rst one who can reach them McKinley, the president of United States, is a Mason

Should there be trouble Spain and this country, any member the Roman church could lawfully kill him-under the law of their church would be compelled to commit shat crime.

Likewise every high officer in the army and navy, without, we believe, a single exception, (barring, of course, the pope's warrior, Coppinger), belong to the societies whose members affiliate together under penalty of death and confiscation of their goods.

By keeping the doctrine of the Church of Rome firmly in mind, all of which have been re-enacted inside of forty-three years, you can readily see there is plenty of reason for believing that the Church of Rome is all but ready to strike the final blow against religious liberty.

For years she has been secretly arming and drilling her men.

This is and has been known to Protestants in the larger cities for a long time, but as the great bulk of our population is in small cities, towns villages and farming districts, Rome has denied that her men were arming and drilling for the sole purpose of keeping the rural population in igporance of her designs upon their liberties, their institutions, their homes and their lives.

But she has thrown off the mask. On the heels of her denials the president of one of her numerous milstary organizations telegraphs the president that he has 100,000 armed and drilled men ready to take the field in defense of the Monroe doctrine

Before the echoes of her denials had died away several friends, the business manager of the American and this editor were watching the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians drill in

And hat is the A. O. H.? The first paragraph of the preamble to its constitutions and by-laws contains this declaration:

'It behooves the Catholic children of the Irish race to enroll themselves beneath a common standard in the cause of CHURCH, country and mu-

Article 9 of the constitution says: 'No person shall become a membe of this order who is not IRISH OR OF IRISH DESCENT through either parent, and a PRACTICAL ROMAN CATHOLIC."

The Hibernian Rifles are composed of the able bodied men of the A. O. H. Article 1 of the rules governing the Rifles reads:

"To control and encourage the form ation and maintenance in the A. O. H. of the United States of America an unlimited number of independent infantry companies, its membership to be composed of men in good standing in our order, so as to afford to all who may be admitted to its ranks the epportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of military drill and discipline according to Upton's tactics."

Begins to sound like war, don't it? And this is what their papers say: The Golden Manuel says:

"If the pope should declare war against the government of the United States all true Roman Catholics would be compelled to take the side of the pope against the government.'

Brownson, in the Roman Catholic Quarterly Review, said: "It is the intention of the pope to possess this country. In this intention he is aided by the Jesuits and all the Catholic priests and prelates, if they are faithful to their religion.

And this is what their priests say: The Detroit Journal of November 17, 1892, says: "Father Menard in St. Joachim's church in Detroit, Sunday November 6, 1892, said: "When the church needed armed men to enlist as erusaders, young men of the church shouldered the musket and sabre and obeyed the order of the church. When the church wanted to get rid of the Saracens the faithful arose en masse and exterminated them. The church may have to call on you to defend your rights in this country, and I our young men will obey the church again, and take up arms and exterminate all the enemies of the church."

The Chicago Tribune, May 3, 1896 reports Priest Dorney as saying in his sermon that he "believed there should be no separation of the church and the state," and here is the inducement that Rome holds out to the faithful to keep from having them separated :

Whoever dies in battle against the unbelieving, merits the kingdom of heaven.

Priest Bennett, of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Sterling, Ill., made this bold statement to his congregation at the conclusion of mass March 25:

"It was the Roman Catholics who fought and won the Battle of Bunker Hill, and we are NOW DRILLING ON AMERICAN SOIL."

But we think we hear you say, "Oh, they can talk, but there is no danger. The pope does not have the power to make them go contrary to their conecience. The laity will be loyal to

We say you are wrong. The pope has the power, more than that the pared for the worst. most humble priest has the power. The most besotted, immoral, criminal priest in the Roman church can, accord-Catholic believes that, and, believing that, would not hesitate a single instant to commit the most diabolical crime if his priest told him its commission would be for the glory or the

welfare of the church. To show you how strong, how binding is the devotion of true Roman Catholics to the will of their superiors, we submit these two items:

The first was an associated press dispatch at the time the Turks were murdering so many Christians, and

"London, April 11, 1896 .- A Constantinople special says that the Armenian (Roman) Catholic patriarch has reclares that IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO DISOBEY THE POPE'S INJUNCTION TO REMAIN AT HIS

