

THE FOREIGN ELEMENTS IN OUR POPULATION.

THERE has arisen in Europe a line of historical research which occupies itself in tracing the origins of existing nations, and which has not only engaged the energies of some of the brightest and best-stored minds, but has aroused remarkable popular interest, making the studies of Taine, Freeman, and Green among the most widely read of recent works, and proving that contemporaneous peoples have a desire to know their beginnings and trace their growth.

Such studies are not a new thing in this country, so far as relates to the population as it existed before the beginning of the great European immigration in the present century. But this great immigration, introducing a vast population, a large part of whom are more fruitful than the old inhabitants, has rendered the study of the original stock of value simply as revealing the origin of the one element which we now call the native American. Is it not possible that before long the study of our early colonization, of the composition and character of the colonizing bodies, etc., may be, as relates to the real American nation, like a study of the inhabitants of Britain before the arrival of Angles, Danes, Saxons, or Normans, of interest merely in connection with a more comprehensive and exact study to follow? The current of foreign immigration still pours in upon us, fluctuating from time to time, but in the long run steadily augmenting. The American nation is in the formative stage, and though our Angles, Danes, Saxons, and Normans are coming together, and under our eyes, their numbers being carefully recorded from year to year, the problem of their blending, of the evolution of the type which is to become dominant and to survive, is still to be solved. But an assemblage and consideration of the data at hand bearing on this problem may not be without interest to this generation, and perhaps not without utility to those generations which are to come.

We may consider with profit the number and proportion of the various foreign elements, their grouping, and their probable influence upon distinct districts.

As the great mass of the immigration has come since the year 1820,* the numbers of the foreign element in the first and second degrees may be estimated with approximate accuracy from the number of persons of foreign birth and parentage given in the census returns of 1880. While 10,138,758 immigrants had landed in the United States from 1820 to the middle of 1880, there were in the country, in 1880, 14,922,744 persons of foreign birth or having one parent foreign-born. If from this sum we take 33,252, the surprisingly large number of persons of foreign birth having both parents born in the United States, who are for all the purposes of this study "natives," we have a population foreign in the first and second degrees of 14,922,744, of whom 6,679,943 were foreign-born. This number still does not represent quite all the new element, since a large number of small children figuring in the census of 1880 must have had parents of the younger generation of the new population born upon our soil. There is no record of these third-degree foreigners, of course, and we must proceed without regard to them, simply assuming that the figures relating to the old stock embrace a certain number, not proportionately large, who belong to the new. We may judge of the relation in which this mass of people of foreign birth and parentage stands to the population which we are accustomed to regard as the leaven of our nationality — the stock to which all other elements are to be assimilated if possible — by comparing it with the white population of native parentage. The whole population of the country, minus persons of foreign birth and parentage, native negroes, and Indians, is 28,601,676.† This is not much more than half the population.

* Savage, in the introduction to his "Genealogical Dictionary," says: "I suppose that nineteen-twentieths of the people of these New England colonies in 1775 were descendants of those found here in 1692." The proportion was doubtless much the same in other parts of the original thirteen colonies, and had not altered much in 1820. The common estimate of the number of immigrants arriving in the country from the end of the War of Independence to the year 1820, when alien arrivals were first numbered, namely, 250,000, is believed by excellent authorities to be excessive. Probably 175,000 would fully cover the number.

Native colored	6,566,776
Native civilized Indians	64,587
Foreign birth and parentage	14,922,744
	21,554,107
Population of the United States, including civilized Indians	50,155,783
Deduct	21,554,107
	28,601,676
Growth from 1820 to 1880	28,601,676

The problem presented would be, how two diverse masses of population so nearly equal in numbers can be safely assimilated to each other. And with the immigration continuing increasingly, and the negroes multiplying faster than the whites, manifestly the hope of completely molding the mass to the existing form becomes vain.

Let us observe the distribution of the foreign elements, observing (1) where they have settled in greatest proportions, and (2) how the principal immigrant nationalities have grouped themselves.

Of all the States and territories, the one having the largest proportion of inhabitants of foreign birth is Nevada, where the natives in 1880 were 58.8 + per cent. of the population, and the foreign-born 41.1+. The State or territory having the smallest percentage of persons of foreign birth was North Carolina, with only one-fourth of one per cent. foreign-born. After Nevada, in proportion of foreign population, is Arizona, where 40 per cent. of the people are of foreign birth, mainly Mexican. Next below Arizona is Dakota, with 38.4 per cent. of the people of foreign birth. Next comes Minnesota, with 34.3 per cent. foreign; next California, with 33.9 per cent. foreign; next Wisconsin, 30.9 foreign; next Utah, 30.5 per cent.; next Montana, 29.5 per cent.; next Wyoming, 28.7 per cent.; next Rhode Island, 26.8 per cent.; next Massachusetts, 24.9 per cent.; then New York, 23.9 per cent. From here the scale descends steadily. We find the Northern States, from causes well known, drawing nearly all the immigration. Not one of the former slave States has 10 per cent. of foreign-born people; most of them have less than 5 per cent., and several less than one. Taking the Southern States through, the proportion of inhabitants of foreign birth is about four in one hundred.

The distribution of the various foreign elements, their choice of surroundings best suited to their needs and ambitions, is of interest as revealing their own character, and as exercising an influence upon the destiny of the States of the Union. Let us take the nationalities in the order of their numerical strength in the whole country, and observe the proportion in which they are found in the various States and territories.

