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THE EUROPEAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE HUXLEY MEMORIAL LECTURE FOR 1908.

BY

WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, PH.D.,

Professor of Economics in Harvard University.

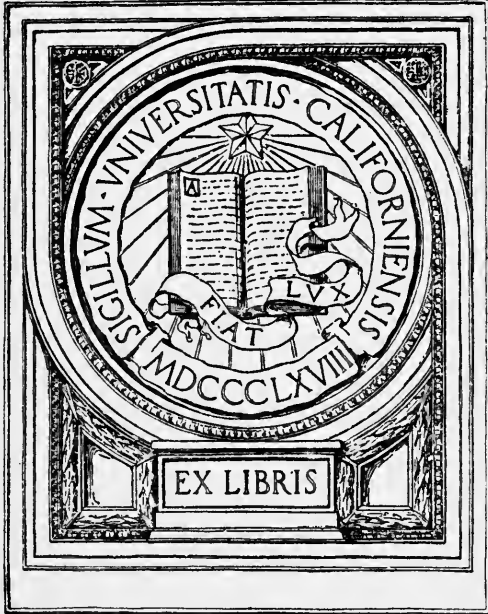
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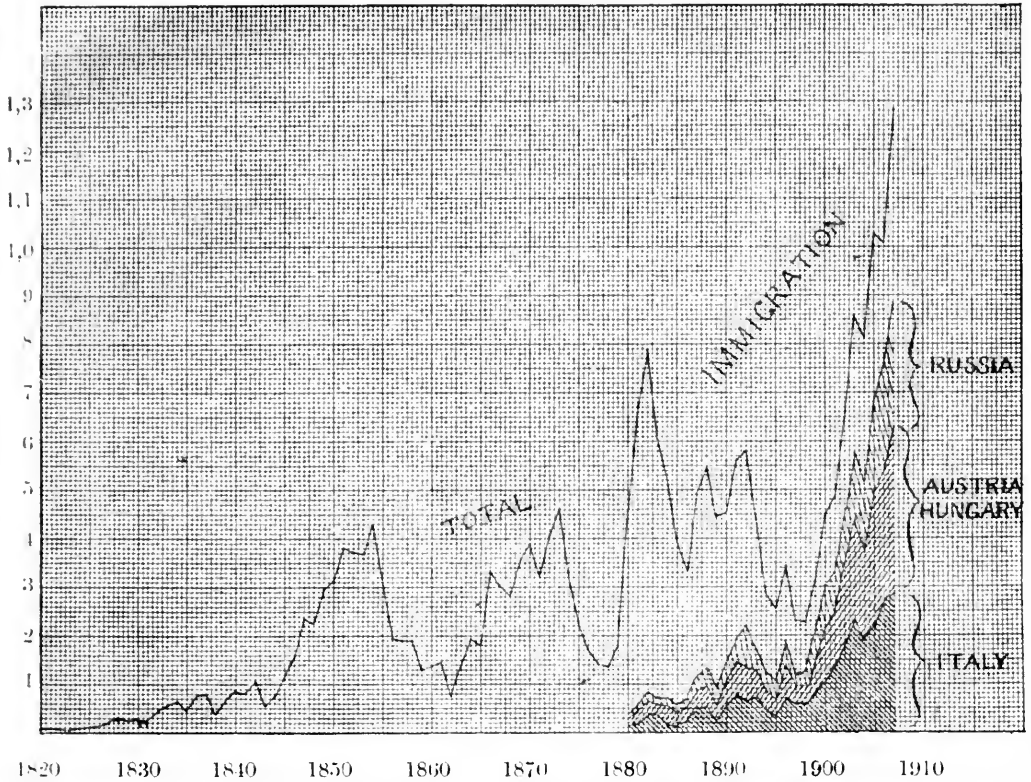
THE population of Europe may, in a rough way, be divided into an East and a West. The contrast between the two may be best illustrated perhaps in geological terms. Everywhere these populations have been laid down originally in more or less distinct strata. In the Balkan States and Austria-Hungary this stratification is recent and still distinct; while in Western Europe the several layers have become metamorphosed by the fusing heat of nationality and the pressure of civilization. But in both instances these populations are what the geologist would term sedimentary. In attempting a description of the racial problems of the United States, your attention is invited to an entirely distinct formation which, in continuation of our geological figure, may best be characterized by the term *eruptive*. We have to do not with the slow processes of growth by deposit or accretion: but with violent and volcanic dislocation. We are called upon to traverse a lava field of population, suddenly cast forth from Europe and spread indiscriminately over a new continent. In Europe the populations have grown up from the soil. They are still imbedded in it, a part of it. They are the product of their immediate environments; dark in the southern half, blonde at the north, stunted where the conditions are harsh, well developed where the land is fat. Even as between city and country, conditions have been so long settled that one may trace the results in the physical traits of the inhabitants. It was my endeavour in the *Races of Europe* to describe these conditions in detail. But in America the people, one may almost say, have dropped from the sky. They are in the land but not yet an integral part of it. The population product is artificial and exotic. It is as yet unrelated to its physical environment. A human phenomenon unique in the history of the world is the result.

In the description of these conditions, two great difficulties are at once encountered. One is the recency of the phenomenon; the other the paucity of precise physical data. As the first immigration to America on a large scale is scarcely more than half a century old, and in its more startling and violent aspects has lasted only half a generation, time enough has not as yet elapsed to permit a working out of Nature's laws. What evidences have we as to the effect of the new environment upon the transplanted peoples? It is amusing to read in the older

books on ethnology, and even in the files of this learned body, of the undoubted effect of the American climate upon Europeans in tending to produce the black wiry hair, the bronze skin and the aquiline features of the American Indian. Such conclusions are, of course, now understood to be a product, not of climate but of vivid imagination, somewhat over-excited, perhaps, by Buckle's *History of Civilization*. Time is needed, not only to show the effect of the physical environment, but also to demonstrate the laws of inheritance which are certain to emerge from so heterogeneous a mix-up of all the nations of the earth. Almost everything in fact lies in the womb of the future. We must be content at this time, rather to indulge in speculation and prophecy, than to revel in the more positive delights of somatological statistics. This is the field in which a great generalizing intellect like Huxley's would have been at its best.