The other is a news item published and war against human slavery, Adam

between the members of the Society of Jesus are BOUND by oath to go to the ends and loyal citizens. earth, if need be, at the COMMAND of the general the order, but just how quickand implicitly these commands are obeyed is not so well understood. There was an exemplificato hand over the church to his sucin twenty-four hours of the time the

> of work.-World-Herald, Jan. 16, '98. Could anything more fully explain nicants? The pope says stay in one have been his portion at any moment, the patriarch refused to obey the state authority, because of the pope's injunction for him to remain at his a doctrine of the church of Rome of minds due reverence for God. so long standing and of so recent promulgation that no American should be in ignorance of it

Leo XIII. specifically said in his encyclical Jan. 10, 1890, that when the cyclical Jan. 10, 1890, that when the laws of the state with the laws of the conflict church, the laws of the church are to be unhesitatingly obeyed; and General Ulysses S. Grant, in his "Personal Memoirs," page 213, says: "No political party can, or ought to exist when one of its cornerstones is opposition to freedom of thought and to the rights to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience,' or according to the creed of any religious denomination whatever.

NEVERTHELESS, IF A SECT SETS UP ITS LAWS AS BINDING ABOVE THE STATE LAWS, WHEREVER THE TWO COME IN CONFLICT THIS CLAIM MUST BE RESISTED AND SUPPRESSED WHATEVER AT

COST. The American people believe General Grant wrote words of wisdom when he penned those lines and they are ready to resist with all their power and with all their might not only that doctrine but those charged with put-

ting it into execution in this country. We say with General Grant, and we expect every man who reads this article will say with him, "when a sect sets its laws up as binding above the state laws it must be resisted at any cost.

We shall go farther, and we believe every loyal, patriotic American will go with us: We will say that, God being willing, no pope of Rome shall ever make his abiding place in the land that has been recognized as the cradle of liberty.

We say this not without full knowledge that we will be branded by those mistaken individuals, who regard Romanism as a religion, as intolerant and

But since we know Romanism, since we love liberty, and since we fear not to tell the truth, we shall not object to Jesuits-the murderers of Abraham Lincoln-or the Jesuit sympathizers branding us as anything bu. a papist

That the conflict between the lovers of liberty and the cohorts of mental slavery is drawing near, and will, unless the signs of the times are misleadng be in full force immediately afte the death of the present pope, which may occur any day, we admonish Americans everywhere to be on their

Rome does not fight in the open. Her first blow will be struck in the dark. She will imitate the St. Bartholomew massacre.

Our leading statesmen and warriors have always maintained that Rome would attempt to overthrow our government at some time in the future, Catholics have declared in recent years that in 1900 they would "take this country and keep it."

That's what they've got their soldiers for.

What, but Romanism, did General Grant have in his mind when he said to the Army of the Tennessee in 1876: 3d AD LEADER

would be We probably concerned about this matter did we secure our information that Rome is collecting funds in this country today to defray the expenses of war from a less reliable source and did we not know of our own knowledge that Roman Catholic men were drilling and were armed.

But, relying implicitly upon those OUR BOYS TO BE PREPARED TO from whom the information is re-FIGHT THE NEXT BUNKER HILL ceived, and upon the reports of those employed to get at the bottom of the Rome is prepared to strike this coun-

try to its death. With the knowledge of her intenthe alarm and advise you to be pre-

We can see, we can realize, that ing to Roman Catholic doctrine, save though delayed for a time, will break past few years, and give the people of damn souls. And every Roman with added fury when least expected. And yet it will not surprise some of

> It will not surprise our friend at Atchison who said, "God speed the

It will not surprise any student of them their lives.

But it is not for them we write. It s for those who do not know Romebloody, terrible Rome.

And they, poor things, will wonder who will be their leader, and we say: The needs of the hour always produce the man!

This was true in the time of Luther,

of Huss, of Lattimer and of Coligny; fused to resign at the command of the and it was true, also, when Adolphus Sultan. The Catholic patriarch de- and Garibaldi sprang into prominence. It was true, too, when the world needed the Prince of Orange, and when it needed Oliver Cromwell. And when the times demanded men to protest

in an Omaha paper only this week: Lovejoy, and old John Brown-God "An illustration of the generalship bless their memories—stepped forth to of the Jesuit order was shown in take their places upon the scroll of Omaha recently. IT IS KNOWN that time, flanked by such patriots as Lincoln and Grant and an army of true

