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RECORD GROUP: 85 – Immigration and Naturalization Service

AGENCY OFFICE: San Francisco District Office

RECORD SERIES:

Immigration Arrival Investigation Case Files, 1884-1944

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FILE:

9995/CABIN SUN Yat Sen

ARC Identifier 296446

Nov. 13, 1956 HIGH GOVT OFFICIALS
WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE CELEBRATION
Entered as Second Class Matter August 19, 1910
At the Post Office at San Francisco, Calif.
Under the Act March 3, 1879
OF SUN YAT SEN'S BIRTHDAY
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THE YOUNG CHINA

THE YOUNG CHINA
Published Daily Except Sundays & Certain Holidays
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號九六二第卷七四紙聞新一期星日二十月一十年五十四國民華中

少年中國

本報力圖復興中華凡四十年之努力
在中華之自由平等與進步十年之
奮鬥與犧牲知此非到此目的不達誓不
休也
民國十四年二月十二日

在塞德港之英法聯軍 昨與埃軍炮戰四小時 美認爲約旦以色列邊界將有大戰

十一日合衆社埃及塞德港電。英法埃軍今在此
炮戰四小時。埃軍先開炮三小時。嗣後英法軍開炮
一小時。此四小時炮戰並不嚴重至英法軍重新大舉
攻埃軍程度。
在此間之聯軍總部官員正靜候聯合國停火監督
員到來。若干英法軍希望獲一機會重開戰事。
埃政府昨宣佈在伊斯梅里亞港埃軍擊落英法
機二架。埃續向聯合國抗議英法以軍在埃逗留即違
反聯合國大會決議案。
美京電。國防部發言人昨晚表示。如約旦與以
色列邊界地區在數日之內爆發戰事。並不令人驚奇
。邊界區局勢有潛在性之危險。約旦與敘利亞急欲
與以色列進行全面戰事。但以軍足夠對付準備進攻
之阿拉伯軍。

生先山中孫父國國民華中



SUN CHUNG SHAN

聯軍今飛埃及

開羅電台今晚宣佈。埃及
緊急內閣會議決定接受聯
合國建議。在不害及埃及
主權條件下准聯合國警察
部隊赴埃。此一部隊之先
頭部隊今晚可抵埃。
參加聯合國警察部隊之丹
麥軍五十三人。挪威軍五
十人。昨晚已抵意大利那
不勒斯。又三架美國飛機
已由南美洲哥倫比亞京城
載運哥軍五十五人飛往中
東。參加聯軍之印度步兵
一營。日內將由美機運往
中東。
埃欲悉聯軍任務
據埃及新聞局長表示。埃
在原則上同意聯軍之組成

俄仍圖派志願軍

但需安聯合國秘書長漢
姆索說明聯軍之任務。
據那不勒斯機場負責人表
示。瑞士飛機每日將在意
大利與埃及間飛行六次。
可載三百五十人至埃。
莫斯科電。俄政府昨晚發
表聲明稱。如英法以色列
不依照聯合國決議案由埃
及撤軍。或藉故延遲行動
集中軍隊準備新侵略行動
。則蘇俄將派志願軍赴中
東。又埃駐俄大使館稱。
數以千計之俄後備軍官已
獲俄政府許可爲志願軍。
英外交部聲明。俄企圖派
志願軍至中東之聲明。係
外交謠計。

美拒開高層會議

愛新浩華總統昨
晚拒絕接受瑞士主張開高
層會議解決中東及東歐
問題之建議。愛總統電覆
瑞士總統稱。威脅世界和
平之問題。現已由聯合國
討論。
東京人士認爲美英法三
巨頭有開會之可能。國務
院發表聲明不許美國人爲
志願軍參加中東戰事。不
然即喪失藉口。
俄贊成開巨頭會
莫斯科電台廣播。俄總理
布加寧致電瑞士總統。贊
成瑞士主張開四強與印度
海內外國人舉行慶祝會
紀念國父誕辰
中共藉國父行騙爲國人唾棄

中東影響遠 國軍奉 美第七艦隊

十一日綜合電訊。在戰雲
重重之國際緊張局勢中。
台澎及沿海島嶼國軍。已
於上星期二全部奉命戒備
。三軍一律取消休假。不
得離營。各軍事機關作戰
指揮部門。廿四小時輪值

海內外國人舉行慶祝會 紀念國父誕辰

十一日台北廣播訊。明日是 國父孫中山先生
九一誕辰紀念日。全國各地均將舉行慶祝大會。普
應國旗誌慶。並休息一天。中華民國各界除舉行慶
祝大會外。并在空中散發傳單。舉辦各種有意義之
活動熱烈慶祝。慶祝大會定明日下午在中山堂舉行
。將由監察院院長于右任主持。行政院院長俞鴻鈞
。考試院院長莫德惠。政務委員蔡培其。華僑代表
雲竹亭。反共義士劉泉松等均將應邀發表演說。
中共最近揚言擴大紀念國父誕辰。企圖誣騙僑
胞返大陸參加紀念會。証明國父在國人心中不可動
搖之信仰。僑務委員會鄭彥棻委員長對記者表示。
共匪藉國父之名行騙。實對國父之侮辱。印尼僑領
章勳義痛斥共匪此舉。充分表現其無恥無賴。必爲
華僑所唾棄。

印度人援匈反俄

十一日合衆社新德里電。
印度社會黨今日在新德里
舉行示威。反對俄軍侵略
。並斥尼赫魯之親俄立場
。第十一屆聯合國大會
今日在紐約開幕
十一日合衆社紐約聯合國
總部電。聯合國第十一屆
正規性大會定明日在聯合
國總部舉行開幕禮。約有
三十五國外交部長將來紐

傳美以考慮簽約

之高級層會議。並準備參
加。布氏在電文中表示。
蘇俄經常相信。國際爭端
應由和平方法解決。
傳美以考慮簽約
美京傳美政府正考慮與以
色列簽訂一互助防禦條約
。作爲進一步穩定中東局
勢之方法。美官員預期以
將提出簽約請求。俾便得
得美軍援。一旦以國被俄
國攻擊時。可獲美軍事支
持。

POLITICS OF PEACE continued

“A century that began with Lenin,
Sun Yat-sen, Gandhi and Wilson was certain
to be shaped by ideas. The struggle for the
minds of men has now become clamorous.”



Russia's Lenin



China's Sun Yat-sen



India's Gandhi



America's Wilson

55466/763

July 21, 1925.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

My dear Mr. Secretary:-

The Department refers to your communication of July 13, 1925, No. FA 151.10/1187, requesting an expression of views upon a despatch received from the American Consul General at Canton, China, concerning the applications for Section 6 Certificates of Chinese Delegates who desire to solicit funds in the United States.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that, so far as the Department is aware, there are no federal statutes that would prevent aliens, legally admitted to this country, from soliciting funds for legitimate purposes. As to what bearing a circumstance of this nature might have upon the alien's admissibility to this country under the immigration laws, is a question which could only be determined at the time of the alien's arrival, when the merits of the individual case could be gone into.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. W. HUSBAND

JUL 22 1925
W. W. HUSBAND,
Acting Secretary.

MAIL AND FILES

July 21, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLMAN:

Referring to the matter next attached hereunder concerning any possible statutory laws prohibiting foreigners from soliciting funds in the United States for use abroad, I may say with a reasonable degree of assurance that there is no such law. It has been the custom in the past to allow foreigners, who are otherwise admissible, to enter the United States temporarily for this purpose and of my own knowledge while serving at the Chinese Office in New York, I know on one occasion a Chinese alien of good standing was allowed temporary entry for the purpose of organizing work and collecting funds among the Chinese Masons in the United States. I am of the opinion that the State Department should be advised that if this alien is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws, there is no statute against his soliciting funds in this country.

SMC

HMC/mr

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

July 17, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HUSBAND.

The attached is interesting. The statement that we have statutory laws prohibiting foreigners from soliciting funds in the United States for use abroad is new to me. I am confident that we now have a number of European aliens who were admitted for a temporary stay and who openly stated their purpose was to solicit funds.

Will you give this your attention.

Robe Carl White
ROBE CARL WHITE,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Sulman.

*Do you know of
statute such as this?
W.H.
W.C. Sullivan
Please refer to our unit
Cammack - J.P.H.*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



In reply refer to
FA 151.10/1187.

July 13, 1925.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments
to the Honorable the Secretary of Labor and has the
honor to request an expression of his views upon the
subject of the enclosed communication.

JRG.

H. G. H.

Canton, China, May 22, 1925.

Applications for Section Six Certificates
in Behalf of Chinese Delegates Desiring
to Solicit Funds in the United States.

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

I have the honor to report that I am in receipt of a dispatch from the Civil Governor of Kwangtung Province stating that the Chung Shan Garden Preparatory Committee of Chung Shan District proposes to send three delegates (Chinese) to the United States to solicit funds for the development of a garden in honor of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen and asking that this Consulate General visa the necessary Section Six certificates.

I have informed the Civil Governor that because of the possibility of existing statutory laws prohibiting foreigners from soliciting funds in the United States for use abroad, it has been deemed advisable to refer this matter to the Department of State and the Department of Immigration. I have also advised the Governor that as soon as a reply is received from the United States I shall be prepared to act upon the applications of the delegates mentioned, since it appears that these individuals have no intention of remaining in

W. A. R. Bureau

the United States but desire to go there merely as temporary visitors to raise funds for the Garden Committee.

I should be pleased if the Department would inform me whether existing laws, which I understand are designed to protect the American Red Cross from outside interference, can be construed to cover the proposed solicitation of funds by these Chinese delegates.

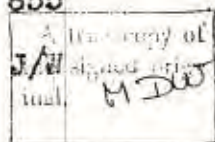
I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Douglas Jenkins,
Consul General.

In duplicate.

855



53255/25

November 6, 1915.

Austin P. Brown, Esq.,
Wisconsin Avenue & River Road,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of September 30th I beg to state that upon careful consideration of your request that one hundred friends and followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen be admitted to the United States without presenting the certificate prescribed by Section 6 of the Act approved July 5, 1894, passed in pursuance of the Treaty with China of 1880, it has been concluded that such request cannot properly be granted.

Respectfully,

Handwritten signature

AEP/ASS

11/6 Secretary.

Handwritten initials

53255/25

November 6, 1915.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.



DEC 13 1915

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo (151.07/61), in which you express the opinion that the request of Mr. Austin P. Brown that one hundred Chinese persons who are friends and followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen be permitted to enter the United States without presenting Section 6 certificates should be denied. This Department agrees with your view of the matter and has advised Mr. Brown accordingly.

Respectfully,

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten notes:
 SAC...
 11/6
 Secretary. *Re*

AWP/AES

Handwritten mark



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
NOV 2 1915
CHIEF CLERK

October 29, 1915.

RECEIVED
DEPT OF STATE
NOV 1 1915

The Honorable
The Secretary of Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 25, 1915, advising me that one Austin P. Brown of New York and Washington has submitted to your Department a request for information as to whether one hundred persons who are friends and followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen can be permitted to enter the United States without obtaining from the Chinese Government the certificates required by Section VI of the Act of Congress approved July 5, 1884.

With respect to the claim of Mr. Austin P. Brown that he has been in communication with the President and with this Department regarding Dr. Sun's affairs it is sufficient to say that voluminous letters have been written by Mr. Brown both to the President and to this Department but that this Department has not felt called upon to make any reply to them beyond a bare acknowledgment of the receipt of some of the early ones.

On referring to the correspondence between this Department and your own with regard to the admission without Section VI Certificates of Dr. Sun and General Huang Hsing and their

J

their followers I find that the Department of State did not approve of the admission of either of the gentlemen named nor of that of their followers. The view expressed in this Department's letter of January 16, 1914, as well as in that of July 3d the same year, both addressed to the Secretary of Labor, was that there appeared to be no reason why the cases mentioned should not be disposed of "in accordance with the existing laws and regulations governing the admission of Chinese into the United States."

The present request does not seem to be different in any respect from those made in 1914 and therefore, in my opinion, does not require any more favorable consideration than was given them.

If consent should be given now to the admission of one hundred Chinese, unprovided with the certificates required by law, a precedent would be set which it might be embarrassing hereafter to disregard.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robert Lansing", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

151.07/61

53255/25
53553/43

25
October 19, 1915.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

S i r :

Referring to correspondence which passed between this Department and the Department of State in January, 1914 (151.07/19/20), regarding the desire of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, former provisional president of China, to come to the United States ~~and~~ accompanied by several members of his party, I have to advise you that Austin P. Brown, Esq., of New York City and Washington, D. C., who apparently represents Dr. Sun Yat Sen in the United States and who claims to have been in correspondence with the president and with the Department of State regarding ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~for-~~ ^{her} provisional president's affairs, has submitted to this Department a request for information as to whether one hundred persons who are friends and followers of the said former official can be permitted to enter the United States without obtaining from the Chinese Government the certificates required by Section 6 of the Act approved July 5, 1894.

It will be recalled that in January, 1914, the conclusion was reached that Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his friends might be admitted as political refugees. You will recall, also, that in July, 1914, a similar conclusion was reached with regard to General Hwang Hsing and his suite (your correspondence No. 151.017/32).

October 25, 1915.

Of course, literal observance of the law would require the exclusion of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's party of one hundred followers; indeed, in April, 1915, an inquiry made of this Department by one Wu Nishong, of Cambridge, Mass., as to whether "certain Chinese revolutionists" could secure Section 6 certificates and be admitted to the United States otherwise than in the manner prescribed by the Act of 1884, was answered in the negative. If it were thought that public policy so required, the Department could, of course, also answer Mr. Brown's inquiry in the negative. In this connection it probably should be added that the Counsellor of the Chinese Legation sometime since called at the Bureau of Immigration of this Department and in an informal way endeavored to ascertain what the attitude of this Department would probably be in the event that Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his supporters should apply for landing. It was evident from his conversation that the former provisional president and his followers are regarded by the existing Chinese Government as mischievous agitators, and that the Legation would prefer that they should not come to the United States. Of course the Counsellor was advised that no answer could be made to his question unless it was raised formally through the Department of State.

Will you please advise me what reply, in your judgment, should be made to Mr. Brown's inquiry.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY
10/25

Secretary.

AWP/AES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1915

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No. 53255/25
53553/43

In re SUN YAT SEN and party.

Memorandum for THE SECRETARY:

Attention is directed to the letter attached immediately hereunder from Mr. Austin P. Brown of New York City and Washington, D. C., in which he asks whether ex-President Sun Yat Sen of China can "obtain permission for a party of one hundred Chinese persons to visit the United States." It is apparent that those one hundred Chinese are followers of the former president and they wish to obtain Section 6 certificates or some other acceptable credential by applying to American Consuls in China, avoiding the necessity of submitting the applications to the Chinese officials in the first instance.

Mr. Brown has already been furnished by the Department of State with a copy of the Chinese regulations and is evidently aware that Section 6 of the Act of 1884, and the Treaty of 1880, on which the Act is based, contemplated that the certificate shall be issued to Chinese of the exempt classes by their own government and approved merely by officers of the American Government.

The Bureau is inclined to think that Mr. Brown should be informed of what the law requires and that certificates obtained in any other than the statutorily specified manner cannot legally be accepted by immigration officials. But in July, 1914, the Department instructed the Commissioner of Immigration at San Francisco to land as political refugees General Hwang Hsing and his suite. General Hwang Hsing, it is understood, was an officer in the army of Sun Yat Sen and is still one of his chief supporters. And in February, 1914, a cablegram was sent the Inspector in Charge at Honolulu directing him to admit Sun Yat Sen and the members of his party, information having reached the Department at that time that the ex-President and some of his closest followers were about to apply for admission at the port of Honolulu. Apparently they never came to the United States, but have remained in Japan until this time.