The natives of the present German Empire form the most numerous element in our foreign population. They numbered, in 1880, 1,966,742, which was 3.9 per cent. of the whole population. This number is, of course, exclusive of the natives of the Grand Duchy of Austria and of German Switzerland, who may be considered, in this enumeration, as fairly offsetting those natives of the German

Empire among the immigrants (Poles, Jews, and a few others) who are not German by race. The Germans are distributed among the States and territories as follows, in the order of their number in each:

New York.....	355,913	Oregon	5,034
Illinois.....	235,786	Tennessee	3,983
Ohio.....	192,597	Virginia	3,759
Wisconsin.....	184,328	Arkansas	3,620
Pennsylvania.....	168,426	Alabama	3,238
Missouri.....	106,800	Georgia	2,965
Michigan.....	89,085	South Carolina..	2,846
Iowa.....	88,268	Mississippi	2,556
Indiana.....	80,756	Nevada	2,213
Minnesota.....	66,592	Washington	2,198
New Jersey.....	64,935	Rhode Island....	1,966
Maryland.....	45,481	Montana	1,705
California.....	42,532	Delaware	1,179
Texas.....	35,347	Arizona	1,110
Nebraska.....	31,125	Florida	978
Kentucky.....	30,413	North Carolina..	950
Kansas.....	28,034	Utah	885
Louisiana.....	17,475	Wyoming.....	801
Massachusetts...	16,872	New Hampshire	789
Connecticut.....	15,627	Idaho	750
West Virginia...	7,029	New Mexico	729
Colorado.....	7,012	Maine.....	688
Dakota.....	5,925	Vermont.....	396
Dist. of Columbia	5,055		

Looking down the table, we see that we quickly leave the sea-board. The Germans, for the most part, have a desire to become cultivators and proprietors. They are thinly represented in manufacturing communities, and strongly in agricultural and trading communities. The mining districts have very few of them. Although New York has the largest number of Germans of all the States, she has not the largest proportion of them. What we may call the German character of the States and territories may be exhibited by a table of the percentages of inhabitants of German birth in all the States and territories having at least one per cent. of their population born in the German Empire:

	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
Wisconsin.....	14.0	Indiana	4.0
Minnesota.....	8.5	Pennsylvania	3.9
Illinois.....	7.6	Colorado	3.6
New York.....	7.0	Nevada.....	3.5
Nebraska.....	6.8	Washington.....	2.9
Ohio.....	6.0	Kansas.....	2.8
New Jersey.....	5.7	Dist. of Columbia ..	2.8
Iowa.....	5.4	Oregon.....	2.8
Michigan.....	5.4	Arizona.....	2.7
California.....	4.9	Connecticut.....	2.5
Missouri.....	4.9	Texas.....	2.2
Maryland.....	4.8	Kentucky.....	1.8
Dakota.....	4.3	Louisiana.....	1.8
Montana.....	4.3	West Virginia.....	1.1

This shows Wisconsin to be, by a very large proportion, the most German of our States. The States having the largest German-born percentages are, with the exception of New

York and New Jersey, geographically in a group. They are Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska. It is here that the future population must be most strongly impressed with the German type.

If we now take the Irish-born, who, 1,854,571 in number (3.7 per cent. of the whole population), form the next strongest foreign element, we find them distributed as follows in the order of their numbers, in the various States and territories:

New York.....	499,445	Texas	8,103
Pennsylvania ..	236,505	Dist. of Columbia	7,840
Massachusetts...	226,700	West Virginia...	6,459
Illinois.....	117,343	Tennessee.....	5,975
New Jersey.....	93,079	Delaware.....	5,791
Ohio.....	78,927	Nevada.....	5,191
Connecticut.....	70,638	Virginia.....	4,835
California.....	62,962	Georgia.....	4,148
Missouri.....	48,898	Dakota.....	4,104
Iowa.....	44,061	Oregon.....	3,659
Michigan.....	43,413	Alabama.....	2,966
Wisconsin.....	41,907	Mississippi.....	2,753
Rhode Island...	35,281	South Carolina...	2,626
Minnesota.....	25,942	Arkansas.....	2,432
Indiana.....	25,741	Montana.....	2,408
Maryland.....	21,865	Washington.....	2,243
Kentucky.....	18,250	Utah.....	1,321
Kansas.....	14,993	Arizona.....	1,296
Louisiana.....	13,807	Wyoming.....	1,093
Maine.....	13,421	Idaho.....	981
New Hampshire...	13,052	New Mexico.....	795
Vermont.....	11,657	Florida.....	652
Nebraska.....	10,133	North Carolina..	611
Colorado.....	8,263		

We find 1,178,452 of the Irish, or 63 per cent. of them, in the Atlantic sea-board States north of North Carolina, leaving one-third of the Irish-born to be scattered over the rest of the country. The Irishman comes to this country with a less definite purpose than the German. His ambition, his dream, has been simply to reach our shores, and his life of misery upon the soil in Ireland has disinclined him to agriculture. His exuberant fancy has led him, moreover, to picture life everywhere in America as easy and prosperous. His love of movement and the spectacular is charmed by the magnificence of the eastern cities. Too often he is penniless. He becomes the drudge of the cities' streets and of the coal-mines and cotton-mills. Let us see in what proportion the Irish-born stand in the States and territories having one or more per cent.:

Rhode Island.....	12.75	Wisconsin.....	3.1
Massachusetts...	12.71	Dakota.....	3.0
Connecticut.....	11.1	Idaho.....	3.0
New York.....	8.4	Washington.....	2.9
Nevada.....	8.3	Iowa.....	2.7
New Jersey.....	8.2	Michigan.....	2.6
California.....	7.2	Ohio.....	2.3
Montana.....	6.1	Missouri.....	2.2
Pennsylvania.....	5.5	Maryland.....	2.2
Wyoming.....	5.2	Nebraska.....	2.2
Dist. of Columbia..	4.4	Maine.....	2.0
Colorado.....	4.2	Oregon.....	2.0

Delaware.....	3.9	Kansas.....	1.5
New Hampshire...	3.7	Louisiana.....	1.4
Vermont.....	3.5	Indiana.....	1.3
Illinois.....	3.4	Kentucky.....	1.1
Minnesota.....	3.3	West Virginia.....	1.0
Arizona.....	3.1		

Next in order are the immigrants from Great Britain,—English, Scotch, and Welsh,—in number 917,598. A certain proportion of these, but a proportion not ascertainable from figures so far made public by the Census Bureau, are not Britannic in race, but Irish, being born in English manufacturing cities of Irish parents; and they become a part of the Irish element in our national structure. These are, of course, set down to their proper element in the figures giving parent nativity. We give the States and territories in the order of the number of their British-born inhabitants:

New York.....	151,914	New Hampshire...	4,631
Pennsylvania ..	130,360	Oregon.....	4,254
Illinois.....	75,859	Virginia.....	3,815
Ohio.....	64,340	Vermont.....	3,777
Massachusetts...	60,732	Dakota.....	3,456
Michigan.....	54,827	Louisiana.....	3,320
New Jersey.....	39,803	West Virginia...	3,044
Wisconsin.....	36,150	Tennessee.....	2,792
California.....	33,097	Idaho.....	2,497
Iowa.....	32,526	Washington.....	2,478
Utah.....	25,258	Dist. of Columbia	2,200
Missouri.....	21,249	Montana.....	1,821
Kansas.....	20,059	Delaware.....	1,770
Connecticut.....	20,045	Wyoming.....	1,667
Rhode Island...	15,709	Georgia.....	1,612
Indiana.....	14,767	Arkansas.....	1,505
Minnesota.....	12,609	Alabama.....	1,441
Colorado.....	11,684	Mississippi.....	1,367
Nebraska.....	11,080	North Carolina..	1,163
Maryland.....	8,813	Florida.....	1,113
Texas.....	8,434	South Carolina..	1,038
Kentucky.....	5,481	Arizona.....	1,016
Maine.....	5,401	New Mexico....	477
Nevada.....	5,147		

The British we find distributed rather more evenly than the Irish and Germans; a smaller proportion than of the former, and a larger proportion than of the latter, remaining upon the sea-board. The heaviest proportionate British population is, we find, in the Western territories, where the English form a large contingent of the working miners. In Utah they are especially strong, owing to the success of the Mormon propaganda in Great Britain. The British percentages are as follows:

Utah.....	17.5	Pennsylvania.....	3.0
Nevada.....	8.2	Wisconsin.....	2.8
Wyoming.....	8.0	Dakota.....	2.5
Idaho.....	7.6	Nebraska.....	2.4
Colorado.....	6.0	Oregon.....	2.4
Rhode Island.....	5.6	Illinois.....	2.2
Montana.....	4.6	Iowa.....	2.0
New Jersey.....	3.5	Kansas.....	2.0
Massachusetts...	3.3	Ohio.....	2.0
Connecticut.....	3.2	Minnesota.....	1.6
Michigan.....	3.2	Delaware.....	1.2
Washington.....	3.2	Vermont.....	1.1
New York.....	3.0		

British America furnishes the next largest contingent—717,157 all told. These people can by no means be added at once to the British element, as might be supposed. The English-speaking natives of Canada are easily assimilated, being to a great extent Americanized before they emigrate, and, as far as race-influence goes, may be counted a part of the native population. But the French-speaking Canadians, on the contrary, are not easily assimilated; they are gregarious, tenacious of language and manners, indifferent to the privileges of citizenship, and for the most part of monarchical opinions. Our own census figures furnish no clew to the proportion of Canadians in the United States who are descendants of the French colonists, but I approximate them from Canadian statistics at 275,000. The entire British-American population is distributed as follows:

Michigan	148,866	Washington	2,857
Massachusetts	119,302	Montana	2,481
New York	84,182	Texas	2,472
Maine	37,114	Kentucky	1,070
Illinois	34,043	Utah	1,036
Minnesota	29,631	Maryland	988
Wisconsin	28,965	Arkansas	787
New Hampshire	27,142	Louisiana	726
Vermont	24,620	Virginia	585
Iowa	21,097	Idaho	584
California	18,889	Arizona	571
Rhode Island	18,306	Tennessee	545
Connecticut	16,444	Wyoming	542
Ohio	16,146	Dist. of Columbia	452
Kansas	12,536	Florida	446
Pennsylvania	12,376	North Carolina	425
Dakota	10,678	Georgia	348
Missouri	8,685	West Virginia	295
Nebraska	8,622	New Mexico	280
Colorado	5,785	Alabama	271
Indiana	5,569	Mississippi	261
New Jersey	3,536	Delaware	246
Nevada	3,147	South Carolina	141
Oregon	3,019		

I make no further analysis of the British-American population, as its divided character in respect to race renders a reduction to percentages of little value.