As it was when Luther-grand, noof ble, fearless Luther-nailed his thesis to the church door in Wittenberg, as it was when the Prince of Orange went forth in the defense of Protestantism; as it was when Garibaldi fought the tion of this at the house in Omaha a armies of the pope of Rome-the man few weeks ago. Father Mueffels, the of sin; as it was when Cromwell and pastor of St. John's church, has been his hosts went into battle singing quite a favorite with the congregation psalms; when Adolphus withstood the and especially with the ch.idren. One armies of his pope—blessed opponents; day he unexpectedly received notice when John Brown left Ossowattomie Kansas, to liberate the slaves, and cessor and proceed to Honduras. With- when Abraham Lincoln by the stroke of his pen, and Ulysses S. Grant by order was received he had left Omaha the force of his unconquered arms, and was on his way to his new field demonstrated and settled for all time to come that all men are created equal, so it will be when the pope of Rome, the complete, the absolute control ex- fleeing from Italy and seeking an asyercised by the church over its commu- lum in this country, will be met by a man or a band of men-probably no instance, and although death might larger than John Brown's band, yet equally as zealous and equally as firm in the belief that future ages will say that they were right-and that man of that band of men will have inscribed post, thus affording a living example upon their banners "No popery," and that Romanists hold the laws of the they will have enshrined in their church above the laws of the state, hearts deep love of liberty, and in their

And so we say, American freeman, with all the glory of the past streaming o'er us, with all the possibilities the future before us, we say, 'America forever! No popery!"

OMAHA AND VICINITY.

The recent reorganization of the Union Pacific and the proposed reconsolidation of the Oregon Short Line with that road will, in all probability, have the effect to bring back to Omaha a number of the employes of the latter company who were transferred from this city to Ogden last year. This new move will give Union Pacific company a direct Pacific outlet and give Omaha the lion's share of the through traffic.

Speaking of the Union Pacific, we are informed of the existence of a condition of things in the freight house of that company in this city, which, if allowed to continue, will do the company no good from a business standpoint. According to my informant about nine-tenths of the freight handiers are of the Roman-Irish extraction, and it is impossible for a protestant to obtain employment at that place. Occasionally one succeeds in getting a chance to work. but as soon as it becomes known to the "gang" life is made a burden to or is discharged by the powers that this state of affairs has existed for the past two years, and, it is also asserted by a gentleman in position to measurable contribution which our terest of the company. Over at the the upbuilding of the republic. any man who is willing to work may do say that "the Burlington" can with the same number of employes. It might be a pretty good scheme for the new management of the Union Pacific to do a general house cleaning business for a time.

There are a number of Omaba attorneys who are inclined to criticise Judge Scott on account of his recent decision in the mandamus case to compel the mayor and city council to claiming that the law under which the present board acted was unconstitutional. Whatever may be the opinion of the lawyers regarding that decision the fact remains that a large majority of Omaha citizens are inclined to take the same view of the case. To permit the governor or any other state officer to name public officers which pertain to a local or municipal government is but a step toward the centralization of power and John Ireland and other Roman and taking it out of the hands of the people. We believe that Omaha citizens are entirely capable of selecting their own officials and ought to have the right to say by their ballots whom they want. Judge Scott's decision in this case was largely in line with the old theory of states' rights and is practically what the courts of Indiana have held on several occasions. If the supreme court of Nebraska should sustain the judge in his opinion, it will then leave the way open for the next legislature to so amend the Omaha charter that people may express by their ballots ducements. All who sought our shores whom they desire for the board of fire and police commissioners, and it discrimination. The educated, moral might not be out of place to suggest that the board shall be composed of three members, with the mayor as ex-officio chairman, who shall be elected by the people for a term of three years after the first two, viz: matter, we unhesitatingly declare that At the first election there shall be one commissioner elected for a term of one year, another for two years, and the third for three years, and annution in our possession we would not ally thereafter there shall be one combe doing our duty did we not sound missioner elected, and shall not be eligible for re-election after having served a term of three consecutive We believe this will set at Rome has gone so far that she will rest the petty bickerings between the never recede, and that the conflict, various parties which have existed the

> Omaha a much needed rest. That was a bright idea of the attorthe fire and police law, and then step the south. charge and prosecute the case, "In prevent rioting and bloodshed." and sent broadcast by a certain Omaha newspaper but little more than a year ago. Had the attorney general been familiar with supreme court practice he would have known that the court would refuse to hear it, and the case would have to be dismissed. unless the party bringing suit should continue to act.

