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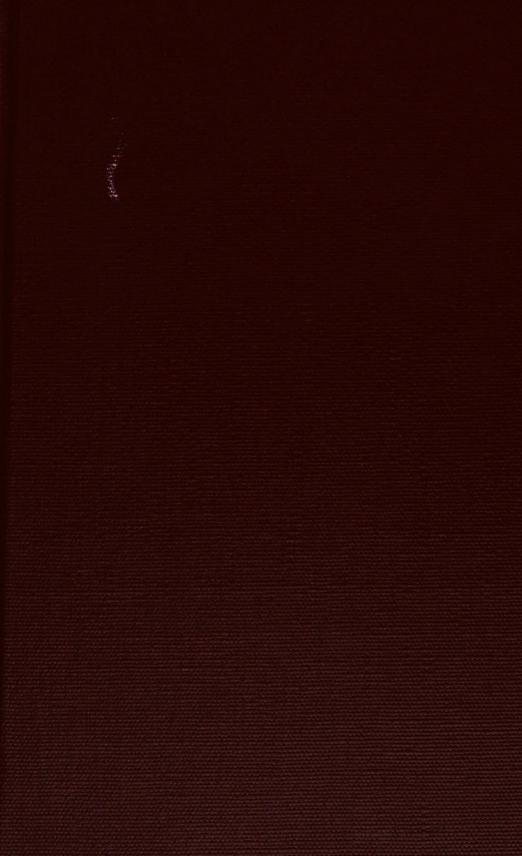
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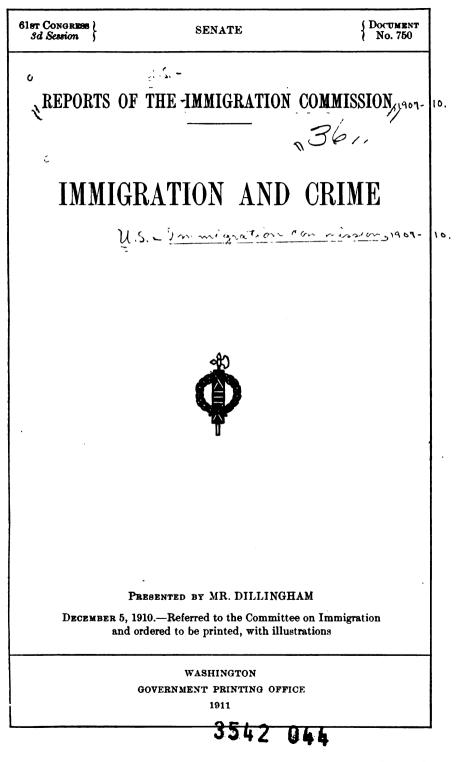
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## THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Senator WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, Chairman. Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE. Senator ASBURY C. LATIMER.<sup>a</sup> Senator ANBELM J. MCLAURIN.<sup>b</sup> Senator LE ROY PERCY.<sup>c</sup> Representative BENJAMIN F. HOWELL. Representative William S. BENNET. Representative John L. BUENETT. Mr. CHARLES P. NEILL. Mr. JEREMIAH W. JENKS. Mr. WILLIAM R. WHEBLER.

Secretaries:

MORTON E. CRANE. W. W. HUSBAND, C. S. ATKINSON.

> Chief Statistician: FEED C. CROXTON.

#### Extract from act of Congress of February 20, 1907, creating and defining the duties of the Immigration Commission.

That a commission is hereby created, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall make full inquiry, examination, and investigation, by subcommittee or otherwise, into the subject of immigration. For the purpose of said inquiry, examination, and investigation said commission is authorized to send for persons and papers, make all necessary travel, either in the United States or any foreign country, and, through the chairman of the commission, or any member thereof, to administer oaths and to examine witnesses and papers respecting all matters pertaining to the subject, and to employ necessary clerical and other assistance. Said commission shall report to Congress the conclusions reached by it, and make such recommendations as in its judgment may seem proper. Such sums of money as may be necessary for the said inquiry, examination, and investigation are hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid out of the "immigrant fund" on the certificate of the chairman of said commission, including all expenses of the commissioners, and a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the President of the United States, for those members of the commission who are not Members of Congress; \* \* \*

• Died February 20, 1908.

- Appointed to succeed Mr. Latimer, February 25, 1908. Died December 22, 1909.
- Appointed to succeed Mr. McLaurin, March 16, 1910.

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## LIST OF REPORTS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

- Volumes 1 and 2. Abstracts of Reports of the Immigration Commission, with Conclusions and Recommendations and Views of the Minority. (These volumes include the Commission's complete reports on the following subjects: Immigration Conditions in Hawaii; Immigration and Insanity; Immigrants in Charity Hospitals; Alien Seamen and Stowaways; Contract Labor and Induced and Assisted Immigration; The Greek Padrone System in the United States; Peonage.) (S. Doc. No. 747, 61st Cong., 3d sees.)
- Volume 3. Statistical Review of Immigration, 1819-1910—Distribution of Immigrants, 1850-1900. (S. Doc. No. 756, 61st Cong., 3d sees.)
- Volume 4. Emigration Conditions in Europe. (S. Doc. No. 748, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 5. Dictionary of Races or Peoples. (S. Doc. No. 662, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volumes 6 and 7. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 1, Bituminous Coal Mining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 8 and 9. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 2, Iron and Steel Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 10. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 3, Cotton Goods Manufacturing in the North Atlantic States-Pt. 4, Woolen and Worsted Goods Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 11. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 5, Silk Goods Manufacturing and Dyeing-Pt. 6, Clothing Manufacturing-Pt. 7, Collar, Cu.7, and Shirt Manufacturing. (8. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sees.)
- Volume 12. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 8, Leather Manufacturing-Pt. 9, Boot and Shoe Manufacturing-Pt. 10, Glove Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 13. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 11, Slaughtering and Meat Packing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 14. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 12, Glass Manufacturing—Pt. 13, Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 15. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 14, Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturing—Pt. 15, Furniture Manufacturing—Pt. 16, Sugar Refining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sees.)
- Volume 16. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 17, Copper Mining and Smelting-Pt. 18, Iron Ore Mining-Pt. 19, Anthracite Coal Mining-Pt. 20, Oil Refining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 17. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 21, Diversified Industries, Vol. I. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., -2d sees.)
- Volume 18. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 21, Diversified Industries, Vol. II-Pt. 22, The Floating Immigrant Labor Supply. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 19 and 20. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 23, Summary Report on Immigrants in Manufacturing and Mining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 21 and 22. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 24, Recent Immigrants in Agriculture. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 23-25. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 25, Japanese and Other Immigrant Races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 26 and 27. Immigrants in Cities. (S. Doc. No. 338, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 28. Occupations of the First and Second Generations of Immigrants in the United States-Fecundity of Immigrant Women. (S. Doc. No. 282, 61st Cong., 2d sees.)
- Volumes 29-33. The Children of Immigrants in Schools. (S. Doc. No. 749, 61st Cong., 3d sees.)
- Volumes 34 and 35. Immigrants as Charity Seekers. (S. Doc. No. 665, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 36. Immigration and Crime. (S. Doc. No. 750, 61st Cong., 3d sees.)
- Volume 37. Steerage Conditions—Importation and Harboring of Women for Immoral Purposes—Immigrant Homes and Aid Societies—Immigrant Banks. (S. Doc. No. 753, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 38. Changes in Bodily Form of Descendants of Immigrants. (S. Doc. No. 208, 61st Cong., 2d sees.) Volume 39. Federal Immigration Legislation—Digest of Immigration Decisions—Steerage Legislation,
- 1819-1908-State Immigration and Alien Laws. (S. Doc. No. 758, 61st Cong., 3d sess.) Volume 40. The Immigration Situation in Other Countries: Canada—Australia—New Zealand—Argen-
- tina-Brazil. (S. Doc. No. 761, 61st Cong., 3d sess.) Volume 41. Statements and Recommendations Submitted by Societies and Organizations Interested in
- the Subject of Immigration. (S. Doc. No. 764, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 42. Index of Reports of the Immigration Commission. (S. Doc. No. 785, 61st Cong., 3d sees.)

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#### LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., December 5, 1910.

To the Sixty-first Congress:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, on behalf of the Immigration Commission, a report entitled 'Immigration and Crime," which report was prepared under the direction of the Commission by Leslie Hayford, special agent.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, Chairman.

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## IMMIGRATION AND CRIME.

## CHAPTER I.

#### INTRODUCTION.

No satisfactory evidence has yet been produced to show that immigration has resulted in an increase in crime disproportionate to the increase in adult population. Such comparable statistics of crime and population as it has been possible to obtain indicate that immigrants are less prone to commit crime than are native Americans.

The statistics do indicate, however, that the American-born children of immigrants exceed the children of natives in relative amount of crime. It also appears from data bearing on the volume of crime that juvenile delinquency is more common among immigrants than it is among Americans. There are, however, two factors affecting these concluions. First, immigrants are found in greater proportion in cities than in rural communities, and the criminality of the children of immigrants is largely a product of the city. Second, the majority of the juvenile delinquents are found in the North Atlantic States, where immigrants form a larger proportion of the population than in any other section of the country. This excessive representation of immigrants in the population of that group of States which reports the largest number of juvenile delinquents a makes the percentage of immigrant juvenile delinquents in the country at large greater than it would be if the immigrant population were more evenly distributed throughout the United States.

Is the volume of crime in the United States augmented by the presence among us of the immigrant and his offspring ? is the question usually asked first in considering the relation of immigration to crime. In natural sequence to it is the further question, If immigration increases crime, what races are responsible for such increase ? No one has satisfactorily answered these questions; no one can answer them fully without a machinery far greater than that which the Immigration Commission has had at its disposal.

In order even closely to approximate accuracy in answering these questions, at least the following facts are necessary: The age, sex, race, and offense of every offender committed to a penal institution during a definite period of time, and the age, sex, and race of every person in the general population on a date falling within that period of time. Such facts have never been ascertained. Without them all conclusions regarding the relative amount of crime committed by immigrants and natives must be largely conjectural.

Such figures as are presented in the Census reports indicate that immigration has not increased the volume of crime to a distinguishable

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Juvenile delinquency differs greatly in the several sections of the country, being very largely determined by local conditions, such as the existence of children's courts and reformatory institutions.

extent, if at all. In fact, the figures seem to indicate a contrary result.

Immigration has, however, evidently made changes in the character of crime in the United States. Whether these changes are for better or for worse must be left to individual decision. The determination of the nature of these changes has been the chief work undertaken in this investigation of immigration and crime. From the data gathered it is evident that immigration has had a marked effect upon the nature of the crimes committed in the United States. This effect has been to increase the commission of offenses of personal violence (such as abduction and kidnaping, assault, homicide, and rape), and of that large class of violations of the law known as offenses against public policy (which include disorderly conduct, drunkenness, vagrancy, the violation of corporation ordinances, and many offenses incident to city life). It is also probable that immigration has somewhat increased offenses against chastity, especially those connected with prostitution. That certain offenses of pecuniary gain, such as blackmail and extortion and the receiving of stolen property, are more common now because of immigration is likewise possible, but it can not be said that the majority of the gainful offenses have increased because of immigration. Indeed, the data analyzed in this report appear to indicate a far greater commission of such offenses by Americans than by immigrants.

Some of the changes in the character of crime may be traced to immigration from specific countries, although the difficulty of obtaining data regarding race has rendered the determination of racial influences almost impossible. The increase in offenses of personal violence in this country is largely traceable to immigration from southern Europe, and especially from Italy. This is most marked in connection with the crime of homicide; of all the various race and nationality groups appearing in the data collected, the Italian stands out prominently as having the largest percentage of cases of homicide among its crimes. Abduction and kidnaping likewise have evidently become more prevalent because of Italian immigration. The increase in offenses against public policy is perhaps more due to the growth of cities and the resultant increase in the number of forbidden acts than it is to immigration. To immigration, however, some increase in the commission of these acts is evidently due and may be largely traced to immigration from Ireland, Scotland, Italy, Greece, and The Irish and Scotch immigrants are notable in penal rec-Russia. ords for intoxication, the Italian for offenses of violence against public policy, and the Greek and Russian for the violation of corporation ordinances in large cities. Such probable increase in offenses against chastity as appears due to immigration is chiefly of crimes connected with prostitution, and has evidently been largely caused by immigration from France and Russia.

#### CENSUS DATA ON VOLUME OF CRIME.

The only source of information regarding the commission of crime in the United States at large is the Census Report on Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents. The latest report<sup>a</sup> contains data collected in

<sup>a</sup> Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904. Bureau of the Census.

1904, or four years after the taking of the census of population. The comparison of these statistics of crime with the statistics of population is therefore liable to the objection that no allowance has been made for the probable increase in the immigrant population from 1900 to 1904, and that the representation of immigrants in the general population as shown by the 1900 figures is very likely less than was actually the case in 1904 when the census of prisoners was taken. It must be noted also that the factor of the location of the immigrant population is not taken into consideration in the census report. Crime more frequently becomes a matter of public record in urban communities, and therefore an absolute comparison as to the extent of crime is not possible between urban and rural communities; but it is in urban communities that the immigrant population is most concentrated, and immigrants are therefore probably more largely represented in the criminal class of the cities than in the criminal class of rural communities. This has doubtless resulted in the recording of a greater proportion of immigrant crime than if the immigrant population were more widely distributed. These are, nevertheless, the most comparable statistics of crime and population available, and may be employed as a means of throwing some light on the question of the relative amount of immigrant and native criminality.

In the following table are shown the percentage of foreign-born persons among the white male prisoners of known nativity enumerated on June 30, 1904, and the percentage of foreign-born in the general male population 15 years of age or over in 1900.

**TABLE 1.**—Per cent of foreign-born among white prisoners of known nativity enumerated June 50, 1904, and in the general white male population 15 years of age or over, 1900, by geographic division.

Division.		Per cent foreign-born-				
		Among white pris- oners of known nativity enu- merated June 30, 1904.				
	Total.	Male.	Male.			
Continental United States	23.7	. 22.6	23.0			
North Atlantic. South Atlantic. North Central Bouth Central Western.	32. 7 6. 5 16. 0 10. 5 25. 1	31. 1 5. 9 15. 1 10. 5 25. 0	31.8 5.3 24.8 6.2 29.8			

The male prisoners and the male population 15 years of age or over are taken because the presence of a larger proportion of females and children under 15 years of age in the native population than in the immigrant population would tend to throw undue emphasis upon the representation of immigrants in the prison population, which is derived chiefly from the male population 15 years of age and over. When the total prison population is compared with the total general population the figures indicate that the foreign-born contributed te

the prison class in excess of their representation in the general popu-When the prisoners are classified by sex, however, and the lation. representation of the foreign-born in the male prison population is compared with their representation in the male general population 15 years of age or over (as is done in the preceding table) it is found that the immigrant is more in evidence in the prison population than in the general population in the two southern groups of States only. But it is in these States that fewest immigrant prisoners were enumerated-627 of the total, 12,945. In the country at large, and in the North Atlantic States, where the majority of the immigrant prisoners were enumerated, the immigrants formed a smaller part of the white male prisoners of known nativity than of the white male general population 15 years of age or over. The enumeration of prisoners on June 30, 1904, therefore, gives no reason for believing immigrant crime relatively greater in quantity than native crime; in fact, the figures make it appear somewhat less, and this does not take into consideration the probably more favorable showing which the foreign-born would make were the population figures those of 1904 instead of 1900.

A comparison of the relative proportions of native and foreign born prisoners in 1890 and 1904 throws further light upon the matter. Such differences are shown in the following table:

		White prisoners of known na- tivity.				
Division.	Percent	t native.	Per cent foreign- born.			
	1904.	1890.	1904.	1 <b>890.</b>		
Continental United States	76.3	71.8	23.7	28. 3		
North Atlantic South Atlantic North Central South Central Western	67.3 93.5 84.0 89.5 74.9	65.6 89.6 76.4 83.9 67.2	32.7 6.5 16.0 10.5 25.1	34. 4 10. 4 23. 6 16. 2 32. 8		

 
 TABLE 2.—Per cent of native and foreign born white prisoners among those of known nativity, 1904 and 1890, by geographic division.

The striking feature of these figures is that they show the proportion of immigrant prisoners to have decreased. In 1904 a smaller percentage of the white prisoners were immigrants than in 1890. This was true not only in the United States as a whole, but in each of the five geographical divisions.

Thus far the consideration has been of prisoners in the gross that is, all prisoners, regardless of their offenses. Such grouping of all offenders, however, fails too much to distinguish the various degrees of crime to indicate very clearly the character of the criminals.

The census report classifies all prisoners as major or minor offenders according to the apparent gravity of the offense committed. Of the prisoners enumerated throughout the United States on June 30, 1904, major offenders were more in evidence among natives than among immigrants, as is plainly shown in the table next submitted.

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Division and class of offender.		Per cent distribu- tion of white pris- oners enumer- ated, June 30, 1904.		
	Native.	Foreign- born.		
Continental United States	100. 0	100. 0		
Major offenders Minor offenders	70. 3 29. 7	58.3 41.7		
North Atlantic	100. 0	100.0		
Major offenders Minor offenders	56. 2 43. 8	47. 3 52. 7		
South Atlantic	100.0	100. 0		
Major offenders Minor offenders	75. 1 24. 9	74. 6 25. 4		
North Central	100.0	100. 0		
Major offenders	78. 1 21. 9	72. 8 27. 2		
South Central	100. 0	100. 0		
Major offenders	88.0 12.0	91. 9 8. 1		
Western	100.0	100. 0		
Major offenders Minor offenders	7 <del>8.8</del> 21.2	76.3		

 
 TABLE 3.—Native and foreign born white prisoners enumerated June 30, 1904, by geographic division and class of offender; per cent distribution.

The conclusion to be drawn from such figures is that of the two bodies of criminals—the immigrant and the native—the native (or American born) exhibited in general a tendency to commit more serious crimes than did the immigrant. The criminality of the latter consisted more largely of the minor offenses that are in considerable measure the result of congested city life. This is indicated by the larger proportion of minor offenders among immigrant prisoners in the North Atlantic States than in any other section of the country, the immigrant population of that group of States being almost entirely resident in urban communities.

The conclusions arrived at in the preceding paragraph are corroborated by the statistics of prisoners committed to penal institutions during the year 1904. Of the 33 States and Territories for which figures are shown there were only 10 in which the foreign-born furnished a larger proportion of the major offenders than of the minor offenders, while in 23 States and Territories the native-born were more conspicuous among the major than among the minor offenders. Comparing the representation of the foreign-born among the white major and minor offenders committed to institutions during the year with their representation in the general white male population 15 years of age or over at the time of the enumeration of population (1900), it is found that in general the foreign-born are more largely represented among the minor offenders than in the general male population, but they are less prominent among the major offenders than in the general male population. That is, that of the graver crimes the immigrant commits a proportion smaller than his proportion of the population.

TABLE 4.—Per cent of foreign-born white persons among prisoners of known nativity committed during 1904, and in the general white population 15 years of age or over, 1900, by geographic division and class of offender.

	Per cent foreign-born-						
Division.		white p nown n nitted	risoners nativity during	In general white popu- lation 15 years of age and over: 1900.		s of age	
	Total.	Major offend- ers.	Minor offend- ers.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	
Continental United States	28.8	21.7	30. 1	21. 9	23.0	20.7	
North Atlantic South Atlantic North Central. South Central. Western.	35. 0 10. 0 20. 2 7. 1 27. 3	30.7 6.6 15.7 9.7 24.8	35.5 11.5 21.3 5.0 27.9	30. 8 4. 8 23. 3 5. 6 27. 4	31. 8 5. 3 24. 8 6. 2 29. 8	29.8 4.3 21.8 5.0 24.1	

A further effect of inmigration may be discovered by observing the relation of persons of foreign parentage to crime in the United States. Such relation is shown in the following table, which gives the percentage of persons of foreign parentage among the native white prisoners committed during 1904 and in the general native white population of 1900.

 TABLE 5.—Per cent of persons of foreign parentage among native white prisoners of known parentage committed during 1904, and in the native white general population, 1900, by geographic division.

		Per cent of foreign par- entage-		
Division.	Among na- tive white prisoners of known par- entage com- mitted dur- ing 1904	In native white gen- eral popu- lation: 1900.		
Continental United States	29.8	18.8		
North Atlantic. South Atlantic. North Central. South Central. Western.	38.8 4.5 22.1 4.8 21.8	26.8 3.6 23.8 4.4 21.8		

#### a Includes only those with both parents foreign-born.

This plainly indicates that the American-born children of immigrants formed a larger proportion of the prison population than they did of the general population. In the United States as a whole and in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central States, the

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representation of the native-born of foreign parentage in the native white prison population exceeded their representation in the native white general population.

Data regarding the criminality of immigrant children are afforded by the census of juvenile delinquents. A comparison of immigrant juvenile delinquency with immigrant juvenile population is shown in As the figures for the former are those of 1904 and for the Table 6. latter those of 1900, the comparison is lacking in exactness. Another difference in the figures exists in the age limits-those of delinquency being 7 and 21 years, while those of juvenile population are 10 and 19 As 94 per cent of the juvenile delinquents committed to instivears. tutions were between the ages of 10 and 19, this difference does not greatly affect the value of the figures. A more serious modification of their value is found in the rather heavy immigration from 1900 to 1904, which doubtless somewhat augmented the immigrant juvenile population.

**TABLE 6.**—Number and per cent of foreign-born persons among white juvenile delinquents of known nativity enumerated June 30, 1904, and in the general white population 10 to 19 years of age, 1900, by geographic division.

		juvenile ts of kno ty enun 30, 1904.	wn na- nerated	General white population 10 to 19 years of age: 1900.		
Division. To		Foreign			Foreign-born.	
	Total.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Total.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	19,863	1,874	9.4	13, 502, 427	873, 311	6.5
North Atlantic	10,016 1,401 6,920 425 1,101	1,410 20 377 10 57	14.1 1.4 5.4 2.4 5.2	3,730,272 1,483,339 5,320,817 2,261,131 706,868	476, 635 16, 137 304, 768 30, 678 45, 093	12.8 1.1 5.7 1.4 6.4

The figures given in the table do not show, however, to quote the Census Report, "any markedly greater criminal tendency among the foreign-born youth than among the native," and it must be remembered that this conclusion is based upon figures which do not take into account the probable increase in immigrant juvenile population due to the influx of immigrants from 1900 to 1904, so that the actual conditions were doubtless more favorable to the foreign-born than the table above given would indicate. A more exact measure of juvenile delinquency is obtained by taking all juvenile delinquents committed to institutions during a definite period of time.

committed to institutions during a definite period of time. During the calendar year 1904, 10,177 white juvenile delinquents of known nativity were committed to institutions in all parts of the United States. Of this number 1,116 were immigrants. In the table next submitted the percentage which the foreign-born formed of the total number of white juvenile delinquents and also of the general white population 10 to 19 years of age is shown.

		juvenile ts of kno ty com ty com ty 1904.	wn na-	General white population 19 to 19 years of age: 1900.		
Division.	Total.	Foreig	n-born.		Foreign	-born.
		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Total.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	10, 177	1,116	11.0	13, 502, 427	873, 311	6.5
North Atlantic. South Atlantic. North Central. South Central. Western.	5, 157 641 3, 422 369 588	841 24 209 7 35	16.3 3.7 6.1 1.9 6.0	3,730,272 1,483,339 5,320,817 2,261,131 706,868	476, 635 16, 137 304, 768 30, 678 45, 093	12.8 1.1 5.7 1.4 6.4

**TABLE 7.**—Number and per cent of foreign-born among white juvenile delinquents committed during 1904, and in the general white population 10 to 19 years of age, 1900, by geographic division.

The figures given here show that in the country at large the immigrant child formed a larger part of the juvenile delinquent class in 1904 than he formed of the juvenile population in 1900. A partial explanation of this is found in the fact that the North Atlantic division contributed over one-half of the white juvenile delinquents and only a little more than one-fourth of the white juvenile population. As immigrants form a larger part of the population in the North Atlantic States than in any other section of the country, the preponderance of juvenile delinquents committed to institutions in that section rather unduly affects the immigrant proportion for the country at large. It is doubtful, however, if this explanation adequately accounts for the wide difference between immigrant juvenile delinquency and immigrant juvenile population. It is probable that in 1904 the immigrant child was committed to institutions for juvenile delinquents in excess of his representation in the juvenile population.

The testimony of the census figures is not conclusive enough to show clearly the relation which immigration bears to the volume of crime in the United States, and at best it leaves the question of race influence untouched.

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## CHAPTER II.

## CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION.

It was evident from the first that the Commission could not under take an investigation to determine the amount of crime in the United States due in whole or in part to immigration. The inadequacies of the census statistics indicated clearly the barriers in the way of such an investigation. The investigation was therefore confined to a determination, in so far as possible, of the changes in the character of crime in the United States which had resulted from immigration and of the crimes peculiar to various immigrant races and nationalities.

A small amount of entirely new data was collected by the Commission, covering 2,206 convictions in the New York City court of general sessions from October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909. By special arrangement with this court the race of every offender convicted during that period was recorded. So far as is known that was the first time that any court in the United States had made a record of the race of persons convicted in it. Thus, although the number of cases in which such data were obtained is small, the newness of the material renders it of special interest.

All other data upon which the statistical part of this report is based were obtained from existing records, although in every case the data were subjected to special reclassification and tabulation, and analyzed with the relation of immigration to crime in view. After a general survey of the possible sources of criminal statistics in this country, the following were selected as affording the greatest amount of data for the purpose of the Commission:

I. Court records.

- II. Records of penal institutions. III. Records of arrests by the police of various cities.

An endeavor to obtain data from these several kinds of sources revealed the fact that satisfactory information could be secured from only a few localities. The result, therefore, was that records which could be used in the analysis of the relation of immigrants to crime were obtained from the following sources only:

- 1. Court records:

  - (a) New York City magistrates' courts, 1901 to 1908, inclusive.
    (b) County and supreme court of New York State, 1907 and 1908.
    (c) New York City court of general sessions (data specially recorded for the Commission), October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.
- 2. Records of penal institutions:
  - (a) Commitments to penal institutions in the State of Massachusetts, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.
  - (b) Alien prisoners in penal institutions throughout the United States in 1908 (data collected by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization).

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3. Records of arrests by city police:

(a) Arrests in Chicago (the police reports of no other large city contained records of arrest by nationality, or country of birth, and crime), 1905 to 1908, inclusive.

From these sources records of 1,179,677 criminal cases were obtained. The dissimilarity of the sources, however, detracts from their strict comparability, and the figures from each source must be subjected to separate analysis. The distribution of these 1,179,677 cases, by character and source, is as follows:

1. Court convictions:

New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909	
2. Children's court cases:	<b>1</b> 5, 15 <b>9</b>
Convicted or committed to institutions, New York City children's courts, 1906 and 1908	26, 70 <b>9</b>
3. Police court cases:	
Held for further trial or committed to institutions, New York City magistrates' courts, January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1908.	785, 82 <b>4</b>
4. Police arrests:	
Chicago, 1905 to 1908	307, 479
5. Commitments to penal institutions:	•
All Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to Sep- tember 30, 1909	31, 65 <b>3</b>
6. Alien prisoners:	
All penal institutions in the United States, 1908	12, 8 <b>53</b>
	L, 179, 6 <b>77</b>

#### **CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES.**

As all the material was either copied from the original records or taken from printed reports in which it was not classified in a manner admitting of the analysis desired, it was necessary to specially classify and tabulate all the data collected. A classification and a tabulation following those made by the Census Bureau (with which the public is most familiar) seemed inadequate for the purposes of the analysis planned. Something more clearly indicating the character of the crimes committed appeared desirable. Especially was this true of the grouping together of various offenses which must be made in the analysis of a large number of cases. The customary classification of crimes into offenses against chastity, against public policy, against the person, and against property, while sufficiently indicating the immediate effect of the criminal act upon society, does not clearly enough bring out the character of the offender. A modification was therefore made of the classification of crimes employed by the Census Bureau, for the purpose of indicating more nearly the character of the offenders themselves. This reclassification of crimes involved a large amount of labor and a careful perusal of the offense of every offender. It is believed, however, that the results justify this expenditure of labor and this departure from customary classifications. The new classification retains two of the groups of crimes employed in the census classification (offenses against chastity and offenses against public policy), but regroups the remaining offenses into "gainful offenses," "offenses of personal violence," "unclassified offenses," and "offenses insufficiently defined."

In this revised classification the "gainful offenses" consist of blackmail and extortion, burglary, forgery and fraud, larceny and receiving stolen property, and robbery. All of these are predatory offenses, committed for purposes of gain.

offenses, committed for purposes of gain. "Offenses of personal violence" are these: Abduction and kidnaping, assault, homicide, and rape. The group of offenses "against public policy" and that "against

The group of offenses "against public policy" and that "against chastity" include all those crimes placed in them by the customary classification, the latest United States census grouping having been employed as a standard in classifying these crimes.

"Unclassified offenses" consist of those which do not admit of proper inclusion in any of the other four groups, although of clear definition. Such crimes are abandonment, abortion, arson, attempted suicide, cruelty to children, and malicious mischief.

In addition to these crimes there were found some which were so vaguely defined as to afford no clue to their actual character. Such are offenses appearing in the records as "felonies" and "misdemeanors," which might, were their true nature known, belong to any of the five groups above enumerated. Because of their unknown character, these offenses have been omitted from the text tables. Since they might modify the numbers of the distinct crime groups were their actual significance known, they could not properly be retained in the totals upon which the proportions of these groups are based. In the general tables, however, they have been retained as "offenses insufficiently defined."

The difference between the customary classification of crime and that employed in this report is shown in the following comparison of the two:

CLASSIFICATION EMPLOYED IN THIS REPORT.	CUSTOMARY CLASSIFICATION.
Gainful offenses	- Offenses against property (except arson, trespass, malicious mischief), to which is added robbery.
Offenses of personal violence	- Offenses against the person (except abandonment, abortion, cruelty to children, attempted suicide, and robbery).
Offenses against public policy	- Offenses against public policy.
Offenses against chastity	<ul> <li>Offenses against chastity.</li> </ul>
Unclassified offenses	- Offenses against property and against the person not included in other groups of the new classification.

Although this reclassification of offenses has been employed in the analysis of the data, general tables have also been made according to the customary classification of offenses, arranged to conform as nearly as possible to the United States census tables of crime, thus rendering them comparable, in classification of offenses, with other statistics.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS.

In the data obtained from the several sources the foreign-born offenders are divided into race or nationality groups. The records of convictions in the New York court of general sessions and of aliens detained in the penal institutions of the United States are by race. Those of arrests made by Chicago police are by "nationality," this term being employed by the Chicago police department to indicate the geographical, rather than the political, origin of offenders. All other records are by country of birth.

A division of wider scope is also used in the tabulation of the data. Offenders have been grouped as native-born and foreign-born. This is for the purpose of comparing the entire immigrant group with the entire American-born group.

The incompleteness of the records sometimes made it impossible to determine not only the race or country of birth, but also the fact of native or foreign birth. Such cases have necessarily been omitted from the figures upon which comparisons of immigrant and native criminality are based, although they have been retained in the general tables.

#### METHOD OF ANALYSIS.

As it was impossible from the data obtained to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions regarding the relation of immigration to the volume of crime in the United States or in any section thereof, the analysis of the material was confined entirely to an examination of the differences in the character of the criminality of immigrants and natives (and the children of immigrants and the children of natives). The central feature of the investigation was, therefore, the answering of this question: How does the criminality of the immigrant differ from that of the native? This resolved itself into an analysis of the relative frequency or per cent distribution of the several crimes and classes of crime among the various nativity groups of offenders. Thus if a given offense or group of offenses formed a larger proportion of the aggregate crimes committed by immigrants than of those committed by natives, it was plain that this offense was, so far as the data involved were concerned, more characteristic of immigrant criminality than of native criminality.

## CHAPTER III.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Certain cumulative evidence has resulted from the inquiry. Statistics from various sources have testified to similar conditions, and while the results obtained from the analysis of the widely different sets of data are not identical, at some points they are in agreement. This common testimony may be briefly summarized to bring out the most important and universal results of the investigation.

These results fall into four groups: those which concern (1) Americanborn persons and all immigrants grouped together without regard to race or nationality; (2) the American-born children of immigrants, or the "second generation;" (3) distinct races or nationalities; and (4) aliens, or unnaturalized immigrants.

#### 1. IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVES.

Regarding the criminality of immigrants and natives, all data analyzed agree upon the following points:

(a) The class of offenses designated as "gainful" forms a larger proportion of native than of immigrant criminality.

(b) The aggregate "offenses of personal violence" and the aggregate "offenses against public policy" form larger percentages of immigrant than of native crime.

(c) The aggregate "offenses against chastity" compose very slightly different proportions of the total criminality of immigrants and of natives. The only striking difference is found in the records of the arrests made by the Chicago police during the period from 1905 to 1908, inclusive, which show 5.2 per cent of the arrests of natives to have been for these crimes and 3.3 per cent of those of immigrants. The data from two of the other four sources show these crimes to form the same percentage of native and immigrant criminality, while in one of the remaining two sets of data the native percentage slightly exceeds the foreign percentage, and in the other the foreign percentage is slightly in excess of the native.

When analysis is made of some of the specific offenses within these four general classes of crime, a number of exceptions to these rules appear. In the main, however, various specific offenses bear the same relations to immigrant and native criminality as do the crime groups to which they belong.

Detailed analysis of the criminality of immigrants and natives is made in Chapters IV, V, and VI.

## 2. THE SECOND GENERATION.

One of the most important facts established by the investigation concerns the American-born children of immigrants—the "second generation." While the data upon which the study of this phase

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of the problem is based are too limited to permit of wide generalization, the results obtained from the analysis are of value. The records of convictions in the New York court of general sessions during the period from October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, and of all commitments to Massachusetts penal institutions, except those to the State farm, during the year ending September 30, 1909, form the basis of this analysis of the criminal tendencies of the second generation.

From these records it appears that a clear tendency exists on the part of the second generation to differ from the first or immigrant generation in the character of its criminality. It also appears that this difference is much more frequently in the direction of the criminality of the American-born of nonimmigrant parentage than it is in the opposite direction. This means that the movement of second generation crime is away from the crimes peculiar to immigrants and toward those of the American of native parentage. Sometimes this movement has carried second generation criminality even beyond that of the native-born of native parentage.

Of the second generation groups subjected to this comparison, one maintains a constant adherence to the general rule above referred to, while all the others at some point fail to follow it. This unique group is the Irish second generation. In the records of the New York court of general sessions employed, the classification of foreign-born offenders is by race and of native-born by race of father. In those of the Massachusetts penal institutions, it is by country of birth of the foreign-born, and by country of birth of father of the native-born. Thus the term "Irish second generation" does not mean exactly the same thing when applied to the data from these two sources. In the one it means American-born persons whose fathers are of the Irish race. In the other it means Americanborn persons whose fathers were born in Ireland. The ethnic character of these two groups is, however, probably the same. Bearing in mind the different classification employed in the two sets of data, the same designation may, for convenience, be applied to these two second generation groups.

The data upon which this conclusion is based regarding the tendency to assimilation of the Irish second generation are summarized in the following table of percentages:

 
 TABLE 8.—Deviation of the Irish second generation from the immigrant: New York court of general sessions and Massachusetts penal institutions.

· ·	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of per- sonal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.
New York court of general sessions:				
Immigrant	60.5	29.1	3.5	
Second generation	78.0	12.3		
Native white of native father	79.7	9.8	8.9	
Massachusetts penal institutions: Irish—				
Immigrant	4.4	3.0	90.0	1.1
Second generation Native-born of native father	10.0	3.6	83.5	1.6
' Native-born of native father	20.6	5.3	68.0	3.8

CLASSES OF CRIME.

# **TABLE 8.**—Deviation of the Irish second generation from the immigrant: New York court of general sessions and Massachusetts penal institutions—Continued.

GAINFUL UFFENGES.	GAINFUL	OFFENSES.
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	Bu <b>rglary</b> .	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and re- ceiving stolen property.	Robbery.
New York court of general sessions: Irish- Immigrant. Second generation Native white of native father. Massachusetts penal institutions: Irish-	9.3 26.0 20.3	0.0 1.3 5.3	47.7 49.7 51.4	8.5 1.0 2.4
Immigrant. Second generation Native-born of native father	9.4 1.5 3.2	.1 .2 .8	3.8 8.1 15.9	.1 .8 .7

#### OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

	Abduc- tion.	Simple assault.	Violent assault.	Homi- cide.	Rape.
New York court of general sessions: Irish— Immigrant. Second generation Native white of native father. Massochusetta penal institutions: Irish— Immigrant. Second generation. Native-born of native father.	.0 .7	25. 6 11. 0 7. 9 2. 2 3. 4 4. 7	0.71 .11 .23	2.3 1.0 .5 .03 .07 .21	0.0 .3 .7 .00 .11

#### CERTAIN OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

	Dis- orderly conduct.	Drunk- enness.	Gaming.	Va- grancy.
New York court of general sessions: Irish Immigrant. Second generation. Native white of native father. Massachusetts penal institutions: Irish Immigrant. Second generation. Native born of native father.	2.7	82. 4 75. 2 53. 5	1.2 2.7 3.6 .05 .22 .4	2.5 3.1 4.4

#### CRIMES OF PROSTITUTION.

	Crimes of prosti- tution.
New York court of general sessions Massachusetts penal institutions: Irish-	(6)
Insn Immigrant. Second generation Native-born of native father	0.1
Native-born of native father.	

• Insufficient data for comparison.

By comparing the percentage of the native-born of native father with the percentages of the Irish immigrant and second generation groups, in each trio of percentages, the divergence of the second generation from the first (or immigrant) will be seen to be always in the direction of the percentage of the native-born of native father.

The other second generations compared in this manner with corresponding immigrant groups are, in the case of the data from the New York court of general sessions, the English, German, Hebrew, and Italian, and in the case of the data from Massachusetts penal institutions, the Canadian, English, German, and Scotch. Each of these fails at some point to follow the rule of deviation from the corresponding first generation in the direction of the native-born of native father, but these exceptions are fewer in number than the cases of adherence to the rule.

#### 3. RACES AND NATIONALITIES.

Because of the presence of many different races in the immigrant group, it is of importance to separate this group into its constituent elements. Could classification of all immigrant criminals be made by race, such a separation would afford means of accurate analysis. But records of crime are not kept by race of the offender, the classification of foreign-born persons being almost universally by country of birth. One set of data has been obtained which gives a true racial classification. This consists of only 2,262 records of convictions in the New York court of general sessions, which were reported by an agent of the Immigration Commission detailed to attendance at that court. All other records of crime which form the data of this analysis are by country, or other geographical division, of birth. In discussing these data the term "nationality" has been employed to indicate such political or geographical origin. As this frequently appears to be synonomous with race, distinction of the two terms has not always been made. It is well to bear in mind, however the fact that only a small part of the data shows distinct and accurate race groups.

From the records analyzed, a number of coincident relations of various nationalities to crime appear. The more striking of these may be summarized to show which crimes and classes of crime belong more distinctly to the aggregate criminality of well-defined nationalities. This is done by observing those instances in which a nationality has the highest percentage of a specific crime or class of crime in several sets of data.

The data forming the basis of this comparison of races and nationalities consist of criminal records from the following sources:

- 1. New York City magistrates' courts.
- 2. New York court of general sessions.
- 3. County and supreme courts of New York State.
- 4. Chicago police department.
- 5. Massachusetts penal institutions.

#### SUMMARY BY CRIME.

The aggregate gainful offenses form, in three of the five sets of data, a larger percentage of the crimes of persons of American birth than of those of any other group of offenders.

Of the aggregate offenses of personal violence, the Italian percentage is highest in four of the five sets of data.

The group of offenses against public policy composes a larger percentage of the crimes of Italians in two sets of data than of those of any other nationality. In one of the other three the Scotch percentage ranks first and the Irish second; in another the Irish percentage is greatest and the Scotch second in rank; while in the third the Irish percentage is first in rank and the Scotch fourth.

The aggregate offenses against chastity are shown by the figures from two of the five sources to occupy a larger place in the crimes of the French than in those of any of the other nationalities.

When inquiry is made concerning the relations of the different nationalities to the various offenses composing these four classes of crime, a number of instances are found where the highest percentage shown by the figures from several sources belongs to the same nationality.

Blackmail and extortion.—While the number of cases of blackmail and extortion is not large, the figures from four of the five sources of data throw the Italian commission of these crimes into the foreground. In the records of commitments to Massachusetts prisons but one commitment for extortion and none for blackmail are found. This single case is that of a native-born person of native parentage. In the four other sets of data, however, the percentage which cases of blackmail and extortion form of the total crimes of Italians is in excess of that which they form of the total crimes of any of the other race or nationality groups appearing in the records. Burglary.—This occurs with greater relative frequency among the

Burglary.—This occurs with greater relative frequency among the crimes of American-born persons, in three of the five sets of data, than among those of any other group of offenders.

than among those of any other group of offenders. Robbery.—In two of the same three sets of data this likewise forms a larger percentage of the criminality of Americans than of the criminality of any other nationality.

Larceny and receiving stolen property.—For these the highest percentage in two sets of data is that of the Russians. The figures from one of the other sources give the Russian percentage as third in rank, being exceeded by the American and English percentages.

Abduction and kidnaping.—In only three of the five sets of data do a sufficient number of cases of abduction and kidnaping appear to permit of satisfactory comparison of race or nationality groups of offenders. In two of these three the Italian percentage of these crimes exceeds that of every other race or nationality. In the third the Greek percentage is slightly greater than the Italian, which ranks second. It may be observed that in the two sets of data which give the Italians the highest percentage of abduction and kidnaping no group of Greek offenders appears.

*Homicide.*—Of all the various race and nativity groups the Italian stands out sharply in the analysis of each of the five sets of data as having the largest percentage of homicide among its crimes.

Rape.—This forms a larger percentage of the crimes of Italians in three sets of data than of those of any other group of offenders. In one of the remaining two sets of data the Italian percentage is second in rank.

Violation of city ordinances.—The reports of the New York City magistrates' courts and of the Chicago police department alone contain records of the violation of city ordinances. With regard to these offenses the data from these two sources do not agree upon the rank of the various nationalities, but a striking similarity is found. In Chicago the Greeks have a larger percentage of violations of city ordinances than any other nationality. In the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx in New York the same thing is found. When, however, Greater New York is substituted for these two boroughs, it becomes impossible to show the Greek percentage, as the records of the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond do not show any figures for the Greeks. Of the nationalities appearing in the records of all five boroughs of Greater New York, the Italian stands highest in percentage, while the percentage of the Russians is second in rank. By taking the highest percentage found in the figures for Manhattan and the Bronx and the highest two appearing in the figures for Greater New York the following striking similarity to the Chicago data is brought out:

 
 TABLE 9.—Violation of city ordinances compared with all offenses: New York City magistrates' courts and Chicago police arrests.

New York.		Chicago.	
Nationality.	Per cent of all offenses.	Nationality.	Per cent of all offenses.
Greek (Manhattan and the Bronx) Italian (Greater New York) Russian (Greater New York)	39.6	Greek. Russian Italian	30. 8 17. 7 13. 5

Crimes of prostitution.—In only two of the five sets of data has a comparison of the various groups of offenders been made with respect to the place of crimes of prostitution in their criminality. These two sets of data are fairly comparable, being the records of cases in the New York City magistrates' or police courts, and of arrests by the police in the city of Chicago. Each of these shows crimes of prostitution to compose a considerably larger percentage of the total offenses of the French than of those of any other nationality.

#### SUMMARY BY NATIONALITY.

The races or nationalities which thus stand out prominently in these records of crime as exhibiting clearly defined criminal characteristics are these:

American (including all native-born persons, both white and colored).— In three of the five sets of data the aggregate gainful offenses form a higher percentage of the crimes of Americans than those of any other group of offenders. The highest percentages of the specific crime of burglary in these three sets of data also belong to the American-born.



The three sets of data thus agreeing are those from the New York City magistrates' courts, the county and supreme courts of New York State, and the Chicago police department. In the first and third of these the American percentage of robbery is also greater than that of any other race or nationality group of offenders.

French.—In the data from the New York City magistrates' courts and the police department of Chicago natives of France have a higher percentage than any other persons of the aggregate offenses against chastity and of the specific "crimes of prostitution" belonging to that group of offenses.

Greek.—The records of the city magistrates' courts of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx in New York, and of the Chicago police department, show the highest percentage of violations of city ordinances to be that of persons born in Greece. Comparison of the Greeks with other nationalities in the records of the city magistrates' courts of all five boroughs of Greater New York is not possible, as the courts of three of the boroughs show no separate Greek group in their records.

Italian.—The Italians have the highest percentages of the aggregate offenses of personal violence shown by the data from the New York City magistrates' courts, the New York court of general sessions, the county and supreme courts of New York State, and the penal institutions of Massachusetts. The Chicago police records alone show a different condition; in them the Italian percentage is exceeded by those of the Lithuanians and Slavonians,<sup>a</sup> neither of which nationalities appears as a separate group in the data from the four other sources. Certain specific crimes of personal violence also belong distinctively to Italian criminality. Abduction and kidnaping in the figures from the New York City magistrates' courts and the county and supreme courts of New York State form a larger percentage of the crimes of Italians than of those of any other group of offenders.

In the Chicago figures the Italians rank second in percentage of these crimes, being very slightly exceeded by the Greeks. In the remaining two sets of data no comparison of nationalities is made with regard to these crimes, because of the small number of cases. Of blackmail and extortion the Italians also have the highest percentage in the four sets of data having a sufficient number of cases to make comparison possible. The Massachusetts figures have only one case, and therefore afford no field for such comparison. In all five sets of data the Italians have the highest percentage of homicide. Rape likewise forms a higher percentage of the crimes of Italians than of those of any other nationality in the statistics of the New York City magistrates' courts, the New York court of general sessions, and the penal institutions of Massachusetts. In the county and supreme court records of New York State the Italian percentage of rape is second in rank, being very slightly exceeded by the German, while in the Chicago figures the Greeks report a higher percentage.

Of the aggregate offenses against public policy, the Italian percentage exceeds all others in two sets of data—those from the New York court of general sessions and the county and supreme courts of New York State. Of violations of city ordinances shown in the

a "Slavonians" is a term employed by the Chicago police department to designate persons born in Croatia or Slavonia.

records of the city magistrates' courts of Greater New York, the Italian percentage is greatest, while of the same offenses shown in the records of arrests by the Chicago police, the Italian percentage ranks third.

Russian.—Of the aggregate gainful offenses the percentage of persons born in Russia ranks second in those three sets of data in which the American percentage of these crimes is first in rank—those from the New York City magistrates' courts, the county and supreme courts of New York State, and the Chicago police department. The Russian percentage of the specific crimes of larceny and receiving stolen property is also striking. In the figures of the New York City magistrates' courts it is third in rank, being exceeded by the American and English; in the figures of the county and supreme courts of New York State it is greater than all other percentages. Further than this, the Russian percentage of violations of city ordinances is second in rank in the data from the New York City magistrates' courts (Greater New York) and the Chicago police department.

#### THE CITIES OF NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

An interesting comparison can be made of crime in the cities of New York and Chicago as revealed by the records of cases in the city magistrates' or police courts of the former and of arrests made by the police of the latter. While the New York figures cover the eight years from 1901 to 1908, inclusive, and the Chicago figures only the four years from 1905 to 1908, inclusive, there is a similarity in the nationalities of the two cities having the highest percentages of each of the four well-defined classes of crime.

Of the aggregate gainful offenses, the largest percentage is that of the native-born, while the percentage of the Russians is next in rank. The figures from both cities show the same relation of these two groups of offenders.

The aggregate offenses of personal violence form a larger percentage of the crimes of Italians in New York than of those of any other nationality. In the Chicago figures the Italian percentage is third in rank, being exceeded by the percentages of the Lithuanians and the Slavonians. Neither of these nationalities, however, is shown in the New York records, being included (if they appear at all) in the group of "other foreign" offenders.

Of the three nationalities having the highest three percentages of the aggregate offenses against public policy in New York and Chicago, two are common to both cities, the Irish and the Scotch. In New York the Scotch rank first and the Irish second; in Chicago the Irish rank second and the Scotch third, the first place being occupied by the Chinese, who do not appear as a separate group in the New York figures.

The highest percentage of the aggregate offenses against chastity in each city is that of the French. In Chicago the Russian percentage ranks second and in New York third, being exceeded by that of persons born in Germany.

With regard to some of the specific crimes appearing in these four crime groups certain likenesses are also found. Blackmail and extortion.—These form a larger proportion of the crimes of Italians in both cities than of the crimes of any other nationality.

Burglary.—In both cities this appears with greatest relative frequency among the crimes of American-born offenders.

Larceny and receiving stolen property.—These form a larger percentage of the crimes of Americans in New York than of those of any other nationality, while the percentages of the English and the Russians are respectively second and third in rank. In Chicago the Russian percentage stands first in rank, and the American second; the English percentage here ranks tenth.

Robbery.—Of this crime the American percentage is greatest in both cities.

Of the various offenses of personal violence only three present striking likenesses in the relations of nativity groups in the two cities. These are abduction and kidnaping, violent assault, and homicide.

These are abduction and kidnaping, violent assault, and homicide. *Abduction and kidnaping.*—These form a larger percentage of Italian crimes in New York than of those of any other nationality. In Chicago the Italian percentage stands second in rank, being slightly exceeded by that of the Greeks. In the New York figures, however, no separate Greek group is to be found.

Violent assault.—The highest percentage of this crime shown by the New York figures is that of the Italians. In Chicago the Slavonians and Lithuanians, neither of which nationalities appears in the New York records, have higher percentages than the Italians, although no other nationality has.

*Homicide.*—This is, in each of the two cities, relatively more frequent among the crimes of Italians than among those of any other group of offenders.

The violation of city ordinances and vagrancy are the only offenses against public policy showing notable similarities in the nationalities having the highest precentages of them in the two cities.

Violations of city ordinances.—The nationalities having the largest proportions of violations of city ordinances is not the same in both cities, but when the statistics for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx are employed in place of the figures for Greater New York, as was done on page 18, the Greek is found to exceed all other nationalities. This is the nationality whose percentage outranks all others in the Chicago figures. Of the nationalities found in the records of the five boroughs of Greater New York, the Italian ranks first and the Russian second. The Chicago figures show the Russian percentage to be second in rank (being exceeded by the Greek percentage) and the Italian third.

Vagrancy.—In New York vagrancy forms a larger percentage of the offenses of the English than of those of any other nationality. In Chicago the American percentage equals the English, but all other percentages are less than these.

Offenses against chastity.—Comparison of New York and Chicago has already been made (page 18) with respect to crimes of prostitution, the only offenses against chastity subjected to special analysis. Beyond the fact, however, that these crimes are found to occur with greatest relative frequency among the offenses of the French, it may be noted that the Russians stand out rather prominently in both cities. In Chicago the Russian percentage of these crimes is The Immigration Commission.

next in rank to that of the French; in New York the Russian percentage ranks third, being exceeded only by the French and German percentages.

It will be of interest here to present tables showing the percentage of each crime and class of crime belonging to the various nationalities found in the records of New York and Chicago, as it will make possible the further comparison of the two cities without seeking the data in the separate sections of this report in which fuller analysis of the figures is made. In the following tables only those nationalities appearing in the data from both cities are shown:

 
 TABLE 10.—Nationalities compared with regard to percentage of crimes: New York City magistrates' courts and Chicago police arrests.

k. Chi	14.8	New York.		New York.	Chicago.	New Yerk.	Chicago.
1	14.9						
1 3 7 4	10.7 10.5 11.1 5.6 11.4 12.4	3.9 3.5 1.6 4.3 8.7 7.3 3.3	4.6 5.0 4.8 6.6 5.6 10.6 6.4	84.9 87.4 89.7 86.2 91.2 84.9 86.9	73.8 79.0 71.5 77.0 85.6 74.0 69.6	0.6 .5 4.1 1.2 .2 .8 .9	5.1 3.8 11.6 2.9 1.4 3.0 9.0
۱. ۲.	1.7 1.4 1.3 1.5	L4 5.6 L4 11.4 L3 12.4	L4 0.6 8.7 3.4 11.4 7.3 3 12.4 3.3	L4         5.6         8.7         5.6           3.4         11.4         7.3         10.6           3         12.4         3.3         6.4	L4         5.6         91.2           3.4         11.4         7.3         10.6         84.9           3.3         12.4         3.3         6.4         86.9	L4 5.6 8.7 5.6 91.2 85.6 L4 11.4 7.3 10.6 84.9 74.0 L3 12.4 3.3 6.4 86.9 69.6	L4 5.6 3.7 5.6 91.2 85.6 .2 L4 11.4 7.3 10.6 84.9 74.0 .8 L3 12.4 3.3 6.4 86.9 69.6 .9

# CLASSES OF CRIMES.

#### GAINFUL OFFENSES.

Nationality.		nail and rtion.	Burg	lary.	Forgei fra		Larcer receivin prop	g stolen	Robl	bery.
	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.
American English French German Italian Italian Russian Seotch	0.03 .06 .08 .02 .01 .17 .02 .02	0. 013 . 010 . 009 . 068 . 054	2.0 1.0 .6 1.3 .7 1.4 1.5 .5	2.9 1.3 .8 1.7 .5 1.2 1.0 1.1	0.11 .15 .05 .14 .02 .03 .07 .09	1.8 1.5 1.1 1.6 .7 2.1 1.5 .6	7.4 6.6 3.3 6.0 3.4 4.4 6.4 4.7	8.3 6.8 7.8 6.9 3.7 7.0 9.2 4.2	0.6 .8 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3	1.7 1.1 .9 .8 .7 1.0 .7

OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

		ion and aping.	Assa sim		Assa viol		Hom	icide.	Ra	pe.
Nationality.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.
American English French. German Irish Italian Russian Scotch	0.04 .02 .05 .04 (a) .15 .08 .02	0. 042 . 086 . 036 . 190 . 054	2.4 2.2 1.0 2.7 2.4 3.0 2.1 1.7	2.2 2.6 2.1 3.6 3.2 3.1 4.0 2.7	0.8 .6 .4 .9 .8 3.1 .7 .6	1.2 1.2 1.5 1.6 1.3 3.5 1.5 1.1	0.5 .5 .2 .5 .5 .7 .3 .2	0.9 .8 .9 1.1 .9 3.1 .5 .8	0. 13 . 15 . 02 . 13 . 03 . 35 . 09 . 11	0.31 .34 .329 .326 .26 .63 .34 .28

« Less than 0.01 per cent.

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 TABLE 10.—Nationalities compared with regard to percentage of crime: New York City magistrates' courts and Chicago police arrests—Continued.

Nationality.	Disorderly	conduct.	Vagrancy, and incom	truancy, igibility.	Violation of corpora- tion ordinances.		
	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	
American. English. French. German. Irish. Italian Russian. Scotch.	33.9 22.6 59.1 28.2 23.9 22.5 32.1 16.9	55.7 66.6 56.5 61.3 76.6 48.3 44.2 74.6	4.8 6.5 2.8 6.2 6.4 1.6 1.3 5.8	1.0 1.0 .3 .5 .5 .6 .9	6.6 4.9 3.6 7.4 2.4 39.6 32.3 4.7	6.1 6.4 10.3 10.4 5.7 13.5 17.7 6.9	

CERTAIN OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

#### CRIMES OF PROSTITUTION.

	Crimes of prostitution.		
Nationality.	New York.ª	Chicago.	
American English French. German. Irish Italian Russian. Scotch.	3.6 .9 .1 .5	4.4 2.7 10.3 2.1 1.1 2.3 7.9 1.4	

The percentages of New York are those for "disorderly house" cases.

# THE STATES OF NEW YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS.

While wholly comparable data have not been obtained from the States of New York and Massachusetts, and detailed comparison of crime in the two States can not profitably be made, a striking similarity is found in the statistics of commitments to Massachusetts penal institutions for offenses of personal violence and of convictions of like offenses in the county and supreme courts of New York.

The New York records show that seven of the eight foreign nationality groups appearing in them have higher percentages of the offenses of personal violence than the native-born, while in the Massachusetts records nine of the eleven foreign nationality groups shown have higher percentages than the American-born. An interesting likeness exists in the immigrant groups of the two sets of data which exceed the native group in percentage of the offenses of personal violence. The following arrangement of the various groups in descending order of percentages makes this clear:

 
 TABLE 11.—Offenses of personal violence: New York county and supreme courts and Massachusetts penal institutions.

	New York.	New York.		Massachusetts.		
Rank.	Nationality.	Per- centage.	Rank.	Nationality.	Per- centage.	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Italian Austro-Hungarian Polish (German Russian Canadian. American (total)	17.7 16.5 } 13.0 12.9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Italian. Austro-Hungarian. Polish. Russian. German. Finnish. English. Canadian. Swedish. American (total)	22.8 16.4 15.5 7.7 7.0 5.3 5.0	

Of the seven immigrant groups having higher percentages than the native-born in the New York figures, six are found in the Massachusetts figures exceeding the native-born in percentage. It is also striking that the data from both States should show the three groups of offenders having the highest three percentages to be the same—Italian, Austro-Hungarian, and Polish—and to have the same rank.

# 4. ALIENS, OR UNNATURALIZED IMMIGRANTS.

When in 1904 the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization first enumerated the aliens detained in penal institutions throughout the United States, it was found that 1,213 such prisoners were in confinement for "murder" or "attempt to murder." As the total number of alien prisoners enumerated was 9,825, this group composed approximately one-eighth (12.3 per cent) of the entire body.

The next enumeration was made in 1908. As tabulated by the Immigration Commission from the original schedules, the data then gathered show 1,588 alien prisoners under sentence for "homicide" or "attempted homicide" (presumably the same crimes as those designated in 1904 as "murder" and "attempt to murder"). Such persons comprised 12.4 per cent, or about one-eighth, of all alien prisoners guilty of violations of the law who were in confinement at the time of the enumeration.<sup>a</sup>

In Tables 12 and 13 is shown, by race, the number of aliens detained in penal institutions for these offenses in 1904 and 1908. The accompanying diagram illustrates the conditions in 1904.

 $<sup>^{</sup>a}$  In the tabulation of the 1908 data only those prisoners were included who had been judged guilty of an offense. The 1904 figures probably include a number of prisoners who had not yet been tried, and thus the data for the two years are not wholly comparable.

 
 TABLE 12.—Number of aliens detained in penal institutions for murder and attempt to murder, United States, 1904, by race.

[Compiled from Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration for year ending June 30, 1904; p. 62.]

61       Mexican	29 177 68 21 30 7 25 7 36
93	
	9 Polish. 3 Russian. 22 Scandinavian. 39 Scotch. 3 Slovak. 2 Spanish. 3 All other races. 3 -

 TABLE 13.—Number of alien prisoners under sentence for homicide and attempted homicide, United States, 1908, by race.

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

African Canadian, French	26 18	Italian, South Lithuanian	<b>534</b> 19
Canadian, Other	16	Magyar	60
Chinese.	40	Mexican	215
Croatian	23	Polish	82
English	59	Russian	13
Finnish	32	Scandinavian	30
French	11	Scotch	11
German	103	Slovak	50
Greek	17	All other races	99
Hebrew	15		
Irish	28	Total	l, 588
Italian, North	86		

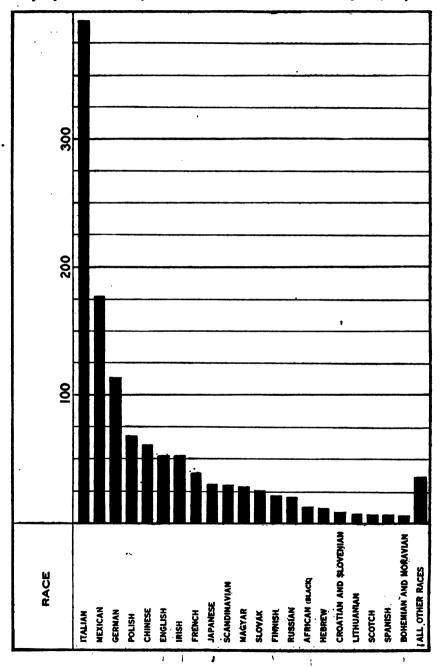
A more exact comparison of the several races can be made with regard to the 1908 figures by computing the percentage which those prisoners under sentence for homicide and attempted homicide form of the total number confined for known offenses. These percentages are shown in the following table. Marked differences here appear between various races. Over one-third of all Chinese prisoners were in confinement for homicide or attempted homicide, more than onefourth of the North Italians, over one-fifth of the South Italians, over one-sixth of the African, Magyar, and Finnish, and over onetenth of the Croatian, Slovak, Lithuanian, and Greek, while of only half the races shown in the table was homicide or attempted homicide the crime of less than one in every ten alien prisoners.

 
 TABLE 14.—Relative frequency of homicide and attempted homicide among alien prisoners, United States, 1908, by race.

[Complied from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

Canadian, French Canadian, Other Chinese. Croatian English. Finnish. French. German. Greek. Hebrew.	4.3 5.4 38.8 15.9 7.2 17.3 6.9 8.9	Irish Italian, North Italian, South Lithuanian Magyar Mexican Polish Russian Scandinavian Scotch Slovak	23. 1 12. 3 17. 5
79340°—vol 86—11—3	2. 2		12.0

Number of aliens detained in penal institutions for murder and attempt to murder, 1904. [Compiled from annual report United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1904.]



Of the 1,588 alien prisoners under sentence in 1908 for homicide and attempted homicide, the period of residence in the United States prior to commitment was learned with regard to 1,524. Nearly onefourth of this number, or 24 per cent, had been imprisoned for the crime within three years after their arrival in this country. Among 6 races the proportion exceeds one-fourth of the number reporting, as is shown in the following table:

 
 TABLE 15.—Per cent<sup>a</sup> of aliens in prison for homicide or attempted homicide who had been in the United States less than three years prior to commitment, by race.

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

African Canadian, French Canadian, Other Chinese Croatian English Finnish French. German Greek. Hebrew.	11. 8 20. 0 2. 7 17. 4 12. 7 18. 8 18. 2 17. 5 26. 7	Italian, North Italian, South Lithuanian Magyar Mexican Polish. Russian Scandinavian Scotch	21. 7 30. 0 26. 3 35. 6 19. 4 32. 5 38. 5 11. 1 18. 2
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

From these figures it appears that over one-third of the Russian and Magyar aliens in prison for homicide or attempted homicide were committed before they had been three years in the United States; the same is true of over one-fourth of the Polish, South Italian, Greek, and Lithuanian; one-fifth or more of the North Italian, Canadian other than French, and Slovak; over one-sixth of the Mexican, Finnish, French, Scotch, German, and Croatian; more than one-seventh of the African, more than one-eighth of the English, more than one-ninth of the Irish and French Canadian, and more than one-tenth of the Scandinavian. In the case of the Hebrew and Chinese races, those whose commitments occurred within three years after arrival in the United States numbered less than one in every ten of the alien prisoners reporting length of residence.

It is not possible from available data to make any valuable statistical comparison of immigrants and natives, nor even of alien and naturalized immigrants, with regard to homicide. But such comparison is unnecessary to bring out the fact that alien homicides are foundin considerable number in our penal institutions and that a large proportion of these committed the crime soon after their arrival in the United States.

The striking facts brought out by these figures suggest the value of a fuller analysis of alien criminality. The most complete data of this character which are accessible are those resulting from the enumeration of alien prisoners in the United States made by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in 1908. The original schedules of this enumeration were loaned to the commission and new tables have been compiled from them.

At the time of this enumeration there were 12,853 alien prisoners in the United States under sentence for violations of the laws. Nearly one-half of these belonged to four races only. South Italian prisoners numbered 2,336, or 18.2 per cent of the total number; Irish prisoners, 1,312, or 10.2 per cent; Polish prisoners, 1,229, or 9.6 per cent; and German prisoners, 1,191, or 9.3 per cent; making a total of 6,068 prisoners belonging to these four races, or 47.2 per cent of all alien prisoners enumerated. In the following table is shown the further distribution of alien prisoners according to race:

TABLE 16.—Number of alien prisoners in the United States, 1968, by race.

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalisation.]

African	145 422	Italian, South Lithuanian	2, 336 158
Canadian, Other		Magyar	355
Chinese. Croatian		Mexican Polish	794 1, 229
English	833	Russian	156
Finnish	189	Scandinavian	508
French	164 1 191	Scotch	286 407
Greek	149	All other races.	655
Hebrew	693	·	
Irish. Italian, North		Totala	12, 853

In the case of 247 prisoners the crime was not stated with sufficient definiteness to make the determination of its character possible. These cases have therefore been disregarded in the analysis of the data by race and crime. The remaining 12,606 prisoners have been grouped according to the character of their offense. The largest number were under sentence for gainful offenses, 4,648, or 36.9 per cent of the total number whose crimes were clearly enough defined to permit of classification, being convicted of such offenses. Next in numerical importance is the group of prisoners under sentence for offenses against public policy. This group consists of 3,783 prisoners, or 30 per cent of the total number classified. Offenses of personal violence caused the imprisonment of only a slightly smaller number, 3,337 prisoners, or 26.5 per cent, being under sentence for such crimes. Offenses against chastity were the crimes for which only 442 prisoners, or 3.5 per cent, were confined, while the remaining 396 prisoners, constituting 3.1 per cent of the total number, were convicted of unclassified crimes.

**TABLE 17.**—Distribution of classes of crime among alien prisoners, United States, 1908.

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

Offenses.	Number of prisoners.	Per cent of total number.
Gainful Against public policy. Of personal violence. Against chastity.	4, 648 8, 783 8, 337 442	36.9 30.0 26.5 3.5 3.1
Unclassified.	396 12,606	3.1

These relations of the several crime groups apply only to the 12,606 alien prisoners considered in the aggregate. When the various races are regared as units a lack of uniformity is found to exist in the dis-

• Includes 3 not reporting race.

tribution of the classes of crime. The gainful offenses were the crimes for which the largest proportion of the alien prisoners of 11 races were confined, offenses of personal violence of 7 races, and offenses against public policy of 4 races, while offenses against chastity and unclassified crimes caused the commitment of smaller proportions of the prisoners of every race than did any of the three other crime groups.

Those races which had a larger proportion of alien prisoners under sentence for gainful offenses than for any other class of crime are as follows, the percentage which such prisoners form of the total alien prisoners of each race being likewise shown:

African	Hebrew
Croatian	Polish
English	Russian 41.0
French	Scandinavian
German 46.8	Scotch
Greek	

Those races having a larger proportion of alien prisoners confined for offenses of personal violence than for any other class of crime are:

Chinese.	59.2	Magyar	39.7
Finnish.	41.1	Mexican	43. 2
		Slovak	
Italian, South	46.5		

Offenses against public policy caused the commitment of a larger proportion of the alien prisoners of the following races than did any other class of crime:

Canadian, French	47.1	Irish	67.7
Canadian, Other	<b>44</b> . 6	Lithuanian	36. 8

The per cent distribution of the several classes of crime among the alien prisoners of the various races is shown in Table 18.

 
 TABLE 18.—Per cent distribution of classes of crime among alien prisoners, United States, 1908, by race of prisoner.

Race.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of per- sonal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.	Unclas- sified crimes.	Total
African	35, 5 18, 4 40, 0 46, 2 22, 7 54, 1 46, 8 39, 6 55, 7 • 20, 1 30, 6 29, 2 34, 2 29, 2 34, 2 29, 2 34, 2 38, 2 41, 0 41, 0 41, 2	35.0 11.7 11.1 59.2 33.1 41.1 41.1 17.7 63.6 6.8 50.8 50.8 50.8 50.8 50.8 50.8 50.8 50	18, 2 47, 1 44, 6 20, 4 28, 8 28, 2 20, 1 27, 9 22, 8 28, 2 20, 1 27, 9 22, 8 28, 4 67, 7 14, 5 18, 0 38, 8 21, 3 31, 1, 5 29, 8 33, 5 33, 2 29, 1	4.92 5.1 5.1 1.9 4.8 6.3 4.2 8.6 2.2 8.3 4.2 2.2 8.3 4.1 1.2 4 4.7 2.2 2.2 3.3 4.7 2.2 2.3 3.1	1.4 4.0 3.7 4.1 1.6 2.5 3.4 4.1 2.5 3.4 4.2 5.8 4.2 5.8 4.2 5.8 1.8 4.2 5.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

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Gainful offenses.—Two races stand out prominently with respect to the gainful offenses. The largest proportion of commitments for these offenses is found among the Hebrews, 55.7 per cent of all the alien prisoners of this race having been imprisoned for such crimes. The French stand second in rank, 54.1 per cent of the French prisoners being under sentence for like offenses.

Of the specific crimes classified as gainful, larceny and receiving stolen property were those for which 35.1 per cent of all Hebrew alien prisoners were confined; burglary, the crime for which 15.4 per cent were imprisoned, forgery and fraud the offenses of 2.8 per cent, and robbery the offense of 2.5 per cent. Of the French alien prisoners, 25.8 per cent were under sentence for larceny and receiving stolen property, 17 per cent for burglary, 7.5 per cent for forgery and fraud, and 3.8 per cent for robbery. The Hebrews have a larger proportion of alien prisoners committed for larceny and receiving stolen property than any other race, and the French a large proportion committed for forgery and fraud. The relative frequency of burglary among prisoners of these two races is also notable. The Mexicans alone have a larger proportion of alien prisoners under sentence for this crime than the French, while the Mexican, French, English, and German races are the only ones which exceed the Hebrew in proportion of The proportion of French prisoners confined for such prisoners. larceny and receiving stolen property is also relatively large, being exceeded only by the proportions of the Hebrew, Croatian, Polish, and African races. No alien prisoners of the Hebrew or French races, however, were under sentence for blackmail or extortion. These crimes were confined to four races, the North Italian, South Italian, Irish, and German, the proportions being in the order given; the North and South Italian races greatly exceeding the Irish and German in relative frequency of these crimes.

Offenses of personal violence.—Over 25 per cent of the alien prisoners belonging to 13 of the races, and over 10 per cent of the alien prisoners of 20 of the races, were under sentence for offenses of personal violence.

The Chinese, North Italian, South Italian, and Mexican races figure most prominently in the commission of such crimes. Of the 103 Chinese prisoners, 61, or 59.2 per cent were under sentence for offenses of personal violence, while 50.8 per cent of the North Italian, 46.5 per cent of the South Italian, and 43.2 per cent of the Mexican prisoners belong in the same category.

The largest proportion of prisoners confined for violent assault is shared by the Chinese and Mexicans, 4.9 per cent of the alien prisoners of each of these races having been committed for this offense. Of prisoners confined for homicide the Chinese have the largest proportion—38.8 per cent. This race ranks second in proportion of prisoners for the crime of rape, being exceeded only by the Greek. No Chinese prisoners, however, were under sentence for abduction or kidnaping.

These latter crimes are the ones for which 1.6 per cent of the North Italian prisoners were incarcerated, or a considerably larger proportion than that of any other race. The North Italians have also a relatively large proportion of prisoners under sentence for homicide and rape, the Chinese and Mexican being the only races having larger proportions of the former crime and the Greek and Chinese of the latter.

Relatively large proportions of the South Italian prisoners were under sentence for the various offenses of personal violence, although the largest proportion of prisoners confined for none of these crimes belong to this race. It ranks second in abduction and kidnaping, third in simple assault, sixth in violent assault, fourth in homicide, and seventh in rape.

In proportion of alien prisoners under sentence for simple assault, the Mexicans rank only sixteenth, but of those confined for violent assault they with the Chinese rank first, for homicide second, for rape fourth, and for abduction and kidnaping fourth.

It is further notable that the Finnish race has the largest proportion of alien prisoners confined for simple assault, and the Greek of those confined for rape.

Offenses against public policy.—More than two-thirds of all the alien prisoners of the Irish race were in confinement for offenses against public policy. As less than half the alien prisoners of every other race belonged in this category, this makes the Irish stand out prominently. Intoxication and vagrancy and truancy are the offenses for which large numbers of the Irish prisoners were committed. Intoxication caused the imprisonment of 36.7 per cent of all Irish alien prisoners, and vagrancy and truancy of 19.1 per cent, one-half of all the Irish prisoners thus being confined for these offenses alone. In comparison with the proportion of alien prisoners of other races confined for like offenses these percentages are large.

Of prisoners committed for intoxication the proportion next in rank is that of the French Canadian, or 24.5 per cent, while of those confined for vagrancy and truancy the proportion ranking next to that of the Irish is 12.5 per cent, being that of the Germans.

In addition to intoxication and vagrancy and truancy, incorrigibility is the only offense against public policy singled out for special analysis. The Irish, which exceed all other races in relative frequency of intoxication and vagrancy and truancy, ranks only twelfth in proportion of alien prisoners confined for incorrigibility, but the French Canadian, whose proportion of prisoners under sentences for intoxication is exceeded only by that of the Irish, outranks all other races.

Offenses against chastity.—The largest proportion of alien prisone<sup>10</sup> under sentence for offenses against chastity is that of the Hebrey t. being 6.7 per cent. More than one-third of the Hebrew prison he confined for such offenses were imprisoned for crimes of prostitut for These latter crimes were those for which 1.74 per cent of the t number of alien prisoners of the Hebrew race were under senter, a larger proportion than that of any other race. It is notable no prisoners of the Croatian race were under sentence for any of against chastity and no prisoners of the African, Chinese, I anian, Magyar, Polish, Russian, Scandinavian, or Scotch race, any crime connected with prostitution.

# LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES PRIOR TO COMMITMENT.

From data showing the length of residence in the United States prior to commitment, it was learned that about one-fourth of the alien prisoners reporting such data had been in this country less than three years at the time they were committed to the penal institution in which they were found. Of the 12,853 alien prisoners enumerated, 12,425 reported years in the United States; 2,986 of these, or 24 per cent, had been incarcerated within three years after their arrival.

Of those prisoners under sentence for gainful offenses who reported years in the United States, 25.7 per cent were committed before they had resided three years in this country; of those under sentence for offenses of personal violence, 24.9 per cent; of those confined for offenses against public policy, 20.5 per cent; and of those whose crimes consisted of offenses against chastity, 21.1 per cent. In the case of 11 races, over one-fourth of the alien prisoners under

In the case of 11 races, over one-fourth of the alien prisoners under sentence for gainful offenses who reported years in the United States had been here less than three years at the time of commitment. These races and their proportions of such prisoners are as follows:

Croatian	51.8	Canadian, other than French	32.0
Russian	43.3	French	31.0
Magyar	39.0	Italian, South	28.7
Slovak	37.8	Italian, North	27.4
Polish	36.4	Mexican	26.5
Greek			

In the case of the following 7 races over one-fourth per cent of those prisoners confined for offenses of personal violence who reported years in the United States were committed within three years after their arrival.

Russian	43.6	Canadian, other than French	28.1
Magyar	37.3	Polish	27.6
Greek	37.0	Slovak	26.4
Italian, South			

In the case of 10 races a like condition existed with regard to prisoners guilty of offenses against public policy. These races are:

Greek	59.4	Polish	35.2
		Lithuanian	
		Italian, South	
		Scotch	
Slovak	36.0	African	26.1

p Of prisoners whose crimes consisted of offenses against chastity, the roportion whose commitment occurred within three years after shrival in this country exceeds 25 per cent in the following 6 races:

on <sub>lian</sub> . North	71.4	African	33. 3
Ontian, North Of ssian	50.0	Polish.	30.8
por?ch	40.0	Finnish	28.6

ones is shown in the following table, which summarizes these facts, Chie than one-fourth of the Russian and Polish prisoners under kidrence for each of the four classes of crime had been in the United

Ties less than three years at the time of commitment. In addition Italihese two races, the Greek, South Italian, Magyar, and Slovak porti had proportions exceeding 25 per cent in the groups of prisoners

ned for offenses of gain, of personal violence, and against public

y. For five other races the proportion of prisoners committed

within three years after arrival exceeds 25 per cent in two classes of crime. These races are the African, Canadian other than French, Croatian, French, and North Italian. For four other races—the Finnish, Lithuanian, Mexican, and Scotch—the proportion exceeds 25 per cent for one class of crime.

TABLE 19.—Per cent<sup>a</sup> of prisoners under sentence for each class of crime who were committed within three years after arrival in the United States, by race.

Race.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of personal violence.	Offenses against pub- lic policy.	Offenses against chastity.
African		14.8	26.1	33.3
anadian, French		14.9	10.6	15.0
anadian, Other	82.0	28.1	18.6	23.1
hinese		5.4	11.1	<b></b>
roatian		20.8	42.4	••••••
Inglish		10.1	19.2	10.5
Mnnish		21.1	15.4	28.6
Trench		14.8	12.9	40.0
Jerman Jreek	18.6 32.8	19.2 37.0	18.9 59.4	12.8 20.0
lebrew.		20.9	09.4 19.5	20.0
rish		10.7	19.0	15.2
talian, North	27.4	21.7	24.4	71.4
talian, South	28.7	30.4	29.9	24.1
Jithuanian.	21.6	20.0	81.5	23- L
lagyar	39.0	37.3	37.5	14.3
fexican	26.5	21.4	20.5	23.1
Polish	36.4	27.6	35.2	30.8
Russian		43.6	38.9	50.0
candinavian	13.4	13.0	17.0	
cotch	16.8	16.7	26.9	22, 2
llovak	87.8	26.4	26.0	16.7

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

· Based on number reporting years in United States.

There are thus only 7 races of the 22 shown whose alien prisoners committed for each class of crime within three years after arrival in the United States compose less than one-fourth of the total number committed for the same class of crime who reported years in this country. These 7 races are the French Canadian, Chinese, English, German, Hebrew, Irish, and Scandinavian.

Selecting the crimes of abduction and kidnaping, violent assault, blackmail and extortion, burglary, homicide, robbery, and rape as probably the most serious offenses, it is found that 3,769 of the alien prisoners who reported years in the United States were under sentence for these offenses. Of these 876, or 23.2 per cent, had been in the United States less than three years at the time of their commitment.

In the table following is shown by race the percentage which the prisoners committed for such crimes within three years after arrival in the United States forms of the total number under sentence for like offenses who reported years. TABLE 20.—Per cent<sup>a</sup> of alien prisoners under sentence for offenses of special gravity b whose commitments occurred within three years after arrival in the United States, by race.

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

Canadian, French Canadian, Other. Chinese Croatian English Finnish French German.	18.6 25.0 3.3 36.6 15.7 22.6 25.0 17.2	Irish Italian, North Italian, South Lithuanian Magyar Mexican Polish Russian Scandinavian	21.7 29.0 17.6 34.6 22.6 33.8 38.1 9.0
GermanGreek	17.2 27.7		9.0 9.2

Of the offenses enumerated above, burglary, homicide, and robbery caused the greatest number of commitments. In the following table the number and percentage of prisoners whose commitments occurred within three years after arrival is shown by race for each of these three crimes:

	for burglary, homicide, and robbery who had been in the
United States less	than three years prior to commitment, by race.

Race.	Number reporting years in the United States.			Number in United States less than 3 years prior to com- mitment.			Percentage in United States less than 3 years prior to com- mitment.		
	Bur- glary.	Homi- cide.	Rob- bery.	Bur- glary.	Homi- cide.	Rob- bery.	Bur- glary.	Homi- cide.	Rob- bery.
African Canadlan, French Canadlan, French Chinese Croatian English Finnish French German Greek Hebrew Irish Italian, North Italian, South Lithuanian Magyar Mexican Polish Russian Secotch Slovak	24 3 9 124 11 26 180 103 63 83 183 11	26 17 15 33 32 55 32 32 55 33 23 55 83 55 83 59 59 206 80 80 80 80 13 27 7 27 11 50	9 7 10 7 4 36 2 6 8 4 6 15 23 15 23 15 15 23 15 15 33 10 33 10 33 19 9 3 12 12	6 6 25 25 29 4 19 5 33 35 33 35 33 35 33 39 5 33 32 2	4 3 3 1 4 7 6 2 2 17 4 1 3 18 155 5 5 5 21 40 26 6 5 3 2 10	1 1 4 3 4 2 1 7 1 1 8 6 45 	24.0 25.0 	$\begin{array}{c} 15.\ 4\\ 11.\ 8\\ 20.\ 0\\ 2.\ 7\\ 17.\ 4\\ 12.\ 7\\ 18.\ 8\\ 18.\ 2\\ 17.\ 5\\ 26.\ 7\\ 7.\ 7\\ 12.\ 0\\ 21.\ 7\\ 7.\ 7\\ 12.\ 0\\ 26.\ 3\\ 35.\ 6\\ 19.\ 4\\ 32.\ 5\\ 38.\ 5\\ 11.\ 1\\ 18.\ 2\\ 20.\ 0\end{array}$	11. 1 14. 3 40. 0 75. 0 11. 1 100. 0 16. 7 20. 6 16. 7 12. 0 33. 3 29. 4 20. 0 30. 3 31. 6 33. 3 31. 6 8. 3 3 16. 7
Total	1, 198	1, 524	463	267	365	107	. 22.3	24.0	23.1

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

a Based on number reporting years in United States. b Abduction and kidnaping, violent assault, blackmail and extortion, burglary, homicide, robbery, and rape.

# CHAPTER IV.

# CHARACTER OF IMMIGRANT AND OF NATIVE CRIMINALITY.

Before taking up the analysis of crime in the various race and nationality groups appearing in the data collected, a survey of general nativity and parentage divisions will be of value. The present chapter deals with the immigrant and native groups considered without reference to parentage, race, or nationality.

The statistics of alien prisoners secured by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization can not be used in comparing immigrants and natives, as no persons of American birth appear in them. Nor have the data of the New York children's courts been made the basis of any such comparison. They concern a class of offenders so different from that with which all other data deal that it has not been deemed advisable to attempt any analysis of them.

The number of criminal cases upon which this comparison of the criminality of immigrants and natives is based, omitting those in which the fact of native or foreign birth was not reported, is shown below:

		Offenders.	
Source of data.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
New York City magistrates' courts. New York court of general sessions. County and supreme courts, New York State. Chicago police department. Massechusetts penal institutions.	1,326 7,286 195,934	402, 772 880 3, 879 104, 997 13, 101	768, 158 2, 206 11, 165 300, 931 28, 320
Total	585, 151	525, 629	1, 110, 780

These statistics may be made to show certain general differences in the criminality of immigrant and native offenders. They can not serve to throw into contrast the relative quantity of such criminality, because population figures are not available for the periods covered by them. In the analysis of the figures the chief endeavor has been to contrast the character of immigrant criminality with that of native, or American, criminality.

A basis for such comparison is obtained by ascertaining what percentage of the total criminality of each group of offenders is formed by each class of crime and by certain selected offenses that are capable of fairly clear definition. By then comparing the percentages of different classes of crime in the immigrant group with the corresponding percentages for the native, the likeness or unlikeness of the criminal activity of these two groups becomes apparent.

Because of the widely different sources from which these statistics of crime have been obtained, it is not possible to use the figures in combination. Each set of data must therefore be separately analyzed,

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and although comparisons may be made of the facts shown by the figures derived from the different sources, these figures can not be totalled to form the basis of a combined analysis.

Keeping each set of data distinct, the first step in the analysis consists in classifying the various crimes found in each. All clearly defined offenses have been grouped in the five classes enumerated in Chapter II. Four of these are sufficiently well defined to make their special analysis valuable. The fifth is a heterogeneous group of offenses whose character makes it apparently impossible properly to include them in any category indicating the quality of the criminality which they represent. In the analysis, therefore, no attempt has been made to deal with this fifth group of crimes, although it has been included in the totals upon which all percentages are based. The 1,110,780 cases forming the basis of this investigation of immigrant and native criminality, obtained from five distinct sources, have been classified according to the nature of the crimes and the nativity of the offenders as follows:

TABLE 22. — Distribution of crimes: New	York (city and State), Chicago, and Massachusetts.
-----------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------

Offense.	magis	ork City trates' ırts.	cou gen	York rt of eral ions.	count	York ty and reme arts.		o <b>police</b> tment.	Massaci penal i tio	nstitu-
	Native.	For- eign.	Na- tive.	For- eign.	Na- tive.	For- eign.	Native.	For- eign.	Native.	For- eign.
Gainful offenses	36, 764	24, 635	1,043	589	5, 665	2, 345	29, 074	10, 316	2, 361	1, 119
Blackmail and extortion. Burglary Forgery and fraud Larceny and receiving	7,221 413	185 4, 180 272	2 322 46	11 146 33	16 2, 181 221	53 718 76	26 5, 743 3, 605	15 1,231 1,319	1 872 69	126 43
stolen property Robbery	27,009 2,019	18,795 1,203	652 21	388 11	3, 009 238	1, <b>4</b> 14 84	16, 278 3, <b>422</b>	6, 751 1, 000	1, <b>896</b> 83	915 35
Offenses of personal violence	14,292	17, 141	170	183	855	873	9, 104	7,720	657	783
Abduction and kidnap- ing. Assault, simple Assault, violent Homicide. Rape	145 8,864 3,063 1,738 482	248 9,720 4,806 1,856 511	8 } 137 14 11	4 139 24 16	87 631 72 115	36 664 110 63	82 { 4,331 2,276 1,815 600	54 3, 817 2, 188 1, 293 368	602 29 19 7	616 125 37 5
Offenses against public policy.	310, 321	<b>355, 9</b> 05	89	82	509	485	144, 528	81, 636	11, 498	10, 597
Disorderly Drunkenness Gaming Vagrancy Violation of city ordi-	123, 680	102, 742 110, 097 15, 680		 81	 127	<b>4</b> 9	109, 129 13, 831 2, 040	62, 433 4, 157 438	366 9, 696 46 596	446 9,083 32 405
All other	23, 976 21, 407	87, 615 39, 771		51	382	436	12,000 7,528	10, 725 3, 883	785	631
Offenses against chastity	2,066	2, 980	9	5	135	72	10,012	3, 434	405	360
Crimes of prostitution All other	1,356 710	2, 156 824					8,702 1,310	2, 441 993	74 881	82 278
Unclassified offenses	1,943	2, 111	15	21	122	104	3, 216	1,891	293	242
Total	365, 386	402, 772	1, 326	880	7,286	3, 879	195, 934	104, 997	15, 219	13, 101

### CLASSES OF CRIME.

Taking first the general classes of crime, their relation to the total offenses of native and foreign offenders is shown in Table 23.

			Z	NUMBER.								
Bourse	Total.	넙	Gainful offensee.	off ensee.	Offenses of per- sonal violence.	of per-	Offenses against public policy.	against policy.	Offenses against chastity.	againet tity.	Unclassified offenses.	ned been
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Native. Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.
New York City magistrates' courts. New York court of general sessions. New York county and supreme courts Chicago police department Massechusetts penal institutions	366, 386 1, 326 1, 326 195, 934 195, 934 115, 219	402, 772 8890 104, 9879 13, 101	36, 764 36, 764 5, 666 29, 074 2, 361	24, 635 24, 635 580 2, 345 10, 316 1, 119	14, 202 170 855 9, 104	17,141 188 188 873 7,720 7,720	810, 821 86 144, 528 11, 463	355, <b>906</b> 355, <b>906</b> 10, 557 10, 557	2,066 2,066 136 136 405	2, 980 2, 980 3, 434 3, 434 860	1,943 15 122 3,216 203	2, 11 11, 20 12,
		PER	CENT O	PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.	FFENBE	n						
New York City magistrates' courts. New York court of general sessions. New York county and supreme courts Chicago police department. Masseobusetts penal institutions.	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	10.1 78.7 77.8 14.8 15.5	ත්තීවීයන සංසංසං සංසංසංස	8.9 12.8 4.6 4.3	4022 8.922 8.834 40	84.9 6.7 73.8 75.5	88.4 9.3 712.5 80.9	0.10 261.0 71	0		

TABLE 28.—Classes of crimes: New York (city and State), Chicago, and Massachusette.

Immigration and Crime.

The most striking inference to be drawn from this table is that although the various classes of crime form widely different proportions of the total criminality in the different sets of data, the comparative relation of immigrant and native offenders to them follows a fairly constant law.

Thus, although in the figures for the New York City magistrates' courts, the police arrests of Chicago, and the commitments to Massachusetts prisons, the gainful offenses form very much smaller proportions of the total crimes than in those of the New York court of general sessions and the county and supreme courts of New York State, in all five sets of data these offenses comprise a larger percentage of the total crimes of native-born offenders than of the total crimes of foreign-born. In each instance the difference in the percentages of the two groups of offenders is sufficiently marked to bring out very clearly the fact that the gainful offenses are much more common among the criminal acts of natives than they are among those of immigrants.

In the figures of the New York City magistrates' courts these offenses form nearly one-tenth of all the crimes of native-born offenders, while they compose but little more than one-sixteenth of the total offenses of the foreign-born. Of convictions in the New York court of general sessions considerably more than three-fourths of those of native-born criminals are for the gainful offenses, while but little more than two-thirds of those of the foreign-born are for the same crimes. In the records of the county and supreme courts of New York over three-fourths of the crimes of natives consist of gainful offenses and only three-fifths of the crimes of immigrants. In the figures of arrests in Chicago and of the commitments to Massachusetts prisons the gainful offenses form almost one-seventh of all the crimes of native-born offenders and considerably less than onetenth of those of the foreign-born.

In each set of data the gainful offenses occupy a distinctly larger place in the criminality of natives than in that of immigrants.

Offenses of personal violence, on the other hand, form a larger proportion of the total crimes of immigrant offenders. In each of the five sets of data the percentage of the foreign-born is in excess of that of the native-born. In the figures of the New York City magistrates' courts, the Chicago police arrests, and the Massachusetts prisons this difference is not great. The figures from the other two sources of information, however, show considerable difference in the American and immigrant commission of offenses of personal violence. The greatest is that found in the records of the county and supreme courts of New York, in which these crimes form 22.5 per cent of all crimes of immigrants and 11.7 per cent of those of natives. Nearly as striking are the figures of the New York court of general sessions, which show 20.8 per cent of all crimes of foreign-born offenders to have been offenses of personal violence, while only 12.8 per cent of those of native-born offenders were of this nature.

Offenses against public policy, as well as those of personal violence, are shown by this table to be more prevalent among the crimes of immigrants than among those of natives. These offenses occupy a much larger place in the statistics of the New York City magistrates' courts, the arrests of the Chicago police, and the commitments to Massachusetts prisons than in those of the New York court of general sessions and the county and supreme courts of New York State. Of the cases of foreign-born offenders coming before the New York City magistrates' courts 88.4 per cent were for these crimes, while of the cases of native-born offenders 84.9 per cent were of this nature. The statistics of arrests in Chicago show 77.8 per cent of the offenses of the foreign-born and 73.8 per cent of those of the native-born to have been against public policy. Of all commitments of immigrants to Massachusetts prisons 80.9 per cent were for crimes of this sort, while 75.5 per cent of the commitments of natives were for like offenses. Less than 10 per cent of the convictions of natives and of immigrants in the New York court of general sessions were for offenses against public policy, 9.3 per cent of those of immigrants and 6.7 per cent of those of natives having been of such crimes. In the county and supreme courts of New York, although only 7 per cent of the convictions of native-born persons were of offenses against public policy, they were the offenses of which 12.5 per cent of the immigrant convictions were obtained.

Each of the five sets of data thus shows that immigrant criminality is more largely composed of offenses against public policy than is native criminality.

The group of offenses against chastity does not occupy any such constant relation to the crimes of immigrants and natives as do the three preceding classes of crime. In two of the sets of data, those of convictions in the New York court of general sessions and of arrests by the Chicago police, offenses against chastity form larger percentages of the total criminality of natives than of immigrants. Their percentage of native crimes in the court of general sessions was 0.7 per cent; of the crimes of the foreign-born it was 0.6 per cent. In Chicago 5.1 per cent of the crimes of nonimmigrant offenders and 3.3 per cent of those of immigrant offenders were against chastity. The figures of the city magistrates' courts of New York show such crimes to have composed a larger proportion of the criminal acts of the foreign-born than of the native-born, forming 0.7 per cent of all crimes of immigrant offenders and 0.6 per cent of those of native offenders. In the statistics of the county and supreme courts of New York and of the penal institutions of Massachusetts offenses against chastity form the same proportions of the total criminality of immigrants and natives, these proportions being in the former set of data 1.9 per cent and in the latter 2.7 per cent.

# GAINFUL OFFENSES.

By carrying this method of analysis further and observing the relations which the specific crimes composing each class of offenses bear to the total criminality of immigrants and natives, more exact comparisons may be made. The various gainful offenses are thus set forth in the following table:

# TABLE 24.—Gainful offenses compared with all offenses: New York (city and State), Chicago, and Massachusetts.

#### NUMBER.

			Gat	ntul offens	<b>16.</b>		
	All offenses.	Black- mail and extor- tion.	Bur- glary.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and re- ceiving stolen property.	Robb <b>ery</b> .	Total
New York City magistrates courts: Native	<b>3</b> 65, 386 402, 772	102 185	7, 221 4, 180	413 272	27,009 18,795	2,019 1,203	<b>36, 764</b> 24, 635
Native Foreign. New York county and supreme courts:	1,826 880	2 11	822 146	46 83	652 388	21 11	1, 043 589
Native. Foreign. Chicago police department:	7, 286 8, 879	16 53	2, 181 718	<b>221</b> 76	<b>8,909</b> 1,414	<b>238</b> 84	5, <b>865</b> 2, 345
Native	195, 934 104, 997	26 15	5, 743 1, 231	8,605 1,319	16, 278 6, 751	3, 422 1, 000	29,074 10,316
Native	15, 219 13, 101	1	872 126	60 43	1, 836 915	83 <b>85</b>	2, 361 1, 119

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

New York City magistrates'courts:							
Native	100.0	0.03	2.0	0.11	7.4	0.6	10.1
Foreign	100.0	. 05	1.0	. 07	4.7	.8	6.1
New York court of general see-				1			
sions:					1		
Native	100.0	. 15	24.8	3.5	49.2	1.6	78.7
Foreign	100.0	.15 1.3	16.6	2.8	<b>40.2</b> <b>44.1</b>	1.8	66.9
New York county and supreme							
courts:							
Native	100.0	.22 1.4	29.9	3.03	41.3 36.5	. 3. 3	77.8 60.5
Foreign	100.0	1.4	18.5	1.96	36.5	2.2	60. 5
Ohicago police department:				1			
Native.	100.0	. 013	2.9	1.8	8.8	1.7	14.8
Foreign	100.0	. 014	1.2	1.8	6.41	1.0	9.8
Massachusetts penal institutions:							
Native	100.0	. 01	24	. 45	12.1	. 6	15.5
Foreign.	100.0	. 00	24	. 45 . 83	7.0	.5	8.5
* vivien							~ •

Although the gainful offenses as a group form a larger proportion of the crimes of natives than of immigrants in each set of data, the rule, as seen from the above table, does not universally hold good with regard to specific crimes belonging to this group.

Blackmail and extortion in the records of the New York City magistrates' courts, the New York court of general sessions, the county and supreme courts of New York State, and the police arrests of Chicago, form larger proportions of immigrant criminality than they do of native. The difference is especially noticeable in the figures of the New York court of general sessions and of the county and supreme courts of New York State. In the former blackmail and extortion form 1.2 per cent of the crimes of foreign-born and only 0.15 per cent of those of native-born offenders; while in the latter these crimes are 1.4 per cent of the total criminality of the foreign-born and only 0.22

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per cent of that of the native-born. The figures of the New York City magistrates' courts and of the Chicago police arrests show only slight differences in the relations of natives and immigrants to blackmail and extortion.

Forgery and fraud, in the statistics of the New York court of general sessions, form a slightly larger percentage of the total crimes of immigrant than they do of the total crimes of native offenders, the former being 3.7 per cent and the latter 3.5 per cent.

With these exceptions, the various gainful offenses are more common among the crimes of natives than among those of immigrants. Burglary, larceny and receiving stolen property, and robbery form in each of the five sets of data larger percentages of the total criminality of the native-born than of the foreign-born. Forgery and fraud, except in the records of the New York court of general sessions, are relatively more frequent among the crimes of natives than among those of immigrants. Blackmail and extortion alone belong primarily to immigrant criminality.

# OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

The crimes composing the group of offenses of personal violence, and the proportions which they bear to the total criminality of immigrants and natives, are shown for each of the five sets of data in the following table:

 TABLE 25.—Offenses of personal violence compared with all offenses: New York (city and State), Chicago, and Massachusetts.

			Offenses o	f personal v	violence.		
	All offenses.	Abduc- tion and kidnap- ing.	Simple assault.	Violent assault.	Homi- cide.	Rape.	Total.
New York City magistrates' courts: Native	365, 386 402, 772	145 248	8, 864 9, 720	3, 063 4, 806	1,738 1,856	482 511	14, 292 17, 141
Native Foreign New York county and supreme courts:	1,326 880	8 4	1: 1:	37 39	14 24	11 16	170 188
Native Foreign Chicago police department:	7, 286 3, 879	37 36	6	81 54	72 110	115 63	855 873
Native Foreign	195, 934 104, 997	83 54	<b>4, 831</b> 3, 817	2, 276 2, 188	1,815 1,293	600 368	9, 104 7, 720
Native	15, 219 13, 101		602 - 616	29 125	19 87	7 5	657 783

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Offenses of personal violence. Abduo All tion and Simple Violent Homi-Total. Rape. kidnapoffenses. cide. amanit. ing. New York City magistrates' courts: Native. 100.0 0.04 24 0.8 0.5 0. 13 3.9 .................. Foreign. New York court of general ses-. 06 100.0 . 5 .13 4.3 done Native..... 100. 0 12.8 20.8 -6 10.3 15.8 1127 .83 1.82 Foreign. New York county and supreme 100.0 ourts: 100. 0 .5 1.0 1.58 1.62 11.7 Nativa **8.7** 17.1 Foreign crago police department: Native Foreign 100. 0 28 Chie 2.2 | 3.6 100.9 .04 1.2 2.1 .9 1.2 . 31 . 35 4.6 100. 0 achusetts penal institutions: Ma Native..... 100. 0 . 00 4.0 .2 .1 .05 Foreign..... 6 Õ 100.0 00

 TABLE 25.—Offenses of personal violence compared with all offenses: New York (city and State), Chicago, and Massachusetts—Continued.

PER	CENT	OF	ALL	OFFENSES.	

The instances in which the relation of immigrant and native offenders to specific crimes differs from their relation to the group of offenses of personal violence are very few. In only two cases is the percentage of the foreign-born less than that of the nativeborn. Abduction and kidnaping form 0.6 per cent of the total crimes of native-born offenders appearing in the records of the New York court of general sessions, while they compose only 0.5 per cent of the crimes of foreign-born offenders. Rape is the crime for which 0.05 per cent of the native-born offenders were committed to Massachusetts prisons, while only 0.04 per cent of the foreign-born were committed for that offense. In addition to these two cases in which offenses of personal violence form larger percentages of the criminality of natives than of that of immigrants, there are three others in which the percentages of the two classes of offenders are the same. These three are all found in the statistics of the New York City magistrates' courts:simple assault composes 2.4 per cent of all the crimes of immigrant offenders and the same percentage of all the crimes of native offenders; homicide forms 0.5 per cent of the total crime of each; and rape 0.13 per cent.

The preceding table shows, however, that assault (both simple and violent) and homicide in no case form smaller percentages of immigrant crime than of native, and that with the exception of simple assault and homicide in the New York City magistrates' courts they form larger proportions of immigrant than of native crime. Abduction and kidnaping, except in the case of the New York court of general sessions, is relatively more frequent among the crimes of foreign-born than of native-born offenders, while rape, with the exception of its slightly greater percentage of the crimes of natives in Massachusetts, and its equal percentage in the New York City magistrates' courts, occupies a more prominent place in the criminality of immigrants than in that of natives.

# OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

Offenses against public policy are so diverse in nature in various sections of the country that this group of offenses is very dissimilar for the five sets of data. The crimes recorded in the records of the city magistrates' courts of New York and in the police records of Chicago have a greater comparability than those found in any of the other sets of data. A few offenses, however, and these the most important of the group, can be contrasted in various of the different collections of criminal statistics. The crimes lending themselves to this comparison, and the proportions which they form of immigrant and nonimmigrant criminality are shown in Table 34.

TABLE 26.—Offenses against public po	licy compared with all offenses: New York (city and go, and Massachusetts.
State), Chica	go, and Massachusetts.

			Of	fenses ag	ainst publ	ic policy.		
	All of- fenses.	Disor- derly conduct.	Drunk- enness.	Gam- ing.	Va- grancy.	Violation of city or- dinances.	All other.	Total.
New York City magis-								
trates' courts: Native Foreign New York court of general	365, 386 402, 772	123,809 , 102,742	123, 690 110, 097		17, 549 15, 680	23,976 87,615	21, <b>4</b> 07 <b>39</b> , 771	810, 321 355, 905
sessions: Native Foreign New York county and su-	1,326 880			34 31	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		55 51	89 82
preme courts: Native Foreign Chicago police department:	7,286 3,879			127 49			382 436	509 485
Native Foreign Massachusetts penal insti- tutions:	195, 934 104, 997	109, 129 62, <b>4</b> 33		13,831 4,157	2, 040 438	12,000 10,725	7, 528 3, 883	144, 528 81, 636
Native Foreign	15, 219 13, 101	366 446	9, 698 9, 083	46 32	598 405		785 631	11, <b>493</b> 10, 587
	PER	CENT C	OF ALL	OFFEN	8E8.	•	·	
New York City magis- trates' courts:						•		
Native. Foreign. New York court of general sessions:	100. 0 100. 0	83. 9 25. 5		0.0 .0		<b>6.6</b> 21.8		84.9 88.4
Native Foreign New York county and su- prame courts:	100. 0 100. 0	0. 0.	.0 .0	2.6 3.5	0. 0.	.0 .0		6.7 9.3
Native. Foreign. Chicago police department;	100. 0 100. 0	.0 .0	· .0	1.7 1.3	.0 .0	.0 .0		7.0 12.5
Native	100. 0 100. 0	55. 7 59. 5	.0 .0	7.1 40	1.0 .4	6.1 10.2		73.8 77.8
Native Foreign	100. 0 100. 0	2.4 3.4	63.7 69.3	.3 .2	8.9 3.1	.0 .0		75. 5 80. 9

NUMBER.