~~W. H. L.~~ L

It might be added that several weeks ago the Bureau was visited by the Counselor of the Chinese Legation who was anxious to ascertain what the attitude of this Department would probably be in the event that Sun Yat Sen and his supporters should apply for landing. He was told that if he wanted to raise a question of that kind it would be best for the Minister to submit the matter formally through the Department of State, but no formal presentation has so far been made. It was evident from the Counselor's conversation that Sun Yat Sen and his followers are regarded as mischievous agitators by the established government of China.

The matter is of such importance, especially because of its international phases, that the Bureau submits it with request for instructions. It seems that Mr. Brown is in some sense a representative in this country of the Sun Yat Sen faction, although his exact status in this regard is not revealed by the papers.

AWP-C

A. Ammirante
Commissioner-General

Consult the State Department Again
ABH

New York,
160 Claremont Avenue.

Austin P. Brown,
New York and Washington,
High View, Wisconsin Avenue,
Cor. River Road,
Phone Cleveland 1108.



Please address me at Washington.

905
125
Washington, D.C., September 30, 1915.

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Mills Building,
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

OCT 1

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In compliance with the suggestion of Hon. Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Service, made in a letter addressed to me by him under date of the 28th instant, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, which was in answer, as stated therein, to my letter to the President of the 22d instant, of which a copy is also herewith enclosed, I take the liberty of requesting you to inform me whether the one hundred persons referred to in said letters can come to this country through applications made to our Consuls in China; that is to say, whether applications to Chinese officials can be avoided.

Very respectfully,

Austin P. Brown

C

Address Official Communications to
The Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Department of State
Washington

September 23, 1915.

Mr. Austin P. Brown,
High View, Wisconsin Avenue,
Corner River Road,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The Department has received, by reference from the President, your letter of September 22nd concerning the desire of the Ex-President of China, Doctor Sun Yat Sen, to obtain permission for a party of one hundred Chinese persons to visit the United States.

There is enclosed for your information a copy of the "Treaty, Laws and Rules Governing the Admission of Chinese," containing full particulars for the guidance of Chinese persons of the exempt class who desire to gain admission to this country.

In case the interested parties desire any further information on the subject it is suggested that application therefor be made directly to the Secretary of Labor, under whose direction the Chinese laws and regulations are enforced.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Acting Secretary of State:
Wilbur J. Carr,

Director of the Consular Service.

Enclosure:
Copy of the "Treaty, Laws and Rules governing the Admission of
Chinese."
151.10/333

New York,
160 Claremont Avenue.

Austin P. Brown,
New York and Washington,
High View, Wisconsin Ave.,
Cor. River Road,
Phone Cleveland 1108.

Please address me at Washington.

Washington, D.C., September 22, 1915.

To His Excellency,
President Woodrow Wilson,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

I am just in receipt of a letter from Ex-President Sun Yat Sen informing me that he only desires special passports for one hundred persons to visit the United States and its possessions.

I surely hope there can be no obstacle to granting this small favor and that orders will be quickly issued to our Consuls in China and in the United States in order to facilitate the matter.

Although I am aware this is a matter that comes under the Secretary of State, I am addressing you in regard to the matter in accordance with my custom in reference to Chinese matters; then I do not suppose the Secretary of State would be likely to act in the matter without consultation with you.

Should the Secretary of State desire any further information or explanation in regard to the matter I will be glad to call at the State Department and personally explain the situation.

None of the one hundred persons desiring to visit the United States are as a matter of course not barred by our Chinese exclusion laws.

I am, with great respect,

Very respectfully,

Austin P. Brown

No. 53,255/25

February 19, 1914.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

It is apparent from a perusal of Governor Pinkham's letter of the 4th instant, a copy of which accompanied yours of the 17th, that he had not at the time of writing been apprised of this Department's telegram to the Immigrant Inspector in Charge on the same date, directing the admission of Sun Yat Sen and persons in his party. I presume, however, that he has since been acquainted with these directions by Mr. Halsey, and that as a consequence no further action at this time will be necessary.

Respectfully yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W B WILSON
MAILED BY

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1914.

Confidential

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Permit me to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of letter dated February 4, 1914, which I have today received from Governor Pinkham of Hawaii.

Cordially yours,

Wm. Moore

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor.

Inc.

140/c

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Immigration Service

No. 140/C.

Honolulu, T. H.

February 10, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department cablegram of February 5th, 1914, which was translated by General Macomb. The parties referred to therein have not yet arrived at this port, although I have been informed that a relative of the distinguished person referred to therein was on the ss "Tenyo Maru" going on to San Francisco. This person is traveling under the name of Mr. Sun.

Every effort will be made to follow out the instructions of the cablegram.

RLH/MJM

Inspector in Charge.

29/ sent RLH 2/10/14

255
25

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Immigration Service

No. 140/C. BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Honolulu, T. H.

FEB 21 1914

February 10, 1914.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of d
Department cablegram of February 5th, 1914, which was translated by
General Macomb. The parties referred to therein have not yet arrived
at this port, although I have been informed that a relative of the
distinguished person referred to therein was on the ss "Tenyo Maru"
going on to San Francisco. This person is traveling under the name of
Mr. Sun.

Every effort will be made to follow out the
instructions of the cablegram.

Richard L. Halsey,

Inspector in Charge.

RLH/MJM

*San Francisco
file
1/24*

*See 53553-43
for General Halsey
Halsey and suite
formerly here*

53255/25

February 5, 1914.

Immigration,
Honolulu.

Bejalmatua Yat Sen Boluhlobya Jajenlidax Cifowmatud

See General Macomb for translation.

WILSON.

Attest:

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. B. WILSON

MAILED

2/5

BY

R

Secretary.

OTH

10:30 am

Acting

W.B. Wilson

J

1st Ind.

War Department, A. G. O., February 5, 1914.- To the Commissioner General,
Bureau of Immigration.

Herewith is inclosed the cablegram, in cipher, as given above. If the address and the signature, which is not included in the draft of cablegram, are added it is believed that it will serve its purpose. The direction, added to the cipher cablegram, "See General Macomb for translation", it is believed will be readily understood by your immigrant inspector at Honolulu.


The Adjutant General.

One inclosure.

Washington, D. C.,
February 5, 1914.

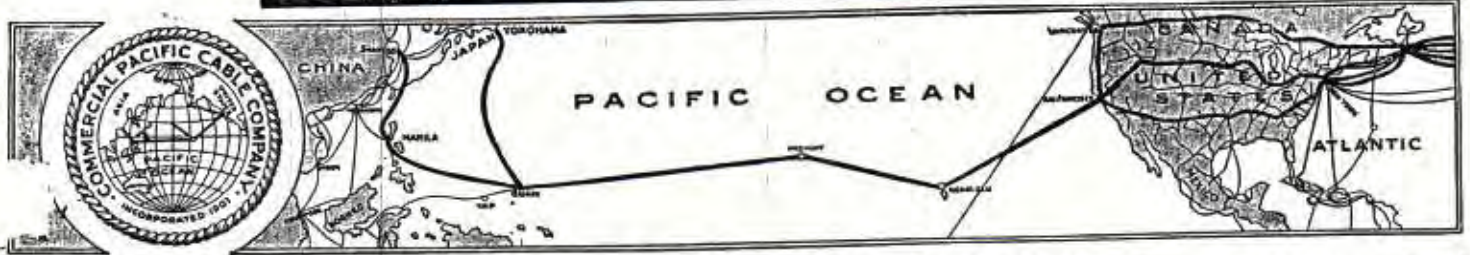
James
H. H. H.

Unit Sun Yat Sen and persons in
his party. Avoid publicity. See General Macomb
for transmission.
Wilson.

Bejolnutez Yat Sen Boluhlobys Jajonlidux Cifovmatud

See General Macomb for translation

CABLEGRAM



"VIA COMMERCIAL PACIFIC"

FEB 5 1914

RE ED AT 6.15AM A. M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

6 USG WASHINGTON DC 15/14

IMMIGRATION HONOLULU

BEJOLNUTEZ YAT SEN BOLUHLOBYS JAJONLIDUX CIFOVMATUD SEE
 GENERAL MACOMB FOR TRANSLATION
 WILSON

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by applying directly to the sender.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1914.

53255/25

Immigration,
Honolulu.

Bejoimutez Yat Sen Poluhlohys Jajonlidux Cifowmatud

See General Macomb for translation.

WILSON.

Attest:

CTH

Secretary.

* * * * *

The above is an official copy of telegram sent this day.

14-168

A. J. ...
Commissioner General

*File number
Dr. Sen Yat Sen
number*

(COPY)

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

Honolulu, Hawaii

February 4, 1914.

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your cablegram of the 3rd inst. in the War Code, which reads:

"Pinkham, Governor of Hawaii,
Honolulu.

"In reply to your telegram of twenty-fourth, no objection should be raised to his entering the country. It is desired particularly the matter shall be treated so as to give rise to no comment whatever.

"Lane, Secretary."

I called in for conference Mr. R. L. Halsey, Inspector in Charge, U. S. Immigration Station, Honolulu.

From his conversation, I reasonably understood that he had instructions from the Department of Labor that appeared to conflict with the policy you indicate, as above, and inferred that he was to examine Sun Yat Sen, should he attempt to land in Honolulu, under the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Mr. Halsey felt that he was not at liberty to give me a copy of his orders.

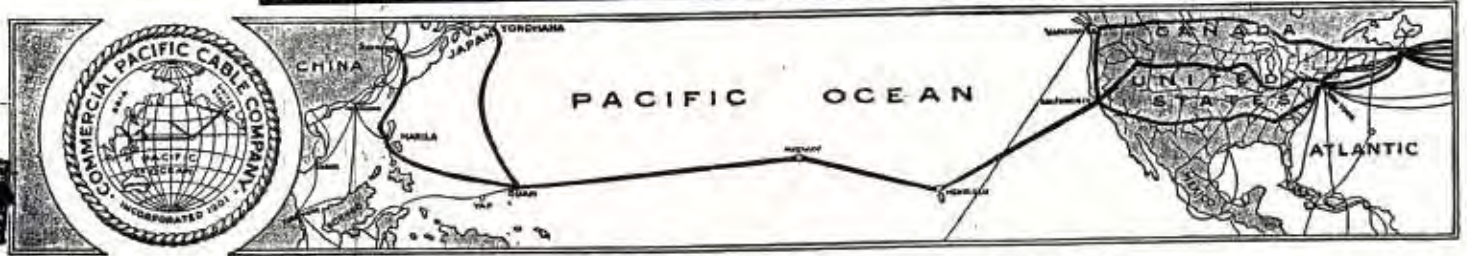
I therefore take the liberty to refer you to the Secretary of Labor for the exact particulars.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd) Lucius E. Pinkham

Governor of Hawaii.

CABLEGRAM



"VIA COMMERCIAL PACIFIC"

RECEIVED AT 1.10PM AET

M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

38 USC WASHINGTON: C 22

FEB 4-1914

HONOLULU

OBTAIN FROM COMMANDING GENERAL TRANSLATION IMPORTANT CONFIDENTIAL
 CABLEGRAM SENT THROUGH WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY IF ANSWER
 NECESSARY USE SAME METHOD

GAMINETTI

No. 53255/25

no 532

February 4, 1914.

Immigration,
Honolulu.

Obtain from Commanding General translation important confidential cablegram sent through War Department today. *If answer necessary use same method.*

Ampl

CAMINETTI

Attest:

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY A. CAMINETTI

MAILED

2/4

BY

(Signature)

Commissioner-General.

AMB-5

4:30 PM

Ampl

Handwritten notes on right margin

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1914.

No. 53255/25

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No. Immigration,
Honolulu.

Obtain from Commanding General translation important confidential cablegram sent through War Department today. If answer necessary use same method.

GAMINETTI

Attest:

AWP-s

Commissioner-General.

The above is an official copy of cablegram sent this day.

A. Gamietti
Acting Commissioner-General.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No. 53255/25

February 4, 1914.

A. W. Shunk, Esq.,
Chief Clerk,
Adjutant General's Office,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to conversation had with you by telephone by Mr. Parker of this office, I beg to request you send in code to the Commanding Officer at Honolulu for transmission in translated form to the Immigrant Inspector in Charge at said place a cablegram reading as follows:

"Admit Sun Yat Sen and persons in his party. Avoid publicity. Wilson."

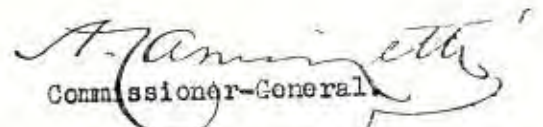
I am cabling the Immigrant Inspector in Charge to call on the Commanding General and secure a translation of an important confidential cablegram.

Your courtesy in connection with this matter is highly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Approved:


Secretary.


Commissioner-General.

AWP-s

53255/25

February 4, 1914.

A. W. Shunk, Esq.,
Chief Clerk,
Adjutant General's Office,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to conversation had with you by telephone by Mr. Parker of this office I beg to request you send in code to the Commanding Officer at Honolulu for transmission in translated form to the Immigrant Inspector in Charge at said place a cablegram reading as follows:

"Admit Sun Yat Sen and persons in his party. Avoid publicity." Wilson."

I am cabling the Immigrant Inspector in Charge to call on the Commanding General and secure a translation of an important confidential cablegram.

Your courtesy in connection with this matter is highly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Approved:

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. B. WILSON
MAILED
BY Acting Secretary.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY A. CAMINETTA
MAILED 2/4 BY
Commissioner-General.

AWP-s

50255/25

January 29, 1914.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Sir :

Referring to your letter of the 23rd instant, No. 151.07, and to this Department's letter of January 23rd, I have to advise you that a subtelegram, dated January 28th, has been received from the Immigrant Inspector in Charge at Honolulu, to the effect that Sun Yat Sen was not found aboard the S/S "Manchuria" which had just arrived.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY J. B. ORDEMORE

MAILED

1/30 1914
Acting Secretary

J. B. Ordmore
ATP-c

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

✓ 3 255
25

TELEGRAM

PO Y 9 paid Via Commercial
Honolulu, January 28, 1914.

Immigration,

Washington, (D.C.)

Sun Yat Sen not found Manchuria.

Halsey.

January 29, 1914.....126pm-

C

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM

140 G

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE CO

Inspector in Charge,

Office of Honolulu T H

IMMIGRATION WASHINGTON D C Port of

SUN YAT SEN NOT FOUND MANCHURIA

HALSEY

* * * * *

The above is an official copy of telegram sent this day.

.....
(Name.)

.....
(Title.)

c11-4270

RECEIVED AS TELEGRAM
1/28/14
R.H.
B.H.

January 24, 1914.

Mr. G. L. Harding,
140 Doyle Street,
Providence, R. I.


Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, written in behalf of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and a party of his followers who desire to secure a temporary asylum in the United States. The evident purpose of your letter is to secure from this Bureau an expression, in advance of the departure of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his party from Japan, where they now are, to the effect that they will be admitted upon arrival at a port of this country. The contents of your letter have received the Bureau's very careful consideration.

The provisions of the general immigration laws, applicable to aliens of all nationalities, are such as to preclude a determination of the admissibility of any alien in advance of his actual arrival at a port of entry and examination by the lawfully designated immigration and Public Health Service officials. In so far as admissibility under the Chinese exclusion laws is concerned, your attention is invited to Section 6 of the Act of July 5, 1884 (pp. 8-10 of inclosed pamphlet), which requires that Chinese persons, other than

INDEX ✓

officials of the Chinese government, seeking admission to the United States shall present the certificate therein described.

Respectfully,
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY A. CAMINETTI
MAILED 1/26 BY 
Commissioner-General

WJP-c
Incl. 208



532 55
72

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

January 24, 1914.

Confidential.