To Cure Constipation Forever,

WHAT MENACES

Senator Fairbanks Speech In Support of the Immigration Bill.

The Effects of Increased Influx of Ignorant, Criminal and Vicious Elements from Europe.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana made the following telling speech in adwhich we reproduce for the patriotic sentiment it contains:

Mr. President, no more important question can engage our attention, and none should receive more earnest and ing with an evil which menaces our country and all its people.

The pending bill, sir, throws an additional safeguard about our population and citizenship by imposing a moderate and reasonable educational of age and physically capable. The immigrant must be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in some language before admission. An exception is made, however, in the case of a person over 50 years of age, the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant above 21 years of age and who is capable of supporting such parent or grandparent. Although illiterate, such relatives may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent who is qualified and capable. The closest and strongest ties of kinship thus remain unbroken.

This measure does not prevent the immigration of the intelligent people of every land who wish to make their homes here, and who will become worthy and desirable citizens of the Republic. It is not racial in its discriminating purpose; it does not forbid the coming of any race; it proscribes no nationality; it is a proscriptive of ignorance, and of that only. It is founded upon the broad and patriotic theory that to further aughim, and he is either forced to quit ment illiteracy in this country is unwise, and that Illiteracy is an unbe to prevent trouble among the Ro-stable and undesirable foundation man-Irish truckers. It is said that upon which to rest this mighty fabric of government.

We are not unmindful of the im-

know, has been a detriment to the in- foreign-born population has made to Burlington freight house this state of work and influence have been felt affairs is not allowed to exist, and throughout the country, and much of all that is great and splendid about be sure of fair treatment, and they us is the fruit of its genius and industry. But those who have aided handle double the amount of freight most were those who quickly blended with the great mass of our nativeborn population and most readily renounced allegiance to their own countries and assumed the duties of loyal citizens, taking an interest and pride in sustaining and strengthening the institutions of the country of their adoption. Sir, I am pleased to say that the native and foreign-born of Indiana have wrought together in raising that splendid state to her present exalted position. They hav been zealous co-workers; sharing alike in all the labors, anxieties and rewards incident to carving out of the wilderness that majestic commonwealth. Search her musier rolls, and there you will find thousands, born beneath distant skies, who dared all in the defense of the honor and integrity of their chosen land. They shared in the arduous deeds of heroes on many fields and their patriotic devotion is a part of the imperishable

glory of the state. The absorptive power of our nation has been great, and in the main the allens and the natives have easily fused into a homogeneous people. The rapid admixture of foreign bloods here without the impairment of our national character has challenged the wonder and admiration of the civilized

world. . . Until recent years immigration was invited and stimulated by liberal homestead laws and by colonization agencies which offered alluring inwere accepted without question or and patriotic were welcome. The culfleeing from outraged prit found a refuge here. The physically, mentally and morally disordered were permitted to become resident and citizens and share with us, as though unto the manor born, the privileges bequeathed to us by our fathers. Our broad, rich, unoccupied domain and expanding industries invited numbers, and no heed was taken of their quality; and it is remarkable, and indeed the subject of congratulation, that we suffered so little from the undesirable and positively objectionable while our gates stood unprotected.

The encouragement of immigration has taken the form of law but once, that was in 1864, and was in the nature of a war measure. It became ney general in proposing that he necessary to supply the places of the would bring quo warranto proceed- army which had been drawn from the ings to test the constitutionality of fields of productiveness and sent into This could be done by papal history-though it may cost aside and permit Omaha to take promoting immigration; hence, the law mentioned. Under the stimulus it aforder that there be no delay and thus forded immigration was materially No increased. At the close of the war doubt the autorney general has read the army re-entered the avocations of the blood curdling reports published peace, and the necessity for the act having ceased, it was repealed four years after its enactment.

measures were enacted to suppress this reprehensible traffie, and convicts Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic 10c or 25c. restricting Chinese immigration) Dar-if C. C. O. fail to cure, druggists refund money. ring idiots, insane persons, paupers, of illiteracy without grave concern.

charge; persons with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons who have been convicted of a felony tio? The countries which supply or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists; assisted immigrants (unless it is satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that they do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded

classes), and contract laborers. The presence of these restrictive acts serves the evil which has given rise upon the statute books has been bene- to the pending bill: "The most conficial, though the number who presenter themselves at our ports and were excluded is comparatively small. Exclusive of the Chinese, there have native working classes of the north been debarred and deported during the have risen, in the abundance of their of 2,137,659. The unseen benefits arising from these first measures of exclusion, however, are perhaps greater than those which are disclosed by the vocacy of the Lodge immigration bill statistical tables, for many have been the laws and the fear of their enforcement.