This table clearly brings out the fact that although the group of offenses against public policy forms in each of the five sets of data a larger part of the total criminality of immigrant than of native offenders, no such condition exists with regard to the various specific offenses forming the group. Figures regarding the five offenses selected for analysis are not to be had for each set of data, and an element of incompleteness thus enters into the comparison. The greatest value of the figures is, perhaps, the comparison of the cities of New York and Chicago which they render possible. Disorderly conduct, which in New York composes 33.9 per cent

Disorderly conduct, which in New York composes 33.9 per cent of all the offenses of the native-born and 25.5 per cent of the offenses of the foreign-born, forms in Chicago 55.7 per cent of the nonimmigrant criminality and 59.5 per cent of the immigrant. In Massachusetts this offense was the cause of 2.4 per ecnt of the commitments of the native-born and 3.4 per cent of those of the foreignborn.

Drunkenness is not found in the Chicago records, being probably included under disorderly conduct. No comparison can therefore be made with New York, where drunkenness forms 33.8 per cent of the total offenses of the native-born and only 27.3 per cent of those of the foreign-born. In Massachusetts, however, drunkenness composes a larger proportion of the crimes of the foreign-born than of those of the native-born, being 69.3 per cent of the former and 63.7 per cent of the latter.

Gaming, or gambling, appears as a distinct crime in the figures of the New York court of general sessions, the county and supreme courts of New York State, the police arrests of Chicago, and the commitments to Massachusetts prisons. In the latter three sets of data the percentages of this crime are larger among the native-born than among the foreign-born. In the records of the New York court of general sessions alone gambling forms a smaller proportion of the total crimes of native-born offenders.

Vagrancy (with which truancy and incorrigibility have been included) appears in the statistics of the New York City magistrates' courts, the police arrests of Chicago, and the Massachusetts commitments to penal institutions. In each of these the percentage of vagrancy cases is greater among the native-born than among the foreign-born.

The violation of city ordinances is found only in the figures of the New York City magistrates' courts and of the arrests of the Chicago police. In the former such violations form 6.6 per cent of the crimes of native-born offenders and 21.8 per cent of those of foreign-born offenders. In the latter they compose 6.1 per cent of the total offenses of the native-born and 10.2 per cent of those of the foreignborn. They thus form approximately the same proportion of the total criminality of nonimmigrant offenders in the two cities, while they comprise more than twice as large a proportion of the total criminality of the foreign-born in New York as in Chicago. In both cities the above table shows them to be considerably more common among the offenses of immigrants than among those of natives.

### OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY.

Of the various offenses against chastity, it is proposed to compare immigrants and natives only with respect to those which have been designated "crimes of prostitution." These include all offenses connected in any way with prostitution, such as prostitution itself, the keeping of or residing in disorderly houses, acting as procurer, solicitor, or pimp, etc. The part which such crimes play in the total criminality of immigrants and natives is shown in the following table:

 TABLE 27.—Offenses against chasting compared with all offenses: New York (city and State), Chicago, and Massachusetts.

		Offense	<b>s against</b> cl	hastity.
	All offenses.	Crimes of prosti- tution	All other.	Total.
New York City magistrates' courts: Native.	365, 396	1,356	710	2,066
Foreign	402,772 1,326	2, 156	824 9	2,980
Foreign New York county and supreme courts:	880	•••••	5	5
Native Foreign. Chicago pollos department:	7,286 3,879	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	135 72	135 72
Native Foreign	195, 934 104, 997	8, 702 2, 441	1, 810 993	10, 012 8, 434
Massachusetts penal institutions: Native. Foreign.	15, 219 13, 101	74 82	331 278	405 360

NUMBER.

#### PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

New York City magistrates' courts: Native	100.0	0.4		0.6
Foreign	100.0	5		0.0
New York court of general sessions:	100.0			
Native	100.0	.0		7
Foreign	100.0	. ŏ		
New York county and supreme courts:				
Native	100.0	.0	1 1	1 9
Foreign	100.0	.ŏ.		1.9
Chicago police department:	100.0			2. 4
Native	100.0	4.4		<b>5</b> .1
Foreign	100.0	2.3		3.3
Massachusetts penal institutions:				0.0
Native	100.0	.5		2.7
Foreign	100.0	. 6		27

Although offenses against chastity form a larger proportion of the total crimes of immigrants than of those of natives in the statistics of the New York City magistrates' courts alone, crimes of prostitution are more prevalent among the crimes of immigrants not only in these same statistics, but also in those of the commitments to Massachusetts penal institutions. In the New York figures the native percentage of crimes of prostitution is 0.4 per cent and the foreign is 0.5 per cent. In the Massachusetts figures the native percentage is 0.5 per cent and the foreign 0.6 per cent. The police arrests of Chicago, which show a larger proportion of offenses against chastity than any other set of data, also show a larger percentage of crimes of prostitution. These crimes in Chicago form 4.4 per cent of the total criminality of nativeborn offenders and only 2.3 per cent of that of foreign-born offenders.

In the figures of the New York court of general sessions offenses against chastity are slightly more common among native than among immigrant crimes, and in the county and supreme courts of New York State the percentage of both classes of offenders is the same with regard to offenses against chastity. No separation of crimes of prostitution has been made in either of these two sets of data.

# CHAPTER V.

# THE COLOR FACTOR IN THE NATIVE GROUP.

In the foregoing analysis all American-born offenders have been grouped together in each of the sets of data and this total compared with the group of immigrant offenders as a whole. Such a grouping of the native-born, however, is subject to the criticism that it does not produce a true comparative standard, in that whites and negroes are classed together. To separate the white from the negro in an analysis of this character produces a more accurate standard by which to measure the character of immigrant criminality. For it is the white American criminal with whom the immigrant offender properly should be compared.

Of the five sets of data upon which this analysis of immigrant and native criminality is based, but two admit of such separation of white and negro offenders of native birth; in the other three it is impossible to make any color distinction. The two sets of data in which this division of the native-born can be made are those of convictions in the New York court of general sessions and of arrests by the Chicago police. Making such a division for these, the number of cases falling in each group is as follows:

New York court of general sessions-Convictions:

Native-born-1,079 White..... Negro. Indian Race unknown 218 1 28 1, 326 Total.... Foreign-born..... 880 Aggregate.... 2,206 Chicago police arrests: Native-born-

It will be observed that in the statistics from the court of general sessions 1 Indian and 28 native-born persons of unknown race appear. In distinguishing between white and negro offenders, these 29 cases must be omitted, although they are retained in the totals of the nativeborn offenders employed in the preceding section. The result of this inclusion is that in the following tables the total native-born group is greater in numbers than the native white group plus the native negro group.

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Employing the classification of crimes used in the comparison of immigrant and native criminality already made, the 2,206 convictions of the New York court of general sessions and the 300,931 arrests of the Chicago police have been tabulated by crimes and divisions of general nativity and color, as follows:

 
 TABLE 28.—Distribution of crimes of white and negro native-born: New York court of general sessions and Chicago police arrests.

	New Y	ork court	of genera	l sessions.	c	hicago p	olice arre	sts.
Offense.		Native.				Native.		
	White.	Negro.	Total.	Foreign.	White.	Negro.	Total.	Foreign.
Gainful offenses	868	152	1,043	589	25, 244	3, 830	29,074	10, 316
Blackmail and extortion Burglary Forgery and fraud Larceny and receiving stolen	250 12		2 322 46	11 146 33	5, 038 3, 399		5, 743 3, 605	1, 231 1, 819
property	550 16	<b>90</b> 5	652 21	388 11	13, 735 3, 047	2, 543 875	16, 278 3, 422	6, 751 1, 000
Offenses of personal violence	114	53	170	183	7, 509	1, 595	9,104	7, 720
Abduction and kidnaping Assault, simple Assault, violent Homicide Rape	7 } 90 8 9	 46 6 1	8 137 14 11	4 130 24 16	76 { 3,881 1,721 1,315 516	6 450 555 500 84	82 4, 331 2, 276 1, 815 600	54 3, 817 2, 188 1, 293 306
Offanses against public policy	75	12	89	82	127, 313	17,215	144, 528	81, <b>636</b>
Disorderly conduct Gaming Vagrancy Violation of city ordinances All other	31 44	3	34 	31 51	96, 614 11, 598 1, 857 10, 974	12,515 2,233 183 1,026	109, 129 13, 831 2, 040 12, 000	62, 433 4, 157 438 10, 725
Offenses against chastity	7	2	9	5	8, 134	1,878	10, 012	3, 434
Crimes of prostitution All other					7,077 1,057	1, 625 253	<b>8,702</b> 1,310	2, 441 993
Unclassified offenses	15		15	21			3, 216	1, 891
Total	1,079	219	1,326	880	171, 120	24, 814	195, 934	104, 997

Applying to these figures the method of analysis followed in the preceding section, the difference between white and negro criminality may be shown.

#### CLASSES OF CRIMES.

The four classes of crime to which analysis is confined form the following percentages of the total offenses of each nativity and color group of offenders:

# TABLE 29.-Classes of crimes of white and negro native-born: New York court of general sessions and Chicago police arrests.

	Total.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of personal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.
York court of general sessions:	1,0 <b>79</b>	<b>368</b>	114	75	72
ative	219	152	53	12	
Total	1,326	1,043	170	99	9
oreign	890	589	183	82	

NUMBER.

	Total.	Gainful offenses.	of personal violence.	against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.	Unclassi- fied offenses.
New York court of general sessions: Native- White Negro	1,0 <b>7</b> 9 219	<b>368</b> 152	114 53	75 12	7	15
Total Foreign	1,326 880	1,043 589	170 183	<b>80</b> 82	9 5	15 21
Chicago police arrests: Native- White. Negro.	171, 120 24, 814	<b>25, 244</b> 3, 830	7, <b>509</b> 1,595	<b>127, 313</b> 17, 215	8,134 1,878	2, 930
Total Foreign	195, 934 104, 997	29,074 10,316	9,104 7,7 <b>2</b> 0	144, 528 81, 636	10,012 3,434	3,216 1,891

PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER.

New York court of general sessions: Native- White	100. 0 100. 0	80. 4 69. 4	10. 5 24. 2	6.9 5.5	. 0. 6	
Total	100. 0	78. 7	12.8	6.7	.7	
Foreign	100. 0	66. 9	20.8	9.3	.6	
Chicago police arrests: Native- White. Negro.	100. 0 1 <del>0</del> 0. 0	14.8 15.4	4.4 6.4	74. 4 69. 4	4.8 7.6	
Total	100. 0	14.8	4.6	73.8	5.1	
Foreign	100. 0	9.8	7.4	77.8	3.8	

This table brings out some striking differences in the character of native white and negro criminality. In the figures for the court of general sessions the gainful offenses form a larger proportion of the total crimes of the native whites than of the total crimes of the native-born negroes, their percentage of the former being 80.4 and of the latter only 69.4. As they constitute only 66.9 per cent of all offenses of the foreign-born and 78.7 per cent of those of the combined native-born group, the relative frequency of these crimes is less among foreign-born offenders than among the native-born either considered as a homogeneous group or separated into its white and negro elements. In the Chicago figures the native-white percentage of the gainful offenses is the same as that of the undivided native-born group, 14.8 per cent, although it is less than that of the native-born negroes, 15.4 per cent. Here, as in the case of the data of the court of general sessions, the proportion of the gainful offenses of the total crimes of the foreign-born, which is only 9.8 per cent, is less than

that of either of the color divisions of the native-born group, and consequently less than that of the combination of these two groups.

Offenses of personal violence form, in the statistics furnished by both of the sources here employed, smaller percentages of the criminality of the native whites than of that of the native-born negroes. In the cases recorded by the court of general sessions they constitute 10.5 per cent of native white crimes and 24.2 per cent, or more than twice as large a proportion, of the crimes of American negroes, while of the arrests made by the Chicago police, 4.4 per cent of those of white Americans were for these crimes and 6.4 per cent of those of native-born negroes. Both the court of general sessions and the Chicago police figures show the percentage of the combined nativeborn group to be slightly larger than the native white percentage, although smaller than that of the native negroes. The data from the court of general sessions show a larger percentage of offenses of personal violence among the crimes of the foreign-born than among those of the native whites or of the native whites and negroes combined, but a smaller percentage than that of the native negroes considered separately. In the Chicago figures, however, the foreign-born percentage not only exceeds that of the native whites and the combined nativeborn group but even that of the native negroes.

The group of offenses against public policy forms, in each of the sets of data under consideration, a larger proportion of the crimes of the white Americans than of those of the native whites and negroes combined or of the latter taken alone. This similarity in the figures from these two distinct sources is the more striking because of the wide difference in the part which such offenses play in their totals. Of the crimes of all native-born offenders appearing in the records of the court of general sessions, 6.7 per cent are of this nature, while of the white division of the native-born they form 6.9 per cent and of the negro 5.5 per cent of all crimes. Of the arrests of all native-born offenders in Chicago, 73.8 per cent were for offenses against public policy and of those of native whites 74.4 per cent, while but 69.4 per cent of the arrests of American negroes were made upon such charges. In both series of figures the percentage which these offenses form of the crimes of immigrant offenders exceeds that which they form of the crimes of the native-born considered either without regard to color or computed for the distinct divisions of white and negro offenders.

The percentage which offenses against chastity form of the total crimes of native white offenders is less, in each of the two sets of data, than that which they form of the crimes of the total native group. The figures of convictions in the court of general sessions show that such offenses comprise 0.6 per cent of the crimes of the native whites as compared with 0.9 per cent of those of the native negroes and 0.7 per cent of the total offenses of all native-born offenders, while the figures of the Chicago arrests give the proportion which offenses against chastity form of the crimes of white Americans as 4.8 per cent, that which they form of the crimes of American negroes as 7.6 per cent, and of the crimes of all native-born offenders as 5.1 per With regard to the Chicago figures, the percentage of the cent. foreign-born, 3.3 per cent, is not only less than that of the total native-born, which is 5.1 per cent, but even less than the percentages of the native white and negro groups considered separately, the former being 4.8 per cent and the latter 7.6 per cent.

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## GAINFUL OFFENSES.

A brief survey of the relations of white and negro native-born offenders to various specific crimes may also be made. Inasmuch as for purposes of comparison of the immigrant group with the native white, it will be sufficient to point out those instances in which the percentage of the latter differs markedly from that of the combined white and negro native group, which forms the basis of comparison in the preceding section, no detailed exposition of the figures need be made.

TABLE 30Gainful offenses con	ipared with all off	fenses of white and neg	o native-born:
TABLE 30.—Gainful offenses com New York court of	general sessions an	nd Chicago police arrest	8.

		Gainful offenses.								
,	All offenses.	Burglary.	Extor- tion.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and re- ceiving stolen. property.	Robbery.	Total.			
New York court of general ses- sions: Native- White	1,079 219	259 54	1	<b>42</b> 3	550 90.	16 5	<b>868</b> 152			
Total Foreign	1,826 890	822 146	2 11	46 33	652 388	21 11	1,043			
Chicago police arrests: Native- White. Negro Total. Foreign	171, 120 24, 814 195, 934 104, 997	5, 038 705 5, 743 1, 231	25 1 26 15	3, 399 206 3, 605 1, 319	13, 735 2, 543 16, 278 6, 751	3,047 375 3,422 1,000	25, 244 3, 830 29, 074 10, 316			

NUMBER.

New York court of general ses- sions:							
Native	100.0	24.0	0.09	8.8	51.0	1.5	<b>80.4</b>
	100.0	24.7	.00	1.4	41.1	2.3	70. <b>0</b>
Total	100.0	24.3	.15	3.5	49.2	1.6	78.7
Foreign	100.0	16.6	1.3	3.8	44.1	1.3	66.9
Chicago police arrests: Native— White Negro	100. 0 100. 0	2. 9 2. 8	. 013 . 0004	2.0 .8	8.0 10.2	1.8 1.5	14.8 15.4
Total	100.0	2.9	.013	1.8	8.3	1.7	14.8
Foreign	100.0	1.2	.014	1.3	6.4	1.0	9.8

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

Of the offenses classified as gainful, shown in the above table, four comprise larger percentages of native white crimes than of the crimes of the total native-born group. Two of these—forgery and fraud, and larceny and receiving stolen property—are found in the court of general sessions data. The former compose 3.5 per cent of the crimes of native white and negro offenders combined and 3.8 per cent of those of the native whites alone. The latter form 49.2 per cent of the crimes of the combined native-born group and 51 per cent of those of the native whites considered as a separate group. Of the gainful offenses for which arrests were made in Chicago, forgery and fraud and robbery are the ones which occupy larger places in native white criminality than in the criminality of the total nativeborn group. The combined white and negro percentage of forgery and fraud is 1.8 per cent and the native white alone is 2 per cent. Arrests for robbery form 1.7 per cent of the arrests of all native-born persons and 1.8 per cent of those of native-born whites.

# OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

The distribution of the several offenses of personal violence is shown in the following table:

# TABLE 31.—Offenses of personal violence compared with all offenses of white and negro native-born: New York court of general sessions and Chicago police arrests.

		Offenses of personal violence.							
	All offenses.	Abduc- tion and kidnap- ing	Simple assault.	Violent assault.	Homi- cide.	Rape.	Totai.		
New York court of general ses- sions: Native- White Negro	1,079 219	7	1	90 16	8	<b>9</b> 1	114 53		
Total Foreign	1,326 880	8 4	13 13		14 24	11 16	170 183		
Chicago police arrests: Native- White. Negro. Total. Foreign.	171, 120 24, 814 195, 934 104, 997	76 6 82 54	3,881 450 4,331 3,817	1, 721 555 2, 276 2, 188	1,315 500 1,815 1,293	516 84 600 368	7,509 1,595 9,104 7,720		

NUMBER.

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

New York court of general ses- sions: Native- White Negro	100. 0 100. 0	0.6 .0	1	3. 3 1. 0	0.7 2.7	0.8 .5	10.6 24.2
Total	100.0	.6		). 3	1.1	.8	12.8
Foreign	100.0	.5		5. 8	2.7	1.8	20.8
Chicago police arrests: Native— White Negro	100. 0 100. 0	.04 .02	2.3 1.8	1.0 2.2	.8 2.0	. 80 . 34	4.4 6.4
Total	100.0	. 04	2.2	1.2	.9	.31	4.6
Foreign	100.0	• 05	3.6	2.1	1.2	.85	7.4

With regard to the various offenses of personal violence, it is notable that but one instance appears in which such an offense forms a larger proportion of the criminality of native white offenders than of that of the combined white and negro group of the nativeborn. This is simple assault in the figures showing arrests by the Chicago police. This crime forms 2.2 per cent of all crimes of all native-born persons and 2.3 per cent of those of the white persons of native birth. As 3.6 per cent of the arrests of foreign-born persons were for simple assault, the native white percentage, as well as the percentage of the total native group, is less than that of the immigrant group.

In four instances in which the immigrant percentage exceeds that of the total native-born group it is less than the native negro percentage considered alone.

The court of general sessions figures show that the crime of assault constitutes 15.8 per cent of the total criminality of the foreign-born and only 10.3 per cent of that of the aggregate native-born. Of the crimes of the native-born negroes however, it forms 21 per cent.

Homicide in the figures from the same source caused 2.7 per cent of the convictions of immigrant offenders and only 1.1 per cent of those of all native-born offenders. Of the convictions of nativeborn negroes 2.7 per cent were for this crime. Of the arrests of foreign-born persons in Chicago 2.1 per cent

Of the arrests of foreign-born persons in Chicago 2.1 per cent were for violent assault, while only 1.2 per cent of those of all nativeborn persons were for this crime. The percentage, however, of the native negro group exceeds that of the foreign-born, being 2.2 per cent.

Homicide is, in Chicago, a relatively less frequent cause of arrests of immigrants than of natives, as it is of convictions in the New York court of general sessions. It is the charge upon which 1.2 per cent of all immigrant offenders were arrested in Chicago, and 0.9 per cent of all native-born offenders. Yet in the Chicago police records, as in those of the New York court of general sessions, the native negro percentage of homicide is greater than the foreign-born, the Chicago figures showing it to be 2 per cent as compared with the immigrant percentage of 1.2.

# OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

Offenses against public policy are found in the groups of offenders considered in this chapter as shown in the following table:

 
 TABLE 32.—Offenses against public policy compared with all offenses of white and negro native-born: New York court of general sessions and Chicago police arrests.

_	All offences.	Offenses against public policy.						
		Disor- derly conduct.	Gaming.	Vagran- oy.	Viola- tion of city ordi- nances.	Total.		
New York court of general sessions:								
White Negro	1,079 219		31 3			75 12		
Total Foreign	1, 326 880		34 31			89 82		
Chicago police arrests: Nativo	<u></u>							
White	171, 120 <b>24, 814</b>	96, 614 12, 515	11, 598 2, 233	1,857 188	10,974 1,026	127, 31 <b>8</b> 17, 2 <b>15</b>		
Total Foreign	195, 934 104, 997	109, 129 62, 433	13, 831 4, 157	2,040 438	12,000 10,725	144, 528 81, 636		

NUMBER.

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**TABLE 32.**—Offenses against public policy compared with all offenses of white and negro native-born: New York court of general sessions and Chicago police arrests—Contd.

		Offenses against public policy.						
	All offenses.	Disor- derly conduct.	Gaming.	Vagran- cy.	Viola- tion of city ordi- nances.	Total.		
New York court of general sessions: Native-								
White. Negro	100.0 100.0		2.9 1.4			6.9 5.5		
Total Foraign	100. 0 100. 0		2.6 3.5			6.7 9.3		
Chicago police arrests: Native- White. Negro.	100. 0 100. 0	56. 5 50. 4	6.8 9.0	1.1	6.4 4.1	74. 4 69. 4		
Total Foreign	. 100.0 . 100.0	55. 7 <b>59. 5</b>	7.1 <b>4.0</b>	1.0 .4	6. 1 10. 2	73.8 77.8		

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

In four of the five series of figures here shown, the native white percentage is greater than the percentage of the combined group of white and negro native offenders.

Gaming, the only offense appearing in the data from the New York court of general sessions, forms 2.6 per cent of the crimes of all nativeborn offenders and 2.9 per cent of those of the white division of this group.

Disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and the violation of city ordinances are shown by the Chicago figures to be relatively more frequent causes of arrest of native white persons than of native whites and negroes combined.

Disorderly conduct was the charge upon which 55.7 per cent of the arrests of all native-born persons were made and 56.5 per cent of those of native whites alone.

Vagrancy caused 1 per cent of the arrests of all native-born persons and 1.1 per cent of those of the white portion of that group of offenders.

Violation of city ordinances furnished 6.1 per cent of all offenses of the aggregate native group and 6.4 per cent of the crimes of the native whites considered as a distinct group.

In none of these cases, however, is the native white percentage less than the immigrant where the total native percentage is greater than the latter, nor greater where the percentage of the aggregate native group is less. And in no case where the total native percentage is less than the foreign does the native negro exceed the latter.

# OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY.

The only crimes singled out of the group of offenses against chastity are those of prostitution. These appear in sufficient numbers for satisfactory analysis only in the data from the Chicago police department.

# TABLE 33.—Offenses against chastity compared with all offenses of white and negro native-born: Chicago police arrests.

NUMBER.

	All offenses.	Offense	es against chastity.			
		Crimes of pros- titution.	All other.	Total.		
Chicago police arrests: Native White Negro	171, 120 24, 814	7,077 1,625	1,057 253	8, 134 1, 878		
Total Foreign	195, 934 104, 997	8, 702 2, 441	1, 310 993	10, 012 8, 434		

#### PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

Chicago police arrests: Native— White		4.1 6.5	 4.8 7.6
Total	100. 0	4.4	 5. 1
Foreign	100. 0	2.8	8. 3

This table shows that crimes of prostitution occur with slightly less relative frequency among the offenses of the native white than among those of the total group of the native-born. They constitute 4.1 per cent of the former and 4.4 per cent of the latter. Their percentage of native negro crimes, 6.5, is considerably in excess of that of the combined white and negro group. As the immigrant percentage is 2.3, it is exceeded not only by that of the aggregate native group, but also by the percentages of the separate native white and negro groups.

This analysis shows that while the elimination of the negro from the native group affects slightly some features of the criminality of the American-born, it does not materially change the relations of the aggregate native and immigrant groups.



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# CHAPTER VI.

# THE PARENTAGE FACTOR IN THE NATIVE GROUP.

Into the group of native-born offenders there may enter immigrant ethnic factors, modifying the character of its criminality. Many of the native-born are doubtless of foreign parentage, and the criminality of this group is thus affected by immigration and falls somewhat short of a true comparative standard by which to measure the nature of immigrant crime. If these American-born persons of foreign parentage can be separated from those of native parentage, comparison can be made of the criminality of immigrants, nativeborn children of immigrants, and native-born persons of nonimmigrant parentage. Of the 2,206 convictions recorded in the New York court of general sessions and the 28,320 commitments to Massachusetts penal institutions such a separation is possible.

In the following table the crimes of the nativity and parentage groups of offenders are shown, classified as in preceding sections of this report.

Offense.	New York court of general sessions.				Massachusetts penal institutions.				
	Native- born of native father.		Total native- born.	Foreign- born.	Native- born of native father.		Total native- born.«	Foreign- born.	
Gainful offenses	483	560	1,043	589	1,090	1,216	2, 361	1, 119	
Blackmail and extortion Burglary Forgery and fraud Larceny and receiving stolen	1 140 25	1 182 21	2 322 46	11 146 33	1 171 43	188 25	1 372 69	126 43	
property	302 15	350 6	652 21	388 11	839 36	959 44	1,836 83	915 35	
Offenses of personal violence	92	78	170	183	278	378	657	783	
Abduction and kidnaping Assault, simple Assault, violent Homicide Rape	3 77 8 4	5 60 6 7	8 137 14 11	4 139 24 16	$\begin{cases} 249 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 6 \end{cases}$	352 17 8 1	602 29 19 7	616 125 37 5	
Offenses against public policy	48	41	89	82	3, 598	7, 835	11, 493	10, 597	
Disorderly conduct Drunkenness Gaming. Vagrancy All other		17	34	31	131 2, 828 23 231 385	232 6, 833 23 357 390	366 9, 698 46 598 785	446 9,083 32 405 631	
Offenses against chastity	5	4	. 9	5	203	198	405	360	
Crimes of prostitution All other					41 162	33 165	74 331	82 278	
Unclassified offenses	4	11	15	21	119	183	303	242	
Total	632	694	1, 326	880	5, 288	9,810	15, 219	13, 101	

 TABLE 34.—Distribution of crimes, by nativity and parentage of offender: New York court of general sessions and Massachusetts penal institutions.

a Includes 121 native-born persons not reporting parentage.

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By paralleling the comparison made of immigrant and native criminality in Chapter IV, the effect of the children of immigrants upon the native group may be determined for these two sets of data.

#### CLASSES OF CRIME.

The four classes of crime employed in the analysis form the following proportions of the criminality of the native-born of native father, the native-born of foreign father, the aggregate native-born, and the foreign-born:

TABLE 35.—Classes of crimes, by nativity and paren general sessions and Massachusetts	tage of offender: New York court of
general sessions and Massachusetts	penal institutions.

	Total.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of personal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.	Unclas- sified offenses.
New York court of general sessions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	632 694	493 560	92 78	48 41	5 4	4
Total native-born Total foreign-born	1, 326 880	1, 043 589	170 183	89 82	9 5	15 21
Massachusetts penal institutions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	<b>5, 288</b> 9, 810	1,090 1,216	278 378	<b>3</b> , 598 7, 835	203 196	119 183
Total native-born Total foreign-born	15, 219 13, 101	2, 361 1, 119	657 783	11, 493 10, 597	405 360	303 242

NUMBER.

New York court of general sessions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	100. 0 100. 0	76. 4 80. 7	14.6 11.2	7.6 5.9	0.8 .6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total native-born Total foreign-born	100. 0 100. 0	78.7 66.9	12.8 20.8	6.7 9.3	.7 .6	
Massachusetts penal institutions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	100. 0 100. 0	20.6 12.4	5.3 3.9	68.0 79.9	3.8 2.0	
Total native-born	100. 0 100. 0	15.5 8.5	4.3 6.0	75.5 80.9	2.7 2.7	

#### PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER.

From this table it is evident that the criminality of the Americanborn children of immigrants is indeed different in character from that of the native-born of native father and from that of the foreign-born. Yet this difference does not appear to follow a constant law in the two sets of data shown above.

The gainful offenses are shown by the records of convictions in the New York court of general sessions to form a larger proportion of the crimes of the second generation than of those of the native-born of native father, of the former comprising 80.7 per cent and of the latter 76.4 per cent. The percentage of the latter group is therefore less than that of the combined native group, which is 78.7. As the percentage of the foreign-born is only 66.9, it is less than either that of the native-born of native father or that of the native-born of foreign father. The records of the commitments to Massachusetts penal institutions show the gainful offenses to form a smaller percentage of the crimes of the native-born of foreign father than of those of the nativeborn of native father. Of the former they comprise 12.4 per cent and of the latter 20.6 per cent. Their percentage of the latter is therefore larger than of the crimes of the aggregate native group, which is 15.5, while their percentage of the crimes of the native-born of foreign father is smaller. Their percentage of the crimes of the foreign-born, however, being 8.5, is least of all.

The offenses of personal violence form, in both sets of data presented, a smaller proportion of the crimes of the American-born of foreign father than of those of any of the other groups. The data from the New York court of general sessions give the percentage relation between these offenses and the total crimes of the nativeborn of foreign father as 112, of those of the native-born of native father as 14.6; while the data from the penal institutions of Massachusetts give their percentage of the former as 3.9 and of the latter as 5.3. The percentage of the aggregate native group is therefore in each case greater than that of the native-born of foreign father and less than that of the native-born of native father, being in the court of general sessions data 12.8 and in the figures from the Massachusetts penal institutions 4.3. As the percentage of the foreign-born is in the court of general sessions figures 20.8 and in Massachusetts figures 6, it is in the former case greater than that of the combined native-born group and of each of the two parentage divisions thereof, while in the latter it is greater than the percentages of the aggregate native-born and of the native-born of foreign father, but slightly less than the percentage of the native-born of native father.

The percentage which offenses against public policy form of the crimes of the native group of foreign parentage is, in the figures from the court of general sessions less, being 5.9, than that which they form of the total offenses of the group of native-born persons of native parentage, which is 7.6. The Massachusetts figures, however, show a reversal in the relation of these two groups of offenders, the percentage of the native-born of foreign father being 79.9, and of the native-born of native father 68. This makes the aggregate native percentage in the court of general sessions records, where it is 6.7, greater than that of the foreign-parentage division of the native group and less than that of the native-parentage division.

In the Massachusetts figures the relation of the aggregate native group, whose percentage is 75.5, to its two component divisions is reversed. In each of these two sets of data the percentage of the foreign-born is greater than that of the total native group and also greater than the percentage of each of the parentage divisions of the native group, being in the former case 9.3 and in the latter 80.9.

Offenses against chastity are similarly related to the total criminality of the native-born of native and foreign father in the two sets of data. The figures from the court of general sessions give the percentage of the native-born of foreign father as 0.6, while that of the nativeborn of native father is 0.8. The former percentage is thus less than that of the aggregate native group (which is 0.7) while the latter is greater. Of the crimes of the foreign-born, offenses against chastity form 0.6 per cent, or the same percentage that they form of the crimes of the native-born of foreign father. The percentage of the native-born of native father and the combined native group are both in excess of this. The records of the Massachusetts penal institutions also show offenses against chastity to occur with less relative frequency among the crimes of the native-born of foreign father, of which they form  $\tilde{2}$ per cent, than among those of either the native-born of native father, of which they form 3.8 per cent, or those of the combined group of native-born, of which they compose 2.7 per cent. The foreign percentage, 2.7, is the same as that of the total native-born, greater than that of the native-born of foreign father, and less than that of the native-born of native father.

#### GAINFUL OFFENSES.

Having considered the four principal crime groups, those specific offenses belonging to them which have been singled out for analysis in preceding chapters may now well be examined.

All crimes composing the group of gainful offenses are shown in the following table:

 
 TABLE 36.—Gainful offenses compared with all offenses, by nativity and parentage of offender: New York court of general sessions and Massachusetts penal institutions.
 NUMBER.

		Gainful offenses.						
	All offenses.	Black- mail and extor- tion.	Bur- giary.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and re- ceiving stolen property.	Robbery.	Total.	
New York court of general ses- sions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	632 694	1	140 182	25 21	302 350	15 6	483 560	
Total native-born Total foreign-born	1,326 880	2 11	322 146	46 33	652 388	21 11	1,043 589	
Massachusetts penal institutions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	5,288 9,810	1	171 188	<b>43</b> 25	839 959	36 44	1,090 1,216	
Total native-born Total foreign-born	15.219 13,101	1	372 126	69 43	1,836 915	83 35	2,361 1,119	

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

New York court of general ses- sions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	100. 0 100. 0	0.2 .1	22. 2 26. 2	4.0 3.0	47. 8 50. 4	2.4 .9	76. 4 80. 7
Total native-born	100.0	.2	24.3	3.5	49. 2	1.6	78.7
Total foreign-born	100.0	1.3	16.6	3.8	44. 1	1.3	66.9
Massachusetts penal institutions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	100. 0 100. 0	<sup>(a)</sup> .0	3.2 1.9	.8 .3	15. 9 9. 8	.7 .4	20.6 12.4
Total native-born	100. 0	<sup>(a)</sup> .0	2.4	.5	12.1	.5	15.5
Total foreign-born	100. 0		1.0	.3	7.0	.3	8.5

Less than 0.05 per cent.

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Of these, blackmail and extortion do not occur among the offenses of the native-born persons of foreign parentage nor among those of foreign-born persons appearing in the data of commitments to Massachusetts prisons. Of convictions in the New York court of general sessions, 0.2 per cent of those of the native-born of native father were for these crimes and only 0.1 per cent of those of the nativeborn of foreign father. The foreign-born have a larger percentage, 1.3, than either of these parentage groups of the native-born, and thus a larger percentage than the aggregate native group. Of the crimes of the native-born of foreign father appearing in the

Of the crimes of the native-born of foreign father appearing in the records of the court of general sessions burglary forms 26.2 per cent, while of those of the native-born of native father it forms only 22.2 per cent, and of the total native group 24.3 per cent. All three of these percentages are larger than that of the foreign-born, which is only 16.6. The records of commitments to Massachusetts penal institutions show burglary to form a larger part of the crimes of the native-born of native father, 3.2 per cent, than of those of the native-born of foreign father, 1.9 per cent. The aggregate native percentage, which is 2.4, is less than the former and greater than the latter, while the percentage of the foreign-born, 1, is least of all.

Forgery and fraud belong, in both sets of data, rather to the crimes of the native-born of native father than to those of any other group of offenders. The figures derived from the court of general sessions show that convictions for these offenses compose 4 per cent of the total convictions of this group, while they form but 3 per cent of those of the native-born of foreign father and 3.5 per cent of those of the combined native group. They comprise a larger percentage of the total convictions of the foreign-born, 3.8, than of those of either the combined native group or the native-born of foreign father. This foreign percentage, however, is exceeded by that of the nativeborn of native father. In the figures showing commitments to Massachusetts prisons 0.8 per cent of the total commitments of the nativeborn of native father were for forgery and fraud, while only 0.3 per cent of those of the native-born of foreign father were for these crimes, and 0.5 per cent of those of the aggregate native-born. Such commitments form 0.3 per cent of the total number of those of foreign-born persons, or a smaller percentage than they form of the total commitments of the native-born of native father or of the aggregate native-born, although it is slightly larger than that which they form of the total commitments of the native-born of foreign father.

The effect of the foreign-parentage group upon the aggregate native percentage of larceny and receiving stolen property is to make it greater than that of the native-born of native father in the data from the court of general sessions and less in those from the Massachusetts prisons. The data from both sources show that larceny and the receiving of stolen property form a smaller proportion of the crimes of the foreign-born than of those of the aggregate native group or of either of its parentage divisions.

Robbery occurs with considerably greater relative frequency among the crimes of the native-born of native father than among those of the native-born of foreign father. In the figures showing convictions in the court of general sessions it forms 2.4 per cent of the former and only 0.9 per cent of the latter, while in the figures of commitments to Massachusetts prisons these percentages are, respectively, 0.7 and 0.4. In the case of the court of general sessions, robbery forms 1.3 per cent of the crimes of the foreign-born, or a smaller percentage than of those of the aggregate native group or of the native parentage division of that group and a larger percentage than of the crimes of the native-born of foreign father. In the case of commitments to Massachusetts prisons the foreign percentage of robbery, which is only 0.3, is not only less than that of the aggregate native group, but less than the percentage of either of the parentage divisions of the native-born.

#### OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

All offenses designated as "of personal violence" are shown in the following table:

**TABLE 37.**—Offenses of personal violence compared with all offenses, by nativity and parentage of offender: New York court of general sessions and Massachusetts penal institutions.

		Offenses of personal violence.					
•	All offenses.	A bduc- tion and kidnap- ing.	Simple assault.	Violent assault.	Homi- cide.	Rape.	Total.
New York court of general sessions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	632 694	35		77 60	8 6	47	92 78
Total native-born Total foreign-born	1,326 880	84		37 39	14 24	11 16	170 183
Massachusetts penal institutions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	5, 288 9, 810		249 352	12 17	11 8	6 1	278 378
Total native-born Total foreign-born	15, 219 13, 101		602 616	29 125	19 37	7 5	657 783

NUMBER.

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

New York court of general sessions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	100. 0 100. 0	0.5 .7	12. 2 8. 6		1.3 .9	0.6 1.0	14.6 11.2
Total native-born	100. 0	.6	10.3		1.1	.8	12.8
Total foreign-born	100. 0	.5	15.8		2.7	1.8	20.8
Massachusetts penal institutions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father.	100. 0 100. 0	.0 .0	4.7 3.6	. 23 . 17	. 21 . 08	. 11 . 01	5.3 8.9
Total native-born	100. 0	.0	40	. 19	.1	. 05	43
Total foreign-born	100. 0	.0	47	. 95	.3	. 04	

This table shows abduction and kidnaping to be absent from the crimes of persons committed to Massachusetts prisons. Of the crimes of offenders convicted in the New York court of general sessions, abduction and kidnaping form a larger part, 0.7 per cent, of those of native-born offenders of foreign father than of those of the native-born of native father, 0.5 per cent. Their percentage of the crimes of the foreign-born, 0.5, is the same as that of the native-born of native

father, and is somewhat exceeded by the percentages of the nativeborn of foreign father and the aggregate native group.

No separation of assault into simple and violent assault is made in the figures showing convictions in the court of general sessions. These show that assault plays a larger part in the criminality of native-born persons of native father, of whose crimes it forms 12.2 per cent, than in that of native-born persons of foreign father, only 8.6 per cent of whose convictions were of this crime. Of the total convictions of the foreign-born 15.8 per cent were of assault, a larger percentage than that of the total native-born group or than that of either of its parentage divisions.

Simple and violent assault are separately shown in the figures of commitments to Massachusetts prisons. Each of these is less common among the crimes of the native-born of foreign father than among those of the native-born of native father. Simple assault forms 3.6 per cent of the offenses of the former group of offenders and 4.7 per cent of those of the latter. The presence of persons of foreign parentage in that group renders the percentage which simple assault forms of the crimes of the total native group smaller than the percentage which it forms of the offenses of the native group of native parentage, this latter being, as already stated, 4.7, while that of the aggregate native group is 4. The percentage of the foreign-born, although greater than that of the total native-born, is the same as that of the native-born of native father considered as a separate group, namely, 4.7.

Violent assault caused 0.17 per cent of the commitments of American-born persons of foreign parentage, and 0.23 per cent of those of American-born persons of native parentage. Thus the former have the same effect upon the percentage of violent assault of the aggregate native group that they have with respect to the crime of simple assault. This percentage of violent assault is 0.19. Of the commitments of foreign-born offenders those for violent assault form 0.95 per cent, a much greater percentage than that of the native-born of native father, the aggregate native group, or the native-born of foreign father.

The various nativity and parentage groups bear similar relations to the crime of homicide in both sets of data under consideration. The percentage of the native-born of foreign father is less than that of the native-born of native father, while that of the foreign-born is greater than either of these and consequently greater than the percentage of the aggregate native group. The following rearrangement in this order of the percentages shown in the above table makes this clearer:

	General sessions.	Massa- chusetts.
Native-born of foreign father. Native-born of native father. Foreign-born. Total native-born	1.8 2.7	0.08 .21 .3 .1

Rape is shown by the records of convictions in the court of general sessions to form a larger percentage of the crimes of the native-born of foreign father, 1, than of those of the native-born of native father, 0.6. Of the crimes of the foreign-born, rape forms 1.8 per cent, or a larger percentage than that of either of the parentage divisions of the nativeborn, and therefore than that of the total native group. The records of commitments to Massachusetts prisons show a di Jerent state of affairs. Only 0.01 per cent of the commitments of American-born persons of foreign parentage were for rape, while 0.11 per cent of those of Americanborn persons of native parentage were for this crime. Furthermore, 0.04 per cent of the commitments of the foreign-born were for rape, and 0.05 per cent of those of the total native group. The toreign percentage while less than that of the native-born of native father and that of the aggregate native-born, is greater than the percentage of the native-born of foreign father.

#### OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

Inasmuch as only four of the offenses composing the group of offenses against public policy have been subjected to analysis in the preceding sections of this report, comparison of native-born offenders of native and foreign parentage may properly be limited to the same offenses. These four offenses are shown in the following table:

TABLE 38.—Offenses against public policy compared with all offenses, by nativity and parentage of offender: New York court of general sessions and Massachusells penal institutions:

		Offenses against public policy.					
	All offenses.	Disorder- ly con- duct.	Drunk- enness.	Gaming.	Vagran- cy.	All other.	Total.
New York court of general sessions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	632 694.			17 17		31 24	48
Total native-born Total foreign-born	1,326 880	·		34 31		55 51	89 82
Massachusetts penal institutions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	5,288 9,810	131 232	2,828 6,833	23 23	231 357	385 <b>39</b> 0	3, 598 7, 835
Total native-born Total foreign-born	15,219 13,101	366 446	9,698 9,083	46 32	598 405	785 631	11. <b>493</b> 10, <b>597</b>

NUMBER.

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

New York court of general sessions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	100. 0 100. 0			2. 7 2. 4		 7.6 5.9
Total native-born Total foreign-born	100. 0 100. 0			2.6 3.5		 6.7 9.3
Massachusetts penal institutions Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	100. 0 100. 0	2.5 2.4	53. 5 69. 7	.4 .2	4. 4 3. 6	 68.0 79.9
Total native-born Total foreign-born	100. 0 100. 0	2.4 3.4	63. 7 69. 3	.3 .2	3.9 3.1	 75. 5 80. 9

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Three of these crimes—disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy—appear only in the records of commitments to Massachusetts penal institutions. Gaming alone is found in both sets of data.

Disorderly conduct is shown by the above table to form the same proportion of the total crimes of the aggregate native-born and of the division thereof which is of foreign parentage. Of the whole number of commitments of each of these groups of offenders those for disorderly conduct compose 2.4 per cent. Of the total commitments of the native-born of native father they compose a slightly larger part, 2.5 per cent. Both of these percentages are less than that of the foreign-born, which is 3.4.

Commitments to Massachusetts prisons for drunkenness form a larger part of the total commitments of the native-born of foreign father, 69.7 per cent, than they do of those of the native-born of native father, 53.5 per cent. Their percentage of the commitments of these combined groups is greater than that of the group composed solely of persons of native parentage, being 63.7. The percentage of the foreign-born, which is 69.3, is greater than that of either of the two latter groups, but slightly less than that of the native-born of foreign father.

Gaming forms, in the records both of convictions in the New York court of general sessions and of commitments to Massachusetts prisons, a slightly smaller percentage of the crimes of native-born offenders of foreign parentage than of those of native-born offenders of native parentage. The figures from the court of general sessions give their percentage of the former as 2.4 and of the latter as 2.7, while the percentage of these two groups shown by the Massachusetts prison records are respectively 0.2 and 0.4. In each set of data the aggregate native percentage is slightly greater than that of the division of foreign parentage and slightly less than that of the division of native parentage, being in the court of general sessions figures 2.6 and in those from the Massachusetts prisons 0.3. In the former set of data the foreignborn have a larger percentage than any of the combinations of the native-born, convictions for gaming composing 3.5 per cent of the total convictions of foreign-born offenders. Commitments to Massachusetts prisons for this crime form the same proportion of the total commitments of the foreign-born that they do of those of the nativeborn of foreign father, 0.2 per cent. This is a smaller percentage than such commitments form of the total number of those of the nativeborn of native father or of the aggregate native group.

Vagrancy caused a smaller proportion of the commitments of native-born persons of foreign parentage to Massachusetts prisons, being 3.6 per cent, than of those of native-born persons of native parentage, the latter being 4.4 per cent. Of the commitments of persons of foreign birth those for this offense form only 3.1 per cent. This is less than their percentage of the total commitments of the aggregate native-born, which is 3.9, or of either of the parentage divisions of the native group, whose percentages are given above.

#### OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY.

Of the offenses against chastity, crimes of prostitution alone are segregated in the comparison of immigrant and native criminality. These crimes of prostitution are not found in the records of convictions in the New York court of general sessions. Of commitments to Massachusetts prisons, the few which were for such crimes are shown in the following table:

## TABLE 39.—Offenses against chastity compared with all offenses, by nativity and parentage of offender: Massachusetts penal institutions.

		Offenses against chastity.			
	All offenses.	Crimes of prosti- tution.	All other.	Total.	
Massachusetts penal institutions:	5, 288	41	162	203	
Native-born of native father	9, 810	33	165	196	
Total native-born	15, 219	74	331	405	
Total foreign-born	13, 101	82	278	360	

#### NUMBER.

#### PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

Massachusetts penal institutions: Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father	100. 0 100. 0	0.8 .3	 3.8 2.0
Total native-born	100.0	.5	 2.7
Total foreign-born	100.0	.6	2.7

Considerable difference in the relative amount of this sort of criminality appears among offenders of American birth of native and of foreign parentage. Of the crimes of the latter, those of prostitution form only 0.3 per cent, while of the crimes of the native-born of native father they form 0.8 per cent, or nearly three times as large a proportion. Because of this comparatively smaller percentage of the native-born of foreign father, the percentage of the combined native group is made less than that of the foreign-born, although that of the native-born of native parentage is greater.

#### CHAPTER VII.

#### DIFFERENCES IN IMMIGRANT AND SECOND GENERATION CRIME.

The presence of data showing the parentage of offenders of American birth makes possible a comparison of the criminality of certain immigrant groups and of the American-born children of the same races and nationalities with the criminality of the group native-born of native father.

Of the various immigrant races appearing in the records of the New York court of general sessions five have been selected for such analysis, together with the five native groups of corresponding immigrant parentage. From the statistics of commitments to Massachusetts penal institutions five nationality groups of immigrants and the five corresponding groups of natives have been selected. The groups to which this analysis is limited have been determined by their numerical representation among total offenders. No other comparable immigrant and second generation groups have a sufficient number of cases to make their inclusion in this comparison feasible.

The chief value of this comparison of immigrant races and nationalities with American-born persons of corresponding foreign parentage the "second generation"—lies in the fact that it shows whether the American-born children of immigrants become more like the Americanborn children of native parents in the character of their criminality.

#### 1. CONVICTIONS IN NEW YORK COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The five races of immigrants selected from the data of the New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, are the English, German, Hebrew, Irish, and Italian. The five native groups of foreign parentage are those composed of persons whose fathers were immigrants belonging to the English, German, Hebrew, Irish, and Italian races. With these is shown the native-white group of native parentage, which serves as a standard with which the immigrant and second generation groups are compared.

	Native		lish.	Ger	man.	Heb	rew.	Iri	sh.	Ita	lian.
Offense.	white of native father.	Im- mi- grant.	Sec- ond gener- ation.	Im- mi- grant.	Sec- ond gener- ation.	Im- mi- grant.	Sec- ond gener- ation.	Im- mi- grant.	Sec- ond gener- ation.	Im- mi- grant.	Sec- ond gener- ation.
Gainful offenses	333	33	23	94	96	210	86	52	234	103	59
Burglary Extortion Forgery and fraud Larceny and receiving stolen	85 1 22	3 1	6 1	27  10	27 4	66 1 15	22 8	8	78 4	28 10 4	32
property Robbery	215 10	29	16 	57 	65 	126 2	55 1	41 3	149 3	56 5	26 1
Offenses of personal violence	41	1	4	13	10	21	5	25	37	88	14
Abduction Assault Homicide. Rape.	3 33 2 3	1		10 3	2 6 1 1	1 15 1 4		$\begin{array}{c}1\\22\\2\\\ldots\end{array}$	33 3 1	1 64 11 12	2 10 1 1
Offenses against public policy	37	2	2	12	4	12	4	3	18	40	8
Gaming. All other	· 15 22	1	2	9 3	2 2	7 5	3 1	1 2	8 10	11 29	3 5
Offenses against chastity	3	3		1		1	1		2		1
Unclassified offenses	4			5	2	3		6	9	4	
Total	418	39	29	125	112	247	96	86	300	235	82

Among these 11 groups of offenders the various crimes are distributed as follows:

TABLE 40.—Distribution of crimes, first and second generations compared: Convictions in New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

#### CLASSES OF CRIME.

The following table shows the proportion which each class of crime forms of the total offenses of each race and parentage group:

 
 TABLE 41.—Classes of crimes, first and second generations compared: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

NUMBER.

Race and parentage.	Total.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of per- sonal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.	Unclassi- fied offenses.
Native white of native father English:	418	333	41	37	3	4
Immigrant	39	33	1	2	3	
Second generation	29	23	4	2		
German:		1 .				
Immigrant	125	94	13	12	1	5
Second generation	112	96	10	4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2
Hebrew: Immigrant	247	210	21	12		3
Second generation	96	86	1 1	12	1 1	
Irish:			, v	•		
Immigrant	86	52	25	3		6
Second generation	300	234	87	18	2	9
Italian:						
Immigrant	235	103	88	· 40		4
Second generation	82	59	14	8	1	

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TABLE	41.—Classes of crimes,	first and second	generations compared:	New York court of
	general sessions. O	ctober 1, 1908, t	o Jnne 30, 1909—Cont	inued.

Race and parentage.	Total.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of per- sonal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.	Unclassi- fied offenses.
Native white of native father English:	100. 0	79.7	9.8	8.9	0.7	
Immigrant. Second generation	100.0 100.0	84.6 79.3	2.6 13.8	5.1 6.9	7.7	
German: Immigrant		75.2	10.4	9.6	.8	
Second generation	100.0	85.7	8.9	3.6	.ŏ	
Immigrant Second generation	100.0 100.0	85.0 89.6	8.5 5.2	4.9 4.2	.4	
Irish: Immigrant		60.5	29.1	8.5		
Second generation Italian:	100.0	78.0	12.3	6.0	.7	
Immigrant Second generation	100. 0 100. 0	<b>43.</b> 8 72. 0	37. <b>4</b> 17. 1	17.0 9.8	.0 1.2	

PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER.

A comparison of these groups of offenders brings out the fact that in certain cases the character of the criminality of native-born children of immigrants tends to swing away from that of immigrants themselves toward that of the native-born whites of nonimmigrant parentage.

Thus the above table shows that of the crimes of the English immigrant group the gainful offenses form 84.6 per cent, while of the crimes of the native-born children of English immigrants they form 79.3 per cent. As these offenses compose 79.7 per cent of the crimes of native white offenders of native father, the percentage of the American-born children of English immigrants differs from that of the foreign-born English in the direction of the percentage of the group native white of native parentage.

In some cases, as that cited above, the percentages of the immigrant and corresponding second generation groups stand on either side of the percentage of the native whites of native father, while in others both are on the same side of it.

But the percentage of the second generation, in differing from that of the first, differs in the direction of the white nonimmigrant standard—the native white of native father. With the exception of the children of Hebrew immigrants, such is the case with each of the second generation groups shown above.

The foreign-born Hebrews, it will be observed, show gainful offenses amounting to 85 per cent of the total criminality of the group, while the percentage of the second generation is 89.6. These, compared with the percentage of the native whites of native father, which is 79.7, illustrate this difference, for while both of the former are greater than the last, the percentage of the Hebrew second generation differs from that of the first generation away from the percentage of the native white of native father instead of toward it. The same is true with regard to offenses of personal violence, where the immigrant Hebrew percentage is 8.5 the second generation 5.2, and the native white of native father 9.8. Here both Hebrew percentages are less than the native white nonimmigrant standard, but the Hebrew second generation percentage, in being least of all three, indicates that the character of the criminality of this group, so far as offenses of personal violence are concerned, is not only unlike that of the first generation, but that the unlikeness is not in the direction of the native white of native father, but in the opposite direction. Offenses against public policy bear similar relations to the criminality of the first and second generation Hebrew groups. Their percentage of the former is 4.9 and of the latter 4.2, while of the crimes of the native whites of native father this class of crime forms 8.9 per cent.

In each of the three cases cited above, illustrating the relation of the criminality of immigrant Hebrews and native-born children of immigrant Hebrews to that of the native whites of native father, it will be observed that the percentage of the first generation is in each case nearer that of the native white of native father than is the percentage of the second generation. This, however, may be true without resulting in any deviation of the second-generation criminality away from that of the American-born group of native parentage. The German immigrant and second generation groups are evidences of this. This can perhaps be most clearly shown by arranging the percentages of the foreign-born Germans, the second-generation Germans, and the native-born whites of native father in the following manner:

		Offenses.	
Race or descent.	Gainful.	Of personal violence.	Against public policy.
German, immigrant Native white of native father German, second generation	75. 2 79. 7 85. 7	10.4 9.8 8.9	9.6 8.9 3.6

In each of these three series of percentages, that of the native white of native father stands naturally between those of the immigrant and second-generation Germans. It is evident from this that the second-generation percentage, even though in each case further removed from the native white of native father than that of the immigrant German group, differ from the latter in the direction of the percentage of the group native white of native parentage, instead of away from it.

Comparison of the groups of immigrant English, Irish, and Italians, and the English, Irish, and Italian second-generation groups shows that the percentages of the latter are, with regard to each of the three classes of crime, respectively nearer those of the native white of native father than are the percentages of the corresponding immigrant groups. The second-generation percentage in every case tends toward that of the group of native whites born of native father rather than toward the percentage of the immigrant group to which it is allied. Striking illustration of this is afforded by the Italian second-generation group, in which the relative frequency of the various classes of crime is quite unlike that of the Italian immigrant group. The following arrangement of the percentages throws this fact into sharper definition:

		Offenses.	
Race or descent.	Gainful.	Of personal violence.	Against public policy.
Italian: Immigrant Second generation Native white, native father	<b>43.8</b> 72.0 79.7	37.4 17.1 9.8	17.0 9.8 8.9

#### GAINFUL OFFENSES.

Turning to the specific crimes composing the group of gainful offenses, similar comparisons may be made.

 
 TABLE 42. — Gainful offenses compared with all offenses, first and second generations compared: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

				Gainful o	ffenses.		
	All offenses.	Burglary.	Extor- tion.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and re- ceiving stolen property.	Robbery.	Total.
Native white of native father English:	418	85	1	22	215	10	333
Immigrant. Second generation	39 29	3 6		1	29 16		33 23
German: Immigrant Second generation	125 112	27 27		10	57 65		94 96
Hebrew: Immigrant Second generation	247 96	66 22	1	15 8	126 55	2	210 86
Irish: Immigrant	86	8			41	3	· 52
Second generation Italian: Immigrant	300 235	78 28	10	4	149 56	3 5	234 103
Second generation	82	32		•••••	26	1	59

Native white of native father	100.0	20.3	0.2	5.8	51.4	2.4	79.7
English:							
Immigrant	100.0	7.7	.0	2.6	74.4	.0	84.6
Second generation	100.0	20.7	.0	3.4	55.2	.0	79.3
German:							
Immigrant	100.0	21.6	.0	8.0	45.6	.0	75.2
Second generation	100.0	24.1	.01	3.6	58.0	.ŏ	85.7
Hebrew:							
Inumigrant	100.0	26.7	.4	6.1	51.0	.8	85.0
Second generation	100.0	22.9	.4	8.3	57.8	1.Ŏ	89.6
Irish:	100.0		•• [	0.0	00		00.0
Immigrant	100.0	9.3	.0	.0	47.7	8.5	CO. 5
Second generation	100.0	26.0	.ŏ I	1.3	49.7	1.0	78.0
Italian:	100.0	20.0	••	4.0		1.0	10.0
	100.0	11.9	4.3	1.7	23.8	2,1	43.8
Second generation							72.0
Second generation	100.0	89.0	.0	.0	81.7	1.2	72.0

Per cent distribution of convictions of three classes of crime, Italians and native whites of native father: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

This disgram shows the tendency of the Italian of the second generation to move a way from the fumigrant generation and toward the American-born of native parentage in the character of his criminality.

	GAINFUL OFFENSES	OFFENSES OF Personal Violence	OFFENSES AGAINET Public Policy
	20 40 60 80	4 0 4 0	0 7
		-	-
TALIAN IMMIGRANT			
TTALIAN SECOND GENERATION			
NATIVE WHITE NATIVE FATHER			

When the method of comparison already employed is applied to these figures, new results are obtained. Of the pairs of immigrant and second-generation percentages shown in the preceding table, four are exceptions to the rule of second-generation deviation in the direction of the native white group of native parentage. These four exceptions, instead of belonging to the same pair of first and second-generation groups as do the exceptions found in Table 41 are distributed among three pairs. Thus, at some point the second-generation Germans, Hebrews, and Italians differ in relative frequency of crime from the immigrant Germans, Hebrews, and Italians, moving in the opposite direction from that in which the native whites of native parentage differ from the three specified immigrant groups.

The exception of the German second generation is found in the crime of burglary, which forms 21.6 per cent of the total crimes of German immigrants, 20.3 per cent of those of native whites of native father, and 24.1 per cent of those of second-generation Germans.

The exception of the Hebrew second generation occurs with respect to forgery and fraud, which compose 6.1 per cent of the crimes of foreign-born Hebrews, 5.3 per cent of those of native whites of native father, and 8.3 per cent of those of the American born children of Hebrew immigrants.

Two exceptions are found in the Italian second-generation group. One concerns the crimes of forgery and fraud, which form 1.7 per cent of the total criminality of the Italian immigrant group, 5.3 per cent of that of the American-born whites of native father, and which are entirely absent from the criminality of the Italian second generation. The other occurs in the figures for robbery. Among the convictions of Italian immigrants, 2.1 per cent are for this crime, among those of the native whites of native father, 2.4 per cent, and among those of second-generation Italians, only 1.2 per cent.

second-generation Italians, only 1.2 per cent. The English and Irish second generations differ from the first in their percentages of burglary, of forgery and fraud, of larceny and receiving stolen property, and of robbery, tending toward those of the native whites born of native father, no exceptions being found in these comparable groups. The same is true of the second-generation Germans with respect to forgery and fraud and larceny and receiving stolen property, while robbery, occurring among the crimes of neither the first nor second generations, affords no opportunity for comparison. The Hebrew second generation likewise follows the rule in convictions for burglary, larceny and receiving stolen property, and robbery. The American-born children of Italian immigrants show like deviation from the criminality of the immigrant generation in the crimes of burglary and larceny and receiving stolen property.

#### OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

The offenses designated as those of "personal violence" afford other instances of exceptions to the rule of second-generation deviation in the direction of the native white of native father. These exceptions are four in number, as shown by the table on next page.

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TABLE 43.—Offenses of personal violence compared with all offenses, first and second generations compared: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909. NUMBER.

			Offenses o	f personal	violence.	
	All offenses.	Abduc- tion.	Assault.	Homi- cide.	Rape.	Total.
Native white of native father English:	418	8	83	2	8	41
Immigrant.	39			1		1
Second generation	29		1	1	2	4
Immigrant Second generation	125 112		10	8	······	1 <b>3</b> 10
Hebrew:		-	-	-	· ·	
Immigrant Second generation	247 96	1	15	1	4	21
Irish:			-		-	-
Immigrant Second generation	300	1	22 33	23	1	25 37
Italian: Immigrant	235	1 1	64	11	12	88
Second generation	82	2	ĬŌ	ī	1	ĨĨ
PER CEN	T OF AI	L OFFE	NSES.		·	·
Native white of native father	100.0	0.7	7.9	0.5	0.7	9.8
English: Immigrant	100.0	.0	.0	2.6	.0	2.6
Second generation	100.0	.0	3.4	3.4	6.9	13.8
Immigrant	100.0 100.0	.0	8.0 5.4	2.4	.0	10.4
Second generation						
Immigrant	100.0	.4	6.1 4.2	.4	1.6	8.5 5.2
Irish:						
Immigrant Second generation	100.0 100.0	1.2	25.6 11.0	2.3 1.0	.0 .3	29.1 12.3
Italian: Immigrant		.4	27.2	4.7	5.1	87.4
Second generation		2.4	12.2	1.2	1.2	17.1

One of these exceptions is of the second-generation English and three are of the second-generation Hebrews.

The English second-generation exception occurs with respect to the crime of homicide. Convictions for this offense form 0.5 per cent of the total convictions of native whites of native father, 2.6 per cent of those of English immigrants, and 3.4 per cent of those of second generation English.

One of the exceptions of the Hebrew second generation is found in the figures showing the percentage of convictions for abduction, one in those for assault, and the third in those for homicide.

The Hebrew second generation has no convictions for abduction, while one conviction is found among those of immigrant Hebrews, forming 0.4 per cent of their total convictions. The native whites of native father have three such convictions, which form 0.7 per cent of their total number. This shows the absence of abduction from the crimes of the second-generation Hebrews to be a difference from the criminality of the first generation in the opposite direction from that of the American-born whites of native father.

Of assault the percentage of the native whites of native father is 7.9, that of the immigrant Hebrews 6.1, and that of the Americanborn children of immigrant Hebrews 4.2. Homicide composes 0.5 per cent of the crimes of the native whites of native father, 0.4 per cent of those of foreign-born Hebrews, while no cases of homicide occur among the crimes of the Hebrew second generation.

The German, Irish, and Italian second-generation groups furnish no exceptions to the rule stated at the beginning of this chapter. The relative frequency with which they committed the various crimes shown in the preceding table differs in every case from that of the corresponding immigrant group, tending to approximate to that of the native whites born of native father. Immigrant English offenders have no convictions for assault or for rape, but as the native whites born of native father have convictions for these crimes the fact that the second-generation English also show convictions for them makes the second generation more, rather than less, like the native whites born of native father. The same is true of the German first and second generation groups with regard to abduction and rape, and of the first and second generation Irish with regard to the latter crime. The second-generation Irish have no convictions for abduction; but as 1.2 per cent of the convictions of the immigrant Irish are for this crime, and only 0.7 per cent of those of the native whites born of native father, the absence of abduction from the list of second-generation Irish crimes shows that the criminality of this group varies from that of the first generation along the same lines as the group of American-born persons of native parentage.

#### OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

But one other specific offense found in the data of the court of general sessions has been subjected to analysis in the preceding chapters of this report. This is the crime of gaming, found in the group of "offenses against public policy."

TABLE 44	.—Offenses	against	public	policy	compared	l with all	offenses,	first and second
generatio 30, 1909		ed: New	York c	court of	general	sessions,	October 1	, 1908, to June
30, 1909	•			NUMB	ER.			

		Offenses a	gainst pub	lic policy.
	All offenses.	Gaming.	All other.	Total.
Native white of native father English:	418	15	22	37
Immigrant	39 29	1	1	2
German: Immigrant		9	3	12
Second generation	· ·	2	2	4
Immigrant. Second generation.		3	5 1	13
Irish: Immigrant. Second generation	86 300	1	<b>2</b> 10	3 18
Second generation Italian: Immigrant		° 11	29	40
Second generation.	82	8	5	1

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TABLE 44.—Offenses agai			
generations compared:	New York court	of general sessions,	October 1, 1908, to June
30, 1909—Continued.		• •	

		Offenses a	s against public policy			
	All offenses.	Gaming.	All other.	Total.		
Native white of native father English:	100.0	3.6		8.9		
Immigrant Second generation	100.0 100.0	2.6		5.1 6.9		
German: Immigrant		7.2		9.6		
Second generation Mebrew: Immigrant	100.0	1.8 2.8		3.6 4.9		
Second generation		<b>3</b> .1	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.2		
Immigrant	100.0 100.0	1.2 2.7		3.5 6.0		
Italian: Immigrant	100.0	4.7		17.0		
Second generation	100.0	3.7		9.8		

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

This table shows that but one of the second-generation groups deviates from the corresponding first-generation group in a direction opposite to that in which the native white group of native parentage deviates. This is the English second generation, among whose convictions none for gaming appear, while of the convictions of immigrant English offenders, 1, or 2.6 per cent, is of this nature, and of those of native whites of native father 15, or 3.6 per cent.

The German, Hebrew, Irish, and Italian second-generation groups all differ in percentage of convictions for gaming from the corresponding first-generation groups in the direction of the Americanborn white of nonimmigrant parentage.

#### SUMMARY.

While cases are numerous in which the criminality of the second generation differs from that of the first in the direction of the criminality of the native white of native father, only one of the secondgeneration groups employed in this comparison maintains throughout the entire series of figures analyzed a constant difference of this character. Each of the other four second-generation groups proves at some point an exception to the rule. The group exhibiting this unchanging relation is the second-generation Irish. Its percentages of the various crimes and classes of crime, together with those of the immigrant Irish and the American-born whites of native father, are shown in the following tables for the purpose of bringing out this fact more clearly.

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 TABLE 45.—Deviation of the Irish second generation from the immigrant: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

 CLASSES OF CRIME.

Offenses Offenses Offenses Gainful against of against chastity. offenses. ersonal public violence. policy. Irish: 60. 5 78. 0 79. 7 29.1 12.3 3.5 . . . . . . . . . Native white of native father .... 9.8 8.9 . . . . . . . . .

#### GAINFUL OFFENSES.

	Burglary.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and receiving stolen property.	Robbery.
Irish: Immigrant Second generation Native white of native father	9.3 26.0 20.3	0.0 1.3 5.3	47. 7 49. 7 51. 4	8.5 1.0 2.4

#### OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

	Abduc- tion.	Assault	Homi- cide.	Rap <b>e</b> .
Irish: Immigrant Second generation Native white of native father	1.2 .0 .7	25.6 11.0 7.9	2.3 1.0 .5	0.0 .3 .7

#### GAMING.

	Gaming.
Irish: Immigrant	1.3
Immigrant . Second generation . Native white of native father .	2.7

#### 2. COMMITMENTS TO MASSACHUSETTS PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

From the data of commitments to Massachusetts penal institutions,<sup>a</sup> October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909, five immigrant and five second-generation groups have likewise been selected for comparison with persons native-born of native father. No separation, however, of the white and negro constituents of the latter group is possible, and it is therefore a less accurate standard of comparison than that afforded by the data of the New York court of general sessions. Furthermore, the Massachusetts records do not contain any classification of the foreign-born by race, nor of the native-born by race of father. The classification is, in both cases, by country of birth.

#### <sup>a</sup> Excluding the State farm.

Thus, in the following discussion the term "nationality" is used to indicate the country of birth of the foreign-born, and when reference is made to the "second generation" it should be interpreted as meaning the American-born children of the designated "nationality." For example, by first-generation Canadians are meant persons born in Canada, while by second-generation Canadians are meant persons born in the United States whose fathers were born in Canada.

The five pairs of immigrant and second-generation groups employed in the following analysis are the Canadian, English, German, Irish, and Scotch.

Only one of the five second-generation groups shows, in the data of commitments to Massachusetts penal institutions, a persistent deviation in the character of its criminality from the corresponding immigrant group in the direction of the native-born of native father. This group is the second-generation Irish.

The percentages upon which this conclusion is based are shown, in an arrangement admitting of ready comparison, in the following tables:

 
 TABLE 46.—Distribution of crimes, first and second generations compared: Commitments to Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

	Native	Cana	dian.	Eng	lish.	Ger	nan.	Iri	sh.	Sco	tch.
Offense.	born of	Immi-		Im- mi- grant.	Sec- ond gener- ation.		Sec- ond gener- ation.		Sec- ond gener- ation.	Im- mi- grant.	Sec- ond gener- ation.
Gainful offenses	1,090	308	220	78	76	30	36	282	726	37	38
Burglary	171	35	43	8	17	3	6	26	106		6
Extortion Forgery and fraud	1 43	13	····i	2	····i	2	i i	8	14	i	2
Larceny and receiving stolen property Robbery	839 36	253 7	171 5	67 1	57 1	24 1	27 2	243 5	587 19	35 1	25 5
Offenses of personal violence	278	134	52	55	23	12	8	189	260	12	4
Assault, simple Assault, violent Homicide Rape	249 12 11 6	121 5 7 1	48 3 1	51 3 1	23	11 1	8	142 45 2	247 8 5	11 1	31
Offenses against public policy.	3, 598	2, 038	831	848	400	104	138	5, 718	6,074	376	212
Disorderly conduct Drunkenness Gaming Vagrancy All other	131 2,828 23 231 385	126 1,723 1 77 111	39 655 1 49 87	46 714 45 43	11 320 3 37 29	73 11 20	1 102 1 20 14	173 5,234 3 161 147	157 5, 472 16 226 203	21 326  16 13	8 179 15 10
Offenses against chastity	203	134	43	29	12	5	5	70	113	8	9
Crimes of prostitution All other	41 162	34 100	7 36	12 17	39	5	14	8 62	13 100	17	1 8
Unclassified offenses	119	61	30	26	18	4	13	92	105	6	8
Total	5, 288	2, 675	1, 176	1,036	529	155	200	6, 351	7,278	439	271

 TABLE 47.—Deviation of the Irish second generation from the immigrant: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of personal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.
Irish: Immigrant. Second generation Native-born of native father.	4. 4 10. 0 20. 6	3. 0 3. 6 5. 3	90. 0 83. 5 68. 0	1.1 1.6 3.8

#### CLASSES OF CRIME.

#### GAINFUL OFFENSES.

•

	Burglary.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and re- ceiving stolen property.	Robbery.
Irish: Immigrant. Second generation Native-born of native father.	0.4 1.5 3.2	0. 1 . 2 . 8	3. 8 8. 1 15. 9	0.1 .3 .7

#### OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

	Simple assault.	Violent assault.	Homi- cide.	Rape.
Irish: Immigrant Second generation Native-born of native father	3.4	0. 71 . 11 . 23	0. 03 . 07 . 21	0.00 .00 .11

#### **OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.**

	Dis- orderly conduct.	Drunk- enness.	Gaming.	Va- grancy.
Irish: Immigrant Second generation Native-born of native father	2.7 2.2 2.5	82. 4 75. 2 53. 5	0.05 .22 .4	2.5 3.1 4.4

#### CRIMES OF PROSTITUTION.

	Crimes of pros- titution.
Irish: Immigrant Second generation Native-born of native father	0.1
Native-born of native father	.8

#### CLASSES OF CRIME.

The four general classes of crime occur among the eleven groups of offenders selected for analysis as follows:

 TABLE 48.—Classes of crimes, first and second generations compared: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

#### NUMBER.

	Total.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of per- sonal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.	Unclassi- fied of- fenses.
Native-born of native father	5,288	1,090	278	3, 598	203	119
Immigrant.	2,675	308	134	2,038	134	61
Second generation	1,176	220	52	831	43	30
English: Immigrant	1.036	78	55		29	26
Second generation	1,030	76	23	848 400	12	18
German:	025			400		
Immigrant	155	30	12	104	5	4
Second generation	200	36	8	138	5	13
Irish:						
Immigrant	6,351	282	189	5,718	70	92
Second generation	7,278	726	260	6,074	113	105
Scotch:			1			
Immigrant.	439	37	12	376	8	6
Second generation	271	38	4	212		8

#### PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER.

Native-born of native father	100.0	20.6	5.3	68.0	3.8	
Canadian ·	1			1		
Immigrant	100.0	11.5	5.0	76.2	5.0	
Second generation	100.0	18.7	4.4	70.7	8.7	
English				1		1
Immigrant	100.0	7.5	5.3	81.9	2.8	
Second generation	100.0	14.4	4.3	75.6	2.3	
German:						
Immigrant.	100.0	19.4	7.7	67.1	3.2	
Second generation	100.0	18.0	4.0	69.0	2.5	
Irish:	100.0		•••			
Immigrant.	100.0		3.0	90.0	1.1	
Second generation	100.0	4.4	3.6	83.5	1.6	
Sootch:	100.0	10.0	0.0		1.0	
Immigrant	100.0	8.4	2.7	85.6	1 0	
			1.5	78.2	1.0	
Second generation	100.0	14.0	1.0	18.2	a. s	

•

#### GAINFUL OFFENSES.

The distribution of the crimes composing the group of gainful offenses is shown in Table 49.

 TABLE 49.—Gainful offenses compared with all offenses, first and second generations compared:

 Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

#### NUMBER.

,			Gai	nful offens	es.	
	All offenses.	Burglary.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and re- ceiving stolen property.	Robbery.	Total.
Native-born of native father Canadian:	5,288	171	43	839	36	1,090
Immigrant	2,675 1,176	35 43	13 1	<b>253</b> 171	75	308 220
English: Immigrant Second generation	1,036	8	<b>2</b> 1	67 57	1	7 <b>8</b> 76
German: Immigrant. Second generation	155 200	36	2	24 27	1 2	30 36
Irish: Immigrant. Second generation	6,351 7,278	26 106	8 14	243 587	5 19	282 726
Scotch: Immigrant Second generation		6	1 2	35 25	1 5	37 38

Native-born of native father	100.0	3.2	0.8	15.9	0.7	20.6
Canadian:						
Immigrant	100.0	1.8 3.7	.5	9.5	.3	11.5
Second generation	100.0	3.7	.1	14.5	.4	18.7
English:						
Immigrant.	100.0	.8 3.2	.2	6.5	.1	7.8
Second generation	100.0	3.2	.2	10.8	.2	14.4
German:						
Immigrant	100.0	1.9	1.8	15.5	.6	19.4
Second generation	100.0	1.9 3.0	.5	18.5	.6 1.0	18.0
Irish:						
Immigrant	100.0	.4	.1	3.8	.1	4.4
Second generation	100.0	1.5	.1	81	.1	10.0
Seotch:	100.0			~	••	10.0
Immigrant	100.0		.2	8.0	.2	• •
Second generation	100.0	.0		9.2	1.8	8.4 14.0
Second Reneration	100.0	4.2		9. Z	1.0	14.1

#### OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

#### The specific offenses of personal violence are shown below:

TABLE 50.—Offenses of personal violence compared with all offenses. first and second generations compared: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

#### Offenses of personal violence. AB offenses Simple Violent Homi-Total. Rape. assault. cide. assauit. 249 12 11 6 278 5,288 Immigrant ... 2.675 121 53 71 1 134 ..... ł 52 Second generation ...... 1,176 48 English: ŧ 51 23 1.036 3 1 55 23 529 ... German: 155 1 12 11 ...... . . 200 8 5 Irish: 6,351 7,278 142 247 189 45 2 .......... 8 5 260 . . . . . . . . . ł Immigrant.... 439 11 1 12 Second generation ..... 271 3 ĩ 4

### NUMBER.

Native-born of native father	100.0	4.7	0.23	0.21	0.11	5.3
Canadian:		1				
Immigrant.	100.0	4.5	. 19	. 26	.04	5.0
Second generation	100.0	4.1	.20	. 09	.00	4.4
English:						
Immigrant.	100.0	4.9	. 29	.00	.1	5.3
Second generation	100.0	4.3	. 00	.00	.00	4.3
German:						
Immigrant.	100.0	7.1	.00	. 65	.00	7.7
Second generation	100.0	4.0	.00	.00	.00	4.0
Irish:		1				
Immigrant.	100.0	2.2	.71	.03	.00	3.0
Second generation	100.0	3.4		.07	.00	3.6
Scotch:						
Immigrant	100.0	2.5	.23	.00	.00	2.7
Second generation	100.0	1.1	.37	.00	.00	1.5

#### OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

The offenses against public policy selected for analysis are exhibited in Table 51.

# TABLE 51.-Offenses against public policy compared with all offenses, first and second generations compared: Massachusetts penal institutions, O clober 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

			icy.				
	All offenses.	Disor- derly conduct.	Drunk- enness.	Gaming.	Vagran- cy.	All other.	Total.
Native-born of native father	5, 288	131	2, 828	23	231	385	3, 598
Immigrant. Second generation English:	2,675 1,176	126 39	1,723 655	1	77 49	111 87	2,038 831
Immigrant Second generation German:	1,036 529	46 11	714 320		45 87	43 29	848 400
Immigrant. Second generation Irish:	155 200	1	73 102	1	11 20	20 14	104 138
Immigrant Second generation Scotch	6,351 7,278	173 157	5, 234 5, 472	3 16	161 226	147 203	5,718 6,074
Immigrant Second generation	439 271	21 8	326 179		16 15	13 10	376 212

Native-born of native father Canadian:	100.0	2.5	53. 5	0.4	4. 4		68.0
Immigrant	100.0	4.7	64.4	.04	2.9	1	76.2
Second generation	100.0	3.3	55.7	.09	4.2		70.7
English:							
Immigrant	100.0	4.4	68.9	.00	4.3		81.9
Second generation	100.0	21	60.5	. 57	7.0		81.9 75.6
German:					•••		
Immigrant	100.0	.0	47.1	.00	7.1		67.1
Second generation	100.0	.5	51.0	. 50	10.0		69.0
Irish:							
Immigrant.	100.0	2.7	82.4	.05	2.5		90.0
Second generation	100.0	2.2	75.2	.22	3.1		83.5
Scotch:							
Immigrant.	100.0	4.8	74.3	.00	3.6		85.6
Second generation	100.0	2.9	66.1	.001	5.5		78.2

#### OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY.

The proportion of offenses against chastity among all offenses is presented in the table following:

NUMBER.

	All offenses.	Offenses against chastity.				
		Crimes of prostitu- tion.	All other.	Total.		
Native-born of native father	5, 288	41	162	208		
Immigrant. Second generation.	2,675 1,176	34 7	100 36	134		
English: Immigrant. Second generation	1,0 <b>36</b> 529	12 3	17 9	<b>20</b> 12		
German: Immigrant Second generation.	155 200	·····i	5 4	5 5		
Irish: Immigrant. Second generation	6,351 7,278	8 13	62 100	70 113		
Beotch: Immigrant. Second generation.	<b>439</b> 271	1	7 8	8 9		

#### PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

Native-born of native father	100.0	0.8	 1.8
Canadian:			
Immigrant	100.0	1.3	 5.0
Second generation.	100.0	. 6	3.7
English:			
Immigrant.	100.0	11	 2 8
Second generation.	100.0	1.4	 28
German:	100.0	1.0	 <u>.</u>
	100.0	•	
Immigrant.	100.0	.0	 1.2
Second generation	100.0	. 5	 2,5
Irish:			
Immigrant	100.0	.1	 1.1
Second generation	100.0	.2	 1.6
Scotch:			
Immigrant	100.0	. 2	 1.8
Second generation	100.0		 3.3

#### SUMMARY.

In these five tables are shown the relations of second generation to immigrant groups and to the group of persons native-born of native father. Without entering into so detailed a study as that made of the data from the New York court of general sessions, the salient facts brought out by these figures may be briefly summarized.

Those instances in which the second generation follows the rule of movement toward the native-born of native father are shown in the five tables appended.

TABLE 52.—Offenses against chastity compared with all offenses, first and second generations compared: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

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TABLE 53.—Deviation of the second generation from the immigrant in the direction of the native-born of native father: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

Gainful offenses.	Offenses of personal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.
20.6	5.3	68.0	3.8
11.5 18.7	(@) (a)	76.2 70.7	5.0 3.7
7.5	(a) (a)	81.9 75.6	(6) (6)
	7.7	67.1	
4.4	3.0	90.0	1.1
10.0 8.4	3.6	83.5 85.6	1.6 1.8 3.3
	effenses. 20.6 11.5 18.7 7.5 14.4 (e) 4.4 10.0	Gainful offenses.         of personal violence.           20.6         5.3           11.5         (e)           7.5         (e)           14.4         (e)	Gainful offenses.         of personal violence.         against public polky.           20.6         5.3         68.0           11.5         (*)         76.2           18.7         (*)         70.7           7.5         (*)         75.6            7.7         67.1           (*)         4.0         680.0           4.4         3.0         90.0           10.0         3.6         83.5

#### CLASSES OF CRIME.

#### GAINFUL OFFENSES.

	Burglary .	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and re- ceiving stolen property.	Robbe <b>ry</b> .
Native-born of native father	3.2	0.8	15.9	0.7
Canadian: Immigrant. Second generation. English:	1.3 3.7	(a) (a)	9.5 14.5	.8 .4
Immigrant	.8 3.2	.2 .2	6.5 10.8	.1
German: Immigrant. Second generation.	19 3.0	1.3 .5	(a) (a)	.6 1.0
Irish: Immigrant. Second generation	.4 1.5	.1	3.8 8.1	.1
Scotch: Immigrant. Second generation.	.0 2.2	.2 .8	8.0 9.2	1.8

#### OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE

	Simple assault.	Violent assault.	Homi- cide.	Rape.
Native-born of native father Canadian: Immigrant.		0. 23 . 19	0. 21 . 26	0.11 (a)
Second generation English: Immigrant. Second generation	(a) 4.9 4.3	. 26 . 29 . 00	09. (6) (6)	(a) (a) .1
German: Immigrant Second generation	7.1	(b) (b)	. 65 . 00	(b) (b)
Immigrant. Second generation. Scotch:	3.4	.71 .11	. 03 . 07	(8)
Immigrant. Second generation.	(a) (a)	(a) (a)	(b) (b)	(b) (b)

• Exception to the rule. • No commitments for this crime of either the immigrant or second generation group.

**TABLE 53.**—Deviation of the second generation from the immigrant in the direction of the native-born of native father: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909—Continued.

	Disor- derly conduct.	Drunk- enness.	Gaming.	Va- grancy.
Native-born of native father	2.5	53.5	0.4	4.4
Canadian:		• • •		
Immigrant	4.7	64.4	.04	29
Second generation	3.3	55.7	.09	4.2
English:				
Immigrant	4.4	68.9	.00	4.3
Second generation	2.1	60.5	. 57	7.0
German:				
Immigrant	.0	47.1	.00	(a)
Second generation		51.0	.50	(a) (a)
Irish:		01.0		(-)
Immigrant.	27	82.4	.05	28
Second generation	22	75.2	.22	2.5 2.1
Second generation		10.0		•••
Immigrant	4.8	74.8	<b>a</b> 1	3.6
	1.0		(b) (b)	
Second generation	2.9	66.1	(0)	5.5

#### OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

CRIMES OF PROSTITUTION.

	Crimes of pros- titution.
ative-born of native father	0.1
ansdian: Tommigrant	1.
Immigrant. Second generation.	
nglish: Immigrant	
Second generation	
erman: Immigrant	
Second generation	
ish:	
Immigrant Second generation	
otch: Immigrant	
Second generation	

• Exception to the rule. • No commitments for this crime of either the immigrant or second generation group.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

#### NEW YORK CITY AND STATE.

The State of New York had in 1900 the largest foreign population, considered numerically, of any State in the Union. It contained 1,900,425 persons of foreign birth, or nearly one-fifth (18.17 per cent) of the total number in the United States. Of the six great cities of the country New York had the largest proportion of foreignborn, 37 per cent, or a total of 1,270,080 persons. These facts make the study of immigrant crime in New York City and State of prime importance.

NOTE.—Beyond the comparison of immigrants and natives in the gross lies the fact of the heterogeneity of the immigrant group. This group is composed of many races, some few of which, because of excessive numerical representation and the unique character of their criminality, may perhaps largely determine the relations which the group as a whole bears to the American-born. Thus the comparison of these various immigrant races with the American is highly important.

The data upon which this investigation is based affords but a meager field for the comparison of races. Only 2,206 of the cases obtained from the New York court of general sessions, and 12,851 of the cases of alfens in penal institutions obtained from the Bureau of Immigration are by race, and among the latter no American-born persons appear. In all other sets of data the classification of offenders is either by country of birth or by "nationality." The latter term is that employed by the Chicago police department and is a modification of the former, in that geographical divisions rather than political entities are made the basis of classification. For convenience, "nationality" is used in the discussion of the data in place of "country of birth," and this interpretation of the term should be made in every case except that of the Chicago data, where, as will be more fully explained later, it has a slightly different significance in certain instances.

Because of the widely different character of the data obtained from the various sources, it is impossible to combine all cases into a composite group. Each set of data must be separately analyzed and its purely local significance borne in mind. Each set is a unit, unrelated to any other, and represents merely a certain definite number of cases. Each of these sets of data will now be subjected to separate analysis. They have been arranged in the following order: (1) New York City and State— (a) New York City magistrates' courts, (b) New York City children's courts, (c) New York court of general sessions, (d) county and supreme courts of New York State; (2) Chicago—Police arrests; and (3) Massachusetts—Commitments to penal institutions.

The classification of New York's population by principal countries of birth is shown for 1900 in the table following:

Country of birth.	Number.	Country of birth.	Number.
United States: White Colored a	2, 108, 980 58, 142	Foreign countries—Continued. Ireland. Italy	275, 102 145, 433
Foreign countries: Austria. Bohemia Canada (English). Canada (French). Denmark England France Germany. Hungary.	15, 055 19, 399 2, 527 5, 621 68, 836 14, 755 <b>322, 343</b>	Norway Poland Russia. Scotland Sweden. Other countries. Total native-born. Total foreign-born. Total population.	32, 873 155, 201 19, 836 28, 320 50, 449 2, 167, 122

TABLE 54.—Population of New York City, 1900, by country of birth.

· Persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and Indiana.

To compare these figures with those of crime is not advisable. Criminal statistics are so much affected by the factors of age and sex that to make population statistics strictly comparable with them is impossible without more complete data than the census reports afford. It is therefore well to use the population figures given above merely as a background for the analysis of the statistics of crime, without attempting any correlation of the two.

For the study of immigrant criminality in New York City and State, data have been collected from the following sources: (1) New York City magistrates' courts; (2) New York City children's courts; (3) New York City court of general sessions; (4) county and supreme courts of New York State.

The first three sets of data concern New York City alone; the fourth concerns the entire State. Three of these sets of data are analyzed in the following pages, the data from the New York City children's courts alone being presented among the general tables without analysis.

#### 1. NEW YORK CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

#### COMPILATION OF DATA.

The most comprehensive records of crime in the city of New York are those of the city magistrates' or police courts. Of these there are two divisions, the first covering the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the second, the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, and each division consisting of several different courts. A vast number of cases come before these courts each year and cover the greater part of the city's detected criminality.

The records of both divisions of the courts for the calendar years from 1901 to 1908, inclusive, have been gathered into a single compilation, thus giving a summary of criminal cases for these eight years.<sup>a</sup> In arranging the records for analysis, only those cases have been used which show the accused person to have been committed to a reformatory or other institution as guilty of the offense charged, or held for further trial by a higher court. Thus the tables prepared include only cases in which guilt was evident or highly probable.

During the eight years under investigation the total number of such cases disposed of by these courts was 785,824.<sup>6</sup> Not all of these, however, admit of inclusion in the analysis. In 14,154 of them the crime charged was so vaguely defined that it could not be classified. These 14,154 cases are therefore excluded from the number to which analysis is confined. This reduces the total number of cases covered by the analysis to 771,670.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> The records of the night courts, the courts of special sessions, and the children's courts have not been included in this compilation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> This does not include all cases coming before these courts; only those in which the accused was either committed to a penal institution or held for further trial.

These 771,670 cases have been classified according to the nature of the crime charged as follows:

Off inses.	Number of cases.	Per cent of total.
Gainful offenses. Offenses of personal violence Offenses against public policy. Offenses against chastity Unclassified offenses.	61, 579 31, 696 669, 253 5, 069 4, 037	7.9 41 86.7 .7 .6
Total	771,670	100. 0

The largest group of offenses is that ill-defined one "against public policy," which covers so wide a field of forbidden acts that conclusions regarding it as a group must be made with considerable reservation. The number of cases against public policy may have some effect upon the computation of the proportions of other offenses among the various nationalities, but this is unavoidable, and all that can be done is to bear in mind that the total of all offenses, upon which these proportions of specific crimes and classes of crime are based, may be largely influenced by this one ill-defined group.

In analyzing these figures only the first four offense groups need be discussed. This leaves a small residue of unclassified offenses, which are of such a character that they give little indication of their exact criminal nature. It has been found impossible satisfactorily to classify them, and they have therefore been omitted from the special analysis although retained in the total of offenses. This group is so small, however, among offenders of every nationality, that its effect upon the relation of other offenses to the total is of practically no importance.

The records of the city magistrates' courts do not show the race of the offender; only his country of birth. In the discussion of these records, therefore, country of birth, or nationality, must be the basis of comparison. It should be borne in mind that no reference to race is made in the treatment of these statistics from the city magistrates' courts; the term "nationality" is that most frequently employed and means no more than nativity, or country of birth. The failure to separate the group of offenders of American birth into divisions of whites and negroes and of persons of native and foreign parentage somewhat lessens the value of this group as a true nonimmigrant comparative standard. But for purposes of gross comparison it must serve, although it is a group into which immigrant ethnic factors doubtless largely enter. The second generation—the children of immigrants—undoubtedly compose a large part of it, yet inasmuch as it is constituted entirely of persons of native birth, comparison of the various immigrant groups with it is of value.

Of the groups of foreign-born offenders, those from only seven countries are clearly marked in the records of all the city magistrates' courts.

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#### CLASSES OF CRIME.

The distribution of the several classes of crime among these nationality groups is shown in the following table:

 TABLE 55.—Distribution of classes of crime: New York City magistrates' courts, January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1908.

NUMBER.

Country of birth of offender.	Total.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of per- sonal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.	Unclassi- fied offenses.
United States	365, 386	36, 764	14, 292	310, 321	2,066	1,943
England. France. Germany Ireland. Italy Russia. Scotland.	8,464 52,193 110,085 67,125	1, 256 363 3, 999 4, 796 4, 312 4, 784 358	545 139 2,238 4,117 4,873 1,908 171	13, 495 7, 596 44, 968 100, 445 56, 974 49, 811 5, 911	78 348 631 166 542 510 18	71 18 357 561 424 810 18
Total foreign	402, 772	24, 635	17, 141	355, 905	2,980	2, 111
Grand total	768, 158	61, 399	31, 433	666, 226	5, 046	4,054

PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER.

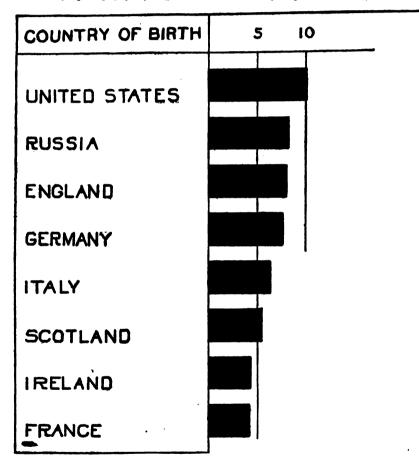
United States	100.0	10.1	8.9	84.9	0.6	0.1
England	100.0	8.1	3.5	87.4	.5	
France		4.8 7.7	1.6	89.7 86.2	1.2	
Ireland		6.4	3.7 7.3	91.2 84.9	.2	
Russia Scotland		8.8 5.5	3.8	86.9 91.3	.9	
Total foreign	100.0	6.1	4.8	88.4	.7	
Grand total	100.0	8.0	4.1	86.7	.7	

From this table it appears that one class of crime plays a larger part in the criminality of American-born persons than in that of any nationality group of immigrants. This is the class of offenses designated as "gainful." Of the total number of offenses committed by persons born in the United States 10.1 per cent were of this character. The highest percentage which the gainful offenses form of the total crimes of any foreign nationality is 8.3 per cent, that being their percentage of the crimes of immigrant offenders born in Russia. The proportion which such offenses form of the total crimes of persons of English birth is nearly as large, being 8.1 per cent. Next in rank is the percentage of persons born in Germany, 7.7, and following this are the percentages of the Italians, 6.4, the Scotch 5.5, the Irish, 4.4, and the French, whose percentage of 4.3 is least of the eight nationality groups shown.

Offenses of personal violence, against public policy, and against chastity form larger proportions of the total criminality of various groups of immigrant offenders than of that of the American-born.

Two of the immigrant groups have larger percentages of offenses of personal violence than the group of persons born in the United States. These two immigrant nationalities are the Italian, of whose crimes those of personal violence form 7.3 per cent, and the Germans, 4.3 per cent of whose offenses are of this nature. All other immigrant groups have smaller proportions of such crimes than the native-born, of whose total offenses they form 3.9 per cent. The most striking thing shown by these figures is the relatively high percentages of offenses of personal violence found among the Italians; this percentage is nearly twice as great as that of the Americans, and over four and one-half times that of the French, whose percentage of 1.6 is least of the eight nationality groups shown.

Relative frequency of gainful offenses: New York City magistrates' courts, 1901-1908.



Of offenses against public policy no nationality has a smaller proportion than the American, 84.9 per cent of whose crimes are of this character. With the exception of the Italian, whose percentage is the same as that of the American-born group, all of the foreign nationalities have larger proportions. The highest percentage is that of the Scotch, 91.3 per cent of whose offenses are against public policy. This, however, is only slightly in excess of that of the Irish, the latter being 91.2 per cent.

Four of the seven foreign nationalities have larger proportions of offenses against chastity than the American. These are the French, 4.1 per cent of whose crimes are against chastity, the Germans, whose percentage is 1.2, the Russian, of whose total offenses these form 0.9 per cent, and the Italian, 0.8 per cent of whose crimes is composed of such offenses. The American percentage, 0.6, is only half that of the Germans and only slightly more than one-seventh that of the French. The Irish and the Scotch percentages are less than any others, the former being 0.2 and the latter 0.3. It is noteworthy that the four English-speaking nationalities, the American, English, Irish, and Scotch, are exceeded in relative frequency of offenses against chastity by each of the four non-English-speaking nationalities.

#### GAINFUL OFFENSES.

In the following table are shown the several gainful offenses, their distribution among the nationalities, and the proportion which each forms of the total crimes of each nationality:

TABLE 56.—Gainful offenses	compared wit	h all offe	enses: New	York	City	magistrates'
	courts, 19	01 to 1908	8.			•

		Gainful offenses.								
Country of birth of offender.	All offenses.	Biack- mail and ex- tortion.	Bur- giary.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and re- ceiving stolen prop- erty.	Robbery.	Total.			
United States	365, 386	102	7,221	413	27,009	2,019	36, 764			
England. France. Germany. Ireland. Italy. Russia. Sootland.	15, 445 8, 464 52, 193 110, 085 67, 125 57, 323 6, 476	9 7 12 11 116 14 1	161 49 657 739 910 869 32	23 4 75 17 22 42 6	1,020 281 3,120 3,713 2,978 3,685 305	43 22 135 296 286 174 14	1,256 363 3,999 4,796 4,312 4,784 358			
Total foreign	402,772	185	4,180	272	18, 795	1,203	24,635			
Grand total	768, 158	287	11,401	685	45,804	3,222	61,399			

NUMBER.

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

United States	100.0	0. 03	2.0	0.11	7.4	0.6	10. <b>L</b>
England	100.0	. 06	1.0	. 15	6.6	.3	8.1
France	100.0	.08	.6	. 05	3.3	.3	4.3
Germany	100.0	.02	1.3	.14	6.0	.3	7.7
Ireland	100.0	. 01	.7	. 02	3.4	.3	4.4
Italy.	100.0	.17	1.4	. 03	4.4	.4	6.4
Russia	100.0	. 02	1.5	.07	6.4	.3	8.3
Scotland	100.0	. 02	.5	. 09	4.7	.2	8.3 5.5
Total foreign	100.0	. 05	1.0	. 07	4.7	.3	6. 1
Grand total	100.0	.04	1.6	. 09	6.0	.4	8.0

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The number of cases of blackmail and extortion is small compared with the number of other crimes shown in this table, but it is possible to contrast the various nationalities with respect to them. The Italians stand out most prominently in the records of these offenses; although only 0.17 per cent of their crimes consist of blackmail and extortion, no other nationality has half so large a proportion. The percentage of the French most nearly approaches that of the Italians, and it is only 0.08. The Italians, French, and English exceed the American-born in relative frequency of these crimes, while the percentage of the latter, which is 0.03, is greater than that of the four remaining foreign groups. The German, Russian, and Scotch groups have each 0.02 per cent, while the Irish percentage, 0.01, is least of the eight shown in the table.

Burglary occurs in largest proportion among the crimes of the American-born, forming 2 per cent of their offenses. The Russians are next in rank, 1.5 per cent of their crimes consisting of burglary. Only slightly smaller than the Russian percentage is the Italian, which is 1.4, and the German, which is 1.3. Three nationalities have less than 1 per cent, the Irish, with 0.7 per cent, the French, with 0.6 per cent, and the Scotch, with 0.5 per cent, the latter having the smallest percentage of any of the eight nationalities.

Forgery and fraud form very small proportions of the criminality of the several nationalities. Of these proportions the group of English born persons has the largest, or 0.15 per cent. Next in rank is the proportion belonging to the Germans, which is 0.14 per cent. These are the only immigrant groups whose percentages of forgery and fraud are more than the percentage found in the American-born group, which is 0.11. With the exception of the English, German, and American nationalities no group of offenders has as large a proportion of these crimes as one-tenth of 1 per cent, while the Irish, whose proportion is smallest of all the nationalities, has only 0.02 per cent.

Larceny and receiving stolen property form a larger proportion, 7.4 per cent, of the crimes of American-born offenders than of those of any immigrant group. The English percentage, which is 6.6, is next in rank, while the Russian percentage is only slightly smaller than the English, being 6.4. Two of the immigrant groups have percentages that are less than half that of the American-born. These two groups are the Irish, of whose crimes larceny and receiving stolen property form 3.4 per cent, and the French, of whose total crimes they form 3.3 per cent, or a less proportion than that found in any other group.

Robbery, like burglary and larceny and receiving stolen property, occurs in larger proportion among the crimes of Americans than among those of any immigrant nationality group. Of the total number of American cases shown in these records, 0.6 per cent consists of robbery. The highest percentage of this offense found in any immigrant group is the Italian, which is 0.4. The percentage of each of the other foreign nationalities, except the Scotch, is half that of the American-born, or 0.3, while the Scotch percentage, which is least of all, is only 0.2, or one-third the American percentage.

# OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

The distribution of the several offenses of personal violence among the various nationalities is shown in the following table, together with the proportion which each forms of the total crimes of each nationality:

 
 TABLE 57.—Offenses of personal violence compared with all offenses: New York City magistrates' courts, 1901 to 1908.

			Offer	uses of pers	onal violen	ice.	
Country of birth of offender.	All offenses.	Abduo- tion and kidnap- ping.	Assault, simple.	Assault, violent.	Homi- cide.	Rape.	Total.
United States	365, 386	145	8, 864	3,063	1,738	482	14, 292
England. France. Germany. Ireland. Italy. Russia. Scotland.	15, 445 8, 464 52, 193 110, 085 67, 125 57, 323 6, 476	3 4 20 6 104 48 1	345 82 1,402 2,666 1,982 1,218 108	92 37 489 874 2,102 427 40	82 14 257 543 452 164 15	23 2 70 28 233 51 7	545 139 2,238 4,117 4,873 1,908 171
Total foreign	402, 772	248	9,720	4, 906	1,856	511	17, 141
Grand total	768, 158	393	18, 584	7,869	3, 594	993	31, 433

#### NUMBER.

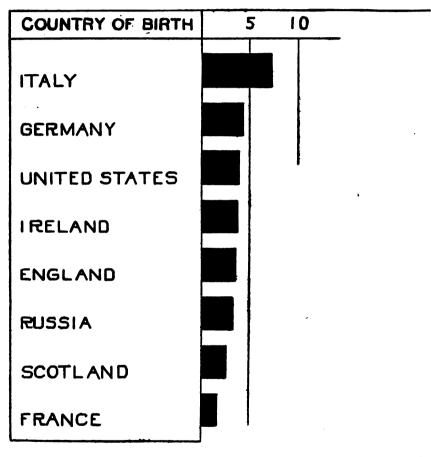
PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

where the second s							
United States	100. 0	0.04	2.4	0.8	0.5	0. 13	3.9
England France Germany Iteland Italy Russis Scotland	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	.02 .05 .04 (c) .15 .08 .02	2.2 1.0 2.7 2.4 3.0 2.1 1.7	.6 .4 .9 .8 3.1 .7 .6	.5 .2 .5 .5 .7 .3	.15 .02 .13 .03 .35 .09 .11	3.5 1.6 4.3 3.7 7.3 3.3 2.6
Total foreign	100.0	. 06	2.4	1.2	.5	. 13	4.8
Grand total	100.0	.05	2.4	1.0	. 5	. 13	4.1

a Less than 0.01 per cent.

Although only 393 cases of abduction and kidnaping are shown by these records, the relatively large number of them belonging to Italian offenders is striking. One hundred and four of these 393 cases are those of Italians. These 104 cases form 0.15 per cent of all Italian crimes; a very small proportion, but much in excess of that of any other nationality, being nearly twice the Russian percentage, which is 0.08, and three times the French percentage, which is 0.05. These three nationalities, the Italian, Russian, and French, exceed the American in percentage of abduction and kidnaping; the German percentage is the same as the American, which is 0.04; while the English, Irish, and Scotch percentages are less than the American. The smallest proportion of these crimes is found among the Irish, whose six cases of abduction and kidnaping form less than five onehundredths of 1 per cent of their total crimes. The Italian percentage of simple assault, like that of abduction and kidnaping, is greater than the percentage of any other nationality. Of the total number of Italian crimes, 3 per cent consist of simple assault. Next in rank to the Italian is the German percentage. This is 2.7. These two nationalities are the only ones having larger proportions of simple assault than the American, 2.4 per cent of whose criminality is composed of this offense. The Irish percentage is the same as the American, but the English, French, Russian, and Scotch

Relative frequency of offenses of personal violence: New York City magistrates' courts, 1901–1908.



percentages are all smaller. Of the crimes of the French, simple assault forms the smallest proportion, 1 per cent.

In the classification of crimes employed here, "violent assault" includes only the offenses of felonious assault and maiming. It is therefore a much more serious crime than "simple assault."

In the case of every nationality except one violent assault forms less than 1 per cent of the total criminality. This unique nationality is the Italian, of whose total offenses violent assault forms 3.1 per cent. The percentage next in rank, that of the German group, is less than one-third as large, being 0.9. The Italian and German are the only nationalities having larger percentages than the American, of whose total crimes violent assault forms 0.8 per cent. The Irish percentage, however, is the same as the American. The smallest proportion of violent assault is found among the French, only 0.4 per cent of whose crimes consist of this offense.