The second difficulty in the study of racial conditions in the United States is the lack of precise physical data. This may be ascribed in large measure to the overwhelming insistency and importance of other allied concerns. This ethnic phenomenon, tremendous and important as it is for pure science, is for the moment overshadowed by other social and political ones. The attention of students is compelled by the urgency of the problems presented by the affairs of men, rather than by their physical persons. Questions of living wages, of overcrowding of population in the great cities, of public health, of moral chaos, of political demoralization, are demanding immediate solution at the hands of science. And then again, in the purely anthropological field, there are the other inviting paths of study afforded by the presence of the negro and the disappearance of the aboriginal Indians. Both of these should be of absorbing interest to specialists, the former unfortunately, much neglected; but the latter, the study of the Indian, of immediate concern because whatever is to be done must be done at once. The day will indeed come when science will awake to the opportunities presented by the ethnic composition of the present white population of the United States; but that day is not yet here. And then, finally, it should be borne in mind by way of excuse for the rather vague and general character of this address, that the United States lacks certain institutions, which have greatly facilitated the anthropological study of Europe. We have no great standing armies to be recruited year by year from all sorts and conditions of men. All military service is voluntary and for hire. The only data of this sort comes to us from the time of the Civil War. Moreover, still another supply of material is rendered difficult of approach by reason of the attitude of our people toward anything savoring of government paternalism. An attempt at a physical census of the school children of New York, like Virchow's great investigation in Germany, would probably lead to a violent outbreak of yellow journalism concerning the property rights of the individual in his offspring—an uproar which might even disturb the courts and the legislatures. Private initiative with the exercise of the greatest tact and diplomacy must alone be relied upon. For instance, a difficult and yet inviting field of study for the physical anthropologist is afforded by our mountaineers in Kentucky and Tennessee. A Simon-pure Anglo-Saxon

stock is here isolated over a large area. Anticipating some years ago a vacation trip into these wilds, I took counsel as to modes of approach for physical measurements upon this rather inflammable human material, wherein blood revenge and the clan feud are still customary. This population has always enjoyed the proud distinction of being the tallest in the United States. By enlisting rivalry in a wholesale contest over the relative tallness of the men of Tennessee or Kentucky, I was told that one might, indeed, hope to fill one's saddle bags with statistics without endangering one's life in the attempt.



1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910

[In the figures at the side five "0's" have been omitted; thus 1.3 = 1,300,000.]

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1820-1907.

Judged solely from the standpoint of numbers the phenomenon of American immigration is stupendous. We have become so accustomed to it in the United States that we often lose sight of its numerical magnitude. About 25,000,000 people have come to the United States from all over Europe since 1820. This is about equal to the entire population of the United Kingdom only 50 years ago, at the time of our Civil War. It is, again, more than the population of all Italy in the time of Garibaldi. Otherwise stated, this army of men would populate, as it stands to-day, all that most densely settled section of the United States north of Maryland and east of the Great Lakes; all New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in fact. This horde of immigrants has mainly come since the

Irish potato famine of the middle of the last century. The rapid increase year by year is shown by the accompanying diagram. It has taken the form, not of a steady growth but of an intermittent flow. First came the people of the British Isles after the downfall of Napoleon, from 2,000 in 1815 to 35,000 in 1819. Thereafter the numbers are about 75,000 yearly until the Irish famine, when 368,000 immigrants from the British Isles landed in 1852. To the English succeeded the Germans, largely moved at first by the political events of 1848. By 1854, 1,500,000 Teutons, mainly from northern Germany, had settled in America. So many were there, that ambitious plans for the foundation of a German state in the new country were actually set on foot. | The later German immigrants were recruited largely from the Rhine Provinces and have settled further to the north-west in Wisconsin and Iowa; the earliest wave having come from northern Germany to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. | The Swedes began to come after the Civil War. Their immigration culminated in 1882 with the influx of about 50,000 in that year. More recent still are the Italians, beginning with a modest 20,000 in 1876, rising to over 200,000 arrivals in 1888 and constituting an army of 300,000 in the single year of 1907; and accompanying the Italian, has come the great horde of Slavs, Huus and Jews. Wave has followed wave, each higher than the last; the ebb and flow being dependent upon economic conditions in large measure. It is the last great wave shown by our diagram which has most alarmed us in America. This gathered force on the revival of prosperity about 1897; but it did not assume full measure until 1900. Since that year, over 6,000,000 people have landed on our shores, one quarter of all the total immigration since the beginning. The newcomers of these eight years alone would repopulate all the five older New England states as they stand to-day; or if properly disseminated over the newer parts of the country, they would serve to populate no less than 19 states of the Union as they stand. The new comers of the last eight years could, if suitably seated, elect 38 out of the present 92 Senators of the United States. Do you wonder that thoughtful political students stand somewhat aghast? In the last of these eight years—1907—there were 1,250,000 arrivals; sufficient to entirely populate both New Hampshire and Maine, two of our oldest states with an aggregate territory approximately equal to Ireland and Wales. The arrivals of this one year would found a state with more inhabitants than any 21 of our other existing commonwealths. Fortunately, the commercial depression of 1908 has for the moment put a stop to this inflow. Some considerable emigration back to Europe has in fact ensued. But this can be nothing more than a breathing space. On the resumption of prosperity the tide will rise higher than before. Each immigrant, staying or returning, will influence his friends, his entire village; and so it will be until an economic equilibrium has been finally established between one continent where labour is dearer than land, and the other where land is worth more than labour.

It is not alone the rapid increase in our immigration which merits attention. It is also the radical change in its character, in the source from whence it comes.

