

WHY THE UNITED STATES

States in 1910, numbering 32,243,382, there were 8,282,618 (or 25.7 per cent.) persons in the United States having Germany as their country of origin. This number comprised 2,501,181 born in Germany, 3,911,841 native born of German parents, and 1,869,590 native born of one German parent and one American. This reckoning excludes persons of "mixed foreign parentage," by which is meant persons whose parents are of different nationalities but neither of whom is a native American. There were 2,001,559 (6.2 per cent.) white persons in the United States having Austria as their country of origin. This number comprised 1,174,924 born in Austria, 709,070 native born of Austrian parents, and 117,565 native born of one Austrian parent and one American.

In addition to the foregoing there were in 1910 9,827,763 negroes and 412,546 persons of other coloured races in the United States, making a grand total of persons not Anglo-Saxon in their immediate origin of 42,654,032 (or 45.6 per cent.). It is interesting and important to note also that the proportion of foreign-born white persons, together with native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, is more than 50 per cent. of the total population in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, Utah, and North and South Dakota. In all of the Western States save those named above, and New Mexico and Kansas, the proportion varies from 35 to 50 per cent. In the Southern States it is less than 5 per cent.

The following urban statistics strikingly illus-