existing laws are not the only persons which seeks to guard and preserve the there has been a decided increase in erable, no mere sentimental consider- come accessions are from countries earlier immigration. They differ from Norway and Denmark. It was in the creasing numbers. Among them were dequiet." many very undesirable acquisitions; and southern countries were educated, enterprising and brave, but the larger privileges for standard of life, and had no ade-

If it be said that in further restrictpolicy of the government must change to meet them. No policy should stand against the best interests of our countrymen, native and foreign born alike. that-It will be instructive to observe the

number of immigrants and aliens ar- try contributes, directly or indirectly. riving since the close of the revolutionary war. There are no statistics their immediate descendants, very prior to 1820, but it is estimated by nearly three-fifths of all the paupers generally accepted authority that the number between the close of the war of the revolution and 1820 was 250,000. Since 1820 the arrivals by decennial periods was: Decade ending with-

1830, aliens

1840, aliens

grants 1856 to 1860.....

143,439

599.125

1,713,251

1870, immigrants	2,012,04
1880, immigrants	2,812,19
1890, immigrants	5,246,613
	2,741,39
Total immigrants and aliens	from the
countries and in the numbers	Tollow
ing:	4.967.77
Germany	THE RESERVE AND PARTY.
	3,781,043
England	2,638,59
Norway and Sweden	1.182.78
Austria-Hungary	813 25

Russia and Poland

France

Switzerland

Italy ...

185, 654 1880 in the nativity of the principal arrivals may be conveniently observed by forming two principal groups-one embodying the western and northern and the other the eastern and southern parts of Europe. The per cent of immigration from these groups to the

total immigration was as follows:

From

United From Kingdom, Austria. France, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Poand Scan- land and dinavia. Russla. 1880 1890 39.7 1896 52.1 51.7

A rise in the ratio of immigration from eastern and southern Europe from 8.5 to 51.7 per cent in seventeen years, and a fall in the ratio from the western and northern countries from 64.5 to 36.7 per cent in the same period may well lead us to pause and inquire whither the change is in the national

One of the most noticeable incidents in this remarkable change in the source and nativity of the immigrants is the marked addition to our illiterate population. The decrease in immigration has been from countries which have hitherto sent us but a small per cent of illiterates, and the increase is from countries where the ignorance is greatest. Thirty-nine and -ninetenths per cent of those above 14 years of age coming from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia last year could neither read nor write, while only 3.6 per cent of those from the Prior to 1875 there were no restrict- United Kingdom, France, Germany and ive laws except those prohibiting cooly Scandinavia were illiterate. When we trade. In that year more drastic witness this increase in the illiterate accessions to our population we may well recall the warning of George and women imported for immoral pur-poses were excluded. Subsequently we water our lifeblood." Let us not acts were passed (not including acts unduly tax our assimilative powers.

No one can view this great invasion

or persons liable to become a public We should address to ourselves the question, What will be its effect if it continues to flow with increasing regreater number of illiterates furnished less than I per cent of the immigration in 1869, 8.5 per cent in 1880, and 51.7 per cent in 1897. The undesirable were deterred less by panic than the desirable immigrants. Mr. Bryce, with rare felicity, ob-