Next in order are the Scandinavians, an interesting element, as they are massed so strongly in a certain district that they cannot fail to impress themselves upon the population and affect the type there to a marked extent. The persons of Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish nativity in the country in 1880 were 440,262 in number, and were distributed among the States and territories as follows:

Minnesota	107,768	Kansas	14,403
Wisconsin	66,284	Utah	12,765
Illinois	65,414	California	9,722
Iowa	46,046	Pennsylvania	8,901
Dakota	17,869	Massachusetts	5,971
Nebraska	16,685	Missouri	4,517
New York	16,494	Indiana	3,886
Michigan	16,445	New Jersey	3,115

Colorado	3,033	Tennessee	374
Connecticut	2,682	Arkansas	342
Texas	2,662	Arizona	282
Ohio	2,006	New Hampshire	240
Oregon	1,942	Georgia	214
Washington	1,524	Alabama	212
Maine	1,360	Kentucky	189
Idaho	1,185	Virginia	138
Rhode Island	887	S. Carolina	128
Nevada	786	Dist. of Columbia	115
Montana	644	Vermont	113
Louisiana	633	Delaware	113
Florida	569	N. Carolina	92
Wyoming	511	New Mexico	79
Mississippi	457	W. Virginia	62
Maryland	413		

Of these Scandinavians, 350,914, or more than three-fourths of the whole, are in a group of eight North-western States and territories. Their proportionate representation, in the districts where they are appreciable, is as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Minnesota	13.6	Iowa	2.8
Dakota	13.1	Illinois	2.1
Utah	8.8	Kansas	1.4
Wisconsin	5.0	Michigan	1.0
Nebraska	3.6		

Of the remaining foreign elements of our population, none may be said to be measurable in relation to the mass of the people. Even the Scandinavians are fewer than one per cent. of the total population, and their influence is measurable only because they are massed in a definitive area, which is also a prosperous and important one.

The natives of France, numbering 106,971 in the whole country, are found in sufficient numbers to be worthy of consideration only in these States:

New York	20,321	California	9,550
Ohio	10,136	Illinois	8,524
Louisiana	9,992	Pennsylvania	7,949

Only in California and Louisiana do the natives of France constitute one per cent. of the population. In both these States they join with other southern Europeans, and descendants of southern Europeans, to make a considerable population of Latin race. The French natives and French Canadians together form an element of Gallic race of about 380,000 in the whole country, which is considerably less than the Scandinavian, and preponderates over other foreign elements in the three northern States of New England only.

The next largest element are the Chinese. The natives of China in the country number 104,468, only the following States and territories having more than 1,000:

California	73,548	Washington	3,166
Oregon	9,472	Montana	1,756
Nevada	5,402	Arizona	1,626
Idaho	3,366	New York	1,015

There were in 1880 only 1,186 Chinese born in the country; that is to say, the entire Chinese immigration has produced scarcely more than a thousand of this race born on our soil, against the 2,756,054 children of Irish in excess of the 1,854,571 Irish immigrants, and the 3,243,313 children of Germans in excess of the 1,966,742 German immigrants. This fact assures us, much more strongly than could any conclusions drawn from the habits of the Chinese race, that they are merely sojourners, and that we may drop at once consideration of them as an element in the formation of the future American people.

In examining the figures of foreign parent nativity in the "Compendium of the Tenth Census," which department of the work should yield us most important and interesting data concerning the growth of the various new elements, we are confronted with the unfortunate circumstance that the census gives us the results of inquiries into the parentage of the inhabitants in but thirty-six States and territories. We are given, indeed, an estimate of the whole number of persons having parents born in the United States, in Germany, in Ireland, in Scandinavia, in British America, and in Great Britain, and the whole number of those having parents born in other countries than those specified, and also the number having parents of each of these nationalities in each of thirty-six States and territories; but some of the most important of the States, including New York, are absent from the list. The figures given, however, taken in connection with the returns of the foreign-born, enable us to reach some interesting facts and deductions regarding the race elements in the different States and territories.

If we take a map of the United States and put upon each State and territory the color red just in the proportion that the foreign-born exist in it, we shall find the New England States, to begin with, the descendants of whose early settlers have set in a great measure their stamp upon the nation, deeply tinted with the foreign color. Rhode Island is deepest of them all; 26.4 per cent. of her population are foreign-born, and 51.9 per cent. are of foreign parentage. Of Rhode Island's population, 12.75 per cent. are of Irish birth and 28 per cent. of Irish parentage, while the French Canadians follow closely with 10 per cent. born of foreign parents. As the fruitfulness of these two strong new Roman Catholic elements is, in the first generation at least, considerably greater than that of the old inhabitants, it is plain that Rhode Island must be a future

stronghold of the Roman Catholic Church, and that the character of the people, supposing a mixture of the whole to take place, is likely to be much modified, in a direction from grave to gay, from serious to mercurial. If mixture does not take place, a strong and compact element, separate from the original inhabitants, will take its place in the State, presumably to be counted on for all time — ruling, if united, in the State's affairs. Rhode Island is likely to be the first State in the Union to have a majority of its electors of Roman Catholic creed; and the property qualification for foreign voters will not long operate to prevent such a result.