Homicide, also, forms a larger proportion of Italian crimes than of the crimes of any other nationality, 0.7 per cent of the offenses of Italians consisting of homicide. No other nationality has a larger percentage of this crime than the American, although the English, German, and Irish percentages are each the same as the American. The French and Scotch have smaller percentages (each being 0.2) than any other nationalities. These two nationalities and the Russian are the only ones whose proportion of homicide is less than that of the American-born.

Rape, like the other offenses of personal violence, appears in largest proportion among the Italians. Of the total number of Italian cases recorded in the city magistrates' courts, 0.35 per cent are cases of rape. This percentage, small though it appears, is more than twice that of the English (0.15), which stands second in rank. The Italian and English are the only nationalities whose percentage of rape exceeds that of the American, the latter being 0.13. The German percentage, however, is the same as the American. The relatively small proportion of rape appearing in the criminality of the French is striking., Only two cases of rape, or 0.02 per cent of their total crimes, are attributed to French offenders.

# OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

Certain offenses have been selected from the group of "offenses against public policy" for further analysis. These are offenses which occur in relatively large numbers and which are clearly defined enough to make their part in the criminality of the various nationalities of importance. The offenses thus selected are shown in the following table with the proportions which they form of the total crimes of each nationality group of offenders.

NUEBER.								
		Offenses against public policy.						
Country of birth.	All offenses.	Dis- orderly conduct.	Intoxica- tion.	Vagran- cy, tru- ancy, and incorrigi- bility.	Violation of corpo- ration or- dinances.	Violation of sani- tary law.	Other offenses against public policy.	Total.
United States	365, 386	123, 809	123, 690	17, 549	28, 976	6, 054	15, 253	310, 321
England. France. Germany. Ireland. Italy. Russia. Scotland.	15, 445 8, 464 52, 193 110, 085 67, 125 57, 323 6, 476	3,650 5,005 14,741 26,330 15,126 18,388 1,092	7,318 1,308 15,462 60,074 6,303 2,028 3,913	1,002 235 3,262 6,993 1,071 763 373	757 305 3,869 2,629 26,593 18,498 304	224 127 3,069 1,078 3,681 6,183 90	544 616 4, 565 3, 341 4, 200 3, 951 139	13, 495 7, 596 44, 968 100, 445 56, 974 49, 811 5, 911
Total foreign	402, 772	102, 742	110,097	15,680	87,615	18, 277	21, 494	355, 905
Grand total	768, 158	226, 551	233, 777	33, 229	111, 591	24, 331	36, 747	666, 226

# TABLE 58.—Offenses against public policy compared with all offenses: New York City magistrates' courts, 1901 to 1908. NUMBER

United States	100.0	33. 9	33. 8	4.8	6.6	1.7	4.2	84. 9
England France. Germany Ireland Italy. Russia. Scotland	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	23.6 59.1 28.2 23.9 22.5 32.1 16.9	47. 4 15. 5 29. 6 54. 6 9. 4 3. 5 60. 4	6.5 2.8 6.2 6.4 1.6 1.3 5.8	4.9 3.6 7.4 2.4 39.6 32.3 4.7	1.5 1.5 5.9 1.0 5.5 10.8 1.4	3.5 7.3 8.7 3.0 6.3 6.9 2.1	87.4 89.7 86.2 91.2 84.9 86.9 91.3
Total foreign	100.0	25. 5 29. 5	27.3	3.9	21. 8 14. 5	4.5	5.3	88. 4 86. 7

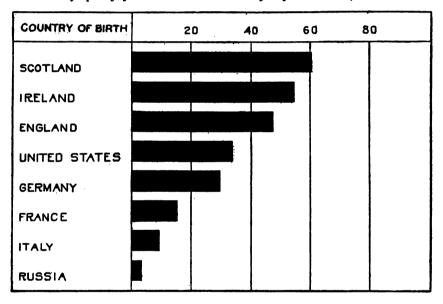
Of these offenses not one forms so large a proportion of American crime as of the criminality of one or more immigrant groups.

The largest proportion of disorderly conduct is that of the French, of whose crimes it forms 59.1 per cent. This is a much larger percentage than that found in any other group of offenders, for while disorderly conduct composes a good deal more than half of all offenses committed by persons of French birth, it comprises less than one-third of the crimes of each of the other nationalities except the American. Of the crimes of Americans, disorderly conduct forms only 33.9 per cent, or slightly more than one-third of the total. The French is the only immigrant group whose percentage of this offense exceeds the American. The percentages of the other foreign nationalities range from 32.1, which is that of the Russians, to 16.9, which is that of the Scotch. The Russian percentage is thus only slightly less than the American, while the Scotch percentage is only one-half as large as the American.

Three of the immigrant groups have larger proportions of intoxication cases than the American born. These three groups are the Scotch, 60.4 per cent of whose crimes consist of intoxication, the Irish, 54.6 per cent of whose crimes are of like character, and the English, of whose total offenses intoxication forms 47.4 per cent. The American percentage is 33.8. The four nationalities enumerated are the only ones more than one-third of whose crimes consist of intoxication; while two of the nationalities shown in the preceding table have less than 10 per cent. These two nationalities are the Italian, with 9.4 per cent, and the Russian, with only 3.5 per cent. One of the most striking things shown by this table is the fact that all of the English-speaking nationalities have larger proportions of intoxication cases than the non-English-speaking.

Vagrancy, truancy, and incorrigibility, which are grouped together, form larger proportions of the crimes of the English, Irish, German, and Scotch than of the crimes of Americans. The percentages of these nationalities are, in descending order:

English Irish	6.5
Irish	6.4
German	6.2
Scotch	5.8
American	



Relative frequency of intoxication: New York City magistrates' court, 1901-1908.

The next percentage in rank is that of the French, being 2.8. This is followed by the Italian, which is 1.6, and the Russian, which is 1.3, or only one-fifth as great as the English percentage and less than one-third the American.

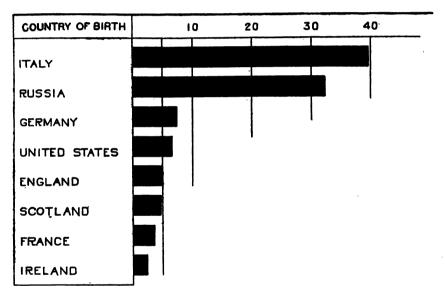
Two nationalities stand out prominently in the figures showing violations of corporation ordinances. Nearly two-fifths of all the crimes of Italians and nearly one-third of those of Russians are of this character, the Italian percentage being 39.6 and the Russian percentage 32.3. The highest proportion of such offenses found among the six remaining nationalities is only 7.4, which is that of the Germans. Next in rank is the percentage of the American-born group, which is 6.6. Three immigrant groups therefore have larger proportions of violations of corporation ordinances than the native-born,

3

while four have smaller proportions. These offenses form the smallest percentage of the crimes of the Irish, only 2.4 per cent of whose total offenses belong in this category. The difference in the character of the criminality of different nationalities is strikingly shown here, the Italian percentage of violations of corporation ordinances being 16½ times the Irish percentage. Unfortunately it is impossible satisfactorily to determine the criminal significance of such offenses; they may consist of so many acts that are not inherently criminal, but are so only because forbidden, that it is impossible to tell when they spring from ignorance and when from willful disregard of authority.

Another offense which possibly springs from the same causes as the violation of corporation ordinances, and yet which is of great importance to the immediate welfare of the community, is the violation of the sanitary laws. While not necessarily criminal in nature, such

Relative frequency of violation of corporation ordinances: New York City magistrates' courts, 1901–1908.



violations are distinctly injurious to society, in that they may jeopardize the public health. Three foreign nationalities prove to be relatively more frequent violators of the sanitary laws than the American the Russian, of whose total offenses these form 10.8 per cent, the Germans, 5.9 per cent of whose total offenses are of this nature, and the Italian, whose percentage of these offenses is 5.5. Each of these percentages is much in excess of the American, which is only 1.7. It is noteworthy that these three immigrant groups are the three whose proportions of violations of corporation ordinances are greater than the American. It is also notable that the nationality having the smallest percentage of violations of the sanitary laws. This nationality is the Irish.

## OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY.

An examination of the various offenses "against chastity" reveals the fact that those connected with disorderly houses are the most common.

While it is possible for a person keeping an office for the sale of passage tickets on vessels and railroads in violation of the provisions governing such sale to be convicted of keeping a "disorderly house," " such convictions (or arrests for such offenses) are not frequent in New York City, and a "disorderly house" usually means a house of illfame or assignation, or a place for persons to visit for unlawful sexual intercourse, or a "stale-beer dive," <sup>b</sup> and the great majority of "disorderly house" cases coming before the New York criminal courts are connected with the keeping, residence in, or use of, such places. The number of cases where prosecution is brought for keeping an office for unlawfully dealing in passage tickets under the charge of keeping a "disorderly house" is so very slight in comparison with those where the "disorderly house" is one which is made to serve the ends of prostitution that it is negligible, and no hesitancy has been had in placing all cases of "disorderly house" under the heading of offenses against chastity and considering them "crimes of prostitution."

 
 TABLE 59.—Offenses against chastity compared with all offenses: New York City magistrates' courts, 1901 to 1908.

		Offenses	nses against chastity.		
Country of birth.	All offenses.	Dis- orderly house cases.	All other.	Total.	
United States	365, 386	1,356	710	2, 066	
England France. Germany. Ireland Italy. Russia. Scotland.	8,464 52,193 110,085 67,125	48 304 472 98 354 389 9	30 44 159 68 188 121 9	78 348 631 166 542 510 18	
Total foreign	402, 772	2,156	824	2,980	
Grand total	768, 158	3, 512	1, 534	5,046	

NUMBER.

# PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

United States	100.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
England France. Germany. Ireland. Italy . Russia. Scotland .	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	.3 8.6 .9 .1 .5 .7 .1	.2 .5 .3 .06 .3 .2 .1	.5 4.1 1.2 .2 .8 .9 .3
Total foreign	100.0	.5	.2	.7
Grand total	100.0	.5	.2	.7

• New York Penal Code, section 621.

New York Penal Code, section 322.

One nationality, the French, stands out in these figures as remarkably unlike all others. Not only has no other group of offenders so large a proportion of disorderly house cases as the French, but the percentage of such cases most nearly approaching the French is only one-fourth as large. This nationality standing second in rank is the German, whose disorderly house cases compose only 0.9 per cent of its total cases; of the crimes of the French, 3.6 per cent are of this character. In addition to the French and German, there are two nationalities having larger percentages of these crimes than the American group: The Russian, with 0.7 per cent, and the Italian, with 0.5 per cent; the American percentage being 0.4. The smallest four percentages appearing in this table are therefore those of the four English-speaking nationalities: The American, English, Irish, and Scotch, the latter two of which have each only one-tenth of 1 per cent of their crimes consisting of disorderly house cases.

## SUMMARY.

The results of this analysis may best be summarized by presenting a rearrangement of the tables upon which it is based, so that the nationalities appear in descending order of their proportions of each crime and class of crime.

Although the gainful offenses as a whole are more in evidence among the crimes of Americans, as shown in these records, than among the crimes of any immigrant nationality, there are four nationalities which have larger percentages than the American of individual gainful offenses. In the following summary table these stand out clearly:

Country of birth.	Per cent.	Country of birth.	Per cent.
All gainful offenses.		Forgery and fraud.	
United States	. 10.1	England	
Russia		Germany	.14
England		United States	
Germany		Scotland	
Italy		Russia	.07
Scotland		France	.05
		Italy	.03
Ireland		Ireland	.02
France	4.0		
Black mail and ertortion	-	Larceny and receiving stolen property.	
Italy		United States	7.4
France		England	
England		Russia	
United States		Germany	
Germany		Scotland	
Russia		Italy	
Scotland		Ireland.	
Ireland		France	
Burgiary.	1.	Robbery.	
United States		United States	0.6
Russia	1.5	Italy	.4
Germany		England	.3 .3 .3
Italy		France	.3
England.		Germany	.3
Ireland		Ireland	3
France		Russia	
Scotland		Scotland.	

TABLE 60.—Relative frequency of	gainful offenses:	New York	: City	magistrates'	courts,
	1901 to 1908.			-	

This table shows that while burglary, larceny and receiving stolen property, and robbery are more common among the crimes of Americans than among those of immigrants, blackmail and extortion and forgery and fraud occurred in greater proportion among the offenses of certain immigrant nationalities. Of blackmail and extortion, the Italian, French, and English immigrant offenders have larger percentages than the American, and of forgery and fraud, the English and German.

Five of the seven immigrant groups exceed the American in percentage of one or more of the offenses of personal violence.

Country of birth.	Per cent.	Country of birth.	Per cent.
All offenses of personal violence.		Violent assault.	
Italy	7.3	Italy	8.1
Germany	4.3	Germany	
United States	3.9	United States	. 8
Ireland	3.7	Ireland	.8
England	3.5	Russia	.7
Russia.	3. 3	England	.6
Scotland	2.6	Scotland	.6
France	1.6	France	-4
Abduction and kidnaping.		Homicide.	
		Italy.	0.7
Italy	0.15	United States	.5
Russia	. 08	England	.5
France United States	.05	Germany.	.5
	.04	Ireland	. 5
Germany England	.04	Russia	.3
	. 02	France	.2
Scotland	. 02	Scotland	. 2
	(6)		
Simple assault.		Rape.	
Italy.	8.0	Italy	0.35
Germany.	2.7	England	.15
United States	24	United States	. 13
Ireland	24	Germany	. 13
England	22	Scotland	.11
Russia.	21	Russia	. 09
Scotland	1.7	Ireland	. 03
France.	î.o	France	. 02

 
 TABLE 61.—Relative frequency of offenses of personal violence: New York City magistrates' courts, 1901 to 1908.

• Less than 0.01 per cent.

Moreover, as is shown by the above table, the American offenders have a smaller percentage of every offense of personal violence than some group of immigrant offenders. The five immigrant groups which exceed the American in percentage of one or more offenses are the English, French, German, Italian, and Russian. Of these the Italian exceeds not only the American, but all other nationalities in percentage of every offense of personal violence.

Of some one or more offenses against public policy every immigrant group has a larger percentage than the American. Of these offenses in the aggregate every nationality except the Italian exceeds the American in percentage. These facts are shown in detail in the table next submitted.

Country of birth.	Per cent.	Country of birth.	Per cent.
All offenses against public policy.		Vagrancy, truancy, and incorrigibility.	
Scotland		England	
Ireland	91.2	Ireland	
France.	89.7	Germany	
England	87.4	Scotland	
Germany	86.9 86.2	United States	
United States	80.2	France.	
Italy.	84.9 84.9	Italy Russia	1
10B y	84.9		1.8
Disorderly conduct.		Violation of corporation ordinances.	
France		Italy.	39.0
United States	33.9	Russia.	
Russia		Germany.	
Germany	28.2	United States	
Ireland		England	
England	23.6	Scotland	
Italy	22.5	France.	
Scotland	16.9	Ireland	
Intorication.		Violation of sanitary laws.	
Scotland	60.4		
Ireland	54.6	Russia	10.8
England.	47.4	Germany	
United States		Italy	
Germany.		United States	
France.	15.5	England	
Italy.		France.	
Russia	3.5	Scotland	
		Ireland	1.0

TABLE 62.—Relative frequency of offenses	against public policy:	New	York City magis-
trates' cour	ts, 1901 to 1908.		

Offenses against chastity in the aggregate and the special offenses connected with disorderly houses are shown by Table 63 to have been more prevalent among the crimes of offenders of French, German, Russian, and Italian birth than among those of offenders born in the United States. Among the crimes of English, Irish, and Scotch offenders, however, they were less prevalent.

TABLE 63.—Relative frequency of	offenses against chastity:	New York City magistrates'
	courts, 1901 to 1908.	

Country of birth.	Per cent.	Country of birth.	Per cent.
All offenses against chastity. France. Germany Russia. Italy United States. England Scotland Iraland	4.1 1.2 .9 .8 .6 .5 .3	Disorderly house. France. Germany. Russia. Italy. United States. England. Ireland. Scotland.	.9 .7 .5 .4 .8

## THE GREEKS IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

In addition to the nationalities shown in the foregoing tables there is one which appears only in the reports of the first division of the city magistrates' courts. This is the Greek. Its absence from the list of nationalities shown by the reports of the second division of the city magistrates' courts makes its inclusion in the tables already analyzed impossible, but the large number of cases accredited to it in the reports

of the first division makes it worth while briefly to examine the character of its criminality.

The first division of the city magistrates' courts includes all such courts in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. During the eight years from 1901 to 1908, inclusive, there came before these courts 26,431 criminal cases in which the defendant was of Greek birth.<sup>a</sup> These cases are shown by principal offenses in the following table:

TABLE 64.—Persons born in Greece held for trial or committed to reformatory or other institution, city magistrates' courts, Manhattan and the Bronz, January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1908, by offense.

Offense.	Number.	Offense.	Number.
Offenses against chastity Offenses against public policy: Disorderly conduct Intoxication	2, 110 180 103 22 22, 649 610 160 25, 834 69 157 4	Offenses against property: Biackmail and extortion. Burglary. Forgery. Larceny and receiving stolen prop- erty. Malicious mischief. Total. Total defined offenses. Offenses not defined. Grand total.	23 2
Rape Robbery	6		
Total	268		

Excluding the 109 cases in which the offense was insufficiently defined, a reclassification of the crimes results as follows:

 
 TABLE 65.—Distribution of crimes of Greeks, city magistrates' courts, Manhattan and the Bronx, 1901 to 1908.

Offenses.	Number of cases.	Per cent of total.
Gainful offenses. Offenses of personal violence. Offenses against public policy. Offenses against chastity. Unclassified.	225 239 25,834 15 9	0.9 .9 98.1 .1 (a)
Total	26.322	100.0

« Less than 0.05 per cent.

The large proportion of offenses against public policy is striking. Such offenses constitute 98.1 per cent of the total number of crimes. In Table 55 it was shown that offenses against public policy compose only 86.7 per cent of the total specific crimes recorded by the city magistrates' courts of all five boroughs of Greater New York, and that the largest proportion of such offenses found among the

<sup>a</sup> Only those cases in which the defendant was committed to a penal institution or held for further trial are included. crimes of any nationality was 91.3 per cent. While the criminality of the Greeks in Manhattan and the Bronx can not properly be compared with that of the nationalities whose crimes in all boroughs of Greater New York are analyzed in the preceding pages, the large proportion of Greek offenses against public policy shown by the figures is none the less notable.

Inquiry into the parts played in Greek criminality by various specific offenses brings out the fact that 96.3 per cent of the 26,322 cases shown above consist of only three sorts of crime, namely:

	Per o	
1. Violation of corporation ordinances	8	6.0
1. Violation of corporation ordinances		8.0
3. Violation of sanitary laws		2.3
•	·	
	9	6.3

No other offense composes so much as 1 per cent of the total criminality.

The most striking thing revealed by these figures is that 86 per cent of Greek crimes consisted of violations of corporation ordinances. This becomes more remarkable when reference is made to Table 58, in which is shown the proportion which such offenses form of the total crimes of each nationality recorded in the courts of all boroughs of the city. This shows the largest proportion to be 39.6 per cent (that of the Italians). This is less than half the Greek percentage for Manhattan and the Bronx given above.

# 2. NEW YORK CITY COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In order to obtain some statistics of crime which would clearly show the race of offenders, arrangements were made for the attendance at the New York court of general sessions of an agent of the Commission, whose business it was to learn the race of each person convicted, as well as his nativity. Race was thus made a part of the record of each case in which conviction was secured. For a period of nine months—from October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909—this work was carried on.

During this period there were 2,262 convictions in the court of general sessions. In 22 of these the offense was insufficiently defined in the reports to permit of classification. The remaining 2,240 cases have been classified as follows:

Offenses.	Number of con- victions.	Per cent of total.
Gainful offenses. Offenses of personal violence . Offenses against public policy . Offenses against chastity . Unclassified offenses .	357	74.1 15.9 7.7 .6 1.7
Total	2, 240	100.0

In all but 34 of these 2,240 cases the fact of native or foreign birth was discovered, and in all but 71 the race or parentage of the convicted person was learned. In these statistics three general divisions

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of convicted persons are made from the standpoint of nativity and parentage: (1) Native-born of native father; (2) native-born of foreign father; (3) foreign-born. The native-born of native father are classified as white, negro, and Indian. The native-born of foreignfather are grouped according to the race of the father. The foreignborn are separated into races.

It thus becomes possible to compare not only natives with immigrants, but also the children of natives (native-born of native father) with the American-born children of immigrants (native-born of foreign father). It is likewise possible (and this has an important bearing upon the question of the assimilation of the immigrant races) to observe the difference in criminality between race groups of immigrants and native-born persons of corresponding immigrant parentage.

In 34 cases of clearly defined offenses the nativity of the offender is not reported. This reduces the number of cases to which analysis must be confined to 2,206.

Many of the race groups of the foreign-born and the descent groups of the native-born are represented in these statistics by so few cases that any attempt to compare them with the more numerous groups would be fruitless. Therefore divisions of race or parentage having less than 20 convictions have been discarded from the list of race and parentage groups employed in the percentage tables, although retained in the nativity totals of these tables. This leaves, however, in addition to the native white and negro of native parentage, foreignborn English, German, Hebrew, Irish, and Italian race groups, and American-born groups of corresponding parentage.

Among the several nativity, parentage, and race groups, convictions for known crimes are distributed as follows:

Native-born of native father:	410
	418
Negro	213
Indian	1
- Total	632
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:	
English	29
	112
Hebrew	96
<b>T</b> . 11	300
Italian	82
Others	48
Race of father not reported	27
-	
– Total	694
Total Foreign-born, by race:	694
Foreign-born, by race:	<b>694</b> 39
Foreign-born, by race: English	
Foreign-born, by race: English German	39
Foreign-born, by race: English German Hebrew	39 125
Foreign-born, by race: English. German. Hebrew. Irish.	39 125 247 86
Foreign-born, by race: English. German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian.	39 125 247 86 235
Foreign-born, by race: English. German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian. Other races.	39 125 247 86
Foreign-born, by race: English. German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian.	39 125 247 86 235
Foreign-born, by race: English. German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian. Other races. Race not reported.	39 125 247 86 235 139 9
Foreign-born, by race: English. German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian. Other races. Race not reported. Total.	39 125 247 86 235 139 9 880
Foreign-born, by race: English. German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian. Other races. Race not reported.	39 125 247 86 235 139 9 880

In Chapter VII comparison has already been made of the five immigrant races and the corresponding second generations or groups of American-born children of immigrants. Beyond a restatement of its general results, no repetition of this comparison need be made here. The only material added to that upon which such comparison was based consists of the figures for the American negro group of native parentage and the total figures for the general nativity and parentage divisions. The analysis made of this material in the following pages is, however, of a different nature. In Chapter VII the object of inquiry was the relation of second generation crime to the crime of immigrants and American-born children of native parents. In the present chapter attention is chiefly confined to the differences in the criminality of immigrant races and the native-born of native parentage. In the former the second-generation groups were the points of focus; in the latter the native white group of native parentage is the most important group.

# CLASSES OF CRIME.

The distribution of the four definite classes of crime among these nativity, parentage, and race groups is shown in the following table;

TABLE 66.—Distribution	of classes of crime:	New York	court	of	general	se <b>ss</b> ions,
	Öctober 1, 1908, to	June 30, 1909	).	•	•	

General nativity and race.	Total.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of per- sonal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.	Unclassi- fied offenses.
Native-born of native father: White	418 213	333 149	<b>41</b> 51	<b>87</b> 11	8 2	4
English German Hebrew Irish Italian	29 112 96 300 82	23 96 86 234 59	4 10 5 87 14	2 4 18 8	 1 2 1	2 9
Foreign-born: English German Hebrew. Irish Italian	39 125 247 86 235	88 94 210 52 103	1 13 21 25 88	2 12 12 3 40	8 1 1	5 3 6 4
Grand total	2,206	1,632	353	171	14	36
Native-born of foreign father Total native-born		560 • 1,043 589	78 170 183	41 89 82	495	11 15 21

NUMBER.

• Includes 1 Indian.

General nativity and race.	Total.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of per- sonal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.	Unclassi- fied offenses.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Native-born of foreign father, by race of	100.0 100.0	<b>79.7</b> 70.0	9.8 23.9	8.9 5.2	0.7	
father: English. German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian.		79.3 85.7 89.6 78.0 72.0	13.8 8.9 5.2 12.3 17.1	6.9 3.6 4.2 6.0 9.8	1.0 .7 L2	
Foreign-born: Engitah. German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian.	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	84.6 75.2 85.0 60.5 43.8	2.6 10.4 8.5 29.1 37.4	5.1 9.6 4.9 3.5 17.0	7.7 .8 .4	
Grand total	100.0	74.0	16.0	7.8	.6	
Native-born of incign father. Total native-born. Foreign-born.	100.0 100.0 109.0	80.7 ¢ 78.7 66.9	11.2 12.8 20.8	5.9 6.7 9.3	.6 .7 .6	

 
 TABLE 68.—Distribution of classes of crime: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909—Continued.

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

« Includes 1 Indian.

It is shown by these figures that each class of crime forms a larger proportion of the total crimes of some immigrant race than of those of native white persons of native parentage.

Convictions for the gainful offenses occur in larger proportion in two of the immigrant groups than in the native white group of native father. These two immigrant races are the Hebrew and the English. Of the crimes of the former the gainful offenses compose 85 per cent; of those of the latter, 84.6 per cent. Of the crimes of American whites of native father they compose 79.7 per cent. There are, however, two other groups of persons having larger proportions than the American whites of native father. These are American-born persons of Hebrew and German parentage. In each of these groups the proportion of convictions of gainful offenses is not only greater than in the native white group of native parentage, but greater than in any race group of immigrants. The largest proportion found in any group occurs in the group consisting of American-born persons of Hebrew parentage, which is 89.6 per cent, or almost nine-tenths of the total crimes of that group. The second proportion in rank is that of the American-born of German parentage, or 85.7 per cent.

Further than this, it is striking that each group of American-born persons of immigrant parentage, except that of English parentage, exceeds the corresponding race group of immigrants in proportion of convictions of gainful offenses.

Of the several groups shown in the foregoing table only one has less than half its crimes consisting of the gainful offenses. The Italian immigrant group is this exception; its proportion of these offenses is 43.8 per cent, or less than half that of the American-born group of Hebrew parentage, whose proportion is greatest of all groups.

The Italian proportion, however, of offenses of personal violence is greater than that of any other group, 37.4 per cent of all convictions of Italians being of these offenses. The proportion of the Irish immigrant group is second in rank, or 29.1 per cent. The third is that of the German immigrant group, or 10.4 per cent. In addition to these three groups, the American-born of English, Irish, and Italian parentage exceed the American-born of native parentage in proportion of offenses of personal violence. Each of these three American-born groups of foreign parentage, however, is exceeded in proportion by the Irish and Italian immigrant groups. The American negro group of native parentage, having a proportion of 23.9 per cent, exceeds all other groups of American birth and the English, German, and Hebrew foreign groups. The smallest proportion is that of the foreign-born English, which is 2.6 per cent.

In comparing immigrant and native groups with respect to offenses of personal violence, it is of interest to note that each immigrant race, except the English, has a larger proportion than the American-born group of corresponding parentage. It is also striking that the largest proportion found in the foreign-born groups is that of the Italians, while the largest proportion occurring in the native-born groups is that of the children of Italians.

Offenses against public policy play a larger part in the criminality of only two of the five immigrant groups (the German and Italian) than in that of native whites of native parentage. Of the five American-born groups of immigrant parentage, that of Italian parentage is the only one having a larger proportion than the American whites of native father. The largest proportion is that of the foreign-born Italians, which is 17 per cent, while the second in rank belongs to the American-born of Italian parentage, being 9.8 per cent. The per-centage of the foreign-born Germans (9.6) is third in rank, and that of the native-born of native father, which is 8.9, is fourth. The American-born negroes of native father are exceeded in percentage of offenses against public policy by six groups-the native-born of native father, the native-born of English, Irish, and Italian father, and the foreign-born Germans and Italians, while the percentage of the foreign English equals that of the American negroes of native parentage. The foreign-born Irish have the smallest proportion found in any group, 3.5 per cent, although that of the American-born of German parentage is only slightly greater, being 3.6 per cent.

Only 14 convictions of offenses against chastity appear in these records. American-born persons of English and German parentage and foreign-born persons of the Irish and Italian races have no convictions of this character. By far the largest proportion of them found in any of the other groups is that occurring in the group of foreign-born English, whose three convictions of offenses against chastity compose 7.7 per cent of the total conviction of the group. The second proportion in rank is that of the American born of Italian father, or 1.2 per cent, while the third is found in the group of American born of Hebrew father, or 1 per cent. In addition to those groups having no convictions of offenses against chastity the foreign Hebrew is the only one having a smaller proportion than the American whites of native parentage, although the second generation Irish have no larger proportion, both of these latter two being 0.7 per cent.

As was pointed out in Chapter VII, second generation crime tends to swing away from immigrant crime in its character and take the direction followed by the criminality of the American-born of nonimmigrant parentage. Thus, in the foregoing table it will be observed that each second generation group has of each of the four classes of crime subjected to analysis a percentage which differs from the percentage found in the corresponding immigrant group, and that this difference is in each second generation group, except the Hebrew, in the direction of the percentage of the American white group of native parentage.

Other exceptions than the Hebrew second generation will be found when this method of comparison is applied to the various crimes composing the four general classes of crime, and it will be observed that the Hebrew second generation in some offenses differs from the Hebrew immigrant group in the direction of the native white of native father. As detailed comparison of the immigrant and second generation groups appearing in the records of the New York court of general sessions has been made in Chapter VII, no further reference to it need be made in the following pages.

Examination may now be made of various specific crimes included in these crime groups.

Offenses against chastity are found in such small numbers (only 14 cases being recorded) that this examination must be confined to the other three groups alone.

# GAINFUL OFFENSES.

Conviction of the several gainful offenses, which together comprise over three-fourths of the total numbers of convictions, are distributed among the nativity, parentage, and race groups as follows:

TABLE 67.—Gainful offenses compared with all offenses: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

				Gainful o	Genses.		
General nativity and race.	All offenses.	Burglary.	Extor- tion.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and receiving stolen property.	Robb <b>ery</b> .	Total
Native-born of native father:							
White.	418 213	85 54	1 1	22	215	10	333
Negro	213	54		3	87	5	149
Native-born of foreign father, by mee of father:				_			
	-	6			16		
English	29	21			65	• • • • • • • • • • • •	23 96 86 234 59
German	112 96	21		8	55	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	30
Hebrew	90	22 78				13	
Irish	300			4	149	3	234
Italian	82	82			26	1 1	50
Foreign-born:			1				
English	39	3		1	29		23
German	125	27		10	57		94
Hebrew	247	66	1	15	126	2	210
Irish	86	8		<b></b>	41	3	52
Italian	235	28	10	4	56	5	103
Grand total	2,206	468	13	79	1,040	32	1,632
Total native-born	1,326	322	2	46	652	21	¢1,043
Native-born of foreign father	694	182	l ī	21	350	6	500
Foreign-born	880	146	l 11	13	296	l 1ĭ	589

NUMBER.

« Includes 1 Indian.

 TABLE 67.—Gainful offenses compared with all offenses: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909—Continued.

				Gainful offenses.						
General nativity and race.	All offenses.	Burglary.	Extor- tion.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and receiving stolen property.	Robbery.	Tot <b>al.</b>			
Native-born of native father:										
White.	100.0	20.3	0.2	5.3	51.4	24	79.7			
Negro	100.0	25.4	.0	1.4	40.8	2.4	70.0			
Native-born of foreign father, by										
race of father:					1					
English	100.0	20.7	.0	8.4	55.2	.0	79.1			
German	100.0	24.1	.ŏ	8.6	58.0	.ŏ	85.7			
Hebrew	100.0	22.9	l .ŏ	8.3	57.3	1.0	89.6			
Irish	100.0	26.0	i .õ	1.3	49.7	1.0	78.0			
Italian	100.0	39.0	l .ŏ	i .ŏ	31.7	1.2	72.0			
Foreign-born:					1					
English	100.0	7.7	0.	2.6	74.4	0.	84.6			
German	100.0	21.6	.0	8.0	45.6	.0	75.2			
Hebrew	100.0	26.7	4	61	51.0	.8	85.0			
Irish	100.0	9.3	.0	lõ	47.7	3.5	60.1			
Italian	100 0	11.9	4.8	1.7	23.8	2.1	43.8			
Grand total	100.0	21. 2	.6	8.6	47.1	1.5	74.0			
Native-born of foreign father	100.0	26.2	.1	3.0	50.4	.9	80.7			
Total native-born	100.0	24.3	.2	8.5	49.2	1.6	a 78.7			
Foreign-born	100.0	16.6	1.3	3.8	44.1	1.3	66.9			

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

•Includes 1 Indian.

While all of the groups of American-born persons of immigrant parentage exceed the native white of native parentage in proportion of burglary convictions, only two of the immigrant groups—the Hebrew and German—have larger percentages. The Italian second generation has the largest proportion—39 per cent. The next in rank is that of the foreign-born Hebrews, 26.7 per cent, although the Irish second generation has almost as large a percentage (26). In the immigrant English group the smallest proportion appears—7.7 per cent. This group and the immigrant Irish are the only ones having less than 10 per cent of their crimes composed of burglary, the proportion of the latter group being 9.3 per cent.

Although every American-born group of immigrant parentage and two of the five foreign-born groups exceed the American white of native father in proportion of burglary, only two of the former groups and one of the latter thus exceed the American negro of native parentage. These groups are the Irish and Italian second generation and the foreign-born Hebrew.

Only 13 cases of extortion appear in these records. Of these, 2 are found among the convictions of the American-born, 1 being that of a white person of native parentage and the other the case of a person of foreign parentage, but of unknown race. Among the foreign groups 11 cases are found; 1 is that of a Hebrew and 10 are cases of Italians. It is striking that out of a total of 13 convictions 11 should be those of immigrants and that in 10 of these the convicted person should be an Italian.

Forgery and fraud are crimes for which 79 convictions are found; 46 of natives and 33 of immigrants. Of the 46 natives convicted, 22 are whites of native father and 8 are persons of Hebrew parentage. The 22 convictions of native whites of native father form 5.3 per cent of the total convictions of that group. The 8 Hebrew second generation cases compose 8.3 per cent of the total number belonging to that group. Thus, of the native-born, the group of Hebrew parentage has the largest proportion of convictions of forgery and fraud. A further examination of the figures shows that no immigrant group has so large a proportion, the greatest being that of the Germans, which is 8 per cent. Two of the immigrant groups, however, exceed the native whites of native father in percentage—the German and the Hebrew, the latter having 6.1 per cent. These two groups and the Hebrew second generation are the only ones having larger proportions than the white American group of native parentage.

Among two groups no convictions of forgery and fraud are found the Italian second generation and the foreign-born Irish. Of the remaining groups all except the Irish second generation have larger proportions than the American negro of native father, 1.4 per cent of whose convictions are of these crimes.

The crimes of larceny and receiving stolen property compose 51.4 per cent of all offenses of which native white persons of native parentage were convicted. Four groups of offenders have larger proportions of these crimes. But of these four groups only one is composed of persons of foreign origin—the English. The other three consist of American-born persons of English, Hebrew, and German parentage. The English immigrant group has by far the largest proportion; almost three-fourths (74.4 per cent) of the total number of English convictions were convictions of larceny and receiving stolen property. In no other group do such convictions form more than 58 per cent of the total number, this being the proportion found in the German immigrant group. The third proportion in rank is that of the English second generation, which is 55.2 per cent, or less than two-thirds the proportion of the immigrant English.

In sharp contrast to their large proportions of the crimes of all other groups of persons is the relatively small proportion of larceny and receiving stolen property found in the group of Italian immigrants. They form only 23.8 per cent of the total crimes of this group, or less than one-third the English percentage, less than onehalf the percentage of the Hebrew, white American of native parentage, and Irish groups, and less than one-half the percentages found in all second generation groups except the Italian. These crimes are even considerably less common among the offenses of the immigrant Italians than among those of the American-born children of immigrant Italians, composing 23.8 per cent of the former and 31.7 per cent of the latter. Of the groups of American birth, however, the Italian second generation has the smallest proportion, and of all groups only the foreign-born Italian has a smaller proportion.

The place of the American negro group with respect to larceny and receiving stolen property is interesting. Of the 11 other groups only 2 have smaller proportions of these crimes—the Italian immigrant and second-generation groups.

Of the 32 convictions of robbery 21 are found among the nativeborn, 10 of them appearing in the white group of native father and forming 2.4 per cent of the total convictions of that group. Among the foreign-born 11 convictions appear. While 5 of these are of Italians and 3 of Irish, the proportion of the latter group is greater, being 3.5 per cent as compared with 2.1 per cent of the former. No group other than the three just enumerated having a larger proportion than 1.2 per cent, the percentage of the immigrant Irish exceeds all others, while it alone is greater than that of the American white group of native parentage. The American negro group, of native parentage, like the American white of native parentage, has a larger proportion than any immigrant group except the Irish and a larger proportion than any of the native groups composed of children of immigrants. The English and German immigrant and second generation groups have no convictions of robbery.

# OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

Of the 2,206 convictions for known offenses of persons reporting nativity, 353, or 16 per cent, were for offenses of personal violence. These convictions are shown by crime, nativity, parentage, and race in the following table:

 TABLE 68.—Offenses of personal violence compared with all offenses: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to June 50, 1909.

1		1	0	f personal		
			Offenses o	n personal	violence.	
General nativity and race.	All of- fenses.	Abduc- tion and kid- naping.	Assault.	Homi- cide.	Rape.	Total.
Native-born of native father:						
White	418	3	83	2	3	41
Negro.	213		44	6	1	5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
English.	29		1	1	2	
German	112	2	6	ī	1	1
Hebrew	96		4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	_
Irish	300		33	3	1	3
Italian Foreign-born:	82	2	10	1	1	1
English	39			1		
German.	125		10	3		1
Hebrew	247	1	15	ĩ	4	2
Irish	86	1	22	2		2
Italian	235	1	64	11	12	8
Grand total	2, 206	12	276	38	27	353
Native-born of foreign father	694	5	60	6	7	78
Total native-born	1,326	8	137	14	1i I	17
Foreign-born	880	4	139	24	16	18
PER CEN	r of Al	LL OFFE	NSES.		·	
	r of Al	LL OFFE	NSES.	[	·	
Native-born of native father: White	100.0	LL OFFE		0.5	0.7	91
Native-born of native father: White		1	NSES. 7.9 20.7	0.5	0.7	
Native-born of native father: White	100.0	0.7	7.9	0.5 2.8	0.7 .5	
Native-born of native father: White	100. 0 100. 0	0.7	7.9 20.7	2.8	.5	23.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English.	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	0.7	7.9 20.7 3.4	2.8 3.4	.5 6.9	23. 13.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English German.	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	0.7 .0 .0 1.8	7.9 20.7 3.4 5.4	2.8 3.4 .9	.5 6.9 .9	23. 13. 8.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English. German. Hebrew.	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	0.7 .0 .0 1.8 .0	7.9 20.7 3.4 5.4 4.2	2.8 3.4 .9 .0	.5 6.9 .9 1.0	23. 13. 8. 5.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English German. Hebrew. Irish.	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	0.7 .0 1.8 .0 .0	7.9 20.7 3.4 5.4 4.2 11.0	2.8 3.4 .9 .0 1.0	.5 6.9 .9 1.0 .3	23. 13. 8. 5. 12.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English. German. Hebrew. Trish. Italian.	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	0.7 .0 .0 1.8 .0	7.9 20.7 3.4 5.4 4.2	2.8 3.4 .9 .0	.5 6.9 .9 1.0	23. 13. 8. 5. 12.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English. German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian. Foreign-born:	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	0.7 .0 1.8 .0 .0 2.4	7.9 20.7 3.4 5.4 4.2 11.0 12.2	2.8 3.4 .9 .0 1.0 1.2	.5 6.9 .9 1.0 .3 1.2	23. 13. 8. 5. 12. 17.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English German. Hebrew. Itsh. Italian. Foreign-born: English.	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	0.7 .0 1.8 .0 .0 2.4 .0	7.9 20.7 3.4 5.4 4.2 11.0	2.8 3.4 .9 .0 1.0 1.2 2.6	.5 6.9 .9 1.0 .3 1.2 .0	23. 13. 8. 5. 12. 17. 2.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian. Foreign-born: English. German.	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	0.7 .0 1.8 .0 .0 2.4	7.9 20.7 3.4 5.4 4.2 11.0 12.2 .0	2.8 3.4 .9 .0 1.0 1.2	.5 6.9 .9 1.0 .3 1.2	23. 13. 8. 5. 12. 17. 2. 10.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English. German. Hebrew. Italian. Poreign-born: English. German. Hebrew. Italian. Poreign-born: English. German. Hebrew. Italian. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Heb	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	0.7 .0 1.8 .0 .0 2.4 .0	7.9 20.7 3.4 5.4 4.2 11.0 12.2 .0 8.0 6.1 25.6	2.8 3.4 .9 .0 1.0 1.2 2.6 2.4	.5 6.9 .9 1.0 .3 1.2 .0 .0	23. 13. 8. 5. 12. 17. 2. 10. 8.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English. German. Hebrew. Italian. Foreign-born: English. German.	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	0.7 .0 1.8 .0 .0 2.4 .0 .0 .0	7.9 20.7 3.4 5.4 4.2 11.0 12.2 .0 8.0 6.1	2.8 3.4 .9 .0 1.0 1.2 2.6 2.4 .4	6.9 .9 1.0 .3 1.2 .0 .0 1.6	9.1 23.1 5.1 12. 17. 2.0 10. 8. 29. 37.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English. German. Hebrew. Italian. Foreign-born: English. German. Hebrew. Italian. Foreign-born: English. German. Hebrew. Italian. Foreign-born: Italian. Hebrew. Italian. Italian. Hebrew. Italian. Hebrew. Italian. Hebrew. Italian. Hebrew. Italian. Hebrew. Italian. Hebrew. Italian. Hebrew. Italian. Hebrew. Italian. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebrew. Hebr	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	0.7 .0 1.8 .0 .0 2.4 .0 .0 .4 1.2	7.9 20.7 3.4 5.4 4.2 11.0 12.2 .0 8.0 6.1 25.6	2.8 3.4 .9 .0 1.0 1.2 2.6 2.4 .4 2.3	.5 6.9 .9 1.0 .3 1.2 .0 1.6 .0	23. 13. 8. 5. 12. 17. 2. 10. 8. 29.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English. German. Hebrew. Italian. Foreign-born: English. German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian. Grand total.	100. 0 100. 0	0.7 .0 1.8 .0 .0 2.4 .0 .0 .0 .4 1.2 .4 .5	7.9 20.7 3.4 5.4 12.2 11.0 12.2 .0 8.0 12.2 .0 8.0 6.1 25.6 27.2 12.5	2.8 3.4 .9 .0 1.0 1.2 2.6 2.4 .4 2.3 4.7 1.7	.5 6.9 .9 1.0 .3 1.2 .0 0 1.6 .0 5.1	23. 13. 5. 12. 17. 2. 10. 8. 29. 37. 16.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English. German. Hebrew. Italian. Foreign-born: English. German. Hebrew. Italian. Hebrew. Italian. Hebrew. Italian. Hebrew. Italian. Hebrew. Italian.	100. 0 100. 0	0.7 .0 1.8 .0 .0 2.4 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0	7.9 20.7 3.4 5.4 4.2 11.0 12.2 .0 8.0 6.1 25.6 27.2	2.8 3.4 .9 .0 1.0 1.2 2.6 2.4 .4 2.3 4.7	.5 6.9 .9 1.0 .3 1.2 .0 .0 1.6 .0 5.1	23. 13. 8. 5. 12. 17. 17. 2. 10. 8. 29. 37.

NUMBER.

Both the American white and negro groups of native parentage are exceeded in proportion of convictions of each of these crimes by some immigrant group.

Only six of the twelve groups have any convictions of abduction. Of these the American-born of Italian father has the largest proportion, 2.4 per cent. The American-born of German father stands second with 1.8 per cent, and the foreign-born Irish third, with 1.2 per cent. These are the only groups exceeding the native white group of native parentage in proportion, the latter group having 0.7 per cent.

The crime of assault is that offense of personal violence of which the greatest number of persons were convicted, 276 having been adjudged guilty of this crime. Three immigrant groups and two native groups of immigrant parentage have larger proportions of such convictions than the native white of native father. The immigrant groups are the Italian, 27.2 per cent; Irish, 25.6 per cent; German, 8 per cent. The second generation groups are the Italian, 12.2 per cent; Irish, 11 per cent.

The American negro group of native parentage also exceeds the American white of native parentage in percentage of convictions of assault, the former having 20.7 per cent and the latter 7.9 per cent. Thus, while three immigrant and two second generation groups have larger proportions than the American white of native father, only two of these (the immigrant Italian and the immigrant Irish) exceed the American negro in proportion.

But one group of offenders has no convictions of assault. This is the immigrant English, which is also without convictions of abduction or rape, homicide being the only offense of personal violence found in its list of crimes.

Convictions of homicide, like those of assault, are found in largest proportion in the immigrant Italian group. Of the total convictions of this group, 4.7 per cent were for homicide. Four of the five immi-grant groups and four of the five second generation groups have larger proportions of homicide convictions than the American white of native father. The immigrant groups are these: Italian, 4.7 per cent; English, 2.6 per cent; German, 2.4 per cent; Irish, 2.3 per cent. The second generation groups are these: English, 3.4 per cent; Italian, 1.2 per cent; Irish, 1 per cent; German, 0.9 per cent. The proportion found in the American white group of native parentage is 0.5 per cent. As 2.8 per cent of the convictions of American negroes of native parentage are convictions of homicide, the only groups in whose criminality this offense plays a smaller part than it does in that of the native white group of native parentage are the Hebrew immigrant and second generation groups. In the Hebrew immigrant group only 1 conviction of homicide is found, forming 0.4 per cent of the total convictions for all crimes. In the Hebrew second generation group no convictions of homicide occur. This latter group is the only one in whose criminality homicide does not appear.

While the native whites of native father are thus exceeded in proportion of homicide convictions by eight groups of foreign birth or parentage, the American negroes of native father are exceeded in proportion of such convictions only by the immigrant Italian group and the English second generation.

The foreign-born of the English, German, and Irish races have no convictions of the crime of rape. Of the remaining groups, each of which has one or more such convictions, the Irish second generation and the American negro of native father are the only ones whose percentages of these convictions are less than the percentage found in the native white group of native parentage. Of the total convictions of the latter group those of rape form 0.7 per cent; the American negro percentage is 0.5, and the Irish second generation 0.3. The largest proportion is found in the English second generation group. whose 2 convictions of rape form 6.9 per cent of its total number, Next in rank is the proportion of the immigrant Italian group, 5.1 per cent. With these two exceptions rape does not form more than 1.6 per cent of the total crime of any group, the latter percentage being that of the immigrant Hebrews.

# OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

Of the crimes grouped under the caption of "Offenses against public policy" but two divisions appear in numbers sufficiently large to attract attention. These are "gaming" or crimes connected with gambling, and "crimes against public health and safety." The distribution of convictions of these offenses among the various nativity, parentage, and race groups is shown in the following table:

TABLE 69.—Offenses against general see	public policy	compared with a	ll offenses:	New York court of
general set	sions, October	1, 1908, to Jun	e SÕ, 1909.	•

		Offen	ses against	public pol	licy.
General nativity and race.	All offenses.	Gaming.	Crimes against public health and safety.	All other.	Total.
Native-born of native father: White	418 213	15 2	18 8	4	37 11
English. German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian.	29 112 96 300 82	2 8 8	2 2 1 9	1	2 4 4 18 8
Foreign-born: English German. Hebrew. Irish Italian.	125 247	1 9 7 1	1 3 1 29	1 2 2 1	2 12 12 3 40
Grand total	2,206	65	85	21	171
Native-born of foreign father Total native-born Foreign-born	1,326	17 34 31	18 44 41	6 11 10	41 89 82

#### NUMBER.

 TABLE 69.—Offenses against public policy compared with all offenses: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909—Continued.

		Offens	ies against	public po	li <b>cy</b> .
General nativity and race.	All offenses.	Gaming.	Crimes against public health and safety.	All other.	Total.
Native-born of native father:					
White	100.0	3.6	4.3		8.9
Negro.	100.0		3.8		5.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:	100.0				
English	100.0	.0	6.9		6.9
German	100.0	1.8	1.8		3.6
Hebrew	100.0	8.1	1.0		4.2
Irish	100.0	2.7	3.0		6.0
Italian	100.0	\$ 7	3.7		9.8
Foreign-born:	100.0		a. 1		3.0
English	100.0	2.6	.0		5.1
German	100.0	7.2	.8		9.6
	100.0	2.8	1.2		4.9
Hebrew	100.0	1.2	1.2		3.5
Irish		4.7	12.3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17.0
Italian	100.0	<b>5.</b> /	12.3		17-0
Grand total	100.0	2.9	3.9		7.8
Native-born of foreign father	100.0	2.4	2.6		5.9
Total native-born	100.0	2.6	3.3		6.7
Foreign-born	100.0	3.5	4.7		9.3

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

Each of these forms a larger proportion of the total crimes of some immigrant group than of those of American whites of native parentage.

Gaming includes the offenses of gambling and of possessing policy slips. The immigrant German and Italian races have larger proportions of convictions of these crimes than the native whites of native father, the German percentage being 7.2, the Italian 4.7, and the native white of native father 3.6. The largest proportion found in the immigrant groups is that of the Germans (7.2 per cent); the largest appearing in the second-generation groups is that of the American-born children of Italians (3.7 per cent). With the exception of the Italian, all second-generation groups have smaller proportions of gaming than the white American group of nonimmigrant parentage. Only one group has no convictions of gaming—the English second generation. Of the remaining groups, all exceed the native negro of native father in percentage of such convictions.

Crimes against public health and safety include such offenses as the unlawful carrying of weapons and the unlawful sale of cocaine. They form a larger proportion of the total offenses of the immigrant Italian and of the English second-generation groups than of those of the native white group of native parentage. Of the crimes of immigrant Italians, 12.3 per cent are of this character; of those of American-born persons of English parentage, 6.9 per cent; and of those of native whites of native father, 4.3 per cent. The native negro group of native parentage is exceeded in proportion of these crimes by the three groups just enumerated, its proportion being 3.8 per cent. One group—the foreign-born English—has no convictions of crimes against public health and safety.

### SUMMARY.

In the following table is shown a summary of the relations of the various groups of offenders to the gainful offenses:

TABLE 70.—Relative	frequency of gainful offenses: October 1, 1908, to Jun	New York court of	f general sessions,
	October 1, 1908, to Jun	e 30, 1909.	•

General nativity and	All gs offer		Burg	lary.	Exto	rtion.	Forger	y and Id.	Larcen recei stoien ert	ving prop-	Robl	bery.
	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father: white. Negro. Native-born of for- eign father, by race of father:	5 10	79. 7 70. 0	9	20. 3 25. 4		0. 2 . 0	4	5. 3 1. 4	5 10	51. 4 40. 8	23	2.4 2.3
German Hebrew Irish Italian Foreign-born;	6 2 1 7 9	79.3 85.7 89.6 78.0 72.0	8 5 6 3 1	20.7 24.1 22.9 26.0 39.0		0. 0. 0. 0.	6 5 1 10	3.4 3.6 8.3 1.3 .0	4 2 3 7 11	55.2 58.0 57.3 49.7 31.7	6 6 5	.0 .0 1.0 1.0 1.2
Finglish German Hebrew Irish. Italian	4 8 3 11 12	84.6 75.2 85.0 60.5 43.8	12 7 2 11 10	7.7 21.6 26.7 9.3 11 9	2 1	.0 .0 .4 .0 4.3	7 2 3 8	2.6 8.0 6.1 .0 1.7	1 9 6 8 12	74.4 45.6 51.0 47.7 23.8	7 1 4	.0 .0 .8 3.5 2.1

American-born offenders of native father are exceeded in percentage of each of the gainful offenses by one or more race groups of immigrant offenders. Moreover, each of the five groups of Americanborn offenders of immigrant parentage exceeds the native-born of native father in percentage of convictions of burglary, one of them in percentage of convictions of forgery and fraud, and three in percentage of convictions of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Each of the offenses of personal violence, like those of gain, caused a larger proportion of the convictions of some immigrant group of offenders than of the native-born of native father. (See Table 71.) Each of these offenses also occurred with greater relative frequency among the offenses of American-born persons of immigrant parentage than among the offenses of the native-born of native father. Of the several groups of offenders shown in the table the immigrant Italian is strikingly differentiated from the others by the prominence of assault and homicide among its crimes, having larger percentages of convictions of these offenses than any other group of offenders.

General nativity and race.	All offenses of personal violence.		Abduction and kid- naping.		Assault.		Homicide.		Rape.	
	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro	8 3	9. 8 23. 9	4	0.7 .0	73	7.9 20.7	10 3	0.5 2.8	7 8	0.7 .5
race of father: English. German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian.	6	13.8 8.9 5.2 12.3 17.1	2	.0 1.8 .0 .0 2.4	11 9 10 5	3.4 5.4 4.2 11.0 12.2	2 9 8 7	8.4 .9 .0 1.0 1.2	1 6 5 9	6.9 9 1.0 .3 1.2
Foreign-born: English German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian.	12 7 10	2.6 10.4 8.5 29.1 37.4		.0 .0 .4 1.2 .4	6 8 2 1	.0 8.0 6.1 25.6 27.2	4 5 11 6 1	2.6 2.4 .4 2.3 4.7	3	.0 .0 1.6 .0 5.1

 TABLE 71.—Relative frequency of offenses of personal violence: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

Of the offenses against public policy, gaming and crimes against public health and safety are the only ones of which a sufficient number of persons were convicted to make the presentation of their distribution among the crimes of the several nativity and race groups of value.

TABLE 72.—Relative frequency eral sessio	y of offenses against	public policy: N	New York court of gen-
eral sessio	ns, October 1, 1908	, to June 30, 190	9.

General nativity and race.		es against policy.	Gan	n <b>ing.</b>	Crimes against pub- lic health and safety.		
	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	
Native-born of native father:							
White	4	8.9		3.6		4.8	
Negro.	Ż	5.2	1 11			1.8	
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:	•				-		
English	5	6.9		0.	2	6.9	
German	11	3.6	9	1.8	1 7	1.8	
Hebrew	10	4.2	5	8.1	i j	1.0	
Irish	6	6.0	Ž	2.7	Å	3.0	
Italian	2	9.8	i à	8.7	Š.	37	
Poreign-born:	-		, v				
English	8	5.1	8	2.6		.0	
German.	3	9.6	Ĭ	7.2	10		
Hebrew.	Š	4.9	ŝ	2.8	8	1.2	
Irish	12	3.5	10	1.2	8	1.2	
Italian	i i	17.0	1 2	1 17	l ĭ	123	

Gaming forms a larger percentage of the offenses of two immigrant groups and one second-generation group than of the offenses of the American born of native parentage. Crimes against public health and safety form a larger percentage of the offenses of one immigrant and one second-generation group than of the offenses of the nativeborn of native parentage. Of the groups of offenders shown in the table, the immigrant Italian is unique in that it exceeds the American group of native parentage in percentage of convictions of both gaming and crimes against public health and safety. Its position is further striking in that in percentage of convictions of crimes against public health and safety it exceeds all other groups of offenders, and in percentage of convictions of gaming it is exceeded by only one group of offenders.

# 3. COUNTY AND SUPREME COURTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The preceding sets of data have been concerned with the criminality of New York City alone. In order at least roughly to survey crime in the entire State, the records of the various county and supreme courts of the State have been employed. From them statistics of crime during the two calendar years of 1907 and 1908 have been compiled.

The total number of convictions for all crimes during this twoyear period is 12,897. Excluding 1,255 cases in which the offense was insufficiently defined to admit of classification, and 3 in which a corporation was the offender, these convictions have been classified as follows:

Offenses.	Convic- tions.	Per cent of total con- victions.
Gainful offenses. Offenses of personal violence. Offenses against public policy. Offenses against chastity. Unclassified offenses.	1,787	70.7 15.4 9.9 1.9 2.1
Total	11,639	100.0

The records of the county and supreme courts do not show the races of offenders, but only the countries of their birth. Therefore the analysis must be of nationality (or country of birth) groups. Because of the small number of convicted persons belonging to some of these nationality groups, a further elimination may well be made, and the actual analysis confined to those nationalities represented by fifty or more cases each. These nationalities are nine in number: American, Austro-Hungarian, Canadian, English, German, Irish, Italian, Polish, and Russian.

The total number of convictions for definitely known offenses is shown by country of birth in Table 73.

 TABLE 73.—Convictions in New York county and supreme courts, January 1, 1907, to

 December 31, 1908, by country of birth of offender.

Country of birth.					
United States	7,28 3,87				
Austria-Hungary Janada. Bugland	41 12 16				
Dermany reland taly	51 27 1,18				
Poland Russia	9 64 45				
Nativity not reported	47				

To compare these nationalities on the basis of total convictions is evidently impossible, inasmuch as their representation in the population of the State is not known. All that can be done, therefore, is to observe the forms which the criminality of these convicted persons has taken, by comparing the relative frequency of the commission of the various offenses and classes of offenses among them. In this comparison the 474 cases in which the nativity of the offenders was not reported must be excluded from the figures. This reduces the number of convictions shown in the text tables to 11,165.

# CLASSES OF CRIME.

In the following table these convictions have been grouped by class of crime and nativity of offenders:

 
 TABLE 74.—Distribution of classes of crime: New York county and supreme courts, 1907 and 1908.

Country of birth.	Total.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of per- sonal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.	Uncias- sified offenses.
United States	7,286	5, 665	855	509	135	122
Austria-Hungary. Canada England Germany Ireland Italy.	124 161 514 278 1,183	280 85 115 300 197 445	78 16 13 67 46 465	31 14 17 54 24 244	10 1 11 13 3 13	20 8 5 20 8 16
Poland Russia	96 646	63 498	17 84	11 35	2 12	3 17
Total foreign	3.879	2, 345	873	485	72	104
Grand total	11,165	8,010	1,728	994	207	226

NUMBER.

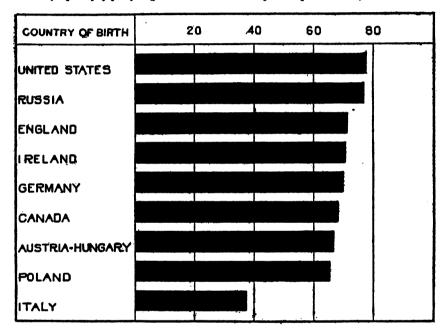
PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER.

			7.0	1.5	
100.0 100.0 100.0	66.8 68.5 71.4	18.6 12.9 8.1	7.4 11.3 10.6		
100.0 100.0 100.0	70.0 70.9 37.6	13.0 16.5 39.3	10.5 8.6 20.6	2.5 1.1 1.1 2.1	
100.0	77.1	13.0	5.4	1.9	
100.0					
	00.0 00.0 00.0 00.0 00.0 00.0 00.0	00.0         68.5           00.0         71.4           00.0         70.9           00.0         37.6           00.0         65.6           00.0         67.1           00.0         65.5           00.0         65.5	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	00.0         68.5         12.9         11.3         8           00.0         71.4         8.1         10.6         6.8           00.0         70.0         13.0         10.5         2.5           00.0         70.9         16.5         8.6         1.1           00.0         70.9         16.5         8.6         1.1           00.0         37.6         39.3         20.6         1.1           00.0         65.6         17.7         11.5         2.1           00.0         77.1         13.0         5.4         1.9           00.0         60.5         22.5         12.5         1.9

The gainful offenses are those for which the largest number of convictions is found, such convictions comprising nearly three-fourths of the total number. This table shows that the gainful offenses occur with greatest relative frequency among the crimes of the native-born. Yet the difference between their percentage of American and of Russian crimes is slight—only seven-tenths of one per cent—their percentage of the former being 77.8 and of the latter 77.1. In each nationality group except the Italian the gainful offenses compose over sixtenths of all crimes. Of the total offenses of the Italians, however, they form only 37.6 per cent, a proportion so much less than that found in any other nationality group as strikingly to differentiate Italian criminality with respect to the gainful offenses.

It is notable that of the four nationalities having the largest percentages of these crimes, three are English-speaking—the American, English, and Irish. It is also noteworthy that this is the only class of crime which forms a larger proportion of the total offenses of the American born than of those of any immigrant group.

Of the eight immigrant nationalities represented in the foregoing table seven have higher percentages of convictions of the offenses



Relative frequency of gainful offenses: New York county and supreme courts, 1907 and 1908.

of personal violence than the nonimmigrant group. These seven immigrant groups are, in the order of their percentages, those from—

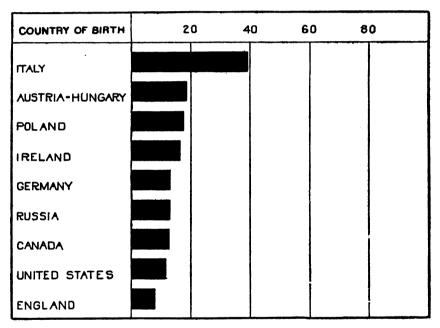
Per	cent.
taly ustria-Hungary	39. 3
ustria-Hungary	18.6
oland	17.7
reland	16.5
ermany	13.0
Luesia	13.0
anada	12.9

The percentage of nonimmigrant group (persons born in the United States) is 11.7, or considerably less than one-third that of the Italian group. The only group of foreign-born persons having a smaller percentage of convictions for offenses of personal violence than the native-born is that coming from England, whose percentage is only 8.1, or only a little more than one-fifth that of the Italian group of

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immigrant offenders. The most striking thing shown by the figures is the high percentage which these offenses form of Italian crimes. It is not only more than three times the percentage which they form of American crimes, but is more than twice the Austro-Hungarian percentage, which is higher than that of any group except the Italian, and nearly five times the English percentage. While convictions of these offenses comprise less than one-fifth of the total convictions of every other nationality, they compose almost two-fifths of the whole number of Italian convictions, a difference as remarkable as that appearing in the figures of the gainful offenses, which are as strikingly less common among Italian crimes than among those of all other nationalities, as the offenses of personal violence are more common.

Relative frequency of offenses of personal violence: New York county and supreme courts, 1907 and 1908.



Offenses against public policy, as well as those of personal violence, occur in largest proportion among Italian crimes, forming 20.6 per cent of the total number. This proportion is nearly twice that of the Poles, whose percentage is second in rank, being 11.5. Offenses against public policy, like those of personal violence, form a larger proportion of the crimes of every immigrant group except one than of the crimes of the native-born. In the case of offenses against personal violence, the exception is the English group; in that of offenses against public policy it is the Russian.

Four immigrant groups exceed the native-born in percentage of offenses against chastity—the English, German, Austro-Hungarian, and Polish. Of the several percentages, the English is much the greater, being 6.8, while the second in rank (the German) is only 2.5. The Russian and American groups have like proportions of these offenses, 1.9 per cent. The Canadian, Irish, and Italian percentages are less than the American, the Canadian, which is 0.8, being the smallest percentage found among the nine nationality groups shown in the table.

An analysis of some of the specific offenses composing these crime groups may well be made. Only the first three classes of crime are found in sufficient numbers in these records to make an analysis of specific offenses feasible; offenses against chastity are too few in number to render such analysis of them valuable.

# GAINFUL OFFENSES.

The several offenses designated as "gainful" are shown in the following table, together with the proportion each forms of the total crimes of each nationality:

 TABLE 75.—Gainful offenses compared with all offenses: New York county and suprems courts, 1907 and 1908.

		Gainful offenses.							
Country of birth.	rth. offenses.	Burglary.	Extor- tion.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and receiving stolen property.		Total.		
United States	7,286	2, 181	16	221	3,009	238	5,665		
Anstria-Hungary Canada England	419 124 161	72 24 30	2	9 5 5	191 52 78	6 4 2	280 85 115		
Germany. Ireland. Italy.	514 278 1,183	133 60 125	1 3 36	17 3 7	202 128 238	7 3 89	360 197 445		
Poland Russia	96 646	27 156	1	1 17	31 813	4	63 496		
Total foreign	3,879	718	53	76	1,414	84	2,345		
Grand total	11, 165	2,899	69	297	4, 423	822	8,010		

#### NUMBER.

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

United States	100.0	29.9	0.22	3.03	41.3	8.3	77.8
Austria-Hungary	100.0	17.2	. 48	2.15	45.6	1.4	66.8
Canada	100.0	19.4	.00	4.03	41.9	3.2	68.5
England	100.0	18.6	.00	3.11	48.4	1.2	71.4
Germany	100.0	25.9	. 19	3.31	39.3	1.4	70.0
Ireland	100.0	21.6	1.08	1.08	46.0	<b>ī</b> .i	70.9
Italy	100.0	10.6	3.05	. 59	20.1	8.3	37.6
Poland	100.0	28.1	.00	1.04	32.3	4.2	65.6
Russia	100.0	24.1	. 15	2.63	48.5	1.7	77.1
Total foreign	100.0	18.5	1.4	1.96	36.5	2.2	60.5
Grand total	100.0	26.0	. 62	2.7	39.6	2.9	71.7

Burglary is the only gainful offense which forms a larger proportion of the crimes of the native born than of those of any foreignborn group. Of the 7,286 persons born in the United States convicted of all crimes, 2,181, or 29.9 per cent, were convicted of burglary. Of the several immigrant groups the Polish has the largest proportion of this crime, or 28.1 per cent, while the Italian has the smallest, or 10.6 per cent.

Extortion forms less than one-half of 1 per cent of the crimes of all the nationalities except the Irish and Italian. The largest proportion is that of the Italian group, which is 3.05 per cent. The Irish proportion, which is second in rank, is only slightly more than one-third as great as this, being 1.08 per cent. Three of the immigrant groups—the Italian, Irish, and Austro-Hungarian—have larger proportions of extortion than the American-born, whose percentage is 0.22. This is less than half the Austro-Hungarian percentage (0.48), slightly more than one-fifth the Irish (1,08), and approximately one-fourteenth the Italian (3.05). Three nationalities—the Canadian, English, and Polish—have no cases of extortion recorded against them, while the German and Scotch group have only one case each.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	20	) 4(	60	8	0
NATIVE					
FOREIGN					
GERMANY				<i>.</i>	
RUSSIA					
ENGLAND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY					
ITALY					c

Relative frequency of burglary: New York county and supreme courts, 1907 and 1908.

Among the convicted persons of three nationalities forgery and fraud form larger proportions of the total crimes than among those of American birth. These three nationalities are, in the order of the greatest relative frequency of these offenses among them, Canadian, German and English. Of Canadian crimes forgery and fraud form 4.03 per cent, of German, 3.31, of English, 3.11, while of the offenses of Americans they compose 3.03 per cent. Least of all is the proportion of forgery and fraud among the Italians, whose percentage of these offenses is 0.59, or approximately one-seventh that of the Canadians, and less than one-fifth that of the Germans, English, and Americans.

From the preceding table it appears that a greater number of convictions were for larceny and receiving stolen property than for any other crime. Only three groups of foreign-born persons have smaller percentages of these offenses than the native-born. Five of

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the eight immigrant groups appearing in the table have larger proportions of convictions for larceny and receiving stolen property than the American. These five groups are those from Russia, England, Ireland, Austria-Hungary, and Canada. Of the total convictions of only three nationalities—the Canadian, Polish, and Italian do those for larceny and receiving stolen property form less than 40 per cent, and these three nationalities are the only ones having smaller percentages of these crimes than the American.

Larceny and receiving stolen property are most common among the crimes of Russians, of which they form 48.5 per cent. They are, however, almost as common among the crimes of persons of English birth, composing 48.4 per cent. The unknown racial composition of the Russian group of convicts renders it impossible properly to compare it with any of the others. It is not likely, however, that many persons of the true Russian race are included in it, and the presence of a distinct group of persons coming from Poland suggests the improbability of its containing many Poles.

The relatively small proportion of persons from Italy committing the offenses of larceny and receiving stolen property is notable, being only 20.1 per cent. It is only half that of persons born in the United States, whose percentage of these crimes is 41.3, and considerably smaller than that of the group of persons having the next smallest proportion (the Germans), while the proportion found in the Russian group, which exceeds all others, is nearly two and onehalf times that of the Italians.

The small number of persons of each nationality group convicted of robbery is striking. But one immigrant group exhibits a greater relative frequency of this crime than the American. This is the Polish, whose percentage of convictions for robbery is 4.2, while that of the American is 3.3. Of Italian crimes, however, robbery forms the same percentage as of American. With the exception of the Polish and Italian, all foreign-born groups have smaller percentages than the native-born. The least proportion is found in the Irish group, only 1.1 per cent of its crimes consisting of robbery. The English percentage, however, is only slightly greater than this, being 1.2.

## OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

The several offenses of personal violence and their distribution among the various nationalities are shown in the following table:

 
 TABLE 76.—Offenses of personal violence compared with all offenses: New York county and supreme courts, 1907 and 1908.

#### NUMBER.

		Offenses of personal violence.					
Country of birth.	All offenses.	Abdue- tion and kidnap- ing.	Assault.	Homi- cide.	Rape.	Total.	
United States	7,286	37	631	72	115	855	
Austria-Hungary. Canada England Germany Ireland Italy Poland Russia	124 161 514 278	2 1 1 24 3	63 15 8 47 38 342 14 73	7 2 8 6 74 2 5	6 1 2 11 2 25 1 3	78 16 13 67 46 465 17 84	
Total foreign	3, 879	36	664	110	63	873	
Grand total	11, 165	78	1,295	182	178	1,728	

#### PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

United States	100.0	0.5	8.7	• 1.0	1.6	11.7
Austria-Hungary. Canada England Germany Ireland Italy. Poland. Russia.	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	.47 .00 .62 .19 .00 2.03 .00 .46	15.0 12.1 5.0 9.1 13.7 28.9 14.6 11.3	1.7 .0 1.2 1.6 2.2 6.3 2.1 .8	1.4 .8 12 2.1 .7 2.1 1.0 .5	18.0 12.9 8.1 13.0 16.5 39.3 17.7 13.0
Total foreign	100.0	.9	17.1	2.8	1.6	22.5
Grand total	100.0	.7	11.6	1.6	1.6	15.5

None of these offenses of personal violence forms so large a proportion of the crimes of the native-born as of those of some immigrant group.

Abduction and kidnaping occupy a much larger place in the criminality of the Italian group than in that of any other group of offenders. This is strikingly shown by the fact that while the Italians compose only a little more than one-tenth of the total number of persons convicted of all crimes, 24 of the 73 cases of abduction and kidnaping, or approximately one-third, are Italian cases. Of the total number of Italian convictions, these 24 of abduction and kidnaping form 2.03 per cent. Next in rank is the English proportion, which is 0.62 per cent. All other immigrant groups have smaller proportions than the American, 0.5 per cent of whose crimes consist of abduction and kidnaping. It is notable that three foreign nationality groups—the Canadian, Irish, and Polish—have no convictions of abduction and kidnaping, while the English and German have only one each, the Austro-Hungarian two, and the Russian three.

• Of convictions for the specific offenses of personal violence, those for assault occur in largest numbers. Assault, like abduction and kidnaping, forms a larger proportion of the criminality of Italians than of that of any other nationality. The Italian proportion of assault, which is 28.9 per cent, is nearly twice that of any of the other groups, the second in rank being that of the Austro-Hungarians, which is 15 per cent. The Polish percentage is nearly as large as the Austro-Hungarian, being 14.6. In addition to these three immigrant groups there are four others having larger proportions of assault than the native-born, whose percentage is 8.7. Thus only one foreign nationality has a smaller proportion than the American. This is the English, of whose total crimes assault forms 5 per cent.

Six of the eight immigrant groups have larger proportions of homicide than the native-born. Of these, the Italian stands out most prominently, 6.3 per cent of its convictions being convictions of

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	2	0 4	06	0 8	0
FOREIGN					
NATIVE					
ITALY					
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY					
POLAND					
IRELAND					
CANADA					
RUSSIA					
GERMANY					
ENGLAND					

Relative frequency of assault: New York county and supreme courts, 1907 and 1908.

homicide. Next in rank is the Irish percentage, which is 2.2, or only slightly more than one-third the Italian.

These six immigrant groups having larger proportions of homicide than the native-born are, in the order of their percentages, those from—

	Per cen	t.
Italy	6.	3
Italy Ireland	2.	2
Poland	2.	1
Austria-Hungary	1.	7
Germany	1.	6
England	1.	2

Among American offenders convictions of homicide compose only 1 per cent of all convictions. The only nationalities of whose total criminality homicide forms a smaller part than of that of the American are the Russian and the Canadian. Of the 646 convictions of all crimes of the Russians, only 5, or 0.8 per cent, were of homicide, while of the 124 convictions of Canadians not one was of this crime.

Two of the groups of foreign-born persons have larger proportions of convictions of rape than the native-born, whose percentage is 1.6. These two nationalities are the German and Italian. Of the total criminality of each, rape forms 2.1 per cent. Two nationalities have each only 1 conviction of rape—the Canadian and the Polish—while the English and the Irish have but 2 convictions each. The smallest proportion, however, appears in the Russian group, of whose 646 convictions of all crimes only 3, or less than one-half of 1 per cent, are of this crime. Although the German percentage equals the Italian, the fact that no nationality exceeds the latter in percentage adds something to the other evidence of the prevalence of crimes of personal violence among the Italians.

# OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

Offenses of three kinds have been selected for analysis from those against public policy. These are shown, with their proportions of the total crimes of each nationality, in the following table:

 
 TABLE 77.—Offenses against public policy compared with all offenses: New York county and supreme courts, 1907 and 1908.

			Offenses ag	ainst publ	ic policy.	
Country of birth.	All offenses.	Crimes against public health and safety.	G <b>a</b> ming.	Violation of excise laws, etc.	All other.	Total.
United States	7,286	80	127	263	39	509
Austria-Hungary Canada	419 124	15	2	10 13	4	31 14
England	161	3	4	· 10	••••••	17
Germany	514	13 3	11 3	27 15	3	54 24
Ireland Italy		163	12	58	11	244
Poland	96	5	ī	8	2	11
Russia	6 <b>4</b> 6	15	4	9	7	35
Total foreign	3.879	229	49	168	39	485
Grand total	11,165	309	176	431		994

NUMBER.

United States	100. 0	1.1	1.7	3.6	 7. (
Austria-Hungary Canada. England Germany. Treland Italy Poland Russia	100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0	3.6 .8 1.9 2.5 1.1 13.8 5.2 2.3	.5 .0 25 21 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.6	2.4 105 6.2 5.3 5.4 4.9 3.1 1.4	 7.4 11 3 10 6 10.5 8 6 20.6 11.5
Total foreign	100 0	5.9	1.3	4.3	 12
Grand total	100.0	2.8	1.6	3.9	 8

#### PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

Under crimes against public health and safety are grouped the unlawful carrying of weapons, having narcotics with intent to administer, obstructing health officer in discharge of his duties, willful violation of health laws, selling impure milk, and the unlawful sale of cocaine. While some of these offenses involve pecuniary dishonesty (such as the sale of impure milk and the unlawful sale of cocaine) most of them are suggestive rather of crimes of violence. It is therefore notable, when comparison is made with the group of offenses of personal violence, that the Italians should have a larger proportion of convictions of these crimes against public health and safety than any other nationality, and that this proportion, which is 13.8 per cent of all Italian crimes, should be more than twice as great as that of any other nationality group and more than twelve times that of the Americans, whose percentage is only 1.1. Six of the eight immigrant groups exceed the native-born in relative frequency of these crimes. These are the groups coming from Italy, Poland, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Russia. Only the group from Canada has a smaller percentage than the native-born, for that of the Irish immigrants is the same as the American percentage. Of the 124 Canadian convictions, only 1, or 0.8 per cent, is for a crime against public health and safety.

Gaming, or gambling, forms a larger proportion of the crimes of English and German offenders than of those of offenders born in the United States, the proportion of this crime in the English group being 2.5 per cent, in the German, 2.1 per cent, and in the American, 1.7 per cent. Of the crimes of the Canadians none are of this character, and of the total offenses of persons born in Austria-Hungary, the number is only 2, or 0.5 per cent. The Poles have only one such conviction, but this forms 1 per cent of their total convictions, as do the 3 convictions of the Irish, while the 4 convictions of the Russians constitute 0.6 per cent of the total number belonging to this group.

The offenses grouped as violations of excise laws, etc., while of considerable variety, are chiefly offenses involving pecuniary dishonesty. Convictions of these offenses form larger proportions of the total convictions of five immigrant groups than they do of the total convictions of the native-born. These five foreign-born groups are those coming from Canada, England, Ireland, Germany, and Italy. The largest percentage of convictions of these offenses is found in the Canadian group. Of all Canadian crimes these form 10.5 per cent, while of American they compose only 3.6 per cent. Even the percentage next in rank to the Canadian (that of the English) is only 6.2 per cent. The smallest percentage of all is that of the Russian group, of whose 646 convictions only 9, or 1.4 per cent, were for violations of the excise and similar laws.

#### SUMMARY.

Burglary is the only gainful offense which caused a larger percentage of the convictions of persons born in the United States than of the convictions of persons born in any foreign country. As is shown by the table following, extortion was the crime of a larger percentage of the Italian, Irish, and Austro-Hungarian offenders, forgery and fraud of the Canadian, German, and English, larceny and receiving stolen property of the Russian, English, Irish, Austro-Hungarian, and Canadian, and robbery of the Polish and Italian.

 
 TABLE 78.—Relative frequency of gainful offenses: New York county and supreme courts, 1907 and 1908.

Country of birth.	Per cent.	Country of birth.	Per cent.
All gainful offenses.		Forgery and fraud.	
United States	77.8	Canada	4.03
Russia	77.1	Germany	3.31
England	71.4	England	3.11
Ireland	70. 9	United States	3.05
Germany	70.0	Russia	2.63
Canada		Austria-Hungary	2.15
Austria-Hungary	66.8	Ireland	1.08
Poland	65.6	Poland	1.04
Italy	37.6	Italy	. 59
Burglary.		Larceny and receiving stolen property.	
United States	29.9	Russia	48.5
Poland.	28.1	England	
Germany	26.9	Ireland	46.0
Russia		Austria-Hungary.	45.6
Ireland		Canada	
Canada		United States	41.3
England.	18.6	Germany	
Austria-Hungary	17.2	Poland.	32.3
Italy	10.6	Italy	20.1
Ectortion.		Robbery.	
		•	
Italy	8.06	Poland	4.2
Ireland	1.08	Italy	3.3
Austria-Hungary	. 48	United States	3.3
United States		Canada	3.2
Germany		Russia.	1.7
Russia		Austria-Hungary	
Canada	.00	Germany	1.4
England	.00	England	
Poland	.00	Ireland	1.1

Every offense of personal violence occurs with greater relative frequency among the crimes of some group of immigrant offenders than among the crimes of the American born. As Table 79 shows, the Italians have the largest percentage of convictions of three of these offenses—abduction and kidnaping, assault, and homicide and share with the Germans the highest percentage of convictions of the fourth offense—rape.

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Country of birth.	Per cent.	Country of birth.	Per cent.
All offenses of personal violence.		Assault-Continued.	
Italy. Austria-Hungary. Poland. Ireland.	17.7 16.5	Russia. Germany United States. England.	8.7
Germany Russia. Canada. United States. England.	13.0 13.0 12.9 11.7 & 1	Homicide. Italy Ireland. Poland.	2.1
Abduction and kidnaping.		Austria-Hungary Germany England	1.7
Italy England United States Austria-Hungary Russia	2.03 .62 .50 .47 .46	United States Russia Canada	1.0
Germany Canada Ireland Poland	. 19	Rape Germany Italy. United States Austria-Hungary	2.1 1.6
A seault.		England	1.2
Italy. Austria-Hungary. Poland. Ireland. Canada.	28.9 15.0 14.6 13.7 12.1	Poland Canada Ireland Russia.	. 8

 
 TABLE 79.—Relative frequency of offenses of personal violence: New York county and supreme courts, 1907 and 1908.

Of each of the three kinds of offenses against public policy shown in the Table 80, some immigrant group of offenders has a larger percentage of convictions than the native (or American) group. Two of the nationalities of foreign-born offenders are especially prominent because of their large percentage of convictions of certain offenses. These are the Italian and the Canadian, the former having a much larger percentage of convictions of crimes against the public health and safety than any other nationality and the latter a much larger percentage of convictions of violations of excise and similar laws.

TABLE 80.—Relative	frequency of o	o <b>ffenses</b> again <b>s</b>	t public p	oolicy:	New	York county and
	suprem	<b>ie courts</b> , 1907	and 1908.			

Country of birth.	Per cent.	Country of birth.	Per cent.
All offenses against public policy.		Gaming.	
Italy	20.6	England Germany	
Poland	11.5	United States.	l î.
Canada	11.3 10.6	Ireland	1.1
England Germany		Italy	1.0
Ireland		Poland	1.0
Austria-Hungary	7.4	Russia Austria-Hungary	
United States		Canada	1 :6
Russia	5.4		
Crimes against the public health and safety.		Violation of excise laws, etc.	
Italy	13.8	Canada	
Poland		England	6.2
Austria-Hungary	3.6	Ireland Germany	
Germany	· 2.5	Italy	
Russia	2.3 1.9	United States	3. (
England United States		Poland	3.1
Ireland		Austria-Hungary	
Canada		Russia	1.4



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# CHAPTER IX.

## THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

## POLICE ARRESTS.

Of the police reports obtained from the principal cities of the United States, only those of Chicago contained records of arrests admitting of the statistical analysis of the relations of immigrants to crime. No reports showed arrests by race and crime, and only those of Chicago correlated nationality and crime. The reports of the Chicago police department for the 10 years from 1897 to 1908 were obtained, but it was found that only those for the four years from 1905 to 1908 contained tabular statements of arrests by crime and nationality. The records for these four years were therefore combined and retabulated. These figures form the material on which this chapter is based.

It is fortunate that such statistics could be obtained from this city for, next to New York, Chicago had in 1900 the largest number of foreign-born persons of any city in the United States, and of the six chief cities of the country Chicago ranked third in proportion of foreign-born population, its 587,112 persons of foreign birth forming 34.6 per cent of its total population.

During the four years under consideration the total number of arrests made by the Chicago police was 307,479. In 6,548 cases, however, the offense charged is so vaguely defined as to render its inclusion among any of the definitely stated offenses impossible. These 6,548 arrests have therefore been eliminated from the figures upon which analysis is based, leaving the total number of arrests considered 300,931.

As in the preceding sections of this report, offenses have been divided into four groups of rather definite meaning. This leaves an unclassified remainder, which, because of the impossibility of satisfactorily determining its criminal character, can not be analyzed. In the case of Chicago, this unclassified remainder amounts to but 1.6 per cent of the total criminality. As in other cases, however, it has been retained in the total of offenses, upon which percentages of specific crimes and classes of crime are computed for the different nationalities.

A summary of the various classes of crime appearing in the Chicago police reports during the four years under consideration is as follows:

Offenses.	Number of arrests.	Per cent of arrests.
Gainful offenses.	39, 390	13.1
Offenses of personal violence	16, 824	5.6
Offenses against public policy	226, 164	75.2
Offenses against chastity	13, 446	4.5
Unclassified offenses	5, 107	1.6
Total.	300, 931	100.0

Offenses against public policy form the major part of the cases, composing 75.2 per cent. Here is exhibited the effect of metropolitan conditions upon criminality-its chief form becomes the commission of acts frequently not in themselves of a serious criminal nature, but indicating rather a disregard for, or an ignorance of, the law.

The records of the Chicago police do not show the races of arrested persons, nor is there any classification by countries of birth. The classification employed lies between these two, in that under the designation of "nationality" there appears a division of persons born in certain countries into groups which are evidently racial. Thus, there is a separation of Bohemians, of Polanders, and of Slavonians. The meaning of Bohemians is clear (persons born in Bohemia). Polanders are persons born in Russian, German, or Austrian Poland, and the term Polish is therefore applied in the following pages to this "nationality." By Slavonians are meant persons born in the Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slavonia. In the discussion of the Chicago figures "nationality" is therefore employed to indicate the geographical divisions in which the various groups of arrested persons were born.

Of the 23 nationality groups appearing in the reports, 3 have been omitted from the comparative analysis: Hollanders and Swiss, because of too slight representation in the total criminality, the former having but 469 arrests for specific offenses, and the latter but 308, and the group designated "Other nationalities," because of the impossibility of distinguishing its composition. The figures for these groups have, however, been retained in the total figures for the foreign-born.

The American, or native-born, group is divided into whites and negroes. A more accurate standard of comparison is thus secured than that appearing in the records of the New York City magistrates' courts of in those of the county and supreme courts of New York State. In the treatment of the Chicago statistics the white American group is that with which the various immigrant groups are primarily compared.

Among the nationality and color groups arrests for known offenses are distributed as follows:

Nationality.	Number of arrests.	Nationality	Number of arrests.
Native-born: White. Negro. Foreign-born; Austrian. Canadian. Canadian. Chinese. Danish. English. French. Gereman. Greek. Irish. Italian.	24, 814 3, 897 4, 531 2, 126 2, 339 1, 137 2, 329 913 19, 347 4, 821	Foreigu-born—Continued. Lithuanian Polish Russian Sootch Siavonian Swedish Other foreign. Grand total Total native-born Total foreign-born	19, 575 9, 240 1, 073 1, 051 5, 446 4, 091 300, 931

TABLE 81.—Distribution of arrests, Chicago, 1905 to 1908, inclusive, by nationality of offender.

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#### CLASSES OF CRIME.

The several classes of crime are distributed among these nationalities as is shown in Table 82.

TABLE 82.—Distribution of classes of crime: Chicago police arrests, 1905 to 1908.

NUMBER.

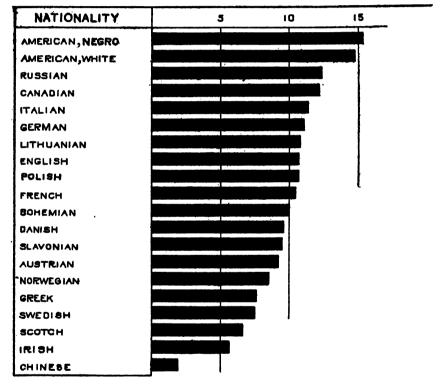
Nationality.	Total.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of per- sonal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.	Unclassi- fied of- fenses.
Native-born: White Negro. Foreign-born: Austrian Bohemian Canadian. Chinese. Danish. English. French. German. Greek. Irish. Italian Lithuanian. Norwegian. Polish Russian. Bootch. Siavonian. Swedish. Grand total.	3,897 4,531 2,126 2,339 1,137 4,821 10,743 7,355 2,582 2,401 19,575 9,240 1,073 1,061 5,446	25, 244 3, 830 358 451 260 44 109 249 96 2, 145 367 637 637 637 637 637 637 637 637 637	7, 509 1, 595 303 370 118 38 49 116 44 44 44 44 1, 277 605 605 776 313 313 118 1, 831 53 53 121 1224	127, 313 17, 215 3, 012 3, 497 1, 598 2, 153 935 14, 903 3, 891 9, 201 5, 444 1, 981 1, 979 14, 931 6, 432 9, 444 1, 979 14, 931 6, 432 26, 164	8,134 1,878 181 95 85 102 24 76 106 559 90 147 224 55 59 420 830 19 31 140 13,446	2,920 296 43 118 66 2 2 2 49 14 463 24 40 296 235 6 6 101 5,107
Total native-born	195,934 104,997	29,074 10,316	9,104 7,720	144,528 81,636	10,012 3,434	8,107 8,216 1,891

PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER.

				·		·
Native-born:						
White	100.0	14.8	4.4	74.4	4.8	
Negro.	100.0	. 15.4	6.4	69.4	7.6	
Foreign-born:						
Austrian	100.0	9.2	7.8	77.3	4.6	
Bohemian	100.0	10.0	8.2	77.2	2.1	
Canadian	100.0	12.2	5.6	75.2	4.0	
Chinese	100.0	1.9	1.6	92.0	4.4	
Danish.	100.0	9.6	4.3	82.2	2.1	
English	100.0	10.7	5.0	79.0	3.3	
French.	100.0	10.5	4.8	71.5	11.6	
German	100.0	11.1	6.6	77.0	2.9	
Greek.	100.0	7.6	9.3	80.7	1.9	
Irish	100.0	5.6	5.6	85. 6	1.4	
Italian	100.0	11.4	10.6	74.0	3.0	
Lithuanian	100.0	10.8	12.1	72.9	2.1	
Norwegian	100.0	8.5	4.9	82.4	2.5	
Polish.	100.0	10.7	9.4	76.3	2.1	
Russian	100.0	12.4	6.4	69.6	9.0	
Scotch.	100.0	6.6	4.9	85.2	1.8	
Slavonian	100.0	9.5	11.5	74.9	2.9	
Swedish.	100.0	7.5	4.3	83.8	2.6	
Grand total	100.0	13.1	5.6	75.2	4.5	
Total native-born	100.0	14.8	4.6	73.8	5.1	
Total foreign-born	100.0	9.8	7.4	77.8	3.3	
					0.0	

From this table it appears that the gainful offenses are the only ones which form a larger proportion of the crimes of white Americans than of those of any group of foreign-born persons. The largest proportion of the gainful offenses, however, is found in the group of American negroes, of whose total crimes they form 15.4 per cent. Next in rank is their proportion of the crimes of American whites, which is 14.8 per cent. The percentage occurring in every immigrant group is less than this, the greatest being found in the Russian group, which is 12.4. The Canadian percentage, however, is only alightly less than the Russian, being 12.2. Of the 20 groups of offenders shown in this table the Chinese has the smallest proportion of the gainful offenses, or 1.9 per cent.

The figures showing arrests for offenses of personal violence bring out the fact that these offenses are relatively more frequent among arrested persons of all foreign nationalities except the Danish,



Relative frequency of gainful offenses: Chicago police arrests, 1905-1908.

Swedish, and Chinese than they are among American white offenders. It is also shown by these figures that offenses of personal violence are relatively most frequent among the crimes of immigrants coming from eastern and southern Europe—the Lithuanians, Slavonians, Italians, Poles, Greeks, Bohemians, and Austrians. The largest proportion is found in the Lithuanian group, of whose total crimes those of personal violence form 12.1 per cent. Next in rank is the proportion occurring in the Slavonian group, 11.5 per cent, while the Italian percentage, which is 10.6, ranks third. It is of interest to note the groups having larger proportions than the American whites. The descending order of percentage is shown on the page following.

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Per	oent.	[ Pe	r cent.
Lithuanian			
Slavonian Italian			
Polish	9.4	Irish	5.6
Greek.			
Bohemian Austrian			
German			

Relative frequency of offenses of personal violence: Chicago police arrests, 1905-1908.

NATIONALITY	5 10 15
LITHUANIAN	
SLAVONIAN	
ITALIAN	
POLISH	
GREEK	
BOHEMIAN	
AUSTRIAN	
GERMAN	
AMERICAN, NEGRO	
RUSSIAN	
CANADIAN	
IRISH	
ENGLISH	
SCOTCH	
NORWEGIAN	
FRENCH	
AMERICAN, WHITE	
DANISH	
SWEDISH	
CHINESE	

Aside from the greater prevalence of crimes of personal violence among offenders of all but three of the foreign nationality groups than among the American white, the remarkably small proportion of

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these crimes among the Chinese is of chief interest. But 1.6 per cent of all Chinese arrests are for these crimes, while among the American whites they form 4.4 per cent, and among the Danes and Swedes 4.3 per cent.

Of the several classes of crime, offenses against public policy are the most common. More than three-fourths of all arrests made during the period under consideration were for such offenses. In a large city like Chicago offenses against public policy may indicate anything from ignorance to dangerous criminality. In general, however, these offenses are of minor import and probably do not indicate any such criminal intent as the commission of the gainful offenses or most of the offenses of personal violence. They may spring from a disregard for the law, an attitude in itself dangerous to society, but in many cases they may be merely the result of thoughtlessness or even ignorance.

It might be anticipated that foreign peoples, coming from environments and accepting customs and rules of conduct frequently different from those of the people of the United States, would be more frequently offenders against "public policy" than native-born persons—committers of acts frequently not in themselves of a criminal nature, but so because forbidden.

The foregoing table shows this to be the case. With four exceptions (French, Italian, Lithuanian, and Russian) the immigrant groups have larger proportions of offenses against public policy than the group of American whites, while no group has so small a proportion as the American negroes. The large proportion found in the Chinese group is especially noticeable, being 92 per cent. This is considerably greater than the proportion found in any other group, the next in rank being that of the Irish, which is 85.6 per cent. Including the Chinese and Irish there are fourteen foreign nationalities which exceed in proportion of offenses against public policy the American white group, 74.4 per cent of whose arrests were for such offenses.

Offenses against chastity form a larger proportion of the crimes of only two of the immigrant groups than of the crimes of American white offenders. These two groups are the French and the Russian. Of the crimes of the former, offenses against chastity compose 11.6 per cent and of the latter 9 per cent, while of the crimes of American whites they comprise 4.8 per cent. The American negro group has a larger proportion of such offenses, 7.6 per cent, than the American white. Of the twenty groups of offenders the Irish has the smallest proportion, only 1.4 per cent of its crimes being "against chastity."

## GAINFUL OFFENSES.

The distribution of arrests for the several gainful offenses among the various nationality groups is shown in the following table:

 
 TABLE 83.—Gainful offenses compared with all offenses: Chicago police arrests, 1905 to 1908.

				Gainful o	ffenses.		
Nationality.	Nationality. All offenses.	Burgiary.	Extor- tion.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and receiving stolen property.	Robbery.	Tot <b>a</b> l.
Native-born:							
White	171, 120	5,038	25	3,399	13,735	8,047	25.244
Negro	24, 814	705	1	206	2,543	375	3,830
Foreign-born:							
Austrian	3, 897	46		66	211	85	358
Bohemian	4, 531	76		47	271	. 57	451
Canadian	2,126	37		35	166	22	260
Chinese	2,339	2		3	37	2	44
Danish	1,187	13		23	65	8	109
English	2,329	30		35	158	26	249
French	913	7		10	71	8	96
German	19,347	338	2	313	1,342	150	2,145
Greek	4.821	42		50	237	38	367
Irish	10.743	55	1	74	395	78	603
Italian	7,355	90	5	151	516	74	836
Lithuanian	2,582	23		37	181	38	279
Norwegian	2,401	25		30	114	36	205
Polish	19,575	284	1	138	1,391	283	2,097
Russian	9,240	93	5	139	846	67	1,150
Scotco	1,073	12	• • • • • • • • • • • •	6	45	8	71
Slavonian.	1,051	11	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	8	72	9	100
Swedish	5, 446	27	· · · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	72	271	37	407
Grand total	300, 931	6,974	41	4,924	23,029	4, 422	39, 390
Total native-born	195,934	5.743	26	3,605	16,278	3,422	29.074
Total foreign-born	104.997	1,231	20 15	1.319	6,751	3, 122	10.316
* MICIER-DAIM	102,001	1, 201	10	1,319	0,751	1,000	10, 310

NUMBER.

#### PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

Native-born:				ļ			
White	100.0	2.9	0.015	2.0	8.0	1.8	14.8
Negro	100.0	2.8	. 004	.8	10.2	1.5	15.4
Foreign-born:							
Austrian	100.0	1.2	.000	1.7	5.4	.9	9.2
Bohemian	100.0	1.7	.000	1.0	6.0	1.3	10.0
Canadian	100.0	1.7	.000	1.6	7.8	1.0	12.2
Chinese	100. Ŏ	-i	.000	l .ĭ	1.6		1.9
Danish	100.0	1.1	.000	2.0	5.7	1 .7	9.6
English	100.0	1.3	.000	1.5	6.8	1.i	10.7
French	100.0	1.8	.000	1 1.1	7.8	1.9	10.5
German	100.0	1.7	.010	1.6	6.9	.8	11.1
Greek	100.0	.9	.000	1.0	4.9	.8	7.6
Irish	100.0	.5	.009	1.0	3.7	.7	5.6
Italian	100.0	1.2	.068	2.1	7.0	· 1.0	11.4
Lithuanian	100.0	1.9	.000	1.4	7.0	1.5	10.8
Norwegian	100.0	1.0	.000	1.7	4.7	1.5	8.5
Polish	100.0	1.5	.005	1.2	7.1	1.0	10.7
Russian	100.0	1.0	.005	1.5	9.2	1.4	
Scotch	100.0	1.1	.000		9.2 4.2		12.4
Slavonian	100.0	1.1	.000	.6 .8	4.2	.7	6.6
						.9	9.5
Swedish	100.0	.5	.000	1.3	5.0	.7	7.5
Grand total	100.0	2.3	.014	1.6	7.7	1.4	13.1
Total native-born	100.0	2.9	.013	1.8	8.3	1.7	14.8
Total foreign-born	100.0	1.2	.013	1.8	6.4	1.0	
TOTAL MORENDEL	100.0	1.2	.014	1.8	0.4	1.0	9.8

Burglary, while not comprising a large part of the criminality of any nationality group, is of importance because of its gravity; 6,974 arrests were made for this crime in Chicago during the years from arrests were made for this crime in Onicago during the Jone 1905 to 1908. Of such arrests, 5,038 were of American whites, forming 2.9 per cent of the total arrests of that group, or a larger reportion than that found in any immigrant group. The proporproportion than that found in any immigrant group. The propor-tion of such arrests is nearly as large in the American negro group, being 2.8 per cent. The relatively large proportion which burglary forms of the crimes of Bohemians (1.7 per cent) is also noticeable; ten groups of persons have larger percentages of the total gainful offenses, but the American whites and negroes alone have larger proportions of burglary. It is true that the Bohemian percentage of burglary is the same as the Canadian and the German, but both of these latter nationalities have higher percentages of the total gainful offenses and of the specific crimes of forgery and fraud, and of larceny and receiving stolen property. The Chinese have the smallest proportion of arrests for burglary of any of the groups shown in the table. Only two of their arrests, or 0.1 per cent, were for this crime. This is only one-fifth the percentage found in the Irish and Swedish groups, which have, next to the Chinese, the smallest proportions of burglary, and only one twenty-ninth that of the American whites.

For the crime of extortion only 41 arrests were made in Chicago during the four years from 1905 to 1908. Of these 41 arrests, 25 were those of white Americans, forming 0.015 per cent of all white American arrests, 5 were arrests of Italians, forming 0.068 per cent of Italian arrests, while 5 were cases of Russians, composing 0.054 per cent of Russian arrests. No other nationality has more than 2 arrests (the German), while three groups of offenders (the American negro, the Irish, and the Polish) have only 1 each, and thirteen groups have no arrests for this crime. The largest proportion of arrests for extortion is therefore found in the Italian group, and the second in rank in the Russian group. These two nationalities are the only ones whose percentages exceed that of the American whites.

Forgery and fraud are the offenses for which 4,924 of the 300,931 arrests of the four-year period under consideration were made. Although no group of foreign-born persons has a larger percentage of arrests for the total gainful offenses than the American whites, one such group exceeds them in proportion of arrests for forgery and fraud. This is the Italian, whose proportion of forgery and fraud is 2.1 per cent, as compared with the American white proportion of 2 per cent. It is also noteworthy that the Danes, who are exceeded in proportion of the total gainful offenses by 11 nationalities, have a percentage of forgery and fraud equal to that of the white Americans, which is exceeded only by that of the Italians. Another striking difference between the relations of various nationalities to the total gainful offenses and to the selected ones of forgery and fraud is shown in the proportion of the latter offenses among the Austrians. The Austrian percentage of the total gainful offenses is less than that of 13 other groups of persons; the Austrian percentage of forgery and fraud is exceeded only by that of the Italians, American whites, The Chinese, who have the smallest group percentage and Danes.

of the total gainful offenses, likewise have the smallest proportion of the offenses of forgery and fraud, or 0.1 per cent.

Turning to the crimes of larcency and receiving stolen property, which are here grouped together, another immigrant group is found to have a larger proportion of arrests than the American white group. This is the Russian, whose proportion of arrests for larceny and receiving stolen property is 9.2 per cent, as compared with the white American proportion of 8 per cent. Although the Russian percentage exceeds that of the white Americans, it is not the greatest appearing in the above table. That of the American negro group exceeds it, being 10.2. All groups, however, except the Russian and the American negro, have smaller proportions than the American whites. The smallest is that found in the Chinese group, 1.6 per cent of whose arrests were for larceny and receiving stolen property. This is less than half that of any other group, the Irish percentage, which most nearly approaches it, being 3.7.

Robbery is the offense for which 4,422 arrests were made in Chicago during the four years under consideration. Of these 4,422 arrests, 3,047 were arrests of American white offenders, while among no other nationality or color group of persons was the number of arrests for this crime more than 375 (the number of American negroes arrested). Of the total crimes of native-born white persons, robbery forms a larger proportion than of the crimes of any other group, its percentage of the offenses of American whites, which is 1.8, not only being greater than that of the offenses of any foreign-born nationality, but greater than that of the crimes of the American negroes, which is 1.5. Among two of the foreign-born groups robbery forms as large a percentage of all crimes as it does among the American negroes. These two immigrant groups are the Lithuanian and the Norwegian. Of arrests of Chinese for the gainful offenses, only two were for robbery. Thus, as in the case of the total gainful offenses, and of the specific crimes of burglary, forgery, and fraud, larceny and receiving stolen property, and robbery, the Chinese percentage is less than that of any other group of persons, being in the case of robbery one-tenth of 1 per cent, or only one-seventh that of the nationality (the Scotch) having the next lowest percentage, and only one-eighteenth that of the white Americans.

## OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

The distribution of arrests for the offenses of personal violence among the nationality and color groups is shown in Table 103.

 
 TABLE 84.—Offenses of personal violence compared with all offenses: Chicago police arrests, 1905 to 1908.