File

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I inclose for your information and such action as you deem appropriate copy of cablegram just received by me from Governor Pinkham, of Hawaii, which seems to me to require urgent action, and I will appreciate it if you would communicate direct with Governor Pinkham or advise me of the action taken by you in order that I can cable to him. I am also sending a copy of the cablegram to the Secretary of State.

Cordially yours,

John H. Lane

*Notes and
attached on file
with day Lane 1/24/14*

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor.

*2/1/14
J.H.L.*

Inc.

5/5/14
2/2

37
JAN 24 1914
12 13 14

Translation of cablegram received 3:35 a.m., January 24, 1914.
3 NY A 77 USG HONOLULU.

SECRETARY INTERIOR,
Washington.

War Code Washington, D.C. Chinese Embassy has a copy of telegram from Wai Chiao Pu, Pekin, China, dated January 16th Chinese Consul Honolulu, H. I. Consul furnishes an extract Chinese Government January 20th Sun Yat Sen is not fugitive to America under fear of arrest by Government his idea of going there is to agitate Chinese residents for rebellion He is entirely different from ordinary political fugitive Inform Hawaii authorities so and request them to prevent his landing Consul very urgent matter is international unless local laws are infringed Please instruct.

PINKHAM, Governor.

C

January 23, 1914.

(TELEGRAM-TRANSLATION)

Chinese Legation,

Washington.

The Consul at Honolulu reports that Sun Wen (Sun Yat Sen) is expected to arrive at Honolulu on the 24th instant or the 5th proximo on his way to the United States under an assumed Japanese name and to land at that port on the strength of a Japanese passport. The purpose of Sun Wen's visit is not to seek refuge in the United States from arrest by China but to incite the Chinese residing in the United States to rebellious attempts with a view to the subversion of the Republic. His case is widely different from that of a political offender. The American Minister has been requested to cable to the American Government not to allow him to land.

You will lay the above-stated views before the American Government.

WAICHIAO PU

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM FROM THE LEGATION

AT PEKING,

January 20, 4 p.m.

The Minister reports the receipt of advices from the Foreign Office that Sun Yat Sen is on his way to Honolulu bearing a Japanese passport. He is expected to arrive on or about January twenty-fourth or February fifth with the purpose of carrying on an agitation for the overthrow of the existing Government of China. He is expected later to proceed to the United States for the same purpose. The Chinese Government would appreciate any action which our Government might find it feasible to take resulting either in his exclusion from American territory or in the restriction of his political activities among the Chinese in the United States.

CABLEGRAM



"VIA COMMERCIAL PACIFIC"

RECEIVED AT 5.0PM ART

...M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

JAN 23 1914

57 WASHINGTON DC, USG 45

IMMIGRATION HONOLULU..

SUN YAT SEN SUBJECT DEPARTMENT DECISION TWENTY ARRIVES HONOLULU
 TWENTY FOURTH TRAVELLING AND HOLDING PASSPORT AS JAPANESE
 DEPARTMENT UNDERSTANDS HE NOW CLAIMS CHINESE BIRTH EXAMINE
 UNDER EXCLUSION LAWS BUT OBSERVE PARTICULAR CARE IN IDENTIFI-
 FYING HIM NOT TO CAUSE ANNOYANCE OTHER JAPANESE PASSENGERS

WILSON

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

WASHINGTON

53255/25

Jan. 23, 1914.

Immigration,
Honolulu.

Sun Yat Sen subject Department decision twenty arrives Honolulu, twenty-fourth, traveling and holding passport as Japanese. Department understands he now claims Chinese birth. Examine under exclusion laws but observe particular care in identifying him not to cause annoyance other Japanese passengers.

WILSON

Attest:

AWP-c

Secretary

* * * * *

The above is an official copy of telegram sent this day.

J. H. Larned
Acting Commissioner General.

53255/25

Jan. 23, 1914.

Immigration,
Honolulu.

Sun Yat Sen subject Department decision twenty arrives Honolulu, twenty-fourth, traveling and holding passport as Japanese. Department understands he now claims Chinese birth. Examine under exclusion laws but observe particular care in identifying him not to cause annoyance other Japanese passengers.

WILSON

Attest:

(sg) W. B. Wilson
Secretary

AWP-c

1/23
4/4 0 10 AM

January 23, 1914.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Labor.


Sir:

Referring to this Department's letter of January 20, 1914, relative to the movements of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, I have the honor to enclose herewith translation of a telegram on the subject, dated the 23rd instant, from the Chinese Foreign Office to the Chinese Legation in Washington.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:



Counselor.

Enclosure:

As stated.

151.07

53255/25

Jan. 23, 1914.

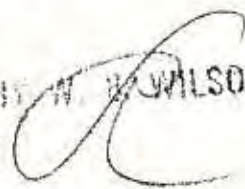
The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

S i r :

Answering your letters of the 20th and 23rd instant, I have the honor to inclose copy of a cablegram this day sent the Inspector in Charge of the Immigration Service at Honolulu, Hawaii, with regard to the case of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. I will advise you as soon as possible of the result in this case.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. W. WILSON
MAILED 1/23 BY 

AWP-c
Incl. 215

Secretary

255
95



January 20, 1914.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Labor.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence in regard to the desire of certain Chinese to secure refuge in the United States, particularly to this Department's letter of the 16th instant, I have the honor to enclose herewith paraphrase of a telegram just received from the Legation at Peking, stating that Dr. Sun Yat Sen is enroute to Honolulu, bearing a Japanese passport, and requesting that some action be taken by this Government either to exclude him from the country or to restrict his political activities if admitted.

I have the honor to request that this Department be kept informed of any action your Department takes in the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

J. D. Moore
Counselor.

Enclosure:
From China, January
20, 4 p.m. (Paraphrase).

151.07/20.

53255-25

140, Doyle Avenue,

Providence, R. I.

January
S e v e n t h
1 9 1 4.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

JAN 9 - 1914

Sir:

I have been commissioned by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, ex-president of the Republic of China, to submit to you a proposal whereby he and a number of his friends might secure a temporary asylum in the United States. The time has come in China, as it has often come in European countries, when an enlightened minority, standing by the principles of liberty and progress which have made this nation great, are being ruthlessly hunted down and persecuted by the reactionary elements which at present hold the reins of government. Whatever may have been the faults of the determined group of men who planned the Chinese Revolution and founded the Chinese Republic, no one ever so slightly acquainted with the present crisis in China can claim that they or their cause deserve the policy of extermination which is being relentlessly pursued against them by the adherents of Yuan Shih-kai.

With what irresponsible savagery that campaign is being pursued I leave you to judge from the following Reuter's telegram to the "North China Daily News", the leading journal in China:

(as follows)

NANKING EXECUTION.

Reversion to old custom.
Nanking, Nov. 23.

It has just been ascertained that Dai Chi-di, one of the leaders of the Rebellion under Ho Hai-ming, was executed a week ago at the Tungmen, near the Confucian Temple. After the rebel was shot his body was opened, and the heart removed and cooked, according to the custom made popular by Djau Hsin-shung of the Ming Dynasty. The heart was then cut in pieces, which were distributed among the soldiers who performed the execu-

Handwritten mark resembling a stylized 'd' or 'f'.

Handwritten mark resembling a large 'e' or 'c'.

I might add that the Nanking correspondent of Reuter's agency understates, if anything, the barbarity of this incident, for the custom has been revived by Chang Hsun, the hideous protégé of the government now in command at Nanking, of eating the heart of an enemy after cooking it. I served with Chang Hsun's army through this summer's siege of Nanking as a war correspondent, and on the basis of my experience with an army under the direct patronage of President Yuan, I know this to be a distinctly mild form of the atrocious anarchy which now constitutes the government of China.

The men who are the victims of this anarchy, as you have doubtless been informed by your diplomatic representatives in the Far East, are possibly responsible to a great extent to their own ill-timed utopianism and over-confidence. But I am not writing you to defend one or the other of the parties in the present desperately complicated struggle for the control of China. I am voicing an urgent appeal arising from a single emergency in that struggle: that is, to grant to a group of men whose high intentions and solid achievements guarantee them no security in their own country, the generous and natural protection of our own stable institutions.

If this were a request on the part of refugees from a European tyranny, the traditions of the people who received the unhappy exiles of Poland, of Hungary, of Ireland, of Russia, heroes and fanatics of freedom alike from every land, would leave but one straightforward and patriotic course, to admit them as free men in a country where freedom is not a fanaticism but a commonplace. The men for whom I speak can come to this country with their hands as clean of personal guilt as the Kossuths, the Tschaikowskys and the Patrick Fords whom the American people has received from time immemorial with the more sympathy and honor when they fled with the sentence of

jail or scaffold or other harsh reward of rebellion at home on their heads.

In view, however, of the close and complicated restrictions of our laws on Chinese immigration, the just necessity of which they recognize, Dr. Sun and his friends are willing to fulfill quite special and unusual conditions precedent to their entry into this country. They do not wish that a carta blanche shall be extended to any and every adherent of the revolutionary cause to live for an unlimited time in this country. They are willing that a specific and detailed list of Dr. Sun's immediate associates, acceptable to Mr. E. T. Williams or some other diplomatic official recently in close touch with Chinese affairs, be alone admitted to this country. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is willing to draw up this list before the American Ambassador in Tokio and sign and attest it in his presence, although this must be done secretly, as Tokio is full of Dr. Sun's official and unofficial enemies. The list should then be placed in your hands, and upon your acceptance of it, in whole or in part, the men therein mentioned would sail for this country, each to be admitted upon providing satisfactory means of personal identification as being mentioned in the agreed schedule of names.

The whole point of this proposal is that it is an attempt to meet a situation which is met by none of the four categories under which Chinese are admitted to this country: i. e., as merchants, laborers, travelers, or students. These men would not properly be travelers, because they would probably remain in San Francisco; but they would, of course, be prepared to accede to the requirement obliging them to have in their possession on landing the regulation amount of personal capital.

This proposal is not one to which your consent, as I am asking it now, is irrevocable. If you will consider it carefully, you will see that you are protected at every point: a) in the personal character and (b) the representative nature of the men who desire to come-through the guarantee of your own department, (c) in the bona fide nature of the delegation by the sworn list of names attested in Tokio, which is to be subsequently checked on entrance into this country, and (d) in the guarantee of sufficient personal means provided for by the regular immigration laws; in addition to which latter precaution, a list of responsible Chinese residing in America will also, if necessary, be secured as guarantors for the good behaviour of the revolutionary leaders while residing in this country.

This is the proposal in full, and I respectfully submit it to you at the express wish of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, with whom I discussed it in full during last November in Tokio, when on my way back to this country. His address there, which is, of course, to be used with the greatest discretion, is

Care Mr. Toyama
26, Rinzanzaka
Akasaba,
TOKIO

My own business in China was as a newspaper correspondent in the service of the London "Daily Telegraph", and any one of the following will supply satisfactory information concerning me:

Dr. A. P. Wilder,
U. S. Consul-General
SHANGHAI.

Mr. Frederick Moore,
Associated Press, PEKING.

Mr. B. L. Simpson,
"Daily Telegraph" PEKING.

Mr. Sheldon Ridge,
"National Review" SHANGHAI.

An acquaintance with the current news from China will certainly convince you that, whichever way you decide to treat this proposal, time is of the most vital necessity. The men who look forward to coming to America are at this moment, in Japan or in China, in imminent peril of their lives. Outwardly the Government of Japan has extended to these exiles the most liberal asylum, but Japan is an Oriental country, and before the typically Oriental diplomacy of Yuan Shih-kai, the Japanese inclination toward the Southern cause is not going to be always so stable that exiles from China can afford to stake their heads on it. It is toward America that the Young China party look with increasing hope and anxiety. A new administration controls our foreign policy, and its liberalising hand is already being felt in the Far East. Will she protect the men she has educated and influenced more than any other nation in the world, men whose only crime is that they tried to realise too soon in China the ideals which America taught them?....

It is toward America that these men look, and they deserve a prompt and unhesitating answer. They were two years ago the first men in China: members of the Cabinet, governors of provinces, the people's representatives in a national Parliament. Some great power must save them for uses beyond the present chaos, when the nation will again cry out for the vision of reconstruction which made the great Revolution of 1911 and created a spiritual change in China which no reaction can ever charm away. It is an opportunity which by right and tradition belongs to America alone.

Let me emphasise in closing that the practical question upon which I wish to bring this letter to bear is simply this: Do you consider the proposal, as above outlined, to be worth the serious consideration of your department, with a view to taking

the most practical course of action which suggests itself to you, towards attaining the end I have mentioned? If you will give me this "preliminary consent" I shall ask Dr. Sun to send on the list of names in question. Thereafter, as I have pointed out above, you will have the opportunity of checking the project at each important point in its procedure.

Hoping for an early and comprehensive reply,

I remain,

Obediently yours,

G. L. Harding

53255-21



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION
JAN 17 1914

January 16, 1914.

The Honorable
The Secretary of Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 10, 1914, enclosing one from Mr. C. L. Harding writing in behalf of Dr. Sun Yat Sen who, with some of his followers, is desirous of securing temporary asylum in the United States, and wherein this Department is asked for an expression of its views in the matter before a definite reply is made to Mr. Harding's letter.

In reply I beg to state that this Department recently received, through the Embassy at Tokyo, an inquiry as to whether General Huang Hsing, a Chinese political refugee in Japan, could gain admission to the United States without the Section Six Certificate required of Chinese immigrants. The Ambassador at Tokyo was instructed on November 4 last that General Huang Hsing, having no present official connection with the Chinese Government, does not appear to be entitled to exemption from the provisions of Section VI of the Act of July 5, 1884, and, therefore, would not
be

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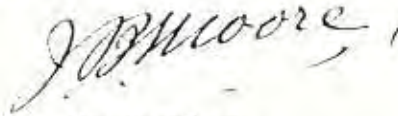
be admitted to the United States without exhibiting a Section Six Certificate properly visaed. In this connection I beg to refer to your Department's letter of October 29, 1913, in which concurrence in this view was expressed.

As stated in your letter of January 10, the refugees in whose behalf Mr. Harding writes would not be entitled to admission to the United States without the usual Section Six Certificates. This Department, therefore, sees no reason why their cases should not be disposed of in accordance with the existing laws and regulations governing the admission of Chinese into the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:



Counselor.

151.07/19

Jan. 10, 1914.



The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

S i r :

I have the honor to inclose, herewith, a copy of a letter, which is self-explanatory, received by the Commissioner-General of Immigration from Mr. G. L. Harding, of Providence, Rhode Island. You will note that Mr. Harding was in China recently with Chang Hsun's army in the capacity of war correspondent, and that he writes in behalf of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, former provisional president of the new Republic of China, who, with some of his followers, is desirous of securing a temporary asylum in the United States.

So far as is known in this Department, Dr. Sun Yat Sen is the only member of his party who has ever had his status under the Chinese-exclusion laws passed upon, he having been admitted through the port of San Francisco as a citizen (on evidence furnished to the effect that he was born in the Hawaiian Islands prior to their annexation) by the former Department of

INDEX

Commerce and Labor in 1904. That his claims to birth in the Hawaiian Islands may not have been true is suggested by the fact that he (the Department is informed), in a magazine article written by him about two years ago, gave publicity to the fact that he was born in a certain province in China. The members of the party doubtless are not officials of the Chinese Government and coming here in that capacity, hence (with the possible exception of Dr. Sun Yat Sen) they would be properly admissible only upon presenting the certificate prescribed by Section 6 of the Act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 115), which certificate, it is apprehended, it would not be possible for them to secure under the circumstances. While the Department has, in view of the exigencies of the situation, permitted Chinese, refugees from Mexico, to cross the international boundary into the United States with no requirement other than the assurance that return to Mexico would occur just as soon as the situation there would permit them to do so with safety, the present situation is not analagous and there is involved, aside from the strictly legal aspects, a matter of Governmental policy concerning which the Department would appreciate an expression of the views of your Department before replying definitely

to Mr. Harding's letter.