Whereas until about 20 years ago our immigrants were drawn from the Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic populations of north-western Europe; they have swarmed over here in rapidly growing proportions since that time from Mediterranean, Slavic and Oriental sources. A quarter of a century ago, two-thirds of our immigration was truly Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon in origin. At the present time less than one-sixth comes from this source. The British Isles, Germany, Scandinavia and Canada unitedly sent us 90 per cent. of our immigrants in the decade to 1870; 82·8 per cent. in 1870–80; 75·6 per cent. in 1880–90; and only 41·8 per cent. in 1890–1900. Since then, the proportion has been very much smaller still. Germany used to contribute one-third of our new-comers. In 1907 it sent barely one-seventh. On the other hand, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy, which produced about one per cent. of the total in 1860–70, jointly contributed 50·1 per cent. in 1890–1900. The growth of this contingent is graphically shown by the preceding diagram. I have been at some pains to reclassify the immigration for 1907, in conformity with the racial groupings of the *Races of Europe*, disregarding that is to say, mere linguistic affiliations and dividing on the basis of physical types. The total of about 1,250,000 arrivals was distributed as follows:—

330,000 Mediterranean Race	...	...	one-quarter.
194,000 Alpine	„	...	one-sixth.
330,000 Slavic	„	...	one-quarter.
194,000 Teutonic	„	...	one-sixth.
146,000 Jewish (mainly Russian)	...	...	one-eighth.

In this year, 330,000 South Italians take the place of the 250,000 Germans who came in 1882 when the Teutonic immigration was at its flood. One and one-half million Italians have come since 1900; over 1,000,000 Russians; and 1,500,000 natives of Austria-Hungary. We have even tapped the political sinks of Europe, and are now drawing large numbers of Greeks, Armenians and Syrians. No people is too mean or lowly to seek an asylum on our shores.

The net result of this immigration has been to produce a congeries of human beings, unparalleled for ethnic diversity anywhere else on the face of the earth. The most complex populations of Europe, such as those of the British Isles, Northern France, or even the Balkan States seem ethnically pure by contrast. In some of these places the soothing hand of time has softened the racial contrasts. Of course, there are certain water holes like Gibraltar, Singapore or Hong Kong to which every type of human animal is attracted; and a notably mongrel population is the result. But for ethnic diversity on a large scale, the United States is certainly unique. Our people have been diverse in origin from the start to a greater degree than is ordinarily supposed. | Virginia and New England, to be sure, were for a long time Anglo-Saxon undefiled; | but in the other colonies there was much intermixture, such as the German in Pennsylvania, the Swedish along the Delaware, the Dutch in New York, and the Scotch Highland and Huguenot in the Carolinas. \ Little centres of foreign inoculation in the early days are discoverable everywhere. On a vacation trip recently in the extreme north-eastern

corner of Pennsylvania, my wife and a friend remarked the frequency of French names of persons, and then of villages, of French physical types and of French cookery. On inquiry it turned out that many settlements had been made by French, who emigrated after the battle of Waterloo. Many such colonies could be named, were there time, such as the Dutch along the Lake shore of western Michigan, the Germans in Texas, and the Swiss villages in Wisconsin, none of them recent but constituting long established and permanent elements in the population. Concerning New York city, Father Jogues states that the Director-General told him of 18 languages spoken there in 1644. For the entire thirteen colonies at the time of the Revolution, we have it on good authority that one-fifth of the population could not speak English, and that one-half at least was not Anglo-Saxon by descent. Upon such a stock, it is little wonder that the grafting of these 25,000,000 immigrants should produce an extraordinary human product. For over half a century more than one-seventh of our aggregate population has been of actually foreign birth. This proportion of actual foreigners of all sorts varies greatly as between the different states. In Minnesota and New York, for example, at the present time, the foreign born, as we denote them statistically, constitute about one-quarter of the whole; in Massachusetts, the proportion is about one-third and occasionally, as in North Dakota in 1890, it approaches one-half (42 per cent.). It is in the cities, of course, where this proportion of actual foreigners rises highest. In New York city there are over 2,000,000 people born in Europe who have come there hoping to better their lots in life. Boston has an even higher proportion of actual foreigners; but the relatively larger numbers of English-speaking ones, such as the Irish, renders the phenomenon less striking. Nevertheless, within a few blocks, in the foreign colony, there are no less than 25 distinct nationalities. In this entire district, once the fashionable quarter of Boston, out of 28,000 inhabitants, only 1,500 in 1895 had parents born in the United States.

The full measure of our ethnic diversity is revealed only when one aggregates the actually foreign born with their children born in America—totalising, as we call it, the foreign born and the native born of foreign parentage. This group thus includes only the first generation of American descent. Oftentimes even the second generation may remain ethnically as undefiled as the first; but our positive statistical data carries us no further. This group of foreign born and their children constitutes to-day upwards of one-third of our total population; and, by excluding the negroes, it equals almost one-half (46 per cent.) of the white population. This is for the country as a whole. Considered by states or cities, the proportion is of course much higher. Baltimore, one of our purest American cities, had 40 per cent. of foreigners with their children in 1900. In Boston the proportion leaps to 70 per cent., in New York to 80 per cent., and reaches a maximum in Milwaukee with 86 per cent. thus constituted. Picture to yourselves if you please, an English city of the size of Edinburgh with only about one person in eight English by descent, by only a modest two generations! To this condition must be added the probability that not over one-half of that remnant of

a rear guard can trace its descent on American soil as far back as the third generation. Were we to eliminate these foreigners and their children from our city populations, it has been estimated that Chicago, with to-day a population of over 2,000,000, would dwindle to a city of not much over 100,000 inhabitants.

One may select great industries practically given over to foreigners. Over 90 per cent. of the tailors of New York city are Jews, mainly Russian and Polish. In Massachusetts, the centre of our staple cotton manufacture, out of 98,000 employees one finds that only 3,900, or about 4 per cent., are native born Americans, and most of those are of Irish or Scotch-Irish descent two generations back. All of our day labour, once Irish, is now Italian; our fruit vendors once Italian, are now becoming Greek; and our coal mines once manned by peoples from the British Isles are now worked by Hungarians, Poles, Slavaks or Finns. A special study of the linguistic conditions in Chicago well illustrates our racial heterogeneity. Among the people of that great city,—the third in size in the United States,—fourteen languages are spoken by groups of not less than 10,000 persons each. Newspapers are regularly published in ten languages; and church services are conducted in twenty different tongues. Measured by the size of its foreign linguistic colonies, Chicago is the second Bohemian city in the world, the third Swedish, the fourth Polish, and the fifth German (New York being the fourth). I know of one large factory in Chicago employing 4,200 hands, representing 24 distinct nationalities. Rules of the establishment are regularly printed in eight languages. In one block in New York where friends of mine are engaged in college settlement work there are 1,400 people of 20 distinct nationalities. There are more than two-thirds as many native born Irish in Boston as in the capital city, Dublin. With their children, mainly of pure Irish blood, they make Boston indubitably the leading Irish city in the world. New York is a larger Italian city to-day than Rome, having 500,000 Italian colonists. It contains no less than 800,000 Jews, mainly from Russia. Thus it is easily the foremost Jewish city in the world. Pittsburg, the centre of our iron and steel industry is another tower of Babel. It is said to contain more of that out-of-the-way people, the Servians, than the capital of that country itself.

