Immigrants Which Uncle Sam is Adopting Into Our National Family



FROM SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

(Copyright, 1995, by Frank G. Carpenter.) large number of these immigrants.". The invasion of Goths and Van- on. "There are many who engage in other dals destroyed the Roman em- businesses. The Hebrews, for instance, pire. Will the invasion of the often go into merchandising. They are nordes of ignorant Europeans destroy our small shopk-epers and also tailors and in our immigration, Mr. Commissioner Genrepublic? This question is beginning to members of the clothing trades. The north- eral?" stir the minds of our sociologists. Our ern Italians are usually better off than immigration is increasing by gigantic those from about Naples, and many of ity which this country is now having and money and imported in violation of our migrants come. As it is now the immi- which so much need immigrants should leaps. From the beginning of our govern- them become farmers. The Germans and ment until now just about 25,000,000 for- British go into all sorts of trades and from. If you will look over a table showsigners have come into this country. The enterprises. time covered is about 130 years. During the last twelve months the immigrants numered more than 1,000,000, which was 20 per sent more than we have had in any year before. We have now in round numbers 80,000,000 people, and last year we added one

are settling. To find out I called on Mr. Frank P. Sargent, the commissioner gen-Sral of immigration, and asked many questions. In reply he brought out records and papers, and at the same time showed me photographs recently made of some of our new immigrants.

Uncle Sam's Big Bite.

the immigrants are of the right character the advance that predictions are already and thay can be carried to the right lo- heard of a day when European students calities, we shall have no trouble whatever. Will visit American galleries for the purlike the immigrants of the first three-quarters of our century, who came with the Art Institute of Chicago, the Corcoran Art tied upon our homesteads and other cheap of Fine Arts in this city have already lands and scattered themselves out over gained international reputation, while Philimtalgrants are now coming from Austria- tional. Hungary, Italy and Russia, and they are day laborers rather than farm settlers."

A Million New Relatives. "All American citizens are called the

countries whence they came. Take the be the most perfectly designed institution broken. English, Irish and Scotch. As to our people from southeastern Europe, we brought Moravians and 12,000 Greeks."

Bundreds of Thousands Can't Write. "How do these immigrants compare

those of the past as to illitoracy?" I asked. They contain many more who empnot read or write. The immigration from northern Europe from 1880 to 1885 was exernordinarity well educated. Of those from Denniark, Norway and Sweden we rarely found one who could not read and write; only about 5 per cent of the Scotch, Irish and English were illiterates and only s per cent of the Germans. In contrast take our immigrants from 1900 to 1805. Of the Russinns and Austre-Hungarians, one man every four or more was illiterate, and of the Italians is per cent could not read or rite. During that thee over 175,000 Italand landed here and more than \$0.00 of buin were totally uneducated. Our Scannavian immigrants are on the whole the

Where are these immigrants now going.

Mr. Sergent T. Taylord "The majority seek the large cities and the various factory, minims and industrial enters. They are, as I have already said, largely inhorace, who have come here to get n saider job and better wages. New York tate note more than any other. It swalowed up 21 per cent, or almost one-third, fast year's million. Pennerlyanta came ext with 300,000, and after that Illinois, Manuschuretta and little New Jersey. The south, which needs labor to develop its forming lands, got almost nothing, and the great agricultural west comparatively little. large part of Pennsylvanis's Immigration went into the usal mines. Ohio had also a



ONE EMIGRANT FAMILY RECENTLY LANDED

them in 1906 amounted to more than Min-

000 English and they brought about 13,000 -080, whereas nearly as many Magyors brought less than \$700,000. The 30,000 Irish had almost a million and a half, while the more than double as many Jews had only about \$300,000 more. The 80,000 Germans brought in \$3,000,000, and more than double as many southern Italians had not as much Altogether there were less than 112,000 immigrants who had 150 or more each, and about 686,000 who had less than that ASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—(Special "But you must not think that all of these amount. The balance were children who Correspondence of The Bee.)— immigrants are laborers," Mr. Sargent went had none at all."

> Brought Twenty-Five Million Dollars. "What is the cause of this great increase

"It is largely due to the era of prosper-

Nevertheless the total sum brought in by of the best of thermometers to test our Furope for the same port of the United "I suppose the most of that sum came steady. Then came the punic of 1857 and for one factory or railroad-would you not from the English and Germans, did it not " the civil war, and the number of immi- think that those men were imported under "Yes, proportionately so. There were 50,- grants fell from over 400,000 to less than contract? We do, but we find it almost down again. It rose to almost 500,000 in times season, again dropped, to fall still with padrones in charge." further down after 1893. The present in crease began with 1829, when it was little over 200,000. The immigrants we admitted in 1995 were 1,926,198. If we try, Mr. Sargent, if these people could be should have a season of financial troubles I have no doubt our immigration would at once fall off and that we should lose many of the men who are coming now."