Respectfully,

WJP
WJP-c

Incl. 8379

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY J. B. DENSMORE
MAILED *1/10* BY *J. B. Densmore*
Acting Secretary

Dr. Sun Yat Sen
Hon. Wang Chung-hui
Hon. K'eh Shieh
Hon. Shenting L. Wang
Ch'ien Ch'i-mei

No. 204
(Ed. 4-11-25-500,000)

Commercial Rates \- Collect.

Boston, Mass., December 9, 1912.

John Wesley Hill,
185 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Doctor Sun Yat Sen has not arrived.

Geo. B. Billings,

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

2 JOO OF ES IN AMERICA. INCORPORATED CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender. following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.
This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT 188 Atlantic Avenue, Boston
1148 CX 24

RECEIVED
BOSTON MASS

DEC 9 1912

WX NEWYORK DEC 9 1912

RECEIVED

HON GEO B BILLINGS

COM OF IMMIGRATION BOSTON MASS

HAS DOCTOR SUN YAT SEN ARRIVED IF SO WHERE CAN
I ADDRESS HIM WIRE COLLECT JOHN WESLEY HILL ONE HUNDRED
EIGHTY FIVE MADISON AVENUE.

NO SIG

1252P

(Copy)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Bureau of
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

No. 53486/13.

November 23, 1918.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Boston, Mass.

Information has reached the Bureau through the State Department to the effect that Doctor Sun Yat-sen, recently provisional President of the Chinese Republic, Honorable Wang Chung-hui, recently Chinese Minister of Justice, Honorable Hsu Chien, recently Chinese Vice Minister of Justice, Honorable Chenting T. Wang, recently Chinese Vice Minister of Industries and Commerce, and Chinese Governor Ch'ien Ch'i-mei are being sent abroad by the Chinese Government on official business, and will visit the United States. The American Legation was unable to state the routes to be taken by these officials, nor the probable dates of their arrival in the United States.

You are directed to notify the inspection officers at your port of the contemplated arrival of these Chinese officials, and see that the usual courtesies are extended them, and that their landing is facilitated as much as possible.

(Signed) Deni. J. Reefe,
Commissioner-General.

JSH/JAP

No. 17100.

Office of the Commissioner,
Boston, Mass.,
November 23, 1918.

Official copy referred to all inspection officers, Boston and New Bedford, Mass., and Portland, Me., for their information, with the advice that the credentials of diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese Government traveling upon the business of that Government, exempt them and their body and household servants from the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and that such officers or their attendants shall be admitted to the United States without the production of other evidence than that of personal identity.

(Signed) J. J. Hurley.

Acting Commissioner.

JAM-WAF

53255/25

July 16, 1912.

Immigration,
Honolulu, T. H.

Admit Sun Yat Sen immediately on arrival.

CABLE.

Attest:

Exact copy as signed by *[Signature]*

mailed

7/16

Acting Secretary

2:10 pm

AWP-H

[Handwritten signature]

CABLEGRAM



"VIA COMMERCIAL PACIFIC"

JUL 16 1912

RECEIVED AT 9.41PM-P- M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS AT BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

AF 28 337 WASHINGTON DC 10

IMMIGRATION HONOLULU...

ATTENT SUN VAT SEM IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL

CABLE

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by applying directly to the sender.

68

COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY

OFFICES

SAN FRANCISCO	POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES
HONOLULU	3 ALEXANDER YOUNG BUILDING
MIDWAY ISLANDS	SAND ISLAND
GUAM	SOU MAYE
MANILA	HONG KONG BANK BUILDING
SHANGHAI	7 THE BUND

COMMERCIAL CABLE AND POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

IN THE UNITED STATES

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The Company may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for the transmission of the Message. The Company will refund to the sender the charges paid by him—

- (a) For any telegram which fails to reach the Addressee through any neglect or fault of the Company or its servants, whilst the Message remains under the control of the Company.
- (b) For any repeated telegram which, owing to errors made in transmission by the Company's servants, has manifestly not fulfilled its object.
- (c) For every telegram in plain language which has manifestly been unable to fulfill its object, in consequence of errors made in its transmission, unless the errors have been rectified by paid service advice.

Whatever may be the damage caused either by errors, mistakes, delays, mis-delivery, non-delivery, or otherwise, in respect of any Message entrusted to the Company for transmission, and whether the same arise from the neglect or the fault of the Company's servants, or howsoever otherwise the same may arise, the Company shall not be liable except to refund to the sender in the cases above mentioned the amount paid to the Company for the transmission of the Message.

The control of the Company over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased at any point where, in the course of the transit of the Message to its destination, it may be entrusted by the Company (and the Company shall have full powers so to entrust the Message) for further transmission to any other system, service, or line of telegraph.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY,
PRESIDENT.

GEO. G. WARD,
VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER.

ALBERT BECK,
SECRETARY.

No. 140-C

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

July 16, 1912.

53255/25

Immigration,
Honolulu, T. H.

Admit Sun Yat Sen immediately on arrival.

CABLE.

Attest:

Exact copy as signed by Benj. S. ^{Smith}
Acting Secretary.

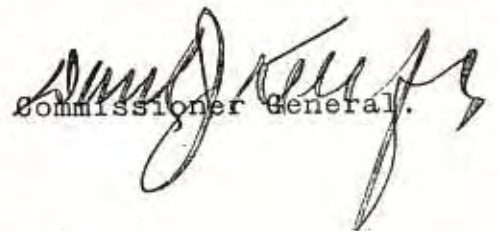
AWP-H

Mailed

* * * * *

The above is an official copy of telegram sent this day.

11-1200


Commissioner General.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 53255/25

July 16, 1912.

Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
Honolulu, T. H.

In response to your letter of the 27th ultimo (140-2), the Department telegraphed you today to admit Dr. Sun Yat Sen immediately upon his arrival at your port.

You will remember that Dr. Sun was adjudicated a citizen of the United States on the ground that he had been born in the Hawaiian Islands by a decision of this Department dated April 28, 1904, subsequently published as Department of Commerce and Labor Decision No. 20. While it is understood that Dr. Sun has recently stated in a magazine article written by him that he was born in China, and while undoubtedly, wherever his birth may have occurred, he fully established his status as a Chinese citizen by becoming the provisional president of the new republic, so clearly is he a person whose exclusion from the United States was never contemplated by the treaty, laws, and regulations, that it is deemed that official cognizance should be taken of his generally recognized status and standing; hence, the telegram above alluded to.

AWP-H

7/26/12

Samuel C. Grey
Special Agent in Charge

53255/25

July 16, 1912.

Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
Honolulu, T. H.

In response to your letter of the 27th ultimo (140-C),
the Department telegraphed you today to admit Dr. Sun Yat Sen imme-
diately upon his arrival at your port.

You will remember that Dr. Sun was adjudicated a citizen
of the United States on the ground that he had been born in the
Hawaiian Islands by a decision of this Department dated April 28, 1904,
subsequently published as Department of Commerce and Labor Decision
No. 20. While it is understood that Dr. Sun has recently stated in a
magazine article written by him that he was born in China, and while
undoubtedly, wherever his birth may have occurred, he fully established
his status as a Chinese citizen by becoming the provisional president
of the new republic, so clearly is he a person whose exclusion from
the United States was never contemplated by the treaty, laws, and regu-
lations, that it is deemed that official cognizance should be taken of his
generally recognized status and standing; hence, the telegram above alluded
to.

Exact copy as signed by Genl. J. J. [unclear]

7/16 by [unclear]
Commissioner-General.

AWP-H

Stick

116 No. 140-C

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File No. 140-C.

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

ad July 15

Port of Honolulu, T. H.

July 15, 1912.

Cases of SUN FO, SUN YUEN, and SUN ON, ex SS SHINYO MARU,
July 15, 1912.

FINDING:

SUN FO presents C. I. No. 1746, SUN YUEN presents C. I. No. 1747, and SUN ON presents C. I. No. 1748, all of which said Certificates of Identity were issued by this office. The applicants are all identified as the rightful holders of the same, and I therefore recommend that they be admitted as HAWAIIAN BORN.

Edwin Farmer
Imm. and Act. Chinese Inspector.

APPROVED:

Richard L. Halsey
Inspector in Charge.

File No. 140-C

Adm. July 15, 1912

Sun To

Sun Yuen Shaw

Sun One

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Port of Honolulu, T. H.

July 15, 1912.

Office of Sun To, Sun Yuen, and Sun On, ex 22 BUNNY MARU, July 15, 1912.

FINDING:

SUN TO presents C. I. No. 1746, SUN YUEN presents

C. I. No. 1747, and SUN ON presents C. I. No. 1748, all of which said

certificates of identity were issued by this office. The applicants

are all identified as the rightful holders of the same, and I

therefore recommend that they be admitted as HAWAIIAN BORN.

Samuel J. ...

Imm. and Nat. Chinese Inspector.

APPROVED:

Richard H. ...

Inspector in Charge.

140-024

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

No. 140-024

June 27, 1912

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise that it is reported that Dr. Sun Yet Sen, who has heretofore been admitted at this port as an Hawaiian born Chinese, is about to visit this port and then proceed to the mainland. It is believed that he will come soon.

As you are aware, Dr. Sun Yet Sen was the first President of the Chinese Republic; and the question occurs as to whether by assuming that office he forfeited his American citizenship, and as to whether it is incumbent upon us to demand the papers that are necessary in the case of alien Chinese.

If Dr. Sun has no papers should he be detained, or might he be landed formally as a Chinese of the official class? Of course such a method is tentatively suggested to meet a hypothetical situation which may not arise; still in view of the exceptional standing of Dr. Sun, it seems best to lay this matter before you, that you may advise me as to your wishes in case the anomalous situation set forth arises.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

RLM.

citizenship of SUN YEN

SEN.

The following information was received from the
 Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C., on June 27, 1913.
 The Bureau has advised that the name of Sun Yen
 is not on the list of naturalized citizens of the
 United States. It is also noted that the name
 of Sun Yen does not appear on the list of
 citizens of the United States who were born
 in the United States. The Bureau has also
 advised that the name of Sun Yen does not
 appear on the list of citizens of the United
 States who were born in a foreign country and
 became citizens of the United States by
 naturalization. The Bureau has also advised
 that the name of Sun Yen does not appear on
 the list of citizens of the United States who
 were born in a foreign country and became
 citizens of the United States by treaty.
 The Bureau has also advised that the name
 of Sun Yen does not appear on the list of
 citizens of the United States who were born
 in a foreign country and became citizens of
 the United States by marriage. The Bureau
 has also advised that the name of Sun Yen
 does not appear on the list of citizens of
 the United States who were born in a
 foreign country and became citizens of the
 United States by adoption. The Bureau has
 also advised that the name of Sun Yen does
 not appear on the list of citizens of the
 United States who were born in a foreign
 country and became citizens of the United
 States by other means.

Very truly yours,

Special Agent in Charge

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 140-C.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, HAWAII

June 27, 1912.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise that it is reported that Dr. Sun Yet Sen, who has heretofore been admitted at this port as an Hawaiian born Chinese, is about to visit this port and then proceed to the mainland. It is believed that he will come soon.

As you are aware, Dr. Sun Yet Sen was the first President of the Chinese Republic; and the question occurs as to whether by assuming that office he forfeited his American citizenship, and as to whether it is incumbent upon us to demand the papers that are necessary in the case of alien Chinese.

If Dr. Sun has no papers should he be detained, or might he be landed formally as a Chinese of the official class? Of course such a method is tentatively suggested to meet a hypothetical situation which may not arise; still in view of the exceptional standing of Dr. Sun, it seems best to lay this matter before you, that you may advise me as to your wishes in case the uncomfortable situation set forth arises.

Respectfully,

Richard L. Halsey.
Inspector in Charge.

RLH.

8

77

Department of Commerce and Labor

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL, CANADA

10886/203.

April 24, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.


Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter of the 20th instant, No. 53255/25, concerning Chinese Sun Yat Sen, who was recently permitted to reenter the United States at Malone, and with reference to your request for information as to this Chinaman's business in Montreal, I beg to state that Sun Yat Sen said that he went from San Francisco to Vancouver, and there purchased a ticket to Montreal and return. After reaching Montreal he decided to go to New York City and a refund was secured on his return ticket to Vancouver. Chinese Inspector Weeks of this office was informed the day following his departure from Montreal that Sun Yat Sen during the short time he remained in this city was a guest at the St. Lawrence Hall hotel, and that he received a good many calls, in cabs and otherwise, from local Chinese; and it was noted that about thirty Chinese were at the Canadian

*Fig 4/20
April 24/11*

Pacific station when he left for New York, who seemed to be very much interested in this man. In addition to information furnished by Sun Yat Sen, it is said that he came to Montreal for the purpose of creating sympathy and getting Chinese interested in a proposed revolutionary movement in China, and that this would be his business in New York.

Respectfully,


Commissioner.
A. H. ...

LO

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

53255/25

April 20, 1911.

File *M*
U. S. Commissioner of Immigration,
Montreal, Quebec.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, No. 10886/203, the Bureau has to state that, in its judgment, you acted correctly in allowing Sun Yat Sen to reenter the United States. The records clearly show that he is a citizen whose status has been regularly adjudicated.

It would be interesting to know what his business was in Montreal. If you have any information on that point, please furnish it.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.
Commissioner-General.

AWP-H

Department of Commerce and Labor

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
MONTREAL, CANADA

E.E.D.

No. 10886/203.

April 18th, 1911.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Bureau's telegram of the 17th instant, reading as follows:

"Department admitted Sun Yat Sen account citizenship Hawaii April 28, 1904.

(Sgd.) Keefe."

*Invest instructions
and advise
to
M*

I considered the foregoing as instructions to admit Mr. Sen to the United States as a citizen. While the Bureau's telegram omitted instructions in that connection, it was taken for granted that it would not be improper to allow Mr. Sen to return to the United States through the port of Malone.

The representations made by the above named gentleman when he called at this office, together with the documents which he carried, seemed convincing that he had previously been in the United States, and that he was a native of Hawaii. He was, however, without anything to show that he had ever been admitted to the mainland of the United States by authority of the Department. Suspicion was somewhat aroused by a statement of Mr. Sen to the effect that he had twice entered at the port of New York from Liverpool, the last time on January 19th, without being questioned by any officer of the New York force, which I considered a most improbable happening.

Respectfully,

W. H. Clark
Commissioner.

New
18998
12475
16
Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM
53255-25

4WU EU Y 68 Collect G R

Montreal, Quebec, April 17, 1911

Immigration Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Sun Yat Sen citizen of Hawaii, Chinese, Race, ex steamship
Korea San Francisco April sixth, nineteen four Denial of admission Recom-
mended by inspector in Charge Mehan, Mr. Sen claims admitted on Appeal to
Department entered at New York January, nineteenth, nineteen eleven as citi-
zen without inspection, now desires to return to New York. Please rush
reply as to whether entry previously authorized by Department.

Clark

2:37 pm.

LP

No. 53255/25

April 17, 1911.

U. S. Commissioner Immigration,
Montreal, Canada.



Department admitted Sun Yat Sen account citizenship Hawaii
April twenty-eight, nineteen-four.

KEEFE.

Attest:

(Signed) Paul J. Keefe,
Commissioner-General.

WJP.