epicuous evidence of American pros-

perity has been hitherto seen in the

high standard of living to which the

last six years only 14,156 out of a total food and the quality of their clothing, in the neatness and comforts of their homes, in the decent orderliness of their lives, and the fondness for reading of their women. The settlers of the last half century, though at first deterred from coming by knowledge of far behind the native Americans in all these respects, have tended to rise to their level, and except in a few of It has been observed during recent the larger cities, have, after lifteen years that those interdicted under years, practically adopted American standards of comfort. But with the thoughtful consideration, than one whose coming is undesirable, and that last decade new swarms of European immigrants have invaded America. high standard of our population and the influx of people whose presence drawn from their homes in the castcitizenship. No policy, however ven- is injurious. These new and unwel- ern part of central Europe by the constant cheapening of ocean transit and ations should dissuade us from deal- which contributed but little to the by that more thorough drainage, see to speak, of the island regions civilization, and in a manner com- the former in race and quality. The Europe which is due to the extension patible with the best interests of the very large per cent of the immigration of railways. These immigrants, largeuntil quite recently came from the ly of the Slavonic race, come from United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, lower strata of civilization than the German immigrants of the past, and, main intelligent, industrious, frugal, since they speak foreign tongues, are law respecting and liberty loving. It less amenable to American influences. test upon all immigrants over 16 years readily assimilated with us and . . . There seems to be a danger merged into the American with mar- that if they continue to come in large velous facility. It contributed to our numbers they may retain their own statesmanship, to our literature, to low standard of decency and comfort our commerce, to our agriculture, and and menace the continuance among the to all other avenues of industry. Be- working class generally of that far ginning with the last decade, a change higher standard which has hitherto occurred in both the nationality and prevailed in all but a few spots in this quality of our immigration. Those country. Already the United States, who were chiefly of the Slavonic coun- which twenty years ago rejoiced in tries began to come in great and in- imigration, begins to regard it with

A study of the last census leads to many from the better portions of Italy, the conclusion that our foreign popu-Austria-Hungary and other eastern lation contributes a large number to our almshouses, penitentiaries, insane asylums, and reformatories which per cent was ill fitted to become a part would be excluded under the proviof our population or to assume the sions of the pending bill. There were and responsibilities of in the almshouses in 1890 73,045 pau-American citizens. They possessed a pers, of whom 27,648 were foreignlow order of intelligence and an infer- born and 26,656 were native whites. The nationality of 2,274 whites was quate conception of the marvelous sig- undisclosed; the residue were colored. nificance of our institutions. This It is thus seen that the foreign-born fact has awakened the people to the whites constituted 43 per cent and the necessity of some protective measure. native whites 57 per cent of the white pauper element whose parentage ing immigration we are departing from known. The full significance of this the traditional policy of our govern- is realized when we bear in mind the ment, we answer ... at conditions have disparity in the respective numbers changed, and with new conditions the of our native and foreign population. Dr. Wines, in his bulletin upon Convicts in Penitentiaries in the United States at the Eleventh census, says

The foreign population of this counin the persons of the foreign-born or supported in almshouses. This disproportion between the two elements in respect of the burden of pauperism is even greater than that in respect of crime

The exhibit with respect to the criminal calendar is equally important. There were 57,310 white criminals, 28.25 per cent of whom were foreignborn and 71.75 per cent were native. But those who were of foreign birth or foreign parentage it appears committed 57.56 per cent of the crime.

We may pursue the record further as to juvenile offenders and the in with substantially similar results The foreign element is shown to have contributed an undue proportion to each class.

The educational test will have a very direct effect in reducing the number of contributions to the foregoing unfortunate and objectionable classe It appears that 20.56 per cent of the foreign-born criminals and 30.11 per cent of the foreign-born white paupers were illiterate. A large number of these could not have secured admission to this country under are pro-367.041 visions of the pending bill, and to 199,246 that extent we would have been relieved of the burden which their coming Imposed.

The gravitation of undesirable immigrants into the large c...es and their reinforcement of the slum districts is one of the pronounced evils. These slum districts make their ample contribution to the police courts, the workhouses, the penitentiaries, and are a burdensome tax upon the benevolence and thrift of the community. They are the hotbeds of vice, where American customs and Institutions are foreign, and where in many instances the banner of the republic is not the emblem most honored.

In Baltimore 77 per cent of the total slum population is of foreign birth or parentage; in Chicago, 90 per cent; in New York, 95 per cent, and in Philadelphia, 91 per cent.

It will be seen that nationalities which constitute the larger per cent of the slum elements are those from which our least desirable foreign population has been drawn recently with increasing ratio; much the greater per cent of it is from the eastern and southern European countries, which contribute most liberally to foreign illiterates. Twenty-three and onetenth per cent of the illiterates in the slums of the cities named were of Scandinavia, Great Britain, France, Germany and Ireland, while more than twice that number, or 53.6 per cent, were of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Poland and Italy. In striking contrast with this is the fact that only 7.4 per cent was composed of native Americans.

The more recent immigration is less devoted to home building than the former. There is a disproportion in the number of the males and females which is noticeable. The arr als from United Kingdom, the Sweden, Norway and Scotland have been composed of substantially an equal number of males and females, while the equilibrium between the sexes from other countries is not observed. They send us 58 per cent of males and only 42 per cent of females.

Continued on Page 8.