Such being the ethnic diversity of our population, the primary and fundamental physical question, is as to whether these racial groups are to coalesce to form ultimately a more or less uniform American type; or whether they are to continue their separate existences within the confines of one political unit. Will the progress of time bring about intermixture of these diverse types; or will they remain separate, distinct and perhaps discordant elements for an indefinite period, like the warring nationalities of Austria-Hungary and the Balkan States. We may perhaps best seek an answer, by a serial discussion, first, of those factors which tend to favour intermixture; and thereafter of those forces which operate to prevent it.

The extreme mobility of our American population, ever on the increase, is evidently a solvent force from which powerful results may well be expected in the course of time. This is rendered peculiarly patent by the usual concomitant, that

this mobility is largely confined to the male sex. The census of 1900 showed that nearly one-quarter of our native-born whites were then living in other states than those of their birth. Kansas and Oklahoma are probably the most extreme examples of such colonization. Almost their entire population has been transplanted, often many times, moving by stages from state to state. The last census showed that only 53 per cent. of the population of the former state were natives of Kansas. An analysis of the membership of its state legislature some years ago, revealed that only 9 per cent. were born within the confines of the state. Even in the staid commonwealth of Iowa, only about one-third of the American-born population was native to the state. This restlessness has always been characteristic of our original stock. Even our farmers, in other countries more or less yoked to the soil, are still on the move, travelling first westward, and now southerly, seeking new outlets for their activities. And from this rural class also is drawn the steady inflow to the great cities and industrial centres, which is so much a feature of our time. Thus has rural New England been depopulated, leaving almost whole counties in which the inhabitants to-day number less than in 1800. In this process during the ten years prior to 1890, the little state of Vermont parted with more than one-half of her population by emigration. Maine sent forth one-third. And other states as far south as Virginia and Ohio, parted with almost as many. It has been estimated even of the city of Boston, an industrial centre of over half-a-million inhabitants, that the old, native-born Bostonians of twenty years ago number less than 64,000. At first our immigrants do not feel the full measure of this restlessness. The great inflowing streams of human beings at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, like rivers reaching the ocean, tend to deposit their sediment at once on touching our shores. At the outset these immigrants are immobile elements, congesting the slums of the great cities. But with the men particularly, with the exception of the Jews perhaps, the end is not there. As among the Italians, Greeks, and Scandinavians, they are apt to return to the fatherland after a while; and then to come back again, this time with a wider appreciation of their opportunities; so that when they return, they scatter far more widely. Instead of bunching near the steamship landing stages, they range afield. With their children this mobility may become even more marked. Cheap railroad fares, the demand for harvest labour in the west, the contract labour on railways and irrigation works, all tend to stimulate this movement. It was this mobility of our older Anglo-Saxon population which kept the nation unified over a vast and highly varied area; and it will be such mobility, engendered by the exigencies of our changing economic life, which will help to stir up and mix together the various ingredients of our population.

A second influence, making for racial intermixture is the ever-present inequality of the sexes among these foreigners. This is most apparent when they first arrive, about 70 per cent. of them being males. Few nationalities now-a-days bring whole families, as did the Anglo-Saxon and German people a generation ago. The Bohemians, indeed, seem to do so; as well as many of those immigrants practically

driven out from Europe by political persecution. Thus, in 1905, Russia sent 50,000 women folk,—more than came from England, Sweden, and Germany combined; and Austria-Hungary sent 78,000, or thrice the number of women contributed by England, Ireland, and Germany. But of the main body, the large majority are men. This vanguard of males tends generally to be followed by more women later, after an initial period of trial and exploration. Thus, among the Italians the proportion of men to women once six to one, has now fallen to about three to one. Having established themselves in America, what are these men to do for wives? In all classes, matrimony, early or late, is man's natural estate. They may write home or go home and find brides among their own people, or they may seek their wives in America. This probably, the majority of them do; and, of course, most of these naturally prefer to marry within their own colony of fellow countrymen. But suppose, in the first place, this colony is predominantly men, or constitutes a small outpost, isolated among a population alien or semi-alien to them. An odd consequence of the ambition to rise of these foreign-born men, tending inevitably to break down racial barriers, is that they covet an American-born wife. The woman always is the conservative element in society, and tends to cling to the old ways long after they have been discarded by the men. The result is, that in intermixture of various peoples, it is more commonly the man who marries up in the social scale. Being the active agent, he inclines to choose from a social station higher than his own. There were about 15,000,000 people in 1900 born in the United States of foreign-born parents, wholly or in part. About 5,000,000 of these had one parent foreign-born and one native-born; that is to say with one parent drawn from the second generation of the immigrant stream. And in two-thirds of these mixed marriages, it was the father who was foreign-born, the mother being native-born. This law I have verified by many concrete examples and by some additional statistical data. It is the same law, which, contrary to general belief, leads most of the infrequent marriages across the colour line to take the form of a negro husband and a white wife. For certain states as in Michigan, the registration statistics are reliable, and here again show that over two-thirds of the mixed marriages have foreign-born grooms and native-born brides. At the United Hebrew Charities in New York City, many thousand cases of destitution among foreign-born women arise from the desertion of the wife, with her old-fashioned European ways, by the husband who has out-distanced her in adaptation to the new life. This law is well borne out in the growing intermarriage between the Irish and the Italians. The Irish, from their longer residence in America, are obviously of a higher social grade. The ambitious young Italian fruit vendor or the Jewish merchant who has "made good," being denied a wife among his own people, there being too few to go around, then woos and wins an Hibernian bride. Religion in this instance is no bar, both being Catholics. In a similar fashion, in New England where Germans are scarce and Irish abound, it is the German man who usually marries up into an Irish family. The same thing seems to be true even in New York, where the German colony is very large. When intermarriage between the two people occurs, six times