INCLOSURE 18415

FROM
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

6-3946

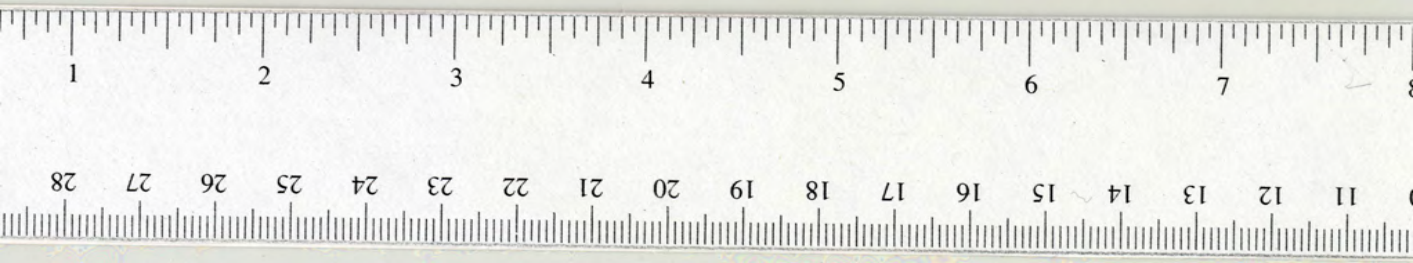


H.B.

Sun Yat Sen 40

X P.L. Korea 9-28-18

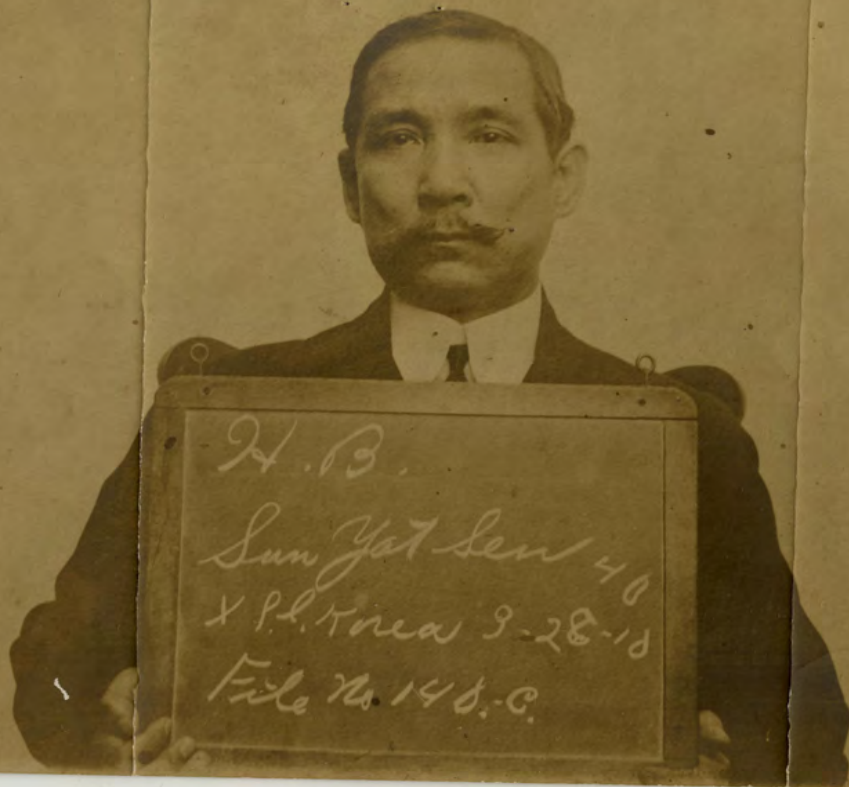
File No. 146-C.



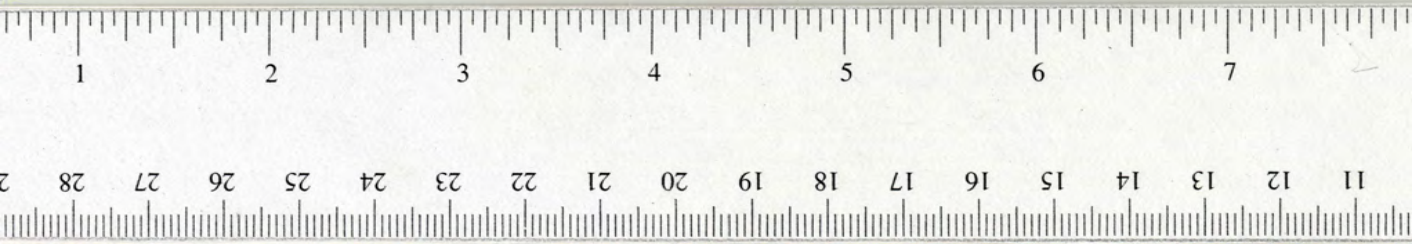


H. B.
Sun Yat Sen 40
X P. Korea 3-28-10
File No 146-C.





H. B.
Sun Yat Sen 40
X P. Korea 9-28-10
File No. 145-C.



Robert S. Norman
Private Exch. 418

Re Sam yet Sam
Hawaii man
Kona

James Van Koms

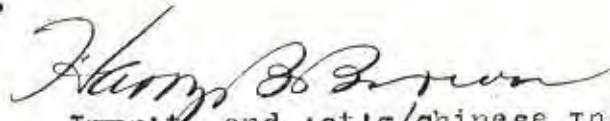
File 140-C,

March 28, 1910.

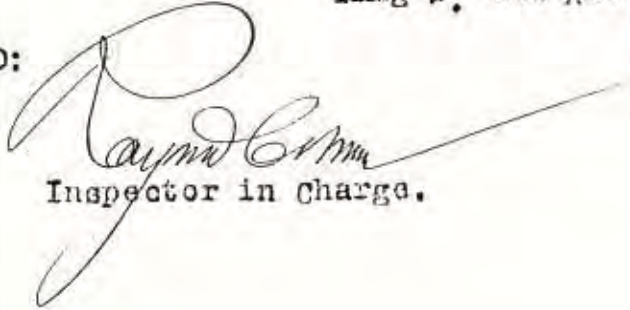
Case of SUN YAT SEN ex SS "Korea" 3/28/1910 from S.F.

Finding:

This applicant is from San Francisco and presents a Hawaiian Birth certificate issued by the Secretary of Hawaii upon which is a good photo of the applicant. He went to San Francisco in 1904, I would recommend that this applicant be admitted.


Imm'gr. and Act'g/Chinese Insp.

APPROVED:


Inspector in Charge.

No. 140-C.

Alms, Mar. 28, 1910.

Sam Gatschen

Prussian Born

Department of Commerce and Labor
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
Washington

April 30, 1904.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of the 29th instant, enclosing copy of a Department decision, dated April 28, 1904, in the case of Sun Yat Sen, and in compliance with your request shall make arrangements to have it immediately printed.

Very truly yours,



Chief Clerk.

H-B

11998
No. 1
CHINESE

Chief Clerk

Department of Commerce and Labor

Apr. 30/04

Notes received in
REAL CASE OF Sun Yat Sen and
his partners.

File
11998

Bureau of Immigration,
MAY 2 1904
RECEIVED.

Bureau of Immigration,
MAY 2 1904
RECEIVED.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

No. 11998-C.

April 29, 1904.

Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock,

Chief Clerk, Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Inclosed herewith the Bureau hands you copy of Department decision of the 28th instant, in the case of Sun Yat Sen, with request that it be published, the contents thereof being of general interest to the officers of the Immigration Service.

Respectfully,

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

Inc. #1465.
AWP-W.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

--oOo--

Decision No. _____

-o-

Chinese Citizen of Hawaii - Admission of.-

---oOo---

Chinese citizens of the Republic of Hawaii became citizens of the United States upon the annexation of the said Island.

The fact that a person of Chinese descent born in the Hawaiian Islands, while residing temporarily in China applied for, received, presented at a port of the United States, and was admitted ^{upon} by a certificate issued by the Chinese Government, in accordance with Section 6 of the Act approved July 5, 1884, does not constitute a renunciation by such person of his Hawaiian citizenship and, therefore, should not militate against his admission as a United States citizen.

---oOo---

No. 11998-C -

April 28, 1904.

Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, California.

Appeal sustained and landing ordered Sun Yat Sen, ex Korea.

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray.

Acting Secretary.

BOUREAU DE L'IMMIGRATION

ДЕПАРТАМЕНТЪ ИММИГРАЦИИ

AWP.

No. 11999-C.

28
April 27, 1904.

Commissioner of Immigration,
San Francisco, California.

Sir:

Under cover of your letter of the 21st instant, #629-C, the Department has received the record on appeal in the case of Sun Yat Sen, who arrived at your port April 6th, per Steamship "Korea", claiming admission to the United States as a citizen thereof by reason of birth in the Hawaiian Islands, and who was rejected by you on the ground that, having been (according to the records and his own admission) allowed to enter the United States on June 10, 1896, as a student presenting a certificate of the Chinese Government prepared in accordance with Section 6 of the Act of July 5, 1884, he could not now be admitted as a subject of the Government of the United States, the following language being used in your rejecting decision:

"One of the agreed statements of fact upon which the case of the United States against Wong Kim Ark was decided is as follows:

"That ever since the birth of said Wong Kim Ark at the time and place hereinbefore stated and stipulated he has had but one residence, to wit, a residence in said state of California in the United States of America, and that he has never changed or lost said residence, or gained or acquired another residence and there resided, claiming to be a citizen of the United States." (See U.S. vs. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S., 651)

"This, in my opinion based upon a careful reading of the decision in this leading case, was considered by the Court a material fact in deciding the case. The case before me, however, shows the peculiar condition of a man claiming citizenship from two distinct nations, one who, according to his birthright, might

undoubtedly have claimed citizenship in this country, but who waived his right and became a ~~subject~~ of China and now seeks reinstatement as a citizen of the United States merely by taking the oath of allegiance.

"My understanding is that citizenship can only be acquired by a person of Chinese descent by the right of birth, and this having been waived by applicant, he stands upon no better basis than any other Chinese subject seeking admission at this port from the territory of Hawaii, and accordingly has no legal right to admission."

The facts in the case, as shown by the record, are as follows:

The appellant, Sun Yat Sen, was born in Kula, Maui, H.I., November 24, 1870; when about four years of age he accompanied his parents to China; when about ten years old he returned with his mother (his father having in the meantime died) to the Hawaiian Islands, where he remained until about sixteen or seventeen, when he again went to China and stayed there about seven or eight years. On June 10, 1896, he was admitted at San Francisco, as a student and traveller, on a certificate procured by him in China; and after traveling in the United States and Europe, he returned to the Hawaiian Islands, where he has since resided, making occasional visits to Hong Kong. In substantiation of his claim to American citizenship, he presents a birth certificate of the Territory of Hawaii, issued in proper form, a passport of the said Territory, describing him as a citizen of the United States, signed by the Governor of said territory, and a report of the Chinese Inspector in charge at Honolulu, to the effect that the statements contained in the birth certificate have been investigated by that officer

and found to be true; and claims that some time after the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States a registration was taken of all the residents, and that he was then registered as an Hawaiian-born Chinese, and that immediately prior to his departure from Hawaii on his present trip he took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

In view of the said facts and the manner in which they are substantiated, the Department does not believe that the position taken by you in regard to this case is tenable. For it is not thought that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Wong Kim Ark case, upon which you rely for authority to reject the appellant, is applicable. It is pointed out in an opinion of the Attorney General, dated January 16, 1901, that:

"The constitution of the Republic of Hawaii (sec. 1, art 17) provided that 'all persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands and subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic are citizens thereof.' The Act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat., 141), providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, declared (sec. 4) that 'all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii.'" (See Treasury Decision No. 22,913.)

That appellant was actually born in the Hawaiian Islands is not disputed by you. There is nothing contained in the record to show that his citizenship in those islands, thus acquired by birth, was ever renounced by him. The fact that he once before visited this country and presented a certificate issued by the Chinese Government does not constitute such a renunciation. He

No.11998-C - 4.

was living temporarily within the Chinese Empire, and, desiring to visit the United States, he secured from the Government of that Empire a certificate to the effect that he was a student, the only method by which he could have obtained admission as such to the United States, under the circumstances. Nor did the said action on his part renounce his allegiance to the United States, for he could not have become a citizen thereof until the passage of the Act of April 30, 1900, and he could not renounce something which he did not have.

It seems clear, in view of the foregoing, that appellant is a citizen of the United States and as such entitled to admission. The Department has, accordingly, directed you, by telegram of this date, to permit the said Sun Yat Sen to land.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray
Acting Secretary.

Incs.#3325.

AWP.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

DECISION No. 20

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The following decision is published for the information of those interested.

GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary.

CHINESE CITIZEN OF HAWAII—ADMISSION OF.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1904.

SIR:

Under cover of your letter of the 21st instant, No. 629-C, the Department has received the record on appeal in the case of Sun Yat Sen, who arrived at your port April 6, per steamship *Korea*, claiming admission to the United States as a citizen thereof by reason of birth in the Hawaiian Islands, and who was rejected by you on the ground that, having been (according to the records and his own admission) allowed to enter the United States on June 10, 1896, as a student presenting a certificate of the Chinese Government prepared in accordance with section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, he could not now be admitted as a citizen of the Government of the United States, the following language being used in your rejecting decision:

One of the agreed statements of fact upon which the case of the United States against Wong Kim Ark was decided is as follows:

"That ever since the birth of said Wong Kim Ark at the time and place hereinbefore stated and stipulated he has had but one residence, to wit, a residence in said State of California in the United States of America, and that he has never changed or lost said residence, or gained or acquired another residence and there resided, claiming to be a citizen of the United States."—(U. S. v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U. S., 651.)

This, in my opinion based upon a careful reading of the decision in this leading case, was considered by the court a material fact in deciding the case. The case before me, however, shows the peculiar condition of a man claiming citizenship from two distinct nations, one who, according to his birthright, might undoubtedly have claimed citizenship in this country, but who waived his right and became a subject of China and now seeks reinstatement as a citizen of the United States merely by taking the oath of allegiance.

My understanding is that citizenship can only be acquired by a person of Chinese descent by the right of birth, and this having been waived by applicant,

he stands upon no better basis than any other Chinese subject seeking admission at this port from the Territory of Hawaii, and accordingly has no legal right to admission.

The facts in the case as shown by the record are as follows:

The appellant, Sun Yat Sen, was born in Kula, Maui, H. I., November 24, 1870. When about four years of age he accompanied his parents to China; when about ten years old he returned with his mother (his father having died in the meantime) to the Hawaiian Islands, where he remained until he was sixteen or seventeen, when he went again to China and stayed there about seven or eight years. On June 10, 1896, he was admitted at San Francisco as a student and traveler on a certificate procured by him in China, and after traveling in the United States and Europe, he returned to the Hawaiian Islands, where he has since resided, making occasional visits to Hongkong. In substantiation of his claim to American citizenship he presents a birth certificate of the Territory of Hawaii, issued in proper form, a passport of the said Territory describing him as a citizen of the United States, signed by the governor of said Territory, and a report of the Chinese inspector in charge at Honolulu to the effect that the statements contained in the birth certificate have been investigated by that officer and found to be true; and he claims that some time after the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, a registration was taken of all the residents and that he was then registered as an Hawaiian-born Chinese, and that immediately prior to his departure from Hawaii on his present trip he took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

In view of the said facts and the manner in which they are substantiated, the Department does not believe that the position taken by you in regard to this case is tenable, for it is not thought that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Wong Kim Ark case, upon which you rely for authority to reject the appellant, is applicable. It is pointed out in an opinion of the Attorney General, dated January 16, 1901, that—

The constitution of the Republic of Hawaii (sec. 1, art. 17) provided that "all persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands and subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic are citizens thereof." The act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat., 141), providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, declared (sec. 4) that "all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii."

(See Treasury Decision No. 23913.)