Massachusetts we must color an almost imperceptible shade lighter than Rhode Island. There we have a foreign-born population of 24.9 per cent., and a population of foreign parentage of 49.5 + per cent. The percentage of the latter is increasing, for the percentage of foreign parentage in Massachusetts in 1870 was 43 of the whole. One-half only of the people of Massachusetts have both parents native,* and not all of those are of the Yankee stock; 12.71 per cent. of the population are of Irish birth, 6.6 per cent. British-American, and 3.3 per cent. British. The Irish are diminishing relatively to the whole foreign-born population, and the Canadians increasing. The number of persons in Massachusetts, in 1880, having one or both parents born in Ireland, was 545,275; if we add to this one-half of those reporting parents born in the "Old Country" simply — certainly not an excessive estimate, considering the proportion of the Irish to all other foreigners in Massachusetts — we have 554,275 as the number of persons of Irish parentage in the State, or nearly 31 per cent. of the whole population. The situation is substantially the same as that in Rhode Island.

Connecticut approaches nearly to the proportion of foreign-born of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, having 21.0 per cent. of foreign birth — 11.1 of the population being Irish, 3.2 British, 2.5 Canadian; and in Connecticut alone, of the New England States, does the German element become measurable in comparison with others, with 2.5 per cent. of the population.

In the northern New England States the foreign map shades much lighter, with 9.1 per cent. of foreign birth in Maine, 5.7 per cent. of the whole population being Canadian and 2 per cent. Irish. In New Hampshire 13.4 per cent. are of foreign birth, 7.7 per cent. being Canadian and 3.7 Irish. In Vermont 12.4

* For these and all figures relating to foreign parent nativity, see "Compendium of the Tenth Census," pp. 1407-8-9. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, has drawn from the federal census, and published, figures in detail relating to that State which the "Compendium" does not give.

per cent. of the inhabitants are foreign, 7.1 per cent. being Canadians and 3.5 Irish. These three States are little affected by their foreign population, as the French Canadians, the chief element, are very unstable. They are likely to remain distinctively foreign longer than any other foreign population, maintaining as they do constant communication with the country of their origin.

Turning to New York, which, although the principal landing-place for the immigrants, and the State containing the largest gross foreign population, is not the most foreign State, we find 23.9 per cent. of its population foreign-born. It ranks twelfth on the list of States and territories in relative proportion of foreign-born. The Irish lead among the foreign elements, being 8.4 per cent. of the whole population. They are followed closely by the Germans, who are 7 per cent.; and 3 in every 100 were born in Great Britain. More than one-third of the foreign-born population of the State is concentrated in New York City. The immigrant races stand in such proportions as to offset each other and prevent the preponderant influence of any one nationality (I speak of influence upon the type, and not of political influence, in which respect the race caring most for public affairs, and having most gifts for them, must excel). Supposing the original stock to draw from all in equal proportion, it will not be sensibly modified.

Our foreign map grows lighter in shade as we move southward, New Jersey having 19.6 per cent. of foreign birth, 8.2 per cent. of the population being Irish-born, 5.7 German, and 3.5 British. Pennsylvania has 16.1 per cent. foreign-born, 5.5 per cent. of the whole population being Irish, 3.9 per cent. German, and 3.0 per cent. British. Delaware has 6.5 per cent. foreign-born, of whom something more than half are Irish, the rest being of various nationalities. Maryland has 8.1 per cent. foreign-born, 4.8 per cent. German and 2.2 per cent. Irish—the Irish here first losing their leadership in the Atlantic States south of New Hampshire. In the District of Columbia the foreign-born are 9.7 per cent., the Irish being 4.4 per cent. of the whole population, and the Germans 2.8 per cent. West Virginia has 3 per cent. only of foreign-born, the Germans being slightly in excess of the Irish. In Virginia there is not one foreign-born person to one hundred natives, the percentage of native-born being 99.02. Here, as in all the remaining States of the South bordering on the Atlantic or the Gulf (except Florida, where 1.8 per cent. are West Indians), until Louisiana is reached, we have fewer than 1 per cent. of foreign nativity, and the few for-

eigners, living mostly in the cities, are of diverse nationalities. Our Southern States are scarcely so much affected, as yet, by foreign settlement as are some of the countries of Europe by immigration from neighboring nations. The presence of a lately enslaved race keeps away, in nearly all of them, all but traders and a few handicraftsmen and farmers.

Reaching Louisiana, we find a foreign-born population of 5.8 per cent., of whom 1.8 per cent. are Germans, 1.4 per cent. Irish, and 1 per cent. French. Here, however, 15.5 per cent. of the people are of foreign parentage, indicating that the immigration has not been as large recently as it had been earlier in the State's history. We find in Louisiana the peculiar feature presented of a population, a large proportion of which, of colonial origin, speaks a foreign language, but is essentially American in the political sense. Though not yet assimilated in manners, and though holding themselves socially to some extent apart, the Louisiana Creoles have no foreign feeling in the sense that they acknowledge a stronger tie to a foreign nationality than is consistent with enthusiastic and loyal American citizenship. In this respect they present a contrast to the descendants of the French colonists in Canada, with whom the tie to France is still very strong, though the political bonds of Canada with that country were severed generations before Louisiana became a part of the American republic. This difference would seem to be significant of the stronger assimilating power of a people under republican institutions, which more easily enlist the loyalty and affection of new citizens than monarchical systems. The Creoles of Louisiana may in this respect be compared with the descendants of the German colonists of Pennsylvania, who still preserve the use of a German dialect, but have no thought of acknowledging any other nationality than the American. We may perceive, in the Louisiana French and the Pennsylvania Germans, what may be the result should the Germans or Scandinavians, now new elements and in many respects still foreign, concentrate in any place in sufficient bulk to preserve their language from one generation to another.