#### Offenses of personal violence. All Nationality. Abducoffenses. tion and kid-Simple Violent Homi-Total. Rape. assault. assault. cide. naping. Native-born: White.... 76 6 8, 881 450 1,721 555 171,120 7,500 1,595 1, 315 516 Negro.... Foreign-born: 24,814 500 84 3, 897 4, 531 2, 126 2, 339 1, 137 2, 329 8 $\begin{array}{c} 129\\ 212\\ 70\\ 13\\ 26\\ 60\\ 19\\ 9607\\ 215\\ 343\\ 228\\ 144\\ 57\\ 863\\ 365\\ 29\\ 53\\ 146 \end{array}$ 96 99 92 9 8 27 14 304 117 139 257 114 84 507 142 12 49 47 61 46 13 12 13 19 8 206 76 95 281 50 19 14 18 8 305 370 118 38 49 116 44 776 313 118 593 513 121 234 ï Canadian..... ..... Chinese..... 42836312644878313113 Danish..... English..... 2, 329 913 19, 347 4, 821 10, 743 7, 855 2, 582 2, 401 19, 575 9, 240 1, 073 1, 051 2 French ..... 7 German..... Greek. Irish.... 10 Italian.... Lithuanian... Norwegian... 14 55 288 50 9 18 26 Scotch..... Slavonian..... 2 Swedish ... 5,446 Grand total 300, 931 136 8,148 4, 464 8,108 968 16,824 2, 276 2, 188 Total native-born ..... Total foreign-born ..... 195, 934 104, 997 4,331 3,817 1,815 1,293 600 9,104 7,7**3**0 82 54 368

#### NUMBER.

100. 0 100. 0	0.044	23				
	0.044	0.9				
100.01		23	1.0	0.8	0.30	44
	.024	1.8	2.2	20	. 34	6.4
100.0	. 077	8.8	2.5	1.6	. 36	7.8
						8.2
		2 2				5.6
					.00	1.6
			•7			4.3
			1.4	1.1	. 10	5.0
				.0		4.8
						6.6
					.04	9.3
						5.6
						10.6
					. 15	12.1
						4.9
				1.5		9.4
			1.5	.5	. 34	6.4
100.0	.000	2.7	1.1	.8	. 28	4.9
100.0	.000	5.0	4.7	1.7		11.5
100.0	. 037	2.7	9	. 5	. 24	4.3
100.0	. 045	2.7	1.5	1.0	. 32	5.6
100.0	042	2.9	1 2		91	4.6
100.0	.051	8.6	2.1	1.2	.35	7.4
	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	100.0         .000           100.0         .007           100.0         .000           100.0         .000           100.0         .000           100.0         .000           100.0         .000           100.0         .000           100.0         .000           100.0         .207           100.0         .000           100.0         .000           100.0         .000           100.0         .003           100.0         .003           100.0         .000           100.0         .000           100.0         .000           100.0         .000           100.0         .003           100.0         .0045           100.0         .045           100.0         .045	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Arrests for each of these offenses form a larger proportion of the total arrests of several of the immigrant groups than of those of the white American group.

Although only 136 arrests for abduction and kidnaping were recorded during the four years under investigation, the seriousness of these crimes makes it advisable to observe among which nationalities they occur. More than half of these arrests (76) were of white Americans, but of the total arrests of this group of persons they form a smaller proportion (0.044 per cent) than do arrests for the same crime of the total arrests of Austrians, Canadians, English, Greeks, Italians, and Russians. The largest proportion is that of the Greeks, which is 0.207 per cent, while the proportion found in the Italian group is only slightly smaller, being 0.190 per cent. Among eight nationalities—Bohemian, Chinese, Danish, French, Irish, Norwegian, Slavonian, and Scotch—no arrests for abduction and kidnaping were made.

Simple assault, as shown by the preceding table, is more frequently an offense of most of the immigrant groups than of the native whites. Only the Danes, French, and Chinese (in addition to the American negroes) have smaller percentages of this crime than the white Americans. As in the case of the total offenses of personal violence, the highest percentage is found among the Lithuanians and Slavonians, the former having 5.6 per cent and the latter 5 per cent. The Italians, however, whose percentage of the total offenses of personal violence is next in rank to that of the Slavonians, have a smaller percentage of arrests for simple assault (3.1) than ten other nationality groups.

The greater proportion of simple assault among the crimes of peoples from eastern and southern Europe, as of the total offenses of personal violence, is apparent. The nationalities having the six highest percentages are the Lithuanian, Slavonian, Bohemian, Greek, Polish, and Russian. Of the south and east European peoples, only the Austrians and the Italians are exceeded in percentage of simple assault by any other peoples, and of these other peoples, only the Germans have a larger percentage than the Austrians, and the Canadians, Germans, and Irish, than the Italians. Among the Scandinavian peoples, among those from the British Isles (with the exception of the Irish), among the French, and among both the white and negro Americans, the relative frequency of simple assault is less than among the groups from the east and south of Europe.

Violent assault includes all aggravated forms of assault, such as the use of a weapon, mayhem, etc. It is, therefore, a much more serious crime than simple assault. It is notable that in spite of this difference in the gravity of the two kinds of assault, both should be relatively more frequent among the crimes of the Lithuanians and Slavonians than among those of any other peoples. The largest percentage of arrests for violent assault is that of the Slavonians, while the second in rank is that of the Lithuanians; of arrests for simple assault the Lithuanian percentage is greatest and the Slavonian second in rank. The position of the Italian group, however, is quite different with regard to the two kinds of assault, its percentage of simple assault being less than the percentages of ten other groups, while its percentage of violent assault is exceeded only by the Slavonian and Lithuanian percentages. All but three of the nationality groups (the Swedish, Danish, and Chinese) have larger percentages of violent assault than the American whites. These three nationalities are the same three which alone have smaller percentages of the total offenses of personal violence than the white Americans.

Violent assault, like the total of the offenses of personal violence • and like simple assault, forms a larger proportion of the crimes of the people from Southern and Eastern Europe than of any other with these two exceptions: The American negroes and the Germans have higher percentages than the Russians, and the American negroes than the Bohemians. The six nationality groups having the largest six percentages of violent assault are, however, the Slavonian, Lithuanian, Italian, Polish, Austrian, and Greek.

Gravest of all crimes of personal violence is homicide. Of the 300,931 arrests for clearly defined offenses in Chicago during the four years under investigation, 3,108 were for homicide, accomplished or attempted.<sup>a</sup> Although 1,315 of these were the arrests of American whites, homicide forms a smaller part of white American crime than of the criminality of eleven foreign nationality groups and of the American negro.

Homicide forms 3.1 per cent of all offenses for which Italians were arrested. Of no other group of persons does it form more than 2 per cent of the total crimes, and this group of whose arrests 2 per cent were for homicide is the American negro. The Italians, Lithuanians, Slavonians, Austrians, Greeks, and Poles all exceed in relative frequency of homicide the peoples of northern and western Europe and the peoples of North America with the exception of the American negroes. Of the nationalities from the south and east of Europe only the Bohemians and the Russians have smaller percentage of homicide than any nationality from northern and western Europe. Among the Russians this percentage is remarkably small, no group having a less percentage, although that of the Swedes and the Chinese is the same (0.5 per cent).

Because of the gravity of this offense it is worth while to enumerate those groups of offenders having larger proportions of arrests for homicide than the white Americans. They are the following:

Italian	3.1	Polish1.	5
American, negro	2.0	Danish 1.	ĭ
Lithuanian	1.9	German 1.	1
		Bohemian 1.	
		French	
Greek	1.6	Irish	9

The proportion of such arrests in the white American group is 0.8 per cent.

Ten immigrant groups have larger proportions of arrests for the crime of rape than the American white. These ten immigrant groups are the Austrian, Canadian, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, and Russian. Five of these have larger propor-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Homicide, as used in these statistics, includes murder, manalaughter, attempted homicide, and a few cases of "accessory to murder."

tions than the American negroes. The Greek group has the largest proportion of all, or 0.64 per cent, while the Italian group has nearly as large a proportion, 0.63 per cent. Both of these percentages are

NATIONALITY 2 3 ITALIAN AMERICAN, NEGRO LITHUANIAN SLAVONIAN AUSTRIAN GREEK POLISH DANISH GERMAN BOHEMIAN FRENCH IRISH AMERICAN, WHITE ENGLISH NORWEGIAN SCOTCH CANADIAN CHINESE RUSSIAN SWEDISH

Relative frequency of homicide: Chicago police arrests, 1905-1908.

more than twice that of the American white group, which is 0.3 per cent. The smallest proportion is found in the Slavonian group, only 0.1 per cent of whose arrests were for rape.

## OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

From the group of offenses against public policy, the following have been selected for special analysis:

 
 TABLE 85.—Offenses against public policy compared with all offenses: Chicago polics arrests, 1905 to 1908.

NUMBER.

				Offenses ag	ainst publ	lic policy.		
Nationality.	All offenses.	Dis- orderly conduct.	Gaming.	Offenses of violence.	Va- grancy.	Viola- tion of city ordi- nances.	All other.	Total.
Native-born: White Negro Pareign-born:	171, 120 24, 814	96, 614 12, 515	11, 598 2, 233	8, 874 708	1, 857 183	10, 974 1, 026	2, 896 550	127, 31 <b>3</b> 17, 215
Austrian Bohemian Canadian Chinese Danish English French German Greek Iralian Lithuanian Norwegian Polish Russian Scotch	3,897 4,531 2,126 2,339 1,137 2,329 913 19,347 4,821 10,743 7,355 2,582 2,401 19,575 9,240 1,073	2,279 2,886 1,316 260 702 1,553 516 11,800 1,607 8,224 8,553 1,607 8,224 8,553 1,565 1,728 12,806 4,084 8,080	181 50 54 1,500 16 352 636 63 200 55 25 165 418 10	158 125 82 12 25 46 14 406 118 203 602 105 58 691 140 15	21 17 20 6 24 3 62 12 54 34 112 48 60 10	822 875 150 148 149 94 2,008 1,487 608 994 148 1,487 608 994 148 1,487 1,69 1,631 74	51 34 36 118 9 20 10 146 81 49 61 7 7 2 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 5	8,012 8,497 1,596 2,153 2,153 1,839 1,839 14,901 5,444 1,831 1,979 14,931 6,934
Slavonian Swedish	1,051 5,446	667 3, 908	15 151	45 113	3 25	54 441	3 26	787 <b>4, 564</b>
Grand total	300, 931	171, 562	17,988	7,181	2, 478	22,725	4, 230	226, 164
Total native-born Total foreign-born	195, 934 104, 997	109, 129 62, 433	13, 831 4, 157	4, 082 3, 099	2,040 438	12,000 10,725	3, 446 784	144, 528 81, 636
	]	PER CEN	T OF AL	L OFFE	N8E8.			
Native-born: White Negro Fareign-born:	100. 0 100. 0	56. 5 50. 4	6.8 9.0	2.0 2.9	1.1 .7	6.4 4.1		74. 4 69. 4
Austrian Bohemian Canadian Chinese Danish English French	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	58.5 63.9 61.9 11.1 61.7 66.6 56.5	4.6 1.1 2.5 66.7 3.9 2.1 1.8	4.1 2.8 1.5 .5 2.2 2.0 1.5	.5 .4 .5 .9 .5 1.0 .3	8.3 8.3 7.1 8.0 13.1 6.4 10.3		77.3 77.2 75.2 92.0 82.2 79.0 1.5
German. Greek. Irish. Italian. Lithuanian.	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	61.3 33.3 76.6 48.3 60.6 72.0	1.8 1.8 13.2 .6 2.7 2.1 1.0	1.0 2.4 2.4 1.9 8.2 4.1 2.4	.8 .2 .5 .5 (*) .5	10.3 10.4 30.8 5.7 13.5 5.7 6.0		77.0 80.7 85.6 74.0 72.9
Norwegian Polish Russian Scotch Slavonian Swedish.	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	72.0 65.4 44.2 74.6 63.5 69.9	1.0 .8 4.5 .9 1.4 2.8	2.4 8.5 1.5 1.4 4.3 2.1	.5 .2 .6 .9 .3	6.0 6.0 17.7 6.9 5.1 8.1		82.4 76.3 69.6 85.2 74.9 83.8
Grand total	100.0	57.0	6.0	2.4	.8	7.6		75.2
Tetal native-born Tetal foreign-born	100. 0 100. 0	55.7 <b>59.5</b>	7.1 <b>4</b> .0	2.1 <b>3</b> .0	1.0 .4	6.1 10.2		73.8 77.8

• Less than 0.05 per cent.

But one of these (vagrancy) forms a larger proportion of the total crimes of American whites than those of any immigrant group. Disorderly conduct, gaming, offenses of violence, and violations of city ordinances occur in larger proportions in the criminality of various immigrant groups than in the criminality of the white American group.

Nearly three-fifths (57 per cent) of all arrests for known offenses were for disorderly conduct, the number of such arrests being 171.562. "Disorderly conduct" may stand for so many minor violations of the law, and probably includes so large a proportion of cases of drunkenness,<sup>e</sup> that it reveals little. In observing the distribution of arrests for such offenses among the various nationalities, practically all that can be assumed is that these arrests represent a minor sort of criminality. Thirteen of the foreign groups have larger proportions of such arrests than the American whites, of whose total arrests they compose 56.5 per cent. Of the total number of Irish immigrants arrested. 76.6 per cent were charged with disorderly conduct, a larger propor-tion than that found in any other group. The Scotch are second in rank, with 74.6 per cent; the Norwegians third, with 72 per cent; the Swedes fourth, with 69.9 per cent, and the English fifth, with 66.6 per cent. In addition to these nationalities, the Polish, Bohemian, Slavonian, Canadian, Danish, German, Lithuanian, and Austrian all exceed the American white group in percentage of arrests for disorderly conduct. Of all the groups shown in the table only one has less than one-third of its arrests of this character. This group is the Chinese, whose proportion of arrests for disorderly conduct is only 11.1 per cent.

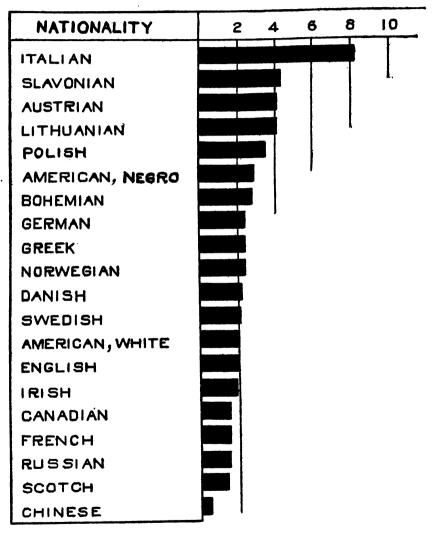
While the Chinese percentage of disorderly conduct is less than that of all other groups, its proportions of arrests for gaming, or gambling, is much greater than that of any other group. Of the 2,339 Chinese arrested for all crimes, 1,560, or 66.7 per cent were charged with gaming. This percentage is so much in excess of that of any other group as to make the Chinese stand out prominently in respect to this offense. The percentage next in rank is only 13.2 (that of the Greeks), or one-fifth the Chinese percentage. The Chinese and Greek, however, are the only immigrant groups exceeding the American white in proportion of arrests for gaming, although the American negroes, in addition to the Chinese and Greeks, have a larger proportion than the American whites. The American negro proportion is 9 per cent and the American white 6.8 per cent. Thus, sixteen of the eighteen foreign nationalities have smaller proportions of arrests of this character than each of the American groups. The smallest proportion is that of the Irish group, or 0.6 per cent.

Offenses of violence against public policy consist of carrying concealed weapons, resisting an officer, and riot. They thus are similar in character to offenses of personal violence, and certain nationalities which stand out prominently with respect to offenses of personal violence <sup>b</sup> occupy similar positions with respect to offenses of violence against public policy. While the comparative relations of the various nationalities is not the same, the three groups having the largest percentages of offenses of personal violence are exceeded in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> The Chicago police reports contain no statement of arrests for drunkenness. <sup>b</sup> See Table 84.

percentage of offenses of violence against public policy by no nationality. These latter offenses form 8.2 per cent of all crimes of Italians, 4.3 per cent of those of Slavonians, and 4.1 per cent of those of Lithuanians. With the exception of the Austrians, whose percentage is the same as that of the Lithuanians (4.1), no group of persons has

Relative frequency of offenses of violence against public policy: Chicago police arrests, 1905–1908.



a higher percentage than 3.5. The relation of the Chinese to other nationalities is the same with regard to offenses of violence against public policy as with regard to offenses of personal violence; a smaller percentage of their crimes than of the total crimes of any other group of persons is made up of these two classes of crime.

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Among eleven, or more than half, of the groups of foreign birth, and among the American negroes, these offenses are relatively more frequent than among the American whites. Among the Irish, Canadians, French, Russians, Scotch, and Chinese they form a smaller proportion of the total criminality, while their proportion of English crimes is the same as that of the crimes of the white Americans, or >per cent.

Vagrancy forms less than 1 per cent of the total offenses of every group except the American white and the English. The former group has the largest proportion, 1.1 per cent, and the latter the second in rank, 1 per cent. Thus every immigrant group is exceeded in percentage of arrests for vagrancy by the American white. Two immigrant groups, however, have larger proportions of such arrests than the American negro. These are the Chinese and the Scotch, each of which has 0.9 per cent, while the American negro group has 0.7 per cent. Of the various groups shown in this table the Lithuanian has the smallest proportion, only 1 of its arrests, or less than five onehundredths of 1 per cent, being for vagrancy.

While violations of city ordinances are not essentially a valuable index of the character of criminality, the prevalence of such offenses among the nationalities is of interest. The large percentage of these offenses among the Greeks (30.8 per cent), more than twice that of any nationality except the Russian, is striking. The Greek percentage is nearly five times that of the American whites (6.4) and more than seven times that of the American negroes (4.1). It is notable that twelve of the eighteen foreign nationalities have larger percentages of violations of city ordinances than the American whites. The English, Norwegian, Polish, Irish, Lithuanian, and Slavonian (in addition to the American negro) are the groups having smaller proportions of arrests than the American white group, the smallest proportion, 5.1 per cent, being that of the Slavonians.

## OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY.

There remains the group of offenses against chastity. Of the various crimes constituting this group, only those of prostitution have been selected for further survey.

NATIONALITY	5	15	20	25	30	
GREEK		「別ななない」とないので、	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	National States		
RUSSIAN		12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	_	_	
ITALIAN				_		
DANISH	のないというないので、ないない		_			
GERMAN						
FRENCH	日本でも大学の時間に行きた					
AUSTRIAN	「「「「「「「」」」」	-				
BOHEMIAN	たいとないであるとないである					
SWEDISH						
CHINESE	のなど、たちたないのないない					
CANADIAN	の日本のないないないないと					
SCOTCH						
AMERICAN, WHITE	「「「「「「「」」」					
ENGLISH	中心の意味が感じたな					
NORWEGIAN	いいのであるという					
POLISH						
IRISH	のないのである			1.12		
LITHUANIAN				CHARM.		
SLAVONIAN			同日の		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
AMERICAN NEGRO	は、「初始」					

Relative frequency of violation of city ordinances: Chicago police arrests, 1905–1908.

		Offens	es against cha	stity.
Nationality.	All of- fenses.	Crimes of prostitu- tion.	All others.	Total.
Native-born:	100			
White Negro	171, 120 24, 814	7,077 1,625	1,057 253	8, 1 <b>34</b> 1, 878
Foreign-born:				
Austrian	8, 897	136	45	181
Bohemian	4, 581	46	49	96
Canadian Chinese	2, 126 2, 339	72 101	18	85 102
Danish	1,137	20		24
English	2, 329	64	12	76
French	913	94	12	106
German	19, 347	899	160	559
Greek	4, 821	43	47	90
Irish Italian	10, 743	114 172	83 52	147
Italian Lithuanian	7, 355 2, 582	1/2	89 89	55
Norwegian	2,401	46	13	50
Polish	19, 575	161	259	400
Russian	9,240	738	97	830
Scotch	1,073	15	4	19
Slavonian	1,061	9	22	31
Swedish	5, 446	81	59	140
Grand total	300, 931	11, 143	2, 303	13, 446
Total native-born	195, 934	8,702	1,310	10,012
Total foreign-born	104, 997	2, 441	993	8, 434

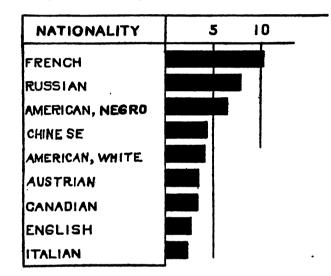
#### TABLE 86.—Offenses against chastity compared with all offenses: Chicago police arrests, 1905 to 1908.

NUMBER.

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

Native-born: White	100.0	41		
			••••	4.8
Negro	100.0	6.5		7.6
Foreign-born:				
Austrian	100.0	8.5		4.6
Bohemian	100.0	1.0	l	2.1
Canadian	100.0	8.4		4.0
Chinese.	100.0	4.3		4.4
Danish	100.0	1.8		2.1
English.	100.0	2.7		3.3
French.	100.0	10.8		11.6
German	100.0	2.1		2.9
Greek.	100.0	.9		1.9
Irish.	100.0	1.1		1.4
Italian	100.0	2.3		3.0
Lithuanian	100.0	.6		21
Norwegian	100.0	1.9		25
Polish.	100.0	.8		21
Russian	100.0	7.9		9.0
Scotch	100.0	1.4		1.8
Slavonian.	100.0	.9		2.9
	100.0	1.5		2.6
Swedish	100.0	1.5	•••••	2.0
Grand total	100.0	8.7		4.5
Total native-born	100.0	4.4		5.2
Total foreign-born	100.0	2.3		1.3

It here appears that practically the same relation of the nationalities exists as in the figures grouping all offenses against chastity together. The French show the largest proportion of crimes of prostitution, or 10.3 per cent—almost two and a half times that of the white Americans—while the Russians have the next highest proportion, or 7.9 per cent, which is nearly twice that of the American whites. These and the Chinese are the only groups of foreignborn persons exceeding the American whites in percentage of these crimes. The latter, however, have a smaller percentage than the American negroes, the American white proportion being 4.1 per cent and the American negro 6.5 per cent. The proportion found in the Lithuanian group is the smallest appearing in the above table; it is 0.6 per cent. Three other groups have less than 1 per cent of their arrests consisting of those for crimes of prostitution the Polish (0.8 per cent), and the Greek and Slavonian (0.9 per cent each).



Relative frequency of crimes of prostitution: Chicago police arrests, 1905-1908.

#### SUMMARY.

Arrests for that group of offenses designated as "gainful" form a smaller proportion of the total arrests of every immigrant nationality than of the total arrests of the native-born whites or negroes. When analysis is made of the various crimes gathered in this category, only two groups of foreign-born offenders are found to have larger percentages of arrests for any of them than the American-born whites. These two immigrant groups are those coming from Italy and Russia, the percentage of arrests for forgery and fraud of the former being greater than that of the white Americans, and for larceny and receiving stolen property of the latter, while arrests for extortion form a larger percentage of the total arrests of both the Italians and Russians than of the total arrests of the American whites. In the case of forgery and fraud, the Italian percentage is not only greater than that of the American whites, but greater than that of the American negroes. In the case of larceny and receiving stolen property, the percentage of the American negroes is greater than that of the Russians, although the latter percentage is in excess of the

percentage of the white Americans. With regard to burglary and robbery, however, no group of immigrant offenders has a higher percentage than either the American white or the American negro group, although of arrests for robbery the percentages of the Lithuanian and Norwegian groups equal the American negro percentage. Arrests for burglary and for robbery form larger proportions of the total arrests of American whites than of those of American negroes.

Of all groups of offenders, the Chinese has the smallest percentage of arrests for the gainful offenses, not only when these offenses are considered in the aggregate, but also when the specific crimes of burglary, forgery and fraud, larceny and receiving stolen goods, and robbery are considered separately.

The relations of the other nationalities differ so much with regard to the various specific gainful offenses that no cumulative evidence concerning any of them appears. The most striking revelation of the figures is that the arrests of immigrant offenders are less frequently for the gainful offenses than are those of American white offenders (with the exception of the arrests of Italians for extortion and for forgery and fraud and of Russians for extortion and for larceny and receiving stolen property).

Nationality.	Percent.	Nationality.	Percent.
All gainful offenses.		Extortion.	
merican, Negro	15.4	Italian	0.06
merican, White	14.8	Russian	
ussian	12.4	American, White	.01
anadian	12.2	German	. 01
alian	11.4	Irish	. 00
erman	11.1	Polish	.00
ithuanian	10.8	American, Negro	. 00
nglish	10.7		
olish	10.7	Forgery and fraud.	
reach	10.5	rorycry unu franc.	
ohemian	10.0	Italian	2.1
anish	9.6	American. White	2.0
lavonian	9.5	Danish	2.0
ustrian	9.2	Austrian	1.7
orwegian	8.5	Canadian	1.6
reek	7.6	German	1.6
wedish	7.5	English	1.5
cotch	6.6	Russian	1.5
rish	5.6	Lithuanian	1.4
hinese	1.9	Swedish	1.3
		Norwegian	
Burglary.		French	1.1
		Bohemian	1.0
merican, White	2.9	Greek	1.0
merican, Negro	2.8	American, Negro	.8
ohemian	1.7	Slavonian	.8
anadian	1.7	Irish	.7
erman	1.7	Polish	.7
olish	1.5	Scotch	.6
nglish	1.3	Chinese	.1
ustrian			
talian	1.2	Larceny and receiving stolen property.	
anish	1.1		
cotch	1.1	American, Negro	10.2
lorwegian	1.0	Russian	9.2
ussian	1.0	American, White	8.0
lavonian	1.0	Canadian	7.8
reek	. 9	French	7.8
ithuanian	.9	Polish	7.1
rench	.8	Italian	7.0
rish	. 5	Lithuanian	
wedish	.5	German	6.9
hinese.	.1	Slavonian	6.9

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TABLE 87.—Relative frequency of gainful offenses: Chicago police arrests, 1905 to 1908.

Nationality.	Percent.	Nationality.	Per cent.
Larceny and receiving stolen property- Continued.		Robbery-continued.	
English	6.8	Polish.	1.
Bohemian Danish	6.0 5.7	Bohemian	1.
Danish Austrian	5.4	English Canadian	1.
Swediah	5.0	Italian	
Greek.	40	Austrian	
Norwegian	47	French	
Scotch	42	Slavonian.	
Irish	3.7	German	
Chinese	1.6	Greek	
		Danish	
Robbery.		Irish	
Annual second		Russian	
American, White	1.8		
American, Negro Lithuanian	1.5 1.5	Scotch.	•
	1.0	Chinese	•
Norwegian	1. 0		

 
 TABLE 87.—Relative frequency of gainful offenses: Chicago police arrests, 1905 to 1908— Continued.

With regard to the offenses of personal violence, four facts stand out clearly in Table 88, which sums up the relations of the several nationalities to them: (1) That of the arrests of most of the foreignborn groups, those for offenses of personal violence form larger proportions than they do of the arrests of the American whites; (2) that of this class of crimes the Lithuanians, Slavonians, and Italians have larger proportions of arrests than any other nationalities; (3) that the Chinese alone have a smaller percentage of arrests for the whole group of offenses of personal violence and for the specific crimes of simple assault, violent assault, and homicide than the white Americans; and (4) that the relative frequency of arrests is less among American negro offenders for the offenses of personal violence as a class, and for simple and violent assault considered separately, than among a considerable number of the foreign nationalities, the percentage of arrests among the American negroes appearing large only in the case of homicide, and even here being exceeded by that of the Italians.

 
 TABLE 88.—Relative frequency of offenses of personal violence: Chicago police arrests, 1905 to 1908.

Nationality.	Per cent.	Nationality.	Per cent.
All offenses of personal violence.		Abduction and kidnaping.	
Lithuanian	12.1	Greek	0.207
Slavonian	11.5	Italian	. 190
Italian	10.6	English	.086
Polish	9.4	Austrian	.077
Greek	9.3	Russian	
Bohemian	8.2	Canadian	
Austrian	7.8	American, White	.044
German	6.6	Lithuanian	. 039
Russian	6.4	Swedish	
American, Negro	6.4	German	
Canadian	5.6	Polish	
Irish	5.6	American, Negro	
English		Bohemian	
Norwegian		Chinese	
Scotch	4.9	Danish	
French	4.8	French	
American, White		Irish	
Danish	4.3	Norwegian	
Swedish	4.3	Slavonian	
Chinese	1.6	Scotch	

#### TABLE 88.—Relative frequency of offenses of personal violence: Chicago police arrests, 1905 to 1908—Continued.

Nationality.	Per cent.	Nationality.	Per cent
Simple assault.		Homicide.	
lthuanian	6.6	Italian	3.1
lavonian.	λŏ	Italian American, Negro	2.0
kohemian	47	Lithuanian.	1.9
reek	4.5	Slavonian.	1.7
olish	4.4	Austrian	1.6
ussian		Greek.	1.6
erman	3.6	Polish	1.5
ustrian		Danish	1.0
anadian	3.3		
8/18/118/11		German	1.1
dish	8.2 3.1	Bohemian	
alian		French	.9
wedish	2.7	Irish	.9
cotch	2.7	American, White	.8
nglish		English	.8
orwegian	2.4	Norwegian	.8
merican, White	2.3	Scotch	.8
anish	2.3	Canadian	.6
rench	2.1	Chinese	. 5
merican. Negro	1.8	Russian	. 5
binese	.6	8wedish	.5
Violent assault.		Rape.	
lavonian	4.7	Greek	.6
ithuanian	4.4	Italian	. 6
alian	8.5	Polish	. 4
olish	3.0	Canadian	. 3
ustrian	2.5	Austrian	.3
reek	2.4	American, Negro	.3
merican, Negro	2.2	English	.3
ohemian	22	Russian.	
erman	1.6	Norwegian	.3
rench	1.5	French	.3
ussian	1.5	German	
orwegian	1.4	American, White	.3
ish	1.3	Bohemian.	.2
nadian	1.2	Scotch.	
ngilah	1.2	Irish	
otch.		Swedish	.2
merican. White	1.0	Deviation	. 2
		Danish	
wedish		Chinese	.1
anish hinese	.7	Lithuanian	.1
	.4		.1

The total of offenses against public policy is proportionally greater among the Chinese offenses than among those of any other nationality. This is chiefly due to the large number of Chinese gambling cases. Of offenses of violence against public policy the Italians, Slavonians, Austrians, and Lithuanians have the highest percentages of arrests. This is significant when it is remembered that three of these, the Italians, Slavonians, and Lithuanians, have the greatest relative frequency of arrests for offenses of personal violence. The violation of city ordinances is far more common among the Greeks than among any other group of persons. The higher percentage of arrests for vagrancy among the American whites and the English than among any other nationalities is also noteworthy.

any other nationalities is also noteworthy. With the exception of vagrancy, the offenses against public policy are more common among most of the immigrant groups than among the native white group.

Nationality.	Per cent.	Nationality.	Per cent
All offenses against public policy.		Offenses of violence.	
him in the second s		Italian	8.
hinese	92.0	Slavonian	4
rish	85.6	Austrian	
cotch	85.2	Lithuanian	
wedish	83.8	Polish	3.
orwegian	82.4	American, Negro.	2
anish	82.2	Bohemian.	2
reek	80.7	German	2
nglish	79.0		2
ustrian	77.3	Greek	2
ohemian	77.2	Norwegian	
erman	77.0	Danish	2
olish	76.3	8wedish	2
anadian	75.2	American, White	2
lavonian	74.9	English	2
	74.4	Irish	1.
merican, White		Canadian	i 1.
alian	74.0	French	ī
ithuanian	72.9	Russian.	Ī
rench	71.5	Scotch.	ī
ussian	69.6	Chinese	
merican, Negro	69.4		
Disorderly conduct.		Vagrancy.	
ish	76.6	American, White	1
ootch	74.6	English	1
orwegian	72.0	Chínese	
wedish	69.9	Scotch	
nglish	66.6	American, Negro	
olish.	65.4	Russian	
ohemian	63.9	Austrian	
avonian	63.5	Canadian	1
avoinan			
anadian	61.9	Danish	
anish	61.7	Irish	
erman	61.3	Italian	
ithuanian	60.6	Norwegian	
ustrlan	58.5	Swedish	
merican, White	56.5	Bohemian	
rench.	56.5	French	
merican, Negro	50.4	German	
alian	48.3	Slavonian	
ussian.	44.2	Greek	
reek	33.3	Polish	
linese	11.1	Lithuanian	
Gaming.			
ninese	66.7	Violation of city ordinances. Greek	30
raak	13.2	Russian.	17
reek. merican, Negro.	9.0	Italian	13
merican, White		Danish	
ustrian	6.8	German.	13
	4.6		10
ussian	4.5	French	10
anish	3.9	Austrian	8
vedish	2.8	Bohemian	8
alian.	2.7	Swedish	8
nadian	2.5	Chinese	8
nglish	2.1	Canadian	7
thuanian	2.1	Scotch	6
rench	1.8	American, White	6
	1.8	English	6
	1.4	Norwegian	Ō
		Polish.	ő
avonian	1.1		
erman. avonian ohemian	1.1	Irish	
avonian phemian prwegian	1.0	Irish	5
avonian	1.0 .9	Irish Líthuanian	5 5
avonian	1.0	Irish	5

#### TABLE 89.—Relative frequency of offenses against public policy: Chicago police arrests, 1905 to 1908.

« Less than 0.05 per cent.

The figures of offenses against chastity, as presented in Table 90, show that the greatest proportion of such offenses is found among the French offenders and that crimes of prostitution form a larger percentage of the total crimes of that nationality than of those of any other. With the exception of the French and Russian immigrant groups, offenses against chastity taken as a whole, and crimes of

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prostitution considered separately, are more frequent causes of arrest among American white offenders than among those of any foreignborn group, although they form larger percentages of the crimes of American negroes than they do of the crimes of American whites. The American negro percentage is, however, in both instances less than the French or Russian.

 
 TABLE 90.—Relative frequency of offenses against chastity: Chicago police arrests, 1905 to 1908.

Nationality.	Per cent.	Nationality.	Per cent.
All offenses against chastity.		Crimes of prostitution.	
French Russian American, Negro	11.6 9.0 7.6	French Russian. American, Negro.	10. 7. 6.
American, White Austrian Chinese	4.8 4.6 4.4	Chinese American, White Austrian	4.
Canadian English Italian	4.0 3.3 3.0	Canadian English Italian	3. 2.
German Siavonian Swediah.	2.9 2.9 2.6	German Norwegian Danish	2. 1.
Norwegian Bohemian Danish	2.5 2.1 2.1	Swedish Scotch Irish	1.
Lithuanian. Polish. Greek	2.1 2.1 1.9	Bohemian. Greek. Slavonian.	1.
Scotch	1.8 1.4	Polish. Lithuanian	



# CHAPTER X.

## THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

# COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Periodic reports of all commitments are made to the State board of prison commissioners by all penal institutions in Massachusetts. These reports show the country of birth of each offender and (with the exception of those from the State farm <sup>a</sup>) of his father, together with the crime for which he was committed and other personal data. From these records much valuable information regarding the criminality of immigrants and natives may be obtained. In the yearly reports of the Massachusetts board of prison commissioners some of this information is published, but no figures are given showing the correlation of nativity and parentage with specific crimes.

In order to make available more of the data contained in these excellent records, agents were employed by the Immigration Commission to copy from the original reports filed with the State board of prison commissioners data showing country of birth, country of birth of father, and crime for which committed, of all persons committed to Massachusetts penal institutions during the year ending These data were then tabulated to conform as September 30, 1909. nearly as possible to the other tabulated data on crime that have been compiled by the Immigration Commission. In the returns obtained from the Massachusetts records there appear a number of commitments of persons unconvicted of crime but confined in penal institutions to await trial. So far as possible these were excluded from the tables prepared. The tabular results are therefore designed to show only convicted persons committed to penal institutions throughout the State of Massachusetts during the period of one year. Because of failure definitely to report the offenses a few cases must be omitted from the analysis. To avoid confusion these cases are not included in any of the tables, and the total number of commitments shown here is thus rendered somewhat less than the actual number. This difference, however, is only slight and does not seriously detract from the value of the data.

The total number of commitments for known offenses during the period covered was 31,646. The distribution of these commitments by character of institution is as follows:

Jails and houses of correction	27,092
Massachusetts reformatory	705
Reformatory prison for women	335
State prison	198
State farm	3, <b>316</b>
Total	31, <b>646</b>

<sup>a</sup> The reports of the State farm alone fail to show the country of birth of the offender's father.

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As the reports of the State farm do not show the country of birth of the fathers of offenders, and are therefore not wholly comparable with those of other institutions, it has been deemed advisable to separate its 3,316 commitments from the others. The total number of commitments contained in the combined tabulation of all institutions other than the State farm is therefore 28,330. The analysis has been confined to these. In 10 of these 28,330 cases no report was made of either the country of birth of the offender or of his father. From the discussion of the various nativity and parentage groups these 10 cases must therefore be excluded.

Some of the countries of birth of foreign-born offenders, and of the fathers of native-born offenders, furnish such small quotas that they have not been retained as separate groups in the analysis, although included in the totals of the general nativity and parentage groups. The distinct groups whose relations to crime are analyzed and the total commitments of each are as follows:

#### TABLE 91.—Commitments to penal institutions in Massachusetts. October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909, by nativity and parentage of offender.

Nativity and parentage.	Commit- ments.	Nativity and parentage.	Commit- ments.
Native-born of native father. Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father: Canada. England. Germany. Ireland. Scotland. Foreign-born: Austris-Hungary. Canada. England. Finiand. Germany.	529 200 7,278 271 2,675 1,036 201	Foreign-born—Continued. Ireiand. Italy	220 573 439 281 • 28, 330

[This table does not include commitments to the State jarm.]

Includes 10 commitments of persons not reporting nativity.
 Includes 121 commitments of persons not reporting personana.

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#### CLASSES OF CRIME.

These commitments are shown by classes of crime in the following table:

 TABLE 92.—Distribution of classes of crime: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

Nativity and parentage.	Total.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of per- sonal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.	Unclassi- fied offenses.
Native-torn of native father Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:	5, 288	1,090	278	3, 598	203	119
c north of ister: Canada England. Germany Ireland. Scotland.	200	220 76 86 726 88	52 28 8 260 4	831 400 138 6,074 212	43 12 5 113 9	30 18 13 105 8
Foreign-born: Austria-Hungary. Canada. England. Finland.	237 2,675	31 308 78 11	54 134 55 14	146 2,038 848 173	8 134 29 1	8 61 26 2
Germany. Ireland Italy Poland Russia	155 6,351 450 220	80 282 93 33 95	12 189 108 36 89	104 5,718 188 147 357	5 70 50 3 17	4 92 11 1 15
Scotiand Sweden	439 281	37 16	12 13	376 243	85	۴ 4
Grand total	a 28, 330	3,481	1,440	22,099	765	545
Native-born of foreign father Total native-born Foreign-born	b 15, 219	1,216 2,361 1,119	378 657 783	7,835 11,493 10,597	198 405 360	183 308 242

NUMBER.
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PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER.							
Nativity and parentage.	Total.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of per- sonal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.	Unclassi- fied offenses	
Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:	100. 0	20.6	5.3	68.0	3.8		
Canada	100.0	18.7	4.4	70.7	3.7		
England	100.0	14.4	4.8	75.6	2.3		
Germany	100.0	18.0	4.0	69.0	2.5		
Jreland.	100.0	10.0	3.6	83.5	1.6		
Scotland.	100.0	14.0	1.5	78.2	3.3		
Foreign-born: Austria-Hungary. Canada. England. Finland. Germany. Ireiand. Italy. Poland. Russia. Scotland. Sweden.	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	13. 1 11. 5 7. 5 5. 5 19. 4 4. 4 20. 7 15. 0 16. 6 8. 4 5. 7	<b>22.</b> 8 5.0 5.8 7.0 7.7 3.0 24.0 16.4 15.5 2.7 <b>4.6</b>	61. 6 76. 2 81. 9 86. 1 67. 1 90. 0 41. 8 66. 8 62. 3 85. 6 85. 6 86. 5	1.3 5.0 2.8 .5 3.2 1.1 11.1 11.1 1.4 3.0 1.8 1.8		
Grand total	100.0	12.3	5.1	78.0	2.7		
Native-born of foreign father	100.0	12.4	3.9	79.9	2.0		
Fotal native-born	100.0	15.5	4.3	75.5	27		
Poreign-torn	100.0	8.5	6.0	80.9	2.7		

a Includes 10 commitments of persons not reporting nativity. b Includes 121 commitments of persons not reporting parentage. - 2

This table shows that only one group of immigrant offenders has a larger proportion of commitments for the gainful offenses than the group of those native-born of native father. This unique immigrant group is that of Italian birth, of whose total commitments those for the gainful offenses form 20.7 per cent. Between this percentage and that of the native-born of native father, however, the difference is slight, the latter being 20.6 per cent. Not only does no immigrant group except that of Italian birth have so high a percentage of commitments for the gainful offenses as that of the native-born of nonimmigrant parentage, but the percentage of none of the groups of American-born offenders of foreign father equals it. Indeed, two groups of the foreign-born-those from Italy and Germany-exceed all American-born groups of foreign parentage in percentage of the gainful offenses. Five of the immigrant nationalities, however-the Scotch, English, Swedish, Finnish, and Irish-have smaller percentages than any group of native-born offenders having immigrant fathers.

The smallest proportion of commitments for the gainful offenses is that of foreign-born offenders from Ireland, of whose total commitments these form but 4.4 per cent. Of native-born offenders of foreign parentage, those whose fathers come from Ireland have the smallest proportion, 10 per cent, although this percentage is greater than that of the foreign-born groups from Ireland, Finland, Sweden, England, and Scotland. The largest percentage found among the groups of native birth but foreign parentage is that of persons whose fathers emigrated from Canada. Of their total commitments 18.7 per cent were for the gainful offenses, a proportion exceeded only by those of the Italian and German foreign groups and the group nativeborn of native father.

Of the five groups native-born of foreign parentage, four have larger percentages than the foreign groups from their fathers' country of birth. The single exception is that of persons born in the United States whose fathers came from Germany, their percentage being 18, while that of persons of German birth is 19.4. The groups of Canadian, English, Irish, and Scotch parentage have respectively larger percentages than the groups of Canadian, English, Irish, and Scotch birth.

Six of the 11 immigrant groups appearing in the preceding table have higher percentages of commitments for offenses of personal violence than the group of persons native-born of native father. Of these six the Italian has the largest percentage, offenses of personal violence causing 24 per cent of all the commitments of persons born in Italy. Next in rank is the Austro-Hungarian group, whose percentage is 22.8. Following this is the Polish percentage, which is 16.4, and fourth in rank is the Russian group, 15.5 per cent of whose commitments were for offenses of personal violence. The other two immigrant groups having larger percentages than the percentage belonging to persons native-born of native father are the German and Finnish, in both of which offenses of personal violence play a much smaller part than in the four immigrant groups first mentioned. The German percentage is 7.7 and the Finnish 7. Considerable less than that of any of these six groups is the proportion of commitments for offenses of personal violence of native-born offenders of native father, being 5.3 per cent.

Although six immigrant groups have higher percentages of commitments for offenses of personal violence than the group of persons native-born of native father, not one of the five groups of Americanborn children of immigrants has a higher percentage. This appears less remarkable, however, when it is observed that only one of these five groups (that of German descent) consists of persons whose fathers came from any of the countries of birth of the six immigrant groups above referred to (Italy, Austria-Hungary, Poland, Russia, Germany, and Finland). This is probably chiefly due to the fact that all of these nationalities except the German are of comparatively recent immigration and thus have not large numbers of Americanlorn children of criminal age. But it is a striking fact that five of the six immigrant groups exhibiting greater relative frequency of offenses of personal violence than that shown by the group of persons native-born of nonimmigrant parentage should come from countries which are the sources of much of our recent immigration.

The position of the groups of Irish and Scotch birth, and of those composed of American-born persons of Irish and Scotch parentage, is interesting. These four groups have smaller percentages than any others; the native-born of Scotch parentage has the smallest of all, the foreign-born Scotch the next, the foreign-born Irish the third, and the native-born of Irish parentage the fourth in ascending order.

The relations of the native-born groups of foreign parentage to the corresponding groups of foreign birth are rather unlike those shown by the figures of commitments for the gainful offenses. The latter show, in the main, a greater relative frequency of commitments for offenses of personal violence among the groups of persons native-born of foreign father than among the corresponding groups of the foreignborn, four of the five native groups of foreign parentage (that of Irish parentage being the exception) having smaller percentages than the corresponding immigrant groups.

Offenses against public policy caused a greater number of commitments to penal institutions in Massachusetts during the year ending September 30, 1909, than all other crimes combined, the number of such commitments being 22,099.

These commitments form, as shown by the above table, over half of the total commitments of every nationality and parentage group, except that of Italian birth, of whose total commitments they comprise 41.8 per cent. Of the offenses of persons of Irish birth, 90 per cent were against public policy; of those of persons born in Sweden, 86.5 per cent; of the crimes of immigrants from Finland, 86.1 per cent; of the criminal acts of Scotch immigrants, 85.6 per cent; of those of persons of English birth, 81.9 per cent; and of the total criminality of persons emigrating from Canada, 76.2 per cent. In addition to these six immigrant groups, offenses against public policy compose over 75 per cent of the crimes of American-born offenders of Irish, Scotch, and English parentage, their percentage of the first being 83.5 per cent, of the second, 78.2 per cent, and of the third, 75.6 per cent. Thus, in nine of the seventeen different nativity and parentage groups appearing in the table, more than threefourths of the total criminality consists of acts "against public policy."

Of the total commitments of the foreign-born from Ireland, they form the largest proportion, 90 per cent. Of those of the foreign-born from Italy, they comprise the smallest, 41.8 per cent. Six of the 11 immigrant groups of offenders—those from Ireland, Sweden, Finland, Scotland, England, and Canada—and all of the five groups of native-born offenders of immigrant parentage have higher percentages of commitments for offenses against public policy than the native-born of nonimmigrant parentage.

Of the immigrant groups, that of Irish birth has the largest percentage, while of the American-born groups, that of Irish parentage has the largest. Next in rank to that of immigrant offenders from Ireland are the percentages of those from Sweden and Finland, neither of which countries is represented in the parentage of the native-born groups shown in the above table. After these, the percentage of the Scotch is next in order among the foreign-born groups, while among the native-born groups that of Scotch parentage ranks second in order of percentage. Following that of the foreign-born from Scotland is the percentage of the group of English birth among the immigrant groups, while that of native-born persons of English parentage is next among the native-born groups to that of the group of Scotch parent-Further than this, the percentage of offenders born in Canada age. and those of Canadian parentage are respectively next in rank among the immigrant and nonimmigrant groups; while immigrants from Germany and American-born children of immigrants from the same country respectively occupy the immediately following places among the foreign and native groups.

A definite order of relative frequency of commitments for these offenses against public policy is thus found among the different groups of immigrants and American-born children of immigrants. This is , more clearly shown by the following table, in which the various groups of native- and foreign-born offenders are arranged in parallel columns in descending order of their percentages of commitments for these offenses:

Immigrants.		Natives.				
Country of birth.	Per cent.	Country of birth of father.	Per cent.			
Ireland. Sweden. Finland. Scotland. England. Canada. Germany.	86.5 86.1 85.6 81.9 76.2	Ireland Scotland England Canada Germany	70.7			

It will be observed that each of the native-born groups of foreign parentage, except that of German parentage, has a larger percentage than the corresponding immigrant group.

During the year under consideration offenses against chastity caused fewer commitments than any of the three classes of crime already analyzed. Of the 28,330 commitments for all crimes, only 765, or 2.7 per cent, were for offenses of this nature.

Offenses against chastity are shown by Table 92 to have formed a far larger proportion of the crimes of immigrants from Italy, 11.1 per cent, than of the crimes of any other group of immigrants or of any group of native-born persons. Next in rank is their proportion of the crimes of immigrant offenders from Canada, of whose

total commitments 5 per cent were for offenses against chastity. Immediately following these two groups of offenders in relative frequency of offenses against chastity is the group of native-born persons of native parentage, of whose total crimes these compose 3.8 per cent. Thus, only two groups of persons, and both of these of foreign birth, have larger percentages of offenses against chastity than the nativeborn of nonimmigrant parentage. Of the crimes of foreign-born persons from Finland they form the smallest proportion of all, only 1 of the 201 commitments of this group, or one-half of 1 per cent, having been for an "offense against chastity."

#### GAINFUL OFFENSES.

The several gainful offenses and the number of commitments for each are shown by nativity and parentage of offenders in the following table:

TABLE 93.—Gainful offenses compared with all offenses:	Massachusetts penal institutions,
October 1, 1908, to September 3	10, 1909.

		Gainful offenses.					
Nativity and parentage.	All of- fenses.	Burglary.	Extor- tion.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and receiving stolen goods.	Robbery.	Total.
Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:	5, 298	171	1	43	839	36	1,090
Canada England Germany Ireland. Scotland.	1,176 529 200 7,278 271	43 17 6 106 6		1 1 14 2	171 57 27 567 25	5 1 2 19 5	220 76 36 726 88
Foreign-born: Austria-Hungary. Canada. England. Finland.	237 2,675 1,036 201 155	5 35 8		13 2 2	24 253 67 8 24	2 7 1 1	81 808 78 11
Germany. Ireland. Italy. Poland. Russis.	6, 351 450 220 573 439	3 26 16 7 10		2 2 8 6 2 3	243 62 24 77 35	5 9 	30 282 93 38 95 37
Scotland Sweden Grand total	439 281 4 28, 330	3 498	1	112	2,752	118	87 16 3,481
Native-born of foreign father Total native-born Foreign-born	9,810 8 15,219 13,101	188 372 126	1	25 69 43	959 1,838 915	44 83 35	1,216 2,361 1,119

NUMBER.

Includes 10 commitments of persons not reporting nativity.
 Includes 121 commitments of persons not reporting parentage.

		Gainful offenses.										
Nativity and parentage.	All of- fenses."	Burglary.	Extor- tion.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and receiving stolen goods.	Robbery.	Total.					
Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:	100.0	3.2	(8)	0.8	15.9	0.7	20.6					
Canada.	100.0	8.7	0.0	.1	14.5	.4	18.7					
England	100.0	3.2	.0	.2	10.8	.2	14.4					
Germany	100.0	3.0	.0	.5	13.5	1.0	18.0					
Ireland	100.0	1.5	.0	.2	8.1	.3	10.0					
Scotland	100.0	2.2	.0	.7	9.2	1.8	14.0					
Foreign-born:		1										
Austria-Hungary	100.0	2.1	.0	0.	10.1	.8	13.1					
Canada	100.0	1.3	.0	.5	9.5	.8	11.5					
England	100.0	.8	.0	.2	6.5	.1	7.5					
Finland	100.0	.0	.0	1.0	4.0	.5	5.5					
Germany	100.0	1.9	.0	1.3	15.5	.6	19.4					
Ireland	100.0	.4	.0	.1	3.8	.1	4.4					
Italy	100.0	3.6	.0	1.8	13.8	2.0	20.7					
Poland	100.0	8.2	.0	.9	10.9	.0	15.0					
Russia	100.0	1.7	.0	.5	13.4	.9	16.6					
Scotland	100.0	.0	.0	.2	8.0	.2	8.4					
8weden	100.0	1.1	.0	.4	4.8	.0	5.7					
Grand total	100.0	1.8	(•)	.4	9.7	.4	12.3					
Native-born of foreign father	100.0	1.9	.0	.3	9.8	.4	12.4					
Total native-born	100.0	2.4	(4)	.5	12.1	.5	15.5					
Foreign-born	100.0	1.0	<b>``</b> .0	.3	7.0	.8	8.5					

 TABLE 93.—Gainful offenses compared with all offenses: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909—Continued.

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Commitments for burglary (which include those for breaking and entering) number 498, of which 372 were of native-born persons and 126 of immigrants.

This table shows two groups of offenders with higher percentages of commitments for this crime than the group composed of persons native-born of native father. These two groups are the native-born of Canadian parentage, whose 43 commitments for burglary form 3.7 per cent of all their commitments, and the foreign-born from Italy, whose 16 cases of burglary compose 3.6 per cent of all their commitments. Furthermore, there are two other groups having percentages equaling that of the native-born of native father. These are the native-born group of English parentage and the immigrant group from Poland.

Two groups of offenders have no commitments for burglary. Both of these are immigrant groups—those from Finland and Scotland. Although persons of 1rish birth have 26 commitments for burglary, their percentage, which is only 0.4, is less than one-half that of any other group having burglary among its offenses.

Every native-born group of foreign parentage has a larger percentage of commitments for burglary than the corresponding foreign-born group. Even persons of German birth, whose percentage of the total gainful offenses and of the selected crimes of larceny and receiving stolen property are greater than those of native-born persons of German parentage, show a smaller percentage of burglary than the latter. Only 112 commitments were made for forgery and fraud, yet of the eleven groups of persons shown in the table, the Austro-Hungarian is the only one having no commitments for these offenses. The largest proportions are found in the immigrant groups from Germany and Italy, each of which has 1.3 per cent. Second in rank is the percentage of the immigrant group from Finland. These three groups and the immigrant Polish group are the only ones having larger proportions than the group native-born of native father, 0.8 per cent of whose commitments were for these crimes.

The largest number of commitments for any of the gainful offenses was for the crimes of larceny and receiving stolen property, which have here been grouped together, as in other sections of this report. Of the 3,481 commitments for all gainful offenses, 2,752 were for these crimes.

No group of offenders has so large a propertion of commitments for the crimes of larceny and receiving stolen property as that which consists of persons native-born of native father. There is little difference, however, between the percentage of this group and that of the foreign-born from Germany or that of the native-born of Canadian parentage, the percentage of the former being 15.9 and of the two latter 15.5 and 14.5, respectively. As in the case of the total gainful offenses, the smallest percentage is found to be that of persons born in Ireland, of whose total commitments those for larceny and receiving stolen property form only 3.8 per cent.

The Italian-born, whose percentage of the total gainful offenses exceeds that of all other groups, have but 13.8 per cent of their commitments for the crimes of larceny and receiving stolen property, thus being exceeded in relative frequency of these crimes by the native-born of native father, the foreign-born from Germany, and the native-born of Canadian parentage.

A relation of native-born groups of foreign parentage to corresponding foreign-born groups similar to that found in the figures of the aggregate gainful offenses exists in regard to larceny and receiving stolen property. Each of the five groups of foreign parentage and native birth except that of German descent has a larger percentage than the corresponding immigrant group.

For robbery only 118 commitments are recorded, 83 of which are of American-born persons and 35 of immigrants. Of these, 36 are commitments of native-born persons of native parentage. Thus, as is shown in Table 93, the percentage of commitments for robbery is greater among offenders of native birth, being 0.5 per cent, than among those of foreign birth, which is only 0.3 per cent, and greater among the native-born of native parentage, where it is 0.7 per cent, than among the native-born of foreign parentage, whose percentage is 0.4 or the foreign-born, of whose total commitments those for robbery form only 0.3 per cent. Yet three groups of the foreignborn and two of the native-born of foreign parentage exceed the American-born of native father in relative frequency of commitments for robbery. The three foreign-born groups are those from Italy, Russia, and Austria-Hungary, of whose total commitments those for robbery form, respectively, 2, 0.9 and 0.8 per cent. The two native-born groups of foreign parentage are those of Scotch and of German parentage, in the first of which robbery comprises 1.8 per cent of the total crimes, and in the latter 1 per cent. Of the nativeborn of native father, as previously stated, the percentage is only 0.7 per cent. Of all groups of offenders that of Italian birth has the highest percentage, it being nearly three times that of the native-born of native parentage. Two groups of immigrant offenders have no commitments for robbery—those from Poland and Sweden. Four others have but one each—the groups of English, Finnish, German, and Scotch birth. Of the native-born groups, each has at least one commitment for robbery, although the group of English parentage has but one and that of German parentage but two. In the case, however, of offenders of German descent, these two commitments form 1 per cent of their total commitments, a larger percentage than that of any other group except the immigrant Italian group and the group composed of persons American-born of Scotch parentage.

## OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

Commitments for the various offenses of personal violence are shown by nativity and parentage groups in Table 94.

 TABLE 94.—Offenses of personal violence compared with all offenses: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

		Offenses of personal violence.								
Nativity and parentage.	All offenses.	Simple assault.			Rape.	Totai.				
Native-born of native father	5,288	249	12	11	6	27				
Canada England Germany Ireland Scotland	200 7,278	48 23 8 247 3	<b>8</b>	1 5		53 23 8 260				
Foreign-born: Austria-Hungary Canada. England.	237 2,675 1,036	37 121 51	16 5 3	17	 1 1	54 134 55				
Finland. Germany. Ireland. Italy. Poland.	201 185 6,351 450 220	14 11 142 56 28	45 26 8	1 2 23	3	14 12 189 109 30				
Russia	573	80 11 12	9 1 1			89 12 13				
Grand total	a 28, 3 <b>3</b> 0	. 1,218	154	56	12	1,440				
Native-born of foreign father Total native-born Foreign-born		352 602 616	17 29 125	8 19 87	1 7 5	178 657 783				

NUMBER.

Includes 10 commitments of persons not reporting nativity.
 Includes 121 commitments of persons not reporting parentage.

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 TABLE 94.—Offenses of personal violence compared with all offenses: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909—Continued.

		Offenses of personal violence.								
Nativity and parentage.	All offenses.	Simple assault.	Violent assault.	Homi- cide.	Rape.	Total.				
Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:	100. 0	4.7	0. 23	0. 21	0.11	5.1				
Canada England	100.0	4.1 4.3	.26 .0	.09 .0	.0 .0	4.				
Germany. Ireland	100.0	4.0 8.4	.0 .11	.0 .07	.0 .0	4. 3. 1.				
Scotland Foreign-born: Austria-Hungary		1.1 15.6	. 37 6. 75	.0 .42	0. 0.	22.				
Canada. England	100.0	4.5	.19	.26	.04	5.				
Finland	100.0 100.0	7.0 7.1	.0	.0 .65	.0	7.				
Ireland Italy	100.0 100.0	2.2 12.4	.71 5.78	.03 5.11	.0 .66	3. 24.				
Poland. Russia.	100.0	12.7 14.0	3.64 1.57	0. 0.	.0 .0	16. 15.				
Scotland Sweden	100.0 100.0	2.5 4.3	.23 .36	.0 .0	0. 0.	2. 4.				
Grand total	100.0	4.3	.54	. 20	.04	5.				
Native-born of foreign father Fotal native-born	100.0	3.6	.17 .19	.08 .13	.01 .05	8. 4.				
Foreign-born	100.0	4.7	.95	.28	.04	6.0				

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

During the period under investigation a larger number of commitments were made for simple assault than for any other offense of personal violence. Of the 1,440 commitments for all offenses of personal violence, 1,218, or 84.6 per cent, were for this crime.

Simple assault, as shown by the foregoing table, forms a larger proportion of the crimes of seven of the immigrant groups of offenders than it does of the crimes of native-born offenders of native parentage. These seven immigrant groups are those from Austria-Hungary, 15.6 per cent; Russia, 14 per cent; Poland, 12.7 per cent; Italy, 12.4 per cent; Germany, 7.1 per cent; Finland, 7 per cent; England, 4.9 per cent.

Of the total commitments of native-born persons of native parentage, those for simple assault form 4.7 per cent, a larger percentage than such commitments form of the total commitments of any group of native-born offenders of foreign parentage.

Thus the relative frequency of simple assault is greater among offenders of Austro-Hungarian birth than among those of any other foreign nativity or any group of native birth. Among persons of Scotch parentage born in the United States it is least, only 3 of the 271 commitments of this group, or 1.1 per cent, being for this offense. As the aggregate offenses of personal violence form a smaller pro-

As the aggregate offenses of personal violence form a smaller proportion of the crimes of every group of native-born offenders of foreign parentage than of those of native-born offenders of native parentage, so the selected crime of simple assault forms a smaller proportion. Moreover, in only two of the foreign-born groups (those from Scotland and Ireland) is the percentage of commitments for simple

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assault smaller than in any native-born group of foreign parentage. Of the total commitments of persons of Swedish birth it is the same as of those of native-born offenders of English parentage; but with this exception the Scotch and Irish are the only immigrant groups whose relative frequency of this crime is not in excess of that of every native-born group of immigrant parentage.

For the crime of violent assault there were 154 commitments during the year ending September 30, 1909, or only about one-half of 1 per cent of the total number of commitments for all offenses. Yet of the commitments of immigrants from Austria-Hungary 6.75 per cent were for this offense, and of the commitments of immigrants from Italy 5.78 per cent. The relative frequency of violent assault among the offenses of these two immigrant groups is considerably greater than among the offenses of any other group of offenders. In only two other groups—the Polish and Russian—is the proportion equal to 1 per cent. It is striking that the four nationalities just enumerated—the Austro-Hungarian, Italian, Polish, and Russian—should exceed all others in relative frequency of commitments not only for violent assault, but for simple assault as well.

Seven immigrant groups and two second-generation groups exceed the native-born of native father in proportion of commitments for violent assault. The immigrant groups are the Austro-Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Russian, Irish, Swedish, and English; the secondgeneration groups, the Scotch and Canadian. Two of the immigrant groups and two of the second-generation groups shown in the table had no commitments for violent assault—foreign-born persons from Finland and Germany and American-born persons whose fathers came from England and Germany.

Of the 17 groups of offenders shown in the table only 8 (or less than one-half) had any commitments for homicide. The total number of commitments for this crime was 56, of which 23 were the commitments of Italians. These 23 commitments form 5.11 per cent of all commitments of this nationality, or a far larger proportion than is found in any other group of offenders. Next in rank are the Germans, whose percentage is only 0.65, or scarcely more than oneeighth that of the Italians. Besides the Italians and Germans, the Austro-Hungarians and the Canadians exceed the native-born of native father in relative frequency of commitments for homicide. Although there were 11 commitments of persons American-born of native parentage for this crime, they comprised only 0.21 per cent of the total commitments of the group.

Rape caused only 12 commitments; 3 of these were commitments of Italians, forming 0.66 per cent of all Italian commitments; 6 were of persons native-born of native parentage, forming 0.11 per cent of the total commitments of that group, while 1 commitment was of a person of Canadian birth, 1 of a person of English birth, and 1 of a person born in the United States of foreign father.

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# OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

In the following table is shown the distribution of commitments for the various offenses against public policy:

# TABLE 95.—Offenses against public policy compared with all offenses: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 50, 1909.

#### NUMBER.

				Offenses ag	ainst publi	ic policy.		
Nativity and parent- age.	All offenses.	Disor- derly conduct.	Drunk- enness.	Gaming.	Offenses of vio- lence.	Va- grancy.	All other.	Total.
Native-born of native father. Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:	5, 288	131	2, 828	23	32	231	353	3, 598
Canada England Germany Ireland Scotland Foreign-born:	1,176 529 200 7,278 271	89 11 1 157 8	655 320 102 5, 472 179	1 3 1 16	9 4 17	49 37 20 226 15	78 25 14 186 10	831 400 138 6,074 212
Austris-Hungary Canada England Finland Germany	237 2,675 1,036 201 155	13 126 46 12	101 1,723 714 149 73	1 1	3 9 3 5	15 77 45 5 11	13 102 43 4 15	146 2,038 848 173 104
Ireland Italy Poland Russia Scotland	6, 351 450 220 573 439	173 14 6 29 21	5,234 61 118 215 326	3 6 1 6	18 53 6 14 8	161 7 12 21 16	129 47 9 72 10	5,718 188 147 357 376
Sweden	281 • 28, 330	812	211 18,790	78	4	20 1,008	8 1,219	243 22,099
Native-born of foreign father Total native-born Poreign-born	9,810 2 15,219 13,101	232 366 446	6, 833 9, 698 9, 083	23 46 32	37 70 127	357 508 405	853 715 504	7,838 11,493 10,597

#### PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

							T	
Native-born of native								
father	100.0	2.5	53.5	0.4	0.6	44	l	68.0
Native-born of foreign								
father, by country of								
birth of father:								
Canada	100.0	8.3	55.7	.09	.8	4.2		70.7
England	100.0	2.1	60.5	.06	.8 .8	7.0		75.6
Germany	100.0	. 5	51.0	. 50	.ŏ	10.0		69.0
Ireland	100.0	2.2	75.2	.22	.0	3.1		83.5
Scotland	100.0	3.0	66.1		.ō	5.5		78.2
Foreign-born:		••••						10.4
Austria-Hungary	100.0	5.5	42.6	. 42	1.3	6.3		61.6
Canada	100.0	4.7	64.4		.3	2.9		76.2
England	100.0	4.4	68.9	.04	l :ŏ	4.3		81.9
Finland	100.0	6.0	74.1	l :ŏ	1.5	2.5		86.1
Germany	100.0	ĩ.ŏ	47.1	l :ŏ	3.2	7.1	•••••••••••	67.1
Ireland	100.0	2.7	82.4	.05	.3	2.5		90.0
Italy.	100.0	3.1	13.6	1.33	11.8	1.6		41.8
Poland	100.0	2.7	51.4	.45	2.7	5.5		
Russia	100.0	5.1	37.5	1.05	2.4	3.7	• • • • • • • • • • • •	66.8 62.3
Scotland	100.0	4.8	74.3	.0	.7	3.6	•••••••••	02.3
Sweden	100.0	1.0	75.1		1.4	3.0 7.1		85.6
Sweden	100.0		/0.1	.0	1.4	1.1		86. 5
Grand total	100.0	2. 9	66.3	. 27	.7	3. 5		78.0
Native-born of foreign								
father	100.0	2.4	69.6	22	.4	3.6		79.9
Total native-born	100.0	2.4	63.7	.23 .30	.5	3.9	•••••	
Foreign-born	100.0	3.4		.24			·····	75.5
Foreign-portground	100.0	0. 1	69.3	.24	1.0	3.1		80.9

• Includes 10 commitments of persons not reporting nativity. • Includes 121 commitments of persons not reporting parentage.

Turning to the figures showing commitments for drunkenness which are given in Table 96, it is found that 82.4 per cent of all commitments of persons born in Ireland were of this character and 75.2 per cent of all those of native-born persons of Irish parentage. Not only does drunkenness form a larger proportion of the offenses of Irish-born persons than of those of any other immigrant group, and of the offenses of native-born children of immigrants from Ireland than of those of any other group of nonimmigrant persons, but these two groups have higher percentages of commitments for this offense than any other group, immigrant or native.

Ten groups of offenders, six composed of immigrants and four of American-born children of immigrant fathers, have higher percentages than the native-born of American parentage. These ten groups are, in order of percentage, as follows:

Immigrants.	Percent.	American-born of immigrant father.	Per cent.
Country of birth: Ireland	82. 4 75. 1 74. 3 74. 1 68. 9 64. 4	Country of birth of father: Ireland Scotland. England Canada	75.2 66.1 60.5 55.7

The percentage of native-born of native father is 53.5.

Of the total commitments of all but four of the 17 groups of offenders, commitments for drunkenness form over 50 per cent. These four exceptions are all immigrant groups—of Austro-Hungarian, German, Italian, and Russian birth. Of these, the Italian is the only group having less than one-third of all its commitments of this character. The Italian percentage, only 13.6 per cent, is the smallest percentage of all the groups of native and immigrant offenders, and is so low, in comparison with all others, as to set the Italian immigrants strikingly apart. Of the native-born children of immigrants, each group, with the

Of the native-born children of immigrants, each group, with the exception of that of German parentage, has a smaller percentage of drunkenness than the immigrant group from the country of their fathers. As these five immigrant groups, with the exception of that of German birth, and all of the native-born groups of immigrant parentage, without exception, have larger percentages than the nativeborn of native parentage, this results in making the percentage of each of the American-born groups of immigrant's children differ from the percentage of the corresponding group of immigrant offenders, such difference tending toward the group native-born of nonimmigrant parentage. This is more clearly shown by the following rearrangement of the groups in question:

TABLE 96.—Per cent distribution of commitments for drunkenness among total commitments, by nativity and descent of offender: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

Nativity and descent.							
Native-born of native father	53.4						
Canadian: Immigrant	64. 55.						
Second generation English: Immigrant							
Second generation	60.						
Immigrant. Second generation.	47. 51.						
Irish: Immigrant	82. 75.						
Second generation	75.						
Second generation.	66.						

One other of the offenses against public policy appears worthy of special analysis—that of vagrancy.

The group of offenders having the largest percentage of commitments for this offense is of native birth, although of foreign parentage—that group composed of persons born in the United States whose fathers came from Germany. Of their total commitments, 10 per cent were for vagrancy. Strongly contrasted with this group is that of foreign-born offenders from Italy, of whose 450 commitments for all offenses only 7, or 1.6 per cent, were for this offense, a less proportion than that of any other group, either native or foreign.

Seven of the 16 groups of immigrants and immigrants' children exceed the native-born of native parentage in their percentage of commitments for vagrancy. Four of these 7 are groups of foreignborn offenders, while three are groups of native-born offenders of foreign parentage. The foreign-born are from Germany, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, and Poland. The native-born are of German, English, and Scotch parentage. It will be noted that although 3 groups of native-born children of immigrants have percentages higher than the group of persons native-born of native father, only one corresponding immigrant group (that of German birth) is found among the 4 groups of foreign-born offenders also having higher percentages.

The preceding table also shows that each group of native-born offenders of foreign parentage has a higher percentage of commitments for vagrancy than the corresponding group of foreign-born offenders.

## OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY.

From the offenses against chastity, crimes of prostitution are selected from analysis. These, together with all other offenses against chastity, are shown in the following table:

# TABLE 97.—Offenses against chastity compared with all offenses: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

#### NUMBER.

		Offens	es against che	stity.
Nativity and parentage.	All offenges.	Crimes of prostitu- tion	All other.	Total.
Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:	5, 288	41	162	20
Canada. England Germany. Ireland Scotland	1,176 529 200 7,278 271	7 3 1 13 1	36 9 4 100 8	1
foreign-born: Austria-Hungary Canada. England. Finland.	237 2,675 1,036 201	1 34 12	2 100 17 1	13 2
Germany. Ireland Italy. Poland	155 6, 351 450 220	8 15 1	5 62 35 2	7
Russia Scotland Sweden	573 439 281	7 1	10 7 5	1
Grand total	a 28, 330	156	609	76
Native-born of foreign father Fotal native-born Foreign-born	9,810 2 15,219 13,101	33 74 82	165 831 278	19 40 28

#### PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

Native-born of native father	100. 0	0.8		3.8
father:				
Canada	100.0	.6		3.7
England	100.0			23
Germany	100.0			2.5
Ireland	100.0		····	1.6
Scotland	100.0			3.3
Foreign-born:	100.0	••		
	100.0			1.3
Austria-Hungary	100.0	1.8		
Canada	100.0			5.0
England	100.0	1.2		2.8
Finland		9.		.5
Germany	100.0	.0		3.2
Ireland	100.0	.1		1.1
Italy	100.0	8.8		11.1
Poland	100. <b>O</b>	.5		1.4
Russia	100. 0	1.2		3.0
Scotland	100. 0	.2		1.8
Sweden	100.0	.0		1.8
Grand total	100.0	.6		2.7
Native-born of foreign father	100.0	.3		20
Total native-born.	100.0	.5		57
Foreign-born	100.0			27
ж. м. андит-рон ш	100.0	.6	•••••	· · ·

Includes 10 commitments of persons not reporting nativity.
 Includes 121 commitments of persons not reporting parentage.

Commitments for crimes of prostitution are found in all the groups of American birth and in all of the immigrant groups except three the Finnish, German, and Swedish. Each of the groups native-born of foreign father has a smaller proportion of such commitments than the group native-born of native father, of whose total commitments for all offenses, 41, or 0.8 per cent, were of this character. Four of the immigrant groups, however, exceed the native-born of native father in proportion. These are the groups coming from Italy, 3.3 per cent; Canada, 1.3 per cent; Russia, 1.2 per cent; England, 1.2 per cent. Those groups from Austria-Hungary, Ireland, Poland, and Scotland have smaller proportions than the American-born of native father, while those from Finland, Germany, and Sweden have no commitments for crimes of prostitution recorded against them.

## SUMMARY.

In these records of the Massachusetts penal institutions the several gainful offenses are more prominent among the crimes of the Americanborn of native father than among the crimes of the majority of the immigrant and second-generation groups, as shown in the following table:

Nativity and parentage.	All gainful offenses.		Burglary.		Forgery and fraud.		Larceny and receiving stolen goods.		Robbery.	
	Rank.	Per cent	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father: England. Germany Ireland. Bootland. Foreign-born: Austria-Hungary. Canada. England. Finland. Germany. Ireland. Italy. Poland. Russian. Bootland. Bweden.	8 5 12 9 10 11 14 16 3 17 1 7 6	20.6 18.7 14.4 18.0 10.0 14.0 13.1 11.5 7.5 5.5 19.4 4.4 20.7 15.0 16.6 8.4 5.7	<b>3</b> 1 3 4 9 5 6 10 12 7 13 2 3 8 	8.2 3.7 3.2 3.0 1.5 2.2 2.1 1.3 .8 .0 1.9 3.6 3.2 1.7 .0 1.1	4 9 8 6 8 5 5  6 8 2 1 9 9 1 3 6 8 7	0.8 .1 .2 .5 .2 .7 .7 .5 .2 1.0 1.3 .1 1.3 .9 .5 .2 .4	1 8 8 5 12 11 10 14 16 2 17 7 4 7 6 13 15	15.9 14.5 10.8 13.5 8.1 9.2 10.1 9.5 6.5 4.0 15.5 8.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8	6 9 11 3 3 10 2 5 10 12 2 8 7 7 12 1 1 	0.7 .4 .2 1.8 1.8 .3 .1 .5 .6 .1 200 .9 .9 .0

 TABLE 98.—Relative frequency of gain ful offenses: Massachusetts penal institutions

 October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909. \*

Larceny occupies a larger place in the criminality of the nativeborn of native father than in that of any other group of offenders, while only two groups exceed in percentage of commitments for burglary, four in percentage of commitments for forgery and fraud, and five in percentage of commitments for robbery. The Italian immigrant group has a larger percentage of commitments for burglary, the Finnish, German, Italian, and Polish immigrant groups of those for forgery and fraud, and the Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Russian immigrant groups of those for robbery. Of the secondgeneration groups, the Canadian exceeds the native-born of native father in relative frequency of burglary, and the German and Scotch exceed the native-born of native fathers in relative frequency of robbery.

A different condition exists with regard to the offenses of personal violence.

 
 TABLE 99.—Relative frequency of offenses of personal violence: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

Nativity and parentage.	All offenses of personal violence.		Assault, sim- ple.		Assault, vio- lent.		Homicide.		Rape.	
	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father: Canada. England. Germany. Ireland. Bootland. Foreign-born: Austria-Hungary. Canada. England. Finland.	7 10 11 12 18 16 2 8 7 6	5.3 4.4 4.3 4.0 8.6 1.5 22.8 5.0 5.3	8 11 10 12 13 16 1 9 7 6	4.7 4.1 4.3 4.0 3.4 1.1 15.6 4.5 4.5 7.0	10 9  12 6 1 11 8	0.23 .26 .00 .00 .11 .87 6.75 .19 .29 .60	5 6 7 8 4	0.21 .09 .00 .00 .07 .00 .07 .00 .42 .26 .00	2	0.11 .00 .09 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00
Germany	5 14 1 8 4 15 9	7.7 3.0 24.0 16.4 15.5 2.7 4.6	5 15 4 3 2 14 10	7.1 2.2 12.4 12.7 14.0 2.5 4.3	5 2 3 4 10 7	.00 .71 5.78 3.64 1.57 .23 .36	2 8 1	.65 .03 5.11 .00 .00 .00	1	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00

None of these offenses forms so large a percentage of the crimes of the native-born of native father as of those of some immigrant group, although they are in the main relatively more common among native offenders of native parentage than among native offenders of immigrant parentage. The only exception to this latter statement is with respect to violent assault, which is relatively more frequent among American-born offenders of Canadian and Scotch parentage than among those of American parentage.

Of the immigrant groups the Austro-Hungarian and the Italian are most notable for the high relative frequency of these offenses among them. Simple and violent assault form larger percentages of the crimes of Austro-Hungarian offenders than of those of any other group, while homicide and rape form larger percentages of the crimes of Italian offenders than of the crimes of any other group.

Offenses against public policy belong much more largely to immigrant criminality than to the criminality of the native-born of native parentage. Disorderly conduct and drunkenness are shown by the table following to belong especially to immigrant criminality.

Nativity and parent-		pub-	Disorderly conduct.		Drunken- ness.		Gaming.		Offenses of violence.		Vagrancy.	
age.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father Native-born of for- eign father by coun- try of birth of	12	68.0	u	2.5	ш	53. 5	6	0. 40	10	0.6	6	1.4
faiher: Canada England Germany Scotland Foreign-born:	10 9 11 5 7	70.7 75.6 69.0 83.5 78.2	7 13 14 12 9	3.8 2.1 .5 2.2 3.0	10 9 13 2 7	55.7 60.5 51.0 75.2 66.1	8 9 3 7	.09 .06 .50 .22 .00	8 8 12	.8 .8 .0 .2	. 3 . 1 . 11 . 5	4.2 7.0 10.0 3.1 5.5
Austria-Hungary Canada England Finland Germany Ireland Ttaly Poland Russia Scotland Sweden	16 8 3 13 1 17 14 15 4 2	61.6 76.2 81.9 86.1 67.1 90.0 41.8 66.8 62.3 85.6 86.5	2 5 6 1  10 8 10 8 4	5.5 4.7 4.4 6.0 2.7 8.1 2.7 5.1 4.8 .0	15 8 5 14 1 17 12 16 4 3	42.6 64.4 68.9 74.1 47.1 82.4 13.6 51.4 37.5 74.3 75.1	5 11  10 1 4 2	.42 .04 .00 .00 .05 1.33 .45 1.06 .00	7 11 2 11 1 3 4 9 6	1.8 .0 1.5 3.2 .3 11.8 2.7 2.4 .7 1.4	4 12 7 13 2 13 13 14 5 9 10 2	6.3 2.9 4.3 2.5 7.1 2.5 1.6 5.5 3.7 3.6 7.1

 
 TABLE 100.—Relative frequency of offenses against public policy: Massachusetts penal institutions, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

Every immigrant group has a larger percentage of commitments for disorderly conduct than the native-born of native father, and six of the eleven immigrant groups have larger percentages of commitments for drunkenness. The Irish immigrant group is notable for its large percentage of commitments for drunkenness, these forming over four-fifths of all commitments of immigrant offenders from Ireland. In connection with this it is notable that the American-born children of Irish fathers have a larger percentage of commitments for drunkenness than any group except the Irish immigrants themselves.

Offenses against chastity are relatively more frequent among the offenders of only two immigrant groups than among the native-born of native father.

biolicity and mountain		es against stity.	Crimes of prostitu- tion.		
Nativity and parentage.	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.	
Native-born of native father Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father: Canada. England. Germany. Ireland Scotland. Foreign-born: Austria-Hungary. Canada. England. Finland. Germany. Ireland Italy. Poland. Russia. Scotland. Scotland.	10 9 12 8 14 2 8 16 6 15 1 13 7 7	3.8 3.7 2.3 2.5 1.6 8.8 5.0 2.8 .5 3.2 2 1.1 11.1 1.1 1.1 4 8.0 1.8 1.8	4 5 5 6 8 7 7 2 8  9 1 6 8 8	0.8 .6 .6 .5 .2 .4 .4 .1 .3 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2	

TABLE	101Relative frequences	uency of offenses	against chastity:	Massachusetts	penal institu-
	101.—Relative freq tions,	October 1, 1908	8, to September 30	), 1909.	•

Crimes of prostitution form larger percentages of the total offenses of four immigrant groups than of those of the native group of nonimmigrant parentage. These immigrant groups are the Canadian, English, Italian, and Russian. Of the second-generation groups, however, none has so large a percentage of commitments for crimes of prostitution as the native-born of native father.

# CHAPTER XI.

## ALIEN CRIMINALITY.

#### 1. ALIEN PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1908.

In 1904, and again in 1908, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization made a canvass of all penal institutions in the United States for the purpose of discovering the number of alien prisoners detained therein. The general results of these enumerations are to be found in the reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for these two years. But as complete tabulation of the data collected was not made, these statements of the results are only general.

The value of more complete tabulation of the data appeared great enough to warrant the Immigration Commission in making it. Through the courtesy of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization the original schedules of the 1908 enumeration were obtained. From these, new tables were compiled by the tabulating force of the Commission. Tabulation has been made of the number of alien prisoners of each race by offense and by years in the United States prior to commitment to the institutions in which they were found at the time of the canvass.

In order to include only convicted persons in the tabulation, whenever it was clear that any prisoner had not yet been tried for the offense charged, but was in prison merely awaiting trial, or was held as a witness, the case was omitted from the tables. The total number of prisoners shown by these tables is therefore somewhat less than the number stated in the Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for 1908, but the value of the tables is rendered greater, since they include, as far as could be determined, only those prisoners who had actually been convicted of crime.

The total number of alien prisoners in the United States at the time of the enumeration in 1908 who were under sentence for violations of the law was 12,853, distributed as follows among the various races:

TABLE 102.—Alien prisoners in the United States, 1908, by race.

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

Race.	Number of prisoners.	· Race.	Number of prisoners.
African Canadian, French Canadian, Other Chinese Troatian English Frinnish French German Greek Hebrew Italian, North.	145 422 297 104 147 833 189 164 1,191 149 663 1,312 320	Italian, South. Lithuanian. Magyar. Polish. Russian. Scandinavian. Sootch. Slovak Other races Total.	158 355 794 1,229 156 508 286

Includes 3 not reporting race.

Number of alien prisoners in the United States, 1908.

[Complied from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

2,000	
1,500	
1,000	
500	
RACE	Italian, South Irish Polish German Rebrew Rebrew Scandian, French Slovak Magyar Italian, North Canadian, Other Scotch Italian, Other Scotch Italian Russian Greek Greek Croatian African Chinese

#### CLASSES OF CRIME.

Classifying the different offenses into the five crime groups employed in other sections of this report, the general character of the criminality of these alien prisoners is shown by race in the following table. Because of the insufficient definition of the crime in 247 cases, the total number of prisoners appearing in this table is 12,606 instead of 12,853, the unknown character of the crime in these 247 cases making it improper to retain them in the totals upon which the percentages employed in the analysis are computed.

By applying to these figures the method of analysis used in the preceding sections of this report, something more definite may be learned regarding the criminality of these alien prisoners. One disadvantage, however, appears; the absence of any American-born prisoners makes it impossible to employ that group as a basis of comparison. All that can be determined, therefore, is the relation of the several alien groups to each other.

#### TABLE 103.—Distribution of classes of crime among alien prisoners in the United States, 1908.

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

NUMBER.

Race.	Total.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of personal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.	Unclassi- fied offenses.
African — Canadian, French	143 420	58 134	50 49	26 196	7 23	2 17
- Canadian, Other	296 103 145	105 19 58	33 61 48	132 21 33	15 2	11
Crostian English Finnish	823 185	380 42	116 76	275 54	39 7	6 13 6
French German - Greek	159 1,157 149	86 541 59	27 205 50	82 323 34	10 49 5	4 39
Hebrew Irish - Italian, North	689 1,286	384 259 97	45 \$8 161	196 871 46	46 34	18 34 6
<ul> <li>Italian, South</li> <li>Lithuanian</li> </ul>	2, 312 155	676 53	1,074 40	417 57	89 2	56 3
Magyar Mexican ~ Polish	343 773 1,186	100 327 453	136 334 302	73 89 353	14 13 28	20 10 50
- Russian Scandinavian Scotch	156 502 283	64 237 128	39 72 30	40 168 111	4	9 14 5
Slovak	388	100	121	113	12	42
Total	e 12, 606	4,648	8,837	3,783	442	396

Includes 2 not reporting race.

Offenses Offenses Offenses Unclassiagainst public Gainful of against chastity. Race. Total. fied personal violence. offenses. offenses policy. 40.6 31.9 35.5 18.4 40.0 22.7. 254.1 40.8 39.6 55.7 20.1 30.6 29.2 34.2 29.2 242.3 4.9 African... 100.0  $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{35.0} \\ \textbf{11.7} \\ \textbf{11.1} \\ \textbf{59.2} \\ \textbf{33.1} \\ \textbf{14.1} \\ \textbf{17.0} \\ \textbf{17.7} \\ \textbf{33.6} \\ \textbf{50.8} \\$  $\begin{array}{r} 18.2\\ 47.1\\ 44.6\\ 20.4\\ 22.8\\ 33.4\\ 220.1\\ 27.9\\ 22.8\\ 467.7\\ 14.5\\ 036.8\\ 21.3\\ 11.5\\ 29.8\\ 253.6\\ 39.2 \end{array}$ 4.9 5.2 5.1 1.9 .0 100.0 100.0 Chinese..... 100.0 Croatian..... 100. Ò English Finnish..... 100.0 3.8 . . . . . . . . . . French.... 100. 0 6.3 ....... 4.2 3.4 6.7 German..... 100.0 ..... · Greek. Hebrew. 100.0 100. Ò Iriah. Italian, North.... 100.0 2.6 .... 100.0 Italian, South. Italian, South. Lithuanian. Magyar Mexican. 100.0 3.8 .----100.0 1.3 4.1 100.0 100.0 1.7 Polish.... 38.2 41.0 100.0 2.4 Russian. 100.0 100.0 2.6 Russian..... Scandinavian..... 3 47.2 Scotch 100.0 3.2 25.8 31.2 29.1 3.1 Slovak 100.0 Total..... 100.0 36.9 26.5 30.0 3.5

 
 TABLE 103.—Distribution of classes of crime among alien prisoners in the United States, 1908—Continued.

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.
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Two of the races shown in this table, the Hebrew and the French, have so much larger proportions of gainful offenses than any others that they stand out prominently. More than half the prisoners of each of these two races were convicted of the gainful offenses—in the case of the Hebrews 55.7 per cent, and of the French 54.1 per cent. Of the prisoners of no other race does the percentage convicted of these crimes exceed 47.2, as is the case of the Scandinavians, while of the crimes of the Chinese the gainful offenses form only 18.4 per cent, a smaller percentage than they compose of the total crimes of any other racial group.

The large part which crimes of personal violence play in the criminality of some of the races is striking. Over half of the Chinese and North Italian prisoners were imprisoned for these crimes, 46.5 per cent of the South Italian prisoners, 40 per cent of the Mexican and Finnish prisoners, more than a third of the prisoners of the Magyar, African, and Greek races, and one-fourth or more of those of the Croatian, Slovak, Lithuanian, Polish and Russian races. In only nine of the twenty-two race groups shown in the above table do offenses of personal violence form less than 25 per cent of all crimes. Only two races, the Irish and the Hebrew, have less than one in every ten of their alien prisoners imprisoned for an offense of personal violence. The Irish have 6.8 per cent and the Hebrews 6.5 per cent.

Differences in the criminal law of the various States affect most the value of the statistics of offenses against public policy. These offenses are largely acts which are not criminal in themselves, but are made so only by statute. Thus, what may be a "crime" in one State may not be one in another. In Massachusetts the number of commitments for intoxication is surprisingly large; in many of the States it is surprisingly small. To assume that such differences always actually exist in the amount of intoxication would be erroneous. The differences in the figures are caused rather by the severity or laxity of the laws and their enforcement in different sections of the country. The same is doubtless true of such offenses as vagrancy, truancy, and incorrigibility. Yet no corrective of these differences is possible from the data at hand, and the figures must be taken as they stand, with the realization that they are by no means as exact standards of measurement as the statistics of most of the other crimes.

The foregoing table shows that the greatest relative frequency of the aggregate offenses against public policy exists among the Irish and the least among the Mexican prisoners, being nearly six times as great among the former as among the latter. The proportion of Irish prisoners committed for these offenses is remarkably large, being 67.7 per cent. Only four races—the two groups of Canadians, the Scotch, and the Lithuanians—have more than half as large a proportion. Furthermore, the Irish is the only race among whose alien prisoners offenses of this class compose more than half the total number of offenses committed, and among the Irish they not only constitute more than one-half, but more than two-thirds.

Offenses against chastity caused the commitment of 442 of the 12,606 alien prisoners confined for known crimes. From the above table it appears that the Hebrew race had the largest proportion, 6.7 per cent of its alien prisoners belonging to this class. The proportion of French alien prisoners of like character is, however, nearly as great, being 6.3 per cent. In addition to these two race groups there are only two others having over 5 per cent under sentence for offenses against chastity, the French Canadian, with 5.2 per cent, and the Canadian, other than French, with 5.1 per cent. Not far behind these, however, are the English and African races, 4.9 per cent of the alien prisoners of the former and 4.7 per cent of those of the latter being convicted of such offenses. The Croatian alone, of the 22 races here shown, had no alien prisoners.

The Croatian alone, of the 22 races here shown, had no alien prisoners serving time for an offense against chastity.

## GAINFUL OFFENSES.

The number of alien prisoners confined for the various gainful offenses is shown by race in the following table, together with the proportions which such offenses form of the total criminality of each race:

#### TABLE 104.—Gainful offenses compared with all offenses: Alien prisoners in the United States, 1908.

#### NUMBER.

		Gainful offenses.					
Raco.	All offenses.	Black- mail and extor- tion.	Burglary.	Forgery and fraud.	Larceny and re- ceiving stolen property.	Robbery.	Total.
African	143 420 296 103 145 823 185 159 1,157 149 689 1,286 317 2,312 155 343 773 1,186 156 502		10 32 25 3 11 135 166 199 139 135 101 19 66 68 199 135 101 19 66 68	2 11 7 5 40 2 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 5	27 84 63 7 28 165 27 41 270 35 242 152 45 331 33 35 331 33 34 45 331 25 57	97 10944 26846 175188 188 1992 203 183	58 134 105 19 58 880 86 541 59 864 884 259 87 676 53 1000 3377 453 676 676 53 259 844 259 844 259 844 259 844 259 844 259 854 854 854 854 854 854 854 854 854 854
Scotch	283 388 a 12,606	39	36 11 1, 248	15 6 349	65 71 2, 535	12 12 477	128 100 4,645

## [Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

#### PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

				1		1	
African.	100.0	0.0	7.0	1.4	25.9	6.3	40.6
Canadian, French	100. 0	.0	7.6	2.6	20.0	1.7	31.9
Canadian, Other	100. <b>0</b>	.0	8.4	2.4	21.3	8.4	35.5
Chinese	100. 0	.0	2.9	0.	6.8	8.7	18.4
Croatian	100. 0	.0	7.6	3.4	26.2	2.8	40.0
English	100.0	.0	16.4	4.9	20.0	4.9	46.2
Finnish	100.0	.0	5.9	1.1	14.6	1.1	22.7
French	100.0	.0	17.0	7.5	25.8	8.8	54.1
German	100.0	.1	15.9	4.5	23. 8	29	46.8
Greek	100.0	0.	6.7	5.4	23.5	4.0	39.6
Hebrew	100.0	.0	15.'4	2.8	85.1	2.5	55.7
Irish	100.0	.2	5.1	1.1	11.8	1.9	20.1
Italian, North	100.0	1.9	6.0	2.8	14.2	5.7	30.6
Italian, South	100.0	1.2	6.0	1.0	14.8	6.7	29.2
Lithuanian	100.0	.0	7.1	3.9	21.8	1.9	84.2
Magyar	100.0	.0	6.7	2.9	16.6	2.9	29.2
Mexican	100.0	.0	17.5	1.9	18.6	4.8	42.3
Polish	100.0	.0	8.5	2.0	26.0	1.7	38.2
Russian	100. <b>0</b>	.0	12.2	5.1	21.8	1.9	41.0
Scandinavian	100.0	.0	12.5	6.2	24.9	3.6	47.2
Scotch	100.0	.0	12.7	5.3	23.0	4.2	45.2
Slovak	100.0	.0	2.8	1.5	18.3	8.1	25.8
Total	100.0	.3	9.9	2.8	20.1	3.8	36.9
		1		<u>ا</u>			

Includes 2 not reporting race

1

Prisoners confined for blackmail and extortion are found among only four of the races appearing in this table. In the North Italian group these form the largest proportion of the total prisoners, 1.9 per cent. Next in rank is the South Italian group, 1.2 per cent of whose prisoners were under sentence for these crimes. Of the Irish prisoners, 2, or 0.2 per cent of the total number, were of this class, and of the German prisoners only 1, or 0.1 per cent, of the total number.

Nearly 10 per cent of the total number of prisoners confined for known offenses were under sentence for burglary. From this table it appears that the largest proportion of convictions for burglary is found among the Mexicans, such convictions forming 17.5 per cent of the total convictions of alien prisoners of that race. Of the 159 alien French, however, 27, or 17 per cent, were imprisoned for this crime, and of the 823 alien English, 135, or 16.4 per cent. Of eight of the twenty-two races here shown, more than 10 per cent of the alien prisoners were incarcerated for burglary. These eight races are the following: Mexican, 17.5 per cent; French, 17 per cent; English, 16.4 per cent; German, 15.9 per cent; Hebrew, 15.4 per cent; Scotch, 12.7 per cent; Scandinavian, 12.5 per cent; Russian, 12.2 per cent. The next percentage in rank is that of the Poles, which is only 8.5.

Least of all is the proportion of burglary convictions among the Slovak prisoners, only 2.8 per cent of whom were under sentence for this crime. Among the Chinese the proportion is only slightly greater, being 2.9 per cent. These two races have considerably smaller percentages of their alien prisoners confined for burglary than any others, the next in rank being the Irish, of whose total alien prisoners 5.1 per cent were sentenced for this offense.

Forgery and fraud are the crimes for which 7.5 per cent of the alien prisoners of the French race were in confinement. This is a larger percentage than that of any other race groups of alien prisoners appearing in the preceding table. Next in rank is the Scandinavian group, 6.2 per cent of which was committed to prison for forgery and fraud. Following these are the Greek, Scotch, and Russian races, each having over 5 per cent of its alien prisoners under sentence for these crimes. Then come the English, with 4.9 per cent, and the German, with 4.5 per cent. The percentages of the remaining race groups range from 3.9 per cent of the Lithuanians to 1 per cent of the South Italians. Of the 103 Chinese alien prisoners, however, not one was imprisoned for forgery and fraud. This is the only race group of the 22 shown in the preceding table having no cases of these crimes recorded against it.

Larceny and receiving stolen property are, like the aggregate gainful offenses, more common causes of the commitments of Hebrew prisoners than of those of any other race, forming 35.1 per cent of their total crimes. While the gainful offenses as a class are nearly as frequent among the French prisoners as among the Hebrew, commitments for larceny and receiving stolen property form a much smaller percentage, 25.8, of their total commitments. The Chinese and the Irish, whose percentages of the aggregate gainful offenses are less than those of any other races, likewise have smaller percentages of the selected crimes of larceny and receiving stolen property. Of

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the Chinese alien prisoners, only 6.8 per cent were convicted of these offenses, and of the Irish 11.8 per cent.

The element of personal violence frequently entering into the crime of robbery so far differentiates it from the other gainful offenses as to make the relations of the various races to it of special interest. Of the 103 Chinese prisoners, 9, or 8.7 per cent, were under sentence for robbery. This is the largest percentage appearing in the above table, the next in rank being that of the South Italian prisoners, 6.7 per cent of whom were convicted of this crime. Of only two other race groups of alien prisoners do those prisoners committed for robbery compose more than 5 per cent of the total number. These two race groups are the African and North Italian. Of the former, 6.3 per cent of the prisoners composing it were committed for robbery and of the latter 5.7 per cent. The smallest percentage is found among the Finnish prisoners, only 1.1 per cent of whom were under sentence for this crime.

The Hebrews, Croatians, and Poles-the three races among which convictions for larceny and receiving stolen property are most common-have smaller percentages of robbery cases than more than half The Mexicans, among whom the greatest relative frethe races. quency of burglary is found, are exceeded in percentage of robbery convictions by the Chinese, the South Italians, the Africans, the North Italians, and the English; while the French, whose proportion of burglary was next in rank to that of the Mexicans, have relatively fewer convictions of robbery than eight of the other races. The most striking revelation of the figures for robbery, however, is the large proportion of Chinese prisoners convicted of this offensegreater than that of any other race. This is especially noteworthy because of the relatively small percentage among the Chinese prisoners of the gainful offenses as a whole and of the crimes of burglary and larceny and receiving stolen property considered separately-the Chinese having the smallest percentage of prisoners convicted of the aggregate gainful offenses and also of those imprisoned for larceny and receiving stolen property, and next to the smallest percentage of prisoners convicted of burglary.

The high percentage of convictions for robbery among the South Italian prisoners is likewise notable, for among the alien prisoners of this race the number committed for the aggregate gainful offenses and for the specific crimes of larceny and receiving stolen property and burglary is relatively less than that of over half the other races.

Because of the close relation of robbery to crimes of personal violence, it will be of interest to recall the races having high percentages of the latter crime—the Chinese, South Italian, African, and North Italian. It is notable that of the four groups of alien prisoners having the highest percentages of robbery, three exceed all other race groups in percentage of offenses of personal violence. These three are: Chinese, 59.2 per cent; North Italian, 50.8 per cent; South Italian, 46.5 per cent. The Africans, who ranked third in percentage of robbery, rank seventh in percentage of offenses of personal violence, being exceeded in percentage of the latter by the three races noted above and by the Mexicans, with 43.2 per cent, the Finns, with 41.1 per cent, and the Magyars, with 39.7 per cent.

### OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

More than one-fourth of the total number of alien prisoners in confinement for known offenses were under sentence for various offenses of personal violence.

The distribution of these prisoners among the races is shown by crime in the following table:

**TABLE 105.**—Offenses of personal violence compared with all offenses: Alien prisoners in the United States, 1908.

NUMBER.

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

		Offenses of personal violence.					
Race.	All of- fenses.	Abduc- tion and kidnap- ing.	Simple assault.	Violent assault.	Homi- cide.	Rape.	Total.
African Canadian, French Canadian, Other Chinese Croatian English Frinish French German Greek Hebrew Lithuanian Magyar Merican Polish Russian Scouch South South Scouch	296 103 145	2 1 1 4 5 13	17 21 10 8 20 27 36 66 66 66 61 37 38 8 20 61 37 184 19 9 27 7 12 26 26 26 26	1 1 3 5 3 4 6 1 4 4 1 3 8 5 4 9 	26 18 16 40 40 23 39 32 11 103 17 15 28 86 534 43 19 00 20 215 82 13 39 39 55 54 55 55 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	6 9 4 8 2 2 4 2 2 7 7 8 1 12 12 12 12 14 9 9 18 8 90 9 1 13 13 7 8	50 499 33 61 48 116 76 50 50 45 88 81 61 1,074 40 136 834 309 72 300 121
Total	e 12,606	30	1, 191	168	1, 588	360	3, 337

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

African	100.0	0.0	11. 9	0.7	18.2	4.20	35.0
Canadian, French	100.0	.0	5.0	.2	4.3	2.14	11.7
Canadian, Other	100.0	.0	8.4	1.0	5.4	1.85	11.1
Chinese	100.0	.0	7.8	4.9	38.8	7.77	59.2
Croatian.	100.0	.ŏ	18.8	21	15.9	1.38	33.1
English	100.0	.2	8.8	.5	7.2	2.92	· 14.1
Finnish	100.0	.ō	19.5	8.2	17.3	1.08	41.1
French	100.0	. 6	4.4	.6	6.9	4.40	17.0
German.	100.0	.1	5.7		8.9	2.68	17.7
Greek	100.0	ō	11.4	27	11.4	8.05	83.6
Hebrew.	100.0	.6	1.6	l 7.i	2.2	2.03	6.5
Irish	100.0	.ŏ	3.7	2	22	70	6.8
Italian, North	100.0	1.6	14.8	1.6	27.1	5.68	50.8
Italian, South	100.0	.6	16.8	21	23.1	3.89	46.5
Lithuanian.	100.0	.ŏ	12.9		12.8	. 64	25.8
Magyar	100.0	.ŏ	17.8	1.5	17.5	2.92	39.7
Mexican	100.0	ĩ	4.8	4.9	27.8	5.56	43.2
Polish	100.0	.ô	15.5	1.3	6.9	î.7	25.5
Russian	100.0	.ŏ	12.2	1.8	8.3	8.21	25.0
Scandinavian	100.0	.ŏ	5.4	.4	6.0	2.59	14.3
Scotch	100.0	.ŏ	4.2	.0	3.9	2.47	10.6
Slovak	100.0	.ŏ	16.0	1.5	12.9		81.2
DIU 7 02	100.0		10.0	1.0	14.0		01. 4
Total	100.0	.2	9.4	1. 3	12.6	2.9	26.5

Includes 2 not reporting race.

Only seven of the races shown here have any alien prisoners confined for abduction or kidnaping. Of these seven, the North Italian has the largest percentage of such prisoners, 1.6 per cent. The French, Hebrew, and South Italian each have 0.6 per cent, the English 0.2 per cent, and the Germans and Mexicans 0.1 per cent each.

Simple assault was the offense of 9.4 per cent of the 12,606 alien prisoners enumerated. From the foregoing table it appears that simple assault is relatively more frequent as an offense of alien criminals of the newer immigrant races than of those of the older. The Finns, Magyars, South Italians, Slovaks, Poles, North Italians, Croatians, Lithuanians, and Russians all have larger percentages of their alien prisoners confined for assault than have such earlier immigrant races as the Germans, Scandinavians, Canadians, French, Scotch, Irish, English, and Hebrew. Arranging these races in two groups in descending order of their percentages, the comparison becomes more striking:

Newer immigrant races.	Percent- age of simple assault.	Older immigrant races.	Percent- age of simple assault.
Finnish Magyar Italian, South Slovak. Polish Italian, North Croatian Lithuaalan Russian.	16.8 16.0 15.5 14.8 13.8	German. Scandinavian Canadian, French. French. Scotch. Irish Canadian (other than French). English. Hebrew.	5.4 5.0 4.4 3.7 3.4 3.3

Of all the 22 races shown in Table 105, the Finns, with 19.5 per cent, have the largest percentage of simple assault, while the Hebrews, with 1.6 per cent, have the smallest. The fact that the Chinese, who have the largest percentage of the aggregate offenses of personal violence, are exceeded in percentage of simple assault by eleven races (the nine newer immigrant races shown above and the Africans and Greeks) suggests the likelihood of finding some other of the crimes of personal violence playing a very large part in Chinese criminality.

personal violence playing a very large part in Chinese criminality. Of the 3,337 alien prisoners committed for offenses of personal violence, only 168 were sentenced for violent assault. The crime itself is of such gravity, however, that the relation which these 168 cases bear to the total criminality of the various races is of importance. Of the races having a high percentage of cases of simple assault the Finnish is the only one that stands out prominently in the figures of violent assault, which forms 3.2 per cent of its total crimes. But although the proportion of prisoners committed for simple assault is greater among the Finns than among any other group of alien prisoners, the Chinese and the Mexicans both have larger proportions of cases of violent assault. Of the criminality of the alien prisoners belonging to each of these two latter races violent assault forms 4.9 per cent. The commission of this offense is considerably less among all of the other races than among the Chinese, Mexicans, and Finns. More noteworthy, however, than anything else shown by this table is the fact that among the prisoners of two of the races, the Lithuanian and the Scotch, not one is found who was imprisoned for violent assault, and this in spite of the fact that one-fourth of all the Lithuanian prisoners and one-tenth of all the Scotch prisoners were committed for offenses of personal violence.