That appellant was actually born in the Hawaiian Islands is not disputed by you. There is nothing contained in the record to show that his citizenship in those islands, thus acquired by birth, was ever renounced by him. The fact that he once before visited this

country and presented a certificate issued by the Chinese Government, does not constitute such a renunciation. He was living temporarily within the Chinese Empire, and, desiring to visit the United States, he secured from the Government of that Empire a certificate to the effect that he was a student, the only method by which he could have obtained admission as such to the United States, under the circumstances. Nor did he in the said action, on his part renounce his allegiance to the United States, for he could not have become a citizen thereof until the passage of the act of April 30, 1900, and he could not renounce something which he did not have.

It seems clear, in view of the foregoing, that appellant is a citizen of the United States and as such entitled to admission. The Department has, accordingly, directed you, by telegram of this date, to permit the said Sun Yat Sen to land.

Respectfully,

LAWRENCE O. MURRAY,
Acting Secretary.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Francisco, Cal.

(COPY).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Washington

No. 11998-C.

April 28, 1904.

Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, California.

Sir:

Under cover of your letter of the 21st instant, #629-C, the Department has received the record on appeal in the case of Sun Yat Sen, who arrived at your port April 6th, per steamship "Korea," claiming admission to the United States as a citizen thereof by reason of birth in the Hawaiian Islands, and who was rejected by you on the ground that, having been (according to the records and his own admission) allowed to enter the United States on June 10, 1896, as a student presenting a certificate of the Chinese Government prepared in accordance with Section 6 of the Act of July 5, 1884, he could not now be admitted as a citizen of the Government of the United States, the following language being used in your rejecting decision:

"One of the agreed statements of fact upon which the case of the United States against Wong Kim Ark was decided is as follows:

"That ever since the birth of said Wong Kim Ark at the time and place hereinbefore stated and stipulated he has had but one residence, to wit, a residence in said state of California in the United States of America, and that he has never changed or lost said residence, or gained or acquired another residence and there resided, claiming to be a citizen of the United States." (See U.S. vs. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S., 651)

"This, in my opinion based upon a careful reading of the decision in this leading case, was considered by the Court a material fact in deciding the case. The case before me, however, shows the peculiar condition of a man claiming citizenship from two distinct nations, one who, according to his birthright, might undoubtedly have claimed citizenship in this country, but who waived his right and became a subject of China and now seeks reinstatement as a citizen of the United States merely by taking the oath of allegiance.

"My understanding is that citizenship can only be acquired by a person of Chinese descent by the right of birth, and this having been waived by applicant, he stands upon no better basis than any other Chinese subject seeking admission at this port from the territory of Hawaii, and accordingly has no legal right to admission."

The facts in the case as shown by the record, appear follows:

The appellant, Sun Yat Sen, was born in Kula, Maui, H.I., November 24, 1870; when about four years of age he accompanied his parents to China; when about ten years old he returned with his mother (his father having in the meantime died) to the Hawaiian Islands, where he remained until he was sixteen or seventeen, when he again went to China and stayed there about seven or eight years. On June 10, 1896, he was admitted at San Francisco, as a student and traveller, on a certificate procured by him in China; and after traveling in the United States and Europe, he returned to the Hawaiian Islands, where he has since resided, making occasional visits to Hong Kong. In substantiation of his claim to American citizenship, he presents a birth certificate of the Territory of Hawaii, issued in proper form, a passport of the said Territory, describing him as a citizen of the United States, signed by the Governor of said Territory, and a report of the Chinese Inspector in charge at Honolulu, to the effect that the statements contained

in the birth certificate have been investigated by that officer and found to be true; and claims that some time after the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States a registration was taken of all the residents, and that he was then registered as an Hawaiian-born Chinese, and that immediately prior to his departure from Hawaii on his present trip he took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

In view of the said facts and the manner in which they are substantiated, the Department does not believe that the position taken by you in regard to this case is tenable. For it is not thought that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Wong Kim Ark case, upon which you rely for authority to reject the appellant, is applicable. It is pointed out in an opinion of the Attorney General, dated January 16, 1901, that:

"The constitution of the Republic of Hawaii (sec. 1, art 17) provided that 'all persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands and subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic are citizens thereof.' The Act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat., 141), providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, declared (sec. 4) that 'all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii.'" (See Treasury Decision No. 22,913.)

That appellant was actually born in the Hawaiian Islands is not disputed by you. There is nothing contained in the record to show that his citizenship in those islands, thus acquired by birth, was ever renounced by him. The fact that he once before visited this country and presented a certificate issued by the Chinese Government does not constitute such a renunciation. He was living temporarily within the Chinese Empire, and, desiring to visit the United States, he secured from the Government of that Empire a certificate to the effect that he was a student, the only method by which he could have obtained admission as such to the United States, under the circumstances. Nor did the said action on his part renounce his allegiance to the United States, for he could not have become a citizen thereof until the passage of the Act of April 30, 1900, and he could not renounce something which he did not have.

It seems clear, in view of the foregoing, that appellant is a citizen of the United States and as such entitled to admission. The Department has, accordingly, directed you, by telegram of this date, to permit the said Sun Yat Sen to land.

Respectfully,
(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray.
Acting Secretary

Incs. #3325.
AWP.



J. H. RALSTON,

F. L. SIDDON'S

RALSTON & SIDDON'S,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOND BUILDING.

April 26, 1904.

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

Dear Sir:-

Please enter our appearance in the case of Sen Yet Sen, who arrived on the Steamship Korea, April 6, 1904, as a cabin passenger. These papers are expected to arrive immediately, if indeed they have not already reached you. Please let us know immediately upon arrival.

Truly yours,

R-L.



11998
No.
CHINESE

Son Hui Son

"Korea" 4/6/04.

Bureau of Immigration,
APR 26 1904
RECEIVED.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

629-C.

April 25, 1904.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Acting Commissioner forwarded during my absence, by letter of the 21st inst., No. 629-C, record on appeal in re SUN YET SEN, a Honolulu passenger ex S.S. "Korea", April 6, 1904, so that I did not have an opportunity to see what were the points the attorney for appellant relied on in formulating his appeal. However, he told me the other day in conversation that there was no evidence to show that appellant had ever become a Chinese citizen, and I now wish to make the point that the record does not bear him out, inasmuch as appellant himself claims to have been admitted to the United States on a Shanghai "Section 6" certificate. It is true that this certificate is not with the record, but it must be presumed that the proceedings were regular and that the papers were in the usual form, inasmuch as there is evidence to show that he was admitted upon presenting them.

Article 3 of the Convention of Dec. 8th, 1894, provides for the issuance of "Section 6" certificate "to Chinese subjects" and to no other persons. This being the case, I am of the opinion that it has been conclusively established that appellant waived his rights as an Hawaiian subject, which of course would subsequently have made him a citizen of the United States, and became a

629-C.

subject of China when he secured a Section 6 certificate at Shanghai.

Respectfully,

V. V. Smith

Commissioner.

ML.

11998
No. 11998
CHINESE

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

April 25, 1904.

H. H. North,
Commissioner

SUBJECT:

In re appeal case Sun Yet Sen,
Honolulu passenger ex "Korea",
April 6, 1904.

Bureau of Immigration,

MAY 2 1904

RECEIVED.

File
AM. Decided.
Appeal

No. of Inclosures.....None.....

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

629-C.

April 21, 1904.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hand you herewith record on appeal in the case of SUN YET SEN, an alleged native of Hawaiian Territory, ex S.S. "Korea", Apr. 6th, 1904. Also document with photograph attached showing that applicant was landed at this port on June 10th, 1896.

The applicant in this case was denied a landing by the Commissioner on the 15th inst.; appeal was taken the following day by Attorney H. C. Schaertzer, who will be represented before the Department by Messrs. Ralston & Siddons of Washington, D. C.

For the reasons set forth in the Commissioner's letter of denial I respectfully recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

Respectfully,



Acting Commissioner.

Encl. 1603.

ML.

11998

No. CHINESE.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

April 21, 1904.

H. H. Schell,
Commissioner

SUBJECT:

Appeal case alleged native
of Hawaiian Ty. ex "Korea",
Avt. 6, 1904.

Bureau of Immigration,

APR 27 1904

RECEIVED.

ACKNOWLEDGED

APR 28 1904

Bureau of Immigration.

No. of Inclosures

Detention Sheds,
Pacific Mail Dock,
April 21, 1904.

As further evidence of my right to enter the United States as a citizen of Hawaii by birth, and that I have never renounced allegiance to that Government, I submit the following additional statement to accompany the other papers in my case on appeal to the Department at Washington:

Some time after the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, there was a registration taken of all the residents for the purpose of ascertaining the nationality and birth of such residents. I was registered in the Kula district, in the Island of Maui, as a Hawaiian-born Chinese, about March or April in the year 1901. That is the first thing that I did after the annexation of the Islands to show that I still claimed citizenship there, the next step being that taken just prior to my departure from the Islands for this country, in March of the present year, when I again proved my citizenship and received my passport from the Governor of the Territory. Although a Chinese by blood I never claimed to be a Chinese subject nor in anyway asked the protection of the Chinese Government. On the contrary, my political views have always been opposed to the Chinese Government, and I have been regarded as an enemy of that Government. The student paper I obtained from the official of the Government at Shanghai in order to enable me to enter the United States, ^{in 1896} was given me merely as an act of personal friendship for me, and was not given me because of any allegiance I bore to the Chinese Government. This officer and myself were personal friends and as such a paper seemed to be necessary in order for me to come to the United States it was granted for that purpose.

Sun Yat Sen

Sworn to April 21, 1904.

This additional statement was made by the applicant on finding that his papers had not yet been forwarded to the Department, and is forwarded at his request.

J. N. McFarland
Inspector.

free spirit
SUN YAT SEN was actually born at CHOY HUNG VILLAGE, CHUNGSHAN DIST, CHINA, on 11/2/66
His original boyhood name was SUN TAI CHONG
(See) (See also records)

No. 12495
CHINESENo. 1998
CHINESE

PORT, SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, 1904

Petition to land by alien applicant
above named denied.Deportation ordered to country
whence said alien came. Opinion filed

V. T. Y. Smith

Commissioner of Immigration

NAME, *Sun Yat Sen.*CLASS, *Native of Hawaii*

RETD TO CHINA, 190

ARRIVED, PER S. S. "*Korea*"*Apr 6*, 1904MANIFEST NO. *Honolulu.*

REMARKS:

DENIED *April 15*, 1904APPEALFD *APR 16 1904*, 190

FORWARDED TO DEP'T, 190

REC'D AT DEP'T AND FORMALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

, 190

DISMISSED }
SUSTAINED } , 190

DECISION REC'D, 190

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Department of Commerce and Labor



Matter of Sun Yet Sei
Korea April 6 1904 (Continued)

I hereby consent to substitution
of H. C. Schreyer as attorney in
the above case.

April 16th 1904

Robert V. Norman
Atty for Sun Yet Sei

26

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

April 15, 1904.

Chinese Inspector in Charge,
San Francisco.

Sir:

Herewith please find record in re SUN YAT SEN, an alleged native born person, to wit, native of the territory of Hawaii, from Honolulu ex S.S. "Korea", April 6, 1904.

Page 1 of the record contains a birth certificate issued by the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii on the 4th day of March, 1904, and certifying that the applicant was born in the Hawaiian Islands on the 24th day of November, A.D. 1870.

Applicant further presents a passport issued under the seal of the territory of Hawaii, and stating that the applicant is a citizen of the United States. This passport is found on page 2 of the record.

The testimony of applicant is found on pages 3, 4, 7 and 8 of the record. He states in brief that he was born in the Hawaiian Islands 34 years ago, at a place called Ewa; that when he was very young, to wit, 3 or 4 years of age, with his parents he went to China, where his father died; that when about 10 years of age he returned to Honolulu, accompanied by his mother and remained there at school until he was between 16 or 17 years of age, when he again went to China, remaining there for 7 or 8 years, and for a second time went back to the Hawaiian Islands; that he again went to Hong Kong and studied medicine, and in fact has visited Hong Kong a number of times; that in 1896 he came to this port and was landed on Section 6 papers issued to him in Shanghai in 1895 or 1896, as a Chinese subject, the same being in form of a traveler's section 6 certificate; that upon his admission here in 1896 he went to London, England by way of New York, and from there finally back to Honolulu, where he was landed in February, 1901, as a native born citizen, and

without any papers; that since then he has done nothing to again become a citizen of the United States, excepting to swear allegiance to the United States before receiving the passport heretofore mentioned. Further, that both of his parents were full blooded Chinese subjects.

It is apparent from this statement that the applicant was born in Hawaii, now a territory of the United States, and that if he never exercised the right which he seems to have possessed of becoming a Chinese subject, he would now be entitled to enter the mainland of the United States as a native born citizen thereof. However, from his own statement he waived his right to American citizenship and was in 1895 or 1896 a subject of China, and was landed here upon a section 6 traveler's Shanghai certificate, which, according to my understanding of the law, could only be issued to a Chinese subject.

One of the agreed statements of fact upon which the case of the United States against Wong Kim Ark was decided is as follows:

"That ever since the birth of said Wong Kim Ark at the time and place hereinbefore stated and stipulated he has had but one residence, to wit, a residence in said state of California in the United States of America, and that he has never changed or lost said residence, or gained or acquired another residence and there resided, claiming to be a citizen of the United States." (See U.S. vs. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. - 651).

This, in my opinion based upon a careful reading of the decision in this leading case, was considered by the Court a material fact in deciding the case. The case before me, however, shows the peculiar condition of a man claiming citizenship from two distinct nations, one who, according to his birthright, might undoubtedly have claimed citizenship in this country, but who waived his right and became a subject of China and now seeks reinstatement as a citizen of the United States merely by taking the oath of allegiance.

My understanding is that citizenship can only be acquired by a person of Chinese descent by the right of birth, and this having been waived by applicant, he stands upon no better basis than any other Chinese subject seeking admission at this port from the territory of Hawaii, and accordingly has no legal right to admission.

Consequently his application to land is denied and he is ordered deported to the port whence he came upon the departure of the next vessel of the line bringing him here, or upon a final determination of his case upon appeal to the Department, and of this right of appeal you will please notify him. etc.

Respectfully,

J. T. Smith

Commissioner.

ML.

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
CHINESE BUREAU,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

W. B. ...
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CHINESE BUREAU
U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

SUBJECT:

Sun Yat Sen

... ex. S. Korea Apr. 6, 04, Apr 15, 1904

NO. OF ENCLOSURES

Sir:

You are hereby notified that after due consideration of your case the Honorable Commissioner of Immigration has refused you admission to the United States.

There is reserved for you the right of appeal to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor through an Attorney or reasonable representative. You may designate who shall be your representative in this matter, the name and address will be written below, and the party duly notified. Notice of appeal must be filed within two days.

Your signature in acknowledgment of all the foregoing is requested.

Respectfully,

Charles McElmont

Inspector in Charge Chinese Bureau.

(Acknowledged) *Sun Yat Sen*

Applicant.

Applicant notified by

J. McElmont
Interpreter.

15th April, 1904 5 P.M.

(Return this notice to Inspector in Charge Chinese Bureau.)

11

74

- FORM OF APPEAL -

--000--

San Francisco, Cal., Apr. 16/04.

I hereby appeal to the Honorable Secretary of the Department of
 Commerce and Labor from the decision of the Commissioner of Immigra-
 tion in case No. Calvin, arriving ex S. S. Korea on
Apr. 14/04, and agree to perfect appeal within three days by
 filing brief with Department. I will be represented be-
 fore the Department by Attorney Ralston S. Sidano,
 (No.) _____, (St.) Washington, D.C.
Attorney for Ben Cohen,
 Appellant.

25

10 1/2

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

April 15, 1904.

Commissioner of Immigration,
San Francisco, Calif.