out of seven it is the Irish woman who bears the children. In this connection, the important rôle played in ethnic intermixture by the Irish women deserves mention. One reason is surely her relative abundance. Thus in our Boston foreign colony with every other nationality largely represented by men, there is a surplus of 1,500 Irish females. But a second reason also, is the superior adaptability and comradeship of the Irish woman, together with her democratic ways and lack of spirit of caste. Irish, or Irish-American womanhood bids fair to be a potent physical mediator between the other peoples of the earth. One may picture this process going further, especially in those parts of the country where the more ambitious native-born males have emigrated to the West or to the large cities. The incoming foreigners, steadily working upward in the economic and social scale, and the stranded, downward trending American families, perhaps themselves of Irish or Scotch-Irish descent, may in time meet on an even plane.

The subtle effects of change of environment, religious, linguistic, political and social is another powerful influence in breaking down ethnic barriers. The spirit of the new surroundings in fact is so different as to prove too powerfully disintegrating an influence. In the moral and religious fields this is plainly noticeable, and often pathetic in its results. The religious bonds are often entirely snapped. This is discernible among the Jews everywhere. As one observer put it to me, "Religion is supplanted by socialism and the yellow journal." Large numbers, notably of the young men, break loose entirely and become agnostics or free-thinkers. The Bohemians are notorious in this regard. This is accompanied by a breakdown of patriarchal authority in the family; and with it, in the close contacts of city life, the barriers of religion against intermarriage visibly weaken. Differences of language are also less powerful dividing influences than one would think, especially in the great cities. One not infrequently hears of bride and groom not being on speaking terms with one another. And one of my friends tells me of a pathetic instance of a Czech-German marriage, in which the man painfully acquired some knowledge of German but in later life forgot it almost entirely; so that in the end the two old people were driven to the use of signs for daily intercourse.

Despite the best efforts of parents to keep alive an acquaintance with the mother tongue, it tends to disappear in the second generation. To be sure at the present time, no less than about one in every sixteen of our entire population, according to the Census of 1900, cannot even speak the English language. Such ignorance of English of course tends more strongly to persist in isolated rural communities. The Pennsylvania Dutch who still after over 200 years of residence in America can say "Ich habe mein Haus *ge-painted* and *ge-whitewashed*" are a case in point. It is averred that in some of the Polish colonies in Texas, even the negroes speak Polish; as Swedish is used in Minnesota and the Dakotas, German in the long-standing Swiss colonies in Wisconsin, and French among the French-Canadians in New England. On Cape Cod in Massachusetts, many rural schools have a separate room for the non-English speaking pupils. But the desire, and

even the economic necessity, of learning English is overwhelming in its potency. In the transitional period of acquiring English, the dependence of the parents upon the children entirely reverses the customary relationship. Even the young children, having learned English in the public schools, are indispensable go-betweens for all intercourse with the public. As a result they relegate the parents to a subordinate position before the world. Census enumerators and college settlement workers agree in citing instances where the old people are commanded to "Shut up," and not interfere in official conversations; or in the familiar admonition "not to speak until spoken to." The decadence of family authority and coherence due to this cause is indubitable. Thus it comes about that already in the second generation the barriers of language and religion against ethnic intermixture are everywhere breaking down. The English tongue readily comes into service; but unfortunately in respect of religion, the traditional props and safeguards are knocked from under, without as yet, in too many instances, suitable substitutes of any sort being provided. From this fact arises the insistence of the problem of criminality among the descendants of our foreign-born. This is a topic of vital importance, but somewhat foreign to the particular subject in hand.

Among the influences tending to hinder ethnic intermixture there remains to be mentioned, the effect of concentration or segregation of the immigrants in compact colonies, which remain to all intents and purposes as truly outposts of the mother civilization as were Carthage, or Treves. This phenomenon of concentration of our foreign-born, not only in the large cities but in the north-eastern quarter of the United States, has become increasingly noticeable with the descending scale of nationality among the more recent immigrants. The Teutonic peoples have scattered widely, taking up land in the West and thus populating the wilderness. But the Mediterranean, Slavic and Oriental people heap up in the great cities; and with the exception of Chicago, seldom penetrate far inland. Literally four-fifths of all our foreign-born citizens now abide in the twelve principal cities of the country, and these are mainly in the East. We thought it a menace that in 1890, 40 per cent. of our immigrants were to be found in the North Atlantic states; but in the decade to 1900, four-fifths of the new-comers settled there; the result being that in the latter year, not 40 but actually 80 per cent. of the foreign-born of the United States resided in this already densely populated area. Four-fifths of the foreign-born of New York State, and two-thirds of those in Illinois are now packed into the large towns. To be sure this phenomenon of urban congestion is not confined to the foreigner. Within a 19-mile radius of the City Hall in New York, dwells 51 per cent. of the population of the great state of New York together with 58 per cent. of the population of the adjoining state of New Jersey. But its results are more serious among the foreign-born, heaped up as they are in the slums and purlieus. On the other hand, in the middle and far West, the proportion of actual foreign-born has been steadily declining since 1890. Cities like Cincinnati or Milwaukee, once largely German, have now become Americanized. In the second and third generations, not recruited as actively as before by constant

arrivals, the parent stock has become visibly diluted. And in the rural north-west, as the older Scandinavians die off, their places are being supplied by their American-born descendants; but with admixture of raw recruits from the old countries to a lesser degree than before.