Contract Labor.

"Yes, the majority had little or nothing, become had. Indeed, immigration is one same time from one small community in financial condition. From the beginning States, and upon landing all make their up to 1855 the rise was comparatively way to one locality, where they go to work 100,000 per annum. As the war closed the impossible to prevent it. Indeed, I have stream rose and gradually approached little doubt but that much labor is im-500,000, when the pante of 1873 sent it ported that way. This may be the case with the southern Italians, who are largely 1882, and then, because of another hard worked here by contract after they land,

"Would it not be far better for the coun

scattered throughout the United States?" toward that end. Indeed, I think it would led. pay the national government and the lodithe homigrants might be induced to so tions of the United States to would-be lim-

Immigrants Should Be Scattered. TWO LITTLE HOLLANDERS.

land in New York. They often fall into the and he could if he would take them to see

"The national government might present ridual states to institute measures whereby the opportunities offered by different sec-"Are not many of our immigrants where they will do the most good for them- migrants abroad and also have bureaus of brought in by the owners of mines and selves and the country. This work should information at our chief ports to show factories? Are they not furnished with begin in the localities from which the lm- them where to go upon landing. The states the great demand for labor arising there-from. If you will look over a table show-"It seems matural to think so," said the gone there because their friends who are up the best classes of settlers, and they ing the rise and fall of our immigration commissioner general of immigration, "but laboring in America have written them, might publish their inducements in the since our beginning as an independent it is difficult to prove it. Take, for instance, They go where their friends are and do not language of the countries from where the government you will see that we have a such a case as frequently occurs in which know that there are better locations else- immigrants come. Each such state should "I suppose most of these immigrants were big influx of foreigners when times are 190 men, more or less, each supplied with where. They expect to find good jobs and have a representative at New York to meet good, but that the flow stops when they the same amount of money, start at the big pay waiting for them the moment they immigrants as they land at Ellis island.

"Very much so, and I am doing all I can hands of employment agencies and are mis. an exhibition of the products of his state on show nearby. Such men as were especially desirable as settlers might be helped on their way.

"Today the south is suffering from a labor famine," continued Mr. Sargent. Nevertheless, of the million who came in last year only 4% per cent went south of Mason and Dixon's line. Maryland, West Virginia and Fiorida each received only about 9,000 and Louisiana 5,000. Texas could use hundreds of thousands of settlers, but it got only 4,000 out of that million Tennessee did not get 300 and Kentucky still less. What should be done is to divert the streams of immigration, if possible, to different ports. Why should not Louisiana and Texas have immigrants landing at New Orleans and Galveston Instead of New

Dealing in Immigration.

"I suppose one of the great forces causing emigration from Europe is the steamships? "Yes. They make from \$20 to \$30 out of each man they bring across the Atlantic, and some single steamers carry 1,000 or more at a time. This means receiving from \$30,000 to \$40,000 from that source for a siners and local preachers may receive small per cent of the passage money for each person they induce to go abroad, and there are also runners in eastern and southern Europe who go from city to city and from village to village for this purpose. They tell fairy tales about the proseprity of the many immigrants now in America and of the opportunities we offer to allens. It is by such means that paupers and diseased persons are induced to make the journey, only to find that they are shipped back upon landing.

"As to the importation of undestrable characters," the commissioner general continued. "that is largely prevented now by our law. We make each steamer pay \$100 fine for every person brought to our shores who does not correspond with the regulations of admission, and at the same time we force the companies to carry persons back free of charge. The result is a steamship company will sometimes refuse to take an immigrant without he deposits \$100 with it to cover the danger of his fine."

Our Pauper Immigrants. "But do we not admit many paupers into

"We try to prevent it," said Mr. Surtional. Not only do they give us a great new known in sculpture, of the head of than 44,000 aliens in such places, and of these about 40,000 are over 21 years old. The most of them came in through New York, although they are scattered all over the country. As it is now more than 28 per cent of all the members of such institutions are of foreign birth and more than 11 per cent have never been naturalised.

> Bussians Coming to America. "Are the Russian troubles affecting our

immigration?" "Yes. We have had a big increase from that part of the world, and if the troubles. continue we will have more. We got 145,000 from Russia and Finland in 1904 and about 185,000 hast year, showing an increase of just about 40,000. The increase in our number of Hebrews is largely due to the troubles in Russia. We got 130,000 of them last

Chinese Cheap Labor. 'How about the Chinese, Mr. Sargent? Are not they unjustly kept out?"