Turning to the figures of homicide, the startling fact is shown that more than half of the cases of personal violence consisted of accomplished or attempted homicide. When the proportions which such cases bear to the total offenses of the various races are examined equally striking conditions are revealed. While of the Chinese prisoners 38.8 per cent were committed for homicide, only 27.8 per cent of the Mexican prisoners, who stand next in rank, were sentenced In addition to these two races, the North Italian is for this crime. the only one more than 25 per cent of whose alien prisoners were convicted of accomplished or attempted homicide. The North Italian percentage is only slightly less than that of the Mexicans, being 27.1. But one other race has over 20 per cent of its alien prisoners under sentence for these crimes. This is the South Italian, of the crimes of whose alien prisoners homicide and attempted homicide form 23.1 per cent. Sharply contrasted with these races stand the Hebrew and Irish, only 2.2 per cent of the alien prisoners of each of which races were confined for such offenses.

As homicide is considered the gravest of all crimes, rearrangement of the races shown in Table 105, to bring out more clearly the relation of homicide to the total criminality of each, will be of value. Such rearrangement, in descending order of percentage, is as follows:

	Per cent.	Per	er cent.
Chinese	38.8	German	8.9
Mexican	27.8	Russian	8.3
Italian, North	27.1	English	7.2
Italian, South	23.1	French	6.9
African	18.2	Polish	6.9
Magyar	17.5	Scandinavian	6.0
Finnish	17.3	Canadian, other than French	5.4
Croatian	15.9	Canadian, French	4.3
Slovak	12.9	Scotch	3.9
Lithuanian	12.3	Hebrew	2.2
Greek	11.4	Irish	2.2

Less than 1 per cent of the alien prisoners of the Lithuanian, Irish, and Slovak races were under sentence for the crime of rape. Only 0.64 per cent of the Lithuanian, 0.70 per cent of the Irish, and 0.77 per cent of the Slovak alien prisoners were under such sentence. Widely different in this regard is the group of alien prisoners of the Greek race, 8.05 per cent of whom were in confinement for rape. No other race has so large a percentage as this, although that of the Chinese, 7.77 per cent, is only slightly smaller. In addition to the Greek and Chinese races, there are two others having more than 5 per cent of their alien prisoners under sentence for this crime—the North Italian, with 5.68 per cent, and the Mexican, with 5.56 per cent. Of the other races the percentages range from 0.64, of the Lithuanian, to 4.40, of the French.

## OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

The distribution of offenses against public policy is shown by race in the following table:

**TABLE 106.**—Offenses against public policy compared with all offenses: Alien prisoners in the United States, 1908.

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

NUMBER.

African		Offenses against public policy.				
Canadian, French.         420         23           Canadian, Other.         296         11           Chinese.         103            Croatian.         145            English.         823         21           Finnish.         185         2           French.         159         2           German.         1,157         26           Italian, North.         1,286         10           Italian, North.         317            Italian, South.         2,312         60           Margyar.         343         5           Mexican.         1,58         2           Prench.         1,58         36           Irish.         1,286         10           Italian, North.         317            Italian, South.         1,55         8           Margyar.         343         5           Mexican.         773         5           Folish.         1,58         26           Russian.         156         3           Secandinavian.         502         13 <td>ntoxi- ation. Vagran and truancy</td> <td>All</td> <td>Total</td>	ntoxi- ation. Vagran and truancy	All	Total			
Bootch	103 4 65 3 7 90 6 286 4 53 14 53 14 53 14 4772 29 3 1 44 4772 29 3 1 4 4772 29 3 1 4 4 4772 29 3 1 4 4 4 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 4 6 1 8 1 1 4 6 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 8 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 8 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	6 265 6 113 5 144 0 83 1 253 3 33 9 53 5 56 8 165 2 19 8 57 12 20 0 89	26 196 132 21 21 21 21 23 33 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32			

#### PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

African.         100.0         2.8         4.2         4.2           Canadian, French.         100.0         5.5         24.5         10.7           Canadian, Other         100.0         3.7         22.0         12.2           Chinese.         100.0         3.7         22.0         12.2           Chinese.         100.0         3.7         22.0         12.2           Engish         100.0         2.6         10.9         10.9           Finnish.         100.0         1.1         14.1         4.9           French.         100.0         1.8         2.5         5.7           Geresk.         100.0         2.2         4.6         12.5           Greek.         100.0         7         1.3         4.0           Hebrew         100.0         8.86.7         19.1           Italan, North.         100.0         8.86.7         19.1	
Canadian, Other         100.0         3.7         22.0         12.2           Chinese         100.0         .0         .0         .12.2           Constant         100.0         .0         .0         .12.2           English         100.0         .0         4.8         5.5           English         100.0         2.6         10.9         10.9           Finnish         100.0         1.1         14.1         4.9           Prench         100.0         1.8         2.5         5.7           German         100.0         2.2         4.6         12.5           Greek         100.0         7         1.3         4.0           Hebrew         100.0         5.2         1         6.7	
Canadian, Other         100.0         3.7         22.0         12.2           Chinese.         100.0         .0         6.8            Croatian.         100.0         .0         4.8         5.5           English.         100.0         2.6         10.9         10.9           Finnish.         100.0         1.1         14.1         4.9           French.         100.0         1.8         2.5         5.7           German.         100.0         2.2         4.6         12.5           Greek.         100.0         2.2         4.6         12.5           Itrish.         100.0         5.2         1.1         1.4	47.1
Chinese	
IO0.0         0         4.8         5.5           English         100.0         2.6         10.9         10.9           Frankh         100.0         1.1         14.1         4.9         10.9           French         100.0         1.8         2.5         5.7         100.0         1.8         2.5         5.7           German         100.0         2.2         4.6         12.5         12.5         12.5         12.5           Hebrew         100.0         2.2         1.6         7         1.3         4.0         100.0         1.1         14.1         100.0         1.1         14.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1         100.1 <th1< td=""><td></td></th1<>	
English         100.0         2.6         10.9         10.9           Finnish         100.0         1.1         14.1         4.9           French         100.0         1.8         2.5         5.7           German         100.0         7         1.8         4.0           Hebrew         100.0         7         1.8         4.0           Hebrew         100.0         5.2         1         6.7	
Finnlah	
French.         100.0         1.8         2.5         5.7           German.         100.0         2.2         4.6         12.5           Greek.         100.0         7         1.8         4.0           Hebrew.         100.0         5.2         1         6.7           Hebrew.         100.0         5.2         1         6.7           Itab.         100.0         5.2         1         1.3	29.2
German.         100.0         2.2         4.6         12.5           Greek         100.0         .7         1.8         4.0           Hebrew         100.0         5.2         .1         6.7           Irish         .100.0         5.2         .1         6.7	20.1
Greek         100.0         .7         1.3         4.0           Hebrew         100.0         5.2         .1         6.7           Irish         100.0         5.2         .1         1.7	
Hebrew.         100.0         5.2         .1         6.7           Irish.         100.0         .8         36.7         19.1	
Irish	
Ttalian North i 1000 0 0 39	67.7
	14.5
Italian, South	18.0
Lithuanian	36.8
Magyar 100.0 1.5 1.7 2.6	
Mexican 100.0 .0 2.3 1.9	
Polish	
100.0 1.9 3.8 7.7	25.6
Scandinavian	
	39.2
Slovak	29.1
Total	30.0
	30.0

• Includes 2 not reporting race.

It will be noted that more than two-thirds (67.7 per cent) of all Irish alien prisoners were confined for offenses against public policy, while less than half the alien prisoners belonging to every other race were under sentence for such crimes.

A partial explanation of these figures appears when reference is made to those of the specific offense of intoxication. The four races which have larger percentages of offenses against public policy than any others are also the four whose percentages of intoxication cases are greater than those of any others, namely, the Irish, French Canadian, Canadian other than French, and Scotch. And in each of these four race groups more than half of the commitments for offenses against public policy are found to be for the offense of intoxication. Of the Irish alien prisoners, 36.7 per cent were committed for intoxication; of the French Canadian, 24.5 per cent; of the Canadian other than French, 22 per cent; and of the Scotch, 19.1 per cent.

Although intoxication sends to the penal institutions more than a third of the Irish alien prisoners and more than a fifth of the Canadian, it plays a relatively unimportant part in the commitments of the alien prisoners of most of the races. Among 15 of the 22 races here enumerated, it is the offense of less than 10 per cent of the prisoners, while of the North and South Italian and the Hebrew prisoners not even one in every hundred was committed for drunkenness, and of the Chinese aliens in the prisons not one received his sentence for this offense.

Those races among whose alien prisoners offenses of personal violence appear most common (such as Chinese, the Mexican, the North and South Italian) are among those whose alien prisoners committed for intoxication are relatively few in number. Whether this means that these races are comparatively temperate, or only that they are apprehended with greater frequency for other crimes, it is impossible to determine, but the facts of their percentage of alien prisoners under sentence for serious crimes of violence and their modest showing on the rolls of drunkenness are rather enigmatic in view of the popular conception that drunkenness and crimes of passion go together.

Commitments to prison for vagrancy and truancy, as for intoxication, differ greatly in various sections of the country, and the figures are thus less conclusive than might be desired. The largest proportion of vagrants and truants is found among the alien Irish prisoners, of whom they compose 19.1 per cent. The alien Irish prisoners, of whom they compose 19.1 per cent. The smallest proportion appears among the Mexican prisoners, of whom they compose 1.9 per cent, or only one-tenth as large a part as they form of the Irish prisoners. The Irish percentage of vagrancy and truancy is considerably greater than that of any other race group of alien prisoners, the German percentage, which is second in rank, being only 12.5. Besides the Irish and German there are only five races whose alien prisoners confined for these offenses form over 10 per cent of their total alien prisoners. These five races are the Canadian other than French, Scotch, English, French Canadian, and Slovak. Of the Polish alien prisoners 9.9 per cent were committed for vagrancy and truancy, but with this exception all other races than those enumerated above have considerably less than 10 per cent of their alien prisoners under sentence therefor.

The figures for incorrigibility have been kept separate from those for vagrancy and truancy in the tabulation of the crimes of alien prisoners in order that the data might be rendered as exact as possible. Here, however, wide differences in the practice of the courts of the various States are encountered. In some sections of the country the number of incorrigibles found in the prisons is large, in others it is very small. These figures, therefore, fall somewhat short of portraying the exact extent of alien incorrigibility, and, like those of intoxication and vagrancy and truancy, must be interpreted with these differences in the various legal systems in mind.

The foregoing table shows that of the offenses for which the alien prisoners considered in this chapter were committed to penal institutions, incorrigibility was the offense of a considerably larger proportion of the French Canadian and Hebrew than of any of the other race groups shown. Of alien prisoners of the former race 5.5 per cent were committed for this offense and of those of the latter 5.2 per cent. The next percentage in rank is that of the Canadian other than French, which is 3.7. With these exceptions no race has as many as 3 per cent of its alien prisoners confined for incorrigibility. Indeed, four of the races, the Chinese, Croatian, Mexican, and North Italian, have no aliens imprisoned for this offense, while the Greek, Irish, and Slovak have less than 1 per cent.

#### OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY.

From the various offenses against chastity, the "crimes of prostitution" have been selected for special analysis of their relative frequency among the causes of imprisonment of alien criminals.

 
 TABLE 107.—Offenses against chastity compared with all offenses: Alien prisoners in the United States, 1908.

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

NUMBER.

		Offenses against chastity.		
Race.	All offenses.	Crimes of prostitu- tion.	All other.	Total.
African. Canadian, French. Canadian, Other Chinese . Crostian.	143 420 296 103 145	34	7 19 11 2	7 22 15 2
English Finnish French German. Greek. Hebrew.	689	4 1 2 5 1 12	35 6 8 44 4 84	70 7 10 49 5 46
Irish	1, 296 317 2, 312 155 <b>343</b> 773	5 2 15	29 5 74 2 14 12	34 7 80 2 14
Polish Russian. Scandinavian Scotch	1, 186 156 502 283 388	2	28 4 11 9 10	28 4 11 9 12
Total	a 12, 606	59	388	- 413

« Includes 2 not reporting race.

#### TABLE 107.—Offenses against chastity compared with all offenses: Alien prisoners in the United States, 1908—Continued.

		Offenses against chastity.		
Race.	All offenses.	Crimes of prostitu- tion.	All other.	Total.
African	100.0	0.00		4.9
Canadian, French	100.0	.71		5. 2
Canadian, Other	100.0	1.35		5.1
Chinese	100.0	.00		1.9
Croatian	100.0	.00		.0
English	100.0	. 49		4.7
Finnish	100. 0	. 54		3.8
French	100.0	1.26		6. 3
German	100.0	. 43		4.2
Greek	100.0	. 67		3.4
Hebrew	100.0	1.74		6.7
Irish	100.0	. 39		2.0
Italian, North	100. 0	. 63		2.2
Italian, South	100.0	. 65		3.8
Lithuanian	100.0	.00		1.8
Magyar	100.0	.00		4.1
Mexican	100.0	. 13		1.7
Polish	100.0	.00		2.4
Russian	100.0	.00		2.6
Scandinavian	100.0	.00		2.2
Scotch	100.0	.00		3.2
Slovak	100.0	. 52		3. 1
Total	100.0	. 47		8.5

PER CENT OF ALL OFFENSES.

Although the number of aliens in penal institutions for these offenses is small, the range of their percentages of the several race groups of alien prisoners is considerable. The highest percentage is that of the Hebrews, 1.74 per cent of the alien prisoners of this race being convicted of such crimes. Two other races have over 1 per cent of their alien prisoners under sentence for these offenses—the Canadian other than French, with 1.35 per cent, and the French, with 1.26 per cent.

The most striking thing shown by this table, however, is that of the 22 races 9 have no alien prisoner the cause of whose commitment was a "crime of prostitution." These 9 races are the African, Chinese, Croatian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Polish, Russian, Scandinavian, and Scotch.

## SUMMARY.

This analysis is summarized in the following tables, showing the races arranged in descending order of their percentages of the various crimes and classes of crime:

 
 TABLE 108.—Relative frequency of gainful offenses among alien prisoners in the United States, 1908.

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

/ Race.	Per cent.	Race.	Per cent.
All gainful offenses.		Forging and fraud-Continued.	
Hebrew	55.7	Croatian	3.4
French	54.1	Magyar	2.9
Scandinavian	47.2 46.8	Hebrew	2.8
German English	46.2	Italian, North. Canadian, French	2.8
Scotch.	45.2	Canadian, French	2.0
Mexican	42.3	Canadian, Other	24
Russian	41.0	Polish	Î.
African	40.6	Slovak	ī
Croatian	40.0 39.6	African	1.
Greek Polisb	39. 0 38. 2	Finnish	1.
Canadian, other than French	85.5	Irish.	1.
Lithuanian	84.2	Italian, South	
Canadian, French	31.9	Chinese	
Italian, North	30.6	Larceny and receiving stolen property.	
Italian, South	29.2		
Magyar	29. 2 25. 8	Hebrew	85.
Finnish	20.8	Croatian	26.
Irish	20.1	Polish	26.0
Chinese.	18.4	A frican French	25. 25.
		Scandinavian.	24
Blackmail and extortion.		Greek	21
TA-11 37		German	23
Italian, North	1.9	Scotch.	23.0
Italian, South Irish	.2	Russian. Canadian, other than French	21.
German.	.i	Canadian, other than French	21.
		Lithuanian	21. 20.
Burglary.		Canadian, French English	20
Mexican	17.5	Mexican.	18
French	17.0	Slovak	18.
English	16.4	Magyar	16.0
German	15.9	Finnish	14.
Hebrew Scotch	15.4	Italian, South Italian, North	14.
Scandinavian	12.5	Irish	ii.
Russian.	12.2	Chinese	6
Polish	8.5		
Polish. Canadian, other than French	8.4	Robbery.	
Canadian, French	7.6	Chinese	8
Croatian.	7.6	Italian, South	6
African	7.1	African	6. 6. 5.
Greek	6.7	Italian, North	5
Magyar.	6.7	English	
Magyar. Italian, North	6.0	Mexican	
Italian, South	6.0	Greek	1 1
Finnish	5.9	French	1 8.1
Chinese.	5.1 2.9	Scandinavian. Canadian, other than French	3.0
Slovak	28	Canadian, other than French	8.
		Slovak	8
Forgery and fraud.		German	
French	7.5	Croatian.	2
Scandinavian.	6.2	Hebrew	1 1
Greek	64	Irish Lithuanian	2.
Scotch	6.8	Lithuanian	1.1
Russian	81	Russian	1
EnglishGerman	4.9	Canadian, French	
	4.5	Polish	
Lithuanian	8.9	Finnish	1.1

# **TABLE 109.**—Relative frequency of offenses of personal violence among alien prisoners in the United States, 1908.

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

Race.	Per cent.	Race.	Per cer
All offenses of personal violence.		Violent assault—Continued.	
ninese	59.2	Italian, North	1.
alian, orth	50.8	Magyar	1.
alian, South	46.5	Slovak	1.
exican	43.2	Polish	1.
innish	41.1	Russian	1.
agyar	39.7	Canadian, other than French	1.
frican	35.0	African	
reek	33.6	French	
oatian	33.1	English	
ovak	31.2	Scandinavian	
thuanian	25.8	German	•
olish	25.5	Canadian, French	
ussian	25.0	Irish	
erman	17.7	Hebrew	
rench	17.0	Lithuanian	
andinavian	14.3	Scotch	· ·
nglish	14.1	Homicide	1
nadian, French	11.7	riomiciae	
nadian, Other otch	11.1	Chinese	38
sh	6.8	Mexican	27.
abrew	6.5	Italian, Jorth.	27
	0.0	Italian, South	23
Abduction and kidnaping.		African	18
A deaction and kinneping.		Magyar	17
lian, North	1.6	Finnish	17
ench		Croatian	15
brew	.6	Slovak	12
lian. South	.6	Lithuanian	12
nglish	.2	Greek	11
rman		German	8
axican	l :i	Russian	8
		English	7
Simple assault.	1	French	6
		Polish	6
nnish	19.5	Scandinavian	5
Mgyar	17.8	Canadian, other than French	4
dian, South	16.0	Canadian, French	3
lish		Hebrew	
Han North	14.8	Irish.	9
dian, North ostian	13.8	<b>II II II II II II II II</b>	•
thuanian	12.9	Raps.	
lisian	12.2		
TICSD	11.9	Greek	
æk	11.4	Chinese. Italian, North	1 7
inese	7.8	Italian, North	8
man	5.7	Mexican	5
andinavian	5.4	French	
nadian. French	5.0	African	
		Italian, South	3
ench		Russian.	8
otch	4.2	English.	
sh	4.2	Magyar	2
sh nadian, other than French		Scandinavian	
nglish	8.3	Nootob	2
nglish	1.6	Scotch. Canadian, French.	
	1	Hebrew.	2
Violent assault.	1	Polish	
inese	4.9	Croatian.	1 1
nices	4.9	Canadian other than French	1 1
nnish	8.2	Finnish.	
reek	27	Slovak.	1 1
oatian	21	Irish.	}
UB MININ	21		ł
lian, South		Lithuanian	

# TABLE 110.—Relative frequency of offenses against public policy among alien prisoners in the United States, 1908.

Race.	Per cent.	Race.	Per cent.
All offenses against public policy.		Intozication.	
Irish	67.7	Irish	36.7
Canadian, French	47.1	Canadian, French	24.5
Canadian, Other	44.6	Canadian, Other	22.0
Scotch	39.2	Scotch	19.1
Lithuanian	36.8	Finnish	14.1
Scandinavian	38.5	Scandinavian	12.0
English	33.4 29.8	English	10.9
Pollsh Finnish	29.8 29.2	Lithuanian	5.2 4.8
Slovak	29.1	German	4.6
Hebrew.	28.4	African	4.2
German.	27.9	Russian	3.8
Russian	25.6	Polish	3.7
Croatian	22.8	Slovak	2.8
Greek	22.8	French	2.5
Magyar	21.8	Mexican	2.3
Chinese	20.4	Magyar	1.7
French	20.1	Greek	1.3
African	18.2 18.0	Italian, North	.9
Italian, South Italian, North	18.0	Italian, South Hebrew	.6
Mexican.	11.5	Chinese.	
	11.0		
Incorrigibility.		Vagrancy and truancy.	
Canadian, French	5.5	Irish	19.1
Hebrew.	5.2	German.	12.5
Canadian, other than French	8.7	Canadian, other than French Scotch	12.2 11.3
African	2.8	English	10.9
English	2.6	Canadian, French	10.9
Italian, South	2.6	Slovak	10.3
Scandinavian	2.6 2.2	Polish	9.9
Polish	2.2	Lithuanian	8.4
Lithuanian.	1.9	Russian	7.7
Russian	1.9	Scandinavian	7.6
Scotch	1.8	Hebrew	6.7
Magyar	1.5	Chinese	5.8
French	1.3	French Croatian	5.7
Finnish	1.1	Finnish	5.5 4.9
Irish	.8	African.	4.9
Slovak	-8	Greek	4.0
Greek.	.7	Italian, South	3.9
Chinese	• • • • • • • • • • • •	Italian, North	3.2
Croatian. Italian, North	•••••	Magyar	2.6
	• • • • • • • • • • • •	Mexican	1.9
Mexican			

[Complied from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

#### **TABLE 111.**—Relative frequency of offenses against chastity among alien prisoners in the United States, 1908.

Race.	Per cent.	Race.	Per cent
All offenses against chastity. Trench. Janadian, French. Janadian, Other. African. Snglish. Jerman. Magyar. Finnish. Tralian, South. Jreek. Scotch. Slovak. rish. Bussian Polish	6.7 6.3 5.2 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.2 4.1 3.8 3.4 3.2 3.1 2.6 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.2 1.9 1.7	Crimes of prostitution. Hebrew. Canadian, other than French. French. Greek. Italian, South. Italian, South. Italian North. Italian North. Italian North. Italian North. Italian South. Italian South. Ita	
Lithuanian Croatian		Scotch	

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalisation.]

2. ALIEN PRISONERS COMMITTED WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the schedules of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization it has been possible to determine the length of residence in the United States of 12,425 of the 12,853 alien prisoners considered in this chapter. As the length of time each prisoner had been incarcerated was also shown on the schedules, the determination of his period of residence in this country prior to commitment has been rendered possible. Without entering into a detailed analysis of the resulting data, the principal aspects of one phase may be discussed.

The various periods of residence in the United States prior to commitment have been divided into two general groups—the period under three years and that of three years or over. To bring out the most important facts shown by the data, a consideration of those alien prisoners whose commitment to the penal institution in which they were found occurred prior to three years of residence in the country will be sufficient.

The total number of alien prisoners whose period of residence in the United States was discovered is 12,425, and approximately onefourth of these arrived in the United States less than three years before the time of their commitment.

These figures, however, require further anlaysis. The fact that a certain number and percentage of the alien prisoners had been in the United States less than three years at the time of their imprisonment may take on a different aspect when the crimes of these prisoners are known. Here, as in the study of alien prisoners in general, to which the first part of this chapter is devoted, a totaling of all crimes might result in the drawing of erroneous conclusions. A separation of these prisoners into groups according to the nature of their crimes is therefore desirable. Such a separation has been made for the

groups of gainful offenses, offenses of personal violence, against public policy, and against chastity. Because of their uncertain character, unclassified crimes and offenses not defined are not shown in a separate tabulation.

#### GAINFUL OFFENSES.

The number of alien prisoners convicted of gainful offenses who reported years in the United States was 4,467. Of these 1,150, or 25.7 per cent, had been committed within three years after their arrival in the country to the penal institution in which they were found.

 
 TABLE 112.—Aliens in prison for gainful offenses who had been in the United States less than three years prior to commitment, by race: United States, 1908.

Race.	Number reporting years in	In United States less than 3 years prior to commitment.	
	United States.	Number.	Per cent.
African. Canadian, French. Canadian, Other Chinese. Croatian English. French. German. Greek. Hebrew. Irish. Italian, North. Italian, North. Italian, South. Lithuanian. Magyar. Mexican. Polish. Russian. Scandinavian.		8 32 32 29 73 9 26 98 83 32 26 26 18 33 25 18 31 39 55 161 161 26 31	14.3 22.6 32.0 51.8 20.5 22.5 22.5 22.5 22.5 22.5 22.5 22.5
Scotch. Slovak	125 98	21 37	16.8 37.8
Total	• 4, 467	1,150	25.7

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

« Includes 1 not reporting race.

The largest proportion so committed is found among the Croatian prisoners. There were 56 alien prisoners of this race under sentence for gainful offenses who reported years in the United States; 29 of these, or 51.8 per cent, had been in this country less than three years at the time of their incarceration. The Croatian is the only race having more than one-half its gainful offense prisoners belonging to the class whose period of residence in the United States prior to commitment was less than three years, the proportion next in rank being that of the Russians, or 43.3 per cent. In addition to the Croatian and Russian there are, however, three races in which the number committed within three years after arrival exceeds one-third of the number reporting. These are the Magyar, Slovak, and Polish races, their proportions being, respectively, 39 per cent, 37.8 per cent, and 36.4 per cent. In six other races the proportion exceeds onefourth. In the order of their rank these are the Greek, Canadian other than French, French, South Italian, North Italian, and Mexican.

Thus in each of 11 of the 22 races shown, more than 25 per cent of the alien prisoners guilty of gainful offenses who reported years in the United States were imprisoned within three years after their arrival in the country. Moreover, the above table shows that in only five of the 22 races was the proportion of such prisoners less than 20 per cent, these five races being the German, Scotch, African, Scandinavian, and Irish. But in each of these the proportion exceeds 10 per cent, the smallest being that of the Irish, or 12.9 per cent.

## OFFENSES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

In the group of prisoners under sentence for offenses of personal violence a slightly smaller proportion is found of those whose period of residence in the United States prior to commitment was less than three years. The total number in this group who reported years in the United States was 3,241, of whom 808, or 24.9 per cent, were imprisoned within three years after arrival.

**TABLE 113.**—Aliens in prison for offenses of personal violence who had been in the United States less than three years prior to commitment, by race: United States, 1908.

Race.	Number reporting years in United	In United States less than 3 years prior to commitment.	
	States.	Number.	Per cent.
African	49	7	14.3
Canadian, French Canadian, Other	47 32	9	14.9
Chinese		3	28.1 5.4
Crostian.	48	10	20.8
English	109	iĭ	10.1
Finnish	76	16	21. 1
French	27	4	14.8
German	198	38	19.2
Greek	46	17	37.0
Hebrew	43	9	20.9
Irish	84 157	9 34	10.7
Italian, North Italian, South	1.044	317	21.7
Lithuanian.	1,044	8	20.0
Magyar.	134	ស័	37.3
Mexican	323	69	21.4
Polish	297	82	27.6
Russian	39	17	43.6
Scandinavian	69	9	13.0
8cotch	30	5	16.7
Slovak	121	32	26.4
Total	¢ 3, 241	808	24.9

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

a Includes 1 not reporting race.

In considering the various races it is found that in seven the proportion of prisoners committed before they had been three years in the country exceeds one-fourth of the number reporting. In three of these the proportion exceeds one-third, the largest proportion being that of the Russian, or 43.6 per cent; the second in rank that of the Magyars, or 37.3 per cent; and the third that of the Greek, or 37 per cent. The four other races having proportions greater than 25 per cent are the South Italian, Canadian other than French, Polish, and Slovak.

While the number of prisoners committed within three years after their arrival in this country comprises more than one-fourth of the number reporting in the case of only seven races, it equals one-fifth or more in 13 of the 22 race groups. In addition to the seven already enumerated, these races are the North Italian, Mexican, Finnish, Hebrew, Croatian, and Lithuanian.

Further than this, the above table shows that in the case of every race except one the prisoners whose commitment for offenses of personal violence occurred within three years after their arrival in the United States comprise more than 10 per cent of the number reporting years. The single exception is the Chinese race, of whose 56 alien prisoners reporting years only 3, or 5.4 per cent, belonged to the "less than three years" class.

#### OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

Of alien prisoners whose crimes consisted of offenses against public policy 3,651 reported years in the United States; 749 of these, or 20.5 per cent, arrived in the country less than three years previous to their commitment to the penal institution in which they were found.

**TABLE 114.**—Aliens in prison for offenses against public policy who had been in the United States less than three years prior to commitment, by race: United States, 1908.

Race.	Number reporting years in	In United States less than 3 years prior to commitment.	
· · ·	United States.	Number.	Per cent.
African. Canadian, French Canadian, Other. Chinese. Croatian.	33	6 19 24 2 14	26.1 10.6 18.6 11.1 42.4
English Finnish French German Greek Hebrew	52	50 8 4 60 19 87	19.2 15.4 12.9 18.9 59.4 19.5
Irish. Italian, North. Italian, South. Lithuanian Magyar.	852 45 394 54 72 88	46 11 118 17 27 18	5.4 24.4 29.9 31.5 37.5 20.5
Mexican Polish. Russian Scandinavian Scotch. Slovak.	344 36 165 108	18 121 14 28 29 40	20.3 35.2 38.9 17.0 26.9 36.0
Total	3, 651	749	20.5

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

The Greeks contributed 32 prisoners to the number reporting years, of whom 19, or 59.4 per cent, were imprisoned within three years after arrival. The next largest proportion of prisoners whose period of residence in the United States prior to commitment was less than three years is that of the Croatians. This proportion, however, is considerably less than that of the Greeks, being 42.4 per cent. Thirdin rank is the proportion of the Russians, which is 38.9 per cent. In the Magyar, Slovak, and Polish groups the number committed within three years after arrival exceeds one-third of the number reporting, while in the Lithuanian, South Italian, Scotch, and African groups it exceeds one-fourth, and in every group except the French, Chinese, French-Canadian, and Irish it exceeds one-fifth.

Only one race has a smaller proportion than 10 per cent. This is the Irish, but 5.4 per cent of the alien prisoners of this race who reported years in the United States having been here less than three years at time of their commitment.

#### OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY.

In the following table similar data are shown concerning prisoners whose crimes were against chastity.

**TABLE 115.**—Aliens in prison for offenses against chastity who had been in the United States less than three years prior to commitment, by race: United States, 1908.

 Race.	Number reporting years in	In United States less than 3 years prior to commitment.	
	United States.	Number.	Per cent.
African	6 20 13 2	2 3 8	83. 8 15. 0 23. 1 .0
Crostian. Bnglish. Finnish. French. German.	38 7 10 47	4 2 4 6	.0 10.5 28.6 40.0 12.8
Greek Hebrew Trish Ttalian, North. Ttalian, South	5 44 83 7 87	1 8 5 5 21	20.0 18.2 15.2 71.4 24.1
Lithuanian. Magyar. Mexican. Polish.	2 14 13 26	238	.0 14.3 23.1 80.8
Russian Scandinavian. Scotch. Slovak	4 11 9 12	2 2 2 2	50.0 .0 22.2 16.7
Total	427	90	21. 1

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

Of the 427 prisoners who reported years in the United States, 90, or 21.1 per cent, belonged to the class whose incarceration occurred within three years after their arrival. Among the 22 races shown, the North Italian stands out most prominently in its proportion of prisoners whose period of residence in the United States at the time of commitment had been less than three years. Of prisoners belonging to this race, 7 reported years in the United States, of whom 5, or 71.4 per cent, were imprisoned within three years of the date of their arrival. The second proportion in rank is that of the Russians,

being 50 per cent, while the third is that of the French, or 40 per cent. The small numbers, however, upon which these percentages are based somewhat detract from their value as means of comparing the races, for there are only 7 North Italians reporting years, 4 Russians, and 10 French.

Indeed, in none of the race groups is the number of prisoners committed for offenses against chastity large as compared with the number committed for other kinds of crime. One race, the Croatian, contributes no alien prisoners to the number under sentence for offenses against chastity, while there are no alien prisoners of the Chinese, Lithuanian, and Scandinavian races whose commitments for such offenses occurred within three years after their arrival in the United States.

#### SUMMARY BY CLASSES OF CRIME.

A ready means of summarizing this comparison of the various races with respect to alien prisoners committed to penal institutions before they had been three years in the United States is afforded by the following table. This table shows for each class of crime the percentage which those prisoners whose commitments occurred within three years after arrival forms of the total number of prisoners reporting years in the United States.

**TABLE 116.**—Per cent<sup>a</sup> of aliens in prison for each class of crime who had been in the United States less than three years prior to commitment, by race: United States, 1908.

Race.	Gainful offenses.	Offenses of personal violence.	Offenses against public policy.	Offenses against chastity.
A frican	14.3	14.3	26.1	33.
Canadian, French.	23.6	14.9	10.6	15.
Canadian, Other	32.0	28.1	18.6	23.
Chinese.		5.4	iî.i	
Croatian	51.8	20.8	42.4	
English	20.5	10.1	19.2	10
Finnish	22.0	21.1	15.4	28.
French	31.0	14.8	12.9	40.
German	18.6	19.2	18.9	12
Greek	32.8	37.0	59.4	20.
Hebrew	22.5	20.9	19.5	18.
Irish	12.9	10.7	5.4	15.
Italian. North	27.4	21.7	24.4	71.
Italian, South	28.7	30.4	29.9	24.
Lithuanian	21.6	20.0	31.5	
Magyar	39.0	37.3	37.5	14.3
Mexican	26.5	21.4	20.5	23.
Polish	36.4	27.6	35.2	30.
Russian	43.3	43.6	38.9	50.
Scandinavian	13.4	13.0	17.0	
Scotch	16.8	16.7	26.9	22
Slovak	37.8	26.4	36.0	16.

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

a Based on number reporting years in the United States.

It appears from this table that while the proportion exceeds 25 per cent for one or more classes of crime in fifteen races, in only two does it exceed this percentage for each of the four classes of crime shown. These two races are the Russian and the Polish. Of Russian alien prisoners reporting years in the United States who were under sentence for gainful offenses, 43.3 per cent were committed within three years after arrival in the country; of those convicted of offenses of personal violence, 43.6 per cent; of offenses against public policy, 38.9 per cent; and of offenses against chastity, 50 per cent. The proportions found in the Polish groups are as follows: Gainful offenses, 36.4 per cent; offenses of personal violence, 27.6 per cent; offenses against public policy, 35 per cent; and offenses against chastity, 30.8 per cent.

Besides these two races, there are four whose proportions exceed 25 per cent for three classes of crime. The Greek, South Italian, Magyar, and Slovak are these, and in each case the proportions greater than 25 per cent are found in the groups of prisoners convicted of offenses of gain, of personal violence, and against public policy.

In five other races the proportion of prisoners committed within three years after their arrival exceeds 25 per cent of the number reporting for two classes of crime—in the African, for offenses against public policy and against chastity; in the Canadian other than French, for offenses of gain and personal violence, in the Croatian, for gainful offenses and offenses against public policy; and in the French and North Italian, for gainful offenses and offenses against chastity.

Four races have proportions exceeding 25 per cent for one class of crime only. These races, and the classes of crime in which such proportions occur, are: Finnish, offenses against chastity; Lithuanian and Scotch, offenses against public policy; and Mexican, gainful offenses.

There are thus only seven races of the twenty-two shown in the table whose alien prisoners committed for each of the four classes of crime within three years after their arrival in the United States compose less than one-fourth of the total number committed for the same class of crime who reported years in the country. These seven races are the French Canadian, Chinese, English, German, Hebrew, Irish, and Scandinavian.

#### OFFENSES OF SPECIAL GRAVITY.

A number of the more serious offenses have been selected for further analysis. These offenses are: Abduction and kidnaping, violent assault, blackmail and extortion, burglary, homicide, robbery, and rape. In the table next submitted prisoners under sentence for such offenses have been grouped together by race. TABLE 117.-Aliens in prison for offenses of special gravity a who had been in the United States less than three years prior to commitment, by race: United States, 1908.

Race.	Number reporting years in		nited States 3 years prior tment.	
	the United States.	Number.	Per cent.	
African Canadian, French. Canadian, Other Chinese Croatian. English Finnish French German Greek Hebrew Lish. Italian, North Italian, South Lithuanian Magyar. Mexican Polish Russian	41 242 53 52 348 47 150 1525 1525 976 34 107 452 234	5 11 2 15 13 13 13 13 25 12 13 33 26 5 7 9 10 7 9 10	10.0 18.6 25.0 3.3 36.6 15.6 25.0 17.2 27.7 16.7 29.0 17.6 34.6 22.6 33.8 38.8 38.1	
Scandinavian. Sootch. Slovak	122 65 81	11 6 20	9.0 9.2 24.7	
Total	b 3.769	876	23. 2	

[Complied from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

Abduction and kidnaping, violent assault, blackmail and extortion, burglary, homicide, robbery, and rape. • Includes 1 not reporting race.

The total number of alien prisoners confined for these crimes who reported years in the United States was 3,769. Of this number, 876, or 23.2 per cent, had been in the country less than three years at the time of their commitment. The largest proportion committed within three years after arrival in the United States is found in the Russian group, being 38.1 per cent, while the smallest is that of the Chinese, or 3.3 per cent.

In the case of 8 of the 22 races the proportion is 25 per cent or more. These races and their proportions are:

	rer cent
Russian	38.1
Croatian	36.6
Magvar	34.6
Magyar Polish	33.8
Italian, South	. 29.0
Greek	. 27.7
Canadian (other than French).	
French	25.0

In four other races-the Slovak, Fininsh, Mexican, and North Italian-the prisoners whose commitment occurred prior to three years of residence in the country compose over one-fifth of the number reporting years. Six of the remaining races have proportions of 10 per cent or more, while only four have less than 10 per cent. The latter are the Irish, Scotch, Scandinavian, and Chinese.

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#### BURGLARY, HOMICIDE, AND ROBBERY.

Of the 876 alien prisoners who had been in the United States less than three years prior to commitment for the offenses enumerated in the preceding section, 739 were under sentence for burglary, homicide, or robbery.

Burglary.—The total number of alien prisoners convicted of burglary was 1,198, of whom 267, or 23.3 per cent, had been in the country less than three years at the time of their imprisonment.

**TABLE 118.**—Aliens in prison for burglary who had been in the United States less than three years prior to commitment, by race: United States, 1908.

Race.	Number reporting years in		States less ars prior to ent.	
	United States. Number.		Per cent.	
African Canadian, French Canadian, Other Chinese Crostian English Franch French German German Greek Hebrew Irish Italian, North Talian, South	9 25 24 3 9 124 11 26 180 10 103 63 18 133 11	6 6 25 2 10 29 4 19 5 3 35 5 3 1	0.0 24.0 26.0 66.7 20.2 18.2 38.5 16.1 40.0 18.4 7.9 16.7 26.3 9.1	
Magyar Merican Polish Russian Scandinavian Scotch Blovak	28 181. 100 62 85 10	7 85- 88 9 5 8	30. 4 26. 7 38. 0 47. 4 8. 1 8. 0 20. 0	
Total	1, 198	267	22. 1	

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

While only 6 of those whose incarceration occurred before they had resided three years in the United States were of the Croatian race, this number comprised two-thirds of the total number of that race reporting years. This is a considerably larger proportion than is found in any of the other race groups; the second in rank being the Russian, which is 47.4 per cent, while the Greek proportion is 40 per cent, the French, 38.5 per cent, and the Polish, 33 per cent.

No prisoners of the African or Chinese races are found among those committed for burglary before they had been three years in the country, while of the Irish prisoners under sentence for burglary only 7.9 per cent belonged to this class.

Homicide.—Of the alien prisoners committed for homicide, 1,524 reported years in the United States. Of this number, 365, or 24 per cent, had been committed before they had resided three years in the country. Among six of the races the proportion of those whose period of residence prior to commitment was less than three years exceeds one-fourth of the number reporting. **TABLE 119.**—Aliens in prison for homicide who had been in the United States less than three years prior to commitment, by race: United States, 1908.

Race.	Number reporting years in	In United States le than 3 years prior commitment.		
	United States.	Number.	Per cent.	
African. Canadian, French. Canadian, Other. Chinese. Croatian. English. Finnish. French. German. German. Greek. Hebrew Irish. Italian, North. Italian, North. Italian, South. Lithuanian. Magyar. Mexican. Polish. Russian. Sceandinavian. Scotch.	15 37 23 55 32 32 11 15 13 25 83 517 19 50 206 80 13 3 27	4 2 3 1 4 7 6 2 2 17 4 1 5 15 5 21 4 26 8 8 26 8 8 20	15. 4 11. 8 20. 0 2. 7 17. 4 12. 7 18. 2 18. 2 19. 5 26. 7 7, 7 12. 0 21. 7 30. 0 22. 5 35. 6 19. 4 22. 5 38. 5 31. 1 1 19. 2 20. 0 20. 2 7 17. 4 19. 7 19.	
Total	•1,524	365	24.0	

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalisation.]

<sup>a</sup> Includes 1 not reporting race.

The greatest proportion is that of the Russian group, being 38.5 per cent. The other five races whose proportions exceed 25 per cent are the Magyar (35.6 per cent), Polish (32.5 per cent), South Italian (30 per cent), Greek (26.7 per cent), and Lithuanian (26.3 per cent). The Chinese contribute 37 prisoners to the number reporting years, but only 1 to the number committed within three years after arrival. The Chinese proportion is therefore only 2.7 per cent, or considerably less than that of any other race; the next in rank being the Hebrew, which is 7.7 per cent. With the exception of the Chinese and Hebrew all of the races have over 10 per cent.

In descending order of percentage the 22 races stand as follows with respect to alien prisoners committed for homicide before they had been three years in the United States.

	r cent.	Per cent.
Russian	38.5   French	
Magyar	35.6 Scotch	18.2
Polish	32.5 German	17.5
Italian, South	30.0 Croatian	17.4
Greek		
Lithuanian		12.7
Italian, North	21.7 Irish	12.0
Canadian, Other		
Slovak.	20.0 Scandinavian.	
Mexican	19.4 Hebrew	7.7
Finnish	18.8 Chinese	2.7

Robbery.—Among two races, the Chinese and Lithuanian, no alien prisoners were found under sentence for robbery who had been in the United States less than three years at the time of commitment, while among eight of the races only 1 such prisoner appeared. In all, 107, or 23.1 per cent of the 463 prisoners convicted of robbery who reported years in the United States had been in the country less than three years prior to commitment.

The largest proportion is that of the Finns, 2 of whom reported years, and both of these having been committed within three years after arrival. Second in rank is the proportion of the Croatian, or 75 per cent, there being 4 prisoners of this race who reported years, of whom 3 had resided in the country less than three years when imprisoned.

**TABLE 120.**—Aliens in prison for robbery who had been in the United States less than three years prior to commitment, by race: United States, 1908.

Race.	Number reporting years in	In United than 3 ye commitm	ars prior to	
	United States.	Number.	Per cent.	
African Canadian, French	9 7 10	1	11.1 14.3 40.0	
Chinese. Croatian. English.	10 7 4 36		-0.0 -0 75.0 11.1	
Finnish French	2 6 84	2 1 7	100.0 16.7 20.6	
Greek Hebrew Itsh Italian, North	6 15 23 18	1	16.7 6.7 13.0 33.3	
Italian, South Lithuanian Magyar	153 3 10	45 2	29.4 .0 20.0	
Mexican. Polish Russian. Seandinavian.	33 19 3 18	10 6 1	30.3 31.6 33.3 5.6	
Bootch	18 12 12	1 2	8.3 16.7	
Total	463	107	23.1	

[Compiled from data of Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

The largest number of alien prisoners committed for robbery within three years after their arrival in the United States were of the South Italian race; but these comprise only 29.4 per cent of the total number under sentence for this crime who reported years, or a smaller proportion than that found in six other race groups.

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### CHAPTER XII.

## CENSUS DATA ON CRIME.

An investigation of the effect of immigration upon crime in the United States would not be complete without some survey of the data on crime gathered by the Census Bureau. The 1904 Report on Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions contains material which throws additional light on the criminality of immigrants as compared with the criminality of native Americans. This material concerns (1) all prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904; (2) all prisoners committed to penal institutions during the calendar year 1904; (3) all juvenile delinquents enumerated in institutions on June 30, 1904; and (4) all juvenile delinquents committed to institutions during the calendar year 1904.

#### 1. PRISONERS ENUMERATED JUNE 30, 1904.

#### NATIVITY.

The enumeration of prisoners in 1904 was made on June 30. On that date 81,772 persons were found in penal institutions throughout the United States. This number did not include juvenile delinquents, of whom a separate enumeration was made. Of the 81,772 prisoners enumerated, 26,661 were colored, 26,087 of these being negroes. A trifle more than two-thirds of the prisoners enumerated (55,111, or 67.4 per cent) were white persons. As practically all the immigrant prisoners were whites, discussion may be confined to this group, and comparisons made of immigrants and natives of the same color.

Of the 55,111 white prisoners, only 436 were of unknown nativity. Therefore the exclusion of these from the figures upon which percentages are based does not greatly alter the percentages, while it renders them more accurate for purposes of comparison.

In Table 121 is shown the per cent distribution, by nativity, of the white prisoners of known nativity enumerated on June 30, 1904— 54,675 in number. In this table is also presented the per cent distribution, by nativity, of the general white population of the country, 10 years of age and over, as enumerated in 1900.

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State or Territory.	White prisoners of known nativity enumerated June 30, 1904.		known nativity enumerated		General white pop- ulation 10 years of age and over 1900.	
	Per cent native.	Per cent foreign- born.	Per cent native.	Per cent foreign- born.		
ontinental United States.	76. 3	23.7	80.5	19.		
North Atlantic division	67.3	32.7	71.7	28.		
Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut. New York. New Jersey. Pennsylvania.	74.3 71.9 82.1 61.1 64.6 65.7 68.0 63.8 73.2	26.7 28.1 17.9 85.4 84.3 32.0 36.2 26.8	84. 2 75. 2 84. 5 63. 5 61. 7 67. 7 67. 7 70. 4 79. 7	15. 24. 15. 38. 32. 32. 32. 32.		
South Atlantic division	93.5	6.5	95.9			
Delaware. Maryland District of Columbia. Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia. Fiorida.	(*) 86.8 (*) 97.3 93.1 99.2 97.9 98.8 86.4	(*) 13.2 (*) 2.7 6.9 .8 2.1 1.7 13.6	85.9 87.6 87.9 97.9 96.7 99.5 .98.7 98.6 91.4	11. 12 12 8		
North Central division	84. 0	16.0	79.4	20.		
Ohio. Indiana Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin. Minnesota. Iowa. Missouri. North Dakota. South Dakota. Nebraska. Kansas.	85.3 94.0 80.7 75.9 70.3 69.0 87.5 90.8 65.2 74.2 84.7 96.4	14. 7 6. 0 19. 3 24. 1 20. 7 31. 0 12. 5 9. 2 84. 8 25. 8 25. 8 3. 6	85. 9 92. 7 74. 0 71. 8 67. 2 61. 5 82. 2 90. 4 51. 6 68. 9 77. 9 88. 4	14. 7. 26. 27. 32. 32. 31. 22. 11.		
South Central division	89.5	10. 5	95.1	4		
Kentucky. Tennessee. Alabama. Mississippl. Louislana. Texas. Indian Territory.	98.7 98.2 96.3 96.5 92.3 79.8	1.8 1.8 3.7 8.5 7.7 20.2	96.4 98.5 95.0 98.4 90.4 90.1	3.) 1. 2.) 9.) 9.)		
Oklahoma Arkansas.	(a) 94. 8	(e) 5.2	94.2 97.9	5. 2		
Western division	74. 9	25.1	75. 4	<b>24</b> .		
Montana. Wyoming. Colorado. New Mexico. Arizona. Utah. Nevada. Idaho Washington. Oregon. California.	72.8 86.7 81.5 81.4 50.2 78.8 (a) 73.2 85.8 73.4	27. 2 13. 8 18. 5 18. 6 49. 8 21. 2 (*) 26. 8 26. 8 14. 2 26. 6	65.5 76.3 78.6 90.3 70.1 73.0 74.2 81.0 74.2 82.9 72.7	84. 25. 21. 9. 29. 27. 29. 19. 25. 17. 27.		

 TABLE 121.—Per cent distribution of white prisoners enumerated June 30, 1904, and of general white population 10 years of age and over, 1900, by nativity and by States and Territories.

• Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

In the United States at large nearly one-fourth (23.7 per cent) of the white prisoners were immigrants. In the five geographical divisions of the country, however, the proportion varied greatly. Immigrants composed but 6.5 per cent, or approximately onefifteenth, of the white prisoners enumerated in the South Atlantic States. On the other hand, nearly one-third (32.7 per cent) of the white prisoners in the North Atlantic States were immigrants. range of distribution of prisoners of native and foreign birth is wider yet in the individual States. Of the white prisoners enumerated in North Carolina 0.8 per cent were foreign-born, while of those enumerated in Arizona 49.8 per cent were foreign-born. This means that in North Carolina there was 1 immigrant in every 125 white prisoners and that in Arizona there were 62 immigrants in every 125 white prisoners. Between these two extremes lie all other States in proportion of immigrants among their white prisoners. In five of these other States immigrants composed over one-third of the white prisoners. Four of these were States of the North Atlantic division. in which division every State except Vermont had a larger proportion than 25 per cent of immigrants in its total of white prisoners.

Such figures as these show the presence of the immigrant in the prison population. They fail, however, to indicate the relative criminality of immigrants and natives. As the prison population may be largely determined by the character of the general population, the representation of immigrants in the prison population must be compared with their representation in the general population before much can be determined regarding the quantity of immigrant crime. Such representation of immigrants in the general population of 1900 is shown in the right-hand column of the preceding table. Here only persons 10 years of age or over are included in the figures in order that the presence of a large number of children under 10 years among the native whites and an extremely small number among the immigrant.<sup>a</sup>

According to the figures shown, immigrants were more in evidence in the prison population than in the general population. That is, if the percentages given in Table 121 may be taken to represent comparable things, immigrants contributed to the prison class in excess of their representation in the general population. If this was true, immigrants were more criminal (quantitatively) than natives.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> If the general population of all ages be taken, the basis for the comparison will not be equitable for several reasons. Inmates of the general prisons are all at least 10 years of age and nearly all over 15. For the most part the immigrants are between 15 and 40 years of age. The number of children under 10 years of age is extremely small among the white immigrants as compared with the native whites. In view of these facts a comparison of the proportions of each nativity class in the white prison population with the corresponding proportions of the general population of all ages would clearly be unfair, for the inclusion of children under 10 years of age would so increase the proportion of natives in the general population that it would seem as if crime were more prevalent among the foreign-born as compared with the native white than is actually the case. Therefore children under 10 years of age are omitted, and the figures given for the general population in Table VII (shown above as Table 121) refer only to those at least 10 years of age. Even with this exclusion the figures are, on the whole, less favorable to the foreign-born white prisoners than the facts warrant, as no account could be taken of the large immigration between 1900 and 1904.—Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904. Bureau of the Census, pp.18-19.

Yet a further analysis of the figures suggests the possible error of such a conclusion. While it is true that for the country as a whole, and for four of the five geographical divisions as units, the foreignborn formed a larger percentage of the prison population than of the general population 10 years of age or over, in 21 individual States such was not the case. Moreover, 10 of these States were in geographical divisions which as divisions showed the excess of immigrant prison representation over immigrant population representation. Such conflict of evidence makes doubtful the accuracy of the basis of comparison.

Indeed the Census Report admits that-

in some respects \* \* \* a comparison with the total white population 10 years of age and over is hardly fair to the foreign-born. Very few prisoners are under the age of 15, and the great majority of prisoners, 94.5 per cent of the total number, are males. Therefore it is perhaps more significant when the percentage of foreign-born among white prisoners is compared with the percentage of foreign-born in the white population 15 years of age and over, classified by sex.<sup>4</sup>

Then follows in the Census Report this table:

	Per cent foreign-born-			
Division.	Among white prisoners of known nativ- ity enumer-	In the ge tion 15 over, 19	years of	te popula- age and
	ated June 30, 1904.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States	23.7	21.9	23.0	20.7
North Atlantic. Bouth Atlantic. North Central. Bouth Central. Western.	16.0	30.8 4.8 23.3 5.6 27.4	31.8 5.3 24.8 6.2 29.8	29.8 4.3 21.8 5.0 34.1

Commenting thereon, the Census Report says:

The figures presented above give little support to the popular belief that the foreignborn contribute to the prison class greatly in excess of their representation in the general population. Of the three divisions in which the foreign-born are of great importance, the North Atlantic is the only one where the foreign-born are relatively more numerous among the white prisoners than in the general white population. In this division they form 30.8 per cent of the general white population at least 15 years of age and 32.7 per cent of the white prisoners. In the North Central States, on the other hand, the corresponding percentages are 23.3 for the general population, as contrasted with only 16 per cent for the prisoners. As no allowance has been made for the great influx of foreign-born since 1900, which affects chiefly the North Atlantic division, the figures can not be regarded as indicating a greater criminal tendency among the foreignborn whites than among the native. These conclusions are generally substantiated by the figures for the prisoners committed during 1904.<sup>a</sup>

Now even this comparison is open to criticism. The new table was compiled in order that justice might be done the immigrant in the figures. Yet after stating that "the great majority of prisoners, 94.5 per cent of the total number, are males," no separation of the sexes was made in the percentages of prisoners, although such a separation was made in the percentages of population. That this somewhat detracts from the accuracy of the comparison is evident when

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904, p. 19.

it is discovered that 8.5 per cent of the white immigrant prisoners were females and only 4.1 per cent of the white native prisoners.<sup>a</sup> The percentage of immigrants in the total body of prisoners is therefore greater than in the male portion only; yet it is with the percentage of immigrants in the male portion of the population that it is compared. While the number of female prisoners is too small for their exclusion to make great changes in the percentages, it is interesting to note the differences, especially as they suggest the necessity of taking every factor into consideration in comparing the criminality of immigrants and natives.

	Per ce	Per cent foreign-born-		
Division. I	Among white prisoners of known nativity enumerated June 30, 1904.		In the general white popula- tion 15 years of age and over, 1900.	
	Total.	Male.	Male.	
Continental United States	23.7	22.6	23.0	
North Atlantic. South Atlantic. North Central. South Central. Western.	32.7 6.5 16.0 10.5 25.1	31. 1 5. 9 15. 1 10. 5 25. 0	81.8 5.3 24.8 6.2 29.8	

The changes which the new percentages (of male prisoners) make in the comparison are not great, but they are enlightening. When total prison population was compared with male general population, the figures indicated that the foreign-born contributed to the prison class slightly in excess of its representation in the population; this appeared true, not only for the country as a whole, but for the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, and the South Central divisions as units. The inclusion of the North Atlantic division among those in which the immigrant appeared unduly represented in the prison population lent importance to the fact, for in this division were enumerated 61.4 per cent of all the white immigrant prisoners.

When the prisoners are classified by sex, however, and the representation of the foreign-born in the male prison population is compared with their representation in the general male population 15 years of age and over it is found that the immigrant is more in evidence in the prison population than in the general population only in the two Southern groups of States. And it is in these States that fewest immigrant prisoners were enumerated—627 of the 12,945 in the country. In the North Atlantic States, where the majority of the immigrant prisoners were enumerated, immigrants composed 31.1 per cent of the white male prisoners and 31.8 per cent of the white male population 15 years of age or over. In the United States as a whole 22.6 per cent of the white male prisoners were immigrants and 23 of the white male population at least 15 years of age. The census of prison-

<sup>a</sup> Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904, p. 16 (Table V.)

ers therefore gives no reason for believing immigrant crime relatively greater in quantity in 1904 than native crime; in fact the figures make it appear somewhat less.<sup>a</sup> And this does not take into consideration the probably more favorable showing which the foreign-born would make were the population figures those of 1904 instead of 1900.

Another comparison that is of interest, and not without value, is that of difference in the proportions of immigrant and native prisoners in 1890 and 1904. The figures for the two years are as follows:

	White prisoners of known nati			tivity.
Division.	Per cent native.		Per cent foreign- born.	
	1904.	1890.	1904.	1890.
Continental United States	76.3	71.8	23.7	28.3
North Atlantic. South Atlantic. North Central. South Central. Western.	93.5	65.6 89.6 76.4 83.9 67.2	32. 7 6. 5 16. 0 10. 5 25. 1	<b>34.4</b> 10.4 23.6 16.2 32.8

The striking feature of these figures is that they show the proportion of immigrant prisoners to have decreased. In 1904 a smaller percentage of the white prisoners were immigrants than in 1890. The figures show this to have been true not only in the United States at large but in each of the five geographical divisions. The corrollary to this fact of decreased proportion of immigrant prisoners is increased proportion of native prisoners. In 1904 native prisoners formed in every division of the United States a larger percentage of the total number of white prisoners than in 1890.

The result of the enumeration of prisoners on June 30, 1904, was, if the figures and the foregoing interpretation of them are correct, to show that, in quantity at least, immigrant crime was relatively less important than native crime, and that in the 14 years lying between the enumerations of 1890 and 1904 immigrant crime had decreased in relative amount, while native crime had correspondingly increased.

#### MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENDERS.

The questions then arise, In what ways did immigrant and native criminality differ qualitatively? What was the nature of the crimes of immigrants and of those of natives? A classification of prisoners of native and of foreign birth according to the character of their offenses might therefore add to the meaning of the figures just shown. Such a classification has been made in Table 122, which shows the percentage of major and minor offenders among the prisoners of each nativity enumerated on June 30, 1904. "Major" and "minor" are here used to indicate the relative gravity of the offenses for which the prisoners were incarcerated. They do not

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Only immigrants and natives being considered in a body of prisoners of known nativity, a less representation of immigrants in the prison population than in the general population means a greater representation of natives.

afford exact measures of criminality, for to determine whether one offense is more serious than another is not always possible. But as a general characterization of crime they are perhaps apt enough to make valuable the separation of prisoners that they here effect.<sup>a</sup>

TABLE 122.—Per cent of major and minor offenders among pr	risoners enumerated June 30,
1904, classified by color and nativity, and by main ge	ographic divisions.

		Per cent	t distribu	tion of p	orisone <b>rs</b>	enumera	ted June	30. 1904	
Geographic division and class of offenders.			Wh	lite.			Cole	ored.	
class of onenders.	Aggre- gate.	'Total.	Native.	For- eign- born.	Nativ- ity un- known.	Total.	Negro.	Mon- golian.	Indi <b>an</b> .
Continental United States	100. 0	100.0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100.0	100. 0	100.0	100. 0
Major offenders Minor offenders	72.5 72.5	67. 1 32. 9	70. 3 29. 7	58.3 41.7	24. 3 75. 7	83.7 16.3	83.8 16.2	77. 9 22. 1	76. 0 24. 0
North Atlantic	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100.0	(a)	100.0	100.0	(a)	(8)
Major offenders Minor offenders	55.0 45.0	53. 2 46. 8	56.2 43.8	47. 3 52. 7	(a) (a)	68. 8 81. 2	68. 8 31. 2	(a) (a)	(a) (a)
South Atlantic	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100.0	100. 0	(6)	(6)
Major offenders Minor offenders	82.0 18.0	72. 3 27. 7	75. 1 24. 9	74.6 25.4	38.0 62.0	85.4 14.6	85.4 14.6	(s)	(4)
North Central	100. 0	1 <b>00.</b> 0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100. 0	100. 0	(6)	100. 0
Major offenders Minor offenders	77. 2 22. 8	76. 5 23. 5	78. 1 21. 9	72. 8 27. 2	6. 8 93. 2	80. 0 20. 0	80. 1 19. 9	$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ a \end{pmatrix}$	79. 7 20. 8
South Central	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	(6)	100. 0	100. 0		(6)
Major offenders Minor offenders	88.8 11.2	88.3 11.7	88.0 12.0	91. 9 8. 1	 (a)	88.9 11.1	89.0 11.0		(a) (a)
Western	100. 0	100. 0	1 <b>00. 0</b>	100. 0	(6)	1 <b>00.</b> 0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0
Major offenders Minor offenders	77. 7 22. 3	78. 1 21. 9	78.8 21.2	76. 3 23. 7	(a) (a)	74.1 25.9	73. 2 26. 8	78. 4 21. 6	71. <b>2</b> 28. 8

· Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

In all sections of the country major offenders were more numerous among the native white prisoners than minor offenders. In each geographical division except the North Atlantic the same was also true of white prisoners of foreign birth. In the North Atlantic States, however, major offenders composed only 47.3 per cent of all white immigrant prisoners, while minor offenders composed 52.7 per cent. It is true that in this group of States major and minor offenders were more evenly distributed among native prisoners than in any other section of the country, but the former were here, as elsewhere, the more numerous, composing 56.2 per cent of the total

<sup>a</sup> All crimes that are universally held to be of a grave nature, regardless of how they happen to be punished in individual instances, have invariably been classed as major offenses. Among them are the most aggravated forms of offenses against chastity, as enumerated in Table 4; perjury, counterfeiting, and various violations of the United States laws; all the specified crimes against the person; and arson, burglary, forgery, and embezzlement among the specified crimes against property. The rule has been followed by classifying larceny and a number of other offenses, which may or may not be of a serious nature, as minor offenses and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904, p. 28.

number of native white prisoners as opposed to the minor offenders, who formed only 43.8 per cent. There was evident a tendency in this geographical division to a greater proportion of minor offenders than in any other part of the country. The census explanation of the excess of minor offenders over major offenders among the foreignborn prisoners is probably the true one—"the concentration of the foreign-born in urban communities where minor offenses are severely punished."

On the other hand, the presence of a large part of the native population in rural communities, where minor offenses are relatively less common and less severely punished, tends to make the proportion of major offenders in that group of prisoners exceed the minor.

With the exception of the North Atlantic States the major offenders outnumbered the minor offenders among the immigrant as well as among the native prisoners in all sections of the country. Such excess of the major offenders was greatest in the South Central States, as is shown by these figures:

Geographic division and class of offenders.	Native white.	Foreign white.
North Atlantic:		
Major offenders	56.2	47.3
Minor offenders.	43.8	52.7
South Atlantic:		
Major offenders	75.1	74.6
Minor offenders.	24.9	25.4
North Central:	ar	245- 2
	78.1	72.8
Major offenders	21.9	27.2
Minor offenders	21. 9	24.3
South Central:		
Major offenders	88.0	91.9
Minor offenders.	12.0	8.1
Western:		
Major offenders	78.8	76.3
Minor offenders	21.2	23.7

This (the South Central) was the only group of States in which the percentage of major offenders among white immigrant prisoners exceeded the percentage of such offenders among the white nonimmigrant prisoners. In each of the other geographical divisions the major and minor offenders were more evenly distributed among the immigrant prisoners than among the nonimmigrant. The conclusion to be drawn from such figures is that of the two bodies of criminals the immigrant and the native—the native (or American born) exhibited in general a tendency to commit more serious crimes than the immigrant. The criminality of the latter consisted more largely of the minor offenses that are in considerable measure a result of congested city life. This is clearly indicated in the detailed figures showing the offenses of prisoners in the several geographical divisions.

One-ninth of the total number of prisoners enumerated in the United States were prisoners confined in North Atlantic penal institutions for "offenses against public policy." Compered with the rest of the country the number of such prisoners is striking. In the whole United States 15,308 prisoners were in penal institutions for offenses against public policy; 9,178, or approximately three-fifths of this number, were in the North Atlantic States alone. And in this group of States the population is more largely gathered into urban communities (chiefly cities of manufacture) than in any other section of the country.

Another comparison that is of interest is that of white prisoners of foreign birth with negro prisoners (practically all of whom were probably native born)—a comparison—that is, of the immigrant and the negro. In the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and North Central divisions major offenders formed a smaller part of the body of white immigrant prisoners than of that of negro prisoners. In the South Central and Western States, however, conditions were reversed. In the first three geographical divisions named the major offenders were less common among the white immigrant prisoners than among the nonimmigrant, both white and negro, and in the Western States, as well, the immigrant percentage was less than that of the native white, although greater in that division and in the South Central than the negro percentage.

This separation of major and minor offenders adds evidence favorable to the immigrant prisoner. It shows that the offenses of immigrant prisoners were less frequently of a serious nature (major offenses) than were the offenses of native prisoners. Thus, the data gathered in the 1904 enumeration of prisoners showed that the immigrant prisoners were relatively fewer in number and had been incarcerated for less serious offenses than the native prisoners.

## 2. PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.

Of the 149,691 prisoners committed to penal institutions throughout the United States during the year 1904, 86,833 were white persons born in this country, 35,093 were white persons born abroad, and 23,698 were negroes. These three classes of persons thus composed the following proportions of the total body of prisoners committed during the year: Native white, 58 per cent; foreign white, 23.4 per cent; negro, 15.8 per cent; leaving 2.7 per cent made up of Mongolians, Indians, and white persons of unknown nativity. The representation of the native whites was larger among the male prisoners than among the female, while the opposite was true of the foreign whites and the negroes. The native whites furnished 59.4 per cent of the male prisoners and 44 per cent of the female prisoners; the foreign whites 22.4 per cent of the male and 33.6 per cent of the female; and the negroes 15.3 per cent of the male and 21.3 per cent of the female.

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TABLE 123. — Distribution of prisoners committed during 1904, by sex, color, nativity, and parentage, and by main geographic divisions.

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NUMBER.

							Prisone	Prisoners committed during 1904	mitted	durin	g 1904.							
Color, nativity, and parentage.	Contin	Continental United States.	lted	Nort	North Atlantic division.	tlo	Bouth	Bouth Atlantlo division.	욁	Nort	North Central division.	E	Bouth di	Bouth Central divisiou.	Ē	Wester	Western division.	ġ
	Total.	Male.	Fe- Ble.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- Te-	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- Ble-	Total.	Male.	Fe- Ble-
Grand total	149, 691	136, 365	13, 326 7	76, 235 (	67, 233	9, 002 1	10, 643 9	9, 739	904 38	38, 603 3	36, 430	2, 173	10, 206 9	9, 617	589	14,004	13, 346	668
White	125, 003	114,670	10, 423	70, 958	62, 939	8,019	3, 792 3	3,612	180 33	33, 435 3	31,885	1,550	4,062 3	3, 967	95 1	12,846 1	12, 267	228
Native Native parentage. Foreign parentage. Mixed parentage a. Parentage unknown. Roreign-born. Nativity unknown	86, 833 51, 930 54, 448 5, 667 5, 667 3, 167 3, 167 3, 167	80, 967 22, 631 5, 212 3, 090 3, 0967	4, 480 4,	24, 921 3, 523 3, 523 24, 738 24, 738 29, 738	41, 816 221, 879 15, 834 3, 135 3, 135 968 20, 837 286 286 286 286	4, 105 2, 095 1, 564 3, 901 388 3, 901 13	2, 248 2, 906 140 155 361 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 1	3,092 2,756 136 154 174 174	150 160 150 160 150 160 150 160 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 15	25, 177 16, 250 4, 997 1, 357 1, 357 1, 873 1, 873	24, 025 15, 477 4, 820 1, 307 2, 421 1, 832 1, 832	3552332 <del>4</del>	3,628 3,1628 165 3,20 278 207 86 3,20 278 207 86 3,20 278 207 86 3,20 207 86 3,20 207 86 3,20 207 86 3,20 207 86 3,20 207 86 207 86 200 200 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000000000	155 198 198 198 198 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8240018	8,861 5,632 654 827 654 827 654 827	8,493 5,355 1,680 640 818 818 643 131 643	120°°1883388
Colored	24, 598	21,695	2,903	5, 277	4, 204	88	6, 851 6	6, 127	724 6	5, 168	4, 545	623	6, 144 5	5, 650	4	1,158	1,079	۶
Negro Mongolian.	23, 698 186 714	20, 865 183 647	2, 833 67	5, 192 14 71	4, 220	88	6,847 6 3 3	6, 123 1 3	724 4	4,885 5 278	4, 278	607 16	6, 066 2 76 76	5, 590 58 2 58 -	476	288 164 288	645 161 273	8~3

Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 100.0		100.0 100.0 100.0	0.00	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	83.6	84.1	78.2	<b>93. 1</b>	93.6	80.1	35.6	37.1	19.9	86.6	87.5	71.3	39.8	41.2	16.1	91.7	91.9	88.0
Native Native parentage Foreign parentage Mixed parentage a Mixed parentage unknown Foreign unknown Nativity unknown	89.49.0 89.49.0 0 - 6 8 8 9 4 0	88 89 4008 4008 84 80 84 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	475 8 8 1 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	8.5.8 4 - 5 4 8 8 6 4 4	8252 81-1-8 80-4-1-1- 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4 1-4-0-4-0-4 1-4-0-4-0-4 1-4-0-4-0-4-0-4-0-4-0-4-0-4-0-4-0-4-0-4-	45. 23. 2. 4. 4. 2. 2. 3. 3. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	27.5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	281. 281. 1.6 1.6 1.8 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	17.3 16.6 1.0 1.7	လိုပ်ပုံလိုင်တို့န များစာငုက္က များစာငုက္က	844 84 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	16.78850 16.7981 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081 16.081	1,02 1,02 1,03 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,05 1,05	1.22. 1.23	44	80444684 8044684 1223	894 894 801 801 801 801 801 801 801 801 801 801	844 847 847 847 847 847 847 847 847 847

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.

Colored	10.4 15.9 21.8 6.9 6.4 10.9 64.4 62.9 80.1 13.4 12.5 28.7 60.2 58.8 83.9 8.3 8.1 12.0	21.8	9.0	6.4	10.9	4 10	32.0		3	12.5	28. 1	60.2	8.8	83.0	8.3	8.1	
15	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21.3 (b) .5	6.8 (b) .1	6.8 (0) .1	10.7	6 <b>6</b> .3	(§)	.0.1	(b) .7	(b) .7	27.9 .7 .7	59.4 (b) .7	88.1 (%) (%)	80.8 3.1 3.1	5.1         4.8         9.6           1.2         1.2         5.6           2.0         2.0         2.0	4.8 2.0 2.0	9.6 5.0 5.0
native and the other foreign or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign.	ter foreign or on	e paren	t unkno	WD B.D(	l the of	ber eitl	ter nat	ive or f	oreign			• Les	s than	0.05 per	<ul> <li>Less than 0.05 per cent.</li> </ul>		

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The largest percentage of native white prisoners was in the North Atlantic States, where they composed 60.2 per cent of all prisoners. The smallest percentage was in the South Atlantic States, where they formed only  $^0.5$  per cent of the total number of prisoners. The largest percentage of white immigrant prisoners was also in the North Atlantic States, being 32.4 per cent, but the smallest was in the South Central division, in which group of States the foreign whites composed only 2.7 per cent of all prisoners. The negroes were most prominent in the South Atlantic States, forming 64.3 per eent of the prisoners, and least in evidence in the Western States, where only 5.1 per cent of the prisoners were negroes. In all sections of the country the native whites formed a larger percentage of the male than of the female prisoners. In two groups of States—the North Atlantic and the Western—the foreign-born were more largely represented among the female prisoners than among the male, while in the South Atlantic, North Central, and South Central the foreignborn were relatively more numerous among the male than among the female prisoners.

Classifying the native white prisoners by parentage, it is found that 34.7 per cent of them were of native parentage while 16.3 per cent were the children of immigrants. The children of natives occurred in largest proportion among the prisoners committed in the North Central States, where they composed 42.1 per cent of all prisoners, and in least proportion among those committed in the South Atlantic States, where only 27.3 per cent of the prisoners were native whites of native parentage. The children of immigrants were found in largest proportion among the prisoners of the North Atlantic States and in smallest proportion among those of the South Atlantic division. In the former group of States 22.8 per cent of all prisoners committed during the year were American-born children of immigrants, and in the latter group only 1.3 per cent. With regard to distribution of the sexes, the table shows a larger percentage of the male prisoners than of the female to have been native-born persons of native parentage in every group of States except the Western, while in all sections of the country a larger percentage of the male than of the female prisoners was formed by American-born persons of immigrant parentage.

#### MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENDERS.

Inasmuch as almost all of the immigrant prisoners were probably white, it is more fitting that in comparing immigrant and native criminality only white prisoners be considered. In Table 124 the white prisoners of known nativity have been segregated and their per cent distribution shown by nativity, classified as major and minor offenders, for the several States and Territories.

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	White p	risoners of	known na	ivity com	mitted dur	ing 1904.
State or Territory.	То	tal.	Major of	fenders.	Minor o	fenders.
	Per cent native.	Per cent foreign- born.	Per cent native.	Per cent foreign- born.	Per cent native.	Per cent foreign- born.
Continental United States	71.2	28.8	78.3	21.7	69. 9	30: 1
North Atlantic division	65.0	35.0	69.3	30.7	64.5	35.• <b>5</b>
Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetta Rhode Island Connecticut. New York New Jersey	74.3 65.7 73.0 55.2 62.7 62.7 67.3 61.5	25. 7 34. 3 27. 0 44. 8 37. 3 37. 3 32. 7 38. 5	85. 6 78. 6 (a) 67. 2 (a) 67. 3 67. 8 67. 8 67. 8 62. 5 73. 6	14. 4 21. 4 (a) 32. 8 (a) 32. 7 32. 2 37. 5 26. 4	73. 4 64. 1 69. 8 54. 1 62. 1 62. 5 67. 3 61. 4 72. 4	26.4 35.9 30.2 45.0 37.0 37.5 32.7 38.0 27.6
Pennsylvania South Atlantic division	72.6 90.0	27. 4 10. 0	93.4	20. <del>1</del> 6. 6	88.5	27.0 11.5
Delaware			(4)	(4)		(4)
Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida	(a) 77.3 (a) 96.6 92.9 99.3 95.1 95.1 83.9	(a) 22.7 (c) 3.4 7.1 .7 4.9 4.9 16.1	(a) 95.6 92.5 99.2 (a) 98.2 (a)	(a) 17.9 4.4 7.5 .8 (a) 1.8 (a)	(a) 76.3 96.9 93.0 99.4 (a) 88.6 (a)	(a) (a) 7.0 7.0 (a) (a) (11.1
North Central division	79.8	20.2	84.3	15. 7	78.7	21. 3
Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	77. 4 91. 5 80. 2 75. 8 69. 0 64. 5 86. 6 92. 9 68. 6 82. 5 85. 3 92. 5	22. 6 8. 5 19. 8 24. 2 31. 0 36. 5 13. 4 7. 1 31. 4 17. 5 14. 7 7. 5	86. 9 91. 9 79. 7 75. 9 74. 0 66. 8 87. 0 92. 3 (a) (a) (b) 85. 7 94. 5	13. 1 8. 1 20. 3 24. 1 26. 0 33. 2 13. 0 7. 7 (a) (b) (c) 14. 3 5. 5	75. 7 91. 4 80. 4 75. 8 68. 2 83. 9 86. 6 93. 3 71. 1 81. 3 85. 2 90. 5	24.3 8.0 19.6 24.2 31.8 36.1 13.4 6.7 28.0 18.8 14.8 9.5
South Central division	92.9	7.1	90.3	9.7	95.0	5. 6
Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Missistpi Louisiana Texas Indian Territory	82.6	.8 1.3 3.4 3.1 12.1 17.4	98. 2 97. 3 (a) (a) 90. 9 78. 1	1.8 2.7 (c) 9.1 21.9	99. 7 100. 0 (a) 95. 7 86. 7 88. 3	(a) 4.3 13.1 11.7
Oklahoma Arkansas	(a) 95.7	(a) 4.3	(a) 94.2	5.8	(a) (a)	(a) (a)
Western division	72.7	27.3	75. 2	24.8	72.1	27. 9
Montana W yoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada Idaho W ashington Oregon California	72.1 77.4 71.8 84.2 72.7 72.6 76.7 83.3 73.7 82.0 71.5	27. 9 22. 6 28. 2 15. 8 27. 4 23. 3 16. 7 26. 3 18. 0 28. 5	74.7 (a) 83.1 (a) 51.4 82.7 (a) (a) (a) 71.6 82.2 72.9	25. 3 (a) 16. 9 (a) 48. 6 17. 3 (a) (a) 28. 4 17. 8 27. 1	71. 4 (a) 61. 5 (a) 83. 7 70. 4 76. 9 82. 3 74. 8 81. 8 71. 3	28. (a) (a) (b) (a) (a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c

**TABLE 124.**—Per cent distribution of white prisoners of known nativity committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders and by States and Territories.

• Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

The largest percentage of immigrant prisoners was in the North Atlantic States, where over one-third (35 per cent) of all white prisoners were foreign-born. The smallest was in the South Central States, where they composed only 7.1 per cent. In each of the North Atlantic States more than one-fourth of the prisoners committed during the year were of foreign birth, the smallest proportion being in Maine, where it was 25.7 per cent, and the largest in Massachusetts, where it was 44.8 per cent. In five of the nine North Atlantic States more than one-third of all white prisoners committed in 1904 were immigrants. These States were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey. In only one other State in the country—Minnesota—was the proportion of the foreignborn so large as one in every three.

The native-born formed a larger part of the major offenders than of the minor offenders in each geographical division except the South Central, while with the same exception the foreign-born formed a smaller part. In every State of the North Atlantic group for which figures are shown immigrants composed a smaller percentage of the major than of the minor offenders, while the native-born composed a larger percentage.

In the South Atlantic division, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina were States in which the opposite was true. In the North Central division Illinois and Missouri were the only exceptions, and in the South Central, Louisiana, and in the Western, Arizona and Washington did not conform to this rule. Thus out of the 33 States and Territories for which figures are shown, there were only 10 in which the foreign-born furnished a larger proportion of the major offenders than of the minor offenders, while in 23 States and Territories the native-born were more conspicuous among the major than among the minor offenders.

The significance of the percentages of foreign-born among the white major and minor offenders committed during 1904 can best be brought out by comparing them with corresponding percentages of foreign-born in the general white population 15 years of age and over, classified by sex, as is done for geographic divisions in the following tabular statement. As the comparison makes no allowance for the large additions to the foreign-born between 1900 and 1904, the percentages are less favorable to the foreign-born than would otherwise have been the case.

2		P	er cent for	eign-born.		
Division.		white pris nativity of 1904.		In genera 15 year 1900.	al white j s of age	and over,
	Total.	Major offend- ers.	Minor offend- ers.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States	28.8	21.7	30. 1	21.9	23.0	20.7
North Atlantic	35. 0 10. 0 20. 2 7. 1 27. 3	30. 7 6. 6 15. 7 9. 7 24. 8	35.5 11.5 21.3 5.0 27.9	30. 8 4. 8 23. 3 5. 6 27. 4	31. 8 5. 3 24. 8 6. 2 29. 8	29.8 4.3 21.8 5.0 24.1

Unlike the figures for the prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, those for the prisoners committed during 1904 show that the foreign-born whites contribute to the prison class materially in excess of their representation in the general population. This condition, however, is practically confined to the North Atlantic States, for in both the other two divisions in which the foreign-born are of great numerical importance they form a smaller proportion of the prisoners than of the general white population 15 years of age and over. In the Western division the difference is very slight, but in the North Central States the foreign-born constitute 23.3 per cent of the general white population and only 20.2 per cent of the white prisoners. In the North Atlantic division the percentages of foreign-born are 30.8 in the general population and 35 among the prisoners.

among the prisoners. That the figures for the prisoners committed during the year are more unfavorable to the foreign-born than the figures for the prisoners enumerated on the given date, is due to the fact that the prisoners committed during the year contain a larger proportion of minor offenders and the foreign-born are relatively of more importance among minor offenders than among major.

The foreign-born do not contribute to the white major offenders above their representation in the general population at least 15 years of age except in the two Southern divisions, where they are comparatively unimportant. In the Western division, and more especially in the North Central, the proportion of foreign-born is considerably lower among the white major offenders than in the white general population.

Among the white minor offenders the proportion of foreign-born is generally higher than among the white major offenders, and in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Western divisions exceeds the proportion of foreign-born in the general white population. In the North Central division the foreign-born contribute 23.3 per cent of the general white population at least 15 years of age, and only 21.3 per cent of the white minor offenders.

From these figures, as well as from those for the prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, it is evident that the popular belief that the foreign-born are filling the prisons has little foundation in fact. It would seem, however, that they are slightly more prone than the native whites to commit minor offenses. Possibly to some degree this is attributable to the fact that the foreign-born white are more highly concentrated in urban communities.<sup>a</sup>

#### PARENTAGE.

In three States more than one-half of all native white prisoners committed during 1904 were the children of immigrants, both parents being foreign-born. In six other States the children of immigrants composed over one-third of all native white prisoners of known parentage. These 9 States were as follows:

P	er cent.	, Pe	r cent.
Massachusetts Connecticut Rhode Island Minnesota	. 62.9 . 55.8 . 53.9 . 40.4	New Jersey New Hampshire Pennsylvania. Maine	39.5 36.6 34.1
Wisconsin	. 39.0		

Seven of these States are in the North Atlantic division and of these are the three in which half the native white prisoners of known parentage were the children of immigrants.

<sup>a</sup> Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904, pp. 40-41.

Per cent	of foreign parentage in native	white population, 1900.	18.8	26.8	85.28 29.28 29.28 29.15 29.15 29.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15 20.15	3395 101 203 203 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205	2,25 2,25 2,25 2,25 2,25 2,25 2,25 2,25
	gá	Per cent of mixed parentage.e	6.4	7.4	了, 	(b) 1.1 (c) 1.1 2.0 (c) 1.7 (c) 1.7 (c) 1.7	ನ್ನ ನ್ನ ನ ನ ನ ನ ನ ನ ನ ನ ನ ನ ನ ನ ನ ನ ನ ನ ನ ೦ ಐ ಐ ಎ ವ
	Minor offenders.	Per cent of forvign parentage.	31.5	20.7	**************************************	(b) 8.2 (c) 0.7 7.0 0.3 0.3 37.4 (b) 22.8	20000044
Native white prisoners of known parentage committed during 1904.	R	Per cent of native parentage.	62.1	<b>52.9</b>	8 90-13 528349917 8 52834917	(e) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	- 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
age committ	*	Per cent of mixed parentage.a	9.1	11.3	9.93 11.9 11.9 11.9 11.9 1.4 9.9 9.9 1.4 9.9 9.9 1.9 9.9 9.9 1.9 9.9 9.9 1.9 9.9 9	2 0 1 2 2 9 8 8	4 6 16 6 11: 36 8 14: 3 14: 3 14: 4 14: 4
10wn parent	Major offenders.	Per cent of foreign parentage.	22.0	31.7	6.00 88 88 81 80 1 8 9 1 6 0 6 0 6 6 0 8 1 8	8.8 6.6 4.9 (b) 1.2 (b) 21.4	28882544 8885544 891445544 891445544
risoners of h	R	Per cent of native parentage.	68.9	57.0	000 6 7 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	(e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e)	86.28.243
tive white <b>p</b>		Per cent of mixed parentage.	6.9	7.8	K4 <sup>1</sup> 100000000000000000000000000000000000	(b) 1.1 (b) 1.1 2.0 (c) 2.5 (c) 6.0	9044040 4044040
Na	Total.	Per cent of foreign parentage.	29.8	38.8	888888888888 88888888888 89999999	(e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f	80080049 8899949
		Per cent of native parentage.	63.3	53.4	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	(e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f	<u>1.885,835</u> 8110385
	Btate or Territory.		Continental United States	North Atlantic division	Maine. New Hampshire Vermont. Massachusetta. Rhode Island. Connecticut. New Jensey. Pennsylvania. Bouth Atlantic division	Delaware Maryiand District of Columbia. District of Columbia. Virginia. Vert Virginia. North Carolina. Bouth Carolina. Georgia. North Central division.	Ohlo. Indiana Militona Wiscotain Kuscotain Kowa.

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The Immigration Commission.

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29.1 29.1 16.3 10.0	4.0	(b) (b) 17.7 17.7 8.4 (b)	(b) 22.2	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ (b) \\ (b) \\ (b) \\ (b) \\ (b) \\ (b) \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\ 238 \\$	n where bas
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Missouri North Dakota. South Dakota. Nobrasha. Kansso	Bouth Central division	Kentucky Tennesee. Alabema Alabema Mississipal Louisiana Texas Indian Territory	Arkansas. Western division.	Montana Wyonting Colorado Colorado New Mexico Nevada Utah Nevada Nevada California	• Having one parent native and the other foreign, or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign

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In the North and South Atlantic States persons of native parentage were found in larger proportion among the major offenders than among the minor offenders. In the North Central, South Central, and Western States they contributed more largely to the ranks of the minor offenders. The American-born children of immigrants were more conspicuous among the major than among the minor offenders in the South Central States only. In the North Atlantic division, the South Atlantic, the North Central, and the Western the children of immigrants were less prominent among the major than among the minor offenders. In the North Atlantic States they formed 31.7 per cent of the major offenders and 39.7 per cent of the minor offenders. These figures are of importance because of the large number of prisoners committed in this group of States (44,895, or 54.7 per cent of the 82,045 white prisoners of known parentage committed throughout the United States). In two of the North Atlantic States, New York and New Jersey, the relation of the American-born children of immigrants to major and minor offenders was reversed, but for the group of States as a whole minor offenses were relatively more common than major offenses among the native-born of foreign parentage.

Of the native white prisoners, 29.8 per cent were of foreign parentage, while of the entire native white population only 18.8 per cent were of foreign parentage. That this contrast is mainly the result of conditions in the North Atlantic States is indicated by the following tabular statement:

	Per cent o parent	
Division,	Among na- tive white prisoners of known par- entage com- mitted dur- ing 1904.	In native white gen- eral popu- lation, 1900.
Continental United States	29.8	18.8
North Atlantic	4.5 22.1 4.8	26.8 3.6 23.3 4.4 21.8

• Includes only those with both parents foreign-born.

In all the States of the North Atlantic division except New York the percentage of native white of foreign parentage among native white prisoners was greatly in excess of the percentages of native white of foreign parentage in the total native white population. In Massachusetts, for instance, 62.9 per cent of the native white prisoners were of foreign parentage, as compared with only 33.7 per cent of the native white population in 1900. In New York, on the other hand, only 28.3 per cent of the native white prisoners were of foreign parentage, as compared with 33.5 per cent of the total native white population.

In all the States of the Western division, in all but Ohio and Indiana of the North Central, and in all but West Virginia and Georgia of the South Atlantic, the native whites of foreign parentage formed a smaller percentage of the native white prisoners than of the general native white population. In most of the States of the South Central division, on the other hand, the native whites of foreign parentage contribute to the prison class in excess of their representation in the general population, but in both the southern divisions the native white of foreign parentage are a comparatively unimportant class.<sup>4</sup> With regard to major offenders, 22 per cent were of foreign parentage, while only 18.3 per cent of the native white population was of foreign parentage in 1900. In the North Atlantic and South Central States the representation of the American-born children of immigrants among major offenders was greater than in the native white population. In the South Atlantic, North Central, and Western States, however, the reverse was true. The percentage of persons of foreign parentage among the minor offenders was in excess of their representation in the general native white population in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Western divisions, but less than their representation in the population in the North Central and South Central divisions.

#### OFFENSE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

The two facts most important in a study of immigrant criminality are the race of the offender and the nature of his offense. Census statistics do not reveal race, but they show what may serve as a substitute in grouping immigrants—country of birth. In the table below prisoners have been classified by color, nativity, and country of birth, and the per cent distribution of major and minor offenders shown by offense. Such a tabulation makes possible the comparison of the relative frequency of various offenses among offenders from various countries, grouped as major and minor offenders. TABLE 128.—Per cent distribution of major and minor offenders committed during 1904, classified by offense and by color, nativity, and country of birth.

			1	МА	IOR O	MAJOR OFFENDERS.	DER8.		•		•					•	
					Per	cent dis	Per cent distribution of prisoners committed during 1904.	of pris	oners co	mmitte	l during	s 1904.					
								M	White.								
Offense.									Fore	Foreign-born.							
	Aggre- gate.	Total.	Native						రి	Country of birth.	f birth.						Col-
				Total.	Aus- tria.	Can- ada.	England an i Wales.	Ger- many.	Ire- land.	Italy.	Mex- ico.	Por	Rus-	Scot- land.	Swe- den.	Other coun- tries.	
All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100. Ņ	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Against society	12.1	14.8	14.5	15.5	11.4	14.9	14.4	14.4	26.9	12.6	15.8	15.1	12.3	11.0	14.0	16.3	8.9
• Against chastity Adultery Bigany and polygamy Seduction. Crime against nature. Incesst. All other.	4-1.000000	401	467 8.3.2.1.1.8 9.9.2.1.1.8	50.40 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40	25.0		6.000 00 44000 00 6	411	500 100 100	8-1 41-10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	1.6		1103	୯୦ ମଧ୍ୟ	1.0	641.660 	(a) 1.3 (a) 1.3 (b) 1.3 (c) 1.
Against public policy	2. 2 5. 7 1. 4	9.6 1.7 1.6 1.6	9 7. 884	10.3 1.5 6.5 1.6	6.8 .9 1.4	5.7 3.8 1.6	ଷ୍.ୁର୍ ୦୯୯ <b>୫ର</b>	0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.	20.5 17.9 4.3	0.1.0.4	13.1 1.1 1.1 10.9	811610 811610	841.41	00000 00000	9.0 1.0 1.0	0.010 0.000 0.000	8. 
Against the person	28.1	23.1	21.5	29.0	39.8	20.4	15.3	20.5	22.2	57.1	27.9	35.5	19.7	23.0	24.0	30.6	38.9
Homicide. Assault: Robbery Rapo All other	8.514.61 8.1.9.61 8.1.9.61 8.1.9.61 8.1.9.61 8.1.9.61 8.1.9.61 8.1.9.61 8.1.9.61 8.1.9.61 8.1.9.61	6944 89744	81.44 401.88	145 145 178 178	12.3 19.0 3.3 4.3	4.1.38	%≈4.4 888088	1000000 000000	3.6 11.8 1.5 1.4	1.4 2.5 2 2.4 2 2.4 2 2.5 2 1.4 2 2.5 2 2.4 2 2.6 2 2.4 2 2.6 2.6 2 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6	13.78 13.78	5416 08988	50000 10101	50000 10000 10000	84400 84400	014000	818944 44006
Against property.	58.9	61.2	<b>8</b> .1	54.8	47.9	а. <b>4</b>	69.7	64.5	49.3	30.1	56.3	48.9	66.5	66.0	62.0	<b>52.4</b>	53.9
Arson	8.		2.	9				9.	•	~				•••••		1.6	•

## The Immigration Commission.

# Immigration and Crime.

23.2 1.1 1.1			100.0	53.3	3.6 1.1 1.4	49.7 188.1 13.8 13.8 6.3	13.5	13.1 (a)	29.9	24.7 24.7 1.3 (e)	2.4
27.2 27.2 6.1 1.3	7.	İ	100.0	73.2	2.6 1.0 1.0	70.6 23.8 18.8 1.6 21.3 .1 .1	10.0	9.7 .2 .1	15.3	1.5 1.5 1.5	(a) .3 1.1
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31.2 5.4 1.1	10	·	100.0	57.6	1.25	54.7 10.9 1.4 19.5	16.3	15.5 .8 .8	24.6	1.3 19.0 1.9 2.2	1.2
25.78 25.78 1.6			100.0	62.5	<b>m</b> m	22.6 27.6 28.9 28.9	8.6	8.6	26.9	31.9 2.0 1.7	2.0
1.2	8		100.0	54.0	1.8  1.1	8.7.8.4. 	22.6	8	2.5	1.4 7.0 1.1	<u></u>
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26.0 25.50 28.550	9	ERS.	100.0	85.6	2.0 33 1.0	83.6 38.5 38.5 39.5 (e) 5 3.3 3.3	3.6	3.4 (a) .1	10.3	7.7 .9 .9	04
22.2.4.8 2.2.4.8 2.2.4.8	9.9.	OFFENDERS	100.0	79.9	2.6 .5 1.5	77.3 48.3 5.7 2.3 17.8 3.0	4.7	4.6 1.1 (a)	14.8	12.3 12.3 .3 .3	
13.3 6.2 6.2 6.2	6		100.0	69.2	1.34.8	67.4 10.2 25.3 26.5 20.5	12.2	11.9 .1	17.1	12.6 2.0 2.0 1.1	.1 .3 1.1
28.8 28.8 1.6 1.6	(a) .7 .7	MINOR	100.0	81.1	1.7 .5 .9	79. 4 36. 2 14. 7 23. 9 3. 4 3. 4	6.2	6.1 1.1 1.1	11.9	(e) (e) (e) (e) (e)	(a) .5
22.0 8.5 6.5 .1	.1 (a) .8		100.0	75.3	2.3 .5 1.2	23.0 29.7 1.5 1.5 24.5 (a)	5.1	4.0.1.	18.2	(a) 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 (b) 1.0 (c) 1.0 (c	(a) .5 1.0
21.2 0.2 1.9 1.9	.1 (a) .8		100.0	77.2	2.1 .4 .5 1.1	75.1 31.6 13.5 24.7 3.8 3.8	5.3	5.1 	16.2	1.1 1.1 1.1 1.7 (°)	(a) 4. 9.
30.2 5.0 1.6 .1	(a) .8		100.0	74.1	2.3 .5 1.1	71.8 28.5 14.2 23.3 23.3 4.2 4.2	6.4	6.2 	18.0	1.0 1.1 1.1 1.7 (a)	(a) 1.1
Burglary Larceny Forgery Fraud All other	Double otimes. Unclassfied. Offense not stated.		All qlasses	Against society	Against chastity. Forntleation Prontleation All other	Against public policy. Drunkenness. Disorderly conduct. Violating liquor laws Vagrancy. Truancy. All other All other	Against the person.	Assault. Robery Allother	Against property	Burglary	Double crimes Unclassified Offense not stated.

s Less than 0.05 per cent.

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Major offenders.—First considering the major offenders, it appears that offenses against chastity, against public policy, and against the person were relatively more frequent among the foreign-born as a whole than among the native-born. Classifying the foreign-born by country of birth, it is found that of the 11 immigrant groups thus formed, 5 exceeded the native-born in percentage of offenses against chastity. These were the Austrian, Canadian, English and Welsh, Polish, and Swedish, of which the Canadian had the largest percentage, 9.3. In relative frequency of offenses against public policy the German, Irish, and Mexican immigrants exceeded the American-born, the largest percentage being that of the Irish, or 23.5 per cent. Offenses against the person occurred with greater relative frequency among the major crimes of the Austrians, Irish, Italians, Mexicans, Poles, Scotch, and Swedes than among those of the native-born. The Italians were notable in that over half their major crimes (57.1 per cent) consisted of offenses against the person. Offenses against property were relatively more frequent among the Canadians, English and Welsh, Germans, Russians, and Scotch than among the American born, the largest percentage of such offenses being that of the English and Welsh, 69.7 per cent.

Of specific offenses, those grouped under offenses against the person and against property were committed by a sufficiently large number of persons, and are in general clearly enough defined to make comparisons of the nativity groups valuable with regard to them. A striking condition is revealed by the figures for the various offenses against the person. Homicide, assault, robbery, and rape all occurred in larger proportion among the crimes of the Italians than among those of any other group of prisoners, native or foreign, white or colored. Furthermore, 5 immigrant groups had larger percentages of prisoners committed for homicide than the native-born, 8 had larger percentages committed for assault, 3 had larger percentages committed for robbery, and 6 had larger percentages committed for rape. Summarized in tabular form these results are as follows:

Homicide.		Assault.		Robbery.		Rape.	
Country of birth of offender.	Per cent.	Country of birth of offender.	Per cent.	Country of birth of offender.	Per cent.	Country of birth of offender.	Per cent.
Italy. Sweden. Austria. Mexico. Poland. United States Germany. Canada. Russia. Ireland. Scotland. England and Wales	12.3 9.8 7.0 6.4 5.0 4.4	Mexico Scotland Ireland Germany	13.7 12.0 11.8 9.9 8.6	Italy. Canada Scotland. United States England and Wales. Ireland. Sweden. Russia. Austria. Germany. Mexico. Poland.	5.1 5.0 4.7 4.6 4.5 4.0 3.7 8.3	Italy. Austria. Canada. Russia. Sweden. Mexico. United States Poland Scottand. Germany. England and Wales Ireland	3.0

 TABLE 127.—Relative frequency of offenses against the person among major offenders committed during 1904, by country of birth of offender.

Of the offenses against property which are found among all the nationalities, burglary occurred with greatest relative frequency among the Mexicans, larceny among the Russians, forgery and fraud among the Scotch. Arranged like the offenses against the person, those against property show the several nationalities in the following relations:

 
 TABLE 128.—Relative frequency of offenses against property among major offenders committed during 1904, by country of birth of offender.

Burglary.		Larceny.		Forgery.		Fraud.	
Country of birth of offender.	Per cent.	Country of birth of offender.	Per cent.	Country of birth of offender.	Per cent.	Country of birth of offender.	Per cent.
Mexico. England and Wales. Canada. Scotland. Germany. United States. Sweden. Ireland. Russia. Austria. Poland. Italy.	23.0 22.3 22.0 21.0 20.1 19.3 13.3	Russia. England and Wales. Canada. Sweden. Germany. United States. Poland. Austria. Scotland. Mexico. Ireland. Italy.	31.9 31.8 31.2 28.0 27.0 25.7 25.3	Scotland Germany United States Austria Canada England and Wales Poland Russia Ireland Mexico Italy	· 9.0 7.0 6.9 6.5 6.2 5.7 5.5 5.4 4.5 2.3 2.2 1.9	Scotland. Germany. England and Wales. United States Sweden. Mexico. Canada Italy. Poland. Russia. Austria. Ireland.	6.0 2.9 2.8 2.0 2.0 1.6 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.1 5.5

Minor offenders.—Among the minor offenders, as among the major offenders, offenses against chastity, against public policy, and against the person were more common in the immigrant group than in the native. Offenses against property, on the other hand, occupied a larger place in the minor crimes of the native than of the foreign-born.

While the most important group of major offenses is probably that against the person, the most important class of minor offenses appears to be that against public policy. Of all American-born minor offenders 73 per cent were committed for offenses against public policy and of all foreign-born minor offenders 79.4 per cent. Drunkenness and disorderly conduct occurred in larger proportion among the offenses of immigrants than of natives, while the reverse was true of the violation of liquor laws and vagrancy. Three of these offenses drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy—are of sufficient importance to warrant further notice.

Drunkenness occurred in widely varying proportions among the immigrant groups, the largest being that of the Irish, or 49.8 per cent, and the smallest that of the Mexicans, or 2.7 per cent. Of native white prisoners 36.2 per cent were committed for this offense, or a smaller percentage than that of 5 of the nativity groups of the foreign-born.

Disorderly conduct formed the largest percentage of the offenses of the Mexicans, or 27.6 per cent, and the smallest of the Canadians, or 5.7 per cent. Of the immigrant groups, 7 exceeded the native in proportion of prisoners committed for this offense.

Vagrancy caused the commitment of a larger percentage of prisoners born in Germany than of those born in any other country, one-third (33.6 per cent) of all German minor offenders having been incarcer-

/

ated for this offense. The smallest proportion, 14.3 per cent, was that of the Italians. The American born ranked sixth in percentage of prisoners committed for vagrancy, being exceeded by immigrants from 5 different countries.

Arranged in the order of their percentages of these three offenses, the nativity groups enumerated in Table 126 bear the following relations to each other:

 
 TABLE 129.—Relative frequency of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy among minor offenders committed during 1904, by country of birth of offender.

Drunkenness.		Disorderly conduct.		Vagrancy.	
Country of birth of offender.	Per cent.	Country of birth of offender.	Per cent.	Country of birth of offender.	Per cent.
Ireland Canada Scotland England and Wales Sweden United States Poland Germany Russia Austria Italy Mexico	48.3 42.8 38.5 34.5 29.7 18.1 17.9 10.8 10.2 7.3	Mexico Austria Russia Italy Germany Sweden Ireland. United States England and Wales Scotland Poland. Canada	25.3 22.7 20.7 17.5 16.5 14.1 13.1 11.6 11.2 10.9	Germany. England and Wales. Scotland Mexico. United States. Sweden Ireland. Austria. Poland. Canada. Russia. Italy	29.5 29.0 28.9 24.5 23.7 23.6 20.5 19.5 17.8 16.4

In the census report a comparison is made between the representation of immigrants born in the various countries in the body of white immigrant prisoners and their representation in the general population of foreign birth. The population figures, however, are those of 1900, while the figures of prisoners are those of 1904. As the immigration from the several countries was very unequal during the period between these dates, it is doubtful if the population figures shown approximate very nearly the actual conditions. Moreover, such a comparison as this, by failing to take into consideration such factors as age and sex, which may exert a marked influence on the proportion of the prison class of certain groups of immigrants, is too subject to error to be of great value. Indeed, it might be harmful, by giving testimony which is a perversion of the truth. Since little of value can come of such a comparison in a study of immigrant criminality, and much of error might result, the safer course is to make no use of the Those showing country of birth and offense in such a way figures. that the relative frequency of the several forbidden acts is made evident are far more trustworthy and significant bases of comparison and can best be employed unmodified and unconfused by incomplete comparisons of prisoners with population.

