

ture. This has required a great deal of work which a lax examiner might have saved himself, but Mr. Tomlinson is one of the type of American citizens who can be relied on never to shirk or be remiss at the post of duty. His examinations are thorough-going, yet fair. No one will be admitted into citizenship with his approval who he is satisfied is disloyal at heart, having an un-American attitude of mind, seeking American citizenship only to hold down a remunerative position where only citizens can be employed. The foreign language press can not justly accuse Mr. Tomlinson of being a party to force or coerce aliens into citizenship. On the contrary he is discouraging citizenship in all cases where aliens are seeking naturalization for ulterior motives.

Mr. Tomlinson was born in Iowa in 1883. With his parents he came to Oregon in 1888. He graduated from the University of Oregon in 1905 and after studying law in the offices of Wallace McCammant while at the same time attending the Oregon University Extension Department of Law, he was admitted to the bar of Oregon in 1906.

Since he took office he has examined more than ten thousand applications for naturalization in Oregon of which approximately four thousand have been admitted into citizenship, the balance having been rejected for any number of good and sufficient reasons.

Mr. Tomlinson is an active member of the Portland Americanization Council and a member of the Council's Executive Committee. He is actively interested in aiding and helping the foreign born, through his office, through the Council and through direct contact with the public school authorities throughout the state, for the purpose of obtaining for the aliens helpful instruction in citizenship so that they may in course of time be able to pass a naturalization examination.

Naturalization hearings are held in this state in the United States district court and in the circuit courts of the state. Due to the congestion of the circuit courts in Multnomah county the circuit judges in 1920 signed an order vountarily surrendering jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings for this county to the United States District Court for Oregon, thereby automatically transferring the entire matter of naturalization to the federal court building at Fifth and Morrison streets.

In the outlying counties one circuit judge is delegated to sit in naturalization proceedings at the county court house once every second, third or fourth month. The frequency of these hearings being determined by the number of applicants filing in the intervening periods.

The bulk of the hearings in Multnomah county since 1920 have been conducted by federal judge Charles E. Wolverton, one of the most venerable jurists of the bench and bar in this state.

Judge Wolverton has gradually added a touch of significance to the naturalization hearings that has changed the insignificance of such proceedings into matters of vast importance. Judge Wolverton unlike many other judges conducts the hearings with as

much attention as he gives to the most important government cases coming before him. His decisions whether allowing or denying the applicant admission into citizenship, are always respected. His rulings in citizenship matters have been widely discussed privately, publicly and in the press. In comparing them with the rulings of other courts they have stood the test and it is a great compliment to the aged jurist that his citizenship rulings are more and more being applied by other judges sitting in naturalization hearings in Oregon and elsewhere.

On the first of this month, January 1, 1923, Mr. Raymond F. Crest became Commissioner of Naturalization, succeeding Richard K. Campbell.

It may be truthfully said that Mr. Crest in taking charge of the Bureau at Washington is amply qualified to supervise this important branch of government service where the misfits admitted into the country eventually must be weeded out if they are not to be legally admitted into the common custodianship of America's sacred institutions.

The bureau is still operating through the original district system with 24 naturalization zones or districts. While congress has appropriated plenty of money for other branches of government service, the naturalization service is still lacking sufficient appreciation to have its appropriations increased making it possible to extend the work so that every citizenship application case can receive proper attention and investigation.

In order to safeguard the road to citizenship the federal government should provide every state with a complete naturalization machinery and sufficient money for its operation to have two or more assistant examiners and one to two trained office assistants, keeping accurate records of investigations and reports so that no alien could be admitted to citizenship without an official investigation conducted by the examiner's office.

The cost of administration in the United States Naturalization Service for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1922, was \$772,171.31. The total revenue in Declaration of Intention and Naturalization fees for the fiscal year amounted to \$598,709.95. With this amount returned to the government and applied against the administration cost, the actual cost of the Naturalization Service for the year has been reduced to \$173,461.36.

The naturalization law has since its enactment, June 29, 1906, from time to time been amended. These amendments are recorded as of March, 1909; June 25, 1910; March 4, 1913; May 9, 1918, and of September 22, 1922, when the following act relating to the naturalization of citizenship of married women was approved and went into effect:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman.

Sec. 2. That any woman who marries a citizen of the United States after the passage of this Act, or any woman whose husband is naturalized after the passage of this Act, shall not