"I think not. They are admitted according to lay and the laws are fairly enforced. Both our government and that of the empice of China want to keep these laborers out of the United States. Nevertheless, the conditions are such that it is difficult to do It costs us more to guard this class of improper immigrants than almost any other. The Chinese who wishes to come here is usually able to command the best legal advice to help him, he can secure witnesses to testify to anything and can tempt smugglers by the payment of large sums of money. He is backed by organizations which are ready to help him to almost any extent, and it is difficult to keep him out. It is not true that the Chinese have been insuited by our immigration officers, and it is not true that we treat them unfairty in any way. We merely carry out the law."

"How many Chinese came in last year?" "Less than 2,000, and we sent back 294 under the Chinese exclusion act." "What kind of Chinese can come into the

United States?" "The treaty provides for the admission of merchants, teachers, students and travelers, and the courts have said that the wives and children of merchants may also be admitted. We had more than 609 Chinese who asked permission as merchants last year and about 560 were ada

It behaves us to knew who these people are, where they come from and where they are settling. To find out I called on Mr. Million Dollar Home for American Art Collections

note that Europeans who come to nearly all of any consequence have been gathered at random. politan Museum of Art in New York, the ambition to be farm owners. They set- gallery in Washington and the Museum the United States. Such foreigners changed adelphia, through the consolidation of the were transformed into Americans. John G. Johnson, William L. Elkins and Their children learned our language and P. A. B. Widener collections, is destined all were quickly absorbed into the body very shortly to have one of the most notamany and the United Kingdom. They similar awakening, so that the place of well up into the eighties. The most of our art collection open to the public is excep-

While American museums have neces-

of Americans going abroad every will be housed as art collections never for the new home of the institution.

this country often express surprise at the The modern art museum is much more and Japan from early times to the present, sculpture the museum is rich, and out of classical art, has stated in a published gle voyage. Every steamship company has excellence of our art collections, of which than a collection of painting and sculpture nearly all of any consequence have been gathered at random. It covers so wide a line knowledge of the collection of Chinese and Japanese many examples one may especially be selection of Greek vases at drumming up such custom. School teachers with the first consequence have been gathered at random. It covers so wide a line knowledge of the collection of Chinese and Japanese art which the Museum of Fine Arts has in letter. The collections of Chinese and Japanese art which the Museum of Fine Arts has in letter, and the collection of Greek vases at drumming up such custom. School teachers are and local researchers may receive a second of the collection of Chinese and Japanese many examples one may expectably be selected. Uncle Sam is biting off more than he can gathered within a generation. The great range, both in time and place, that its chew? A million in the raw is a big mouth- galleries of Europe represent in many in- collections become an epitome of ancient ful. Can the country masticate and digest stances the growth of centuries, while the and modern civilization as revealed in art. really important permanent exhibitions of There are objects, for example, in the "Yes," replied the commissioner general works of painting, sculpture and the ap- Boston museum which were fashioned when of immigration. "The teeth of our nation piled arts in this country have been made the ancient civilization in the valley of the are strong and the stomaca capacious. If since 1870. In that time so rapid has been Nile was still at its dawn. Visitors see statuattes in limestone and wood which were carved and painted nearly 3,000 years before the birth of Christ. Of later date The chief difficulty is that many of them pose of becoming acquainted with some of is a recent accession, the sarcopagus of The chief dimentity is that they show a tendency the most important of the world's masterking Thothmes L who lived from 150 to the now despised Coreans. Thus the Japa- kies of Greek art, the more subtle qualibut to receive his remains and was covered with quaint carving, was found in

take the lead in providing a suitable set- its main portion to consist of a single colors. nephows and nieces of Uncle Sam. Tell me ting for art treasures. A new point of gazelle skin, the effect of the meshes being Several of the paintings in the Chinese

its keeping are equalled only in the im- dating back to the eighth century, a bronze perial museums of Japan, while the collec- statuette of Kwannon, angel of mercy. tion of Japanese pottery, made by Prof. It is especially to the collection of original Edward S. Merse, is more completely rep- works of Greek art contained in the Muresentative of the pottery of the island seum of Fine Arts that the visitor's atkingdom than the acquisitions of all the tention should be directed. Owing to the the collection of ancient goldsmiths' work other museums of the world combined. The difficulty of getting original works Ameri-Japanese, who at the time of the recent present Greek art through the medium of war with Russia overran and took pos- plaster casts and other reproductions. The of the greatest period of art and of exsession of Corea, the hermit kingdom, were wide popularity of casts and the almost ceptional perfection." In the same letter studying modes of artistic expression more total absence of original works has caused than 1.000 years ago under the tutelage of many persons to form a definite but faise head of a Roman: "It is without a blem-1515 B. C. The great stone, one of the nese potter derived certain methods of ties of which cannot be studied in reprofirst to be so used, which was hollowed technique from these people and for that ductions. reason there has been included in the Japanese collections a small collection of 180-1 in the temb of his daughter, Queen Corean pottery, the objects ranging in age Hatshepsut, in the valley of the Kings at from 1,000 years and more to the present