In Texas we find the foreign map growing a shade darker, with 7.3 per cent. foreign-born. A new element here appears, in the shape of the natives of Mexico, who number 43,161 in the State, or 2.7 per cent., while the Germans are 2.2 per cent. The Mexican-born population, which is joined to a considerable native population of Mexican origin, is unassimilable and undesirable. It is not, however, sufficiently strong or influential to cause

trouble. The Mexican-born population in the United States is 68,399, and is confined almost entirely to the States and territories bordering on the Mexican republic. Turning northward to Arkansas, we find the foreign-born population again sinking to a trifle more than 1 per cent. The causes—commercial importance and the possession of large tracts of land untouched by the blight of servile labor—which have made Louisiana and Texas an exception to the other Southern States in the matter of foreign immigration, no longer operate. Tennessee has but 1 per cent. of foreign-born and Kentucky 3.6 per cent. The Germans form much the larger part of Kentucky's small foreign population, and almost all live in the Ohio river cities. Missouri is another exception to the Southern rule. It stands in the track of immigration, and contains 9.8 per cent. of foreign-born. The Germans are 4.9 per cent. of Missouri's population, and the Irish 2.2 per cent. Twenty-one per cent. of the people are of foreign parentage, and the proportion is rapidly increasing.

The Western States (so called) and territories present by far the most inviting field for a study of race-influence in America. We find that this section is not only the most profoundly affected by foreign immigration, but that its increase in population from other causes is fastest. Moreover, on account of the probability that it will some time contain a much larger portion of the population of the country than any other region, it is likely to do most to fix the permanent national type and character.

Ohio, the oldest of the Western States, does not color the foreign map so deeply as certain States further east. The foreign-born here are 12.8 per cent., the Germans leading with 6 per cent. of the whole population of the State; 2.3 per cent. are Irish, and 2 per cent. British. We see that the foreign influence here is strongly Germanic. Proceeding to Indiana, we find the foreign percentage still less, with 7.3 per cent. foreign-born. Exactly four per hundred of Indiana's population are Germans, and 1.3 per cent. Irish. (We may note that the Irish people remain in the background, as here, in nearly all the remaining Western States and territories.) The comparative fewness of foreigners in Indiana may be due to the undeveloped state of her manufactures and the absence of very large cities, and also, in some degree, to the considerable colored population. In Michigan the foreign-born population is very strong, being 24.8 per cent. The natives of British America (mainly English-speaking Upper Canadians) are the leading foreign element in the State—9.0

per cent. of the whole population; 5.4 per cent. are Germans, 3.2 British, 2.6 Irish, 1 Scandinavian, and 2+ per cent. of other foreign birth. Michigan, again, shows a very strong preponderance of Germanic elements. Illinois has a smaller percentage of foreign population than Michigan, namely, 19 per cent.; 7.6 persons in a hundred are Germans, 3.4 Irish, 2.2 British, 2.1 Scandinavians, 1.1 British Americans; the rest are of various nationalities. The country districts of Illinois are largely occupied by natives, but nearly half the people of the city of Chicago are foreign-born, and other large towns have a large foreign population.

Wisconsin we find one of the most interesting States in the Union for a study of this sort. The percentage of foreign-born, 30.9, is higher than in any State we have yet considered, and the population of foreign parentage in 1880 reached the enormous percentage of 72.5+, showing that fewer than 28 per hundred of the inhabitants of Wisconsin are of American parentage. The foreign element in the first and second degree has manifestly the upper hand in this large and important State. Further, in the population of Wisconsin the German-born numbered, in 1880, 14 per cent. of the whole, and they were 45 per cent. of the foreign-born. The Scandinavians are 5 per cent. of the whole population, the Irish 3.01, the British 2.8, the British American 2.1, and the Bohemians 1. The remaining foreign-born in Wisconsin are divided amongst a remarkable diversity of nationalities. Thirty-five per cent. of the population are of German parentage—4 per cent. more than the population of Irish parentage in Massachusetts. Manifestly, the German type will prevail in Wisconsin, or the German modified by the Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon. It may be noted in passing that the fact that nearly two-thirds of the people of Wisconsin are of foreign parentage does not give the State a perceptible difference in its social structure or political character from other States of the West. The foreign influence, though strong, is not as such preponderant in the politics of the State. But two of the nine members of the Forty-eighth Congress from Wisconsin are foreigners by birth; both are natives of Germany. (It is a coincidence, perhaps, that two of the members of the Forty-eighth Congress from Massachusetts are natives of Ireland.) If we join to the German element in Wisconsin the 102,631 persons in the State of Scandinavian parentage, we have, in the product and its influence, a promise of a fair and stalwart race.

Hardly so blonde in type will be the future man of Wisconsin, however, as his neighbor

the Minnesotan. Of the people of Minnesota 65.7 per cent. only are of native birth; 16.3 per cent. are natives of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; 8.5 per cent. are Germans, 3.7 British Americans, 3.3 Irish, and 1.6 British. Only 28 + per cent. of the population of Minnesota are of native parentage. The Scandinavian people, the Norwegians at their head, have poured into Minnesota as if it were a land promised them by their deities. They have, in the south-western part of the State, taken possession of entire townships, where no other people live. The curious fact may be noted that while the Scandinavian-born are 13.6 per cent. of the population of Minnesota, they and their children are only 22 per cent. of the whole population, while the German-born, who are only 8.5 per cent. of the population, are, with their children, 21 per cent. This superior fecundity of the Germans over the Scandinavians exists, as I have taken pains to ascertain from the census returns of parent nativity, in Wisconsin and other States. Another curious fact: In both Wisconsin and Minnesota, as well as in other States, the number of persons having Scandinavian mothers is greater than the number having Scandinavian fathers, while those having German fathers are everywhere much more numerous than those having German mothers. The disparity in these classes in Wisconsin and Minnesota amounts to many thousands. Evidently a larger proportion of German than Scandinavian men prefer wives of other nationalities than their own, or else the affinity between Scandinavian women and men of other races is greater than between German women and men of other races.

