belgium	189	1,063	.....	4,726	6,734	7,221	30,117	45,963
Bermark	8,497	43,575	3,929	3,749	17,084	31,771	88,132	142,517
France	6,761	192,454	77,262	76,358	35,964	72,296	30,464	390,346
Germany	.....	.....	434,626	951,667	787,468	718,182	1,452,670	4,594,128
Gt. Brita n & Ireland								
England	22,167	73,143	383,302	388,643	508,128	490,479	657,488	2,420,280
Scotland	2,912	7,967	3,712	38,331	38,708	87,564	149,989	325,823
Ireland	30,724	397,381	780,719	914,119	435,778	436,871	655,432	3,841,074
Total Gt. B. and Ire.	75,803	283,191	1,017,763	1,338,993	1,042,674	984,914	1,462,829	6,235,277
Italy	498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307,309	308,308
Netherlands	10,078	2,553	1,870	9,231	11,728	55,759	53,701	130,874
Norway and Sweden	91	1,412	8,251	16,789	9,102	16,541	208,202	325,031
Russia and Poland	91	1,201	12,903	20,931	109,296	211,345	265,188	624,848
Spain and Portugal	2,024	646	630	1,621	4,336	32,254	6,335	47,699
Switzerland	3,258	2,964	2,759	10,353	8,493	9,503	81,389	171,209
All other Ctrs in Europe	43	4,821	4,644	25,011	28,289	28,289	10,318	11,504
Total Europe	88,876	405,088	1,307,502	2,452,657	2,064,407	2,361,904	4,721,602	13,692,576

Spain, France and the Netherlands are to be left out of our calculations. The immigration from these countries is small and is not increasing. The 1,300 agents of the Dutch lines do their drumming for trade outside of the low countries. There are not enough data about Scandinavian immigration to warrant an inquiry of any value. It is a patent fact that this race is now the ruling class in the great northwest, and that one of its sons is governor of the imperial state of Minnesota. It is peopling that country and there is no reason to believe that in its new home it will not raise up in time its Vasas and its Oxenstierns and Charles XIIs, its Andersons and Bjornsons. Of Germany's large and generally laudible immigration the commission learned little save by consular and agency reports. Therefore most facts have been educed concerning England, Italy and Hungary. This is well. The most threatening evils of immigration flow from these sources.

In 1880 there were about 25,000 convicts (felons) in the prisons and on tickets of leave in Great Britian, 10,839 in prisons and the balance on leave. In 1885 there were less than half that number; that is 8,386 in prison and 3,378 who were out of prison under surveillance. From 1879 to 1886 there was a decrease of 2,500 actually in prison (average) saving £87,000 per year (at £35 per man). Those who have perfected this system, and who are important government officers, claimed to have reduced the prison population of Great Britain from about 25,000 in 1880 to less than 12,000 now; that is, those in prison and those on leave who remain in Great Britain.

This is the method by which the enormous reduction of the British criminal class is brought about, according to Captain Cross. He puts the number of discharged prisoners' aid societies at from 80 to 100, though Mr. Schultels gives the names of only sixty-nine, and describes their workings thus:

"When discharged the government pays to the society practically from £2 to £6, which is the money the prisoner is supposed to have earned during his confinement, which sums are added to by the society, with which the prisoner on leave, if a felon, is generally assisted to go to the United States, if he can be persuaded to go; and he is generally only too glad to go and leave behind him his troublesome record, which faces him in every court on the commission of a new crime, from which he is free in the United States. And he is at once rid of his obligations to report to an officer every month and rid of the never sleeping eye of the officer.

"He is sent by the society to some officer at a sailing port to be sent to the United States by the society. The officer goes to the ticket agent and buys the ticket, or he sends for it; and neither the agent nor the officer nor the owner of the boat knows the ticket is for a convict under surveillance, who really should be in one of the prisons of Great Britain serving out his term.