Nearly everybody is, in a way, familiar In the cabinets devoted to Chinese and with Egyptian art as seen in the architec- Japanese art are objects which are of Those immigrants came from ble museums of the country. At the same ture of temples and burial places. Less unique popular interest. Thus among the northern Europe, and especially from Ger- time, in smaller cities, there has been a familiar are other evidences of the skill Ames gifts is the celebrated Fei-Tsui jade of the Egyptians. Included in the Boston tree, a present made to Emperor Tung Che formed the bulk of our immigration until 100,000 inhabitants without some kind of collection is a gazelle skin robe, myster- when he ascended the throne in the eightlously and wonderfully wrought, that has senth century and by him given to Chung been surmised to be an earlier form of How, minister to Russia. A flask-shaped the ephod of the Bible, a garment which jade, said to be the largest single piece in sarily drawn largely upon the treasures of has heretofore puzzied the learned. At the world, is mounted upon a pageda of the old world in building up their collec. first glance the robe seems to be made of pure gold and bears a tree of twisted gold tions, it has remained for this country to woven meshes, but closer inspection shows branches and leaves of jade of various

something about this new million of raw view in the housing of the great collections obtained by piercing the interior with and Japanese departments are as important immigrants who have become our cousins forming in this country appears in plans minute cuts, about forty to the inch and in oriental art as so many Raphsels, Titians which have recently been adopted in Bos- perhaps a hundred thousand in total num- and Rembrandts would be in a collection Most of those immigrants are not bad ton for a group of buildings to accommo- ber. Nearly 3,500 years have come and of European paintings. Back in the year and they will make good members of our date the Museum of Pine Arts, founded in gone since an Egyptian artisan made from 1148 Chinkai, a celebrated Japanese monk national family," replied the commissioner 1879, and situated for many years past in this skin a fabric almost as delicate as painter, repaired a painting which was then general of immigration. "Still there are rare an ornate structure, fronting on Copley lace work, yet the fragile hair still clings 400 years old. Chinkai placed an inscription birds among them and some are so bad that aquare, hard by the famous Boston Public to several spots missed by the workman's upon the picture stating that he had rewe have shipped 10,000 or so back to the Library. The new museum will, it is said, knife and very few of the meshes are can museums have often been obliged to paired it, and it is through this inscription Italians. There were mere of them than of its kind in the world, for the plans. The Egyptian department of the museum that he has been introduced to the art there are people in the city of Genon and are based upon elaborate studies made had its beginnings in 1872, when Mr. C. lovers of the America of the twentieth 181,000 of them came from southern Italy among European and American art Granville Way presented a number of in-century. This little picture, painted a There were about 120,000 Hebrews, 102,000 museums by a special committee of ex-teresting antiquities, and since that time dozen centuries ago, is extremely valuable. Poles and a large number of other Russians perts. At the same time exhaustive in- has been in steady process of develop- for Japanese paintings of the eighth conand Austro-Hungarians. We admitted over vestigations into the proper lighting and ment until it has become so large that in tury are rare, there being perhaps, only a \$3.000 Germans and something like 120,000 arrangement of objects of art have been the present building only a limited num-dozen extant, besides certain wall paintings. conducted with the aid of specialists from bur of the possessions can be shown. Many it is half a miliennium older than the rethe Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the objects, such as two great mastabas vival of European paintings in Italy, Some in 52,000 Slovaks, 46,000 Magyars, 25,000 Cyc- When, three years hence, removal from or stone tombs, have necessarily been time after the monk Chinkal had repaired

OSTON. Dec. 1.-With thousands mense treasures in keeping of the museum has, of course, been made in the plans era, and one of these, known as the Kelon arts in Greece, but it is to them that every roll, has come into the keeping of the Mu- investigator and teacher in every branch year to visit the art galleries of were before, and entirely in a way to make Together with the treasures discovered seum of Fine Arts, the other two being of Greek studies must turn for informathe old world, it is interesting to them most accessible to the American pub- in excavations on the banks of the Nile owned respectively by the mikado and by tion and illustration. Prof. Furtwangler are others which represent the art of China Baron Iwasaki of Tokio. In Buddhist of Munich, perhaps the foremost historian