This phenomenon of concentration obviously tends to perpetuate the survival of racial stocks in purity. In a dense colony of 10,000 or 50,000 Italians or Russian Jews, there need be little contact with other nationalities. The English language may intrude and the old-established religion may lose its potency; but as far as physical contacts are concerned, the colony may be self-sufficient. Professor Buck found in the Czech colony in Chicago that while 48,000 children had both parents Bohemian, there were only 799 who had only one parent of that nationality. Had there been only a small colony, the number of mixed marriages would have greatly increased. Thus the Irish in New York, according to the Census of 1885, almost overwhelmingly took Irish brides to wife; but in Baltimore at the same time, where the Irish colony was small, about one in eight married native-born wives. Such facts illustrate the force of the influences to be overcome in the process of racial intermixture. Call it what you please, "consciousness of kind," or "race instinct," there will always be, as among animals, a disposition of distinct types to keep separate and apart. Among men, however, this seldom assumes concrete form in respect of physical type; although in *The Races of Europe* I have sought to demonstrate its results among the Basques and the Jews. Marriage elsewhere appears to be rather a matter of social concern. There is no physical antipathy between different peoples. Oftentimes the attraction of a contrasted physical type is freely acknowledged. The barrier to intermarriage between ethnic groups is more often based upon differences in economic status. The Italian "Dago" is looked down upon by the Irish; as in turn the Irishman used to be characterized by the Americans as a "Mick," or a "Paddy." Any such social distinctions constitute serious handicaps in the matrimonial race; but on the other hand, as they are in consequence largely artificial, they tend to disappear with the demonstration of economic and social efficiency.

Heretofore, our attention has been directed to a discussion of the influences making for or against a physical merger of these divers peoples. It may now be proper to inquire how much of this intermixture there really is. Does it afford evidence of tendencies at work, which may in time achieve momentous results? The first cursory view of the field would lead one to deny that the phenomenon was yet of importance. The potency of the forces tending to restrict intermarriage seems too great. But on the other hand, from such concrete statistical data as are obtainable, it appears as if a fair beginning had already been made, considering the recency of the phenomenon. The general data from the Federal Census are valueless in this connection. Although they indicate much intermarriage of the foreign-born with the native-born of foreign parentage, the overwhelming preponderance of this is, of course, confined to the same ethnic group. The immigrant Russian Jew, or young Italian, is merely mating with another of the same people, born in America

of parents who were direct immigrants. The bride in such a case is as truly Jewish or Italian by blood as the groom, although her social status and economic condition may be appreciably higher. But evidence of true intermixture across ethnic lines is not entirely lacking. No less than 56,000 persons are enumerated in the Federal Census as being of mixed Irish and German parentage, for example; and of these, 13,400 were from New York State alone. German-English intermarriages are about as frequent, numbering 47,600. Irish and French-Canadian marriages numbered 12,300, according to the same authority. Three times out of five, it is the French-Canadian man who aspires to an Irish bride. In the north-west the Irish and Swedes are said to be evincing a growing fondness for one another. For the newer nationalities, the numbers are, of course, smaller.

Some idea of the prevalence of mixed marriages is afforded by the specialized census data of 1900. Take one nationality, the Italians for example. There were 484,207, in all, in the United States. Of these nearly one-half or 218,810 had both parents Italian. Marriages of Italian mothers and American-born fathers produced 2,747; while, conformably to the law already set forth, no less than 23,076, had Italian fathers and native-born mothers. There still remained 12,523 with Italian fathers and mothers of some other non-American nationality, and 3,911 with Italian mothers and fathers neither American or Italian born. Thus of the 484,000 Italian contingent, nearly one-tenth proved to be of mixed descent. For the City of Boston, special inquiry showed that 236 Italians in a colony of 7,900 were of mixed parentage, with predominantly Irish tendencies.

Mixed marriages are, of course, relatively infrequent; but at all events as in these cases, constitute a beginning. Sometimes they occur oftener, especially in the great centres of population where all are herded together in close order. Thus in a census made in New York of the oldest part of the city south of Wall and Pine Streets to the Battery by the Federation of Churches, out of 307 families completely canvassed, it appeared that 49 were characterized by mixed marriages. This proportion of one in six is certainly too high for an average; but it is nearly equalled by the rather unreliable data afforded by the mortality statistics of Old New York for 1906, showing the parentage of descendants. This gave a proportion of one to eight as of mixed descent. How many of those called mixed were only offspring of unions of first and second generations of the same people is not, however, made clear. Some good authorities such as Dr. Maurice Fischberg, do not hesitate to affirm that even for the Jews as a people, there is far more intermarriage with the Gentile population, than is commonly supposed. In Boston, the most frequent form of intermarriage perhaps is between the Jewish men and Irish or Irish-American women.

A few general observations upon the subject of racial intermixture may now be permitted. Is the result likely to be a superior or an inferior type? Will the future American two hundred years hence, be better or worse, as a physical being, because of his mongrel origin? The greatest confusion of thinking is permitted upon this topic. Evidence to support both sides of the argument is to be had for the seeking.

For the continent of Europe, it is indubitable that the highly mixed populations of the British Isles, of Northern France, of the valley of the Po and of southern Germany, are superior in many ways to those of outlying or inaccessible regions where greater purity of type prevails. But the mere statement of these facts carries proof of the partial weakness of the reasoning. Why should not the people of the British Isles, the Isle de France and of the Po valley be the best in Europe? Have they not enjoyed every advantage which a salubrity of climate and fertility of soil can afford? Was it not, indeed, the very existence of these advantages which rendered these garden spots of the earth, Meccas of pilgrimage? Viewed in a still larger way, is it not indeed the very beneficence of Nature in these regards, which has induced or permitted a higher evolution of the human species in Europe, than in any of the other continents. The races certainly began even. Why are the results for Europe as a whole so superior to-day? Alfred Russel Wallace, I am sure, would have been ready with a cogent reason. What right have we to dissociate these concomitantly operative influences of race and environment, and ascribe the superiority of physical type to the effect of intermixture alone? Yet on the other hand, does not the whole evolutionary hypothesis compel us to accept some such favourable conclusion? What leads to the survival of the fittest, unless there be the opportunity for variation of type, from which effective choice may result. And yet most students of biology agree, I take it, in the belief that the crossing of types must not be too violently extreme. Nature proceeds in her work by short and easy stages. At this point, the opportunity for the students of heredity like Galton, Pearson and their fellow workers appears. What, for instance, is the order of transmission of physical traits as between the two parents in any union? We have seen how unevenly assorted much of the intermixture in the United States tends to be. If as between the Irish and the Italians who are palpably evincing a tendency to mate together, it is commonly the Italian male who seeks the Irish wife; and if, as Pearson avers, inheritance in a line through the same sex is pre-potent over inheritance from the other sex; what interesting possibilities of hereditary physical differences may result.