Sir:

I return herewith papers of Sun Yet Sen, alleged native of Hawaii, ex S.S. "Korea" April 6, 1904, which were return to this office with your letter of April 14 for a re-examination. Attached hereto you will find the report of Inspector Thompson, dated the 15th instant, and transcript of testimony taken on the re-examination.

Respectfully,

Charles J. J. J.
Chinese Inspector in Charge.

C/T
Enc.

12

20

122

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
CHINESE BUREAU,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 15, 1904.

Mr. Charles Mehan,
Chinese Inspector in Charge,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sir:

Pursuant to your orders I have re-examined Sun Yat Sen, alleged native of Hawaii along the lines laid down in the letter of the Commissioner of Immigration at this port, and I attach hereto the testimony taken.

Respectfully submitted.

Ward C. Thompson
Chinese Inspector.

A/J/B

City and County of San Francisco S. D.

Song King Chong being duly sworn deposes and says:

RECEIVED AT CHINESE BUREAU

APR 13 1904

That he is a newspaper man and writer is at present the editor of the Chinese Free Press published by the Tai Tung Yat Po at 713 Commercial Street City and County of San Francisco State of California; that he has been engaged in such occupation for over ten years and has been a resident of the aforesaid City and County for over twenty years.

That he is personally acquainted with Soon Yot Sen who makes this application to be lauded and also knows him by reputation. That your deponent by reason of his occupation comes into contact with many people and has exceptional opportunities of learning the reputation of and the opinions concerning prominent Chinamen. That said Soon Yot Sen is universally reputed to be a native of the Hawaii Territory and that deponent has never once heard to the contrary; that it is regarded as an accepted fact that he was born in Hawaii, and deponent would certainly have heard the contrary if it were otherwise, since said Soon Yot Sen is very prominent and his life has been open to the public and his life's history well known. That your deponent met said Soon Yot Sen.

before me
1904
Notary Public

CHINESE BUREAU, APRIL 14, 1904.

HONOLULU, SUN YAT SEN.

INSPECTOR, W. E. THOMPSON.

CLASS, NATIVE OF HAWAII.

STATEMENT GIVEN IN ENGLISH.

EX S. S. "KOREA," APRIL 6, 1904.

STENOGRAPHER, A. J. B.

--000--

- Q What is your name?
A Tong King Chong.
Q What is your business?
A Newspaper business.
Q What kind of newspaper business do you do?
A I am the translator.
Q Are you registered?
A No.
Q When did you first come to the United States?
A On the 8th year of K. S.
Q What did you do after you arrived here?
A I went to school.
Q What were you doing at the time of registration?
A Attending school.
Q How old were you then?
A About 22 years old.
Q What school were you going to at that time?
A The Urban Academy.
Q Have you been a merchant in this country?
A I have been always a newspaper man since I left the school.
Q What year did you leave that school?
A About one year after the registration.
Q Do you know that man?
A Yes, he is Sun Yat Sen.
Q How long have you known him?
A I knew him since the time he visited this country.
Q What year was it that you first became acquainted with him?
A I forget the year, but during the time that Li Hung Chang visited this country; about 8 or 9 years ago.
Q That was the first time you ever met him was it?
A Yes.
Q Do you know his family?
A No.
Q Never knew his father?
A No.
Q Nor his mother?
A No.
Q Do you know whether or not he is married?
A No, I do not.
Q Do you know how old this man is?
A I think he is over 40 years old.
Q Do you know where he was born?
A I know he has the reputation of being a native of the H. I. The newspapers have always said that he was a native of the H. I., he has been accustomed to travel about in different countries.
Q Did you ever hear anybody say that he was born in the H. I.?
A Yes, among the Chinese newspapers; he very often travels from the H. I. to Hong Kong and Japan and all the newspapers speak about him being a native of that territory, and he is a very prominent man.
Q Did you ever hear anybody say that he was not born there?
A No.

- Q Can you name any one that said that he was born there?
A Well, by the general public; I could not name any one.
Q If you heard that he was born there, did the people that told you, did they know it?
A I learned it from the newspapers.
Q Is there anybody on your newspaper that knows this man and knows that he was born in Hawaii?
A No.
Q Is there anybody on any newspaper here in town that knows that he was born in Hawaii?
A I do not know of any one that has personal knowledge of his being a native of that country, but he has the general reputation of being born there; probably there are but I could not mention any one that could come as a witness to identify him as a native of the H. I.; he used to visit me very often when he came to this country.
Q Personally you do not know where the man was born, do you?
A No.
Q Nor you do not know any one that knows where he was born, do you?
A No, I do not. I used to know one man who is a native of the H. I., who came here several years ago to study and he used to talk about Sun Yat Sen being a native.
Q You do not know that young fellow's name, do you?
A His name is Huey Dai He. All I know is from what the papers have spoken about him, he is a native of the H. I. and that he is a very prominent man; he traveled in this country and England and then went back to Japan and Hong Kong; I never knew of one newspaper that did not recognize him as a native.

(Foregoing read back to witness.)

--SWORN.--

(Signed) Tong K. Chong.

(Signed) Ward E. Thompson.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
CHINESE BUREAU,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. April 14, 1904.

Mr. Charles Mehan,
Chinese Inspector in Charge,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you herewith the papers in the case of Sun Yat Sen, Native of Hawaii, ex S. S. "Korea," April 6, 1904.

I have taken the testimony of Tong King Chong, who filed an affidavit in this case and attach same hereto. He has no personal knowledge of the birthplace of the applicant, but states that he has the reputation of being a native of the Hawaiian Islands.

Respectfully,

Ward E. Thompson

Chinese Inspector.

A/S/B

12

14

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

April 14, 1904.

Commissioner of Immigration,
San Francisco, California.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you herewith papers in the case of Sun Yet Sen, alleged native of Hawaii, ex S.S. "Korea" April 6, 1904, and in doing so I wish to call your attention to the enclosed letter of the applicant dated April 12; to the attached paper which shows he was landed at this port in 1896; and to the statement of the applicant on page 4 of the record, wherein he admits that when he was landed here in 1896 it was as a subject of China, in view of which I beg to recommend denial.

Respectfully,



Chinese Inspector in Charge.

c/T
Enc.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

April 14, 1904.

Chinese Inspector in Charge,
San Francisco.

Sir:

Herewith please find record in re SUN YET SEN, alleged native born person (of Hawaii), Honolulu ex S.S. "Korea", Apr. 6, 1904.

Applicant states in his testimony that he was originally landed in the United States upon a section 6 paper as a Chinese subject. He now seeks to be admitted as a native born citizen.

The record is sent back in order that the applicant may be examined touching how, when and where he gave up his allegiance to China, and by what steps he became an American citizen. Please have the applicant investigated on these lines, and the report handed in at the earliest possible moment.

Respectfully,

J. T. Smith
Commissioner.

HL.

Thomson
Charles Jackson

Department of Commerce and Labor

April 14 - 1904

My name is Sun Yat Sen I was born in Honolulu and went to China. I came ^{back} from Hong Kong to Honolulu in the early part of 1896 or the last part of 1895. I stayed at Honolulu for 4 or 5 months and then came on to San Francisco, arriving here shortly before July. I came in on Student and Traveler's, Sect. 6. Certificate which I procured in Shanghai. I came in as a subject of China. I went from San Francisco to London via New York and from there to Japan via of Canada. From Japan I came back to Honolulu arriving there about Feb. 1901. They examined some witnesses and admitted me as a native born citizen.

Department of Commerce and Labor

I had no papers, I always go to Honolulu with out papers. Since I came in here as a Chinese subject in 1896 I have done nothing to again become a citizen of the U.S. excepting ^{that I swore} allegiance to the U.S. before I received my passport from the Gov. of Hawaii in March this year, at that time repudiating my citizenship of any other nation.

Sun Yat Sen

Ward & Thompson,

Sworn to before me this 14 day of April, 1904.

Ward & Thompson

Mutter

of

Shan Yeh Sun

S.S. Kwan



Robert J. Morrison

Secy at Leg

373 3rd Avenue N. Oa

29
14 Re-see Yat Sen
Native
Honolulu H.I.
S. S. Kawa -

If discharged please notify
O.P. Stages - Bushwa - so that
he can notify

(See Chung
1016 Stockton St
2nd floor - front room

Nephew and friends of applicant
desire to meet him with carriage -
and escort him to quarters.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
CHINESE BUREAU,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 13, 1904

Mr. Charles Mehan,
Chinese Inspector in Charge,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sir:

In the matter of Sun yat San, native of Hawaii, ex S.S. "Korea", April 6, 1904, I have the honor to report that this applicant presents a birth certificate dated March 14, 1904, signed by the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, setting forth that he was born in the Hawaiian Islands on the 24th day of November, 1870; and he is recognized as the person represented by the photograph attached thereto.

Applicant also presents a duplicate letter, signed by Joshua K. Brown, Chinese Inspector in Charge, Honolulu, setting forth that he has made an investigation of the allegations contained in the certificate of birth above referred to, and that he finds that the statements made are true. He also presents a passport signed by G. R. Carter, Governor of Hawaii.

The applicant's testimony is to the effect that he was born in the Hawaiian Islands; that he went to China when he was three or four years old and returned to the Islands when he was 10. He further testifies that he arrived in the United States June 10, 1896, and was landed on Section 6 Student's papers as a Chinese subject.

Sun Chong, a reputed nephew of applicant, appeared at this Bureau and testified that said applicant is his uncle, and that he has always

been told by his parents that applicant was born in the Hawaiian Islands. Concerning their family there are no discrepancies or contradictions between the testimony of the applicant and this witness.

Francis William Damon, a missionary who has spent nearly all of his life in the Hawaiian Islands, appeared at this Bureau, recognized the photo of applicant and stated that he had known applicant in Honolulu, having first become acquainted with him when he was about 15 or 16 years old. Concerning applicant's birth he knows nothing. Mr. Damon further testifies that he is acquainted with the brother, mother and wife of this applicant, all of whom now reside in Honolulu.

Respectfully,

Ward E. Thompson

Chinese Inspector.

Chinese Bureau, April 12, 1904.

Sun Yet Sen
Native of Hawaii
Ex S.S. "Korea" April 6, 1904.

W. E. Thompson - Inspector.
C. A. Trumbly - Stenographer.

Witness -- Francis Williams Damon.

- Q What is your name?
A My name is Francis Williams Damon.
Q What is your business?
A I am missionary of the Chinese.
Q Do you recognize that photograph? (Showing photo of applicant)
A Oh, yes, perfectly. I saw the young fellow on board the Korea the other day. I didn't know he was detained, but I went to the boat and saw him there.
Q What is his name?
A I have always known him as Sun Yet Sen.
Q About how old is he now?
A I can only guess in this way; it was 15 or 20 years ago I knew him, he was a young fellow then. I should suppose he is 35, 38 or 40, I can only guess it.
Q Do you know his father?
A No, I didn't know his father.
Q Did you know his mother?
A Yes, I knew his mother and my wife knew her very well.
Q Does he have a brother?
A Yes, he has a brother, Sun Mee; Ah Mee we called him there.
Q About how long ago did you get acquainted with this family, not meaning this boy but the family?
A I have known the family off and on; the mother -- it is several years since I knew the mother and the wife of this young man. The brother I have known a number of years. I knew this young fellow, I should think it must be all of 20 years ago.
Q Did you know his mother before you knew him?
A No, I didn't know his mother before I knew him.
Q Did you know this brother before you did this applicant?
A No; it is very likely that I did know him, but he was brought to my attention about the time I knew the young man. The time I knew him this young fellow became interested in Christianity, I was missionary among the Chinese, and the brother was opposed to his profession of Christianity, and after he went on with his medical studies there.
Q During what year were you in Hawaiian Islands?
A I have been there nearly all my life, off and on; I was born in the Islands, and I began my missionary work in, I think it was 1881, and I have been Superintendent of the mission work in the Islands among the Chinese.
Q Do you know where this applicant was born?
A That I don't know; All I know of him, as a young fellow he came under my notice about 20 years ago.
Q About how old would you take him to be when you first knew him?
A I suppose he was a young man about 18 or 19, but I couldn't say positively; it would only be a rough guess on my part.
Q You have no knowledge then where this man was born?
A No, I have not. I know of his attending school. Prior to my knowing him he attended school with Bishop Willis, Anglican Bishop of Honolulu at that time.
Q When he attended this school was the first knowledge you had?
A I knew of him attending the school. I have a large boarding school in Honolulu now, but it was not founded then.

Q That is the first knowledge you had of this man?

A The first knowledge I remember I had of him was when I sent him back to China--helped him to get back to China. Mr Bowen, who is one of our leading merchants in Honolulu, with me assisted him to get back to China at that time. His brother, with whom he has been perfectly reconciled now, at that time did not approve of his profession of Christianity. Rev. Dr. Hagar, by whom I think he was baptized in Hong Kong, is expected very soon. He was looked for on the Korea, and the Christian churches here are expecting him very shortly. I remember definitely that Mr. Bowen aided in his passage money because of his friendship to this Mr. Hagar. I have not known him so intimately of late years so much, but at that time I knew him very well. I would be very glad -- I just try to give it as nearly as I know how, but he is so well known, has been for years there. His nephew is studying medicine here.

Q If there is anything else you would like to say, Mr. Damon, ----

A That is about all I know what to say.

--Sworn.--

(Signed) F. W. Damon.
Ward E. Thompson.

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CHINESE BUREAU, APRIL 11, 1904.

HONOLULU, SUN YAT SEN.

INSPECTOR, W. E. THOMPSON.

CLASS, NATIVE OF HAWAII.

STATEMENT GIVEN IN ENGLISH.

EX S. S. "KOREA," APRIL 6, 1904.

STENOGRAPHER, A. J. B.

—oOo—

- Q What is your name?
A Sun Chong.
Q How old are you?
A 23.
Q Where were you born?
A Honolulu.
Q When did you come to the United States?
A 1902.
Q What papers were you landed on?
A Hawaiian born papers.
Q Have you a copy of those papers?
A Yes. (Witness produces papers showing that he was landed June 24, 1902, from S. S. "Sonoma," and is recognized as the person represented by the picture attached to said papers.)
Q Are you acquainted with that gentleman?
A Yes, I have his picture here too.
Q Is this man any kin to you?
A He is my uncle.
Q Your father's brother?
A Yes.
Q What is his name?
A Sun Yat Sen.
Q About how old is he?
A I could not tell you exactly; he is between 35 and 36,
Q Where was he born?
A Born in Honolulu.
Q Are you sure that he was born there?
A That is what my parents told me.
Q When you say Honolulu you mean Hawaiian Islands?
A I mean the Hawaiian Islands; I could not tell exactly what place he was born in the Hawaiian Islands.
Q Was this man ever in the United States before that you know of?
A Yes, he has been here before.
Q Do you know what year he was here?
A I think about 9 or 10 years ago.
Q Is his father living?
A No, his father is dead.
Q Where did his father die?
A He died in China.
Q What was his father's name?
A Sun Dat Seng.
Q His father was a full blooded Chinese was he?
A Yes.
Q And his mother, was she a Chinese too?
A Yes.
Q Do you know her name?
A I do not know her family name.
Q Where is your father now?
A In Hawaiian Islands, Maui.
Q Where was your father born?
A In China.
Q How old is your father?
A He is about 50 I think.