"When he arrives in the United States he usually changes his name and reports to the officer of the society only, which officer or society sends him money, if he needs it, in small amounts generally through postal orders.

"Many long termers have been so released and are now in the United States. Twenty years is practically the length of any murderer's term in Great Britain who has been sentenced to a life imprisonment. The balance of his life sentence he serves out, living as he chooses in the United States, assisted there by a fund made up partly by the British government and partly by these benevolent societies under the patronage of the government. The sum of $[illegible],000 yearly saved to the government of Great Britain by this system, will, of course, pay the passage of a great many men to the United States at the present low price of steerage, $11.50, and will give each of them a few dollars to commence life again on this side of the Atlantic. Of course the government of Great Britain does not do any of this directly, but does it all through these benevolent societies, which are really semi-official.

Under this system the British bench has inaugurated the custom of dividing terms of service with terms of imprisonment and terms of surveillance, the tacit understanding being "that the term of surveillance is to be spent in the United States. Thus is the judicial branch of the British government made a conspirator in this plot to poison the social system of this country.

It is difficult to imagine the invention of a more damnable and atrocious policy by one government for use toward another. The principle underlying it is precisely the same as that which made the impressment of American sailors a *casus belli* in 1812.

As for its results, conjoined with reckless importation of crime from other countries, let Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, speak:

"Out of our total population of 62,622,250, the foreign born number 9,249,547, or 14.8 per cent. Taking this as a basis we find that 14.8 per cent. of the population in 1890 furnished 43.86 per cent. of the homicides in the entire United States as reported in the recent general census bulletin No. 182, published May 6, 1892."

It is illustrative of the superficial methods which limitations of time laid upon the commission hat the whole north of Hungary, from whence the invasion came which did more to arouse this country to the evils of the present immigration system than any one cause, was done by one man, Major Semsey, the secretary of the commission, in twelve days. Even with this scrutching of the soil there was a rich harvest of facts. He reported to the commission as follows:

"Most of the Slovacs here who are going to the United States are bound for the mining districts of Pennsylvania. They remain there for several years, visit their native place from time to time, bringing considerable amounts of money with them to their families; remain at home for a few months, then return again to America without their families. I met Mr. Felix Donschachner, cashier of a bank in Emperies, an intelligent and educated man who is well informed about the general affairs of that country, and who, on inquiry about the amount of money sent from America to this place by Slovacs to their families, replied that most of the money sent home by them passes through his hands and amounts, approximately, to several hundred thousadn dollars annually. According to his opinion there are but few Slovac families who désire to settle permanently in the United States, the majority returning to their country after four or five years, with sums ranging from 1000 to 3000 florins each. Some buy land, others pay their debts contracted by them before leaving America, and then remain at home.

"Mr. Samuel Szabo, a gentleman and owner of a large estate, as well as many others with whom I came in contact, assured me that it was impossible for them to find laborers, especially during the harvest season, even at 2½ to 3 florins per day, because the male population is all going to America."

The Slovacs are the people whom we are accustomed to call "Huns." They earn from 40 to 65 cents a day in the Carpathian mountain mines. The Huns of Homestead got $1.40 per day as laborers in the Carnegie mill. In the coke region they earned in some instances as much as $2 per day. Small wonder then that they, as old Manos Husnyak of Girold told Major Semsey, mortgage their possession for the 200 florins, whose possession the government requires of the immigrant, bribe the police in lieu of passport and so start across the border.

Major Semsey further reported:

"Mr. Louis Horvath, a respected business man and an old resident of Bartva, told me to visit the villages of Tulcik and Kapivar, where I might find some interesting facts. I found in the village of Tulcik a Slavonic population of 1,200. I met there Tonako Gersak and Andreas Kozarik, two residents of that place from whom I learned that nearly half of the male population of the two villages are in America. I visited many houses, accompanied by Gersak and Kozarik, and convinced

(Continued on Fifth Page.)