An interesting query suggested by the results of scientific breeding and the study of inheritance among lower forms of animal life is this; what chance is there that out of this forcible dislocation and abnormal intermixture of all the peoples of the civilized world, there may emerge a physical type tending to revert to an ancestral one, older than any of the present European varieties? The law seems to be well supported elsewhere, that crossing between highly evolved varieties or types, tends to cause reversion to the original stock; and the greater the divergence between the crossed varieties, the more powerful does the reversionary tendency become. Most of us are familiar with the illustrations; such as the reversion among sheep to the primary dark type; and the emergence of the old wild blue-rock pigeon from blending of the fan-tail and pouter varieties. The same law is borne out in the vegetable world, the facts being well known to fruit growers and horticulturists. The more recently acquired character-

istics, especially those which are less fundamentally useful, are sloughed off; and the ancestral features common to all varieties, emerge from dormancy into prominence. Issue need not be raised, as set forth by Dr. G. A. Reid, whether the result of cross-breeding is always in favour of reversion, and never of progression; but interesting possibilities linked up with this law may be suggested. All students of natural science have accepted the primary and proven tenets of the evolutionary hypothesis—or rather let us say, of the law of evolution. And all alike acknowledge the subjection of the human species to the operation of the same great laws applicable to all other forms of life. It would have been profoundly suggestive to have heard from Huxley on a theme like this. We are familiar in certain isolated spots in Europe, the Dordogne in France for example, with the persistence of certain physical types without change from prehistoric times. The modern peasant is the proven direct descendant of the man of the stone age and the mammoth. But here is another mode of access to that primitive type, or even an older, running back to a time before the separation of European varieties of men began. Thus, to be more specific, there can be little doubt that the primitive type of European was brunet, probably with black eyes and hair and a swarthy skin. Teutonic blondness is certainly an acquired trait, not very recent judged by historic standards, to be sure, but as certainly not old, measured by evolutionary time. What chance is there that in the unions of rufous Irish and dark Italian types, a reversion in favour of brunetness may result. Were it not for the inflammatory character of the controversy in a gathering of anthropologists, over the relative primitiveness of the dolichocephalous and brachycephalic types in Europe, I might be tempted to go further and speculate as to the bearing of American racial intermixture upon this much-mooted question.

A relatively unimportant, yet theoretically very interesting detail of the subject of racial intermixture is suggested in Westermarck's brilliant *History of Human Marriage*. It is a well-known statistical law, almost the world over, that there are more boys than girls born into the world. The normal ratio of births is about 105 males to 100 females. Students have long sought the reasons for this irregularity; but nothing has yet been proven conclusively. Westermarck brings together much evidence to show that this proportion of the sexes at birth is affected by the amount of in-breeding in any social group, crossing of different stocks tending to increase the percentage of female births. Thus, among the French half-breeds and mulattos in America, among mixed Jewish marriages, and in South and Central America, female births may at times even upset the difference and actually preponderate over the male births. The interest of this topic lies in the fact that it is unique among social phenomena in being, so far as we know, independent of the human will. It is the expression of what may truly be denominated natural law. Westermarck's general biological reasoning is that inasmuch as the rate of increase of any animal community is dependent upon the number of productive females, a sort of accommodation takes place in each case between the potential rate of increase of the group and its means of subsistence,

England; Scotland; } Norway; Denmark }	...	...	...	...	...	30
Australia; Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	27
Massachusetts; Michigan	...	...	...	...	...	25
Connecticut; Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	24
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	23
France	...	...	...	...	...	22
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	20 (?)

This crude birth rate, of course, is subject to several technical corrections; and should not be taken at its full face value. Moreover, it may be unfair to generalize for the entire rural West and South, from the data for densely populated communities. And yet, as has been observed, it is in our thickly settled eastern states that the newer type of immigrant tends to settle. Consequently, it is the birth rate in these states, as compared with that of the new comer, upon which racial survival will ultimately depend.

The birth rate in the United States in the days of its Anglo-Saxon youth was one of the highest in the world. The best of authority traces the beginning of its decline to the first appearance, about 1850, of immigration on a large scale. Our great philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, estimated six children to a normal American family in his day. The average at the present time is slightly above two. For 1900, it is calculated that there are only about three-fourths as many children to potential mothers in America as there were forty years ago. For Massachusetts, were the old rate of the middle of the century sustained, there would be 15,000 more births yearly than now occur. In the course of a century the proportion of our entire population, consisting of children under the age of ten, has fallen from one-third to one-quarter. This, for the whole United States, is equivalent to the loss of about 7,000,000 children. So alarming has this phenomenon of the falling birth rate become in the Australian colonies, that in New South Wales a special governmental commission has voluminously reported upon the subject. It is estimated that there has been a decline of about one-third in the fruitfulness of the people in 15 years. New Zealand even complains of the lack of children to fill her schools. The facts concerning the stagnation, nay even the retrogression of the population of France, are too well known to need description. But in these other countries, the problem is relatively simple, as compared with our own. Their populations are homogeneous, and ethnically at least, are all subject to these social tendencies to the same degree. With us, the danger lies in the fact that this low and declining birth rate is primarily confined to the Anglo-Saxon contingent. The immigrant European horde, until recently at least, has continued to reproduce upon our soil with well sustained energy.