#### AGE.

In the table next submitted the ages of prisoners, classified as major and minor offenders, are shown by color, race, nativity, and parentage:

age committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, and by color,	ivity, and parentage.
y age, of prisoners of knot	
TABLE 130.—Per cent distribution, b	

793					MAJOR	MAJOR OFFENDERS.	ERS.							
340°-					Per cent (	listributio	a of prison	ers of knov	Per cent distribution of prisoners of known age committed during 1904	mitted du	ing 1904.			
-¥0L	L					M	White.					Colored	red.	
₹ 36—1		Aggre				Native.								
1116			Total	Total.	Native parent- age.	Foreign parent- age.	Mixed parent- age.a	Parent- age un- known.	Foreign born.	un- un- known.	Total.	Negro.	Mongo- lian.	Indian.
All known ages		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(9)	100.0	100.0	٩	100.0
10 & 14 years 20 & 24 years 20 & 29 years 20 & 29 years 20 & 29 years 20 & 24 years 20 & 26 years 20 & 26 years 20 & 26 years 20 & 20 years 20		28.7 16.4 11.9 28.7 28.7 28.6 5.4 5.6 5.4 3.6 3.6 3.6 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 3.6 2.6 4 2.6 4 2.6 2.6 1.0 1.0 5 5.6 5.6 1.1 1.0 5 5.6 1.0 5 5.6 1.0 5 5.7 1.0 5 5.7 1.0 5 5.7 1.0 5 5.7 1.0 5 5 7 1.0 5 5 7 1.0 5 5 7 1.0 5 5 7 1.0 5 5 7 1.0 5 5 7 1.0 5 5 7 1.0 5 5 7 1.0 5 5 7 1.0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	16.7       16.4       16.5       16.5       16.5       16.5       16.5       16.5       17.0       17.0       12.2       10.0       17.7       28.5       28.6       28.5       28.6       28.5       28.5       28.5       28.5       28.5       28.5       28.5       28.6       12.2       10.0       12.7       20.0       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1       20.1	re bard bard the bard	other fore	() () () () () () () () () ()	200801000 30804030000 3090000000000000000000000000000	111 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112	d the other		Va er 1.28.82 2.28.90,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,			8455 8455 8475 8475 890 980 980 980 980 980 980 980 980 980

# Immigration and Crime.

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by color,				Indi <b>an</b> .	100.0	.9271110598 .927110598 288885985148		100.0	
ers, and b		Colored.		Mongo- lian.	100.0	24 8 9 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 0 0 1 2 2 2 1 0 0 0 0		100.0	1.1.1.4.4.6.9.6.8.4 1.1.1.4.4.6.9.6.6.4 1.0.1.6.4.1.8.6.4
r offend		Col		Negro.	100.0			100.0	
nd mino	1904.			Total.	100.0			100.0	1.80%111,4444 . 1988411,4444 .
major a	Per cent distribution of prisoners of known age committed during 1904.		Nativity	un- Inown.	100.0	. ఇ సెట్టెట్టె ఇ ఇ . . రి సెట్టెట్లె ఇ ఇ ఆ 4 రి జరి లె రి లె		100.0	. ధద్దప్ప శ్రద్ధత్యత్య. సందర్భ శ్రద్ధత్యత్య. సంజరాల అత్యం రాజులు
ersted as	ge commit			Foreign born.	100.0	9396634123361 9882123361		100.0	1.28601088 1.28601 1.28601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.88601 1.886000 1.886000 1.88600000000000000000000000000000000000
1904, clas ued.	f known a			Parent- age un- known.	100.0	, 1988, 1988, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1989, 1980, 1980, 1989, 1989, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980, 1980,		100.0	
during Contin DERS.	prisoners e	White.		Mixed parent- age	100.0			100.0	22.22 24.40 24.40 24.40 24.40 25 26 26 26 26 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27
age committed durin and parentage—Con MINOR OFFENDERS	ibution of	<b>н</b>	Native.	Foreign parent- age.	100.0	9.001411484.	TOTAL.	100.0	
of known age committed during 1904 nativity, and parentage—Continued MINOR OFFENDERS.	r oent dist			Native parent- age.	100.0			100.0	20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0
rs of kno nativi	Pe			Total.	100.0	6666 555 5666 5666 5666 5666 5666 5666		100.0	9.7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
r prisone				Total.	100.0	60000000000000000000000000000000000000		100.0	
by age, oj			Aggre- gate.		100.0	.%Ääääää 408889900019		100.0	
TABLE 130.—Per cent distribution, by age, of prisoners of known age committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, and by color, nativity, and parentage—Continued. MINOR OFFENDERS.			<b>₩</b> ₹		All known ages	10 to 14 years. 16 to 19 years. 28 to 29 years. 25 to 39 years. 26 to 39 years. 36 to 39 years. 40 to 41 years. 80 to 59 years. 80 to 59 years. 70 years and over		All known ages	10 to 14 years. 20 to 14 years. 20 to 24 years. 25 to 29 years. 25 to 29 years. 26 to 28 years. 26 to 28 years. 26 to 28 years. 26 to 28 years. 20 to 28 years.

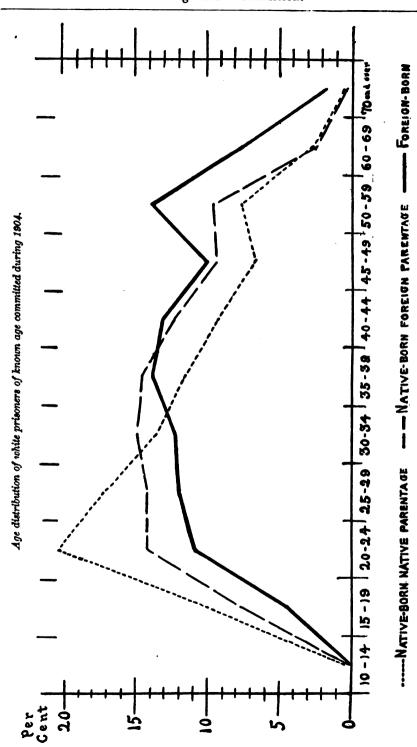
# The Immigration Commission.

On the whole, the American-born offenders were younger than the foreign-born. The percentage of the former exceeded that of the latter at each age period below 35 years. From 35 onward the foreign-born had the larger percentages. Of the native prisoners 59.1 per cent were under 35 years of age; of the foreign-born only 39.8 per cent. The wide difference in the ages of native and immigrant offenders might be laid to the fact that the immigrant population is chiefly made up of adults, while in the native population is a large number of children. The younger ages would therefore be likely to be more largely represented in the ranks of native criminality, and the middle period of life would be likely to be that of a larger part of the immigrant prisoners. Such is the case; but beginning with the the forty-first year (the age of 40) a peculiar situation appears—the immigrants contributing steadily to the ranks of criminality and the natives falling off. Prisoners between the ages of 50 and 59 composed 13.9 per cent of the total number of immigrant prisoners, or as large a percentage as that of any other age. The same age period, on the other hand, contributed but 7.9 per cent to the total of American-born prisoners. Furthermore, 9.3 per cent of the foreign-born prisoners were persons 60 years of age or over, while only 3.2 per cent of the native-born were as old as this.

The greater prominence of the nonimmigrant prisoners of the earlier ages is rendered yet more striking by the relations in the native group of prisoners of native and of foreign parentage. Those of native parentage exceeded in proportion those of foreign parentage below the age of 30, while the reverse was true (with slight exceptions at 60 and beyond) after that age. A tendency is noticeable toward the maturer ages in the foreign parentage group (just as in the foreign-born group) and toward the more immature ages in the native parentage group (as in the aggregate native-born group).

The age of greatest frequency is also of interest. In the nativeborn it was the period from 20 to 24 years, 18.6 per cent of all native prisoners being between those ages. In the foreign-born there were two periods, the one from 35 to 39 years and the one from 50 to 59 years, 13.9 per cent of all immigrant prisoners belonging to each of these age groups. Among the native-born the age of greatest frequency for prisoners of native parentage was from 20 to 24 years, and for prisoners of foreign parentage from 30 to 34 years, again showing a similarity between immigrants and the American-born children of immigrants in that in each group the prisoners were older than were those in the native group as a whole or among the Americanborn of native parentage.

When major offenders alone are considered, a greater difference between natives and immigrants is found. Here the native-born exceed the foreign-born in proportion only up to the age of 29 instead of up to 34. Yet 63.2 per cent of all major white offenders of American birth were under 30 years of age, while 52.8 per cent of the foreign-born were below that age. In the native group, major offenders of native parentage were relatively more numerous than those of foreign parentage at the age periods 10 to 14, 20 to 29, and 50 and over, but relatively fewer at all other ages. Of the native-born of native parentage 63.1 per cent of the major offenders were under 30 years



of age, while of the native-born of foreign parentage the proportion was 61.4 per cent.

Of minor offenders 41 per cent of the native-born were below 30 years of age and 24.2 per cent of the foreign-born. Indeed, the foreign-born minor offenders were relatively fewer at each age period below 35 years than the native-born and relatively more numerous at each age period from 35 years onward. Among the Americanborn minor offenders of native parentage, the ages 10 to 29 and 60 and over were more common than they were among the Americanborn of foreign parentage, while all other ages were less common. Prisoners under 30 years of age composed 44.2 per cent of all minor offenders of native parentage and 32.7 per cent of all minor offenders who were American-born children of immigrants.

The age period between 20 and 24 years was the one at which the largest percentage of both native and foreign major offenders was committed. The same period was the one at which the largest percentage of the native minor offenders was committed, but that from 35 to 39 years was the one at which more immigrant minor offenders were committed than at any other. The periods of greatest frequency among the native-born of native and of foreign parentage were: Major offenders—native parentage, 20 to 24; foreign parentage, 20 to 24; minor offenders—native parentage, 20 to 24; foreign parentage, 35 to 39. Thus 20 to 24 was the age of greatest frequency for the native and foreign born and the native-born of native and foreign parentage with regard to major offenders and for the nativeborn as a whole and the native-born of native parentage with regard to minor offenders. For the native-born of foreign parentage and the foreign-born the age of greatest frequency of minor offenders was from 35 to 39 years.

#### AGE AND SEX.

By separating the male and female prisoners additional data are obtained regarding age distribution.

					MAJOR	MAJOR OFFENDERS.	DERS.							
				Per o	ent distril	oution of <b>J</b>	risoners of	Per cent distribution of prisoners of known age committed during 1904.	e committ	ed during	106			
							MP.	White.						
484	Aggre	Aggregate.					Nat	Native.				.	Colored.	.pet
			Total.	9	Tot	Total.b	Native p	Native parentage.	Foreign parentage	arentage.	Foreign-born.	-porta.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All known ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 th 14 years 20 to 24 years 20 to 24 years 30 to 24 years 30 to 44 years 40 to 44 years 45 to 89 years 60 to 80 years 60 to 80 years 70 years and over	.4285 .4285 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .4770 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .47700 .477000 .47700 .47700 .477000 .477000 .477000 .477000 .477000 .477000 .4770000000000	. କ୍ରିଅସ୍ଥିୟ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ( . କ୍ରିଅସ୍ଥିୟ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ( ତ ଉଠତ କରେ ବେ ବେ ବ		. 447.449.444.1. . 444.149.444.1. 7.12.460.822.4.16	. ңөөндөөңөн. . өөндөөөнөн.		.4889788444 .4889788444 400488889	. 9 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	() 17.2 27.2 27.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.		44884174441. 88867708494.	9141198844 9141198844	નવેર્ષે વૈજ્ઞ જ્યૂબ . જીવ તામ મુખ્યત્વે . જીવ તામ મુખ્યત્વે .	:480:184. 
					MINOR	MINOR OFFENDERS	DERS.							
All known ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 to 14 years 20 to 24 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 29 years 80 to 34 years 40 to 44 years 45 to 49 years	80.13 15.22 2.03 2.03 2.04 2.04 2.04 2.04 2.04 2.04 2.04 2.04		88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	.44444468 89845688 8987588	8.8 156 1156 1123 1123 1123 1123 1123 1123 1123 112	6.2 16.7 16.1 15.1 11.1 11.1	19.0 19.1 19.4 19.4 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3	12.3 17.6 17.1 13.1 9.2 13.1 9.2	15.0 15.0 15.0 10.2 10.2 10.2	11.9 15.0 15.0 15.0 9.1	9.7 9.7 11.1 11.7 11.7 13.8 13.5 10.6	(d) 6.5 6.5 14.3 14.3 16.8 16.8 10.8	1.7 15.1 2.1.2 2.1.2 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.1	

# The Immigration Commission.

<b>9</b> 18.8		100.0	1.442211.4441. 88841.67881.	
***		100.0	1.1288 1.121 1.121 1.122 1.12 1.12 1.12	
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4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		100.0	1.74 9255014 951985014 8519850	e Per cent not shown where base is less than 100. I Lean than 0.05 per cent.
ର୍ଦ୍ଦ ଅନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତ		100.0	. 4 र्थरी से स्थल न . 2 ८ ७ ० ० ० ७ ४ ७ ० ० ० ० ७ ४ ७ ० ० ० ० ० ०	rn where b
10-2 1-0-2		100.0		cent not shown wh than 0.05 per cent.
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86.00 10 (19 10) 10 (19 10)		100.0	.000112005.4 .0001212005.4 .04045083.	
8.H 804	TOTAL.	. 100.0		
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10.8 4.5 9		100.0	. असेत्रास्यिव ७७ ७ . ७७८८ - १ - २ - २ - २ - २ - २ - २ - २ - २ - २	tivity unknown. xed parentage and parentage unknown.
3.7		100.0		lown. age and pa
9.4 1.8 		100.0		ivity unkr red parent
80 to 89 years. 60 to 69 years. 70 years and over		All known ages	10 to 14 years. 21 to 24 years. 21 to 29 years. 25 to 29 years. 26 to 29 years. 26 to 49 years. 46 to 44 years. 46 to 44 years. 46 to 49 years. 70 years and over	<ul> <li>Includes mativity unknown.</li> <li>Includes mixed parentage an</li> </ul>

# Immigration and Crime.

In the main, the figures show the same conditions as were revealed by those treating of the sexes combined. The native-born, both male and female, were committed to penal institutions at earlier ages than the foreign-born. Of each age period shown below 35 years the native prisoners had a larger percentage than the foreign. Not only was this the case in regard to male offenders, but in regard to female offenders as well, the dividing line between immigrants and natives falling in each instance at the same point-after the age of 34 years. That curious tendency of the American-born children of immigrants (regardless of sex) to a likeness to immigrants themselves which was shown by Table 130 is evident in Table 131 with regard to both the males and females. Just as persons of the younger ages were less conspicuous among immigrant than among native prisoners, so are they found in relatively smaller numbers among the children of im-migrants than among the children of natives. Prisoners of each age period below 30 years formed a smaller part of the total number of male prisoners of native parentage than of male prisoners of foreign parentage, while among the female prisoners the larger percentages

occurred among those of native parentage up to 35 years. A combination of a number of age periods is of interest. Thus, below is shown for both sexes the per cent distribution of prisoners of the several known nativities and parentages under 20 years of age, under 30, under 50, and under 60, forming a cumulative statement of the ages of the prisoners committed during 1904:

		Ma	les.			Fem	ales.	
Age.	N	ative-bor	n.		N	ative-bor	<b>D.</b>	
		Foreign Farent- age.	Total.	For- eign- born.	Native parent- age.	Foreign parent- age.	Total.	For- eign- born.
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100. 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100. 0
Under 20 years. Under 30 years. Under 50 years. Under 60 years.	10. 6 48. 0 89. 1 96. 7	8.3 36.8 87.4 97.1	10. 1 45. 1 88. 8 96. 9	5.1 28.6 76.8 90.9	8.4 46.4 91.3 97.8	4.9 32.6 91.6 97.6	7.5 42.5 91.6 97.8	2.2 21.0 77.7 90.1

A comparison of male with female prisoners is likewise of interest. In the aggregate native white group the males exceeded the females in percentage of prisoners up to the age of 24. From 25 to 44 the females exceeded, when the greater percentage again shifted to the males. Of the foreign-born, the males predominated up to the age of 29. From 30 to 49 the females were in excess; from 50 to 59 the males; and from 60 onward, the females. Among the native-born of native parentage the males were in larger proportion up to the age of 24; from 25 to 39 the females; and from 40 onward, the males. Among the native-born of foreign parentage the males had the larger percentage up to 24 years; from 25 to 44 the females; from 45 to 69 the males; and from 70 onward, the females.

A comparison of male and female major and minor offenders adds little of value to what has already been said. In viewing these age statistics it should be borne in mind that the immigrant prisoners can not be properly compared with the native, because of the larger proportion of adults in the general immigrant population than in the general native population. The distribution of the earlier ages is therefore greater in the native population than in the immigrant, and the ages of the general population must somewhat determine the ages of persons committed to penal institutions. Thus the apparent indication of the figures shown in the census report on prisoners that the native-born tend to commit crime at an earlier age than the foreign-born is largely (if not wholly) due to the more advanced age of the foreign-born in this country. It would be unwise to assert that the immigrant criminals commit offenses at more advanced ages than the native, for no comparison has been made on the basis of age groups in the population.

#### CITIZENSHIP.

Accurate statistics of citizenship might perhaps bring out some relation of naturalization to criminality among immigrants. The census figures, however, are too incomplete (and too questionable in character <sup>a</sup>) to afford evidence that is entirely satisfactory. The probability exists that some of the answers were untrue, while the presence of a large number of cases in which no reply was obtained regarding citizenship seriously affects the value of those in which replies were returned. In the United States at large the political status of 17.6 per cent of the male immigrant prisoners was not stated. In the several geographical divisions the percentage of such cases varied from 12.8 per cent in the North Atlantic to 39.9 per cent (or more than a third) in the South Atlantic. Thus in each of the groups of States the political status of at least one-eighth of all male prisoners of foreign birth was unknown, while in four of the five divisions such ignorance applied to over one-fifth, and in one it reached more than one-third. The census figures therefore can not be relied upon as giving complete testimony regarding the citizenship of immigrant prisoners.

a "The facts are usually not a matter of prison record, but must be obtained from the prisoners themselves, who sometimes imagine it advantageous to claim a citizenship they have not attained."—Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904, p. 47.

ABLE 132.—Per cent distribution, by citizenship, of foreign-born male prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, by age and by main geographic divisions.	
TAB	

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UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

					Per	oent dist	rlbution	of foreig	「Eloq-E	nale pris	Per cent distribution of foreign-born male prisoners committed during 1904	mmitted	during	1904				
Arteonehin			Ţ	Total.					Major of	Major offenders.					Minor offenders.	ffenders.		
	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlan- tic di- vision.	South Atlan- tic di- vision.	North Cen- tral dl- vision.	South Cen- tral di- vision.	West- ern di- vision.	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlan- tic di- vision.	South Atlan- tic di- vision.	North Cen- tral di- vision.	South Cen- tral di- vision.	West- ern di- vision.	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlan- tic di- vision.	Bouth Atlan- tic di- vision.	North Cen- tral di- vision.	Bouth Cen- trai di- vision.	West ern dl- vision.
Total		100.0	9	100.0	(g)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(8)	100.0	(8)	(a)	100.0	100.0	(9)	100.0	۲	100.0
Alten	64.6 5.1 20.5	72.4 2.9 24.4	8888	38.8 14.7 1.4 45.0	(a) (a)	59.7 2.8 2.4 35.1	70.9 6.3 22.2	77.1 2.8 2.8 19.6	(a)	47.7 19.3 32.1	<b>)</b>		61.0 4.6 80.1	30°302 30°302		34.8 12.7 10.8 50.8	(e) (e)	8.6 8.1 1.1 8.0 8 1.8 1.0 8 9 1.8 1.0 8 9 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1.0 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8
	-				TWE	TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF	NE YE	ARS OF	AGE	AND OVER.	ER.							
Total.	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(s)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A lien Naturalized First papers filed Not stated	34.4 45.1 16.7 16.7	39.2 47.1 1.8 11.9	20.5 20.7 37.80	17.4 47.3 6.2 20.1	24 28 29 44 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	34.9 41.4 3.5 20.3	88 83 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 0 4 1	28:1 29:1 13:4		28.8 46.8 7.4 17.1	18.3 18.4 16.0	4022 25.04	32.5 47.8 17.1	37.5 40.0 11.8	20.4 31.6 31.5 37.5	15.4 47.3 6.0 31.2	21.6 18.0 56.0 56.0	% <b>के</b> ब्द्र
								TOTAL.										
	-					-		-			-		-	-			-	

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100.0

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Total

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88.275 8 **4** 80

65.7 17.2 15.4

**....** 

14.92

36.7 38.6 21.3 4

48.4 17.3 3.2 31.1

45.4 45.4 80.0

8,28,28

41.5 12.8 12.8

36.5 2.2 2.2 2.2

Allen Naturalized First papers filed. Not stated. •

<sup>a</sup> Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

Naturalized prisoners (according to Table 132) outnumbered alien prisoners in the United States as a whole and in the North Atlantic, North Central, and Western divisions. In the two Southern divisions the aliens were more numerous than the naturalized immigrant prisoners, but in these two divisions the number of foreignborn male prisoners was so small as to be insignificant in comparison with the number in the other three divisions of the country. In the whole continental United States 31,196 male prisoners of foreign birth were committed during 1904. Only 664 of these, or 2.1 per cent, were committed in the Southern States. It is also worthy of note that in the South Atlantic division nearly two-fifths (39.9 per cent) of the foreign-born male prisoners failed to report as to citizenship, while in the South Central nearly one-third (31.1 per cent) failed to report.

The largest percentage of naturalized prisoners was found in the North Central States, 45.4 per cent. In this division the percentage of aliens was smaller than in any other division, being only 18.7 per cent; but as the political status of 30 per cent of all the foreign-born male prisoners was unknown the actual proportion of aliens might well have been much greater. In the North Atlantic States it was 41.5 per cent, while the proportion of naturalized prisoners was 44 per cent, or only 1.4 per cent less than in the North Central division. But in the North Atlantic division the political status was unknown in only 12.8 per cent of the cases, as compared with 30 per cent in the North Central.

Not only was the largest percentage of naturalized persons found among the foreign-born male prisoners of the North Central States, but also the largest percentage of those who had filed first papers. In these States 6 per cent of all the male immigrant prisoners had filed their first papers, while in no other division did the reports show a larger percentage than 3.4 per cent (as in the Western division). First papers were least common among prisoners in the North Atlantic States, only 1.7 per cent being reported as having filed them.

The separation of major and minor offenders makes an interesting comparison possible. Aliens considerably outnumbered naturalized persons among the major offenders in the United States, considered as a whole, and in each of the geographical divisions except the North Central. In the country at large aliens composed over half (52 per cent) of the entire number of male immigrant major offenders. In the North Atlantic, South Central, and Western divisions the proportion was greater than this, and even in the North Central States, where it was least, it was 30.9 per cent. When these figures are compared with those of minor offenders they become more striking. While aliens predominated among the major offenders, naturalized persons were more in evidence among the minor offenders. In the country as a whole and in each division except the South Central the naturalized minor offenders outnumbered the alien. But more striking than this is the fact that in each division, without exception, the percentage of major offenders who were aliens exceeded the percentage of minor offenders who were aliens, while the percentage of naturalized persons among the major offenders was less than among the minor offenders. The figures thus point without

contradiction to the greater tendency of aliens to commit the major crimes and of the criminality of the naturalized immigrant to consist more largely of minor offenses. As is noted in the census report, "the fact that aliens predominate among major offenders and not among the minor is in accord with the fact \* \* \* that foreign-born prisoners who had resided in the country for five years or less formed 27 per cent of the major offenders and only 13.4 per cent of the minor offenders." <sup>a</sup>

The presence of prisoners under 21 years of age among the foreignborn males might well suggest the value of not only surveying the statistics of immigrant male prisoners of all ages, but more especially those 21 or more years of age. The presence of a large number under 21 years might considerably reduce the possible percentage of naturalized persons. But on examination of the general table upon which the above percentages are based it is found that only 2,158, or 6.9 per cent, of the 31,196 male immigrant prisoners were under 21 years of age. An examination of the percentages for prisoners 21 years old or over also reveals little deviation in essentials from the proportions shown for all prisoners considered without regard to age. No separate discussion of those prisoners who had reached their majority is therefore necessary.

Figures coupling political condition with years of residence in the United States would be of greater value than those of citizenship and age only, for from the preceding table it is impossible to determine what proportion of the aliens were such from force of circumstances that is, brevity of residence in this country—or in how far the naturalized had been limited by lack of sufficient years in the United States. Such coupling of periods of residence with political condition is not, however, afforded by any census tables, and the figures shown above must suffice.

#### LITERACY.

Literacy statistics are frequently misleading. A person barely able to read and write is classed as literate, no matter how great his ignorance beyond this mere power to make and decipher letters may be. All grades of education and ability are thus grouped together. Persons highly illiterate (in the broad sense) may be included among the literates. The chief value of such statistics lies in their disclosure of those who could neither read or write—who were wholly illiterate. Such use of the table following is the only one that can profitably be made here.

Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904, p. 48.

				P MAJOR	parentage. Major offenders.	ERS.			•				
				Pe	er cent dist	ríbution of	Per cent distribution of prisoners committed during 1904.	ommitted	during 190	-1			
					White	ţ					Colc	Colored.	
Bex and literacy.	Aggre				Native.								
		Total.	Total.	Native parent- ago.	Foreign parent- age.	Mixed parent-	Parent- age un- known.	Foreign-	Manual Linown.	Total.	Negro.	Mon- golian.	Ind <b>hn</b> .
Both sexes: All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	ઈ	100.0	100.0	<b>e</b>	100.0
Literate Illiterate Can read but not write Can reliber read nor write	78.7 19.9 1.9 18.0	87.6 11.7 1.3 10.4	91.5 7.9 8.6	90.2 9.1 7.6 7.6	94 5.3 6.7 8 6 8 6 8	85. 2.1-4- 8:10 2:0 2:0 2:0 2:0 2:0 2:0 2:0 2:0 2:0 2:	86.8 7.9 8.18	25.7 25.7 24.25		34 9.7.7 34 9.7.7 37.7	87.93 87.93 84.03	<b>2</b>	0.88 1.72 1.72
Males-	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	રે છે	100.0	100.0	(e)	100.0
Literate	78.8 19.8 15.0 1.4	87.7 11.7 10.4	91.6 7.8 6.13 6.6 6.6 7.6 7.6	80.2 9.0 7.6 7.6	94.7 5.1 6.6 2.2	85.4 8.0.4 8.0.0 8.0.0	88 88 98 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 8	25.73.8 1.4 24.34 5.7		80000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	87.9 87.9 8.9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		8.5 8.1 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2
Autore All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(ຍ),	(q)	(a)	100.0	٩	100.0	100.0		
Literate	75.9 21.9 18.5 2.2	844 141 11.3 11.3 1.5	800 84408 84408	87.58 11.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08 10.08	ææ	ee e	(e)	24-4-3 	(e) (e)	8 8 8 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8	80.484 80.484 80.484		
e Having one parent native and the o	ther foreig	and the other foreign, or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign	arent unk	pus uwo	the other e	ither nativ	e or foreign		Per cent n	Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.	where bes	is less th	m 100.

TABLE 133.—Per cent distribution, by literacy, of prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders and by sex, color, nativity, and

				MINOR	MINOR OFFENDERS.	DERS.							
				Pei	Per cent distribution of prisoners committed during 1904	fbution of	prisoners	bommitted	during 190	Ŧ		,	
					White.	ite.					Colored.	red.	
Bex and literacy.	Aggre-				Native.								
	9 9 9	Total.	Total.	Native parent- age.	Foreign parent- age.	Mired parent- age.	Parent- age un- known.	Foreign- born.	NBUTULY UD- known.	Total.	Negro.	Mon- gollan.	Indi <b>an</b> .
Both sexes: All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	<b>100</b> .0	100.0
Literate. Tiliterate	10.9 10.9	87.3 8.2	83.3 3.6	83.9 8.8	95.6 3.7	96.0 8.3	73.2 2.0	78.6 19.5	35.5 1.3	20.3 20.3	88.0 28.0	7.1	40.1 52.8
Can read but not write Can neither read nor write Literacy not stated	10.0 5.0	.7.4	.8. .1. .1.	889 68.0	3.1	.9.	24.8 24.8	1.2 18.3 1.8	8.5 <b>.</b> 4	24.0 8.4 8	8 1 3 8 1 3 8	77.1 6.3	1.1 51.7 7.1
All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literate Dilterate Can read but not write Can neither read nor write. Literacy not stated	84.4 10.9 5.2 5.2	87.6 7.7 7.0	හිත් 'ක්ත් ලික් 'ක්ත්		85.9 8.5 8.5 7.8 7.7	95.9 8.1 8.2 44.0	73.4 24.6 24.6	79.1 18.8 1.1 17.7 2.0	85.7 1.3 0.0 8.0	8.6 27,2 8,6 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5 8,5		18.0 77.3 77.3	39.5 53.1 51.9 7.4
Females All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(9)	100.0	100.0	•	(9)
Literate Illierate Can read but not write Can neither read nor write. Literacy not stated	80.5 16.2 14.7 3.3	22 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2	0,00,00,00 0,00,00,00 0,00,00,00	84.46 10806	92.9 4.0 4.0 8.0	8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	70.3 1.0 28.7 28.7	25.0 21.8 2.0 2.0 2.0	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	25.04 24.04 24.07 24.07 24.07 26 24.07 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	ဝစ အ အ က လွှင့်က် ကြွှင့်	(a) (a) (a)	8) 8) 8) 8) 8) 8) 8) 8)
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# The Immigration Commission.

# Immigration and Crime.

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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literate	83.0 12.6 11.5	87.3 87.3 9.7 9.0 9.0	65. 4.7 1.7 1.4 1.0	00 0,4,4,4,0 0,000 → 0	ත් ය. වීස ස	ເວີເບີ ເວີເບີ ແມ່ນເອີຍ ເບີ	4.4 4.4 4.0 4.0 6 4.0 6	107330 1017330 1017330	3.1. 1.5 1.5 1.0 1.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	82.1 31.4 28.7	1.5 1.5 1.5	21.1 21.1 20.1 20.1 20.1
	• • •	<b>100.</b> 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	83.3 12.2	08.00 08.00 08.00	83.0 •	98 7 8 8 8 7 8 9	තිය කියා කියා		24.5	198.4	36.0	98 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8	61.7 81.9	88 20 20 20 20	57.5 51.6 61.9
nor write.	4.6	<b>4</b> .1	9.0 70	4 M			200	18.6	.1.0 8.6	100 Q	1010 1010	3.3	5.9 5.9
All classes	100.0	<b>100.</b> 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(9)	100.0	100.0	(a)	(ء
write. bor write.	80.1 16.7 15.0 3.2	2.13 13.5 2.1 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3	91.0 5.7 2.4 2.4	2,4,1,0 2,4,1,0 2,4,1,0 2,4,1,0 2,4,1,0 2,4,1,0 2,4,1,0 2,4,1,0 2,4,1,0 2,4,1,0 2,4,1,0 2,4,1,0 2,4,1,0 2,4,1,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0 2,6,0000000000	92.2 7.5 6.5 .3 .3	85.8 4.0 3.5 4.0	71.6 .9 27.5	75.3 24.0 22.1	(a) (a) (a)	28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0	65.5 27.4 3.0 24.4 7.1	9	

TOTAL.

e Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

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For comparing the various aspects of a single group of persons (as, for example, juvenile delinquents born of American fathers) all cases should of course be included in the sum upon which percentages are based, even the number of cases in which no answer was obtained to the inquiry. But when several distinct groups are to be compared, only such data as are known and are comparable in the several groups should be included in the bases upon which percentages are computed. Thus, cases the character of which is not specified should be eliminated, as they may in fact consist of at least two distinct and specifiable kinds of data, and in so far as these proportions vary for the several groups of persons will the percentages of specified data be invalidated as means of comparison.

The census table presented errs in this manner, in that cases in which literacy was not stated are added, in computing the percentages, to those in which specification was made. Now the proportion of cases of "literacy not stated" varies greatly in the several nativity and parentage groups. Obviously, any wide variations in an unknown quantity (for "literacy not stated" might be in fact either "literate" or "illiterate") renders any comparison based on the percentages given so much subject to error as to necessitate the constant bearing in mind of this factor.

A wide difference is found in the figures between the illiteracy of native prisoners and prisoners born abroad. Of the native prisoners, 3.7 per cent were unable either to read or to write; of the immigrant prisoners 19 per cent were unable either to read or to write. Such a difference is striking and too great to be wholly erroneous. With regard to the native prisoners of native and of foreign parentage the fact appears that the former were slightly more illiterate than the latter. That is, the American-born children of immigrants who were committed to penal institutions in 1904 had relatively fewer persons among them unable to read and write than had the children of natives.<sup>4</sup>

Another interesting condition is shown by the figures separating prisoners into major and minor offenders. In the case of natives (of both native and foreign parentage) and of immigrants, the true illiterates (those who could neither read nor write) occurred in larger proportion among the major offenders than among the minor offenders.

Illiteracy was in general more common among the female prisoners than among the male. The only exception occurred among the foreign-born major offenders. A larger percentage of female than of male native major and minor offenders of both native and foreign parentage were unable to read or write. Of the foreign-born prisoners those who could neither read nor write were more common among the female minor offenders than among the male, but slightly less common among the female major offenders.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> A possible explanation of this (inasmuch as the difference is not great) lies in the greater concentration of the immigrant population in the cities, where educational advantages were greater than in the rural districts.

### 3. JUVENULE DELINQUENTS ENUMERATED JUNE 30, 1904.

In four of the tables showing the statistics of juvenile delinquents enumerated June 30, 1904, data touching upon immigrant delinquency appear.

NATIVITY, COLOR, AND SEX.

In Table 134 the numerical and per cent distribution is shown by nativity and color for each sex in the several geographical divisions of the continental United States.

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							Juveni	le delinq	uents en	umerated	Juvenile delinquents enumerated June 30, 1904	, 1904.							
Color and nativity.	Contli	ttinental United States.	nited	Nor	North Atlantio division.	tto	Bog	Bouth Átlantio division.	tto .	Ň	North Central division.	æ	ŝ	Bouth Central division.	7	Wea	Western division.	uoj	
	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male	Total.	Male.	Re- Bale	
Grand total 23,034	23,034	18, 177	4, 857	10, <i>81</i> 7	8, 746	2, 131	2,206	2,010	588	8,040	5, 803	2, 147	8	98	124	1,201	1,082	16	
White	19, 872	15, 695	4,177	10,023	8, 112	1,911	1,401	1,286	115	6, 922	5,038	1,884	52	315	110	1, 101	Ŧ	157	
	17, 989 1, 874 9	14, 130 1, 562 3	3,850 312 6	8, 606 1, 410 7	6, 924 1, 187 1	1. 25.25 26.25	1, 381 20	1,200	36	6, 543 877 2	4, 736 300 800 800	1, 807	115	900 900	87	1,044	38 <sup>9</sup>	9 9 9	
Colored	3, 162	2,482	88	<b>5</b> 2	834	82	<b>38</b>	124	17	1, 118	866	363	195	181	14	100	88	ព	
Negro. Mongolian	3, 112 8, 22	2, <b>4</b> 83 1, 2, 833	65	<b>3</b> 6	8	ลิ	875	đ S	11	1, 102	98 98	8	195	181	2	24.	8.4-	ដ	
	8	2	-	=	3	PER	CENT	DISTRI	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION	9	3	-				-	-		
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
White	86.3 8	8 <b>6.</b> 3	88.0	92.1	92.8	80.7	61.0	64.0	40.2	86.1	86.5	8.78	88.5	63.5	88.7	91.7	91.5	<u>92</u> .0	
Native	(6) 81 18 1 8	77.7 8,6 (e)	8.8 8.4 1.	79. 1.021 1.01	(e) 13.9 (e) 13.9 (e) 13.9	10.50 10.50	60.1	68.1 .8	30.2 1.0	81.4 (6) 474	(6, 80.4	84.2 3.62	66.9 1.6	61.7 1.8	6.28	86.9 4.7	86.7	<b>8</b> 8 <b>4</b> 1 <b>4</b> 1	
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# s Less than 0.05 per cent.

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36.5 36.5

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14.5 14.3 .8

13.9 13.7 .2

36.0

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7.2

14.0 14.0 (a)

13.7 13.4 (a) 8.

13.7 13.5 (a) .3

**26.8** 8.93 8.93

> 86.0 1.0

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7.9 7.8 .1

12.2

12.2 (e)

## The Immigration Commission.

Out of a total of 23,034 juvenile deliquents enumerated, 17,989, or 78.1 per cent, were whites of native birth, while 1,874, or 8.1 per cent, were whites born abroad. The remaining 3,171, comprising 13.8 per cent of the total number, were either colored (negro, Mongolian, or Indian) or whites of unknown nativity. When the sexes are considered separately it is found that a slightly larger percentage of the male delinquents were whites of foreign birth than of the two sexes in the aggregate. The former proportion was 8.6 per cent and the latter, as stated above, 8.1 per cent. Conversely, the proportion of foreign-born whites was less in the group of female delinquents than in the aggregate of the two sexes. White immigrants composed 6.4 per cent of all female delinquents and 8.1 per cent of the total number of delinquents of both sexes.

Of the 3,162 colored delinquents, 3,112 were negroes, 2 were Mongolians, and 48 were Indians. The first comprised 13.5 per cent of the total number of delinquents, or a much larger proportion than the foreign-born whites (8.1 per cent). In the group of males the negroes composed 13.4 per cent and in the group of females 14 per cent, thus following the rule of the native whites in the distribution of sexes. The opposite was true of the foreign-born and suggests the probable presence of a considerably larger proportion of males than of females in the juvenile general population of foreign birth.

By far the largest part of the immigrant juvenile delinquents (those of foreign birth) were found in the North Atlantic States. Of the total 1,874 such delinquents in the United States, 1,410 were enumerated in institutions situated in this geographical division. It is true also that a larger number of native-born juvenile delinquents were found in this group of States than in any other, but the relatively large proportion of the delinquents in these States who were of foreign birth is specially noticeable, being 13 per cent, as compared with 4.7 per cent in the North Central division, 4.7 per cent in the Western, 1.6 per cent in the South Central, and 0.9 per cent in the South Atlantic.

#### IMMIGRANT AND NATIVE WHITES.

In Table 135 is shown for each State and geographical division the percentage of white juvenile delinquents who were of native and of foreign birth.

State or Territory.	delinqu known	nativity rated June
	Per cent native.	Per cent foreign- born.
Continental United States	90.6	9.4
North Atlantic division	85.9	14.1
Maine.         New Hampshire.         Vermont.         Massachusetts.         Rhode Island.         Connectieut.         New York.         New York.         Pennsylvanis.	93. 3 91. 2 94. 9 88. 4 84. 4 80. 5 84. 6 87. 0 88. 9	6.7 8.8 5.1 11.6 15.6 19.5 15.4 13.0 11.1
South Atlantic division	96.6	1.4
Delaware. Maryland District of Columbia. Virginia. West Virginia. Georgia. Florida.	(a) 97.8 100.0 100.0 98.9 (a) (a)	2.2  1.1
North Central division	94.6	5.4
Ohio. Indiana. Indiana. Michigaa. Wisconsin. Minnesota. Iowa. Missouri. North Dakota. South Dakota. Bouth Dakota. South Dakota. Bouth Central division.	95.5 98.4 90.3 90.4 89.8 98.8 98.8 99.2 98.4 (a) (a) 94.9 98.9 97.6	4.5 1.6 9.7 9.6 10.2 1.2 .8 1.6 (a) 5.1 1.1 2.4
Kentucky	100.0	
Tennessee	96.8 (a) (a)	3.2 (*)
Western division.	94.8	5.2
Montana Colorado Arizona Utah Washington Oregon California	(a) 98.4 (a) 92.8 (a) 95.4	(a) (a) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c)

**TABLE 135.**—Per cent distribution of white juvenils delinquents of known nativity enumerated June 30, 1904, by nativity and by States and Territories.

e Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

In the United States 19,863 white juvenile delinquents of known nativity were enumerated. Of this number, 17,989, or 90.6 per cent, were of native birth and 1,874, or 9.4 per cent, were immigrants. In the North Atlantic division a larger proportion of immigrants was found than in any other group of States, being 14.1 per cent as compared with 5.4 per cent in the North Central, 5.2 per cent in the Western, 2.4 per cent in the South Central, and only 1.4 per cent in

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the South Atlantic. In six of the nine North Atlantic States over 10 per cent of all white juvenile delinquents were born abroad, the proportions in these six States ranging from 11.1 per cent in Pennsylvania to 19.5 per cent in Connecticut. It is further noteworthy that these six States form a connected geographical group. They are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, or those States of the North Atlantic division having large proportions of immigrants in their population. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, which of the North Atlantic States had the smallest proportion of persons of foreign birth in their population, likewise had smaller proportions of immigrants among their white juvenile delinquents than any other States of the same geographical division.

Outside of the North Atlantic division but one State had more than 10 per cent of its white juvenile delinquents of foreign birth. This was Wisconsin, which had 10.2 per cent. Furthermore, there were only five States outside of the North Atlantic division having over 5 per cent of their white juvenile delinquents of foreign birth. Four of these were in the North Central division: Wisconsin, 10.2 per cent; Illinois, 9.7 per cent; Michigan, 9.6 per cent; and Nebraska, 5.1 per cent. The fifth State was Washington, with 7.2 per cent. The fact that only these five States outside the North Atlantic division had more than 1 in every 20 white juvenile delinquents belonging to the immigrant class is the more striking when it is observed that every one of the North Atlantic States had more than 1 in every 20, while six of them had more than 1 in every 10.

#### RATIO TO POPULATION.

In Table 136 is shown for each State and geographical division the number of juvenile delinquents in 1904, classified by sex, color, and nativity, for each 100,000 of population in 1900. The table also shows similar data for 1890, when both juvenile delinquents and general population were enumerated in the same year.

The change in the number and geographical distribution of institutions during the fourteen years between the two enumerations of juvenile delinquents makes any comparison of the figures for the two enumerations untrustworthy, while the fact that the ratios in the one case are based upon the population of the same year and in the other upon that of four years earlier increases the difficulty of accurately interpreting the figures.

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				Number	of ju <del>van</del> lie	Number of juvenile delinquents per 100,000 of population.	tts per 100,	000 of pob	ulation.			
		(une 30, 19	M (based o	fune 30, 1904 (based on population of 1900)	on of 1900)				June 1	June 1, 1890.		
State or Territory.				White.						White.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.e	Foreign-	Colored.	Kale.	Female.	Total.	Native.e	Foreign- born.e	Colored.
Continental United States	46.8	13.1	29.7	31.8	18.4	34.4	36.0	10.8	23.5	25.8	16.9	26.4
North Atlantic division	83.1	20.3	48.6	542	20.8	208.9	66.7	19.3	39.6	44.9	21.4	216.4
Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Massamont.	240 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	22.4 17.9 12.5	8488 87788	34.7 51.1 48.3 48.3	161 152 1572	133.9 114.9 163.0	*****	16 9 4 8 0 3 4 4 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 10 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	24112 2522 2522	****	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	164.6 570.7 507.6 507.6
Rhode Island Connecticut. New York. Pennsylvanis.	14/2 130 5 180 5 180 5 190 5 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	21.12 20.3 7.5 0 3 7.5 0 3 7.5 0 3 7.5 0 3 7.5 0 3 7.5 0 3 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7.5 1 7 1 7.5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	565F88 88398	87883 08440	2.44 4.44 4.74 8.14	2252 4 2 2252 4 2 2552 4 2 2552 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	130.9 8.28 8.7 7.28 7.28 7.28 7.28	20.2 20.2 20.2 20.2 20.2 20.2	222 262 262 262 262 262 262 262 262 262	<b>1</b> 8:148	<b>XXXX</b>	2010 2011 2011 2012 2012 2012 2012
South Atlantic division	38.5	<b>6.5</b>	20.9	21.3	9.9	23.9	26.2	40	13.9	13.4	28.7	15.7
Delaware Maryiand District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia Fiorita	81.8 158.2 340.9 30.1 30.1 9.0	100 35 30 100 35 30 100 35 30	285555584 2898088 2898088	68895584-1 64895584-1 64607884	13 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	123.3 131.6 131.6 13.1 19.1 80.5 62.5 62.5 11.7	52.6 171.2 170.6	60 58 58	12 15 15 10 14 10 14 10 10 14 10 10 14 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	15 8 20 9 20 1  1 9 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0	84 4 171. 4 157. 2
North Central division	<b>5</b> .4	16.8	8	30.3	9.1	200.7	36.9	12.0	21.8	23.8	13.1	147.9
Ohlo Diltoda Michigan Wisconsin Wisconsin Kumesota North Dabota	ਸ਼ੑੑੑੑਖ਼ੑੑੑੑੑਸ਼ੑਸ਼ੑਖ਼ ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਖ਼ਲ਼ੑਲ਼ਲ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼	22 22 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	<b>税效效</b> 截效均效以过 ●5550~0055	888.558884 888.55884 888.677888	47.181 48.0 68.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7	304 1 286 0 286 0 281 0 281 0 276 0 104 6 104 6 104 6 86 8	849448586 71470141	22 25 24 24 24 24 24 24 20 24 24 20 20 24 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	221-54 222-154 222-1564 2623-1564 2623-1564 2623-1564 2623-1564 2623-1564 2623-1564 2623-1564 2623-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1564 2625-1565-1565-1565-1565-1565-1565-1565-	8 8 7 0 0 8 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 1 1 8 8 8 1 1 8 8 8 8	ే. లే. ఇ. శ ద ద ద ద ద ద శ ల శ ు డ ు జ ు ల	273.1 2373.1 235.5 235.5 235.5 235.5 2171.7 2175.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255.5 255

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Bouth Dakota	244	6.4	16.3	21.2		14.4					- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Nooraska. Kansas	29.0	22.8	18.9	20.5	0 4 4 ci	193. 8	1	5 S	12.21	18.8	3	66. 8 66. 8
Bouth Central division	6.9	1.8	4.3	4.4	2.8	4.6	6.3	1.1	2.8	2.8	2.2	43
Kentucky. Tennesses.	22.0	5.8 6.3 8.8	9.4 12.9	9.1 1 1	34.1	44.2 11.7	22.5	22.5 6.7	11.9	12.0	10.1	81.0
Alabama. Louisiana.	44		5 7 7 7 7 7	⊷ 00 nó c1	7.7		16.4		2.0 15.4 8.4	8.5	21	12.0
Western division	44.9	9.4	28.4	33.5	7.5	45.9	14.6	7.5	12.1	14.5	4.2	5.7
Montana. Colorado	440	12.8 27.8	∞~° 8¥\$	08 24 7 4 4	6470 6470	04.5 304.5 304.8 304.5	50.1	2.4	35.4	40.1	17.0	77.6
Utah Washington	18 <b>1</b>	16.3 10.8	8.8	200	10.8	*2 Å						
Oregon	8 2 7	0.6	31.0	25 8 38 2 38 2	හ හ ඉේ ත්	47.4	16.6	16.6 17.7	18.3	23.1	4.8	8.1

e The white juvenile deinquents of "unknown astivity" have been proportionally distributed between the native and foreign.

In 1904 there were, according to the enumeration, 59.9 juvenile delinquents to every 100,000 persons found in the United States in 1900. For every 100,000 white persons of foreign birth in the country in 1900, there were 18.4 white immigrant juvenile delinquents in institutions on June 30, 1904. The ratios of both the whites of native birth and the colored, without regard to nativity, greatly exceeded this, the former being 31.8 and the latter 34.4.

The greatest ratio of both native and foreign white delinquents was in the North Atlantic States. For every 100,000 native whites in the population of 1900, there were enumerated 54.2 native white juvenile delinquents in 1904; for every 100,000 immigrant whites in the 1900 population, 29.8 white juvenile delinquents in 1904 who were immigrants. The colored juvenile delinquents also figured more prominently in the North Atlantic States than in any other group, the ratio of such delinquents to the colored population of 1900 being 208.9. The smallest ratios were in the South Central States; they were 4.4 for the native whites, 2.8 for the immigrant whites, and 4.6 for the colored.

.Of the individual States, Rhode Island had the largest ratio to population of native white juvenile delinquents and Connecticut the largest ratio of foreign-born white juvenile delinquents. The former was 95 and the latter 49.7. Connecticut also had the largest ratio of colored juvenile delinquents, or 606.4.

In two of the States, and in two only, the ratio of the immigrant whites exceeded that of the native whites and of the colored. These two States were Tennessee and Louisiana. In the former the ratio of the immigrant white juvenile delinquents was 34.1 to every 100,000 of the immigrant white population in 1900, as compared with 12.1 for the native whites and 11.7 for the colored; in the latter State the ratio of the foreign-born whites was 7.7, of the native whites 2.8, and of the colored 2.

In comparing the figures of the two enumerations it is at once noticeable that in 1890 the largest ratio of foreign-born juvenile delinquents to foreign-born population was in the South Atlantic States, instead of in the North Atlantic as in 1904, although the largest ratio of the native whites was in the latter group of States at both census periods.

It is further noticeable that in 14 States the ratio of foreign-born white juvenile delinquents to foreign-born white population was greater in 1890 than at the taking of the next census, while in 7 States the ratio of white juvenile delinquents of native birth to the native white population was greater in 1890 than in 1904. Moreover, in 9 States the census of 1890 showed a larger ratio of white juvenile delinquents regardless of nativity to the general population of corresponding character than was found fourteen years later. These comparisons are of course affected by the difference in the time of the enumeration of the general population and of the enumeration of juvenile delinquents at the Twelfth Census, as well as by changes between 1900 and 1904 in the number of institutions and in methods of dealing with the juvenile offender. But the comparisons are valuable as showing the possible lack in juvenile delinquency of tendencies traceable to nativity. To more clearly bring out the variations in the ratios of the two census periods, the excesses of 1890

#### over 1904 are summarized in the following table, which shows figures only for those States in which such excesses occurred:

 
 TABLE 137.—Number of juvenile delinquents per 100,000 of population, 1890 and 1904, in States in which the ratio for 1890 exceeded that for 1904, by nativity.

	Tot	al.	Nat	ive.	For	elgn.
State.	1890.	1904.	1890.	1904.	1890.	1904.
Maine. New Hampshire					21.6 20.8	16.1 18.2
Massachusetts Connecticut	75.5	67.8	92.0	74.3	19.6	14.4
New Jersey Maryland	83.6	28.4 79.8	44.5 86.9	82.4 86.5	19.5 57.6	15.6 18.3
Ohio Indiana Wisconsin		35.6 25.7	42.7	30.7	41.4 9.6 16.2	14. 7.8 10.
Minnesota	21.1	19.9			13.1 6.5	
Nebraska Missouri	21.6	15.0	24.9	17.1	7.9 5.1	4.8 8.7
Kansas Kentucky	11.9	9.4	12.0	9.7	4.1	2.4
Louisiana Colorado		3. 2	3.5	3.2	17.0	4. 4

#### JUVENILE BELINQUENTS AND JUVENILE POPULATION.

A comparison of immigrant juvenile delinquency with immigrant juvenile population is shown in Table 137. As the figures for the former are those of 1904 and for the latter those of 1900, the comparison is lacking in exactness. Another difference in the figures exists in the age limits—those of juvenile delinquency being 7 and 21 years, while those of juvenile population are 10 and 19 years. Although, as is stated in the census report, 94 per cent of the juvenile delinquents committed to institutions were between the ages of 10 and 19, the fact that 6 per cent of them did not fall within these bounds detracts from the strict comparability of the figures given in the table.

**TABLE 138.**—Number and per cent of foreign-born among white juvenile delinquents of known nativity enumerated June 30, 1904, and in the general white population 10 to 19 years of age, 1900, by geographic division.

	of know	uvenile de vn nativity une 30, 1904	v enumer-	General w to 19 ye	hite popu ears of age:	ilation 10 1900.
Division.	Total.	Foreig	n-born.	Total.	Foreig	a-born.
	TOUM.	Number.	Per cent.	TOTAL.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	19, 863	1,874	9.4	13, 502, 427	873, 311	6.5
North Atlantic	10, 016 1, 401 6, 920 425 1, 101	1,410 20 377 10 57	14.1 1.4 5.4 2.4 5.2	3, 730, 272 1, 483, 339 5, 320, 817 2, 261, 131 706, 868	476, 635 16, 137 304, 768 30, 678 45, 093	12.8 1.1 5.7 1.4 6.4

In view of the rather heavy immigration from 1900 to 1904, the assumption "that the representation of native and foreign born in the general population was about the same in 1904 as in 1900"<sup>a</sup> is hardly warranted. Indeed, the difference between immigrant juvenile delinquency and immigrant juvenile population in the United States at large and in the North Atlantic States in particular is very probably due largely to differences in the immigrant juvenile population of 1900 and 1904. It is evident that if the immigrant juvenile population were greater in 1904 than in 1900, the number of immigrant juvenile delinquents would probably be larger, and thus form a greater proportion of the total juvenile delinquency.

As suggested in the census report, another cause of deceptive comparison lies in the fact that while the North Atlantic States contributed 50.4 per cent of the juvenile delinquents, they contributed only 27.6 per cent of the general white population, and thus, because of the large proportion of immigrants in them, they throw into undue prominence the immigrant juvenile delinquency of the country. Thus 9.4 per cent of all the white juvenile delinquents enumerated on June 30, 1904, were born abroad, while only 6.5 per cent of the juvenile population of the country in 1900 was of foreign birth.

In three of the geographical divisions of the country—the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, and the South Central—the proportion of white juvenile delinquents who were born abroad exceeded the proportion of the white juvenile population of foreign birth. In the North Central and Western States, however, immigrants formed a smaller percentage of the juvenile delinquents than of the juvenile population. Therefore, the figures do not show, to quote the census report, "any markedly greater criminal tendency among the foreignborn youth than among the native."<sup>a</sup> And this in spite of the fact that the population figures used as the basis of comparison probably favor the native-born by showing a smaller proportion of persons of foreign birth than was in the country at the time the enumeration of juvenile delinquents was made.

#### 4. JUVENILE DELINQUENTS COMMITTED DURING 1904.

#### COLOB, NATIVITY, AND SEX.

The distribution by color, nativity, and sex of juvenile delinquents committed to institutions during 1904 is shown for the several geographical divisions in the table next submitted.

<sup>a</sup> Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904, p. 232.

TABLE 139.—Distribution of juvenile delinquents committed during 1904, classified by color, nativity, and sex, and by main geographic divisions.

NUMBER.

					-				_
	sion.	Fe- Balo.	8	61	6639	****	\$	• -	
	Western division.	Male.	572	630	<b>춫</b> 뾯뒼용	58a	4	200	
	West	Total.	638	192	563 313 84	838	47	840	
	livision.	R <del>o</del> - male.	69	47	<b>4</b> 8u-	3	ឌ	8	
	South Central division.	Malo.	Ę	326	8988	01-1	153	3	r foreign
	Bouth	Total.	548	373	ដ្ឋ <b>ន្ត</b> នភ	0r4	176	175	native o
g 1904.	South Atlantic division. North Central division.	Fe- male.	802	<b>88</b> 5	913375 913375	97. 34 9	117	11	Having one parent native and the other foreign, or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign
ed durin	Central (	Kale.	8,254	2,756	2,568 1,470 1,470 205	120 175 13	<b>8</b> 4	485	the oth
oommitt	North	Total.	4,056	3,441	3,213 1,837 787 386	882	615	602	own and
Juvenile delinquents committed during 1904.	division.	Fe- male.	106	25	***	67	3	3	ent unito
ulle dell	Atlantic	Male.	944	<b>9</b> 93	33°88	57	354 	340	nag edo
Juve		Total.	1,050	641	2282	°2	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b> 0 <b>1</b> 0 <b>1</b> 0	neign, or
	North Atl <b>a</b> ntic division.	Fe- male.	617	933	<u>9</u> 2220	21 28 13 28 13	8	23	e other fo
	Atlantic	Kalo.	4,905	4,633	3,825 1,734 1,754	ទន្ទន	273	8	e and th
		Total.	5, 522	5, 192	4, 316 1, 489 1, 489 1, 1, 489 1, 1, 489 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	36198	88	8	ot nativ
	tinental United States.	Fe- male.	1,600	1.403	1.285 282 282 282 176 282 176 282 176 282 176 282 176 282 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176	ឌីឌឌ	257	256	one pare
	inenta States.	Male.	10.154	8,835	7, 776 3, 812 969	335 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	1,319	1,204 23	Having
	Con	Total.	11,814	10.238	9,961 1,145 1,145	1,116	1,576	1,550 24 2	•
	Color, race, and nativity.		Grand total 11,81	White.	Native Native parentage. Foreign parentage. Mixed parentage a	Faren tage un- known Foreign-born Nativity unknown	Colored	Negro. Mongolian Indian	

Immigration and Crime.

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PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.

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							Juver	ile delin	quents c	Juvenile delinquents committed during 1904	d during	1904.						
Color, race, and nativity.	Conti	Continental United States.	United	North A	North Atlantic division.	ivision.		tlantic d	ivision.	South Atlantic division. North Central division.	entral di		South Centra. division.	entra. d	ivision.	West	Western division.	ion.
	Total.	Male.	F <del>e</del> - male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(c)	100.0	100.0	(8)
White.	86.7	87.0	84.5	94.0	94.5	90.6	61.0	62.5	48.1	84.8	84.7	85.4	68.1	68.1	3	92.6	92.7	(8)
Native Native parentage. Foreigu parentage. Mired parentage.	76.7 37.6 24.9 9.7	76.6 37.5 26.2 9.5	77.4 37.8 17.3 17.3	78.2 27.0 34.6 11.3	78.0 27.2 35.8 31.4	25.0 25.0 10 9	8.05 8.05 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00	ରି ଅନ୍ଧି ହୋ ଜ ଦ ଏ ଅ	45.3 87.7 6.6	9.44 9.44 4.0 4.0 4.0	2012 0 2012 0 2012 0	80.4 4.7 4.1 11.2 12.2 12.2	9344 944 - 984	88 84 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81		86.7 49.1 13.2	11.25.027	<b></b>
Foreign-born Nativity unknown	40. 240.	8.0 10.8 4.0	11.6 5.8 1.3	5.3 2.3 6.3	3.6 16.0 .5	18.6 9.1 1.9	2.3	61 61	<b>2</b> 00	5 2 0 2 2 0	44.044	0.4 1000	11.88	.150	(e) (e)	3.1 5.5 5.5	44 998	<b></b>
Colored	13.3	13.0	15.5	6.0	<b>5.5</b>	9.4	39.0	37.5	51.0	15.2	15.3	14.6	31.9	31.9	3	7.4	7.3	(e)
Negro. Mongolian	13. 1 (b) . 2	12.7 (b) 2.2	16.4 .1	6.0	5.5	9.4	38.5 5.5	87.0	61.9	14.8	14.9	14.6	81.9	31.9	<b>(9</b> )		4	(e) (e)
	• Pe	w cent n	Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.	I where b	ase is lee	s than 1	8					-   •	• Less than 0.05 per cent.	05 per ci	ant.			

# The Immigration Commission.

The largest number of juvenile delinquents was committed in the North Atlantic States. Of the 11,814 persons committed in all parts of the United States, 5,522 were committed in the North Atlantic division. The North Central States had the next largest number-4.056-while the South Central had the smallest-548. Not only did the greatest number of commitments take place in the North Atlantic division, but among the persons committed in that division was a larger number who were immigrants and the American-born children of immigrants than among those committed in any other Indeed, the presence of the immigrant and his children division. was most marked in this group of States. Of the 2,947 juvenile delinquents born in the United States of immigrant parents who were committed to institutions in all parts of the country, 1,909, or more than two-thirds, were committed in the North Atlantic States, and of the 1,116 juvenile delinquents of foreign birth who were committed throughout the United States, 841, or 73.5 per cent, were committed in the same geographical division. Of persons of native birth and parentage, the largest number was committed in the North Central States, as was also the largest number of negro delinquents.

Considering each geographical division as a unit, the largest proportion of white juvenile delinquents who were of native birth was in the Western division, being 86.7 per cent. Persons born in the United States of native parents, however, occurred in largest proportion among the juvenile delinquents committed in the South Central States; in those States 54.6 per cent of all juvenile delinquents committed belonged to this class, as compared with 49.1 per cent in the Western States, which ranked second. The American-born children of immigrants were found in greatest proportion among the delinquents of the North Atlantic States, 34.6 per cent of all juvenile delinquents committed in those States having been born in the United States of immigrant parents. In the same group of States was found the largest proportion of immigrants themselves. More than 1 in every 7 (15.2 per cent) of the juvenile delinquents committed in the North Atlantic division were of foreign birth. In no other group of States was the proportion greater than 1 in every 18 (being 5.5 per cent in the Western States).

In the census of juvenile delinquents committed during 1904 the figures showing sex was so largely determined by the character of the various institutions and by the manner of dealing with the sexes in the several States that any discussion of them would be likely to be misleading. The sex element may therefore be disregarded, except when some clearly defined difference between the statistics of the sexes appears.

#### IMMIGRANT AND NATIVE WHITES.

A better means of comparing immigrants and natives than that afforded by the preceding table is given in Table 140, which shows for each State the per cent distribution by nativity of white juvenile delinquents of known nativity committed during the year 1904. By excluding from this computation colored persons and persons of unknown nativity, the native and immigrant whites are thrown into clearer contrast and the influence of extraneous elements upon the figures is avoided.

State or Territory.	linqu	ivenile de- ients of nativity tted dur- 4.
	Per cent native.	Per cent foreign.
ntinental United States	89.0	11.0
North Atlantic division	83.7	16.3
Maine.         New Hampshire.         Vermont.         Massechusetts.         Rhode Island.         Connecticut.         New York.         New York.         Pennsylvania.	(a) (a) (a) 87.9 78.6 83.7 80.9 91.3 90.4	(e) (a) (e) 12.1 21.4 16.3 19.1 8.7 9.6
South Atlantic division	96.3	3.7
Delaware. Maryland District of Columbia. Virginia. West Virginia. Georgia. Florida.	(a) 94.5 (a) 98.3 (a) (a)	(e) (e) (e) (a)
North Central division	93.9	6.1
Ohio. Indiana. Illinois Michigan. Wisconsin. Minnesota. Iowa. Missouri. North Dakota. South Dakota. Nebraska. Kansas.	95. 6 98. 8 90. 7 92. 4 86. 4 91. 5 98. 0 96. 6 (a) (a) 98. 7	(a) (a) (a) (a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c
South Central division	98.1	1.9
Kentucky. Tennessee Alabama. Louisiana	98.9 (*)	1.1 (*)
Western division	94.0	6.0
Montana Colorado Arisona. Utah Washington. Oregon. California.	(6) 97.6 (6) (6) (6) (6) 92.9	(e) (a) (a) 7.1

**TABLE 140.**—Per cent distribution of white juvenile delinquents of known nativity committed during 1904, by nativity and by States and Territories.

• Per cent not si o /n where base is less than 100.

Immigrant delinquents were most prominent in the North Atlantic States; 16.3 per cent of all white juvenile delinquents of known nativity who were committed during the year in these States were born abroad. In no other geographical division was the proportion greater than 6.1 per cent, as in the North Central States, while it was as small as 1.9 per cent in the South Central division. Of individual States, Rhode Island had the largest percentage of immigrants among its white juvenile delinquents of known nativity. In that State one out of every five—21.4 per cent—of the white delinquents was an immigrant. New York was second in rank, having 19.1 per cent. In several States the proportion of immigrants was but little more than 1 in every 100 white delinquents. In Kentucky it was 1.1 per cent, in Indiana 1.2 per cent, and in Kansas 1.3 per cent.

Such comparisons as the above, however, are valuable only as showing the relative presence of immigrant and native juvenile delinquents in the several sections of the country. It does not afford any means of accurately judging whether immigrants or natives contributed the more largely in relation to their representation in the population to the ranks of juvenile delinquency. As is noted in the Census Report, the significance of the figures shown above—

can perhaps be best brought out by comparing them with the corresponding figures for the general white population 10 to 19 years of age, as is done for geographic divisions in the following tabular statement: a

	White ju known during	venile delir nativity o 1904.	iquents of committed	General wi 19 yes	hite popula ars of age: 1	ation 10 to 1900.
Division.	Total.	Foreig	n-born.	Total.	Foreig	n-born.
	TUNN.	Number.	Per cent.	I UGM.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	10, 177	1,116	11.0	13, 502, 427	873, 311	6.5
North Atlantic	5, 157 641 3, 422 369 588	841 24 209 7 35	16.3 3.7 6.1 1.9 6.0	3, 730, 272 1, 483, 339 5, 320, 817 2, 261, 131 706, 868	476, 635 16, 137 304, 768 30, 678 45, 093	12.8 1.1 5.7 1.4 6.4

The figures for continental United States are less favorable to the foreign-born than those for any of the geographic divisions. This peculiarity is due to the fact that the North Atlantic division, in which the percentage of foreign-born is high, contributed 50.7 per cent of the white juvenile delinquents and only 27.6 per cent of the population 10 to 19 years of age. The figures for continental United States, therefore, should not be used as a measure of the relative criminality of the native and the foreign born.

Such figures give the immigrant portion of the white juvenile delinquents of known nativity committed throughout the country in 1904 as 11 per cent. Yet in 1900 the immigrant portion of the general white population 10 to 19 years of age was only 6.5 per cent. A partial explanation of this difference is that given above, which shows the influence of the North Atlantic States upon the figures for the country at large. Additional explanation lies in the fact that immigration from 1900 to 1904 doubtless somewhat increased the immigrant representation in the general white population of 10 to 19 years of age. It is doubtful, however, if these explanations adequately account for the wide difference between immigrant juvenile delinquency and immigrant juvenile population.

The figures for the juvenile delinquents in the separate geographic divisions are too small to be of much significance except in the North Atlantic and North Central

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904, p. 238. The age group 10 to 19 was selected "because 94.4 per cent of the juvenile delinquents of known age committed during 1904 were within those ages."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904, p. 238.

States. In the North Atlantic States the foreign-born form 16.3 per cent of the white juvenile delinquents and 12.8 per cent of the white population 10 to 19 years of age, and in the North Central States the corresponding percentages are 6.1 of the delinquents and 5.7 of the general population. From these figures it may be inferred that the foreign-born are contributing to the juvenile delinquents slightly in excess of their representation in the general population. It should be remembered, however, that the immigration between 1900 and 1904 may have increased the proportion of foreign-born in the general white population 10 to 19 years of age, especially in the North Atlantic division.<sup>a</sup>

#### PARENTAGE.

In the Census Report are discussed the figures showing country of birth of foreign-born juvenile delinquents, but the very unequal immigration from the several countries during recent years makes the figures doubtful tools of comparison. Figures of greater importance are those which show the distribution by nativity of father of those juvenile delinquents having foreign-born fathers.

<sup>a</sup> Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904, p. 238.

TABLE 141.—Distribution of juvenile delinguents of foreign-born father committed during 1904, by country of birth of father and by main geographic divisions.

North Atlantic         Bouth Atlantic         North Central         Bouth Central         Western division.           divelon         divelon         divelon         divelon         divelon         Western division           Number         Per cent         Number.         Per cent         Mumber.         Per cent         Mestern division           Number         Per cent         Number.         Per cent         Number.         Per cent         Humber.           Number         Per cent         Number.         distribu.         Number.         distribu.         Number.         distribu.           3,043         100.0         1,203         100.0         1,203         100.0         5         4         (c).         223         100.0           3,043         100.0         1,203         100.0         6         2         1         10.0           3,043         100.0         1,203         100.0         6         2         100.0           3,043         12.1         3         2         4         (c).         2         100.0           3,043         12.4         3         2         1         6         3         1         4         1           3	
Number.         Per cent tion.         Per cent tion.         Number.         Per cent tion.         Number.         Per cent tion.         Number.         Per cent tion.         Number.         Per cent tion.         Per cent tion.         Number.         Per cent tion.         Per cent tion. <th>Continenta: United States.</th>	Continenta: United States.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Number. Per cent distribu- tion.
38         2.0         1         .8         31         2.0         1         .8         31         2.0         1         .8         31         2.0         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31         31	4, 652 100.0
33         1.1	128 321 321 67 67 10.4 10.4
440         14.5         14         10.6         46         3.8         8         (a)         7         8         7         8         9         9         4.4         1.5         1.5         1.5         1.6         8.7         3.8         1.2         1.5         9         9         4.4         1.5         1.5         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4         2.4<	44 20.5 954 20.5 763 16.4 180 4.1
	515 166 85 1.8 251 54 44

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Immigration and Crime.

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Even here wide differences in representation of the several nativities make comparisons of doubtful value. Conditions, regardless of their cause or meaning, are all that can safely be discussed. The thing most striking in the preceding table is the fact that the fathers of more than half the juvenile delinquents having foreign-born fathers came from three countries—Ireland, Germany, and Italy. The fathers of one-fifth of the entire number of juvenile delinquents who were committed throughout the country in 1904 came from Ireland; those of nearly as large a proportion (19.4 per cent) came from Germany; while practically one-sixth of all the juvenile delinquents having foreign-born fathers were the children of Italian fathers. These three groups formed 56.3 per cent of all the juvenile delinquents in question.

In the North Atlantic division of States 24 per cent had fathers born in Ireland and 22.2 per cent had fathers of Italian birth. In each of the other geographical divisions for which percentages are given the largest proportion of foreign-born fathers were from Germany, while the second in rank was the group coming from Ireland.

#### OFFENSE AND PARENTAGE.

The most important thing to be known regarding juvenile delinquents, as well as regarding prisoners, is the nature of their delinquent acts. So large a proportion of the juvenile delinquents committed in 1904 were the children of immigrants and so small a proportion were immigrants themselves,<sup>a</sup> that in classifying the delinquents for comparison on the basis of relative frequency of offenses, the most illuminating classification is that of country of birth of father regardless of the country of birth of the delinquent himself. The comparison then becomes one of parentage and not of nativity. In Table 142 the juvenile delinquents committed during 1904 are classified by country of birth of father and their per cent distribution shown by offense. This table makes possible a comparison of the children of native Americans with immigrants and the children of immigrants grouped together by country of origin.

<sup>a</sup> Of white delinquents of known nativity and parentage (including those of mixed parentage) the foreign-born composed 12.1 per cent and the native-born of foreign parentage 31.4 per cent—a total of 43.5 per cent.

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				•				7-0-0-0					
				Per cent	Per cent distribution of juvenile delinquents committed during 1904.	n of juven	lle delinqu	ents comin	itted durh	ng 1904.	•		
							Having	Having father—					•
Offense.	Aggre-						Foreign	Foreign-born.					
	i.	Native- born.	Total.	Austria.	Canada.	England and Wales.	Ger- many.	Ireland.	Italy.	Poland.	Russia	Other countries.	ol un- known nativity.
All offenses.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Against society	49.8	47.5	51.1	36.9	48.0	54.3	47.6	56.4	56.0	38.4	48.3	51.4	63.4
Drunkenness Disorderly conduct Vagrancy Incorrigibility Truancy All other	6.026. 93220 93220 93220 93220 93220 93220 93220 93220 93220 93220 93220 93220 93220 93220 9320 93	949499. 949499		8.6 3.1 11.7 2.3 2.3	56 140 21.2 21.2	52.428 53.82 53 33 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 55 55 55 55	္က ကိုက္ ကို	9. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10	20-7-6-9 20-4-3 12-6-4-3	. 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	9 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.	21.79 12.77 12.77	50 - 1 3 2 5 0 - 1 3 0 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 -
Against the person	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.3	3.7	2.3	3.9	2.3	3.1	8.4	1.6	3.4	1.5
Assault. Robbery All other	1.9 1.1 .3	0.4 1.1 4.	1.28	1.6	2.5 1.2	1.5 .8	81. 88.	1.2	52 - 22	3.7	80.90	1.3	2
Against property	33.5	33.9	84.5	41.4	41.1	31.7	33.4	30.4	33.7	51.1	87.7	31.6	24.5
Arson Burglary Euroeny Fraud. Embersement Malcious mischief and trespass All other	24.5 24.5 11 11 11 11 11 11	(e) 23.54 (b) 23.54 (c) 23.54)(c) 23	6.8 6.8 (a) 1 (a) 3 .3 .3	82.88 88.88 8.88	6.3 34.0 .3 .3 .3 .3	24.94 24.94 24.94	24.1 24.1 .1 .1 .1 .1	7.9 21.5 21.5 .8	27.0 27.0 .1	8.9 40.0 1.1 1.1	ର୍ଷ୍ଟ ବ୍ୟୁଟ୍	7.7 22.5 1.0	21.1 21.1 33
Neglected children. Unoisettied Offense not stated	7.4 8.8	7.5 1.0 1.0	4.1	14 8 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9		Γ. ₩ ₩0004	లయణ లయణ	50	76 99	21	667 798	7.7 5.9	04 ' 044

TABLE 142.—Per cent distribution of juvenile delinquents committed during 1904, by offense and by nativity of father.

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# Immigration and Crime.

Less than 0.05 per cent

Accuracy of comparison is somewhat lessened by the retention in the totals upon which percentages are based of "neglected children," "unclassified crimes," and "offenses not stated." As these vary in proportion for the several classes of delinquents, so will the percentages of known offenses vary. For example, the above table gives 33.9 per cent of the juvenile delinquents whose fathers were natives as guilty of offenses against property and 34.5 per cent of the juvenile delinquents whose fathers were immigrants as guilty of like offenses. Yet when "neglected children," and persons committed for "unclassified offenses" and "offenses not stated" are eliminated from the totals upon which these percentages are based, the result is, for the remaining known classified offenses: Children of native fathers guilty of offenses against property, 39.9 per cent; children of foreign fathers, 38.8 per cent.<sup>e</sup> Thus in the one case the larger percentage belongs to the children of foreign fathers and in the other to those of native fathers.

It is evident from this that in order to obtain results which are accurate, the entire table ought to be revised. This, however, would require considerable labor and is not necessary in order to make some general comparisons.

If the possible variations due to the inclusion of neglected children, unclassified offenses, and offenses not stated be borne in mind, this use of the unrevised figures need not result in the drawing of erroneous conclusions.

The two offenses, which according to Table 142 were most common among the juvenile delinquents committed in 1904, were incorrigibility and larceny. The children of fathers of every nationality shown committed larceny with greater relative frequency than any other offense. Incorrigibility held second place in each of the parentage groups except the Canadian, Irish, and Italian; each of these had a larger percentage of truancy than of incorrigibility. Of these three principal offenses, English and Welsh children had the largest percentage of commitments for incorrigibility (23.8 per cent), Canadian for truancy (21.2 per cent), and Polish for larceny (40 per cent).

Considering the two main divisions of parentage—persons having native fathers and those having foreign fathers—larger percentages of juvenile delinquents whose fathers were born in the United States than of those whose fathers came from abroad were committed for the following offenses: Vagrancy, incorrigibility, assault, arson, burglary, fraud. Larger percentages of delinquents who were children of immigrant fathers than of those who were children of native fathers were guilty of: Disorderly conduct, truancy, robbery, larceny.

Grouping the juvenile delinquents shown in Table 142 according to the country of birth of the father, offenses against society formed a larger proportion of the unlawful acts of persons of Canadian, English and Welsh, German, Irish, Italian, and Russian, parentage than of persons born of American fathers. Of the groups of foreign parentage, the Austrian and Polish were the only ones having smaller percentages than the group of native parentage. Offenses against

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> These percentages were computed from the figures shown in General Table 15, Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904, p. 282, by subtracting neglected children, unclassified offenses, and offenses not stated from the original totals in order to form new bases.

the person occurred in larger proportion among the crimes of persons of Canadian, German, and Polish parentage—the other foreign parentage groups being exceeded in percentage by persons of native parentage. Offenses against property occurred in larger proportion among the delinquent acts of persons of Austrian, Canadian, Polish, and Russian parentage than among those of persons having American fathers. The largest percentage of offenses against society was that of persons whose fathers were born in Italy, such crimes forming 56 per cent of all the offenses of this group of delinquents. Offenses against the person caused the commitment of a larger proportion of persons of Polish parentage than of any other group, this proportion being 8.4 per cent. To the same group of delinquents, those whose fathers were born in Poland, belong the largest percentage of offenders against property, or 51.1 per cent.

The parentage group having the largest percentage of commitments for each of the principal offenses classified is shown below:

	Juvenile delinquents commit 1904.	tted during
Offense.	Nationality showing largest per cent convicted for spe- cified offense.	Per cent convicted.
Drumkenness Disorderly conduct	Russia	11.3
Vagrancy	Germany	} 6.8
Incorrigibility	England and Wales	23.8
Truancy	Canada	21.2 3.7
Robberv		4.7
Burglary	do	8.9
Larceny	do	40.0

On the whole, persons guilty of serious violations of the law were relatively most numerous among the delinquents of Polish origin. Of the offenders whose fathers were born in Italy, 9.2 per cent were committed for disorderly conduct, 20.4 per cent for truancy, and 27 per cent for larceny. The delinquents of Russian birth or origin had 11.3 per cent committed for disorderly conduct and a like percentage for truancy, 13.6 per cent for incorrigibility, and 33.2 per cent for larceny. Among the offenders of German and Irish origin the percentages formed by those committed for larceny were smaller than in the other groups, but the proportion sentenced for burglary was conspicuous. Next to that for the Poles, the largest percentages formed by persons sentenced for crimes against the person were found among delinquents whose fathers were born in Germany and Canada.<sup>4</sup>

#### AGE.

The ages of juvenile delinquents committed during 1904, classified by sex, color, race, nativity, and parentage, are shown in the table on next page.

<sup>a</sup> Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904, p. 245.

			Per c	ent distril	oution of J	uvenile del	Per cent distribution of juvenile delinquents of known sge committed during 1904.	f known a	re committ	ed during	1904.		
					Ϋ́Α	White.					Colo	Colored.	
	Aggre				Native.								
		Total.	Total.	Native parent- age.	Foreign parent- age.	Mixed parent- age.a	Parent- age un- known.	Foreign- born.	Nauv- ity un- known.	Total.	Negro.	Mon- golian.	Indian.
Both sexes: All known ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(9)	100.0	100.0	<b>e</b>	٤
7 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 years 21 years	5.6 56.4 37.0 37.0	5.7 56.3 37.0 1.0	5.7 56.9 36.4 1.0	5.1 53.5 40.2 (c) 1.2 (c)	6.4 61.0 31.8 31.8	4.8 35.83 1.1 1.1	8.7 59.9 31.4	4.1 52.0 42.5 1.3 .1	<b>e</b>	5.3 57.1 36.9 .7	5.4 57.9 36.1 .7	(4)	eê.
Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(9)	100.0	100.0	€	٤
7 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 years 21 years	5.5 58.4 35.1 35.1 (e)	5.4 58.5 35.0 35.0 (e)	5.5 59.2 34.2 34.2 (e)	5.1 54.9 38.7 1.3 .1	(c) .80.08 80.40 80.40 80.40 80.40 80.40 80.40 80.40 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	4.4 61.5 32.7 1.3	10.8 70.9 18.3	4.1 53.1 41.5 1.3		5.6 57.6 35.9 .8	5.7 58.5 34.9 .9	(•)	•
<b>F</b> emal <del>es -</del> All known ages	100.0			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(9)	ê	100.0	100.0		٩
7 to 9 years. 10 to 14 years. 15 to 19 years. 20 years. 21 years.	848 248 248	40.8 40.8 40.8	24200 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	5.1 44.6 49.7 6.7	445.55 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25	6 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	5.2 40.9 53.9		<b>e</b>	8.5 54.3 62.2	3.5 54.5 42.0		(•)

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e Having one parent native and the other foreign, or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign. For cent not thrown where base is less than 100. • Less than 0.06 per cent.

There are four classes of juvenile delinquents which are of special interest—the native-born white (regardless of parentage), the native white of native parentage, the native white of foreign parentage, and the foreign-born. In each of these four classes the age group to which the greatest number belonged was that from 10 to 14 years. Of white juvenile delinquents of this age the native-born had a larger percentage than the foreign-born, while in the native white group itself the largest proportion was that of delinquents who were born of foreign parents. Of the delinquents committed between the ages of 7 to 9 years the largest percentage was also that of the native white of foreign parentage. As 6.4 per cent of the American-born children of immigrants committed as juvenile delinquents were from 7 to 9 years of age and 61 per cent from 10 to 14 years, over twothirds, or 67.4 per cent, of all the white juvenile delinquents born in the United States of immigrant parents were below the age of 15.

Delinquents of foreign birth, on the other hand, were relatively more numerous at ages above 14 years than were delinquents born in this country. Of the total number of foreign-born white juvenile delinquents, 43.9 per cent were 15 years of age or over, while of the native-born only 37.5 per cent were as old. When the second generation is considered, it is found that of the children of American parents 41.4 per cent were committed after reaching 15 years of age, while of the children of immigrant parents only 32.6 per cent had reached 15.

Among the male juvenile delinquents the largest percentage were from 10 to 14 years of age, while among the females the largest percentage (except of the colored) were from 15 to 19 years of age. Of males of known parentage the native-born of native parentage had the greatest proportion (68.8 per cent) under 15 years old and the foreign-born had the least (57.2 per cent). The largest percentage of male juvenile delinquents 15 years or over was found among the foreign-born, being 42.8 per cent, while the smallest was that of the native-born of foreign parentage, or 31.2 per cent.

White female juvenile delinquents were not numerous, and their scarcity among the foreign-born renders a proper comparison of immigrants and natives impossible. As there were less than 100 of each age among the foreign-born no percentages are shown for the immigrants.

#### LITERACY.

In dealing with the census statistics of literacy among juvenile delinquents the same difficulty is encountered as in dealing with the census statistics of literacy among prisoners. The presence of varying proportions of cases in which literacy was not stated renders comparison of the different nativity and parentage groups of delinquents inconclusive. In the table next submitted, which shows the per cent distribution by literacy of juvenile delinquents 10 years of age and over, the number not stating literacy varies from 0.9 per cent of the foreign-born delinquents to 3.3 per cent of the native-born of foreign parentage.

TABLE 144.—Per cent distribution, by literacy, of juvenile delinquents 10 years of age and over, committed during 1904, classified by sex, color, and nativity.	by literacy	ı, of juve	nile dekr	duente	10 yoars nativity.	of age an	rd over,	committe	during	1904, cl	assified	by sex, oc	lor, and
			Per cent d	listributio	Per cent distribution of juvesile delinquents 10 years of age and over committed during 1904.	e delinque	nts 10 year	us als lo s	d over con	<b>mitte</b> d du	ring 1904.		-
					đW	White.					Colo	Colored.	
Literacy.	Agge				Native.								
		Total.	Total.	Native parent- age.	Foreign parent-	Mixed perent- age.e	Paront- age un- known.	Foreign-	Lun- Lun- Luown.	Total.	Negro.	Mon- golian.	Indi <b>an.</b>
Both sexes: All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	€	100.0	100.0	(1)	€
Literate. Illiterate. Can red but not write. Can neithar read nor write. Literacy not stated.	85.3 12.1 10.2 10.2	87.0 10.3 2.5 2.75	88.1 9.1 2.4 2.9	87.2 10.2 1.7 2.6 5.5	88 8 8 8 4 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	9.19 9.19 9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20 9.2	85 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	20.0 20.1 17.5 0.1	<b>2</b> 2	24.8 23.9 21.2 1.8 21.2 2.7	22:4 23:4 20:7 1.8	ε	<b></b>
Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(9)	100.0	100.0	(9)	(9)
Literate. Ulterate	18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	801 901 940 940 940 940 940 940 940 940 940 940	87.1.9 8.7.1.9 8.88 8.88 8.88 8.88 8.88 8.88 8.88	86.6 10.4 8.7 8.7	2280 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	0001100 2001100	100000 100000 01-0000	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	ê (ê	1.22.42	22,220 22,220 23,200	<b>(0</b> )	<b></b>
Females All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	e	e	100.0	100.0		(q)
Literate. Iliterate. Can read but not write. Can neither read nor write. Literacy not stated	80 4 5 1 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	81-19 81-19 19 - 19 19 - 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	80. 80. 8.7.8 8.7.8	80. 9.9 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9	91.3 8.7 8.7 7.9	94-14 2041-0	87.4 12.6 1.1 11.5	<b>e</b> e	<b>e</b> e e	15.55 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99 12.99	88 7.5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		(•)
e Having one parent native and the other foreign, or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign.	ther foreign	I, or one pe	rent unkn	own and t	he other el	ther native	or foreign		er cent mo	t shown w	here base i	b Per cont not shown where base is less than 100.	100.

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# The Immigration Commission.

Of the foreign-born, 17.5 per cent were unable either to read or write, while only 7.4 per cent of the native-born belonged in this category. Of the two well-defined groups of the native-born, the one of native parentage exceeded the one of foreign parentage in percentage of juvenile delinquents who could not read or write. A separation of the sexes shows complete illiteracy to have been greater among the immigrant males than among the native males and greater among the males born in America of native parents than among those born of immigrant parents. On the other hand, female delinquents born in America of native parents had relatively fewer complete illiterates among them than those born of immigrant parents. A comparison of female immigrants and natives is not possible because of the absence of any percentages for females of foreign birth.

An additional word of qualification should be made regarding these literacy figures. They show the children of Americans to have been more illiterate than the children of immigrants. This might be misleading were it not for the fact that "the same general difference in favor of the native white children of foreign parentage is to be found also in the total population and 'results chiefly from the concentration of the foreign-born in cities, where the schools are better than in the country"<sup>a</sup> and where compulsory attendance is more strictly enforced. If there is any relation between literacy and juvenile delinquency, it is not revealed by these statistics.

#### LANGUAGE SPOKEN.

The census statistics of language spoken by juvenile delinquents are, like those of literacy, of little value in a study of immigrant crime. Language must bear so slight a relation to criminality that the value of complete data on language spoken would be doubtful. The value of incomplete data, such as that presented in the table next submitted, is more doubtful still.

• Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904, p. 247.

201	main yeographic accession	an mudn	10109							
		Pe	r cent dist	libution of	Per cent distribution of juvenile delinquents committed during 1904	dinquents	committed	during 19	3	
					МЪ	White.				
Geographic division and language spoken.	Aggre				Native.				-1-11-1X	Colored.
		Total.	Total.	Native parent- age.	Foreign parent- age.	Mixed parent- age.a	Parent- age un- known.	Foreign- born.	MBUVILY Un- known.	
Continental United States: All classes.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(q)	100.0
English. Other Not specified.	96.4 .5 3.2	96.2 .4 3.4	96.5 3.3 3.3	97.8 (e) 2.1	96.1 .3 4.6	96.2 3.5 3.5	93.8 .6 5.7	94.7 2.4 2.9	( <b>9</b> )	97.5 8 1.7
North Atlantic division— All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(q)	100.0
English Other Not specified	94.4 .5 .1	94.3 5.2	94.5 6.3	95.5 .1 4.4	93.7 .2 6.1	95.0 4.6	93.5 6.1 6.1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	(q) (q)	96.7 3.3
South Atlantic division – All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	ê	٩	٩	(q)		100.0
English Other Not specified	99.7 .3	90.8 .2	90.8 .2	100.0	<b>e</b>	0	<b>(</b> •)	(•)		90. 5 . 5
North Central division— All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(q)	100.0
English Other Not specified	97.3 .6 2.1	97.5 .1 2.1	97.8 .2 2.1	98.4	97.8 2.8	97.2 .3 2.6	93.6 5.4	ట్లిజింద బరిజింద	( <b>e</b> )	80 
Routh Central division— All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Ð	(ę)	Ð	(9)	(q)	100.0

TABLE 145.—Per cent distribution, by language spoken, of juvenile delinquents committed during 1904, classified by color, nativity, and parentage, and by

# The Immigration Commission.

English.	99.5	99.5	99.4	99-4   10C C	٩	(q)	(q)	(e)	3	<b>8</b> 4.0
Not specified.		s.	9.			(q)	(q)			
Western division- All classes.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(q)	<b>(</b> e)	(e)	(q)	۹
English. Ruter Notiser	94.7 .3 .9	99.0 .3 .7	86 98	7	3	( <b>q</b> ) ( <b>q</b> )	7.1 (b) (b) 2.2		(q)	(e)
		_			_					

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• Having one parent native and the other foreign, or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign. Per cent not shown where have is less than 100. • Less than 0.06 per cent.

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In view of the inequalities in the proportion of cases in which the language spoken was "not specified," the least questionable manner of using the figures is to compare the percentage of cases in which it was known that English was not spoken. These cases are shown under the designation "other" language. In the continental United States as a whole approximately 1 in every 40 white immigrant delinquents committed during 1904 was unable to speak English, while only 1 in every 200 of the native-born was ignorant of the English language. In the North Central States the proportion of immigrants who spoke only a foreign language was somewhat greater than in the country at large, being 1 in every 27. The proportion of the nativeborn, however, is the same in this group of States as in the country at large.

A comparison of the children of natives with the children of immigrants might be of interest, but insufficient data are shown for making such a comparison except for the United States as a whole and in the North Atlantic States. In the country at large less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the native white delinquents of native parentage were unable to speak English, while three-tenths of 1 per cent of the native-born of foreign parentage were ignorant of the language. In the North Atlantic States the percentage of the former was 0.1 per cent and of the latter 0.2 per cent.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## ENTRY OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

In addition to the foregoing statistical study of immigrant criminality in the United States, an investigation was made of the entry into this country of immigrants having criminal records abroad. The primary objects of this investigation were to discover (1) whether any considerable number of persons convicted abroad of crimes involving moral turpitude had succeeded in entering the United States in violation of the immigration law, (2) whether it was possible to trace such persons if here and obtain conclusive evidence of their foreign criminal records, and (3) what improvements might be made in that portion of the immigration law which is designed to protect the country from such immigrants.

In order to simplify the work, investigation was confined to immigrants from a single country. Italy was selected as that country for two reasons: (1) Because of the popular opinion, voiced in the press, that large numbers of Italians having criminal records in Italy come to the United States, and that Italian crimes of violence in this country are in large measure due to them, and (2) because of the great assistance that the New York police department could render in tracing Italian criminals in New York City.

The city of New York and its immediate neighborhood were chosen as the scene of the investigation. This was because of the large proportion of the Italian population of the country gathered there, the less likelihood of exciting suspicion in conducting such an investigation in a large city, and the assistance of the New York police department in carrying on the work.

To conduct this investigation confidential agents were necessary persons who were familiar with the Italians and who could go among them without exciting suspicion.

In order both to test the accuracy of the work of the agents of the Commission and to obtain evidence upon which deportation might be secured, requests were sent to Italian courts for copies of the penal records of a number of the persons reported upon by the Commission's agents.

After a considerable number of cases had been investigated and enough Italian penal certificates had been secured to establish the accuracy of the work done and the desperate nature of many of the criminals, as well as to test the efficiency of the present immigration law, the Commission considered its work performed. Whenever the evidence obtained was clear, it was turned over to the New York police department or to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization for further action.

More than 500 cases were investigated in New York, some 70 penal certificates were secured from Italy, and as a result of information furnished by the Commission a number of Italian criminals were deported.

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Cooperating with the Immigration Commission, the police department of the city of New York made special investigations. The Immigration Commission was also aided by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, which furnished copies of Italian penal certificates and records of deportation cases. From these sources, in addition to the reports of the Commission's agents and the penal certificates obtained from abroad regarding men reported on by them, were gathered the data upon which this chapter is based.

This special investigation has made it clear that the ranks of Italian criminals in this country are largely recruited from members of the same class in Italy. It has shown that persons convicted abroad of crimes "involving moral turpitude" do enter the United States in violation of the statute of exclusion. But it has also brought out the fact that even under ideal conditions it would be impossible, without changing the existing law, to keep out of the country persons living on the borders of crime, but unconvicted of any specific offense; immigrants against whom the law is impotent and yet who are evidently highly undesirable. It has also been made clear that too great barriers are placed in the way of deporting foreign criminals when once they are discovered. Furthermore, identification of immigrant criminals is extremely difficult.

At least four classes of Italians who are highly undesirable because of their criminal propensities succeed in entering the United States:

1. Those who have been convicted of crime in Italy and have served out their sentences.

2. Those who have been convicted of crime by Italian courts during their absence from the place of trial, having escaped arrest and fled the country.

3. Those who have been tried in Italy for criminal offenses, but have not been convicted, although the probability of guilt appears great.

4. Those who are regarded at home as dangerous or suspicious persons and are therefore kept under observation by the police, although accused of no specific offense.

Evidently the present immigration law provides for the exclusion of only the first of these four classes—the criminal convicted by a foreign court, before his arrival in the United States, of a crime "involving moral turpitude." The person adjudged guilty by a foreign court after his arrival in this country (even though he may have fled the country because of the charge) is not regarded in the United States as coming within the meaning of the statute of exclusion, and is therefore not liable to deportation; while he who has escaped conviction, and he who is accused of no crime, no matter how unsavory their reputations may be at home, are clearly beyond the power of the immigration law to debar from entering.

Further than this, however, the present law is powerless against immigrants convicted in foreign courts, under procedure satisfactory to American law, of crimes "involving moral turpitude," who have been resident in the United States three years or more. Thus, no matter how clear the evidence of the unlawful entry of an immigrant, if he be not brought before the board of special inquiry of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization within three years after the time of his arrival in the country, the foreign convict can not be deported. From the cases investigated by the agents of the Commission, and those furnished by the Bureau of Immigration and the police department of New York, illustration may be made of the four classes of undesirable Italian immigrants of criminal nature.

I. That immigrants do enter the United States in violation of the section of the immigration law forbidding the entrance of convicted criminals is beyond doubt. The records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization contain many cases of this nature; in some of them deportation proceedings have rid the country of such persons; in others, because of the three-year limit, it has been impossible to deport men whose criminal records abroad were indisputable.

The case of Alfredo Simonelli was reported by the police commissioner of New York City to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. A penal certificate obtained from the Italian Government showed that Simonelli had been six times convicted and sentenced in Italy once for murder, twice for assault, once for threatening with weapons, once for violation of the railroad law, and once for defamation—a total of seven and one-half years' imprisonment and 350 lire in fines. Apprehended before he had been three years in the United States, he was deported on the steamship *Bretagne*, January 14, 1909.

Three of the cases investigated by agents of the Commission and then turned over to the police department of New York City for further action, were those of Salvatore d'Amico, Gaetano Luizzo, and Santo Luizzo.

Regarding Salvatore d'Amico, the agent of the Commission reported that he had been arrested for murder and convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to five or six years imprisonment, and that after his release he had got into some trouble with the police and was arrested and sentenced for resisting an officer. The penal certificate obtained from the Italian court showed a sentence of five years for manslaughter, a sentence of twenty-nine days for threatening and resisting the public police, and a sentence of twenty-nine days for assault.

The agent of the Commission reported of Gaetano Luizzo:

Gaetano Luizzo, of 85 James Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York, is from Valquanera. Here he belongs to the Mafia and Camorra. Was convicted in Italy on the charge of stabbing and again on the charge of robbery, and put under the police surveillance, and while under the public surveillance escaped and came to the United States by the way of France. He was tried in the corte tribunale penale. He has been here about two years and three or four months.

The Italian penal certificate showed that he had been five times convicted and sentenced—twice for assault, once for stabbing and cutting, once for pointing and trying to shoot with firearms, and once for having used arms, and for shooting and assault—each crime having been some manner of assault.

The case of Santo Luizzo was reported by the Commission's agent as follows:

Santo Luizzo, of 85 James Street, Borough of Manhattan, city of New York, is from Valquanera; was convicted in the City of Catanisetta, Sicily, three times, once for stabbing, once for robbery, and once for carrying concealed weapon. On the first charge he was tried in the corte tribunale penale.

In the Italian penal certificate were recorded three convictions one month to solitary confinement for stabbing and assault, three months for assault, threatening, and carrying concealed weapons, and fifty-five days for assault and attempting to use arms.

These cases illustrate the possibility of tracing and identifying immigrant criminals who have obtained entry into the United States.

These are not unusual cases; they are merely a few of those investigated. The number of convictions against many of the Italian criminals brought before the immigration authorities for deportation is the most striking thing in these cases, as well as most significant of their danger to the country, for it indicates a habit of criminality most likely to be continued after their entrance into the United States.

The case of Giovanni Campanile is one of those where a long criminal record appears. Below is given a copy of the report of the Italian consul-general at New York upon which deportation proceedings were based:

#### TRIBUNAL OF NAPOLI, PENAL CERTIFICATE.

The district attorney of Napoli, having been duly requested by the police commis-sioner of Napoli, states that Giovanni Campanile, son of Genaro and Maria Stella Mantanini, born at Napoli, reported the following sentences:

1. By the tribunal of Salerno on August 3, 1898, forty-five days' imprisonment for robbery.

By the tribunal of Napoli on October 17, 1898, one month of imprisonment and
 \$20 fine for insulting a public officer.
 By the tribunal of Napoli on November 19, 1898, one month and three days' imprisonment and \$12 fine for threatening.

4. By the pretore of Napoli on November 30, 1898, sixteen days in jail for carrying concealed weapons.

5. By the tribunal of Napoli on October 7, 1899, sixteen months' imprisonment for criminal assault.

6. By the court of assize on February 9, 1901, eight years' imprisonment for murder in the second degree.

7. By the tribunal of Napoli on August 26, 1902, fifteen months' imprisonment for criminal assault (the term was on appeal reduced to seven months and fifteen days). 8. By the tribunal of Napoli on March 12, 1905, two months and fifteen days' im-

prisonment and \$20 fine for insulting a public officer.

9. By the pretore of Aversa on September 13, 1904, two months' imprisonment for insulting a public officer.

10. By the pretore of Aversa on September 13, 1904, forty-one days' imprisonment for felonious assault.

D. STUA. District Attorney. D. GIULI, Chief Clerk. MASSIGLIA, Italian Consul-General.

#### NEW YORK, March 12, 1908.

The board of special inquiry of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, satisfied that the alien had been convicted of crimes prior to landing, recommended deportation, and Giovanni Campanile was deported on the steamship St. Paul August 8, 1908.

II. Under Italian criminal procedure, cases may be tried, conviotion secured, and sentence imposed during the absence of the accused. According to American rulings, however, a person tried and con-victed abroad after his arrival in the United States is not regarded as guilty within the meaning of the immigration law, even though he fled to the United States because of the accusation.

A case brought up for deportation in the early part of 1908 illustrates this type and shows the inadequacy of the law and its interpretation to meet the evident need of some means of excluding such immigrants.

A complaint was made to the police commissioner of New York City by the Italian consul, stating that a murder had been committed in Italy by the person named, on the 27th of August, 1905; that said person had been sentenced on November 20, 1906, to twenty-one years' imprisonment; that said convict had escaped to America, where he presumably arrived about January, 1907.

Investigation showed that a proper penal certificate from the Italian Government confirmed the charge of murder and the sentence.

A careful investigation by the Bureau of Immigration brought out the fact, however, that, although the alien in question was in all probability the person referred to in the penal certificate, his conviction was obtained during his absence from Italy, and that presumably at the date of his arrival in the United States he had not been convicted of any crime "involving moral turpitude."

It appeared, therefore, that the alien in question was not in this country in violation of the immigration laws, and consequently could not be deported upon such charge, although it was evident that he was indeed a criminal whom it was undesirable to retain.<sup>a</sup>

III. Persons charged with crime in foreign countries, but untried, evidently do not come under the present exclusion clause of the immigration law. They have not been convicted of crime, and unless they admit guilt it is impossible to debar or deport them. The following case is significant because of the gravity of the accusation, and although deportation was effected, it was not because of the criminal charge of the Italian court.

In March, 1908, an Italian named P—— C—— was arrested in New York. The police had information that this man was under indictment for murder in Italy. The Italian consul was communicated with and stated that he had in his possession a certificate of the Italian Government requesting the arrest of said person for the crime of "premeditated murder, committed with a club." The crime was committed in the fall of 1906 and the Italian warrant for his arrest was dated November 14, 1906.

The accused had succeeded in evading arrest and had reached the United States probably in December, 1906. His answers before the board of special inquiry were very evasive and unsatisfactory. No satisfactory information could be secured from him relative to the time of his arrival, nor as to the vessel or steamship line on which he had come. There seemed to be no doubt that this man was the one specified in the Italian warrant. He denied that he was guilty of the murder charged, but at the time of his last examination admitted that he had fled from Italy because of his impending arrest. He could not be deported, however, upon the charge of being in the United States in violation of law, in that he had not been convicted of, nor had he admitted having committed, a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, prior to coming to the United States. He was finally deported, however, on the charge of "being in the United

<sup>a</sup> It was, however, possible under the circumstances for the Italian Government to secure his arrest and return to Italy under extradition proceedings, but in no other way could he be sent out of the United States.

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States unlawfully," in that he had landed at a time or place other than that designated by the immigration officers.

The shortcomings of the law are noticeable in this case, for if it had been possible to show a landing after inspection by the immigration authorities this undesirable alien could not have been deported.

IV. Against another class of immigrants as dangerous to society as convicted criminals the present law is powerless. These are men who, although convicted of no crime, are regarded at home as dangerous or suspicious characters and are kept under observation by the police. It is now impossible to debar them from entering the United States, although it is frequently clear that they are as undesirable as the convicted criminal. Sometimes they have been tried abroad for a criminal charge, but have escaped conviction; at other times they are merely men of evil associations, who are suspected of criminal activities but against whom no evidence can be obtained. In either case the likelihood of their becoming members of the criminal class in this country is great enough to warrant some provision for their exclusion.

The cases of Galante Di Dio Cologero, Guiseppe Fontana, and Archangelo Guanero are typical of this class.

Regarding Galante Di Dio Cologero, the certificate of the Italian court stated that "although the records do not show any conviction, he is held and looked upon by all in his village as a mafioso,<sup>a</sup> and his reputation is bad."

The Italian certificate regarding Archangelo Guanero was of like tenor. Although no conviction of crime appeared against him, he was "looked upon by all in his village as a mafioso" and was "of evil reputation."

The case of Guiseppe Fontana, however, while likewise showing no convictions, gives evidence of a much greater criminal activity. Fontana's "Biographical card" and a letter from police headquarters in Palermo are as follows:

## Biographical card of Guiseppe Fontana.

[Translation.]

No.	Date.	Charge.
1	Aug. 12, 1872	Accused of the murder of one Francesco Cavallaro, and also of committing highway robbery upon him, being also charged with having formed a criminal association. Released Apr. 11, 1873, for lack of evidence.
2	July 12, 1881	Arrested for highway robbery and attempted kidnaping of one Cesare Todare. Re- leased Aug. 3, 1881, for lack of evidence.
3	July 10, 1885	Arrested for highway robbery and assault committed on one Deluca. Released July 11, 1885, for lack of evidence.
4	Feb. 23, 1894	Arrested on the charge of being a party to a criminal association. Released May 12, 1894, for lack of evidence.
5	May 3,1896	Arrested for counterfeiting. Released June 7, 1896, for lack of evidence.
6	Маў 9, 1897	Arrested for being suspected of killing one Emanuel Notarbartolo. Released Jan. 14, 1899. Arrested again July 24, 1904, on the same charge. Released for lack of evidence.

NOTE .-- Under special police surveillance from March 7, 1878, to May 6, 1880.

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• A "mafioso," as the term is used here, is a "tough"-one having an habitual disregard for the law.

#### LETTER FROM THE QUESTOR OF PALERMO.

#### [Translation.]

[Object: Fontana, Guiseppe, son of Vicenzo and Marzerbo, Anna, born Oct. 14, 1852, in Villabote.]