In Iowa the proportion of natives rises to 83.2 per cent., the Germans being 5.4 per cent., the Scandinavians 2.8, the Irish 2.7, the British 2, and the British Americans 1.2. In Nebraska the foreign-born rise again to 21.6 per cent.; the Germans are 6.8 per cent., the Scandinavians 3.6, the British 2.4, the Irish 2.2, the British Americans 1.9, and the Bohemians 1.9. Forty-three per hundred of the people of Nebraska are of foreign parentage.

The territory (soon to be the State) of Dakota colors the foreign map a deeper shade than any State yet considered. We find here a foreign-born population of 38.4 per cent.; 13.1 of the whole population are of Scandinavian birth; 7.1 per cent. are British Americans (largely Upper Canadians drifting across the border from Manitoba, dissatisfied with that province as a field of settlement); 4.3 Germans, 4.8 Russian Mennonites (German by race and speech, but distinct from the other Germans, and for the present unassimilable), 3 Irish, and 2.5 British. The stream

of immigration pouring into Dakota gives promise that the population will repeat the characteristics of Minnesota.

In Kansas the proportion of native-born, doubtless owing to the peculiar and forced method of settlement from the other States previous to the civil war, is larger than in most other Western States, namely, 89.9 per cent. The Germans are 2.8 per cent. of the people, the British 2 per cent., the Irish 1.5 per cent., the Scandinavians 1.4 per cent., and the British Americans 1.2 per cent. The native influence is altogether preponderant in Kansas, as the adoption of the constitutional amendment prohibiting traffic in liquor shows. The population doubtless owes the rigidity of its views on all matters, and the tinge of fanaticism in its character, to the political turmoil and excitement of its early settlement.

Colorado is 79.5 per cent. native, 6 per cent. British, 4.2 per cent. Irish (the mines here, as elsewhere in the country, drawing a large British and Irish population), 3.6 per cent. German, and 2.9 per cent. British-American. With the growth of this State's agriculture the proportion of Germans would increase, and with a decline of its mining interests the English and Irish would decline.

The territories and States to the westward are, for the most part, very strongly affected by immigration. Nevada, as we have already noted, gives the very deepest color upon the foreign map. Of its people 41.2 per cent. are of foreign birth. Arizona is but a trifle behind, with 40 per hundred of her inhabitants born outside the republic. Utah has 31.5 per cent. foreign; Idaho, 30.6; Wyoming, 29.9, and Montana, 29.5. New Mexico has only 6 per cent. foreign-born, but her great majority of Mexicans by race makes her population in the truest sense foreign to our own. This territory presents a serious social problem; a considerable population here of European origin would be a welcome adjunct in the "Americanization" of the territory. Arizona has also a very large Mexican element; 23 per cent. of the whole population being Mexican-born, in addition to the natives of Mexican race. But here we have a larger proportionate native element, and 3.1 per cent. of Irish, 2.7 of Germans, 6.6 of other Europeans, and 4.0 of Chinese. The population of Utah is remarkable for containing not only a larger percentage of British-born inhabitants than any State or any other territory, but also for having, in this British-born element, the largest single proportionate contribution by any European nation to the population of an American State or territory. The British in Utah are 17.5 per cent. of the inhabitants, nearly all being Mormons;

and the Scandinavians are 8.8 per cent. The Mormons are likely to be a fair race, if their climate does not make them swarthy in spite of their origin. Nevada shows 8.6 per cent. of Chinese, 8.3 of Irish, 8.2 of British (mainly Cornish), 5 of British Americans, 3.5 of Germans, and 2.5 of Italians. The population of Nevada has little stability. Sixty-four per cent. are of foreign parentage. Idaho's population is remarkable for being one-tenth Chinese—a larger proportion of this race than in any State or any other territory; it is also 7.6 per cent. British, 3 per cent. Irish, and 1 per cent. German. Montana, which contains as large an area of arable land as Ohio, just opened to the world by a railroad, and sure to receive soon a considerable population, has at present a very composite people—70.5 per cent. natives, 6.3 per cent. British-American, 6.1 per cent. Irish, 4.6 per cent. British, 4.5 per cent. Chinese, and 4.3 per cent. German. Wyoming, a grazing and, to a small extent, mining territory, and very thinly peopled, is 8 per cent. British and 5.2 per cent. Irish.

In Oregon and Washington the Chinese, who will eventually disappear and leave no trace, are the leading foreign element, with 5.3 per cent. in Oregon, and 4.2 in Washington. In Oregon the natives are 82.6 per cent., the Germans 2.8 per cent., the British 2.4, the Irish 2 per cent., and the British Americans 1.7. In Washington the natives are 78.9 per cent., the British Americans 3.8, the British 3.2, the Irish 2.9, and the Germans 2.9. The immigration yet to flow into this fine and productive region will not greatly change these proportions.