Baldly stated, the birth rate among the foreign-born in Massachusetts is about three times that of the native-born. Childless marriages are one-third less frequent. This somewhat exaggerates the contrast, because of differing conditions as to age and sex in the two classes. The difference, nevertheless, is very great. Kuczynski

has made detailed investigations as to the relative fecundity of different racial groups. The fruitfulness of English-Canadian women in Massachusetts is twice that of the Massachusetts-born; of the Germans and Scandinavians it is two-and-a-half times as great; of the French-Canadians it is thrice; and of the Portuguese four times. Even among the Irish, who are characterized now-a-days everywhere by a low birth rate, the fruitfulness of the women is fifty per cent. greater than for the Massachusetts native-born. The reasons for this relatively low fecundity of the domestic stock are, of course, much the same as in Australia and in France. But with us, it is as well the "poor white" among the New England hills or in the southern states as the town dweller, who appears content with few children or none. The foreign immigrant marries early and children continue to come until much later in life than among the native-born. It may make all the difference between an increasing or declining population whether the average age of marriage is 20 years or 29 years. The contrast between the Anglo-Saxon stock and its rivals for supremacy may be stated in another way. Whereas only about one-ninth of the married women among the French-Canadians, Irish and Germans are childless; the proportion among the American-born and the English-Canadians is as high as one in five. A century ago about two per cent. of barren marriages was the rule. Is it any wonder that serious students contemplate the racial future of Anglo-Saxon America with some concern? They have witnessed the passing of the American Indian and the buffalo. And now they query as to how long the Anglo-Saxon may be able to survive.

On the other hand, evidence is not lacking to show that in the second generation of these immigrant peoples, a sharp and considerable, nay, in some cases, a truly alarming decrease in fruitfulness occurs. The crucial time among all our new comers from Europe has always been this second generation. The old customary ties and usages have been abruptly sundered; and new associations, restraints and responsibilities have not yet been formed. Particularly is this true of the forces of family discipline and religion, as has already been observed. Until the coming of the Hun, the Italian and the Slav, at least, it has been among the second generation of foreigners in America, rather than among the raw immigrants, that criminality has been most prevalent. And it is now becoming evident that it is this second generation in which the influence of democracy and of novel opportunity makes itself apparent in the sharp decline of fecundity. In some communities, the Irish-Americans have a lower birth rate even than the native-born. Dr. Engelmann on the basis of a large practice has shown that among the St. Louis Germans, the proportion of barren marriages is almost unprecedentedly high. Corroborative, although technically inconclusive, evidence from the Registration Reports of the State of Michigan appears in the following suggestive table showing the nativity of parents and the number of children per marriage annually in each class.

German father; American-born mother	...	2.5 children.
American-born father, German mother	...	2.3 "
German father, German mother	... ..	6 "
American-born father, American-born mother		1.8 "

I have been at some pains to secure personal information concerning the foreign colonies in some of our large cities, notably New York. Dr. Maurice Fishberg for the Jews, and Dr. Antonio Stella for the Italians, both notable authorities, confirm the foregoing statements. Among the Italians particularly, the conditions are positively alarming. Peculiar social conditions influencing the birth rate, and the terrific mortality induced by overcrowding, unsanitation and the unaccustomed rigors of the climate, make it doubtful whether the Italian colony in New York will even be physically self-sustaining. Thus it appears that forces are at work which may check the relatively higher rate of reproduction of the immigrants, and perhaps reduce it more nearly to the Anglo-Saxon level.

The vitality of these immigrants is surprisingly high in some instances; particularly where they attain an open-air rural life. The birth rate stands high; and the mortality remains low. Such are the ideal conditions for rapid reproduction of the species. On the other hand, where overcrowded in the slums of great cities, ignorant and poverty-stricken, the infant mortality is very high, largely offsetting, it may be, the high birth rate. The mortality rate among the Italians in New York, for instance, is said to be twice as high as in Italy. Yet some of these immigrants, such as the Scandinavians, are peculiarly hardy and enduring. Perhaps the most striking instance is that of the Jews, both Russian and Polish. According to the Census of 1890, their death rate was only one-half that of the native-born American. For three of the most crowded wards in New York City, the death rate of the Irish was 36 per 1,000; for the Germans, 22; for natives of the United States, 45; while for the Jews it was only 17 per 1,000. By actuarial computation, at these relative rates, starting at birth with two groups of 1,000 Jews and Americans respectively, the chances would be that the first half of the Americans would die within 47 years; while for the Jews this would not occur until the lapse of 71 years. Social selection at that rate would be bound to produce very positive results in a century or two.

At the outset, confession was made that it was too early as yet to draw positive conclusions as to the probable outcome of this great ethnic struggle for dominance and survival. The great heat and sweat of it is yet to come. Wherever the Anglo-Saxon has fared forth into new lands, his supremacy in his chosen field, whatever that may be, has been manfully upheld. India was never contemplated as a centre for settlement; but Anglo-Saxon law, order and civilization has prevailed. In Australia, where Nature has offered inducements for actual colonization, the Anglo-Saxon line is apparently assured of physical ascendancy. But the great domain of Canada—greater than one can conceive who has not traversed its north-western empire—is subject to the same physical danger which confronts us in the United States—actual physical submergence of the

English stock by a flood of continental European peoples. And yet, after all, is the word "danger" well considered for use in this connection? What are the English people, after all, but a highly evolved product of racial blending? To be sure, all the later crosses, the Saxons, Danes and Normans, have been of allied Teutonic origin at least. Yet encompassing these racial phenomena with the wide, sweeping vision of him in whose honour this address is rendered, dare we deny an ultimate unity of origin to all the peoples of Europe? Our feeble attempts at ethnic analysis cannot at the best reach further back than to secondary origins. And the primary physical brotherhood of all branches of the white race, nay, I will go even farther, and say of all the races of men, must be admitted on faith—not on the faith of dogma, but on the faith of scientific probability. It is only in their degree of physical and mental evolution that the races of men are different. You have your "white man's burden" to bear in India; we have ours to bear with the American negro and the Filipinos. But an even greater responsibility with us and with your Canadian fellow-citizens is that of the "Anglo-Saxon's burden":—to so nourish, uplift and inspire all these immigrant peoples of Europe, that in due course of time, even if the physical stock be inundated by the engulfing flood, the torch of Anglo-Saxon civilization and ideals, borne by our fathers from England to America, shall yet burn as bright and clear in the New World, as your fires have continued to illuminate the Old.

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