#### PALERMO, March 18, 1907.

Guiseppe Fontana is a dangerous criminal, a most suspicious character, and one capable of organizing and directing any criminal enterprise, having been affiliated here with the Mafia, not only of this district and province, but elsewhere.

Although the penal certificate issued by the president of the local tribunal shows only a single charge against him, and even that not sufficiently supported to convict him, yet from the records of this office, of which the accompanying biographical card is a copy, it appears that many and grave are the offenses alleged to have been com-mitted by him, but of which the proofs were always lacking. From which it will readily be seen that this Fontana has shown himself to be a criminal, and there is little doubt that he may have been concerned in certain homicides that have occurred in New York.

The honorable, the PREFECT, Palermo.

## The Questor, F. SANGIORGI.

In reporting on this case, the then police commissioner of New York, Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, said that he believed the evidence of criminality strong enough to warrant deportation. The lack of any conviction of crime abroad, however, makes it impossible to apply the deportation clause of the immigration law in such cases, and unless some revision of the law be made, men of the stamp of Guiseppe Fontana must be permitted to enter, and remain in, the United States.

The greatest shortcoming, however, of the present immigration law lies in the fact, not that it is powerless against any but the one class of criminals who have been actually convicted prior to their arrival in the United States, but that it is ineffective against many of this very class it was designed to deal with. This is the result of placing a three-year limit upon the time within which an alien unlawfully in the country may be deported. If discovery and conclusive proof of the conviction of an immigrant be not made within three years of the date of his arrival, it becomes impossible to secure his deportation. Even though evidence of his foreign conviction be obtained within the three years, if the man himself be not appre-hended and brought before the board of special inquiry before the three years have expired, nothing can be done unless the action resulting in his apprehension was instituted by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization less than three years after his arrival; such action begun by other authorities could not be considered as falling within the rule.

The case of Vincenzo Abbadessa stands as an example of the inadequacy of the three-year limit. The translation of his penal certificate reads as follows:

## TRIBUNAL OF REGGIO CALABRIA, ITALY,

March 1, 1907.

This certifies that Vincenzo Abbadessa, son of Pasquale and Cosoleto Mariangela,

- born November 17, 1855, has been sentenced as follows: December 5, 1868, 6 days in prison for assault. August 16, 1870, 1 month, and 6 months under special police surveillance for robbery. November 5, 1870, 4 months for robbery.
  - November 18, 1871, 3 months in prison, 6 months under special police surveillance. September 18, 1875, 1 year for robbery.

June 5, 1876, 4 months for blackmail.

September 20, 1876, 6 months in prison for assault.

December 16, 1878, 7 months for robberv.

December 31, 1883, 4 months for disorderly conduct. June 19, 1884, 2 months for assault.

October 22, 1885, 2 months for disorderly conduct. April 17, 1886, 3 months for robbery.

October 11, 1886, 4 months for violating his parole.

October 3, 1889, 8 months for robbery and a fine of 100 francs and 3 years under special police surveillance.

September 29, 1893, at Tunis, 8 months for robbery.

March 17, 1897, 40 days for violating his parole. June 25, 1897, 25 days under special police surveillance. August 25, 1897, 5 months for resisting the royal police. April 25, 1898, arrested for robbery; not proven. July 4, 1898, 4 months and 20 days for assault.

August 17, 1898, 4 months and 15 days for assault and violating his parole.

March 6, 1899, 1 month for violating his parole.

March 6, 1839, 1 month for violating his parole. August 26, 1899, 2 months for violating his parole. September 7, 1900, 60 days for violating his parole. February 9, 1901, charge of robbery; not proven. September 17, 1904, 3 months and 15 days for violating his parole. February 27, 1905, 40 days for violating his parole.

(Signed) THE PREFECT OF POLICE.

On May 29, 1905, 51 days after the expiration of his last Italian sentence, this man arrived in the United States. On December 21, 1906, he was arrested in New York on a criminal charge, and on March 18, 1907, was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

Abbadessa's penal certificate was not secured from Italy, and the police department of New York consequently was not in a position to take steps toward his deportation until July 20, 1908. At that time he had been in the United States about two months more than three years, and although he had been convicted of crime and sentenced to Sing Sing prison before he had been three years in this country he could not be deported.<sup>a</sup>

Thus a man with a long criminal record, who had already received a criminal sentence in the United States, was permitted to remain in the country merely because his incarceration in an American prison made it impossible to bring deportation proceedings against him until his release. Yet others, with no evidence of criminal conduct since their arrival in the United States, are promptly deported because of petty crimes abroad.

The cases of Salvatore Messina and Salvatore Schifani illustrate the slight offenses which are sometimes sufficient to secure deportation. Salvatore Messina was sentenced by the justice of Novarra on January 29, 1896, to 15 days in jail for larceny. Two years later, on January 15, 1898, the justice of Barcellona sentenced him to 3 days in jail for a very petit larceny. Seven and a half years after this, on July 1, 1905, Salvatore Messina arrived in the United States. On May 14, 1908, he was deported on the steamship Hamburg because of these two slight offenses, the last of which was committed over 10 years before. For 10 years, so far as the Italian criminal records showed, Salvatore Messina had lived a law-abiding life. Yet because of 18 days spent in Italian jails it was necessary to deport him, while Vencenzo Abbadessa, with a long career of crime behind him, must be permitted to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> This case is also cited by Deputy Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, of New York, in an article on "The Problem of the Black Hand," in McClure's Magazine for May, 1909.

remain in the United States. The ruling of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in Messina's case was, that although his offenses were probably considered slight, since the sentence was mild, "theft involves moral turpitude" and the subject therefore came within the scope of the law.

The case of Salvatore Schifani is a similar one. His penal certificate shows but one conviction (which was for incendiarism), with a sentence of one month of detention and a fine of 100 lire, reduced by the tribunal of Palermo to 15 days' detention and a fine of 50 lire (half the original sentence). Yet Salvatore Schifani was deported on the Liguria January 2, 1909.

Not only do immigrant criminals enter the United States through the regular channels of immigration, passing the inspection at ports of entry in company with other immigrants, but some of them come as seamen on foreign vessels, while others land at Canadian ports and make their way across the border.

The two following cases are examples of the employment of these means of entering the country:

The report of a confidential agent on "C---- P----" says:

He committed a crime in Sicily; escaped to Tunis; from there shipped as a sailor on board a vessel bound for New York. His criminal record at home shows that he served a term for murder, and was also put under police surveillance.

The report of a confidential agent on -- says:

Came here from Palermo, Italy, some three years ago. Was convicted while in Italy of robbery when he was 19 years old. He served 2 years. Was later arrested with others for the murder of an Italian farmer. He was again convicted and sentenced to a term of 9 years. After serving 4 years he escaped to France. He was smuggled on board a steamer for Montreal, landed there, and thence made his way to New York. Has been here 5 months; has been arrested for passing counterfeit money, under an assumed name (unknown to us), but escaped punishment. Was implicated in the shooting of \_\_\_\_\_\_, in New York City, but all were afraid to testify against him. He executed the orders of the leader of the gang to which he belongs. He does not work, and has never been employed since he came. There is, or was at the time he escaped from prison, a reward offered for his arrest. escaped from prison, a reward offered for his arrest.

These are conditions difficult to deal with. Especially is the entry of foreign criminals as alien seamen a matter requiring serious consideration. A special report on alien seamen has been prepared by the Immigration Commission and may be referred to for further discussion of this matter.ª

The Immigration Commission investigated only some five hundred The question still remains unanswered, How many of these cases. Italian criminals are in the country? No one can tell, but it is likely that the number is greater than is popularly supposed. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham says:

It is estimated that there are at least 3,000 of these desperadoes [criminals from Southern Italy; perhaps not all of them with penal records abroad, however] in New York, among them as many ferocious and desperate men as ever gathered in a modern city in the time of peace—medieval criminals who must be dealt with under modern laws.b

<sup>a</sup>Alien seamen and stowaways. See vol. 2 of Reports of the Immigration Commission. (S. Doc. No. 747, 61st cong., 3d sess.) b Foreign Criminals in New York, by Theodore A. Bingham. North American

Review, vol. 188, p. 392.

It appears from the Italian penal records and from the criminal statistics of the United States that Italian crimes in this country are very like those in Italy—crimes of extortion and blackmail, of personal violence, and private vengeance. But at times they appear to assume more violent and destructive forms here than abroad. In some sections of the United States, and especially in New York City, they have excited considerable alarm. In 1908 General Bingham, then police commissioner of New York, wrote that—

In New York . . . crimes of blackmailing, blowing up shops and houses, and kidnaping of their fellow-countrymen, have become prevalent among Italian residents of the city to an extent that can not much longer be tolerated.<sup>a</sup>

Thus far the crimes of Italians have been mainly directed against their own countrymen, who, knowing the character of the criminals and the swiftness of their vengeance, have hesitated to make complaint. According to the reports of the New York police department, and from the investigations of the Commission, this terrorism appears most natural. The victims almost universally refuse to give any sort of assistance in bringing Italian criminals to justice, fearing above all things their vengeance. The men who have been boldest in securing evidence for the Commission, and whose reports have been most carefully checked up by securing penal certificates from Italy and other evidence sufficient to procure the deportation of criminals, have positively refused to appear in any way against the objects of their investigation or to let it be known that they were in any way connected with the work. They have asserted that if it were known that they had been making such investigations their lives would be in constant jeopardy.

The great majority of the Italians in this country are law-abiding and industrious; that they should be the prey of that small proportion of criminals who pass with them through the American ports of entry is a grave reflection upon the efficiency of our immigration laws. Not only do Italian criminals enter the United States, but also criminals from other countries. It appears probable, however, that the Italian criminals are largest in numbers and create most alarm by the violent character of their offenses in this country.

It is clear that regulations should be made to check this entrance of criminals and better to provide for the deportation of those who succeed in entering.

<sup>a</sup> Foreign Criminals in New York, by Theodore A. Bingham. North American Review, vol. 188, p. 385.

# GENERAL TABLES.

NEW YORK CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS: TABLES 1-10. NEW YORK CHILDREN'S COURTS: TABLES 11 AND 12. NEW YORK COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS: TABLES 13-32. NEW YORK COUNTY AND SUPREME COURTS: TABLES 33-60. CHICAGO POLICE ARBESTS: TABLES 61 AND 62. MASSACHUSETTS PENAL INSTITUTIONS: TABLES 63-69. ALIEN PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES: TABLES 70-84.

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GENERAL TABLES.

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**TABLE 1.**—Persons held for trial and committed to reformatory and other institutions, by offense and by country of birth: New York City magistrates, courts, January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1908.

# REVISED CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES.

	[This tab]	le does not	(This table does not include persons held or committed for insanity.)	rsons held	or commit	ted for Ins	anity.]						
•						Foreign.							
Offense.	United States.	England.	France.	Ger- many.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Scotland.	Other foreign.	Total.	reported.	Grand total.	
Gainful offenses: Blackmail and extortion. Burglary. Forgery and fraudulent offenses. Larceny and receiving stolen property. Robbery.	7, 221 7, 221 27, 009 2, 019	1, 883 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89	83 <b>4</b> 67	12 657 75 3,120 135	11 759 3,713 296	116 910 22 286 286	14 869 829 3,685 174	15 86 82 1	16 3,693 233 233	4, 185 4, 180 272 18, 795 1, 203	ы <b>8</b> ы 28 ы 84 ы 29 ы	11, 446 45, 928 3, 227	
Total	36, 764	1, 256	363	3,999	4, 796	4, 312	4, 784	358	4, 767	24,635	180	61, 579	
Offenuese of personal violence: Abduction and kidinaping Assault, atmple Assault, violent. Rape. Rape.	8, 864 3, 063 1, 738 1, 738	~¥2888	48230	1,402 1,402 257 257 70	2,666 874 543 28	2, 106 452 233	1,218 1,218 427 164 51	18842	62 1,917 745 329 97	9, 720 4, 806 1, 866 1, 866 511	181 74 25	18, 765 7, 943 3, 590	
Total	14, 292	545	139	2,238	4, 117	4, 873	1,908	171	3, 150	17, 141	263	31,696	
Offenses against public policy: Disorderity conduct. Offenses of distonesty. Variancy, truancy, and ungovernable child Violation of corporation ordinances. Violation of ordinances.	123, 800 123, 660 4, 331 17, 549 23, 976 6, 054	3,650 7,318 1,002 1,002 224 421	5,005 1,308 236 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235	14, 741 15, 462 2, 574 3, 262 3, 266 3, 266 1, 991	26, 330 29, 074 2, 186 2, 186 6, 9933 1, 078 1, 156	15, 126 6, 303 6, 303 1, 946 1, 946 1, 946 1, 946 2, 583 3, 583 2, 254	18, 388 2, 028 813 813 813 813 813 9, 183 3, 138	1,002 3,913 373 373 86 80	13, 410 13, 601 13, 601 14, 450 1, 45	102, 742 110, 097 9, 228 15, 680 87, 615 18, 277 12, 286	1, 583 1, 583 19 138 572 102 102	227, 110 235, 370 13, 578 33, 367 33, 367 112, 163 24, 433 24, 433 24, 433	
Total	310, 321	13, 495	7,596	44,968	100, 445	56,974	49,811	5,911	76, 705	355, 905	3,027	669, 253	
-													

# The Immigration Commission.

Offenses against chastity: Bigamy. Disorderly house. Seduction. All other.	122 1,356 47 541	~ ซึ ง ซี	- 3° 5. 5	515	28-4	13812	2882	0-1 X	88128	2, 156 77 643	4040	, 198 <b>233</b>
Total	2,066	78	348	631	166	542	510	18	687	2,980	23	5,069
Unclassified offenses	1,943	71	18	357	561	424	310	18	352	2, 111	19	4,073
Total defined offenses	365, 386 7, 148	15, <b>445</b> 251	8, 464 135	<b>52, 193</b> 828	110, 085 805	67, 125 2, 852	57, 323 664	6, 476 44	85, 661 1, 303	402, 772 6, 972	3, 512 34	771, 670 14, 154
· Grand total	372, 534	15,606	8, 509	53,021	110,980	69, 977	57,967	6, 520	86,964	409, 744	3, 546	786, 824

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CUSTOMARY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES.

	adT]	table doe	s not inclu	de persons	[This table does not include persons held or committed for insanity.	mmitted fo	r insanity	ſ				
	1-11-11					Foreign.						
Offense.	United States.	England.	France.	Ger- many.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Scotland.	Other foreign.	Total.	reported.	Grand total.
Offensee against chastity: Bigamy Disorderly house. Seduction. All other	1,356 1,356 47 541	1987 - 1987 - 1 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 - 1987 -	4°38'1	472 11 131	51 28 28 7 88 7 9	14 354 12 162	3 <b>882</b>	818	32 482 14	2, 156 77 643	401×	3,522 1,125 1,192
Total	2,066	82	348	631	166	542	510	18	687	2,980	ន	5,069
Offenses against public policy: Disorderly conduct. Policy: Intonasion. Offenses of disbonesty. Vagrancy, truancy, and ingovernable child. Violation corporation ordinance. All other	123, 809 123, 809 17, 549 10, 922 10, 922	3,650 7,318 123 1,002 7.57 224	5,005 1,308 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235	14, 741 15, 462 2, 574 3, 267 3, 269 3, 269 1, 991	<b>23</b> <b>2</b> <b>2</b> <b>3</b> <b>3</b> <b>3</b> <b>5</b> <b>5</b> <b>5</b> <b>5</b> <b>5</b> <b>5</b> <b>5</b> <b>5</b> <b>5</b> <b>5</b>	23,2582 23,2582 25,671 25,671 25,671 25,671 25,671 25,671 25,671 25,671 25,671 25,671 25,671 25,671 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,772 25,7772 25,7772 25,77	18, 388 2, 028 813 813 813 763 763 763 763 763 763 763 763 763 76	3,913 373 304 304 373 373 373 373 373 374 373 374 373 374 373 374 375 377 377 377 377 377 377 377 377 377	2, 3, 660 2, 9, 981 2, 881 2, 881 2, 881 2, 881 2, 881 2, 881 2, 881 2, 881 2, 881 2, 981 2, 982 2,	102, 742 110, 097 9, 228 15, 650 87, 615 18, 277 12, 266	1,559 1,593 138 138 138 102 102	227,110 2285,370 13,578 23,357 23,357 23,357 23,357 23,357 23,357 23,357 23,357 23,357 23,357 23,357
Total	310, 321	13, 495	7, 596	44,968	100, 445	56, 974	49,811	5,911	76, 705	355, 906	3,027	660, 253
Offenses against the person: Abduction and Erlinsping. Assault, simple. Assault, violent. Rape. Rape. Raber. All other.	2,003 1,145 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 2,019 2,019 2,019	~ <b>%</b> 288838	4824080	1, 402 480 267 267 267 205 205 205 205 205	2,006 874 543 233 244 244	23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 23.66 24.66 25.66 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 2	1, 218 427 164 164 174 207	1881 15 15 11 12 12	1,917 745 326 328 328 328 328 328 328 328 328 328 190	9, 720 9, 720 1, 806- 1, 856 1, 203 1, 117	181 74 74 16	18, 765 18, 765 3, 569 3, 569 3, 227 1, 801
Total	16,979	618	167	2, b81	4, 667	5,390	2,280	136	3,573	19, 461	¥2	36, 724
Offenses grainst property: Arson Bisoftmail and extortion Bisoftary and fraudulont offenses	77 102 <i>i</i> , 221	19 191 181		18 12 0677 756	11221	2011 2010 22	847 <u>8</u> 4	881	S 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4, 186 272	က္ရွက္ရ	190 200 11, 448

The Immigration Commission.

Laroany and receiving stolen property	27,009 1,198	1,020	11 281	8, 120 131	3,713	2,978 166	3, 685 71	306 17	3, 693 142	18, 796 381	12 <b>4</b> 3	45, 928
Total.	36,020	1, 254	353	4,012	4,817	4,219	4, 713	361	4,696	24,426	178	60, 624
Total defined offenses	365, 386 7, 148	15, 445 251	8, 464 135	52, 193 828	110,085 895	67, 125 2, 852	57,323 664	6, 476 44	85,661 1,303	402, 772 6, 972	3,512	771,670 14,154
Grand total	372, 534	15, 606	8,509	53,021	110,980	60,977	57,987	6, 530	86,964	409, 744	3,546	785, 824

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TABLE 3.—Persons held for trial and committed to reformatory and other institutions, by offense and by country of birth: New York City magistrates' courts, January 1 to December 31, 1901.

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	[This tab]	le does not	include p	This table does not include persons held or committed for insanity.	or comm	itted for in	santy.]					
						Foreign.					10M	
Officiase.	States.	England.	France.	Ger- many.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Scotland.	Other foreign.	Total.	reported.	total.
Offenees against chastity: Bigamy Disorderly house Seduction All other	39 <b>58</b> 19 39		1	71 203 7		24 14	19	1	3 24 10	5841		8. <sup>11</sup> 88
Total.	III	2	8	31	16	9	ន	1	37	157		268
Offenses against public policy: Disorderly conduct. Intoxication. Offenses of distonesty. Vagranoy, truancy, and ungovernable child Vadaton corporation ordinance. Violation sanitary law. All other.	14, 765 16, 7765 363 3, 100 2, 252 2, 252 2, 252 2, 252 2, 252 2, 252 2, 252 2, 252 2, 257 2,	<b>88</b> °81531	252.58	1,832 1,970 266 381 381 388 388 173 388	3, 370 7, 284 1, 153 196 196 87 87	1,484 513 92 92 118 11,160 11,160	1, 557 1, 557 758 758 91 91 641 192 210	<u>स</u> ्र8्थू ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७	2,045 933 1,850 1,850 145	11, 202 12, 253 668 656 656 656	8°°°°6	25, 969 25, 969 5, 173 6, 639 1, 310 1, 310
Total	37,486	1,581	400	5,092	12, 174	3, 569	2,852	692	5,389	31,848	102	69, 436
Offenses against the person: Abduction and kidmaping Assault, stringle. Assault, violent. Homicide. Robery All other	2887 188 188 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288		1999	12 7 8 7 <b>7</b> 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	<b>8</b> 87878788	• 138 161 15 11 18 18	28°213881	8 914	∞847~27	911 355 355 133 35 35 35 35 102	T	1. 2002 231 232 231 232 232 232 232 232 232 23
Total	1,866	8	17	261	465	362	217	13	265	1,660	-	3, 527
Offensee against property: Arson Buckmail and extortion Burgar Forgery and fraudulent offensee Laroany and receiving stolen property	3,501 3,501 3,501	<b>8</b> 7 31	*-8	1-21-2	64 138	218 219 219	8°°3°°	<del>р</del> 01-	88°6-1	2,023 96 11 2,023 96 11		20 1, 270 5, 623

# The Immigration Commission.

Malicious mischief	151	9		8	8	10	8	1	ជ	96		346
Total	4,697	147	27	509	526	349	492	49	446	2, 545		7,242
Total defined offenees. <sup>1</sup>	44, 160 344	1,795	546 6	5,893 70	13, 181 74	4,320	3,583	755 2	6, 137 103	36,210	103	80,473 723
Grand total	44, 504	1,811	552	5,963	13, 255	4,401	3,610	757	6,240	36, 569	103	81, 196

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TABLE 4.—Persons held for trial and committed to reformatory and other institutions, by offense and by country of birth: New York City magnetrates' courte, January 1 to December 31, 1902.

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88228 25, 851 30, 967 10, 201 812 812 11, 243 812 11, 243 10, 201 1, 243 10, 201 1, 243 10, 201 1, 243 10, 201 1, 243 10, 201 1, 243 10, 201 1, 243 10, 201 1, 243 10, 201 1, 243 10, 201 1, 243 10, 201 1, 243 10, 201 1, 243 10, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 2011, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 201 1, 49 88888253 3, 838 1,404 5,708 74,265 397 Grand total. n Not reported. 85 116 191 ..... ..... ...... ...... **\***8 ..... ...... ..... ..... E ..... ..... ..... 11, 343 13, 550 1, 932 7, 713 706 2,0<del>6</del>6 31 2,046 នក្ខេន ភី 36, 630 1,981 Total. 823gr \$ 2352855EE 58°7888' 339 Other foreign. 7,311 ន្ទន្លកងន Scotland. ..... ~ 82 ...... 8 -8 ..... ..... ..... 728 ~845~7**°** 18 603 5 88°8873889 175 8 3,005 Russia. This table does not include persons held or committed for insanity.] 리었 5,055 °266772 609 802-20 4 Foreign. Italy. 8°.3 ~ iq - m 88968 31 3 533 86888333 Ireland. 13, 1 2, 101 2, 101 239 326 326 157 115 115 6,113 0.19 <u>1</u> 09 \*288282 315 823 3 Ger-many. 8**5°°**48<mark>°°</mark> 22 - 01 10 --:21 ន 648 2 3 ..... France. England. 1,610 3 m : 01 ¢ . m – 5-33° 88225**\***8 8 <sup>10</sup> 960 3, 651 14, 580 16, 466 2, 571 2, 455 2, 455 778 37,519 3577<u>7</u>388° 1, 826 18-6 United States. 173 Arson Blackmail and extortion Dregary and fraudulent offenses Forgery and receiving stolen property Bigamy Disorderly house Seduction All other..... Total. Intoxication..... Violation sanitary law..... Abduction and kidnaping Assault, simple..... Rape. Robbery Total. All other Total All other Disorderly conduct..... Offense. Offenses against public policy: Offenses against the person: Offenses of dishonesty. Offenses against property: Offenses against chastity

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182	7,440	85, 949 852	86, 801	
	2	33	8	
	11	158	158	
8	2,630	41, 465 373	41,838	
ន	479	8, 172 63	8,235	
9	33	796	88	
5	384	3, 591	3,646	
10	387	5,992 84	6,076	
30	163	14,315 69	14, 384	
16	564	6,046	6, 118	
3	40	722 9	731	
1	152	1, 828 17	1,845	
132	4,808	44, 326	44,805	
Malicious mischief	Total	Total defined offenses	Grand total	

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TABLE 5.
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[This table does not include persons held or committed for insanity.]

	Trited					Foreign.					101		
Offense.	States.	England.	France.	Ger- many.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Scotland.	Other foreign.	Total.	reported.	total.	
Offenses against chastity: Bigamy. Disorderly house. Seduction All other	54 <b>1</b> 81 24 <b>1</b> 82	9	44	61 a	1 13 7	84-4 2	4.88.0	8-1	4.8-0	2044 2044 2058		<b>2</b> 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
Total	269	10	48	16	21	25	1	4	02	381		99	
Offenses against public policy: Disorderly conduct. Intoritation. Offenses of dishonesty Vagrancy, truancy, and ungovernable child. Violation corporation ordinance. Violation suntary law. All other.	12, 201 17, 757 843 843 1, 992 2, 606 863	888888 8888888888888888888888888888888	8911 888 88 11 88 88 12 88 88 88 88 88 12 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	2, 041 2, 275 857 431 387 130 130	2, 191 8, 746 8, 746 1, 031 1, 031 131 131 58	1,548 831 831 831 831 831 101 156 101 156	4, 213 174 102 1, 209 1, 209 1, 253	101 478 12 28 19 19	1,478 1,554 1,554 196 3,914 3,914 191	12, 338 15, 100 1, 675 1, 969 114 9, 114 838	31-73 <b>-</b> 4-1	24, 560 33, 217 3, 975 1, 732 1, 732 1, 732 1, 732	-
Total	36, 815	1, 547	650	6, 141	12,953	6 310	6, 141	688	7,680	42, 110	478	79,403	
Offenses against the person: Abduction and kidnaping. Assault, simple. Assault, volent. Homicide. Rape. Rabe. All other	1,256 1,256 1,256 1,256 1,466 1,88 1,88 1,88 1,81 1,81 1,81 1,81 1,	a, 1 2 [] 2 8	12-00 <b>4</b> -1	828888 887	365 126 59 59 59	28525834	488883483	0 1 1	~%~38 <b>8</b> 8	1, 219 1, 219 470 156 156 158 121	16	2,494 917 344 344 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 345	
Total	2,219	84	17	321	628	543	220	31	339	2, 183	17	4,419	
Offenses against property: Arson Blackmail and extortion Blacklary Forgery and fraudulent offenses Larceny and receiving stolen property	6 736 35 2,975	100	1 2 40	4 119 476	<b>4</b> 31 112 <b>4</b> 32 112 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	888 3 7 <del>1</del> 0.	111 125 425	20-5	839 51 - 6 839	2, 208	1	5, 1988 5, 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988	

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249	6, 794	91, 266 1, 070	92, 336
	80	503 1	20 <del>4</del>
56	2, 861	47,535	48,066
F	416	8,505 105	8,610
60	8	782 9	162
2	552	6, 990 33	7,023
2	453	7,365	7,517
ន	587	14, 189	14, 280
2	613	7,166 105	1,271
80	46	762	E
2	135	1,776	1,803
157	3, 925	43, 228 538	43, 766
		J	
		88	
nischief	Total.	fined offens	tal
Mallelous mischief	Total	C Total defined offenses	Grand to
		Offe	

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TABLE 6.—Persons held for trial and committed to reformatory and other institutions, by offense and by country of birth: New York City magistrates' courts. January 1 to December 31, 1904.

**29**8

l'This table does not include persons held or committed for insenity

	[This tab	le do <b>es n</b> ot	: include p	This table does not include persons held or committed for insanity.]	or commit	ted for ins	ulty.]					
						Foreign.					1.1	
Offense.	States.	England.	France.	Ger- many.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Scotland.	Other foreign.	Total.	reported.	total.
Offenses against chastity: Bigamy	172 172 55	11 2	¥ £1	<b>~</b> 84¥	1 15 9		- <b>8</b> 8 - O	1	-200	8080 380	0	8558
Total	250	13	1	88	25	72	51	3	R	381	0	980
Offenses against public policy: Disorderly conduct. Intorication. Offenses of distonesty. Vagrancy, truancy, and uncovernable child. Vagrancy, truancy, and uncovernable child. Violation corporation ordinance. Violation sontary law.	14, 133 17, 267 17, 267 436 1, 907 2, 351 2, 351 2, 351 2, 351 2, 351 2, 351 2, 351 2, 351	1,012 1,012 14 99 33 32 32	2227 2227 2222 2222 2222 2222 2222 222	1,966 1,964 1,964 1,964 460 460 450 850 460	9, 201 274 190 190 190 190 190	3,146 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086 1,086	1,504 212 73 1,740 1,740	10128 <b>4</b> 5533	3, 047 3, 047 3, 057 852 852 167 167	11, 018 16, 159 1, 008 1, 008 1, 988 2, 248 2, 248 2, 248 2, 248 2, 248 2, 248 2, 248 2, 248 2, 268 2, 268	<u>ູ</u> ດຕໍ່ມີຮູ້ມີຮູ	28, 231 28, 231 3, 915 11, 722 1, 546 1, 722 1, 545 1, 722 1, 545 1, 722 1, 72
Total	37, 706	1, 670	1,169	5, 508	14,061	6, 558	4, 332	746	8,300	42, 334	434	80, 474
Offenses against the person: Abduction and kidnaping. Assault, which Assault, volent. Bomeron Robbery. All other.	1,000 344 188 288 288 288 288	30 11 16 1 2 3 3	H	4 22 24 24 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	22 22 22 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2	~882858×88	855 <i>221</i> 28	nn n∓∞	<b>. \$</b> 5%382	1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,00	g	2,111 360 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 38
Total	1,972	72	12	267	539	<b>56</b> 8	180	12	370	2,029	27	4,028
Offenses against property: Arson Blackmall and extortion Burthary Forgery and fraudulent offenses Latroeny and receiving stolen property	10 4 728 37 8, 533	12 3 110	* <sup>1</sup>	371 371	866 313		∞8°≎ <b>≵</b>	a 8	- 515	2,023 868 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	-10-15	1, 101 1, 101 5, 588

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278	190'1	92, 203 738	92, 941	
_			6	
	8	201	2 <u>6</u> 2	
3	2,502	47, 246	47.586	
101	580	9,323 81	9, 404	
	8	884	788	
2	440	5,012 44	5,066	
16	437	7,635	1,727	
ส	10#	15,016	15,078	
	453	6, 296 41	6, 337	
	88	1,293	1,200	
0	128	1,883	1,897	
213	4, 525	44, 453	44, 850	
Mallclous mischiel	Total	Total defined offenses	Grand total	

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TABLE 7.—Persons held for trial and committed to reformatory and other institutions, by offense and by country of birth: New York City magistrates' country of birth: New York City magistrates'

imbis table does not include persons held or committed for insenity

	[This tab	le does not	tinclude p	(This table does not include persons held or committed for insanity.)	or commit	ted for ins	unity.)						
-	5.41-71					Foreign.					1		
О Депзе.	States.	England.	France.	Ger- many.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Scotland.	Other foreign.	Total.	reported.	total.	
Offennee against chastity: Bigamy Disorderly house Seduction All other	15 273 85	01 - 180 01 - 180	68 14	109	a 13 a	13 - <del>1</del> 8 -	88 89 11	6	100 - 2 3 1 3 1	514 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	1	28 11 18	
Total	378	12	82	126	31	8	100	7	141	567	1	976	
Offenses against public policy: Disorderly conduct. Intoxication. Offenses of dishonesty. Vagrancy, truancy, and ungovernable child. Violation corporation ordinance. Violation suntary iaw.	13, 420 15, 434 1, 886 2, 285 2, 285 1, 116	1, 123 133 144 134 144 134	883 2887 329 887 2882 884 2883 2884 2884 2884 2884 2884	1, 342 266 286 531 531 148	7, 888 253 940 122 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 2	1, 601 1, 012 1, 012 1, 012 4, 008 454 218	2,619 218 218 218 2,282 2,282 2,282 540 301	841 113 10 10 88 11 88 11 88 11 1	270 400 270 284 284 284 270 270	15, 322 16, 364 11, 783 1, 783 1, 783 1, 130	54 448 141 141 141 141 141 11	25, 796 31, 246 1, 479 4, 142 2, 912 2, 257 2, 257	
Total	35,467	1.827	1,024	5,107	13, 294	7,831	6,171	822	9, 747	45, 823	731	82,021	
Offenses against the person: Abduction and kidnaping Assault, stimple Assault, volent Bape. Robbery All other	1. 388 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288	4 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 4 4 8 4	3 1 4 1	178 51 34 51 34 51 22	313 57 26 28 28 28	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	<b>466</b> 888 317 − 21 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		£9589384	1, 278 555 258 251 258 251 258 251 258 251 258 251 258 251 258 251 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258	8	2,386 968 169 216	
Total	2,103	Ę	15	306	109	112	294	19	572	2,491	8	4,597	-
Offenses against property: Arson Biechnall and extortion. Burglary Forgery and fraudulent offenses. Larony and receiving stolen property.	847 847 35 3, 164	19 5 106	\$ 1 m	61 20 61 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	312 312	310 310 310 310	713 88 713 88 713	22	40853	11 12 12 31 31 2,435	8	5, <b>83</b> 328	

The Immigration Commission.

7 205	94, 789 1, 444	96, 233		
8	767 18	785		
9.970	51, Sci0 751	52, 611		
260	11,020	11,125		
85	- <del>1</del> 06	306	· .	
870	7.414	7,518		
305	9,000 358	9, 358	•	
282	14,213	14, 287		
6.5	6,059 85	6, 154		
8	1,17	1,200		
131	2,043 21	2,064	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
FIG 7	42, 162 675	42, 837		
	Total defined offenses	Grand total.		

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TABLE 8.—Persons held for trial and committed to reformatory and other institutions, by offense and by country of birth: New York City magistrater courte, January 1 to December 31, 1906.

[This table does not include persons held or committed for insanity.]

	1-1-1-11					Foreign.						
Offense.	States.	England.	France.	Gen- many.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Scotland.	Other foreign.	Total.	reported.	total.
Offenses against chastity: Bigaury Disortery house. Seduction All other	10 235 4 57		1 88 8	22131	8984	Ц <b>сч ф</b> н	۵ <sup>4</sup> 40		ନ୍ଥିର୍ଷ୍ଣ	2% 2% 2% 2%	-	8528
Total	306	9	55	<b>96</b>	15	11	32		8	343	-	93
Offenses against public policy: Disorderly conduct. Incoration. Vagrancy, truancy, and ungovernable child Vigitation corporation ordinance. Violation contrary law. All other	525 853 854 855 855 855 855 855 855 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	3823 <u>3</u> 882	83 3 1 P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	1, 661 1, 666 1, 666 200 405 405 405 405 405 168	3, 202 6, 859 788 788 788 177 788 788 788 788 788	1,774 1,774 3,988 5,988 1,984 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884 1,884	1, 679 205 66 66 66 685 852 852 852	100 20 01 803 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,882 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,892 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992 3,992	12,728 11,278 1,194 1,194	<b>8</b> 8 ⊒8 ⊣	2, 286 2, 282 2, 282 2, 282 2, 284 2,
Total.	35, 347	1,404	1,081	5,199	11,707	7,527	5,630	532	9,985	43,065	210	78, 622
Offenses against the person: Abduction and k dnaping Assault, simple. Assault, violent. Homicide. Raper Robery All other	8225828 1 1	39 14 39 39 55	90 60 <del>1</del>	190 190 8 8 31 31 31 31	2888 ° 681	<u> </u>	852°8	16	° <b>7</b> 377889	1, 758 <b>35</b> 100 <b>35</b> 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	8811 4	1,2,5,4 (601 (801 (801 (801 (801 (801 (801 (801 (8
Total.	2, 176	п	8	347	623	808	362	21	471	2, 739	24	4, 939
Offenses against property: Arson Blackmail and extortion Burgistry and fraudulent offenses Forgery and receiving stolen property	12 18 78 2,995	1 6 100	<u>8</u> -+2	82 11 82 11 12 12	1 84 87 87 8 7 8 7 8	175 175 854	76 374 874	ea 58	3 91 576	2, 350 22 0 2, 350 22 0	12	21 1,316 1,316 5,371

Malicious mischief	164	*	1	16	\$	27	15		ផ	127		ã
Total	4,049	119	89	414	111	571	470	35	704	8,063	8	7, 161
Total defined offenses	41,877 1,349	1, 606 <b>40</b>	1, 196	6, 056 133	13,006 119	8,977 543	6, <del>4</del> 94 71	89 89 9	11,228	49,210 1,208	275 3	91, 362 2, 560
Grand total	48, 236	1,666	1,212	6, 180	13, 185	9, 520	6, 565	<b>16</b> 3	11,408	50, 418	318	98, 923
		• *			•							

TABLE 9.—Persons held for trial and committed to reformatory and other institutions, by offense and by country of birth: New York City magistrates' country of birth: New York City magistrates'

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[This table does not include persons held or committed for insanity.]

			t include p	1 mis those does not include persons need or committed for instanity.	or commu	ted for the	sury.					
						Foreign.						
Offense.	United States.	England.	France.	Ger- many.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Scotland.	Other foreign.	Total.	reported.	total.
Offensee against chastity: Bigany. Disorderly house. Seduction All other	206 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	11 3	38 1 3	13 <b>6</b> 0 1	0 F 0	28 <sup>11</sup> 28	4 18 18	6	31 1884 31 1	336 336 105 105	1	ឌភ្លួន
Total	346	15	42	Š	9	16	101	2	140	461	e	810
Offenses against public policy: Disorderly conduct Disorderly conduct Offenses of distonesty. Vagrancy, truancy, and ungovernable child. Violation corporation ordinance. Violation corporation ordinance. Violation sanitary law All other	15,868 13,532 13,532 1,858 4,156 1,038 1,533	55888388 858888888888888888888888888888	899 <b>5</b> 29885	11, 749 200 304 882 882 882 882	6,5 246 300 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	2, 668 848 272 3, 739 3, 739 333	2,729 4939 95,124 1,406 1,406 1,406 558	2788°°88°78°°	528 1881 2888 2886 2886 2886 2886 2886 28	14,020 13,561 1,035 1,035 1,035 1,035 1,035 1,035 1,035 1,035 1,035 1,035	888°°88°88°88°	30, 083 37, 406 3, 530 3, 530 3, 268 3, 268 3, 268
Total	38.431	1.705	884	5,449	10,794	8,802	8,840	921	10,941	48, 336	721	87,488
Offenses against the person: Abduction and kidmaping. Assault, simple Assault, violent Homieide Robbery All other	88333337 8833337	-223030	<b>∞</b> 1900	38°°38837°	8 <b>**</b> 8	288 <b>5</b> 88	3350 <b>35</b> 8 <u>8</u> 7	001700	**************************************	1 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	8201 1	1,178 1,178 153 153 254 254 254
Total	2,366	2	16	318	389	913	386	21	\$28	2,931	106	5,403
Offensee against property: Aroon is and extortion. Blackmail and extortion. Burgary Forgery and fraudulent offensee. Larveny and receiving scien property.	1,096 1,096 3,617	112221	31.001	291 10 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	128 128 514	187 187 8	137	81	107 107 107 468	83 <b>33</b> 3		6,0 <b>68</b>

Malicious mischief	122	*		8	<b>4</b> 5	8	16	3	ន	150	1	273
Total	4.917	150	39	406	605	717	687	30	209	3, 331	<b>9</b>	8,288
Total defined offenecs	46,060 2,265	1,934	12.02	6, 237	12, 180 206	10, 523 693	10,014	974 10	12,216 281	55,059 1,589	870 9	101,989 3,863
Grand total	48, 325	1,976	1,031	6, 393	12,386	11,216	10, 165	<b>7</b> 8	169 '77	56, 648	6/8	105, 852

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TABLE 10.—Persons held for trial and committed to reformatory and other institutions, by offense and by country of birth: courts, January 1 to December 31, 1908.	itted to re	formator courts,	y and ot January	ter institu 1 to Dece	ttions, by mber 31,	1 offense 1908.	znd by co	untry of	birth: N	New York	York City magistrates.	ristrales,
	[This tab	le does not	include p	This table does not include persons held or committed for insanity.)	or commi	tted for in	anity.)					1
						Foreign.					- <b>.</b> .	
Offense.	United Btates	England.	France.	Ger- many.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Scotland.	Other foreign.	Total.	reported.	total.
Offenses against chastity: Bigany Disordenty house. Beduction All other	138 138 70 70	10-0	16 6	6 24 34	12141	ର ଅ <b>ଅ</b> କ୍ଷି	8988 8	8	už48	16 273 12 165	91-	2612 2813 2813 2813 2813 2813 2813 2813 28
Total	233	6	22	101	2	105	16	3	115	466	6	706
Offenses against public policy: Disorderly conduct Intoxitation. Offenses of dishouesty Vagrancy, truancy, and uncovernable child Violation corporation ordinance. Violation sanitary law All other.	25, 018 25, 018 12, 477 878 878 2, 567 5, 401 1, 160 4, 049	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	1,086 112 19 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	2,407 1,571 600 1,571 600 1,571 1,008	4, 146 5, 664 408 712 587 145 145 040	2,950 748 543 543 173 4,826 1,161 1,161 912	2, 746 1446 164 164 164 164 164 1, 146	21588°2833	8,666 1,723 417 396 9,167 1,003 1,003	2, 1907 2, 1907 2, 1908 2, 1909 5, 314 5, 314 5, 314	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	43,028 23,928 24,741 28,885 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283
Total	51, 550	2, 151	1,641	7,359	12, 312	11, 322	12,840	782	17, 352	65,759	235	117, 544
Offenses against the person: ` Abduction and kidnaping. Assault; simple. Assault; violent Homicide. Rape. Rape. All other.	1,062 551 551 261 70 70 105	1139981	+0 00 0 +	6 3 16 2 18 2 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3332 160 74 73 8 8 8 8 8 8	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	22 112 16 16 16 18 18 18 18	804H	585348 <b>2</b> 8	1, 583 942 355 355 128 128 128 128	212	2,698 1,604 1,604 195 195 296
Total	2,451	128	83	446	673	978	446	31	689	8,447	75	5, 973
Offenses against property: Arson Blackmail and extortion Burginy. Forgery and fraudulent offenses. Larceny and receiving stolen property	21 1, 183 1, 188 8, 483	83°80*	8	80255 a a	8 157 693	219 219 202	20 12 T 12	202	200 + 4 200 + 4	3, 277	a+	80 81 108 6,767

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813	9,414	133,639 2,904	136, 543		
	13	832 2	334		
186	4, 515	74,187 1,801	75,988		
*	106	19,060	19, 355		
-	ц	886 12	88	•	
16	818	14,195	14,404		
4	910	13, 313 849	14,162		
8	919	13,925	14,125		
16	534	8,440 156	8, 506		-
<u>~</u>	67	1,788 15	1,803		
	292	2,580 65	2,645		
128	4,886	50,120 1,101	60, 221		
Malicious mischief	Total	Total defined offenses. Offenses not defined.	Urand total		

TABLE 11.—Children convicted and committed to reformatory and other institutions, by offense and by country of birth: New York children's courts, January 1 to December 31, 1906.

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United         England         France.         Ger.         Foreign.           England         England         France.         Ger.         Ger.         Italy.         Russia.           S81         1         2         22         21         26         21         26           S81         1         6         13         1         5         14         99         1         3         88         1         1         2         23         73         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3         3			3	ning i w Teenna oi, 1000.									
Fighter         England         France.         Ger.         Iraly.         Russia.           States         581         1         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2							Fore	ign.					
381       1       1       2       2       2         1, 576       6       1       9       1       3       113         2, 226       6       13       1       5       141         2, 226       6       13       1       5       141         2, 226       6       13       1       5       141         2, 226       6       1       1       3       13       1       5       141         2, 226       6       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1<	Offiense.	States.	England.	France.	Ger- many.	Greece.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Scotland.	Other foreign.	Total.	total.
2.226     6     13     1     5     141       2.226     6     13     1     5     141       2.226     6     13     1     5     141       2.226     6     11     1     1     5     141       371     371     1     1     1     1     16       38     9     9     9     9     9     9       2.423     4     1     1     11     13       38     1     6     1     1     13       38     2     1     8     1     1     13       9     1     1     1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1     1     1     1       38     2     2     3     1     1     3       9     1     1     1     1     1     3       9     1     1     1     1     1     3       9     1     1     1     1     1     3       9     1     1     1     1     1     1	i receiving stolen ]	581 581 1,579 61	1		4	1	3	21 112 8	25 73 1		31	57 234 10	638 5 1,813 71
270     1     1       271     371     1       371     1     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371     1       371	Total	2,226	9		13	1	5	141	8		8	301	2,527
371     15     1     27       15     15     1     1     1       718     16     11     1     1       718     718     1     1     1       718     2,423     4     4     12     3       2,423     4     4     12     3     11       2,433     4     4     12     3     11       386     1     1     1     1     3       11     3     1     3     3     16       348     1     1     1     1     3       1     1     1     3     3     16       348     1     1     1     3     3       00     27     1     1     1     3       1     1     1     3     3     16       1     1     1     3     3     13       1     1     1     1     3     3       1     1     1     1     3     3       1     1     1     1     3     3       1     1     1     1     3     3       1     1     1     1     3 </td <td></td> <td>88°34</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>11</td> <td>60</td> <td></td> <td>60 K3</td> <td>88</td> <td>304 111 0</td>		88°34			1			11	60		60 K3	88	304 111 0
15     15     16     11       15     11     11     11       15     11     11     11       15     12     1     11       2,423     4     1     12       388     1     1     12       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388     1     1     1       388 <td< td=""><td>Total</td><td>371</td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td>27</td><td>16</td><td></td><td>13</td><td>57</td><td>428</td></td<>	Total	371			1			27	16		13	57	428
2, 420 2, 420 12 388 388 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Offenses against public policy: Carrying concealed weapons Crefty to autimals. Disorderly conduct. Disorderly child.	15 6 4,014 718	11 80	-	14 6	1	11	191 88	192	H	1 88	882	16 4, 519 806
125 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Improper guardianship. Intoretion Sabbath breaking Truanoy	2, <b>120</b> 12 386	4	*	13	~	I	8 4	19 1	1	67 1	8811 881	2,661 13 394
27	Ungovernable child Volation computery educational law Volation corporation ordinancea Violation motor vahicle law	154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154	6	1	<b>II</b> 00	-			54 19		166	583	476 377 64
	Violation park ordinances Violation railroad law Violation sanitary code Violation child labor law.	23.62				64	1		<b>Ci</b>		1	14	27 12 3 106
Total	Total	8,641	8	10	8	2	8	335	312	3	188	941	9,482

Offenses against chastity: Crime against nature. Exposure of person, indecent							1				1	15
Total.	2						1				1	**
Unclassified offenses	177						3	2		2	7	181
Total defined offenses	11,317 392	80	10	280	∞ <b>-</b> -	34	507 19	478 478 478	2	ଝ୍ଲିକ୍ଷ	1,307 86	12,624
Grand total.	11,709	8	n	52	6	34	526	469	2	259	1, 302	13, 101

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TABLE 12			uary 1 to	January 1 to December 31, 1908.	<b>r 3</b> 1, 190							
						For	Foreign.					
Offense.	United States.	England.	France.	Ger- many.	Greece.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	Scotland.	Other foreign.	Total.	total.
Gainful offenses: Burglary Forgery Larcory and reedving stolen property Rohbery	626 5 1, 189 44	3	1	8-1-		* *	35 124	8-1 12		11 52	86.40	724 1,503 47
Total	1.864	15	-	10		80	160	160		8	417	2,281
Offenses of personal violence: Assault, simple. Assault, violent. Rape. Rape.	51 25 25 25 20 20	1		61	1		<b>6</b> 1 61	1 22		F-60 -1	48-0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Total	82	1		3	-		29	27		11	2	307
Offenses against public policy: Carrying concealed weapous Cruchty to animals. Disorderly child. Disorderly conduct.	32 334 4,957	18 2		35	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	12	88	888 7		1	8 02 8	ب هولا مهم م
Fugitive from justice. Interfering with officer Imporer guardiauship Intoxication. Perjury	2,312 1 4	7	~	6	П	7	81	8		62	580	2,611 2,611 1
Truancy Ungovernable child Violation child abor law Violation corporation ordinances Violation computeory educational law	162 372 30 30 222 222	1	69 - 69	10 <b>10</b> 01			w≌a≠2	6 13 <b>4</b> 13		83468	<b>38883</b>	85 <b>5</b> 598
Violation Greater New York charter Violation park ordinances Violation sanitary code.	5 <b>4</b> -						~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	1		*	901	28.

TABLE 12.—Children convicted and committed to reformatory and other institutions, by offense and by country of birth: New York children's courts,

Violation Sunday law	0											•
Total	8, 631	8	13	53	•	8	405	433	2	310	1, 268	<b>608</b> '6
Offenses against chastity: Crime against nature Exposure of person, indecent. Bodomy	auu						11					***
Total.	4						8				2	•
Unclassified offenses	118			1			8	8		2	17	135
Total defined offenses	10,852 671	3 1	14	88	50	8	604 81	626 150	81	888	1,776 309	12,628 980
Grand total	11, 523	<b>46</b>	14	74	п	8	685	776	8	448	2,085	13, 606

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		.letot baerd	479 13 34 34	1.669	13 278 30 27	357	ත නිය තීය න	12	*0 <b>*</b>
		Not reported.	3 88 8	22	-81	Ŧ		-	
		Total.	13883116	883	139 4 134	183	**	22	00 00
		Not reported.	•	۰		8	-	-	
	ä	Other foreign.	13.8	5	°37	8	0 - 10	12	
	Foreign-born,	. asilat I	¢ <b>8</b> ,⊾0%	8	<b>12</b> 25	8	1 3	40	
3	oreig	Irish.	∞ <b>₫</b> ∞	23	-84	25		3	
	ί.	.weideH	2 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 2 2 8 2 2 8 2 2 8 2 2 8 2 2 8 2 8	210	-2-4	21	1 7 31	12	
Î		German.	2 95	2	30	13		12	
		English.	8 <b>-</b> 10	R	1	1		8	8 <b>-</b> 8
	<b>π</b> υ.	od-ovitan latoT	35 62 64 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	1,043	8 137 14 11	170	~\$~%000	88	0 10
	У	Total.	8521_182 8521_182	8	40,00	8		Ŧ	
	er, b	Not reported.	138	ส		3		3	
BEB.	i fath r.	Other foreign.	23.3	Ş	69	5		3	
	fathe	.nsilan.	8-8-	28	1-102	14		œ	- : -
0	rn of foreign race of father	.dehI	78 140 3	สี	1 % %	37	<b>6</b> 9 <b>6</b> 9 <b>-</b> -1	18	6 6
NOLL	rod-	Hebrew.	2 <sup>∞</sup> 21	88	•	5	3 1	-	
ELVISED CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES.	Native-born of foreign father, by race of father.	German.	24 8	8	1991	9	69 69	-	
CI.AB	4	.deilgaA	6 161 16	ន		*	8	~	
IBED	of II.	Total	140 302 81 140 302 81 140	<b>\$</b>	ωF∞4	8	8-76-1	æ	~~ ~
	born fathe	.asibaI	-	-					
	Native-born of native father.	Negro.	54 5 5	149	<b>1</b> ∞	51	10 m 00	Ξ	0 0
л.	N	white.	8-255	g	899 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89	Ŧ	18 15 12	37	3 81
		Offense.	Gainful offensee: Burglary . Extortion Forgery and freud. Larrony and receiving stolen property . Robbery	Total	Offenzes of personal violence: Abduction. Assult. Hassult. Rape.	Total	Offenses against public policy: Bribery Derine against public health and safety rease registration. Gaming Patiens Pedury Various provisions of excise law, etc.	Total.	Offenses against chastity: Bigamy Crime against nature. Total.

TABLE 18.—Persons convicted, by offense and by general nativity and race. New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.

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The Immigration Commission.

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		213	
*	418	12	
Unclassified offenses	Total defined offenses Offenses not defined	Grand total.	0°
		7934	0°

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		Not reported. Grand total.	60 20 10 10 10 10	5 14	₽₽₽38382 11:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	2 1 173	- ia	******	5 7 406	
P		Total.				8	34-8	7937	206	-97
		Not reported.			n	13	87 5	-	2	
	ġ	Other foreign.					~		5 87	1
i F	Foreign-born.	Italian.			<b>8</b> 1	<b>Ş</b>			8	82
	Fore	Irish.		1		12 3	11 12 12 17	CR .00	26 29	8-
		Hebrew.		-		1			16 2	<u> </u>
		German.	13	~				<sup>60</sup>	1	8-
		English.	46	6	-468060	8	131 08 68	<u></u> ####	195	
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, ,	•	Total.	~~~	-	-202 01	Ŧ	an 8	0101	8	121
ಕ್ಷ	Native-born of foreign father, by race of father.	Not reported				~		-	8	
OF ENGER	ar fat	Other foreign.				8	2	-	8	•
10	fath	.nalian.	-	-		•0	R 9		3	8
IO NO	orn of foreign race of father	.dehl		~	C5 00 #1	2	<b>-</b> 8	~~~~~	4	2
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CUSTOMART CLASSUFICATION OF	Nativ	German			a a		-9 0		Ħ	2
		English.			8	8			-	•
		LetoT		<b>~</b>	8-2011	3	® F	••••	8	140
CUSTIC	54	.naibaī	<b>3</b>	5						
	Native-born of native father.	Negro				=	*		8	3
	<u> </u>	white.	- 10	, ,	8 3au-	37	œ . ஜ	888	2	87
		Offensee	Offenses against chastity: Bigamy. Crime against nature.	Total	Offenses against public policy: Bribery These segistration False registration Coming Libel Libel Various provisions of excise is w, etc.	Total	Offenses against the person: Abendonment. Aberdon Abordua Assuit.	Romldde Rape Robbery Suldde	Total.	Offemses agalmst property: Arom Burglary Excelsion

Taise personations and cheets	5°%-%-	<b>₽</b> 83 93		1, 288 - 23 -			** 23 **	4         2         1           138         26         26         12           1         1         1         1		<b>P P</b>	- 8	81918 81918	~ 8 ~	8-2-6	77 12 0	9.07		3 <b>4</b>	88 88 9 7 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		
Total.	828	Ħ	-	11 2	**	80 156	82 82	238 58	8	ส	562	1,083	S	8	<b>308</b>	54 1	8	8	6 587	8	1,646
Total defined offenses	<b>1</b> 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	512 213	<b>∞</b>   - :	28 m	8	112 9	81	84	3	5	<b>3</b> °	1, 326 8	8	132	247	18 18	532 732	139 3	98 88 88 81	21	2,240
Grand total	127	213	9 11	636	8	113 9	8	88 88	89 87	8	669	1, 334	\$	321	247	8	237 1	5 <b>1</b>	9 883	8	2,262

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Z	Under \$50.		1	1		-	2	1	~
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-ainqaui b	Number fined and.	81	3		. 1	-	2		-
		*	+	1		-	2	T	-10
to death.	Number sentenced	13	2				2		
	Number insane.					8	8		
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l perio	Indeterminate.	831	\$	~~ <u>78</u>	14	8	113	శాలదితింది	1 18
pecified	20 years but leas than life.	~~~	4	-		-	5		-
each sj	10 years but less than 20 years.	00	80	- 10	-	-	12	~ ~ ~	- 7
ed for	5 years but less than 10 years.	16 15	31	10201	- 00	8	62	018-42	~ <u>6</u> 3
entenc	l year but less than 5 years.	113 77	190	r828	4000	18	352	12 <b>6*</b> 86	89===
mbers	3 months but less than 1 year.	98	2	81.7	00 <b>4</b> 01 00	51	125	11 11 12	8 19 CH 28
N.	Less than 3 months.	8	8	1 3	-	20	80		
.be	Number imprisone	165 00	<b>8</b> 3	28 <b>8</b> 832	8833	\$	849	85-28	25.2
eonetnee	Saivea nedaun bebasqua	152 45	197	684 111 111	8128	<b>3</b> 8	<b>4</b> 8	28428	88°°°
	Number convicted	421 213 1	635	302 302 302	8442	66	1.334	241 241 231 247 28	11881
	General nativity and race.	Native born of native father: White Netro Indian	Total	Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English. German. Hebrew. Irish.	Italian. South Italian not specified Other for the a Not reported	Total	Total native born	Foreign-born: English Greek Greek Trish	Italian, South. Italian, not specified. Magyar. Negro.
	A impris- matrix A impris- action A impris- action A impris- action A impris- action A impris- action A impris- action A impris- action A impris- action A impris- A i	Number fined only.       2         Number fined only.       2	2     Number ingeles     2       2     5     9       2     10 years but less     2       2     5     9       2     5     9       3     3     9       3     10     9       3     10     9       3     10     9       3     10     9       3     10     9       3     10     9       3     10     9       3     10     9       3     10     9       4     10     9       5     10     10       5     10     10       5     10     10       5     10     10       5     10     10       5     10     10       5     10     10       6     <	2     2     Number former factored.       2     3     Number factored.       2     3     Number factored.       3     5     1       3     5     1       3     5     1       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       3     1     7       4     1     7       5     1     7       5     1     7       5     1     7       5     1     7       5     1     7       5     1     7       <	3     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1 <td>State       State       <th< td=""><td>Res       Res       R</td><td>2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2    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Polish Bussian Beandinayian Other Soraga	8426 e	84488	•õe&4		8101	80040	0	1								-			
Total foreign-born	<b>8</b> 8	316	556	9	R	a	5	8	3	55	8		+	5	-	#	-	•	-
Not reported.	æ	13	19			2	~				80	3			-			:	
Grand total	2,262	162	1, 424	18	200	580	112	21	2	1	201	*	ø	10	•	18	•		-

"Other foreign" includes 5 Bohemian, 1 Canadian, 1 Cuban, 1 Dantah, 1 Dutch, 5 French, 1 Greek, 4 Magyar, 6 Negro, 1 Norwegian, 1 Portuguese, 6 Russian, 1 Scandina-vian, 9 Scotth, 2 Swelis, 2 Swelis, 2 Swelis, 2 Swelian, 1 Beratilian, 2 Canadian, 2 Cuban, 1 Chineec, 3 Dantah, 3 Dutch, 1 Frantah, 9 French, 1 Japanese, 1 Lithuanian, \* "Other foreign" includes 9 Austrian, 1 Belian, 4 Bohemian, 1 Bratilian, 2 Canadian, 2 Cuban, 1 Chineec, 3 Dantah, 3 Dutch, 1 Frantah, 9 French, 1 Japanese, 1 Lithuanian, \* "Other foreign", 1 Norwegian, 1 Revisor, 1 Skouch, 1 Skou

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TABLE 16.—Previous convictions of persons convicted, by general nativity and race: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.

General nativity and race.	Number con-	Number reporting no pre-	Number num tions	ber of	ing each : previous	specified convio-
	victed.	vious con- victions.	1.	2	8 or more.	Total.
Native-born of native father: White Negro Indian	414 210 1	308 159 1	74 40	19 9	13 2	106 51
Total	625	468	114	28	15	157
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English. German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian. Other foreign e. Not reported.	29 112 94 298 83 48 27	19 87 60 218 61 38 19	6 14 23 54 13 7 6	2 7 9 12 5 2 2	2 4 2 14 4 1	10 25 34 80 22 10 8
Total	691	502	123	39	27	189
Total native-born	1,316	970	237	67	42	346
Foreign-born: English. German. Greek. Hebrew. Irish.	40 122 11 241 92	84 95 8 182 76	2 15 3 41 9	2 7  10 6	2 5 8 1	6 27 3 59 16
Italian Magyar Negro Polish	232 18 16 12	199 18 12 11	27 3 1	5	1	33 4 1
Russian Beandina vian Other foreign <sup>b</sup> Not reported	13 9 60 8	11 8 40 4	2 1 10 3	 1 1		2 1 11 4
Total foreign-born	874	707	117	32	18	167
Not reported	32	23	8	1		9
Grand total	2, 222	1,700	362	100	60	522

[This table does not include 40 persons not reporting complete data.]

"Other foreign" includes 5 Bohemian, 1 Canadian, 1 Cuban, 1 Danish, 1 Dutch, 5 French, 1 Greek, 4 Magyar, 6 Negro, 1 Norwegian, 1 Portuguese, 6 Russian, 1 Scandinavian, 9 Scotch, 2 Swedish, 2 Swiss, and 1 Welsh.
"Other foreign" includes 9 Austrian, 1 Belgian, 4 Bohemian, 1 Brasilian, 2 Canadian, 2 Cuban, 1 Chinese, 3 Danish, 3 Dutch, 1 Finnish, 9 French, 1 Japanese, 1 Lithuanian, 1 Mexican, 1 Norwegian, 1 Roumanian, 5 Scotch, 1 Servian, 1 Slovak, 2 Spanish, 5 Swedish, 3 Swiss, 1 Syrian, and 1 West Indian.

#### TABLE 17.—Previous convictions of persons convicted, by offense: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.

Offense.	Number	Number reporting no pre-		ber of j		specified convic-
	victed.	vious con- victions.	1.	2.	3 or more.	Total.
Offenses against chastity: Bigamy Crime against nature	58	56	i	i		
Total	13	11	1	1		2
Offenses against public policy: Bribery Crimes against public health and safety False registration. Gaming Libel. Perjury. Various provisions excise law, etc	5 82 3 63 2 6 5	5 70 2 58 <b>2</b> 5 5 5			1	12 1 5 1
Total	166	147	18		1	19
Offenses against the person: Abandonment. Abduction. Aboution. Assault.	13 13 1 273	11 12 234	2 1 29	7	 1 3	2 1 1 30
Homicide Rape Robbery. Suicide	39 27 33 3	33 27 22 2	4 6 1	1 2	1	6 • 11 1
Total	402	341	43	10	8	61
Offenses against property: Arson. Burglary. Extortion. False personations and cheats. Forgery.	1 468 13 4 73	1 277 9 4 58	126 2 13	40 2 2	25	191 4 15
Fraud. Larceny. Malicious mischlef and injuries to property Receiving stolen property	3 980 19 58	3 769 18 45	1 <b>48</b> 8	40 1 2	23 3	211 1 13
Total	1,619	1,184	297	87	51	435
Total defined offenses	2,200	1,683	359	98	60	517
Offenses not defined	22	17	3	2		5
Grand total	2,222	1,700	362	100	60	522

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[This table does not include 40 persons not reporting complete data.]

TABLE 18.—Previous convictions of persons convicted of assault, by general nativity and race: July 1, 1909.	sault, l	ng gene	ral n 1, 15	ativi 09.	y and	race	N N	New 1	ort	York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to	t of	dene	ral .	sessi	me,	00	ober	1, 1	908,	\$	
	-910	30 91				Nu	Number of previous convictions for each specified offense.	of pr	viou	COD S	victio	ons fo	or eac	de d	cifie	d offe	<b>S</b>				
General nativity and race.	Number convicted.	vious convictions con Number reperidus con Number reperidus con	tions. Number not reporting	Asseult, third.	Vttempted pmg- 1817. Vttempted pmg-	Burglary, third.	Burghary, second.	Burglary, third.	Carrying weapons.	Counterfeiting.	Pisorderly conduct. Fighting.	Grand larceny.	Grand larceny,	Injury to property.	Petit larceny.	Misdemeanors.	Robbery, second.	Shooting revolver.	Throwing stones.	Violation excise law.	
Native born of native father: White Negro	\$ <b>4</b>	**		~				8								-		-	-		
Total.	7	8	13 1	6			-	101	-				-		6	1		-	-	:	-
Native-born of foreign father by race of father: Iriah. Other foreign a	887	857	22												2		~				
Total.	8	<b>\$</b>	10 2		6	-		1			0		-	-	5		~			:	
Total native born	137	E E	۳ ۲	69	8	7	-	8	~			-	2	-	-	1	8	-	-		
Foreign-born: German German Hish: Italian, South. Italian, South. Other reported. Not reported.	2328821	222222								<b></b>											
Total foreign-born	139	126	13 1	8					-	-	-									-1	
Not reported	2		-					[ : 		 			_		-						
Grand total.	278	237	87 4	~	61	2 1	-	2	-	   =	•	0	~	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	
<ul> <li>"Other foreign" includes I English, 6 German, 4 Hebrew, 3 Italian (South), 7 Italian (not specified), 2 Negro, 2 Scotch, and 1 Swiss.</li> <li>"Other foreign" includes 1 Cuban, 1 Dutch, 1 French, 4 Greek, 1 Lithuanian, 1 Magyar, 7 Negro, 2 Polish, 5 Russian, 2 Scandinavian, 1 Sootch, and 1 Swiss</li> </ul>	3 Italian reek, 1 I	(Bouth	, 7 Its	Magy	not sp ur, 7 N	ecifier egro,	1), 2 1 2 Poli	Vegro sh, 5	2 Bc Russ	an, 2	Bcar	1 Sw	vian.	180	et et	g	1.84	뼒		1	

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TABLE 19.—Previ

1	Unlawful entry.				•	•
	Truancy.	-	-	-	1	8
	Throwing stones.		:	-	-	
	Buspicious person.					
	.Ymobod		:			
	Robbery.		:			
	A ttempted robbery.				÷	1.84
	Receiving stolen property.	~~~	-			- pg
	Rape, second.				°	~ 5
lense	Petit larceny.	813 8 :	2	20 20 20 20 C	8	\$ 41 B 00
Lo Da	Passing counterfeit money.		:		1	
ğ	Malicious mischief.				1	1 I IIII
4	Grand larceny, sec-	00 PD	۰ ۲		10	2 8
990 L	Grand larceny, first.	-	1			
9 8	Attempted grand.		4	-	1	o l
letto	Fighting.				1	
4000	Disorderly conduct.		1	8	4	, s Lien,
BUOL	Carrying weapons.				3	3
prev	Carrying burglars' tools.	69	3			1 No
a of	Burglary, third.	<b>6 1</b>	17	4400 00-00	8	क सु
Number of previous convictions for each specified offense.	Burglary, second.	~	8		2	F 4
ź	Burglary, first.		Ŕ	<b>4</b> 11 0	1-	° 4
	Attempted burghery, third.	6 S	14		\$	In 19
	Attempted burglary.		~		3	. 6
	Attempted rescue of prisoner.				-	- ib
	Assault, third.	8	3	<b></b>	8	- g
	Asseult, second.	6	2		-	<b>D</b> , 1
	Asseult, first.			-	1	ente
	Attempted assault, third.		-	<b>7 1</b>	8	Bob
	A bduction.	-	1			8
·9	Number not reportin		3	51	8	olud
	Number reporting of more previous convic	83	90	-28 -444	89	138       5       1       4       3       3       5       1       1       1       47       2       4       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1
, -eudi	Number reporting no vious conviction	\$ <u>8</u> -	78	<b>8</b> ∞\$ ã∞⊒_	111	
	Number convicted.	22-	140	*828 %83°*	182	•- 322 189
	General nativity and race.	Native-born of native father: White Netro	Total	Native born of foreign father: bitter: derman Hebrew Heblrew Italian (not speed- fablen (not speed- fablen South Other foreign s Not reported	Total	Total native. 322 180 born

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	1	Uniawiul entry.	-	-	Q :	┍  .
		Truancy.	-	-		
July 1, 1909—Continued.		Throwing stones.		11		-
		Buspictous person.	-	-	<u> </u>	
		Sodomy.		-		
		Robbery.		-		1
		Attempted robbery.	-	- 1		1
		Receiving stolen		2		8
	6	Rape, second.				<b>6</b>
•	ffens	Реці Івгоєпу.	00- 120	3	3	2
	ed o	Passing counterielt money.				-
į	ectfi	Malicious mischiel.				1
	ch si	Grand larceny, sec- ond.	··· 03	1 2		5
į	Number of previous convictions for each specified offense	Grand larceny, first.		-		2 in
	Since for	Attempted grand. Isroeny, second.		•		0
	lette	Fighting.				-
_ <b>_</b>	00	Disorderiy conduct.				5 Solte
neq	lous	Carrying weapons.		-		-
ntin	prev	Carrying burglars' tools.				3
July 1, 1909—Continued	r of	Burglary, third.	5 1 5	8		8,
-60	ŭ,	Burglary, scond.	-	-		2
, 15	นั	Burglary, first.		s.		11
ly 1		Attempted burglary,		8		8 1
3		Attempted burglary.	-	-		90 a
		Attempted rescue of prisoner.				1
		Assault, third.		-		80
		Assault, second.				3
		Assault, first.		-		5
		Attempted assault, third.				4
		Abduction.				1 6
	·8	Number not reportin		6		-
	ne or stons.	Number reporting on more previous convict	4.12 4.00	-25	3	186 7 1 4 2 3 8 1 6 22 14 5 63 3 4 5 1 9 2 27 1 1 74 2 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 Austrian 3 Encline 1 Econol 1 Ormet e Idel 9 Marror 9 Name 1 Existen 1 Existen 1 Seconds 1 Seconds 1 Seconds 2 Seconds
	b <b>te</b> -	Number reporting no vious conviction.	13 <b>1</b> 0 <b>1</b> 3	88	80	88 78
		Number convicted.	522 873	146	=	479
		General nativity and race.	eign-born: German Hehrew Lalian (not speci- fieldan, South- Other foreign a	Total foreign- born	Not reported	Grand total 479 286
		<b>Genera</b>	Foreign-born: German Hebrew Italian (n fied) Italian, Si Other fore	£	Not rep(	5

York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908,	
New Y	
by general nativity and race: July 1, 1909.	
TABLE 20.—Previous convictions of persons convicted of petit larceny, to	

		s. 5 DIG-	DAIC-	• <b>S</b> u				Nur	nber	of pr	Number of previous convictions for each specified offense.	5 COD	vict	ons (	or ea	ця ця	eci 🛛	to pe	Tense				1.
General nativity and race.	Number convicted.	Number reporting n	Number reporting o more previous co tions.	Number not report	Assault, lst.	Asseult, 3d.	Burgiary, 3d.	Disorderly con-	Forgery, 2d.	Attempted grand larceny, 2d.	Grand larceny.	Grand larceny, 2d.	Incorrigible.	Injury to property.	Impersonations.	Petit larceny.	Manslaughter, 1st.	Receiving stolen property.	Robbery, 2d.	Shoplifting.	Truancy.	Unlawiul entry.	Vagrancy.
Native-born of native father: White	30.28	35	3 2	89 mi		1			1			80				. 10-1	-						
Total	108	16	13	4		-	2		1	2	••••	8			:	8	-				:	1.	
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: German. Hebrew Italn (not specified) Chalan (not specified) Not reported. Not reported.	<b>3</b> 82828°	8233075	~~~~~				C1		-									-					
Total	143	121	21	-	-		:		-		~	8	-		-	Ξ		-	-		-		:
Total native born	251	212	34	5	-		:     +		2	7	~	9	-		-	1	-	-	-		-	-	
Foreign-born: German. Teshrew Titsh. Not reported	°2242	1 38 19 32 19	- 15 we w						61 61			64				-0-0-							:" : : :
Total foreign-born	137	109	35	3	6	-		-	4			~				=						1:	-
Not reported.	5	3	2	-																	<u> </u>		
Grand total	33	S	19	•	~	8	22	-	6	1	64	80	1		-	31	-	-	-	0	8	-	1
<ul> <li>"Other foreign" includes 1 Danish, 1 Dutch, 6 English, 1 French ""Other foreign" includes 2 Austrian, 1 Bohemian, 1 Canadian, "Wegro, 4 Polish, 2 Russian, 2 Scandinavian, 1 Scotch, and 1 Swediah, "Negro, 4 Polish, 2 Russian, 2 Scandinavian, 1 Scotch, and 1 Swediah, "Negro, 4 Polish, 2 Russian, 2 Scandinavian, 1 Scotch, and 1 Swediah, "Negro, 4 Polish, 2 Russian, 2 Scandinavian, 1 Scotch, and 1 Swediah, "Negro, 4 Polish, 2 Russian, 2 Scandinavian, 1 Scotch, and 1 Swediah, "Negro, 4 Polish, 2 Russian, 2 Scandinavian, 1 Scotch, and 1 Swediah, "Negro, 4 Polish, 2 Russian, 2 Scandinavian, 1 Scotch, 2 Scandinavian, 1 Scotch, 2 Scandinavian, 1 Scotch, 2 Scandinavian, 2 Scotch, 2 Scandinavian, 2 Scotch, 2 Scandinavian, 2 Scandinavian, 2 Scotch, 2 Scotch, 2 Scandinavian, 2 Scotch, 2 Scotch</li></ul>		6 Italian Danish,	a (South), 1 Ri , 9 English, 1	th), glish	I Ru	Pinnish, 1	1 Sce b, 8 1	talia	Scandinavian, 8 Italian (not	n, 2 S ot spe	2 Scotch, 1 specified),		nd 1 Swiss. 4 Italian (South), 1 Japanese, 5 Magyar, 1 Mexican	1 Swiss. talian (f	South	p), 1.	Japa	mese,	5 M	B C V B		fext	l ng

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Wumber reporting to Wumber reporting to hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, hous, 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1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1	Total	Native-born of foreign father, by race         38         5         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1	Total	Total mative-born	Foreign-born:         17         18         2         1         1         1         7         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1 <th1< th="">         1         1</th1<>	Italian (not specified)       23       21       23       21       23       21       24         Italian (not specified)       13       10       1       1       1       1       2         Italian (not specified)       23       21       3       2       2       2       2         Italian (not specified)       1       1       1       1       1       1       2         Not reported       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1			.252 5325 8 28232 8 27 Mumber convicted.	252 5285 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	ーインシン Sakan 8 名 25 25 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5					Ttempted bur-		Z on on on one z in z			S ductor a local and the second secon	E Borgery, third. 8	The second secon	B Grand laroany. 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Not reported	-	•	-	Ť	+	++						÷						<u>;</u>	-	<u></u>			<u>:</u>	-		:	
Grand total	598	\$2	137	~ ·		~	8	14	3	16	8	2	-		3	ជ	8		8			-	20	8	8	-	•
«"Other foreign" includes 2 Bohemian, 1 Cuban, 8 English, 1 French, 1 Greek, 3 Italian (not specified), 5 Italian (South), 3 Magyar, 3 Negro, 2 Russian, 3 Scotch, 1 Swedis	lan, 1	Cuban,	8 En	gllsh,	1 Fr	ench	10	90 k,	3 Ital	lau (	not sl	bectfle	d), 5	Itali	8) 11	outh	, 3 M	agya	r, 3 ł	Vegro	, 2 R	ussia	n, 3	Boot	j, 1	Bwed	lsh,

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Race.	Number	Number reporting years in			States each of years.	h specified
	victed.	United States.	Under 3.	Under 5.	Under 10.	Under 20.
English German Græk Hebrew Lish	125 11 247	26 91 8 191 61	8 11 3 30 7	9 27 3 57 13	14 40 7 105 21	20 62 8 173 84
Italian. Magyar. Negro. Poliah.	237 18	183 11 7 10	47 5 1 5	76 9 2 6	128 11 4 8	165 11 6 19
Russian. Seandina vian Other foreign a Not reported.	60	11 5 43 6	4	6 2 16 1	8 3 24 4	10 5 36 5
Total	893	653	128	227	877	548

 TABLE 22.—Foreign-born persons convicted, by years in the United States and by race: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.

"Other foreign" includes 9 Austrian, 1 Belgian, 4 Bohemian, 1 Brazilian, 2 Canadian, 2 Cuban, 1 Chinesa,
 3 Danish, 3 Dutch, 1 Finnish, 9 French, 1 Japanese, 1 Lithuanian, 1 Mexican, 1 Norwegian, 1 Roumaniaa,
 5 Scotch, 1 Servian, 1 Slovak, 2 Spanish, 5 Swedish, 3 Swiss, 1 Syrian, and 1 West Indian.

 TABLE 23.—Political condition of foreign-born males convicted, by race: New York

 court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.

[This table includes only those who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States.]

	Number	Number reporting years in	In Unite	d States 5 over.	years of
Race.	victed.	United States and political condition.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers only.
Austrian (race not specified). Canadian Danish Dutch. English	1 2 2	1 1 6	1		1 1 5
Finnish. Freach. German Greek Hebrew.	1 3 51 4 40	3 22 2 2 21	1 8 2 14	2 1	2 12 6
Irish	87 25 18 6	14 14 13	8 9 10	8 1 2	8 4 1
Nezro. Folish Roumanian Russian	5 4 1 3	2 2 2	1 1 1	1	i
Scandinavian Scotch	7 1 2 3	2	1		1
Total	230	105	52	11	4

# TABLE 24.—Persons convicted, by offense and by age group: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.

		Number	within each	specified	age group.	
Offense.	Under 14.	14 and 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 39.	40 or over.	Total.
Offenses against chastity: Bigamy Crimes against nature			1 3	25	2	 5 9
Total			4	7	3	14
Offenses against public policy:			20 1 2	5 60 1 29 1 6 5	5 1 34 1 	5 85 3 65 2 6 5
Total			23	107	41	171
Offenses against the person: Abandonment. Abduction. Assault. Homicide. Rape. Robbery. Suicide.		1	2 	11 10 177 24 17 23 1	2 1 39 11 1 4	13 13 1 276 39 27 33 33 3
Total		1	81	263	60	405
Offenses against property: Arson. Burglary. Extortion. False personations and cheats Forgery.		4	219 6 1 14	230 6 1 48	1 25 1 2 11	1 478 13 4 74
Fraud Larceny. Malicious mischief and injuries to prop-		1	807	2 565	1 102	8 989
erty Receiving stolen property			1 16	15 40	- 4	20 61
Total		19	564	907	152	1, 643
Total defined offenses Offenses not defined	1	20 1	672 1	1, 284 17	256 8	2, 233 22
Grand total	1	21	673	1, 301	259	2, 255

[This table does not include 7 persons not reporting complete data.]

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General nativity and race.	Number con- victed	Number reporting as to literacy.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of native father: White. Negro. Indian.	421 213 ~ 1	a 419 213 1	• 419 197 1	e 419 196 1
Total	635	a 633	<b>e</b> 617	e 616
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English. German. Hebrew. Irish.	29 113 97 302	20 113 97 <b>302</b>	29 110 97 300	29 110 97 300
Italian (not specified) Italian, South. Other foreign b. Not reported.	48 35 48 27	47 35 48 27	47 32 47 26	47 32 47 26
Total	699	698	688	688
Total native-born	1,334	a 1, 331	• 1, 305	¢ 1,304
Foreign-born: English. German. Greek. Hebrew. Irish.	40 125 11 247 93	40 125 11 247 93	40 122 9 212 89	40 122 9 212 88
Italian (not specified) Italian, South Magyar Negro. Polish	136 101 18 17 12	136 101 18 17 12	91 68 16 15 8	91 66 16 15 8
Russian. Scandinavian Other foreign c. Not reported.	14 10 60 9	14 10 60 9	11 10 54 9	11 10 53 9
Total foreign-born	893	893	754	750
Not reported	35	31	29	29
Grand total	2, 262	a 2, 255	a 2,088	e 2,083

 TABLE 25.—Literacy of persons convicted, by general nativity and race: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.

.

• Not including 1 not reporting complete data. • "Other foreign" includes 5 Bohemian, 1 Canadian, 1 Cuban, 1 Danish, 1 Dutch, 5 French, 1 Greek, 4 Magyar, 6 Negro, 1 Norwegian, 1 Portuguese, 6 Russian, 1 Scandinavian, 9 Scotch, 2 Swedish, 2 Swiss, and 1 Welsh. c "Other foreign" includes 9 Austrian, 1 Belgian, 4 Bohemian, 1 Brazilian, 2 Canadian, 2 Cuban, 1 Chi-nese, 3 Danish, 3 Dutch, 1 Finnish, 9 French, I Japanese, 1 Lithuanian, 1 Mexican, 1 Norwegian, 1 Rou-manian, 5 Scotch, 1 Servian, 1 Slovak, 2 Spanish, 5 Swedish, 3 Swiss, 1 Syrian, and 1 West Indian.

Offense.	Number con- victed.	Number reporting as to literacy.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Offenses against chastity: Bigamy Crime against nature	5 9	5	4	47
Total	14	14		
Offenses against public policy: Bribery Crimes against public health and safety False registration	5 85 3	5 85 2	5 65 2	
Gaming Libel Perjury Various provisions of excise law, etc	65 3 6 5	65 • 2 6 5	60 • 2 5 5	60 • 2 5 5
Total	172	<b>#</b> 170	= 147	¢ 147
Offenses against the person: Abandonment. Abduction Abortion Assoult. Homicide.	13 13 1 278 39	13 13 1 277 39	11 13 1 237 29	11 12 1 237 28
Rape. Robbery. Suicide.	27 84 3	27 32 3	25 28 3	• 25 28 3
Total	408	405	347	345
Offenses against property: Arson. Burglary. Extortion. False personations and cheats. Forgery.	1 479 13 4 74	1 479 13 4 73	456 9 4 73	454 9 4 73
Frand. Larceny. Malicious mischlef and injuries to property Receiving stolen property	3 991 20 61	3 990 20 61	3 944 20 54	8 943 20 54
Total	1.646	1,644	1, 563	1, 560
Total defined offenses Offenses not defined	2, 240 22	¢ 2, 233 22	• 2,068 20	• 2,063 20
Grand total	2, 262	e 2, 255	= 2,088	e 2, 083

#### TABLE 26.—Literacy of persons convicted, by offense: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.

a Not including 1 not reporting complete data.

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TABLE 27.—Conjugal condition of persons convicted, by general nativity and race:	New
York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.	

General nativity and race.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Native-born of native father:			9		
White	276	135	8		420
Negro	139	71	8		213
Indian	1	•••••			1
Total	416	206	12		634
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
English	23	5	1		29
German	81	27	5		113
Hebrew	78	19			97
Irish	229	67	6		302
Italian (not specified)	39	9			48
Italian, South	31			•••••	35
Other foreign ¢	35	10	3		48
Not reported	14	11	2		27
Not reported	19		2		
Total	530	152	17		699
Total native-born	946	358	29		1,333
Foreign-born:					
English	23	14	3		40
German	73	44	7	·····i	125
Greek	8	2	i	I	11
Hebrew	187	59	l î		247
Irish.	58	31	4		93
			1		136
Italian (not specified)		44			
Italian, South	63	37	1		101
Magyar		5	1		18
Negro	13	4	· · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		17
Polish	6	6	<b></b>		12
Russian	9	5			14
Scandinavian	6	3	1		10
Other foreign b.	37	21	2		60
Not reported	8	1			9
Total foreign-born	594	276	22	1	893
Not reported	26	4	2		32
• • •					
Grand total	1,566	638	53	1	2, 258
	J	I	1		

[This table does not include 4 persons n t reporting complete data.]

"Other foreign" includes 5 Bohemian, 1 Canadian, 1 Cuban, 1 Danish, 1 Dutch, 5 French, 1 Greek, 4 Magyar, 6 Negro, 1 Norwegian, 1 Portuguese, 6 Russian, 1 Scandinavian, 9 Scotch, 2 Swedish, 2 Swiss, and 1 Welsh.
"Other foreign" includes 9 Austrian, 1 Belgian, 4 Bohemian, 1 Bratilian, 2 Canadian, 2 Cuban, 1 Chinese, 3 Danish, 3 Dutch, 1 Finnish, 9 French, 1 Japanese, 1 Lithuanian, 1 Mexican, 1 Norwegian, 1 Roumanian, 5 Scotch, 1 Servian, 1 Blovak, 2 Spanish, 5 Swedish, 3 Swiss, 1 Syrian, and 1 West Indian.

### General Tables.

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October 1, 18	
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	. Total.	34	67	<b>*</b> 282	**0	18	145	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	****	8	213
	Other offenses.							-		1	-
	Коррску.	-	-				1.			:	
	Receiving stolen property.	7	-			3	8			3	•
	Rape.					-	-			1	8
	Petjuy.										
	Murder,										
	Misdemeanors not classified.										
	Manslaughter.										
	Larceny, pett.	*	14			16	90 90	410-1	-	11	7
	Laroeny, grand.	8	30	8000		24	54			8	2
	Injury to property.										
	.3almeD	2	5	60.01	-	8	11	1		1	13
	Forgery.	4	4	Q 4 Q		80	12	~~~		4	16
cont it fam	Extortion.										
5	Crimes sesinst the public health and safety.	- 15	3	1		4	7		-	1	80
	Crime against nature.										
	Burgiery.	9	S	000	2	10	16	0		10	8
	Bւկ <b>ի</b> գւֆ.							I		1	-
	Bigamy.							1		1	-
	.tiuaee A	1	3	•	-	9	• •	1		8	ส
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	General nativity and race.	Native-born of native father: White	Total	Native born of loveign father, by race of father: English German Hebrew Irish.	Italian, South	Total	Total native-born	Foreign-born: English. German. Hebrew	Italian, South	Total foreign-born	Grand total

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Larceny, grand.	85	67	60 <b>4</b> 61	818	8	62	-989-1	80	02
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General nativity and race.	Native-born of native father: White	'Total.	Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English. French. German. Hebrew.	Irish	Total	Total native-born	Foreign-born: Franch. Franch. Hebrew Itsh. Italian, South. Italian (not specified). Negro.	Total foreign-born	Grand total

### General Tables.

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tober	Perjury.								
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ression	Misdemeanor not classified.			<b>I</b>	-	-	- Q	8	*
York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908,	Manslaughter.		2			2		5	-
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York	Injury to property.	-	-		-	5		3	-
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and	Extortion.							•	
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ral no	Crime against nature,						1	-	-
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conv	AbandonnadA							[]	[]
TABLE 30Laborers convicted, by offense and by general nativity and race: New	General nativity and race.	Native-born of native father: White	Total.	by race of father: by race of father: English Frach German German Hebrew Italian (not specified) Souch.	Total	Total native-born	Foreish Danish Danish Franch Franch Franch Realian, South. Italian (not specified) Italian (not specified) Russian Russian	Total foreign-born	Grand total

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39.	Other offenaes.	8         5         6         7         8         8
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ber 1	Murder.	
, Octo	Misdemeanors not classified.	
general sessions, October 1,	.rstdgnsknak	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2
ral se	Laroeny, petit.	7 946 40846 40588 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
gene	Larceny, grand.	2000/00 24000 24002 4 0114/180 00220 25114 8
court of	Injury to property.	8
York co	.animed	8 80 10 1 111 10 10 10 00
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t: New	Extortion.	
occupation:	Crimes against the public health and safety.	8 20 20 20 414 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
	Crime against nature.	
and by	Burgary.	23 23 23 23 23 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
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y offense	Bigamy.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
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TABLE 31Person	Occupation.	Agents and canvasers Bakers. Barbenders. Barbenders. Barbenders. Blockeepers. Brockeepers, cashlers, etc. Brichersy and masons. Brockeepers, cashlers, etc. Brichersy and masons. Carpanters and alæmen. Crerts and alæmen. Crerts and alæmen. Elevator operators. Elevator operators. Elevator operators. Longshoremen and stevedores. Machinsts. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Printers. book binders, etc. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Protec. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedders. Pedde

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TABLE 32.—Persons convicted, by offense, by sex, and by general nativity and race. New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.

	Nativ	re-boi	born of father.	Native-born of native father.			4	lative	-bor	of fe	reigt	fath	er, bj	race	Native-born of foreign father, by race of father.	ther.					
Offense.	White.		Negro.	dian.		Eng. lish.	Ger- Ban	-	He- brew.	Irish.		Ital- lan, South		Italian (not speci- fied).	Other for- eign.e	Not re- ported.		Total.		tal nat born.	Total native- born.
	Male. Female.	Total. Male.	Female. Total.	Male. Female.	Total. Male.	Female. Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Female. Female.	Total.	Feinale.	Male.	Female. Total. Male.	Female.	Male. Female.	Total.	Female.	Total. Male.	Female.	.[atoT
A bandonment.		-				:	<u>н</u> .		:		7			:			:	:	2	3	
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Total	2						×   :	:				-	-	=		-	-	8	20	*	
Assaults: Assault, first Assault, second Assault, second. Attempted assault, second.	3152	14 11 3 21 3 21	- 788 - - 88 -				8-8	875 875	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-1282			50	10 CU			87 11:	5378 3378 3	84.5°	58 5 58 5 55 5	
Total	10	33 39	4		-	-	8	4	•	8	8	:	37.	-	:	5 1	-	8	8	130	137
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## General Tables.

#### General Tables.

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<b>Palse personations and othesis:</b> Aftempting to obtain money for a charitable purpose by take prebane. Obtaining the signature of another person to a written in- strument with intent to defraud											: :				: :					<del>- : :</del>			1 1
Total	:	:	:			:			:		: 1		:	:	:	:	:		-	:	-	:	8
Forgery: Attempted forgery, second. Attempted forgery, third. Forgery, fust. Forgery, second offense). Forgery, third.	<u></u>	· - : : ? : :   •		1 ::::::					1 :::::!		:::::			:::::								******	26-35-35
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Gaming: Gaming house. Policy possession			8	) ::)			5	۳ ۱	3			35	1 : :	:	:-				11 9			1	87
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Larceny, grand: Attempted grand larceny, first. Attempted grand larceny, second. Grand larceny, second Grand larceny, second Grand larceny, second (second offense) Grand larceny, second, and receiving.	1128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128		3441		CN 100	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	872	5225		1336	::	1. 30 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			11	033			2 100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		21-24 24 21-26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 2	28282-2
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Larceny, petit: Atomped petit larceny. Petiti larceny and receiving.	70 8 7	78 25	5 30			: <sup>6</sup> :	10	2	-8-	- 22 -	1 : M :	566	<b>\$</b>		: <u>1</u> 2:		80		6131			228 1 28 1	240
Total	70 8 7	78 25	5 30			10	61	5 24 2	1.23	15	101	8	9	12	12	1			6133	10143		228.23	251
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Manslaughter: Manslaughter, first		8-	- 79					::				87			::		$\rightarrow$		81	:	88	1:	9 <b>9</b> 9
Total. Miedemeanors, not classified	:: 	<b>N</b>	· · · ·					:-1				53			:-1				0.0	- :	40		<b></b>

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TABLE 32.—Persons convicted, by offense, by six, and by general nativity and race: 1909—Continued.	ıd by ge	neral n 19	ativity 09-Co	and ra	ce: Neu od.	York	New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to July	f gene	ral sex	tions,	October	. 1, 19(	<b>08, to</b>	July 1,
	Native	Nati <del>ve-born</del> of father.	native		Na	ti <del>ve-</del> bor	Native-born of foreign father, by race of father	gn fathe	r, by ra	e of fat	her.			
Offense.	White.	Negro.	In- dian.	Eng- lish.	Ger- man.	He- brew.	Irish.	Ital- ian, South.	Italian (not speci- (fied).	Other for- eign.	Not re- ported.	Total.	Total	Total native- born.
	Male. Femule. Total.	Male. Female. Total.	Male. Female. Total.	Male. Female.	Male. Female. Total.	Female. Female. Total.	Male. Female. Total.	Male. Female. Total.	Маle. Female. Тотаl.	Male. Female. Total.	Male. Total. Total.	Male. Fennale. Total.	Male.	Female. Total.
Murder: Murder, first Murder, second.		15											53	•••• :::
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Perjury: Attempted subornation of perjury. Perjury. Subornation of perjury.														
Total	1							11		1.1		3	2 2	1 3
Rape: Rape, second Rape, second and assault, second Rape, second, assault, second, and abduction								1 - : :	:::	:::	1 : : :		0	
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Receiving stolen property: Attempted criminally receiving stolen property. Uninally receiving stolen property into the State. Uniawfully bringing stolen property into the State. Total.	8 1 9 1 1 1 0	8 : 8 8	1 : : : : : :	: <b>~</b> :   ~		8   <b>8</b>	- <u>-</u>					17 1 18 17 1 18 18 1 19	18 18 18 18 18 18 19 10 10 10	33 <sup>-</sup> 31
Robbery: A ttempted robbery, first Robbery, first												i :::	404	

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Robbery,	Robbery		Total. 10 10	Taking uni	VIOLATION II	Gran	

TABLE 32.—Persons convicted, by offense, by sex, and by general nativity and race: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909—Continued

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Attempted burglary, first Attempted burglary, second Attempted burglary, second Burglary, first Burglary, first and receiving	Burglary, second. Burglary, third. Burglary, third (second offense). Burglary, third, and grand lar-	ceny, first	Possessing burglars' instru- ments. Possessing burglars' instru-	Thents after conviction of crime	nents after conviction of crime and burglary, third	Total. Crime against nature	Crime against public health and safety: Attempting to sell cocaine	(second offense)	Weapons (felony)	kaloid cocaine	Total.	Extortion: Attempted extortion Blackmail Extortion	Total	a "Other foreign" includes 9 A

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nativity and race: New York court of general sessions, October 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909—Continued. Forder-horn	₹÷	Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Total. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male. Male					2         2         2         1         1         1         2         2         7           1         1         1         1         1         1         2         7         7		
y sex, and by general nativity a 1909—Con 7	Greek brew. Iriah. Railan, Cuo	Total. Male.				2 2 2 7 7 3 3 3 3	8	3 1 4	
TABLE 32.—Persone convicted, by offense, by sex, and by general nativity and race: 1909—Continued. Fomlen-box	Difense. Eng. Ger- lish. man.	Total. Female. Female. Total.	False registration: False registration (at election)	bg bg le le	Total.		Total Fraudulently presenting a bill to 11819 public officer for payment111	Gaming: Gaming house	Total

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Rape, second; assault, second, and abduction	: :	: :		: :			: :	: :	: :	: :	1 1	1 1	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :		: :	: :	: :	1		: :	: :	1 2	: :	1 5
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Foreign-born.	Italian Italian Mag- Not re- South. Speci- South. Speci- Jar. Not re- Vian. dina- Vian. borted. Total. Portad. Grand total.	Male:       Pemale.       Total.       Total.       Total.       Total.       Total.       Total.       Male.       Total.       Male.       Total.       Male.       Total.       Male.       Total.       Male.       Total.       Male.       Male.       Male.       Male.       Male.       Total.       Male.       Male.       Male.       Male.       Penale.       Male.       Penale.       Penale.       Male.       Penale.       Penale.	3 P		3 3 5 5 1 1 1 1 1.				1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1     1       1       1 <t< th=""></t<>
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	Ger- Ger-	Male.   Female.   Total.   Male.			8 2 . 2 1.				
	Eng- lish.	Male. Female. Total.		ю Ю	3				
	Offense.		Receiving stolen property: Attempted criminally receiving stolen property	Feoniously bringing stolen property into the State Unlawfully bringing stolen property into the State	Total	Bobbery: Attempted robbery, first Robbery, first	Record, use, sur assault, Record, second, and assault, Rebbery, second, and assault,	Robbery, second, and petit lar-	Taking unlawful fee

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#### TABLE 33.—Persons convicted, by offense and by country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908.

#### REVISED CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES.

[Compiled from reports made to the secretary of state, by the New York county and supreme courts (unpublished). This table does not include 3 corporations.]

						10	REIGN	•				5	
Offense.	United States.	Austria- Hungary.	Canada.	England.	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	Poland.	Russia.	Other for- eign.	Total.	Not reported.	Grand total.
Gainful offenses: Burglary Extortion. Forgery and fraudulent offenses. Larceny and receiving stolen property	2, 181 16 221 3, 009	72 2 9 191	24 5 52	30 5 78	133 1 17 202	60 3 3	125 36 7 238	1	156 1 17 313	91 10 12	718 53 76 1.414	100 1 13 90	2, 999 70 810 4, 513
Robbery.	238	6 280	4	2	7 360	197	39 445	4	11	8	84 2,345	18	340
Offenses of personal violence: Abduction and kidnaping Assault Homicide Maiming. Bape.	87 630 72 1	2 62 7 1 6	15 1	1 8 2  2	1 47 8 	38 6 2	24 342 74 25	14 14 2 	3 73 5 3	5 64 6 	36 663 110 1 63	1 40 8 	74 1,338 190 2 188
Total	855	78	16	13	67	46	465	17	84	87	873	59	1, 787
Offenses against public policy: Crimes against public health and Safety. Gaming. Violations excise laws, etc. All other.	80 127 263 39	15 2 10 4	1 13	8 4 10	13 11 27 3	8 3 15 8	163 12 58 11	5 1 3 2	15 4 9 7	11 12 23 9	229 49 168 39	1 1 149 9	310 177 580 87
Total	509	31	14	17	54	24	244	11	35	55	485	160	1,154
Offenses against chastity: Bigamy. Crime against nature. Disorderly house, obscene prints. etc. All other.	65 25 81 14	8		44	9	2  1	6 2 3 2	2	8	1 8 2 1	40 9 12 11	6 1 6 3	111 35 49 28
Total	135	10	1	11	13		13	2	12	7	72	16	223
Unclassified offenses	100	20	8	5	20	8	16	8	12	7	104	17	243
Total defined offenses	7,286 834	419 58	124 6	161 23	514 41	278 67	1, <b>183</b> 101	96 	646 72	458 52	3, 5 <b>79</b> 415	474 6	11,639 1,255
Grand total	8, 120	472	130	184	565	345	1,284	96	718	510	4, 294	480	12, 894

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### The Immigration Commission.

TABLE 34.—Persons convicted, by offense and by country of birth: New	by off	ense a	nd by	1 001	intry	of $b$	irch:	New		rk a	York county and supreme courts, January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908.	and	ud ns	eme	cou	ts, J	anw	ĥa	1, 19	907,	to De	cembe	- 31,	1908.
[Compiled from reports mad	CUSTOMARY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES. made to the secretary of state by the New York county and supreme courts (unpublished).	secretar	ry of st	tate b	T the	CUSTOMARY e New York	York	<b>CLASSI</b> county	FICAT	Idns	classification of offenses : county and supreme courts (	enses. urts (u	ndu	deild		This t	able (	loes	not iı	oclud	e 3 cor]	This table does not include 3 corporations.]	<b>13.</b> ]	
	.86										Fo	Foreign.											r	
Offense.	utat2 bətinU	A ustria. Hungary.	Сапаdа.	.впія.	Сира. Denmark.	England.	France.	.Сегтавлу.	Greece.	.baalloH	.baslenI	Italy.	Notway.	Poland.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Sweden.	land. Turkey.	West In-	Other for- eign.	Total.	Not reported	.latot baarD
Offenses agalnst chastity: Bigany Crime against nature	នន	80				::		-	<b>a</b>		61	60		8		80			::			<b>Ş</b> •	••	111 35
Disorderly house, obseene prints, etc	31	6	-						. : N M		-					•	-		<u> </u>			11 12		<b>\$</b> 8
Total	135	9	-				11 1	1 13			8	13	:	5	-	12	-	:		-	2	72	97	87
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various provisions of excise isw, etc	263 18	8 w	13				10	••• •••	20		15	80	-	60		240	~	69	::		- 91 <b>*</b>	81 85 80	149	833
Total	509	31	14	2	-		17	35	4		24	244	-	11		35	8	2	3	•	2	<b>8</b> 8	160	1,154
Offenses against the person: Abandonment and other acts of crueity to children Abutortion and kidmaping. Assault Robbery Robbery All other	8883388 3112388388 2112388388	อันนี้ยะออะ	15 6 14	<b></b>			-10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10	51-7-81-4	8	-	* 80000	883 <b>5</b> 8°	1	40-4		21.000 1.000 2.000 1.000	8		1		480881	12881988	≈-0 <sup>4</sup> ≈0814	1, 833 1, 833 1, 888 188 840 260
Total	1,156	8	52	+	3		19 8	8	0 10	-	3	<b>5</b> 10	8	21	-	108	-	20	2	5 10	\$	1,022	8	2,264
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### General Tables.

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Offenses against property: Burgiary Burgiary Rorgery and fraud Larvery and fraud Malictors missifief and injuries to property Receiving stolen property.	Total	Total defined offenses	Grand total

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# The Immigration Commission.

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Austria - Hun- gary.	8	ŝ	4			ជ	•••≓ %••
United States.	88	88	∞&⊢		110	210	*8-8*
Officias.	Offenses against chastity: Bigamy Crimes against nature. Disorderly house, obecase prints, etc. Incort on. Beduction.	Total	Offenses against public policy: Bribery Compounding erine. Crimes against the public health and safety Crimes against the public peace.	Criminal contempt. Baseroe Frate registration. Gaming	Importing foreign criminals. Periury Various provisions of excise law, etc	Total	Offenses against the person: Abandomment and other acts of crueity to ohildren. Abdruton. Abstult. Remultion

### General Tables.

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Kidaaping. Maming. Raber Rober Rober	Total.	Offenses against property: Arson Ertorion Ertorions and chests	Forgery Larceny Mallicous mischief and injuries to proparty Receiving stolen property	Total.	Tetal defined offenses Offenses not defined.	Grand total

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# The Immigration Commission.

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York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1908. supreme courts (unpublished). This table does not include 2 corporations.]		.letoT	0 0 <b>4</b> 1 7	38	*83	37	6 6	301	811
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TABLE 36.— <i>Persons convicted</i> , by offense and by country of birth: New York county and supreme [Complied from reports made to the secretary of state by the New York county and supreme courts (unpublished).		Offense.	Offensee against obactity: A duitery Dramy Dramy Dramer Disture Diser- Intest Seduction	Total	Offenses against public policy: Compounding crimes. Computery. Computery complexer. Crimes against public health and safery	Becape Baning Libel Lottery	Offenses against the public justice	Total	Offenses against the person: Abandonment and other acts of crueity to Abduction

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Assavilt. Coercion	Homicide Kidnaping Rape. Robbery Suicide	Total.	Offenses against property: Arson Burglary Exprision False personstions and cheeks	Fraud. Lateeny Malicious mischief and injuries to property Receiving stolen property	Total	Total defined offenses	Grand total

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TABLE 37Persons convicted and disposition of case, by country of beth: Neu 31, 1908.         TABLE 37Persons convicted and disposition of case, by country of beth: Neu 31, 1908.         This table does not include the function.         Outlood 8 table.         Dennark.         Dennark.         Norvey.         Denark.	A Mumber comrtobed. 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   1.10     1.10     1.10     1.10     1.10     1.10     1.10     1.10     1.10     1.10     1.10     1.10     1.10     1.10     1.10     1.10	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	× 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		20 Vestra but less but less 2 B 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C	2		Aumber assessmeet of inspires assessmeet of assessmeet of assessmeet of assessmeet of assessmeet of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a session of a 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West ladies . Other foreign .	163	37	83	a-	10 9	. o g	5	64		-	108	•	61	-1 00	1		9		:::
Total foreign	4,294	1,109	2,779	H	480	976	157	8	28	6	916	80	8	8		8		9	<b>1</b> 00
Not reported	480 12, <b>804</b>	88 8,479	223 8, 276	813	38 1, <b>309</b>	2, 832 2, 832	19 510	218	55	171	69 8,023	18	313 313	18	53 53 58 53	306 <b>4</b>	97 21 396 73		
<ul> <li>"Other foreign" includes 1 Africe, 1 Armenia, 6 Australia, 2 Philippine Jakanda, 6 Porto Rico, 1 Portugal, 4 Servia, 9 South</li> </ul>	menia, 6 N, 4 Barvi	Australi a, 9 Bout	ia, 6 Bel	ctum, 00, 7.8	6 Belgium, 1 Brazil, 1 Britlah Gulana, 1 Bulgarla, 4 Finland, 1 India, 1 Japan, 1 New Zealand, 4 Nova America, 18 Jah, 1 Tripoli, 8 Waisa, and 80 Iowign (not specified)	1 Brith	Wales	ana, 1 8, and 5	Bulgar 0 foreig	а. На По Г	inland,	dindi.	, 1 Jap	- 4	New Ze	aland,	4 Nov	Bootia	14

The Immigration Commission.