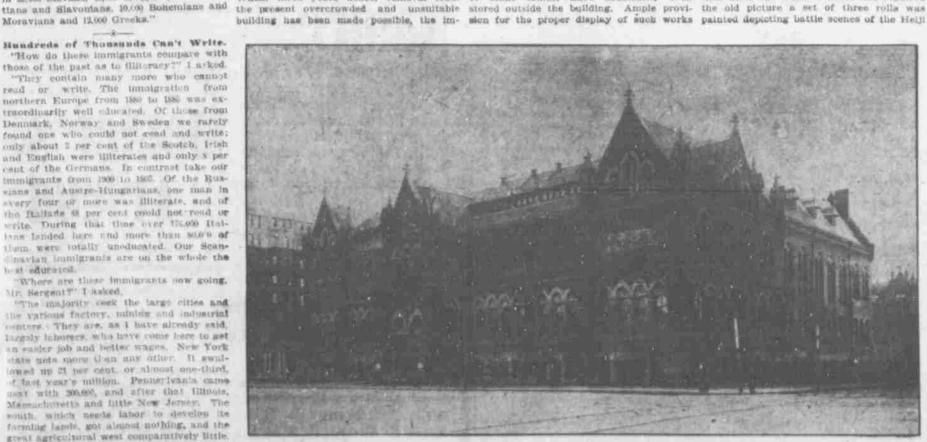
In view of these facts it is a subject of congratulation that so many phases of Greek art may be studied in Boston by means of original collections of the first rank both for comprehensiveness and beauty. In the United States this collection is quite unapproached. A very great sphere of usefulness for such a collection is found in the illustrations it furnishes at first hand for the studies of school and college students and teachers. Many of the text books now in use could adequately be illustrated by objects selected from the Museum of Fine Arts alone.

The specimens of the minor arts of Greece are of an exceptionally high grade. This is especially true of Greek vases and terra cotta statuettes, gems and colus, usually scantily, if at all, represented in part of our information concerning the whole course of painting and the decorative

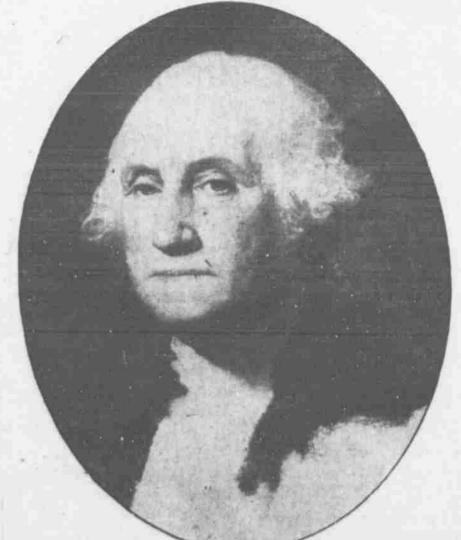
of the famous collections of Europe, such as that of the Vatican, especially in its examples of the finest period of Greek vase painting, of which it has specimens of the choicest kind and of the greatest value; contains four pieces of the very first quality, each of them quite unique, all products he says, referring to a life-size terra cotta ish and its like is not to be found in any museum of Europe. The collection of marbles is also extremely choice."

Among the marbles thus referred to three in particular should be noticed. The first is a head of Homer, the only one in this country of these portrait heads which have come down from antiquity. It is believed by many critics to outrank even the famous head in Naples, which high school students are familiar with in text books. This head reveals great beauty of workmanship and it is probably only a question of time before it will replace the Naples head in our text books and so become familiar to a constantly increasing this country?" number of students. The second marble is a colossal head of Zenus, found in Asia gent. "And we do send many such back afinor, and which may have been worked to Europe. Last year just about \$,000 were by Athenian sculptors employed on the refused admission and more than 2000 were famous tomb of Mausolos (from whose kept out because they had contagious disname we derive the word mausoleum). To eases. As it is now a large proportion of our museums. Yet the importance of us, however, its chief interest lies in the the inmates of our penal and charitable Greek vases in art is altogether excep- fact that it is a copy, and the only one institutions are foreigners. We have more

(Continued on Page Eleven.)



WHE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.



UNFINISHED PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, BY GILBERY STUART, IN THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS AT BOSTON - ALL OTHER STUART WASHINGTONS ARE COPIES OF THIS.