The State of California, interesting in whatever aspect we view it, alone remains for examination. We find it very largely foreign, with 33.9 per cent. born abroad. Among the foreign the Chinese are most numerous, being 8.5 per cent. of the whole population, while the Irish are 7.2 per cent., the Germans 4.9 per cent., and the British Americans 2.1 per cent. I have grouped together the populations of southern European and Latin origin in California, and find them to be 4.3 per cent. of the whole population—a larger proportional representation of foreigners of these races than exists in any other State in the Union. As the character and manners of the Californians, owing to climate and modes of life growing out of the manner of settlement of the State, the gold-fever and speculating excitement, have already received a bent in the direction of the mercurial temperament of the Latins, we may expect to see the Californian race of the future,

with its strong Celtic and Latin admixture, resembling the people of southern Europe. Let us note that there are 9,950 French and 7,537 Italians in California; New York and California being the only States having any considerable Italian population.* There are also 8,000 Portuguese, including Atlantic islanders of that race. California bids fair to differ as strikingly from the region lying to the north of it in its people as in its climate. The Chinese, by far the most numerous body of foreigners in California as well as in the other Pacific States and territories, may be dropped with a word. We have already seen that there were in 1880 but 1,186 natives of this country of Chinese parentage, though the Chinese have been coming since about the year 1850. Now that further importation of Chinese laborers has been forbidden, the race must disappear with the present generation.

From the examination we have made, we perceive that the Germans are the most numerous body of foreigners in fifteen States and territories, which are the following: Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The Irish are the most numerous foreign element in twelve States and territories, as follows: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Of the remaining States and territories, thirteen have more Irish than Germans, and seven have more Germans than Irish. There are, therefore, twenty-two States and territories where the Germans outnumber the Irish, and twenty-five where the Irish outnumber the Germans.

The Chinese are the most numerous foreign element in five States and territories, as follows: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

The British Americans are the most numerous foreign element in four States and one territory, namely: Maine, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

The British are the largest foreign element in two States and two territories: North Carolina, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

The Mexicans are the largest foreign population in one State and two territories: Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

The Scandinavians are the most numerous in one State and one territory: Dakota and Minnesota.

* New York had, in 1880, 15,113 Italians; Pennsylvania, 2,794; Louisiana, 2,527; and Massachusetts, 2,116. No other State had more than 2,000. More Italians have reached the country since the close of the census year, June 30, 1880, than were here on that date.

The West Indians are the most numerous in one State: Florida.

A glance at the map, in connection with the lists just given, will show that the immigrant races have grouped themselves in a manner worthy of further note. We find what we may call the Irish States, beginning with Massachusetts, constituting an unbroken tier as far south as Maryland, and after the narrow interruption of that State beginning again with Virginia, and, bending westward, extending through Tennessee and to the Gulf in two prongs, Georgia and Mississippi. The German States are a compact mass in the center of the republic, extending from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico (Wisconsin to Louisiana), and from Nebraska eastward, with a tongue through West Virginia and Maryland to the Atlantic. The British Americans have a group in northern New England, and a detached State and territory, Michigan and Montana, in the North-west — all these bordering on Canadian territory. The British have three contiguous mountain political divisions and a detached Southern State; the Mexicans have a group bordering on Mexico, and the Chinese the Pacific group, facing China.

I SHALL not attempt to discuss the broad question, What is likely to be the specific influence upon the old stock for good or ill, for improvement or deterioration, of these peoples who, in certain States, in themselves and in their offspring in the first generation, already outnumber the descendants of the original colonists? We could only conjecture this effect in advance, even if the inpour had ceased and the process of union had begun under permanent conditions. But I think it is reasonable to assume that ethnologically the change could be but slight; supposing the entire mass to be fused, the Celtic and Teutonic blood, the Latin and the Norman would be mingled in much the same proportions as they were in the veins of the original English settlers. The American of the future, supposing present forces to continue, and all white elements to fuse equally, would be almost as much an "Anglo-Saxon" as the American of 1820. We have seen, however, that the races are not distributed

evenly, and that certain types are likely to be locally predominant, at least until a long process of intermigration shall have welded the mass into a substantial likeness. The Wisconsin man of the near future, for instance, is likely to be almost a German, while the New Englander (still supposing all elements to combine) will be at least half an Irishman. But in the meantime all come to speak a single dialect; all wear the same costume; all come under the assimilating influence of an intensely active internal commerce; and all continue to accustom themselves to diversity of views and organizations in religion without strife growing out of such diversity or a thought of social separation on its account. May we not assume that such a state of affairs will tend to make the people a single and homogeneous nation, in spite of local diversity of origin?

I believe that no one now accuses any large or influential portion of the foreign element of a set purpose to spread ideas subversive of our political institutions. It can hardly be denied that such tendencies and ideas as are most deprecated in the foreigners in the United States relate to manners, to mere habits of life and social practices. In these things we have undergone great changes, and would have undergone them, in a great degree, independent of foreign influence.

So long as all elements blend, and the people remain free to seek their own happiness in their own way, it would seem to make little difference with coming generations whether their family tree shall have had its roots in Plymouth or Boston or New Amsterdam, or in Castle Garden. So long as this freedom to seek a common happiness remains, it is of little consequence whether the new inhabitants are lost in the old or the old in the new. The greatest danger would seem to be that the mingling of all elements, with a resulting evolution of a single nationality, will not proceed without interruption. No greater danger can threaten than that the population will split into two or more castes, with caste hatreds and conflicts. Whenever in any place a tendency to such a condition seems to be arising, all the proper influence of the State and of society should be brought to bear against it.

Joseph Edgar Chamberlin.