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- Q Do you know anything about this Sun Yat Sen going to China when he was young?
A He went back to Hong Kong school.
Q Do you know when he came back to the Islands from Hong Kong?
A Yes, several months ago.
Q Has he any profession?
A He is a doctor; he graduated from the Hong Kong school.
Q What has he been doing down in the Hawaiian Islands?
A I do not know; he just came back several months ago.
Q What is this man coming over to the United States for?
A I do not know; he did not tell me.
Q Is he married?
A Yes.
Q Do you know his wife?
A Yes.
Q What is her name?
A I do not know her family name.
Q Has he any children?
A Yes.
Q How many?
A One boy and two daughters.
Q Where were they born?
A In Hawaiian Islands.
Q Do you know where his wife was born?
A In China I think.
Q The only way that you know that this man was born in the Hawaiian Islands is by your parents saying so?
A Yes.
Q Has it been your understanding all your life that this uncle of yours was born in Hawaii?
A Yes.
Q And your father is his own brother?
A Yes, his own brother.

-SWORN-

(Signed) Sun Chong.)

(Signed) Ward E. Thompson.

ON BOARD S. S. "KOREA," APRIL 7, 1904.

HONOLULU, SUN YAT SEN.

INSPECTOR, W. E. THOMPSON.

CLASS, NATIVE OF HAWAII.

STATEMENT GIVEN IN ENGLISH.

EX S. S. "KOREA," APRIL 6, 1904.

STENOGRAPHER, A. J. B.

—oOo—

- Q What is your name?
A Sun Yat Sen.
Q How old are you?
A 34.
Q Where were you born?
A Hawaiian Islands.
Q At what place were you born in the Islands?
A Ewa.
Q Were you ever in the United States before?
A Yes.
Q When did you come to the United States before?
A 1896.
Q Do you know what month?
A I remember that I was here for the Fourth of July.
Q Is your father living?
A No.
Q Where did your father die?
A In China.
Q What was your father's name?
A Sun Dat Seng.
Q Was your father a full blooded Chinese?
A Yes.
Q And your mother's name?
A Yung Shee.
Q Was she a full blooded Chinese?
A Yes.
Q Have you any brothers or sisters?
A I have a brother.
Q Where is he now?
A In Maui, H. I.
Q Where was he born?
A In China.
Q How old is he now?
A About 15 years old.
Q Have you ever been to China?
A Yes.
Q How many times?
A When I was very young, 3 or 4 years old, with my mother and father; my father died in China during that time, and I came to the Island again at the age of about 10 with my mother and stayed at the Island for many years. I went in the Iolani College, Honolulu and studied there until I was about 16 or 17 and then went back to China and stayed there about 7 or 8 years, then went back to the Island again; I studied medicine in Hong Kong.
Q Is that the last time you have been in China?
A No, not the last time; after I was educated in the medical college I practiced about one or two years in Hong Kong and Macao, then I went to Honolulu again with my mother and family, and since that my mother and family live in Honolulu and I occasionally go to Hong Kong and return to Honolulu.
Q What is your profession?
A Medicine.

- Q Do you practice medicine in Honolulu?
A Very little.
Q What do you do in Honolulu?
A Ranching.
Q (Referring to certificate of birth of applicant) This certificate was issued to you in Honolulu, was it?
A Yes.
Q Do you know whether or not your case was investigated in Honolulu before issuing this certificate?
A Yes, by the Chinese Inspector and the Government too.
Q Have you any friends in San Francisco?
A I do not remember particularly; I had many acquaintances.
Q You do not remember what ship you arrived here on?
A I do not remember the name.
Q On what papers were you admitted at that time?
A Chinese official papers, student and traveler.
Q You were never admitted into the United States as a native?
A No, this is the first time.
(Applicant presents passport issued by the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, U. S. of A., issued on the 12th day of March, 1904, signed C. R. Carter. The description is that of applicant, and he is recognized by the photo. attached to his papers.) (Papers show this applicant to have been landed from the S. S. "Australia," June 10, 1896, by order of Deputy Collector of Customs, S. F.)
Q What are you coming to the United States for?
A To travel, see the St. Louis Exposition and afterwards I will go to Europe.
Q Those papers that you were landed on in the United States in 1896, have you lost those?
A Yes I lost them; I do not know where they are; when I was in trouble in London all my papers were burned by my friends.
Q Those papers were issued to you as a subject of China, were they not?
A Yes, as a Chinese subject.
Q How could you be a Chinese subject and be born in Hawaii?
A I just followed my father's status.
Q Are you married?
A Yes.
Q How many children have you?
A One boy, two girls.
Q Were they all born in Honolulu?
A Yes, and live in Maui; my wife is there.
Q Where was your wife born?
A In China.
Q Haven't you any friends here in San Francisco that are acquainted with you?
A No, it is such a long time; some of them went back to China.
Q You cannot think of anybody in San Francisco that is acquainted with you?
A No; I will find some when I go up there.
(Foregoing read back to applicant.)

-SWORN-
(Signed) Ward E. Thompson.
(Signed) Sun Yat Sen.

Honolulu

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 140-C

March 26, 1904.

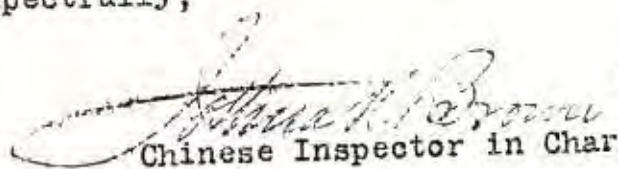
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, T. H.

Mr. Charles Mehan,
(Chinese Inspector in Charge,
(Through Commissioner of Immigration)
San Francisco, California.

Sir:

In accordance with T.D. No. 23000, dated April 29, 1901, I have to report that I have made an investigation of the allegations contained in a certificate of Hawaiian birth No. 25, dated March 14, 1904, and issued by the Secretary of this Territory to SUN YET SEN, a Chinese person who is a passenger on the S.S. "^{Korea} ~~Ventura~~" sailing for your port on the 29th instant, and find that the statements made in said certificate are true and that the holder thereof is the identical person named therein. Sun Yet Sen will carry with him a duplicate of this report attached to his certificate of Hawaiian birth.

Respectfully,


Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 140-C

March 28, 1904.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, T. H.

Mr. Charles Mehan,

(Chinese Inspector in Charge,
(Through Commissioner of Immigration)
San Francisco, California.

Sir:

In accordance with T.D. No. 23000, dated April 29, 1901, I have to report that I have made an investigation of the allegations contained in a certificate of Hawaiian birth No. 25, dated March 14, 1904, and issued by the Secretary of this Territory to SUN YET SEN, a Chinese person who is a passenger on the S.S. "Ventura" sailing for your port on the 29th instant, and find that the statements made in said certificate are true and that the holder thereof is the identical person named therein. Sun Yet Sen will carry with him a duplicate of this report attached to his certificate of Hawaiian birth.

Respectfully,


Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 140-C

March 25, 1904.

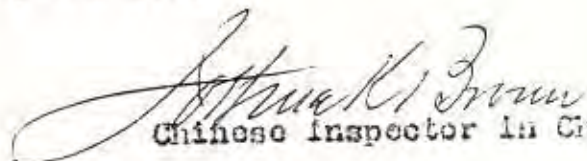
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, T. H.

Mr. Charles Mohan,
(Chinese Inspector in Charge,
(Through Commissioner of Immigration)
San Francisco, California.

Sir:

In accordance with T.D. No. 23000, dated April 29, 1901, I have to report that I have made an investigation of the allegations contained in a certificate of Hawaiian birth No. 25, dated March 14, 1904, and issued by the Secretary of this Territory to SUN YET SEN, a Chinese person who is a passenger on the S.S. "^{Korea}~~Ventura~~" sailing for your port on the 3rd instant, and find that the statements made in said certificate are true and that the holder thereof is the identical person named therein. Sun Yet Sen will carry with him a duplicate of this report attached to his certificate of Hawaiian birth.

Respectfully,


Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Honolulu }
Territory of Hawaii } ss:

On this 22 day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four

before me, the Subscriber, an Immigrant Inspector, personally appeared Ahlo - (A. Ahlo)

and being by me duly sworn and examined

did depose and say:

I have lived in Hawaii for 41 years. I have known Dr Sen a Chinese person - and knew his parents - since about 1870 - I owned a rice plantation at Naipaho - at that time - and went there often to give it my attention - The father and mother of Dr Sen lived at Naimano and I often stopped at their house - sometimes over night - When I first knew them - they had but one child - a boy - quite a large boy and helped his father do the work - I know they had another child, born at Naimano. It was also a boy. I saw the new baby, the mother told me of its birth and said its name was Tai Hong or Tai Chong - I continued to go back forth to my plantation for some years - as often as once a week - and always saw the baby with the mother - When the child was a small boy - running about, the father and mother left the islands for China and took him along - but left the older son here to take charge of the business - The father never came back - his name was "Ah Ai" (Hawaii Chinese name - Sen Ye - Mother name "Feng she" - She came back here and brought her younger son - and sent him to school here - He then had another name "Sen Yot Sen" - I am well satisfied he is the same "Tai Hong" that was born at Naimano -

Subscribed and sworn to before me the day and year first above written. L. Ahlo

U.S. Immigrant Inspector.
Mason Inspector in Charge

Honolulu

Territory of Hawaii } ss:

On this 21st day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four, before me, the Subscriber, an Immigrant Inspector, personally appeared Wong Kwai

and being by me duly sworn and examined

did depose and say:

I have lived in Hawaii for about 50 years. Am well acquainted with Sun yat Sen. He was born to at Ewa (Waimanu) Oahu. I was well acquainted with his father and mother - the former has named Sun Dat Sing, and ^{natural name} ~~mother~~ "Ah Ai." (Hawaiian name) ^{Mother's name / Youngster} When they came to Hawaii they had 1 child a boy. After they settled at Waimanu - they had one more child a boy. His name is Sun yat Sen now - his given name was ^{Sun} Dai chung - He went by the latter name when his parents took him to China and he was 4 years old - when he came back in about 6 years he still had the same name. He went to the Bishop School in Honolulu, and when through there, went to China again - Hong Kong. Last time he came to Hawaii he had the name of Dr Sun yat Sen - but I know to a certainty that he is the same person - same child - that was born at Waimanu, and named Sun Dai chung. It is a customary thing for Chinese to have more names than one. The mother of Dr Sun also his wife and children are still living at Huola, Maui. They came back here over 10 years ago -

Subscribed and sworn to before me the day and year first above written.

Wong Kwai

Walter Brown

U. S. Immigrant Inspector.

Walter Brown
Immigrant Inspector in Charge

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I interpreted the within affidavit to the..... named therein,
and that..... fully understood it before affixing..... name thereto.

.....
Interpreter.

Sworn to before me this..... day of....., 190

.....
Inspector.

We, the undersigned "Board of Special Inquiry," having carefully examined the.....
to the within affidavit, decide that..... coming to the United States is a violation.....
and..... hereby debarred a landing.

.....
Board
of
Special
Inquiry.

....., 190

140
CHINESE

FORM 1522.

AFFIDAVIT OF ~~EMIGRANT~~

and Report of

Investigation in case of

Shu Yit Seng.

Kennecian Tom Chuan

Departed
per S.S. Ventura

March 29, 1907.

For San Francisco

Dated....., 190

Arrived by S.S. Korea 3/28/1910

Admitted incl. 25/1900.

Honolulu

Territory of Hawaii } ss:

On this Twenty first day of March, in the year one
thousand nine hundred and Four,

before me, the Subscriber, an Immigrant Inspector, personally appeared Benjamin Stern Kapu

and being by me duly sworn and examined

did depose and say:

I am 47 years old and a native of the Hawaiian Island
I am well acquainted with Sun yat Sen, a full
Chinese person who was born at Hainan, Oahu.
His father's name was in Hawaiian "Ah Ai" - Don't
know his mother's name - Sun yat Sen was born
in the year 1870. I was living close neighbor to his
father & mother when he was born. I am still living at
the same place, when Sun yat Sen was about 4
years old his parents took him to China. They all
came back to Hawaii when Sun yat Sen was about
12 years old and came to live at same place and
near to me as before. I recognized Sun yat Sen as
being the same person born as above stated, and I
maintained the same neighborly relations with the family
as I did before they went away. He came to Honolulu
and started to the Bishop School. I have kept track of
him ever since and recognize him today as being the
identical person born at the time and place above
stated.

B. S. Kapu

Subscribed and sworn to before me the day and year first above written.

Esther M. Brown
U. S. Immigrant Inspector
Chinese Inspector in Charge

SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,
HONOLULU, HAWAII.

March 14, 1904.

J. K. Brown, Esq.,

Chinese Inspector in charge of Immigration,
Honolulu.

Sir:

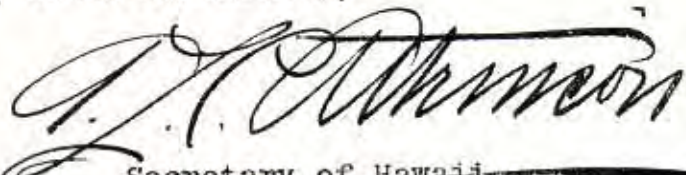
I have this day issued Certificate of Hawaiian birth, Adult No. 25, to SUN YAT SEN, Chinese, upon his own application and the testimony of the following witnesses:

D. Starr Kapu, full Hawaiian, Citizen of the United States, formerly a farmer - now retired; lives at Ewa, Oahu;

A. Kauhi, full Hawaiian, farmer, lives at Ewa, Oahu.

The said SUN YAT SEN was born at Waimana, Ewa, Oahu on the 24th. day of November, A. D. 1870.

Yours faithfully,


Secretary of Hawaii

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Office of the Secretary

Certificate of Hawaiian Birth.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

This is to certify that Sun Yat Sen
now residing at Kula, Maui, T. H., whose
signature is attached, has made application No. 25 for a
Certificate of Birth.

And that it appears from his affidavit and the
evidence submitted by witnesses that he was born in the
Hawaiian Islands on the 24th day of November,
A. D. 1870, and that the photograph attached is a good
likeness of him at this time.

In testimony whereof, the Secretary
of the Territory has hereto sub-
scribed his name and caused the
seal of the Territory of Hawaii
to be affixed.

(Signed) A. L. Atkinson

Done in Honolulu this 14th
day of March

A. D. 1904.

(Photograph)

(Seal)

Signature Sun Yat Sen.

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(COPY)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I, the undersigned, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, hereby request all whom it may concern to permit _____

-----S U N Y A T S E N -----

a Citizen of the United States _____

DESCRIPTION.

Age 33 Years 4 months
Stature 5 Feet 5 1/2 Inches Eng.
Forehead High, broad
Eyes Brown
Nose Broad, medium bridge
Mouth Medium, moustache
Chin Small, full (SEAL)
Hair Black
Complexion Brown
Face Oval

_____ safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give him all lawful Aid and Protection.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Territory of Hawaii, at the City of Honolulu, the 12th day of March in the year 1904, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty eighth.

Signature of the Bearer:

(Signed) Sun Yat Sen

(Signed) G. R. Carter.

NO. 96.





Crown Gallery
514 K...y St., near C...

Sung Yat Sun, M.D.

P.O. Australia June 10th 1896

A Notice Traveling in America
+ England - with the Vice of the
the U.S. Consul General at
Shanghai China & the Consul of the
Chinese Government - Photo books
attached -

Weller says that he gave the
passport back to this Chinese

Land the above on page
identification of the photo is written -
J. H. Weller Esq. etc.

No. 11998
CHINESE

Custom House, Surveyor's Office
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

189

Surveyor

SUBJECT:

No. of Inclosures, 1

Mr Dr
Henry J. Davis
57 Franklin
June 18th 1894

After paper was
inspected & photo
taken & same
sent by express

Wm. J. Miller
Ch. Carpenter

June 18th 1894

Consol W/A 20 3 41 575-00 1/29/71
at SFR 1/26/28 ~~KS~~

Case: 115 542

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SUN YAT SEN

SUBJECT:

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION FILE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

FORM 591

NO. 9995

NO.

9995

Handwritten: No. 9995

Handwritten: 296467