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TABLE 38.—Persons convicted and disposition of cases, by country of birth: New Fork county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1907.

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	.be	-cos seco-	.bea	z	umber s	Number sentenced for each specified period	1 for ea	oh spec	ified p	erlod.			.(pet.	-mi pu	ŋ <b>λ</b> .	Num	Number fined ea specified amount.	1 3	br. br
Country of birth.	Number convicto	nivec havin binece suspend	Number impriso	Less than 3 months.	8 months but Jees than 1 year.	I year but less than 5 years.	5 years but less than 10 years.	10 years but less	20 years but less than life.	.eonstnse skil	Not reported.	Number senten desth. Number fred or	Number fined or oned (actual ment not repor	a bean nedmuN beneering	Number fined on	Under \$50.	\$50 and under \$260.	\$250 and under \$1,000.	.1970 бля 000,1 <b>2</b>
United States	8, 507	910	2, 331	102	355	728	139	35	14	δ	934	3	123	8	120	ន	8	16	8
Austris-Hungary Canada. England. Franco. Germany	8 8 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7	32363	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4-100 4	20002	82848	1000000 1000000			~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	\$°158		84-1		133 <b>4</b> 64 60	* ∞	10 P# C		
Treland Taly Foland Russia Bootland	28882 <b>3</b> 3	°4588	88151		88484	~ <u>8</u> ~ <u>7</u> ~8	800 B00	98-1-	-	<b>1160</b>	8°9°3%			arar .	ଢ଼ୄୣୠୣୣୣୖୖୖୖୖୖୖ	-10-10-4	*904		
Bweden Retteenand West Indies Other foreign s	8786	rarg	1958		84 9 N	2000 E	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~			-	800m			-1 10	<b>6</b> 7 - 10		8 1 10		
· Total foreign	1, 757	429	1,157	8	201	391	88	8	5	80	381	4	<b>9</b> 3	24	84	22	83	4	
Not reported	248	46	116	-	18	46	п	2		-	8		17	5	64	8	53		
Grand total	5,612	1,385	3,604	166	699	1,165	218	8	19	2	1,354	2	100	\$	38	23	<u>8</u>	5	8
e"Other foreign." Includes 1 Armania, 8 Australia, 2 Belgtum, 1 Bratil Nova Socia, 1 Philippine Islands, 2 Servia, 6 South America, 1 Spain, 1 Tr	Australia 6 South A	la, 2 Bolgtum, 1 Brazil, 1 British Guiana, America, 1 Spala, 1 Tripoli, 6 Turkay, 3	l Bpala,		, 1 British Guiana, ripoli, 6 Turkay, 3		4 Chine, Wales, an	5-1	Denmark, 82 foreign	2 Fin (not s]	<ol> <li>Rinland, 10 Greece, 4 Holland, 1 India, 1 Japan, 8 Norway, (not specified).</li> </ol>	Greeo	9 4 Ho	lland,		a, 1 Ja	nad 8	Norw	1.4

TABLE 89.—Persons convicted and disposition of cases, by country of birth: New Fork county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1908.

			गेपम	table	does n	[This table does not include 2 corporations.	de 2 co	rporati	ons.]										
	.b.	entence.	.bec	~	edmul	Number sentanced for each specified period.	ced for	each s	pecified	1 period	-		-usiand	-ani ba	ا <b>ک</b> ر	Number fined each speo- ified amount.	ber fined ified amo	Ined each a amount.	8
Country of birth.	Number convicte	agurad radmuN Bebnaqaus	Number impriso	Less than 8 	8 months but less than I year.	l year but less than 5 years.	5 years but less than 10 years.	10 years but less than 20 years.	20 years but less than life.	Life sentence.	Not reported.	Number sentenc desth.	Number fined or oned (sctusi I ment not report	Number fined a. prisoned.	Number fined on	Under \$50.	\$50 and under \$260.	\$250 and under \$1,000.	.19V0 bils 000,1\$
United States	4, 613	1,372	2,943	8	436	1,042	195	8	16	2	1,104	4	64	8	161	۴	8	5	••
A ustris-Hungary Ganada. Cuba. Cuba. Engliand	E8838	887 538	53408	<b>60 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 </b>	50 50 50 50 50 50	58 <b>00</b> 8	10 3 1	3			88 14 16 3			*-1	800 1	7 10 4	04 8		•
France Germany Greece Ireland Itely	858838 1888	9 <b>% *</b> 55	86122°68	30.65	85°°%	• 8 ° 4 E	16 1 28	355	191		48:28 <del>3</del>	63	18		80°0	5	≓ •å	•	
Norway Poland Rumania Russia	82528	113 113 113	28282	0 10	864 <u>5</u> 4	3333 81 81 81 81 81	1 9	8			3 16 131 5				4-989	100	8		
Sweden Wetschaud Other foreign a	1983	4004	2025		1652	30.014	<b>60</b>	8		-	3 3 17				10 I	~ ~	9	C4	
Total foreign	2,537	680	1,622	57	279	585	8	56	20	-	635	-	34	26	171	8	8	12	3
Not reported.	232	42	107	•	35	\$	80				30	8	16	8	88	-	\$	13	
Grand total	7,382	2,004	4,672	146	740	1,667	292	119	36	~	1,660	Ħ	Ħ	F	8	163	210	Ş	=
e" Other foreign" Includes 1 Afgica, 3 Aust	ralia, 4 E	selgium.	8 Australia, 4 Belgium, 1 Bultaria, 8 Denmark: 3 Finland, 1 New Zealand, 8 Nove Smith, 6 Porto Rim, 1 Portinal, 2 Servia.	8.6	enne	rk. 2 Fli	oland.	7 Holls		New Ze	aland.	NOV A	Botta	A Por	to Rio	- Po	- tuest	2 Barv	

Were worden - mouder 1 Auges, 3 Australis, 4 Bolgium, 1 Bulgarla, 3 Denmark, 2 Finland, 7 Holland, 1 New Zealand, 3 Nova Scotla, 6 Porto Rico, 1 Portugal, 2 Servia, 4 South America, 6 Spain, 9 Turkay, 5 W also, and 38 foreign (not specified).

 TABLE 40.—Previous convictions of persons convicted, by country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908.

[This table does not include 3 corporations and 323 persons not reporting complete data.]

Country of birth.	Total number reportng.	Number reporting previous convictions.
United States	7,984	2, 445
Austria-Hungary. Canada. China. Cuba. Denmark.	466 128 14 10 15	80 30 1 4
England France Germany. Greece Holland.	180 44 542 39 11	41 10 148 4 3
Ireland. Italy. Norway. Poland.	339 1,262 29 94	63 135 3 33
Roumania. Russia. Scotland. Sweden.	19 707 44 36	2 135 9 7
Switzerland. Turkey. West Indies. Other foreign.	27 15 47 154	5 
Total foreign	4, 222	748
Not reported	362	99
Grand total	12, 568	3, 292

355

### **TABLE 41.**—Previous convictions of persons convicted, by offense: New York county and suprems courts, January 1, 1907, to December \$1, 1908.

[This table does not include 3 corporations and 326 persons not reporting complete data.]

Offense.	Total number reporting.	Number reporting previous convictions.
Offenses against chastity: Bigamy. Crime against nature. Disorderly house. All other	108 35 46 24	11 15 4 4
Total	213	34
Offenses against public policy: Crimes against public health and safety. Gaming. Perjury. Various provisions of excise law, etc. All other.	74 34 498 150	27 19 64 7
Total	1,080	123
Offenses against the person: A bandonment and other acts of crueity to children. Abduction Aesult Homicide Rape. Robbery. All other	106 62 1,283 182 187 340 39	10 16 265 39 39 39 124 5
Total	2,199	495
Offenses against property: Arson. Burgiary. Extortion. Forgery.	34 2,946 70 301	7 1,154 7 80
Lerceny. Malicious mischief Receiving stolen property. All other	67 465	1,044 12 133
Total	7,890	2, 443
Total defined offenses	11,362	8,096
Offenses not defined	1,206	197
Grand total	12,568	3, 201

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# TABLE 42.—Persons convicted, by offense and by age group: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1907.

[This table does not include 1 corporation and 107 persons not reporting complete data.]

	Nun	nber within	n each spec	dfied age g	roup.	Total
Offense.	Under 14 years.	14 and 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to <b>3</b> 9 years.	40 years or over.	number report- ing.
Offenses against chastity:						
Bigamy				50	10	60
Crimes against nature.		2	2	7		16
Disorderly houses, obscene prints, etc Incest.	•••••	•••••		14	10 2	24
Seduction.				-	ĩ	1
Total		2	2	73	28	105
				18		100
Offenses against public policy:						
Bribery Compounding crime	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • •			1	1
Crimes against public health and safety.	•••••		84	79	11	124
		1	2	ï	ï	
Criminal contempt.					1	1
Criminal contempt Escape	<b></b>			2		2
False registration			1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2	3
				47	20	67
Importing foreign criminals Lottery					1	1
Lottery	• • • • • • • • • •			1		1
Perjury. Various provisions of excise law, etc	•••••			7 93	3 103	11 196
Total		1	40	231	143	415
Offenses against the person: A bandonment and other acts of crueity						
to children.				57	10	67
Abduction.			9	20	4	83
Abortion				ī	2	3
Assault.		1	111	411	91	614
Homicide	•••••••	•••••	12	50	16	87
Kidnaping				4		4
Maiming.			1	2		3
Rape Robbery	• • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	19 50	45 94	14	78 147
Suicide.	•••••	••••••	2	4	8	6
Total	•••••	1	204	697	140	1,042
Offenses against property:						
Arson		1	2	7	1	11
Burglary	2	41	525	520	86	1,174
Extortion	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • •	5	18	2	25
	•••••			Ĩ	-	-
Forgery		1	33	85	15	184
Larceny.	6	34	757	1,063	188	2,068
Malicious mischief and injuries to				10		24
property Receiving stolen property	•••••	3	77	92	17	189
Total	8	84	1,405	1,818	814	3, 629
	_				625	5, 191
Total defined offenses	8	88	1,651	2,819		
Total defined offenses Offenses not defined Grand total		88 8 96	1,651	2,819 112 2,931	60 685	214 5.405

# TABLE 43.—Persons convicted, by offense and by age group: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1908.

[This table does not in	nclude 2 corporations and 118 j	persons not reportir	ig complete data.]

	Num	ber within	a each spec	ified age g	roup.	Total
Offense.	Under 14 years.	14 and 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	21 to 39 years.	40 years or over.	number report- ing.
Offenses against chastity: Adultery			2	6	2	10
Adultery Bigamy Crimes against nature. Disorderly houses, obscene prints, etc			3 6	43 6 13	5 7 8	51 19 21
Incest			2	4 5		7
Total			13	77	22	112
Offenses against public policy: Bribery				2	3	
Compounding crimes Conspiracy Crimes against public health and safety				2	1	1
				112 13	12	170
Crimes against public peace Escape Gaming Lottery			2	5 50	2 56	10
				1		1
Offenses against the public justice Perjury. Unlawful practice of medicine Various provisions of excise law, etc			5	14 1 141	4	22 1 270
Total		4	61	342	198	605
Offenses against the person: Abandonment and other acts of cruelty to children					7	
A bandoment and other acts of detry to children A boution A bortion		3	11 1 <b>49</b>	14 1 457	4	29 5 706
Coerciou	····		21	1 62		1 97
Homicide Kidnaping. Rape. Robbery. Suicide			2 27	4 58	14 2 24	8 109
Robbery Suicide			74 1	106 4	6 5	186 10
Total		3	285	740	165	1,193
Offenses against property: Arson Burglary	i	1 38	6 811	15 858	2 98	24 1,805
Extortion False personations and cheats Forgery			10 	30 2 100	2 1 29	3 167
Fraud. Larceny. Malicious mischief and injuries to		9	657	1 1,115	172	1 1,954
Receiving stolen property			19 101	19 157	5 24	43 282
Total	2	48	1,642	2, 297	333	4, 322
Total defined offenses Offenses not defined	2 2	55 53	2,001 271	3, 456 567	718 139	6,232 1,032
Grand total	4	108	2,272	4,023	857	7.264

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# TABLE 44.—Literacy of persons convicted, by country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908.

[This table does not include 3 corporations and 351 persons not reporting complete data. Persons reported having attended school are included in columns 3 and 4.]

Country of birth.	Number con- victed.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
United States	8,004	7,806	7,684
Austria-Hungary. Canada. China Cuba. Denmark.	466 128 14 9 15	398 121 11 9 15	396 121 11 9 15
England France	182 43 550 39 11	178 41 530 28 11	177 41 527 28 9
Ireland Italy Norway Poland	338 1,263 30 95	329 807 29 75	328 789 28 73
Roumania. Russia Scotland Sweden.	19 714 44 35	15 539 43 33	15 532 41 33
8witzerland Turkey. Weat Indies. Other foreign *.	30 15 47 155	80 11 43 128	30 11 43 124
Total foreign	4,242	8, 424	3, 381
Not reported	297	261	258
Grand total	12, 543	11,491	11, 323

a "Other foreign" includes 1 Africa, 1 Armenia, 6 Australia, 6 Belgium, 1 Brazil, 1 British Guiana, 1 Bulgaria, 4 Finland, 1 India, 1 Japan, 1 New Zealand, 4 Nova Scotia, 1 Philippine Islands, 6 Porto Rico, 1 Portugal, 4 Servia, 9 South America, 7 Spain, 1 Tripoll, 8 Wales, and 90 foreign (not specified).

 TABLE 45.—Schooling of persons convicted, by country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908.

[This table does not include 3 corporations.]

	Number	Number report-	Number report-	Nur	iber report	ing schooli	ng indicate	ed.
Country of birth.	con- victed.	ing as to school- ing.		Common or public.	Academy or high.	College.	Other.	Total.
United States	8, 120	2, 468	198	2, 135	84	28	23	2,270
Austria-Hungary Canada China	472 130 14 10	118 85 4	68 7 3	49 73 1	3	2	1	50 78 1
Cuba Denmark	15	3		3				3
England France	184 45	36	4	28	4	·····		32
Germany Greece Holland	555 39 11	174 15 3	20 11	149 4 3	3	2		154 4 3
Ireland Italy Norway	345 1,284 30	64 618 5	9 456 1	51 159 4	22	2 1		55 162 4
Poland	1 96	1 79	20	59	·····	••••••	••••••	59

	Number	Number report-	Number report-	Nur	aber report	ing school	ing indicat	ed.
Country of birth.	oon- vioted.	ing as to school- ing.	ing no school- ing.	Common or public.	Academy or high.	College.	Other.	Total.
Roumania Russia Scotland Sweden	19 718 44 36	4 243 12 10	4 175 1 2	65 9 8	**************************************			68 11 8
Switzerland Turkey West Indies. Other foreign	80 15 47 155	3 5 6 112	4 4 27	8 1 2 82	2	1		3 1 2 86
Total foreign	4, 294	1,605	818	757	21	8	1	787
Not reported	490	<b>28</b> 1	36	229	8	7	1	245
Grand total	12, 894	4, 354	1,052	3, 121	118	43	25	8, 302

 
 TABLE 45.—Schooling of persons convicted, by country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908—Continued.

e "Other foreign" includes 1 Africa, 1 Armenia, 6 Australia, 6 Belgium, 1 Brazil, 1 British Guiana, 1 Bulgaria, 4 Finland, 1 India, 1 Japan, 1 New Zealand, 4 Nova Scotta, 1 Philippine Islands, 6 Porto Bico, 1 Portugal, 4 Servia, 9 South America, 7 Spain, 1 Tripeli, 8 Wales, and 90 foreign (not specified).

**TABLE 46.**—Literacy of persons convicted, by country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1907.

[This table does not include 1 corporation and 146 persons not reporting complete data. Persons reporting having attended school are included in columns 3 and 4.]

Country of birth.	Number con- victed.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
United States	8, 462	8, 372	3, 325
Austria-Hungary Canada Bngland France Germaay Ireland.	52 70 19 228	163 49 68 18 223	161 49 68 18 230
Ireland Italy	163 518 38 303 18	155 336 30 235 18	154 334 28 234 16
Sweden Switzerland. West Indies. Other foreign a	22 14 24 97	22 14 23 81	22 14 23 77
Total foreign	1,749	1, 435	1, 418
Not reported	155	137	134
Grand total	5, 366	4, 944	4,877

e "Other foreign" includes 1 Armenia, 3 Australia, 2 Belgium, 1 Brazil, 1 British Guiana, 4 China, 7 Denmark, 2 Finland, 10 Greece, 4 Helland, 1 India, 1 Japan, 8 Norway, 1 Nova Scotia, 1 Philippine Islands, 2 Servia, 5 South America, 1 Spain, 1 Tripoli, 6 Turkey, 3 Wales and 32 foreign (not specified).

## TABLE 47.—Schooling of persons convicted, by country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1907.

	Number.	Number	Number	í	umber reporting schooling indicate				
Country of birth.	con- victed.	reporting as to schooling.	no	Common or public.	Academy or high.	College.	Other.	Total.	
United States	3, 507	1,023	90	873	43	14	3	933	
Austria-Hungary Canada. England. France. Germany.	183 53 71 19 228	34 32 14 5 62	20 3 2 1 5	14 25 11 4 55	2 1 1	2		14 29 12 4 57	
Ireland Italy Poland Russia Scotland	164 522 38 304 18	33 234 30 92 4	8 182 8 68	23 50 22 24 4	1 1 	1		25 52 22 24 4	
Sweden. Switzerland West Indies Other foreign a	22 14 24 97	7 2 2 48	1 16	7 2 1 31		1		7 2 1 32	
Total foreign	1,757	599	314	27 3	6	6		285	
Not reported	248	140	18	112	5	4	1	122	
Grand total	5, 512	1,762	422	1,258	54	24	4	1,340	

[This table does not include 1 corporation.]

• "Other foreign" includes: 1 Armenia, 3 Australia, 2 Belgium, 1 Brazil, 1 British Guiana, 4 China, 7 Denmark, 2 Finland, 10 Greece, 4 Holland, 1 India, 1 Japan, 8 Norway, 1 Nova Scotia, 1 Philippine Islands, 2 Servia, 5 South America, 1 Spain, 1 Tripoli, 6 Turkey, 3 Wales, and 32 foreign (not specified).

 TABLE 48.—Literacy of persons convicted, by country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1908.

[This table does not include 2 corporations and 205 persons not reporting complete data. Persons reporting having attended school are included in columns 3 and 4.]

Country of birth.	Number	Number	Number
	con-	who	who read
	victed.	read.	and write.
United States	4,542	4, 434	4,359
Austria-Hungary	283	235	235
Canada.	76	72	72
China.	10	7	7
Cuba.	9	9	9
England.	112	110	109
France.	24	23	23
Germany.	322	807	807
Greece.	29	20	20
Ireland.	175	174	174
Italy.	• <b>745</b>	471	455
Norway	22	22	21
Poland	57	45	45
Roumania.	19	15	15
Russia	411	804	298
Scotland	26	25	25
Sweden	13	11	11
Switzerland	16	16	16
West Indies	28	20	20
Other foreign •	121	103	101
Total foreign	· 2, 493	1,989	1,963
Not reported	142	124	124
Grand total	7,177	6, 547	6, 446

• "Other foreign" includes 1 Africa, 3 Australia, 4 Belgium, 1 Bulgaria, 8 Denmark, 2 Finland, 7 Holland, 1 New Zealand, 3 Nova Scotia, 6 Porto Rico, 1 Portugal, 2 Servia, 4 South America, 6 Spain, 9 Turkey in Asia, 5 Wales, and 58 foreign (not specified).

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	Number	Number			nber report	ting school	ing indicat	ed.
Country of birth.	con- victed.	as to	no schooling.	Common or public.	Academy or high.	College.	Other.	Total.
United States	4, 613	1, 445	108	1,262	41	14	90	1, 337
Austria-Hungary Canada China Cuba	289 77 10 10	84 58 4	48 4 8	85 48 1	1		1	26 49 1
England	118	22	2	17	3			20
France. Germany Greece. Ireland Italy	26 \$27 29 181 762	1 112 11 31 384	1 15 9 1 274	94 2 28 109	2 1 1	1		97 2 30 119
Norway Poland Roumania Russia	22 58 19	8 49 4	12 4	3 87				3 37
Russia Scotland	414 26	151 8	107 1	41 5	3 2			44 7
Sweden Switzerland West Indies Other foreign •	14 16 23 121	8 1 4 81	2 3 18	· 1 1 1 61	2			1 1 1 68
Total foreign	2, 537	1,006	504	484	15	2	1	502
Not reported	232	141	18	117	3	8		123
Grand total	7,382	2, 592	630	1,863	59	19	21	1,962

 TABLE 49.—Schooling of persons convicted, by country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1908.

"Other foreign" includes 1 Africa, 3 Australia, 4 Belgium, 1 Bulgaria, 8 Denmark, 2 Finland, 7 Holland,
 New Zealand, 3 Nova Scotia, 6 Porto Rico, 1 Portugal, 2 Servia, 4 South America, 6 Spain, 9 Turkey in Asia, 5 Wales, and 58 foreign (not specified).

 TABLE 50.—Literacy of persons convicted, by offense: New York county and suprems courts, January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908.

[This table does not include 3 corporations and 351 persons not reporting complete data. Persons reported having attended school are included in columns 3 and 4.]

Offense.	Number con- victed.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Offenses against chastity: Adultery. Bigamy. Crime against nature. Disorderly house, obscene prints. etc. Incest. Beduction.	110 34 44 7	8 102 29 40 7 7	8 94 29 40 7 7
Total	213	193	185
Offenses against public policy: Bribery. Compounding crimes. Conspiracy. Crimes against public health and safety. Crimes against public peace.	2 3 302	5 1 3 219 11	5 1 3 217 11
Escape. False registration Gaming Importing foreign criminals Libel	3 175 1	7 3 169 1 1	7 3 166 1 1

### [This table does not include 2 corporations.]

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Offense.	Number con- victed.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Offenses against public policy—Continued. Lottery.	2	1	1
Offenses against public justice	1 33		
Perjury. Unlawful practice of medicine. Various provisions of excise law, etc	1 457	1 407	1 402
Total	1,016	860	850
Offenses against the person: Abandonment and other acts of cruelty to children Abduction. Abortion Assault. Coercion.	107 62 6 1, 307 1	99 51 3 1,042 1	99 49 3 1,021 1
Homicide Kidnaping Maiming. Rape. Robberv.	179 12 3 185 335	140 9 2 161 302	135 9 2 157 302
Subject	2,214	14	14
Offenses against property: Arson Burglary. Extortion False personations and cheats. Forgery.	34 2, 941	30 2, 816 58 7 295	29 2,766 55 7 292
Fraud. Larceny. Malicous mischief and injuries to property Receiving stolen property	1 3,976 67 468	1 3,763 60 423	1 3,715 57 423
Total	7,862	7, 453	7, 845
Total defined offenses	11, 305 1, 238	10, <b>330</b> 1, 161	10, 172 1, 151
Grand total	12, 543	11, 491	11, 328

**TABLE 50.**—Literacy of persons convicted, by offense: New York county and supreme courts, January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908—Continued.

 TABLE 51.—Schooling of persons convicted, by offense: New York county and suprems courts, January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908.

	Number	Number		Num	iber report	ing schooli	ing indicat	sd.
Offense.	con- victed.	report- ing as to schooling.	anh on lime	Common or public.	Academy or high.	Collège.	Other.	Total.
Offenses against chas-								
tity: Adultery	12	9	2	7				7
Bigamy	111	85	8	25	2			27
Crime against na- ture	35	17	5	12				12
Disorderly house, obscene prints,								
obscens prints, etc.	49	33	4	27	2			29
Incest	8	8		8				3
Seduction	8	8	1	2	•••••	•••••••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2
Total	223	100	20	76	4			80

[This table does not include 3 corporations.]

	Number	Number report-	Number report-	Num	iber report	ing school	ing indicat	ed.
O ffense.	con- victed.	ing as to	ing no schooling.	Common or public.	Academy or high.	College.	Other.	Total.
Offenses against public								
policy: Bribery	6	2	1	1				1
Compounding	2	1	1	_				-
crimes Conspiracy	3							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Crimes against pub- lic health and								
safety Crimes against pub-	310	107	83	24			····	24
lic peace	23	19	9	10				10
Escape	9	7	2	4	1	• • • • • • • • • • • •	·	5
False registration Gaming	3 177	32	6	25	1			26
Importing foreign criminals	1							
Libel	1							· · · · · · · · · · ·
Lottery	2	2	1	1		• • • • • • • • • • •		1
Offenses against public justice	1	1	1					
Perjury. Unlawful practice	35	19	2	16		1		17
of medicine Various provisions	1	1	•••••	*••••	1	•••••		1
of excise law, etc	580	330	50	271	7	1	1	280
Total	1,154	521	156	352	10	2	1	365
Offenses against the per-						[		
son: Abandonment and								
other acts of cruelty to chil-					·			
dren	110	78	.8	66	3	· • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	70 12
Abduction	62 8	23	11 3	12		1		1
Assault	1,333 1	601	<b>2</b> 65	331	5			336
Homicide	190	73	39	33	1 1			34
Kidnaping Maiming	12	52	3	33 2 1				2
Rape.	188	113	24	85	3		1	89 112
Robbery Suicide	340 17	145	33 3	110 4	1	1		4
Total	2.264	1.051	390	644	13	2	2	661
Offenses against prop-								
erty: Arson	• 35	17		19				18
Burglary	<b>2</b> , 999	1,105	125	13 944	25	5	6	980
Extortion False personations and cheats	70	22	12	9	1			10
and cheats Forgery	7 302	3 101	3	3 79		7		3 98
Fraud	1	1		1				1
Larceny	4,041	<b>9</b> 69	213	688	36	21	11	756
Malicious mischief and injuries to	_		_					~
property Receiving stolen	71	46	7	39		•••••	•••••	39
property	472	249	45	193	8	3		204
Total	7,998	2.513	409	1,969	82	36	17	2, 104
Total defined of-	11 #20	4, 185	075	9 041	100	40	20	3, 210
fenses Offenses not defined	11,639 1,255	4, 185	976 77	8,041 80	109	40	20 5	3, 210
Grand total	12, 894	4, 854	1,052	8, 121	113	43	25	3, 302
	,							

 TABLE 51.—Schooling of persons convicted, by offense: New York county and supreme courts, January 1, 1907, to December \$1, 1908—Continued.

# TABLE 52.—Literacy of persons convicted, by offense: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1907.

[This table does not include 1 corporation and 146 persons not reporting complete data. Persons reporting having attended school are included in columns 3 and 4.]

Offense.	Number con- victed.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Offenses against chastity: Bigamy. Crime against nature. Disorderly house, obscene prints, etc. Incert. Seduction.	59 15 24 4	56 12 24 4 1	52 12 24 4
Total	103	97	
Offenses against public policy: Bribery. Compounding crimes. Crimes against public health and safety. Crimes against public peace. Escape.	1 125 5 2	1 1 94 5 2	1 1 93 5 2
False registration. Gaming Importing foreign criminals. Lottery	3 67 1	3 67 1	3 65 1
Perjury Various provisions of excise law, etc	10 195	10 177	10 172
Total	411	361	353
Offenses against the person: A bandonment and other acts of cruelty to children A bduction Abortion Assault. Homicide	67 33 2 612 \$5	61 27 2 482 67	61 25 2 474 67
Kidnaping. Maiming. Rape. Robbery. Suicide.	4 8 78 148 7	4 2 66 136 7	4 2 64 136 7
Total	1,039	854	842
Offenses against property: Arson. Burglary. Extortion. False personations and cheats.	11 1, 157 <b>25</b> 4	9 1, 124 20 4	8 1,113 20 4
Forgery. Larceny. Malicious mischief and injuries to property Receiving stolen property.	133 2,057 <b>24</b> 188	133 1,952 19 169	130 1, 926 17 109
Total	8, 509	8, 430	8, 387
Total defined offenses	5, 152 214	4, 742 202	4,675 202
Grand total	5, 366	4, 944	4,877

# TABLE 53.—Schooling of persons convicted, by offense: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1907.

		Number	Number	Nun	nber report	ing school	ing indicat	ed.
Offense.	Number con- victed.	report- ing as to schooling.	report- ing no	Common or public.	Academy or high.	College.	Other.	Total
Offenses against chas-								
tity: Bigamy. Crime against na-	60	21	3	16	3			15
ture Disorderly house,	16	10	3	7				1
obscene prints, etc	27	15		15				15
Incest	1			1				1
Total	108	47	6	39	2			41
Offenses against public policy: Bribery	1							
Compounding crimes	1							
Crimes against pub- lic health and	125	38	31	7				1
Crimes against pub- lic peace	8	4		4				
Езсаре	2	Î Î		1				1
False registration Gaming Importing foreign criminals	3	6		5	•1			
Lottery		1	1					
Perjury Various provisions of excise law, etc.	11 249	6 154	18	5 131	5	1		136
Total	470	210	50	151	6	1		160
Offenses against the				100				
person: Abandonment and other acts of cru-					1			
elty to children Abduction	68 33	44 15	6	36	2			35
Abortion	3 622	1 254			2	1		9 1 124
Homicide	89	36	18	17	Ī			18
Kidnaping Maiming	43	2	1	1				1
Rape Robbery	79 149	48 64	12 12	33 51	2	1	1	36 52 2
Suicide Total	7	466	185	2	7	2	1	281
Offenses against prop-	1,007							
erty: Arson	11	6	2					4
Burglary Extortion	1, 185 25	<b>3</b> 90 7	33 5	335 1	Ĭ	1	2	347 2
False personations and cheats	4	2		3				2
Forgery Larceny Malicious mischief	134 2, 079	46 434	105	89 297	5 17	2 14	1	46 329
and injuries to property	27	12	5	7				7
Receiving stolen property	190	104	19	79	3	8		85
Total	3,655	991	109	764	35	20	3	822
Total defined of- fenses Offenses not defined	5, 290 222	1,714	410 12	1,227 31	50 4	23	4	1,304
Grand total	5,512	1,762	432	1.258	54	24	4	1,340
	1							

[This table does not include 1 corporation.]

# TABLE 54.—Literacy of persons convicted, by offense: New York county and suprems courts, January 1 to December \$1, 1908.

[This table does not include 2 corporations and 205 persons not reporting complete data. Persons reporting having attended school are included in columns 3 and 4.]

Offense.	Number con- victed.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Offenses against chastity: Adultery. Bigamy. Crime against nature. Disorderly house, obscane prints, etc Incest. Beduction.	10 51 19 20 3 7	8 46 17 16 3 6	8 42 17 16 3 6
Total	110	96	92
Offenses against public policy: Bribery. Compounding crimes. Conspiracy. Crimes against public health and safety. Crimes against public peace.	5 1 3 177 15	4 3 125 6	4 3 124 6
Escape Gaming. Libel. Lottery.	7 108 1 1	5 102 1 1	5 101 1 1
Offenses against public justice. Perjury. Unlawful practice of medicine. Various provisions of excise law, etc Total.	1 23 1 262 605	21 1 230 499	21 1 230 497
Offenses against the person: A bandonment and other acts of cruelty to children A bduction A bortion Assault. Coercion	40 29 4 696 1	38 24 1 560 1	38 24 1 547 1
Homicide. Kidnaping. Rape. Robbery. Sulcide.	94 8 107 187 10	73 5 96 168 7	68 5 93 166 7
Total	1,175	970	950
Offenses against property: Arson Burglary. Extortion False personations and cheats. Forgery.	23 1,784 45 3 165	21 1,692 38 3 162	21 1,663 35 3 162
Fraud Larceny. Malicious mischief and injuries to property Receiving stolen property	1 1,919 43 290	1 1,811 41 254	1 1,789 40 254
Total	4, 263	4,023	3,958
Total defined offenses	6,153 1,024	5, 588 959	5, 497 949
		-	

# TABLE 55.—Schooling of persons convicted, by offense: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December \$1, 1908.

Number Number Number reporting schooling indicates								
	Number	Number reporting	Number reporting			ing schooli	ng indicate	xd.
Offense.	con- victed.	as to school- ing.	no school- ing.	Common or public.	Academy or high.	College.	Other.	Total.
Offenses against chas-								
tity: Adultery Bigamy Crime against na-	12 51	9 14	2 5	7 9				7 9
ture. Disorderly house, obscene prints,	19	7	2	5				•
etc Incest Seduction	22 4 7	18 3 2	4	12 3 1	2			14 3 1
Total	115	53	14	37	2			39
Offenses against public policy: Bribery Compounding	5	2	1	1				1
crimes Conspiracy Crimes against pub-	1 8	1	1					
lic health and safety Crimes against pub-	185	69	52	17				17
lic peace	15	15	9	6				6
Escape. Gaming. Libel.	7 109 1	6 26	2 6	3 20	1			4 20 1
Lottery Offenses against	1	1		1	•••••			1
public justice Perjury Unlawful practice	1 24	1 13	1 2	11				11
of medicine Various provisions of excise law, etc	1 831	1 176		140	1	1	1	1 144
Total	684	811	106	199	4	1	1	205
Offenses against the								
person: A bandomment and other acts of oru- elty to children. A bortion. A bortion. Coercion.	42 29 5 711 1	84 8 3 847	2 5 8 135	80 8 209	1- 		1	32 3 212
Homicide Kidnaping Rape Robbery Suicide	101 8 109 191 10	87 5 65 81 5	21 8 12 21 8	16 2 52 59 2	1 1			16 2 53 60 2
Total	1,207	585	205	873	6		1	380
Offenses against prop- erty: Arson Burglary Extortion	<b>24</b> 1, 814 45	11 725 15	9 92 7	9 609 8	16		4	9 683 8
False personations and cheats Forgery	3 168	1 55	\$	1 40	7	5		1 52
Fraud Larceny Malicious mischief and injuries to	1,962	1 835	108	1 391	19	7	10	1
property	44	34	2	\$2	·	·	II	22

[This table does not include 2 corporations.]

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	Number	Number	Number		iber report	ing school	ing indicat	ed.
O ffenæe.	. con_ asto	as to school-	no school- ing.		Academy or high.	College.	Other.	Total
Offenses against prop- erty-Continued. Receiving stolen property	282	145	26	114	5			119
Total	4, 343	1,522	240	1,205	47	16	14	1,282
Total defined offenses Offenses not defined	6, 349 1, 0 <b>3</b> 3	2, 471 121	- 565 65	1,814 49	59	17 2	16 5	1,906 56
Grand total	7, 382	2, 592	630	1,863	59	19	21	1,962

 TABLE 55.—Schooling of persons convicted, by offense: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1908—Continued.

 TABLE 56.—Conjugal condition of persons convicted, by country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908.

Country of birth.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
United States	5,796	2,271	25	1	8,093
Austria-Hungary. Canada. China. Cuba. Denmark.	329 78 8 5 7	142 52 6 5 8			471 130 14 10 15
England . France. Germany . Greece. Holland .	112 30 350 30 6	69 15 199 9 5	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	184 45 553 39 11
Ireland	221 815 21 65	118 467 8 30	5  1 1		344 1,282 30 96
Roumania. Russia. Scotland. Sweden.	13 511 27 21	6 296 16 14	1 1 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	19 718 44 36
8 mitzerland . Turkey. West Indies. Other foreign •	20 10 34 97	8 5 13 57	2 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30 15 47 155
Total foreign	2,810	1,458	20		4,288
Not reported	181	129	4		314
Grand total	8,787	3,858	49	1	12,695

• "Other foreign" includes 1 Africa, 1 Armenia, 6 Australia, 6 Belgium, 1 British Guiana, 1 Brazil, 1 Bulgaria, 4 Finland, 1 India, 1 Japan, 1 New Zealand, 4 Nova Scotia, 1 Philippine Islands, 6 Porto Rico, 1 Portugal, 4 Servia, 9 South America, 7 Spain, 1 Tripoli, 8 Wales, and 90 foreign (not specified). 
 TABLE 57.—Conjugal condition of persons convicted, by country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December \$1, 1907.

Country of birth.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
United States	2, 487	992	14	1	3, 494
Austria-Hungary Canada England. France Germany	32	60 21 27 4 88	1		183 53 71 19 227
Ireland Italy Poland Russia Scotland	109 822 28 212 10	52 200 9 91 7	3 1 1 1 1		164 522 38 <b>304</b> 18
Sweden Switzerland West Indies. Other foreign «	8 10 18 62	13 4 6 35	1		22 14 24 97
Total foreign	1,129	617	10		1,756
Not reported	99	62			164
Grand total	3,715	1,671	27	1	5, 414

[This table does not include 1 corporation and 96 persons not reporting complete data.]

• "Other foreign" includes 1 Armenia, 3 Australia, 2 Belgium, 1 Brazil, 1 British Guiana, 4 China, 7 Denmark, 2 Finland, 10 Greece, 4 Holland, 1 India, 1 Japan, 8 Norway, 1 Nova Scotia, 1 Philippine Islands, 2 Servia, 5 South America, 1 Spain, 1 Tripoli, 6 Turkey, 3 Wales, and 32 foreign (not specified).

 TABLE 58.—Conjugal condition of persons convicted, by country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December \$1, 1908.

[This table does not include 2 corporations and 101 persons not reporting complete data.]

Country of birth.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
United States	3, 309	1,279	11		4, 599
Austria-Hungary Canada China. Cuba. England.	206 46 5 5 69	82 31 5 5 42	2		288 77 10 10 113
France. Germany. Greece. Ireland. Italy.	15 213 23 112 493	11 111 6 66 267	2 2		26 326 29 180 760
Norway. Poland. Roumania. Russia. Scotland.	15 37 13 299 17	6 21 6 115 9	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22 58 19 414 26
Sweden. Switzerland. West Indies. Other foreign •	13 10 16 74	1 4 7 46	2 2 1		14 16 23 121
Total foreign	1,681	841	10		2, 532
Not reported	82	67	1		150
Grand total	5,072	2, 187	22		7,281

• "Other foreign" includes 1 Africa, 3 Australia, 4 Belgium, 1 Bulgaria, 8 Denmark, 2 Finland, 7 Holland, 1 New Zealand, 3 Nova Scotia, 6 Porto Rico, 1 Portugal, 2 Servia, 4 South America, 6 Spain, 9 Turkey, 5 Wales, and 58 foreign (not specified).

		ł												Foreign	Ē					1						
Offense.	Unl	United States.	ites.	H <sup>A</sup>	Austria- Hungary.	45	8	Canada.		England	and.		France.	g	Ö	Germany.	Ň	å	Ireland	<u> </u>	1 <sup>4</sup>	Italy.		Poland	F	
	Male.	Female.	.LatoT	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	.latoT	Male.	Female.	.LatoT	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total. Male.	Female.	Total.	1 1
Abandonment and other act of crueity to children: Abandonment. Abandonment of child. Abandonment of children Endangering life of child.	15 5 13	69	17 5 13	80		00	1			6	6				-		-				* =					
Total	33	3	35	80		8	7	:	8	2	5				-		1	8		8	5		5			
Abduction: Abduction	8	8	ส		-	-															9		6			
Total Abortion	28 1	2	ื่ืืื่¤-		1	-										-	-				2		7			
Arson: Arson, first. Arson, second Arson, burd. Attempted arson.	1 6 1	-	6	1		-	-																			
Total	80		80	-		-	-		:								:		:	-						• •
Assaults: Assault, first Assault, first (second offense) Assault, first, and assault, second Assault, second	18 1 150	7	18 1 157 157	2	-	13	2		69					-	2		R 19	19		1 3	82 <b>7</b> 38	<b>1</b> 00	20 m 20			00
Assault, second (second offense). Assault, third (second offense). Assault, third (second offense). Attempted assault, second	104 1	5	1001	21		12	-		69		61				12	-	<b>61</b>	9	~	00	3 -		3 -			
Total	511	12	8	2	-	ង	8	-	•	33	<b>~</b>			-	ม	-	8	91	2	18	18	8 168		8		<b>o</b> s

TABLE 59.--Persons convicted, by detailed offense and by sex and country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1907.

General Tables.

-													14	Foreign.	ei.									
Offense	1 n D	United States	itee.	Hur Hur	Austria- Hungary.	<u>├</u>	Cen	Canada.		England	-pq		France.		Ger	Germany.		Ireland	-		Italy.		Å	P oland.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	<b>M</b> ale.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total. Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female. Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	.eisM	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female. Total.
Bigamy: Bigamy Bigamy, abduction, and rape, second	2	8	- <del>3</del>	60		~			03		•				-	8	8		~	ŝ		60		
Bribery	8	6	8	~		60			~	-	-				-	8	- 19		<b>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</b>	~		~		
Burglary: Attempted hurglary, first. Attempted burglary second. Attempted burglary third. Burglary and larceny	1221		1.2101					∥ ∥ •							64		6		<u> </u>					
Burglary, first. Burglary, second Burglary, second (second offense). Burglary, second, and petit larreny (second	36-		18-	•							<b>**</b>	8		69					~~				~	
offense) Burglary, third Burglary, third (2 indictments)	1 667 1	~	101	8	<u>.</u>	8	9		8			-		-	=	<b>7</b>	1	<u> </u>	<b>1</b>	<b>Ş</b>		đ	-	
Burglary third, and grand larceny . Burglary third, and grand larceny first Burglary third, and grand larceny scond Burglary, third, and grand larceny scond (scond offense)	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		~~2~~									-		-										
Burglary, third (second offense) Burglary, third (misdemeanor) Burglary, third, and petit larceny (second Burglary, third, and petit larceny (second	543	1	342				-								-									

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### General Tables.

Possessing burglar's instruments Unlawfully entering building	800		80 00			<del></del>	<u></u>	$\frac{1}{1}$	<u>+</u> +	<u>+</u> +	<u> </u>	<u></u>		1		<del>1</del> 1	Ħ	$\frac{1}{11}$		<u>.</u>		<del>:</del> :	++	::
Total. Compounding crimes. Crime against nature.	878 1 10	-	882 10 10	52	21	×		8	5	5	-	-			13	51	-	16	<b>6</b> 8 –			9 9		• : :
Crimes against public health and safety: Carrying concealed weapons Willful violation of health laws	27 1	-	87-	-	-								60		~	-			92		3			•• :
Total	8	-	8	*	4					-			ŝ		~	-		-	8		1	~ ~		[ ]
Crimes against public peace: Discharging firearms. Prize fighting.	- 15		15												-									. ::
Total	8		8										-	Ī	-									:
Disorderly houses, obscene prints, etc.: Disorderly house Possessing obscene prints	1	8	16							-			-	-	6		- :		8	i				
Total	8	6	17							-			78	-	61		1	-	8		5			: :
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Total	2		3																				-:	:
Extortion: Attempted extortion. Blackmail Extortion Written threat.	000		1000																					::::
Total	-		2																19		: 2		:	
False personations and cheats: Obtaining property for charitable purposes Balling mortgaged property	15		1																					::
Total Palse registration	60		60						<u> </u>							-								::
Forgery: Actempted forgery, second. Attempted forgery, third. Forgery.	8000		88																					

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Grand larceny, first (second offense)		22		5		<u> </u>					21	•0							<b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b>	<b>Q</b>	~~~~~	12				-
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Total	476 1	8	508 1	ส <b>า</b>	::	: ន-	•		6 6		9				8	-	8:	8	3	8	-	8	-	-	<u>م</u>	
Malicious mischiefs and injuries to property: Injuring highway	61 <u>6</u> 1		9 <u>1</u> 9 19															∥ <u>::::</u>		81		5-6				
Total.	16		16 .															:	-	3		8	:			
Manslaughter: Manslaughter, first Manslaughter, second.	136- 1 136-					61-1							-	-			4.01			122	-	-23				
Total	8 -	-	2 -	ro N		<u>ه</u>		<u> </u>					-	-	4	6		: :   eo	~		-	ន				
Misdemeanors not classified .	158		158	-		+			20		2	1		1	Ξ		11 1	19	8	6		•				
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General Tables.

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Rape: Attempted rape. Attempted rape, first. Attempted rape, first, and assault, second Attempted rape, second Rape.	80-86		80-80												-											
Rape (second offense)	2002		2228-	5		6	-								- 0		5 -					m Ga				
Total Receiving stolen property	108	7	115	20		20				<u>     </u>		-		-	4 00		4.00					1 : : : : 	-0			
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Bulcide: Attempted suicide. Suicide					6	6			<u> </u>																	

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	Violations of various provisions of liquor law, excise law, etc.:																										
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· Including 1 conviction of Long Island Railroad.

'General Tables.

# The Immigration Commission.

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<b>TABLE 59.</b> — <i>Persons convicted</i> , by detailed offense and by sex and country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1907—Continued.		Offense.		Abandonment and other act of crueity to children: Abandonment : Abandonment of child Abandonment of children . Endangering life of children .	Total	A bduction: A bduction Placing wife in house of prostitution	Total Abortion		Total	Assault. first	Assault, second (second offense). Assault, third (second offense). Assault, third (second offense). Attempted assault, second.	Total

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General Tables.

3     1     4     1       3     1     4     1     1       1     1     1     1     1       1     1     2     2     1     1       1     1     2     2     1     1       1     1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1       1     1     1     1       1     1     1        1     1	my: Bigamy Bigamy, abduction and mpe, second				 								15	-	19	~	~	<b>\$</b> -	<u>n</u> :	81
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TABLE 59.—Persons convicted, by detailed offense and by sex and country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1907—Continued.		Offense.		Crimes against public health and <b>safety</b> : Carrying concealed weapons. Carrying a dagger. Carrying metal knuckles. Willful Yiolation of health laws.	Total.	Crimes sgainst public peace: Discharging firearma Discridry person. Fries fighting.	Total. Criminal contempt	Disorderly houses, obscene prints, etc.: Disorderly house	Total.	Beospe: Aiding escape. Felonious escape.	Total	Extortion: Extorriton Bioturn Extortion Written threat.

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### General Tables.

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<b>TABLE 59.—Persons convicted</b> , by detailed offense and by sex and country of birth. New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1907—Continued.		Offician.		Larceny, grand-Continued. Grand larceny, first (second offense). Grand larceny, first, and receiving scolen goods Grand larceny, second	of petit larceny, second, arter lor ner conversion of petit larceny, second, after prior conviction	Grand larceny, second (misdemeanor) Grand larceny, second, and petit larceny	Grand laroary, second (second offense) Grand laroary, third	Total	Laroany, petit: Petit laroany (accord offense). Petit laroany (accord offense). Petit laroany and (arcary, accord Petit laroany, accord.	Total. Lottary Maiming.	Malledous mischlefs and injuries to property. Injuring highway. Injury to railroad tracks. Malledous injury and destruction of property. Mailedous mischlef.	Total.

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TABLE 60.—Persons convicted, by detailed offense and by sex and country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1908.

General Tables.

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Burglary, second, and larceny, second. Burglary, second, and petit larceny (second offense) Burglary, third Burglary, third (second offense) Burglary, third (3 indictments)	1 11 2	1 1 11 2	32	32	11 1010	$\frac{111111}{11111}$	<u></u>	1 1 1 1 1 1	L.			::00	52	1 53	: : 00 : :	:: ***	30		40	:::::	42 7	11111
Burglary, third, and grand larceny, first. Burglary, third, and grand larceny, second. Burglary, third; grand larceny, second; and receiving stolen goods. Burglary, third, and petit larceny (second offense)	85 1 85 1 37 1 2	58° 88			2.2.2				2.		1	-	T T			11 111			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3 1:	
Burglary, third; petit larceny; and receiving stolen goods third; and receiving stolen goods. Burglary, third; and receiving stolen goods. Possessing burglar's instruments. Possessing burglar's instruments (second offense) Unlawfully entering building.	26 12 26	124 2 26 26											1		2	11111					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Total	1,297 2	1,299	45	45	16 16				19	19	7	1	81	1 82	6	9	44	44	4 75	-	76 10	10
Conspiracy	1 1	2					:    :	:    :				1:								1 :		:    :
Crimes against nature: Attempted sodomy. Crime against nature. Bodomy.	64.5	040				:::	:::	. : : :	1												1	
Total	15	15		:			1:		5		2	1 :							-		1:	:
Crimes against public health and safety: Carrying concealed weapous. Having narcotics with intent to administer. Obstructing health officer in discharge of his dury. Nuisance. Selling impure milk. Unlawful sale of cocaine.	$\begin{array}{c c} 42\\ 2\\ a\\ a\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\end{array}$	43 2 3 1 1 2 3	=	=			1 1		5				10	10		°°	5		2 85		85	
Total	a 48 a 2	51	11	11	11	1 :	1 1		102		2	11	10.	10	3	3	2		2 86	1:	86	1:
Crimes against public peace: Discharging firearms. Riot	1	1	····																			
Total	1		3	0		:	:	:		:	:	:			:	:			9	:	8	:

e Not including the conviction of 1 corporation not reporting 6.

TABLE 60.—Persons convicted, by detailed offense and by sex and country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1908—Continued.	ense and	e hq	5 5 3	и с 15	08- 08-	200	bù	ih: Ied.	Neu	Ä	ort	con	nty .	pu	dne	em.	8	er te	P.	nu	ĥ	1 to	Dec	em l	29	,
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Officiane.	United States	Statos.	A B	Austris- Hungary.		<b>S</b>	China		Caba.		England.		France.		E	Germany.		Greece.		Ireland.	Ъ.	Ĥ	Italy.		Nor	1
	Male. Female.	Total.	.9[8]M	Female.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Total. Male.	Female.	Total.	Male. Female.	Total.	Male.	Female. Total.	.96.	Female. Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	.elebi	Female.	Total.	Female.	I .latoT
Disorderly housee, obecane prints, etc.: Disorderly house. Edeorati arpoune. Keeping house of ill fame. Possessing obscene prints.			N-04	::::		-											::::					1			::::	::::
Total.	6	5	1			5	1 : 1			:	1	24	:			L			<u> </u>	:	:	-	:	1		:
Eacopo: A Iding prisoners to escape Recepting from prison				1 : :			1 : :		1 ::		: :						::									1 ::
Total	5		2	:	:	:		: 1	:		:		:				:	:				4	:	3		:
Extortion: A thempted blackmail A thempted extortion Blackmail Extortion	-64-						1 ::::		1 : : : :										<u>                                     </u>			446		****	1 : : : :	
Total.	6	-	-	-	3			:					-	-	╞╧	Ľ.	-	<del>-</del>		:	8	ສ	+	8		: 1
False personations and cheats, obtaining property for charftable purposes	10		0				1 ::												<u> </u>		: <b>-</b>	-			::	. : 1
Forgery: Attempted forgery, second Attempted forgery, third Forgery, accond Forgery, second Forgery, second Forgery, second Forgery, second Forgery, second	40.40°°1 11	- I	4000000		a a 7						<b>69</b> 00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									1					<u>  :::-</u> ::

Fraudulently destroying vessels, making false manifest $\dots$		-	-		]			<u>;</u> ;	<u>: </u> :	. :	<u>:</u> :			+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++		$\frac{1}{1}$		:		÷	1	1		İ	:1
Gaming: Bookmaking	40000g		4000000				© =: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :				<b>N</b>	~ -			<b></b>	:::::							10 00		1 ::::::
Total Incest	88.6	.13	24	~	8		•	•			: : 8 :	3			6 :	<b>9</b>					1		=		:::
Kldnaphne: Attempted kldnaping Kldnaping . Total	~ ~ ~		~ ~																						
Larceny: Attempted larceny, second. Bringing scolen property into the State. Criminally receiving stolen property Larceny, first.										H ::::														1 ::::	
Larceny, first, aftar felony Larceny, second. Larceny, second, aftar felony Larceny, bhird	-8-		-8-	-0	10						~~~	~			- 10				<u> </u>						
Total.	1	+	81	1 :	5	-	-					•			3:	3			-		-		÷		1 : 1
Larceny, grand: Attemptod grand larceny, first Attemptod grand larceny, second Grand larceny, first (second offense). Grand larceny, first and second	197 197	: <u>98 : :</u>	212 90	40								1-00-1			1 8 13	41			<u></u>	N-1			- 198		
Grand larceny, first, and receiving stolen goods Grand larceny (second	617 22 1	<b>5</b> 4	130	: 80 : 9 <b>9</b> : : :	2 <u>9</u>	:20:::	11		•		19	8		~		21 21			11:			N 2 1			
Total	606	F	986	67 14	126	ន	12		5	2	27 4	31	8	20	68 6	74	22	2	R	5	36 82	8	86 2	-	~
Laroany, petit: Petit laroany Petit laroany (second offense). Total.	219 33.	61 : 61	<b>5</b> 38	7 7	15 15						1	<del> </del>			16 2	18			* • •	~ ~ ~	7 12		3 3		

:| • : 0 TABLE 60.—*Persons convicted, by detailed offense and by sex and country of birth*. New York county and suprems courts, January 1 to December 31, 1908—Continued. Total. : : Nor-<u>:</u> ..... -; : :1 Female. ٠ ..... ÷ ::1 : • Male. 20 लंख 8 22 -: : Total. Italy. • 00 Female. • • • • • .... : : ٠ त्वं ਸ਼ੁਰ 2 2 38 : ; M BIG. ÷ N 🛊 : : :: ; : : i : .1atoT i Ireland. Female. ÷ 35 11 : . ÷ : ..... • İ • -: : ; Reje. 10 ..... : : ...... : : ; Greece. Total. Female. : 1 -1 Male. 1 8 : 1 -Germany. : ..... : .latoT Female. -: -• -:: :::: 1 -• : ٠ : : | : 2 -8 . -: : : Male. Foreign. :00 : France. Total. : : : : . : : Female. -: | .... : : : : : : : Male. र कु İ : : : : : : : England. Totel. : Female. : 1 :: :: : :-: : ..... : : ..... ..... . 1 1 äÈ : : : Male. . 61 Caba. IstoT | ..... Female. - Male . . (1) China. LajoT | ÷ Female. ŧ Ň : : Male ..... Total. a a . . . -Female. Male. \$ : Austria-Hungary. : : .latoT - 01 ; Female. ..... <u>.</u> • : • : : -9 . : : Male. 19 នទ្ឋ 2 ž a 20 14 11 : .IstoT **United States** . : : : • : : : € : Female. ġ 82 \*\*\*\* 12 2 20 \*∷ 1 1 : ; € Mele. Rape: Attempted rape, first. Attempted rape, second Rape. Rape. first, and assault, second . Perjury. Perjury, second offense. ledic Lottery Injury to property . Injury to railroad tracks. Manslaughter: Manslaughter, first. Manslaughter, second . Attempted murder, first. Murder, first. Murder, second. Total. Total Total ..... Malicious mischlefs and injuries to property: Offense Murder:

890

Rape, second	88	80-	8		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	<u></u>					-				×	<u>8</u>	en					•	÷		<u></u>
Total	Ľ.		r	-	*		-		-	-	-						~		6		101	12 :	12		1:
Receiving stolen property	176	ø	184	1	5	3	:			:	-			:	8	-	:		~	<u> </u>	8	34 1	8		:
Robbery: Attempted robbery, <b>first</b> . Attempted robbery, <b>second</b> Attempted robbery, <b>thrd</b> . Robbery first, second offense.	00-&0		80- <u>5</u> 8	6 1	3										<b>N</b>					:::::			3		I :::::
Robbery, first, and assault, second Robbery, first, assault, second, and grand larceny, second Robbery, second Robbery, third.	82- *		* -68							: :::										: :::					: :::
Total Seduction under promise of marriage	120	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	81	-	40	<b>*</b>	÷ :   ∞ :	1::	1::	1::			1 - :	- :	104	1::	1			1::	:	8	8		1::
Violations of various provisions of excise law, liquor law, etc. Violation of election law Violation of excise law Violation of labor law Violation of liquor law		19 8 8 8 8	8875	<b>1</b> 1 <b>3</b> 1	51					I <u>:::</u> :		41			3 61		1 1 5		1 2		٦ ک	9:20-1 	31 1		I <u>':</u> ⊓::
Total	142	Ē	153	8	~				H	<u>† :</u>	-				12	1	19	<u> -</u>			-	8	7	1	-
Not reported			-																						1 : 1
Grand total	b4, 409 b205	302	4.615	269 20	289 76	76 1	1 77 10	10 10	2	<b>e</b>	10 105 8 113 23	113	8	8	26 310 17 327 29	8	8	8	<u>9</u>	160 21	181 746 16	4616	762 20 2 22	8	ន
e Not including the conviction of 1 corporation not reporting	pration	not re	portin					N	t in	lbub	Not including the conviction of 2 corporations not reporting 6	100 9		ion e	28	Todro	atior	8	trep	ortir	4				1

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Offense.	Po- land.	Rou- mania.	-big	Ru	R ueda.	~~~	Scot- land.	Swe- den.		Switzer- land.	₿ğ	West Indies.	୍ତୁ	Other foreign.e		Total.	न्तं		reported.	ted.		Grand total.	total.	
	Male. Female. Total.	Male.	Female. Total.	Male.	Female. Total.	Male.	Female.	Male. Female.	Total. Male.	Female. Total.	Male.	Female. Total.	Male.	Female.	Total. Malc.	Female.	LatoT	Male.	Female.	.katoT	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Abandonment and other acts of crueity to children: Abandonment		:::								:::						8 <u>6</u> 4		<u>କ୍ଟୁ</u>				111		8118
Total.				=		-				: 1						2	-	  ន				17	-	4
Abduction: Abduction Attempted abduction	::	. :														16		<u> </u>				50		24
Total				-		:				:	-	-	-		-	17		17				20	<u> </u>	ន
Abortion: Abortion. Attempted abortion		::								1 : :								-					-	
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Adultery										:						-	1	2	8	-	3	~	5	¤
Arson: Arson, first. Arson, second. Arson, third. Arson, third. Arson, third. Arson, first. Attempted arson, first. Attempted arson, third.		:::::::															··· 4 C4 C3					10 m		*****
Total.		:1	-	-	ᅱ	:			<u>:</u>   :	:			i			•	_	2	80		8	5	~	7
Asseults: Asseult, first				-									8			8		8		<b></b>		6-		8-

The Immigration Commission.

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	Assault, first, and assault, second	:::	3 1.		21	21	::	11		: : :	::	- :		:00	:	:00	202	-4	06			403	ii	1414	
79340	Assault, second (second offense) Assault, second after felony Assault, second (felony) Assault, third	5	101		23	23	::::	1111	1 1 1 1			:::=		1110	5		104		1		::::00	191		19801	
0°—vol	Assault, third (misdemeanor). Attempted assault, first. Attempted assault, second. Attempted assault, third.						::::		1 1 1 1		::::			17 11		·	0 10 10		0 0 0			1 22 22		1 26 2 3	~~~
36	Total	5	5 1		45	1:	45	1:	1 1	2	1:	5	101	16	1-	17	346	9	352 1	18	18	690	21	711	
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щ 1——2	Bigamy: Bigamy Consort to bigamy	5	::		4		4				::			1		1	21		21			44	2	49	
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and		Russia.	Male. Female.		. ~	3	2		3	0-
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anc		Po-	Female.				9			- : :
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TABLE 60.—Persons convicted, by detailed offense and by sex and country of birth: New York county and supreme courts, January 1 to December 31, 1908—Continued.		Опешее.		Rape: Attempted rape, first. Attempted rape, second Rape. Rape, first. Rape, first, and assault, second	Rape, second	Total	Receiving stolen property	Robbery: Attempted robbery, first Attempted robbery, second Attempted robbery, third. Robbery, first, second offense	Robbery, first, and assault, second	Total. Beduction under promise of marriage. Unlawful practice of medicine

20 217 1 84	331	9	7,384
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20212	31	م	232 a7, 055 a 327
41	7	-	232 41
36	-	1	19
36	29	-	ន្ល
<b>6</b> 78 40 1 41 40 1 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 4	101		2, 537
3 9	80		11
15	8		121 2, 425 112 2, 537
	2		131
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21	9		18
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	101		133
Violations of various provisions of excise law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor law, liquor	Total.	Not reported	Grand total

• Not including the conviction of 2 corporations not reporting 6.

TABLE 61.—Police arrests, by offense and by nativity of offender: Chicago police department, 1905 to 1908, inclusive.

REVISED CLASSIFICATIONS OF OFFENSES.

							_		
	Grand total.	6, <b>974</b> 41	4, 924	23, <b>63</b> 4, <b>122</b>	39, 300	3,4,8 1138 9,108 1,454 1,08 1,08 1,08 1,08 1,08 1,08 1,08 1,08	16, 824	22,728 22,778 1,948	228, 164
	.LetoT	1, 231 15	1, 319	6, 751 1, 000	10, 316	3, 817 3, 817 1, 293 1, 293	7,720	62, 433 4, 157 3, 099 134 10, 725 10, 725 10, 725	81,630
	Other foreign.	8-	8	827	<b>8</b>	487220	312	2, 201 113 16 17 17 17	3, 022
	. Агірө 8	21	2	37	104	13 24 16 2	æ	24122 132 151 80%	4, 564
	.nainoval8	=	90	26	8	56481-	121	66 15 3 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	787
	. ботер.	51	¢	<b>.</b>	7	8008 M	53	80-3044	914
	Russian.	8.0	139	846 67	1, 150	365 55 262 55 265 55	593	4,084 4,084 1,631 0,00 1,631 0,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,	6, 432
	.deiloq	284	138	1,391	2,097	2885 2897 2895 2895 2895 2895 2895 2895 2895 2895	1, 831	2,806 1,168 49 1,169	14, 931
	Norwegian.	8	8	36	305	5.5	118	1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1, 728 1,	1,9791
d	Lithuanian.	8	37	181 38	519	-118+	313	1,5851 106 148 148	1,881
m-bor	Italian.	8.2	151	516 74	838	*8888 <b>*</b>	7,6		5, 444
Foreign-born.	.teh.	37	74	395	603	28888	38	* 50 2 80 2 53 4	9,201
	Greek.	4	8	58 S	367	215 215 31 31	419	688°81168	3, 891
	Сегтал.	338	313	1, 342	2, 146	28843	1,277	2,0081 1,865 2,0081 134	14, 903
	Етепсh.	F :	9	۲8	8	0.40m	₹	5161 1014 44 80 80	663 1
	English.	8	35	28 28	249	8 <sup>12</sup> 290	116	1. 53 <b>4 48</b> 485	1, 839
	. <b>dг</b> іляЦ	13	8	3 °	109	8°208	49	52 3000	935
	Chinese.	Ň	<sup>o</sup>	37	\$		8	10881338881 10888133888	2, 153
	Canadian.	37	33	166	8	25882a	118	1, 36 85 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1, 598
	Bobemian.	26	47	271	451	212 99 13	370	2, 896 25 112 00 25 25 25	3, 497
	A ustrian.	\$	8	211 35	358	14 28 23 3	303	2, 279 181 232 21 586 16 21 586 16	3, 012
	.latoT	5, 743 26	3, 606	16, 278 3, 422	29,074	4, 331 2, 276 1, 815 600	9,104	1,2000622 1,2000622 1,2000622	144, 528
Native-born	.0139N	705	30	2, 543	3, 480	a 5 18 <b>6 2</b>	1, 595	12,515 2733 276 1,026 1,026	17,215
Nai	White.	<b>5</b> , 039 25	3, 399	13, 735 3, 047	25, 244	3, %1 1, 721 1, 721 1, 315 1, 315	7,509	96,614 11,598 1,872 3,374 10,974 10,974	127, 313
	Offense.	Gainful offenses: Burglary Extortion	fenses	property	Total	Offenses of personal violence: A bduction and kidnaphing Assault, simple Resault, violent. Homidde Rape	Total	Offenses against public policy: Disorderly	Total

General	Tables.
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			1 00	
788 11,048 11,143	13, 446	5, 107	300, 931 6, 548	307, 475
2, 441 2, 441 163	3, 434	1, 891	04, 997 2, 705	07, 702
88898	181	1	100	, 2041
24 <sup>13</sup>	140	101		5, 5304
800	31	12	39	1,082
351	19	16	1,073	1, 096
47 332 18	88	236	9,240	9, 501
86138	430	296	9, 575 327	9, 902
	69	\$	32	2, 433 1
11829	33	2	3,582	2, 621 2
12118	ž	75	7,355	7, 598
114 6 6	147	187	0, 743	1, 049
21 43 2 5	8	2	8 8 1 8	, 911
392 22	559	ŝ	, 347	0434
<u>603</u> 4	106	1	913 19 27	940 20
001 B 01	76	\$	2, 329	2, 383
	24	ଛ	1, 137	1, 170
101	102	٦	2,33	2, 362
4-20	8	8	2, 126 74	2,200
\$8310 88310	96	118	4, 531 146	4, 677
11 286	181	3	3, 897 103	4,000
403 514 8, 702 303	10,012	3,216	196, 934 3, 843	199, 777
1, <sup>625</sup> 89	1, 878	296	24,814 462	25, 276
394 7, 077 207	8, 134	2, 920	171, 120 3, 381	174, 501
Offenses against chastity: Adultery, bigany, and se- duction Batardy Crimes of prostitution	Total	Unclassified offenses	Total defined offenses	Grand total

		Grand total.	1, 048	11,143	. 446	(71, 562 17, 988	2, 282 7, 181 2, 478	22, 726 1, 948	226, 164	8, 148 3, 148 908 908 88 148 908
			534	441 11 163	434 13.	167	438 438 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 2	125	636 224	8178 8178 3663 3663 3663 3662
	,	Total.		3	3.		m <sup>°</sup>	10,	<b>8</b>	<b>ค</b> ัญญี่ค่
		Other foreign.	88	102	166	1, 752 101	109 16	<b>Å</b> 3	2, 305	104592
		.sziwZ		71	10	178		3	244	00-100
		.dzibew8	12	38	140	3,808	25 25	42	1.564	24488
		.nsinoval8	8	60	31	667.3,		20	187	e 23 4 1
		Scotch.	1	33	19	8 <sup>9</sup>	1201	4.4	914	80[50 80
		Russian.	58	733 18	83	1,084	8018 8018	,631 91	6, 432	322 142 142 252 142 252 252 252 252 252 252 252 252 252 2
		Polish.	38 199	151	420	12,806	601 48	1,1601	14.931	168 168 788 788
		Norwegian.	64	\$ 4	\$	. 228	1381	141	1,979	88 88 88
	÷	Lithuanian.	8°0	16	3	38.	1001	148 6	158	504 504 504
	n-born	.nailatI	81	172	22	2001	888	<b>96</b> 17	5.4441	40 257 281 281 281
OFFENSES.	Foreign-born	Irish.	15	114	147	8, 224 3 L3	282	608 47	9,2015	8588
OFF		Hollanders.	- 10	10	15	270	16	2.	8	180
N OF		ібтеек.	21 21	51	8	L, CO7 636	8 118 12	258	3, 891	215 215 215 81
CLA SSIFICATION		Сегтал.	20 20	339	559	11, 869	12 466 62	2,008	14.903	5004 5004 5004 5004 5004 5004 5004 5004
LA SSI		French.	90	2.4	8	51611 16	440	20	523	0.0.700
		.deilyaA	00 01	40	76	1, 552	<b>*</b> \$%	148 16	1.839	8 2 2 2 8
CUSTOMARY		.dzinaG	9 F	81	2	702	38	140	93.5	0 2 2 8 B 0
cus		Chinese.		101	102	1,560	85%	1188	2.153	* <u>5</u> 003-
		.nsibana)	41-	20	8	, 316	8280	150	208	65%ga
		Bohemi <b>an</b> .	10	đ 00	95	80	128.9	375 25	497	12496538
		A ustrian.	15 19	136	181	, 2792,	35 158 21	323	3,0123.	123823
			493 514	303	012	831 2,	8489 <del>8</del>	298	23	815 815 800
	Ė	Total.		œ <sup>°</sup>	10,	13,10	<b>બ *</b> બે	ğ.,	14	-i <del>4</del> 0 - i
	tive-born	.Vegro.	68 SS	1,525 96	1,878	12, 515 2, 233	276 708 183	1,026 274	17,215	12885555 1288555555 1288555555 1288555555 1288555555 128855555 128855555 128855555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 1288555 12885555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 12885555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 1288555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 12885555 128855555 1288555555 12885555555 12885555555555
	Na	White.	304	7.07.7	8,134	96, 614 11, 598	1,872 3,374 1,857	10,974 1,024	127,313	1.573 3.881 1.773 1.773 1.773 1.775
		Offense.	Offenses against chas- tity: Adultery, bigamy, and soluction	tion	Total	Offer.s a against public policy: Disorderly	Olfenses of violence. Vagrancy	A DIALOU OF CLLY Ordinances	Total	Offenses against the person: Abandonment of wild or children and cruity to children Assault, simple Homucide

TABLE 62.-Police arrests, by offense and by nativity of offender: Chicago police department, 1905 to 1908, inclusive.

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4, <del>1</del> 2 309	24,361	0,974	4,924	23, 029 2, 083	36,960		307, 479
1,000	9,965	1,231	1,319	6, 751 661	9.962	104.997	107,702
ইত	ŝ	16	88	319 17	420	3,3141	401
*	ສ	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	13	15	34	1000	3183,
80	8	8	2	271 37	407	8 <b>4</b> .	5, 530
•	13	Ξ	90	29	26	1,051	1,082
40	2	12	9	45	2	833	1,006
<b>1</b> 0	852	93	130	846 48	1,126	361	9, 501
<b>%</b> ~	2.275	25	138	1, 391 136	1,949	19, 575 327	9,902
80	133	8	8	21	190	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	, 4331
80	367	ន	37	181 38	279	382	2,6212
18	ଛି	8	151	<b>5</b> 16 29	786	243	, 598
80	787	- 3	74	305 87	611	10, 743	1,049
	<del>\$</del>	N	-	8	31	<b>8</b>	485 11
83	104	4	8	237 14	343	4.821 90	4,911
35	1,750	338	313	1, 342	2.126	19, 347 696	20, 043
<del></del>	63	4	10	33	91	913 I	9402
87	12	8	35	158 19	242	2,329	2, 383
80 m	2	13	8	65	108	1, 137	1, 170
•	4	10	~	37	43	2.33	2, 362
24	125	37	35	166 20	258	2, 126 74	2,200
2°	223		47	23	417	4, 531 2, 146	4,677
24	370	İ	99	211	334	3,8974,	4,000
<b>3, 1</b> 23 188	14, 396	5, 743	3,605	16, 278 1, 372	26,998	195, 934 3, 3, 843	199, 777
<b>375</b> 10	2,175	705	38	2, 543 92	3.546	<b>24</b> , 814 462	25, 276
<b>3,047</b> 178	12, 221	5, 038	3, 300	<b>13</b> , 735 1, 280	23, 452	171, 120 3.381	174, 501
Robbery	Total12, 221	Offenses against prop- erty: Burglary	Forgery and Iraud- ulent offenses 3	All other	Total 23, 452	Total defined of- fens.s	Grand total 174, 501

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TABLE 63.—Commitments to penal institutions, by offense and by general nativity and country of birth. Massachusetts, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.	instit	utions	'n pn	offen	8e a1	4 P	y gen	neral nat 30, 1909.	ratıviti 09.	i anc	l coun	try of	birt	Ч: Ч	<b>fass</b> ac	huse	<i>tts</i> , (	Octo	ber 1	1, 19	08, to	Sept	ember	
REVISED CLASSIF (Complied from reports made by Massachusetts penal institutions (unpublished).	schuset	ts pen	al ins	titutio	REV IIII (U	use of the second	CLA85 lished	2	srvised classification of offenses. s (unpublished). This table does not include commitments to the State Farm or offenses not defined.]	does	not incl	ude co	hmm	ment	s to th	e Sta	te Fa	Ę	r offe	nses	not del	Ined.		
	avitan	Native	ve-bo	Native-born of foreign father, country of birth of father.	oreign	fath	er, by er.	Buiting							Foreign-born	-born								
Offense.	Native-borno. Mather.	.abanaO	England.	Оегтавлу.	Ireland.	Scotland. Other foreign.	Total.	en ton mod-evitsN	birthplace of fat Total native-born.	A ustria-Hungary.	.ebaneO	England.	Finland.	Germany.	.basierI	Ttaly. Poland.	Rissia.	Scotland.	Bweden.	Other foreign.	Total.	Not reported.	Grand total.	
Gainful offenses: Burglary, breaking and entering Extortion Forgery and fraudulent offenses Robbery and receiving stolen property.	838 43 17 838 43 17	43 171 5	17 57 1	8 - <u>5</u> 8	106 14 18 19	5 92 5 92 5 12	10 10 188 128 128 128 128 128 128 128		13 372 13 372 1 1, 69 38 1, 836 38 1, 836	77 P	35 13 253 7		C1 00	1,2,2, 3	543 8 243 8 243 8	629 629 629	<b>223</b>	10 3 5 1 35 1 35		38.3.13	126 43 815 815		498 1 2,752 118	
Total	1,090	230	26	-	726	38 120	0 1,216		55 2, 361	1 31	308	78	Ξ	8	282	<b>8</b> 3	33 95	5 37	7 16	105	1, 119	1	3, 481	
Offenses of personal violence: Assault, simple. Assault, violent. Rape.	8 11 249 8 11 249	\$¢∞⊶	8	<b>ao</b>	247	~~	23 352 5 17 2 8 17 1 1	<u></u>	1 602 19 19	100	121 55 17	3.51	<b>1</b>	= -	52 F2	**************************************	80 83 90		-12	3 <b>3</b> 0	816 37 5		1,218 154 56 154	
Total	278	52	8	00	380	4 31	1 378		1 657	7 54	134	33	1	2	189 1	108 3	38	89 12	13	6	282		1,440	
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TABLE 64.—Commitments to penal institutions, by offense and by general nativity and country of birth: Massachusetts, October 1, 1908, to Sep- tember 30, 1909.	CUSTOMARY CLASSI [Complied from reports made by Massachusetts penal institutions (unpublished).		Offense.	Offenses against chastity: Adultery, palygamy, and seduction Crimes of pro-ditution	Total	Offenses against public policy: Disorderly Drunkenness Gaming Offenses of distione-sty. Offenses of violence Vacrancy All other	Total	Offences against the person: Assault, simple Assault, violent. Homieide Rape Robbery All other.	Total.

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TABLE 66.—Commitments to the reformatory, by offense and by general nativity and country of birth: Massachusetts, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.		Offense.	Offenses against chastity: Adultery Abuse of female child All other	Total	Offenses against public policy: Drunkemess. Idle and disordierly. Offenses of dishonerly. Offenses of violence. Sarborn child. Varranoy.	Total	Offenses against the person: Assault, simple. Assault, violent Houleide. Robbery.	Total	Offenses against property: Arson Breaking and entering Forgery Increny and receiving stolen property Maltclous mischlef. Total Total defined offenses. Offenses not defined.	Grand total

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Offenses against the person: Abandoning child. Assult simple. Romicide. Robbery	4									1		1					8					~~~~	6060
Total	3				1					1		9	-		:	-	5	:		-	3	2	13
Offenses against property: Breakting and entering. Forgery and fraudulent offenses. Larceny and receiving stolen property	1	3		-	•					10	I	1 28	10								8	•••	35
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	eviten	Ň	ooui ooui	Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father.	of for f birt	elgn h of f	lathe ather	r, by	-or ton To sola						Foreign-born.	q-u2	Ë					
Опепяе	Native-born of lather.	.арвпяЭ	.basizaI	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	Scotland.	Other foreign. Total.	n nod - svise Vative - born porting birth	father. Total native-bo	Canada.	England.	Germany.	.bnslərl	Italy.	Portugal.	Russia.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Other foreign. Total.		Grand total.
Offenses against chastity: Adultery Abuse of female child Chime against nature Polygamy	9		-	-	~				<b>₩</b> = <b>0</b>		4 10		-		~ ~				-		103	027 <b>8</b> 2
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Total	19	1			8	4		4	18	1 38	<b>6</b>	-	7	*	8	:	•				8	76
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TABLE 69.—Commitments to the State Farm, by offense and by country of birth: Massachusetts, October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

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	Offense.	Offenses against chastity: Crimes of prostitution	Offenses against public policy: Disorderly Drunkennes: Esrape from prison Vagrano? Common night walker	Total	Offenses against the person: A bortion Assault. Nonsupport	Total Offenses against property: Larceny	Grand total

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TABLE 7
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REVISED CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES.

[Compiled from original schedules secured by the United States Bureau of Immigration.]

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Gainful offenses: Blackmail and extortion. Burglary. Forgery and haudulent offenses. Larceny and receiving stolen property. Robbery and sttempted robbery.	Total	Offenses of personal violence: Abduction and kidnaping. Assault, simple. Assault, violent. Assault, violent. Rape and attempted homicide.	Total	Offenses against public policy: Anaroby Disturbing the peace. Incorregibility. Intoxication.	Offenses of dishoncerty. Offenses of violence. Vagrador and truancy. All other.	Total	Offenses against ohastity: Adultery and seduction Bigamy and polygumy
	10     22     8     11     27     18     10     106     28     11     23     11     23     11     23     11     23     11     23     11     23     11     23     11     23     11     23     11     23     11     23     11     23     11     23     13     11     23     13     11     23     13     11     23     23     11     21     23     24     13     11     23     23     24     13     14     9     23     6     10     15     24     8     31     15     6     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     36     31     3	10     22     11     27     13     11     27     13     11     27     13     11     27     13     11     27     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Total.	7	ន	15	2		88	~	9	49	2	¥	3	-	8	8	14	13	*	4	Ħ	٥	ជ	11	412
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	Lithuanian.	7	7		- <b>≠</b> ≌≎	57	31-10	43	
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	African.	9	-	6.40	0.00	8	5-8-0	8	
	Offense.	Offenses against chastity: Adultery and seduction Bigamy and polygamy. Crimes of prostitution. All other.	Total.	Offenses against public policy: Anarchy	Offenses of dishonesty	Total.	Offenses against the person: Abduction and kidnapting Assault, vilont. Assault, volent. Assault, volent. Assault, volent. Rape and attempted nonery. Robbery and attempted robbery. All other	Total.	Offenses sgainst property: Arson and violent destruction of property

TABLE 71.—Alter prisoners in penal institutions in the United States, by offense and race: 1908 enumeration.

CUSTOMARY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES.

[Compiled from original schedules secured by the United States Bureau of Immigration.]

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စစ္ကစမ္မာကိုက	83	317 3	320	
8813 121 187 188 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	263	1,286 26	1,312	
242 242 242	32	4	<b>8</b> 8	
10 106 8 19 35 242 1 9	54	149	149	ORI 2
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	533	1, 157	1, 191	Includes 2 not reporting race.
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3	2	103	5	
3~84	104	1 286 1	207	
22122	137	8 <sup>4</sup> 2	423	
3 <sup>2</sup> 6	51	5 <sup>2</sup>	145	
Blackmall and extortion	Total	Total defined offenses. Offenses not defined.	Grand total	e Includes 1 not reporting race.

#### The Immigration Commission.

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United States, by offense and race: 1908 enumeration.	Polish.	6 15	21	8-8	888°6	282	142 142 5 11	183	53 50 13 Se e
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Itate	Irish.	81-61	6	52 209	200 <sup>1</sup> 2	601	α <i>ι</i> η ης	47	21.30 B
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s in	Ггепсћ.	31	4	<b>1</b> 0 <b>4</b>		R	1	8	-11-3 8-12-1
ison	Finnish.	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	8	13	91	\$	<b>0</b>	8	2 1 1 29
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s an	Chinese.	-	-	64	- 01	19	6 86	2	•
jail	Canadian, Other.	933 1	ទ	<b>4</b> 5 3	<b>8</b> 83	8	<b>6 6 1</b>	•	- 202
unty	Canadian, French.	2	80	83 œ	11610	131	877776	*	a2+
с 2	African.		-	410	00	ଛ	0 0 0	13	19
TABLE 72.—Alten prisoners in county jails and city prisons in the	ОЙевзе.	Offenses against obastity: Aduitery and seduction Bigans and polygamy Crimes of prostitution All other	Total	Offenses against public policy: Anarchy Disturbing the peace Distortgibility. Intorication	Offenses of dishonesty Offenses of violence Vagrancy All other	Total	Offenses against the person: Abduction and kidmaping Assault, ynloent Hennicide Rapery Robery All other	Total	Offensee against property: Arson and violent destruction of property. Bierkinsti and extortion Burglary. Forgery and fraudulent offenses Larveuy and reerving stolen property. Malidous mischief and trespass

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1,664	5, 570 a 156	6, 726
90 108	208 18	277 286 = 5,726
8	261 16	277
8	760 95 218 142 29 4 2	141
8	218	222
3	8	86
274	88	789
\$	5 <del>1</del> 51	208 159 789 95 222
8	197	208
32	3 <mark>6</mark>	108
198	12 801 801	816
21	16 1	82
108	765 91 801 105 9 1 15 3	74
2	306	209 774 92 816 108
3	477 76 18	76
141	477 18	313 94 55 495 76
ន	10	55
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8	187	88 88
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16	33-1	21
Total	Total defined offenses	Grand total

• Includes 1 not reporting race.

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	Other races.	99 m	8	-0	13		œ	0 4 4 4 4
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	Scotch.	~	+		=		2	***2
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	Polish.	3	61	25 25 14	S.	11 22 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2	-8-8
2	Mexican.						-	
	Magyar.		2	1	×	10	2	68.21
	.nsinsudit.I			- 5	5			6
	Italian, Bouth.	8-1	8	1 90 35 37	118	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	56	50 50 115 115 4
62	Italian, North.		:		-	5-6	15	4 8
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	French.	5	3	69 69	5		8	
2	.deiaalA	-	1	1 186	9	13 18 1	ន	E-3
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5	Crostian.						1	3
	Chinese.		i					
3	Canadian, Other.	3 <b>-</b> 1 8	4		କ୍ଷ	8-8-8	80	<b>⊷</b> 5∞81
2	Canadian, French.	91	-	78- 8-	Ş	-	3	38,411
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ATTEND 10. ATTEND PROTOCO IN INCOM MI DORODO UNA INDUTION NO IN ME UNE DATO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO	Ойецзе.	Offenses against chastity: Adultery Bigauy Crimes of prostitution. All other	Total	Offenses against public policy: Disturbing the peace. Incorrigibility. Intoxication. Varancy and truancy. All other.	Total	Offenses against the person: Abduction and kidnaping Assult, simple. Assault, violent Homicide and attempted homicide. Rober Rober All other	Total	Offenses against property: Arson

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5	8.79	66					
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## General Tables.

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the United States,	Italian, North.	31 1	•	-	-	288 288 169 169	E	84568	:		193 2	195
ited	Irish.	* 5	e e	17 1 2	ន	*******	ຮ	2-4-5	-	8	189 3	192
e Uni	Hebrew.	3 8 7	-	69	2	1238 <b>*</b>	4	8 8 0 <b>4</b>	-	108	157	167
5				20	-	4 now	8	401-		13	<b>\$</b> 3	3
State prisons and penitentiaries in	.патэр	10 12	13	78	3	°878252	162	91 33 33 91 9 130 19		<b>5</b> 80	449 8	<b>4</b> 57
ntia	French.	51	~	64	2		ង	1.18 8	: :	2	۳4	62
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rd pe	.fillgaI	1804	8	4 2	8	196,338	117	9888 **		88	<b>3</b> 4	347
8	Crostlan.		:!			<b>7</b>	8	50 <b>4</b>		18	19	5
ison	Chinese.	-	-				8	eo 4			8	8
b.	Canadian, other.	-				-00 - 00 -	8	8 :9 <i>6</i> .2			9 <u>2</u>	8
Stat	Canadian, French.	0 H4	-	-	-	0.001 F	3	2.22	<u>+</u> +		82	22
in	А ГНСВВ.	<b>6 1</b>	<u> </u>		<u>  :</u>	131.5	32		-	<u>~</u> ,	3 <b>-</b>	2
TABLE 74.—Alien prisoners in	Ойелзе.	Offenness against obastity: Adultery and seduction Bigamy and polygamy Crimes of prostitution . All other	Total	Offenses against public policy: Disturbing the peace. Offenses of violatuce. Offenses of violatuce. All other.	Total	Offenses against the person: Abduction and kunaping. Assault, simple. Assault, subleat. Homicle and attempted homicide. Rape and attempted rape. Robbery and attempted robbery. All other.	Total	Offenses against property: Arson and violant destruction of property Blackmail and extortion Burglary. Forgery and freudulent offenses Malicious mischief, freepass, and unlawful	entry	Total	Total defined offenses	Grand total

e Includes 1 not reporting race.

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#### General Tables.

.latoT	317	5	~9~636	<b>9</b>	~828-	8	~3∞2 <b>≠</b>	119	262
Other races.	1	1	1 1	3	1 3 1	5	12	3	12
. <b>≇</b> &vol&							1	1	-
Scotch.			1	2	I I	2	I	1	2
Scandinavian.			400 <b>0</b> 4	10			1	2	13
Russian.			1	1					1
Polish.							1	2	8
Мехісвл	2	3	104 0	13	21 21 6	73	-448-	80	169
Italian, South.					1 3	*			4
Italian, North.							1	1	-
.पीक्षोग.			~	3			I	2	5
Hebrew.		:			1	-	I	1	3
G <b>reek</b> .	-	1	1	-					6
.пятэб				5	1	-	<b>∞ •</b>	2	9
French.					7	-		8	ŝ
.पंशंकतांचे			I	-					-
English.		:		-			818	8	9
Атісал.			1 1	~	∞ ∞	11	1	8	8
Offense	Offenses against chastity: Adultery and seduction Bigamy and polygamy All other	Total	Offenses against public policy: Disturbing the peace. Intoxication. Offenses of violence. Vagrancy. All other.	Total	Offenses against the person: Assault, violent Assault, violent Homicide and attempted <b>bomicide</b> . Rape and attempted rape. Robbery and attempted robbery	Total	Offenses against property: Arson and violent destruction of property Burglary	Total	Total defined offenses

1908 enumeration.
and race:
by offense
prisons,
I Federal
prisoners in
Alien
TABLE 76

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$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Offense.	Afri- can.	Chi- nese.	Cros- tian.	Eng- lish.	Ftn- nisb.	Ger- Han.	H <del>e</del> brew.	Italian, North.	Italian, South.	Lithua- nian.	Mag- yar.	Polish.	Rus- sian.	Scandi- navian.	Other races.	Total.
2       1       1       1         2       1       2       1       1         3       2       1       2       1         3       3       1       1       1         3       1       1       1       1         3       1       1       1       1         3       1       1       2       1         1       1       1       2       1       1         1       1       1       2       1       1         1       1       1       2       1       1       1         1       1       1       2       1       2       1       1         1       1       1       2       1       2       1       1       1       1         1       1       3       3       3       1       4       2       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1<																1	1
2       1       2       1         3       3       3       1       1         3       1       1       1       1       1         3       1       1       1       2       1       1         3       1       1       1       2       1       1       1         3       1       1       2       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>5</td><td>90</td></td<>			2	1					1							5	90
3       3         3       3         3       1         3       1         3       1         3       1         3       1         3       1         3       1         3       1         3       1         3       3         4       2         1       5         5       3         1       5         2       1         4       2         1       5         5       3         1       5         5       3         1       5         5       3         1       5         5       1         5       2         1       5         5       1         5       1         6       1         7       1         6       1         7       1         7       1         7       1         8       1         8       1         7	Total		2	-	2				1							3	~
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1     1     2     1     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3     3 <td>Total</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>=</td>	Total	3			1	1	2								1	3	=
1     1     3     1     3     3     4     2     1     5     2       4     2     2     6     2     5     3     1     4     2     1     5     2     1	lenses against property: Fraudulent offenses. Larreny	-		1	51	1	3	3		+	6	1	5	2		5	89
4         2         5         3         1         4         2         1         5         2         1		1		1	3	1	3	3		4	2	1	5	2		3	8
	Total defined offenses	-	2	3	8	8	5	3	1	4	2	-	5	8	1	80	3

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TABLE 77.-Alien prisoners on the Massachusetts State Farm, by offense and race: 1908 enumeration.

Total.	5	38 <sup>196</sup> 6	<b>788</b>	1	591
Other races.		-	-	1	3
.явтоі2					
.doteh.		<b>727</b>	8		8
Scandinavian.			4		-
Russian.					
		33	8		80
Mexican.					
Маgyar.					
Lithuanian.			2		3
Italian, South.	1	+	4		5
Italian, North.		1	1		-
Lriah.		133 38	173		173
Hebrew.					
Greek.			2		8
Сегтал.		33	8		80
French.					
Finntsh.		51	3		3
.पंशीश्वत.		5 <b>16</b> 2	ន		ន
Croatian.					
Chinese.					
Canadian, Othec		3.78	33		8
Сапасіал, Гтепсі.		10	18		19
African.	:				
О Йевзе.	Offenses against chastity: All other offenses against chastity	Offenses against public policy: Disturbing the peace Intoration	Total.	Offenses against the person: Rape	Total defined offenses.

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	.latoT	5047 <b>3 5</b>	327	283 288 218 288 218 218 294 234	2,873	813828383838 88388383838	2,301	48 48 652 106 106 181
	Офет гасев.	<b>₩</b> 1000	8	5 <i>70000</i>	59	10 <sup>321</sup>	57	£8 ∞8°
ion.	.ilevol8	* 10 10 10	Π	8~ <b>=</b> ~=8*	8	84 <b>6</b> 004	115	තිල් යන
imeral	. Пэрож	m m	8	∞78⊂55×0	8	1001	16	50 57 50 57
1908 enumeration.	Scandina- vian.	3	e	1 <b>2 4 5</b> 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	72	11 9 1	ន	0 04 20
190	R ussian.	7	7	10 - 10 - 10 - 10	18		2	<b>3 1 1 1</b>
race:	. <b>તેઢાં</b> ાગ્વ	4	2	<b>ង</b> នេ~ទទ្ធន	252	156 13 16 16 16 12 12	251	6 12 287 26
pu	Mexican.		:		-	-	-	
by offense and race:	Magyar.	1 21	10	20-12800	5	208001	Ľ	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
y off	Lithuanian.	3	3	2002434	37	20 16 16	39	က်လို သူတ
tates, l	, Italian, South.	514 30 514 30	<b>£</b>	78 <b>5≁18</b> 82	360	855 855 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	1,044	\$\$ = <u>8</u> 3°
ю .9	Italian, North.	0	4	₩ <b></b> ∞ Φ	8	084433a	115	8 * <u>5</u> °
Atlantic States,	Irish.	22 54 1 33	31	8.03 25	798	4 2020	62	82 48-0
North	Нергөж.	8 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2	\$	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	180	40111486	57	231 231 231 132 133
	Greek.	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	3	10 - 0 - I	ଛ	5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 500	32	1 F2 0
13 2	German.	13	24	8 <b>%%°</b> ~8%%	212	-2 88000	101	13 13 13 19 P
ne i	Етелед.	- CO	8	0000000	22	-0-4-0-	13	- 28
utic	Finnish.		-	<b>1</b> 2 <b>0</b> 7	21	888	12	<b>16</b> 3
instit	English.	5396.2	31	68 68 14 14	199	-8-2020	89	ဆိုလ လူဆု
al	Croatian.				21	5 <b>5</b> 12	Ş	<u>6</u> 1 13
beu	Chinese.	-	2		5	F7 00 07	13	
prisoners in penal institutions in the	Canadian, Other.		12	232 08000 A	121	******	R	2 17 2 5 7 7
one	Canadian, French.	* -*	19	222	191	2-4-0-	8	20 20 30
bri	Atrican.		8	04 M M	13	0-0-00	8	1 20 00
TABLE 78Alten	Offense.	Offenses against chastlity: A duilery and seduction Brgany and Polygamy. Crimes of prostitution. All other	Total	Offenses against public policy: Disturbing the peace Disturbing the peace Intorrightiny Offenses of dishonesty Offenses of violence. Vagrator All other	Total.	Offenses against the person Assoult, simple Assault, simple Assault, volent Assault, volent Assault, volent Assault, volent Alother All other	Total.	Offennee against property: Arson and violent destruction of property. Blackmail and extortion. Burgiary Forgery and fraudulent offenses Larceny and receiving stolen prop- effy. Malicious mischief and trespass

Total	26 15	11	2	. 37	151	•	8	20	23	361	17	\$	485	88	83		360	31	55	4	114	128	<b>485</b> 89 59 359 31 55 42 114 128 • 2,655
Total defined offensee	29	8.	8:	236 20 98	<b>¥</b>	<b>4</b> 0	F :	2 087 77 2 17	1	887 236 20 88 447 46 71 637 77 643 1,079 183	1,070	198	1,968         117         194         2         883         75         163         136         336         263           19         3         11          29          3         12         17         13	117 3	<b>ភ្</b> ្នីដ	8	888	22	891 258	3 120 120	836 17	288 78	• 8, 154 133
Grand total.	81	8 8	8	8	\$	3	7	5	7	647	1,066	<b>1</b> 8	388 296 <b>20 98 40 48 71 654 77 647 1,056 158 1,987 120 206 2 912 75 156 161 353 266 e 8,287</b>	120	<b>8</b>	8	912	75	156	101	363	<b>366</b>	e 8, 287

e Includes 1 not reporting race.

# The Immigration Commission.

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	Total.		•	16 16 16 16 16	88	87°**	<b>5</b> 8	12 37 48 78	105	38	284
	Other races.		64		9	~~~~	8		13	8,4	32
ä.	Slovak.				8	600	8		8	1	=
rati	Scotch.				4				9		-
enumeration.	Scandinavian.				8	-	-	*-	7	14	7
1908	Russian.			C1	~	69	2	94	~	-	-
	.deiloq				9	80 00 00	8	000	2	2	a
rac	Mexican.		:					~	~	2	2
and	Magyar.			<b>N</b> H	8				-	-	*
<b>nse</b>	Lithuanian.				1			-	-	~	2
by offense and race:	Italian, South.			N 10 1-1 03 04	14	ထည့် <b>4 ဆ</b> ၊	31	<b></b>	18	8	8
ي م	Italian, North.				61	-	•		-	-	~
State	.fiin.			<b>4</b> 00 <b>4</b>	13					13	13
ntic	Hebrew.		:		2	-	-		8	80	80
1 tla	Greek.	-	-							-	-
r ym	Сегтал.	-	-		8	-	-		Ħ	61	2
s Sc	French.					~	8	-	-	~	80
5	Finnish.								-	- :	
one i	English.				51	•	-	0,0,0	°	ส	8
trituti	Crostian.					-	-		-	~	
ul ine	Canadian, French.		:					-	-	-	
pene	African.		:	3 7 1	9	107	18	8 <u>0</u> 8	7	8	*
TABLE 79.—Alien prisoners in penal institutions in the South Atlantic States,	emajj	Offenses against chastity: A duitery and seduction Crimes of prostitution All other	Total	Offenses against public policy: Disturbing the peace. Incorrection Intoxication Offenses of violence. Vagrancy All other.	Total	Offenses against the person: Assuit simple. Remucide. Rape. Robery All other	Total	Offenses against property: Aron Burglary and traduient offenses Forgery and traduient offenses Larceory and receiving stolen property Malicious mischief and treepase	Total.	Total defined offenses	Grand total

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# General Tables.

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# The Immigration Commission.

# General Tables.

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	Total.										
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n per	Chinese.						-	-			-
nars	А ГНСВЛ.			5		3	8	2	9	8	=
TABLE 81.—Alien prisoners in penal institutions in the South Central States, by offense and race: 1908 enumeration.	Offense.	Offenses against chastity: Bigamy aud polygamy. All other	Total .	Offenses against public policy: Disturbing the peace Intoxication	Offenses of dishonesty. Vagrancy All other.	Total	Offenses against the person: Assault, simple. Assault, violent. Assault, violent. Rapo. Rapo. Robbery.	Total.	Offenses against property: Arson	Total	Total defined offenses.

#### The Immigration Commission.

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Total.	88	8	-\$88	\$5 <sup>4</sup> %	234	88888°	a 705	≈\$ <u>8</u> 5 <b>8</b> =
Other races.	61	8	4-10	8 04	8	<u>۵</u> ۳۵۵۵۵	8	4-2:8-
Slovak.		:			3	-	4	
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Scandinavian.	1	1	(1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (	60	15	86148	8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8
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Polish.				1001	7		14	4001-
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Magyar.				-	-		~	
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Italian, North.		8		~~	8	- mg m +	ĸ	
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English.	211	2	10 CM	9 m	8	19.05 <sup>3 33</sup>	8	~ \$8\$-
Crostian.					2		8	~~~~
Chinese.			69	40 P	14	•••=	8	-4 00
Canadian, Other.			-		-		-	-
Canadian, French.	~	8					8	
African.		-					~	
Offense.	Offenses against chastity: Adultery and seduction. Bigamy and polygamy. Crimes of prostitution. All other.	Total	Offenses against public policy: Anarchy Disturbing the peace Incorrigibility	Offenses of dishonesty Offenses of violence Variancy All other	Total	Offenses against the person: Abduction and kidnaping Assault, simple. Assault, Volent. Honnicide. Rape. Rape.	Total	Offenses against property: Arson and violent destruction of property. Blachmall and extortion. Burglary Forgery and fraudulent offenses. Larceny and reeelving stolen property.

TABLE 82.-Alter prisoners in penal institutions in the Western States, by offense and race: 1908 enumeration.

Total	-		10	2	1 1 10 5 109 11 25	109 11	22	96 16	16 .			20 2	-	22 1 2 186 14	18		11	11 8	80 51	1	80	798
Total defined offenses Offenses not defined	4 5		3 79 1 1	79 10 1		**	<b>₽</b> 8	167	167 41 1	-	8° 8°	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	7 88 88	10	\$ <b>3</b>	8	35 27	126 1	27 27	7	Se	•1,771 85
Grand total		20	*	10	198	8	8	166	41 1 99	-		61 100 1	-	8	6 491 35	8		27 127	1 74	~	7 208	e 1,826

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# REVISED CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES.

(Tbis table includes only prisoners reporting length of residence in the United States.)

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Other races.	2588°	278	285\$°°	171	17 8	~~ <b>4</b> 8	117	10 01
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Russian.	33 ¢ 19	8	6 13 7 10	8	00 00 00	ดลอือ	8	
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Мехісал.	15 15 33 33	321		323	8 8	16115	8	
Magyar.	8959	100	8-385	134	16 55	2**S	2	40
Lithuanian.	39 39 39 30	51	1 28	Ş	ମ୍ ଳର	~~=	3	~
Italian, South.	26 21 21 28 153 153	647	82 49 38 13 86 11 49 38 13	1,044	- <b>2</b> 2 2 2	2362	304	8-
Italian, North.	9 81 9 <b>4</b> 81	95	44 88 11 88	157	3	10 01	\$	- 10
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Hebrew.	108 17 15 15	369	42-33	3	32.8	1132	190	010
Greek.	10 34 8 8	8	15 15	\$	2	39.65	32	
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African.	စရွကစ	\$	28 28 28	9	400	0,000	ន	-
Offense.	Gainful offenses Blackmail and extortion Burglary Forgery and frauduent offenses Larceny and attempted robbery	Total.	Offenses of personal violence: Abduction and kidnaping Assult, simple. Assult, violart Romicide and attempted homicide Rape and attempted rape	Total.	Offenses against public pulicy: Anarchy Disturbing the passe Incorrigibility Intorrication	Offenues of dishonesty	Total.	Offenses against chastity: Adultery and seduction Bigamy and polygamy

Crimes of prostitution	5	84	<b>~</b> 9	-	2	25		410	32	4 24	57	28	20	38	Ī		-2	20 4 10 6	-	<u>;</u>		<del>84</del>	e1 00	 835
Total	9	8	13	8		8	1	2	47	2	4	8	7	87	2 14		13	26	•	=	8	1	7	421
Unclassified offenses	-	17	=		8	13	8	-	39	-	18	8	8	8	8	ន	10	8	8	14	8	12 30	0	394
Total defined offenses	135	388	381	81	51 es	E.a	83 <b>8</b>	156	156 1,128 142 064 5 33 4	<b>a</b> :	24	1,251 310 2,228 25 3 2,24	310	2,228	33	360	755 1 21	1,150	148 490 277 6 3	80	50	384 613 19 21	3 a 12, 181 1 b 244	2 <b>4</b>
Grand total	137	371	371 286 94 145	3	145	181	185	161	1, 161	g	8	1,276	313	2,262	ន្ម	3	1 92	202	-	8	8	8	787 186 161 1,161 142 668 1,276 313 2,222 153 352 776 1,202 148 496 280 403 634 012,426	426
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	Other races.	~2∞g	8	ನೆ <i>ಟ</i> ಕೊ	\$	0-10-9-9r	87	8
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	Magyar.	- ~ E ~	8	8426	3	P-4 0004	2	-
	Lithuanian.	7 9	1	co co	80	0 <b>4</b>	1	
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OF OFFENSES.	Hebrew.	10 10 10	8	a4 -a	a	4.2	37	
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	French.	10,50	8	<b>64 64</b>	•		-	
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	Chinese.				8	~	2	
	Canadian, Other.	6 6 6 6 4	32	610	0	-12 000	24	
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	A frican.	-0-	80	<b>*</b>	2	31 15	•	
	Offense.	Gainful offenses: Bisokimail and extortion. Burglary. Forgery and fraudulent offenses. Larceny and receiving stolen property Robbery and attempted robbery	Total.	Offenses of personal violence: Abduction and kicinaping. Assault, simple. Hassult, violent. Rape and attempted homicide	Total.	Offensee against public policy: Disturbing the peace. Incorregibility. Incorregion of dishonesty. Offensee of dishonesty. Offensee of violence. Vagrandy and truancy. All other.	Total.	Offectness against chastity: Adultery and seduction Bigamy and polygamy

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Includes 1 not reporting race.

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