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ADULT ILLITERACY

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ADULT ILLITERACY.

I. EXTENT OF ILLITERACY.

DEFINITIONS.

Illiterates are those who have not learned to write in any language. This is the definition on which American and most foreign statistics of illiteracy are based, because the percentage of those who can read but can not write is so small that it may be ignored. The test of writing one's name and ordinary words is simple, easily applied, definite, and practicable.

Literates are all who have had even the slightest amount of schooling. Many literates may be ignorant, but illiterates can not write even their own names, and seldom are able to read at all.

This study of illiteracy in the United States is restricted to the millions of adults who are absolutely illiterate; it makes no enumeration of other millions of near-illiterates who can only sign their names and decipher a few words with difficulty, nor does it take into account the many millions who can read and write, but seldom do.

Literacy is the first requisite for democracy. Unless means are provided for reaching the illiterate and the near-illiterate, every social problem must remain needlessly complex and slow of solution, because social and representative government rests upon an implied basis of universal ability to read and write.

ILLITERACY AND IGNORANCE.

Before analyzing illiteracy in the United States, it is important to distinguish clearly between illiteracy and ignorance, terms by no means the same, yet often used as though synonymous.

Illiteracy clearly is not ignorance. Many a man who makes an X for his signature knows more, is better equipped for citizenship, and is more fully prepared to battle with life than some who have been graduated from high school or college.

Schooling supplements but can never replace worldly wisdom and experience; nevertheless, the ability to read and write is fundamental, and lack of this equipment is such a handicap that illiteracy implies ignorance. (Some ignorant persons may be illiterate, but most illiterates are ignorant.)

Intelligence is still another matter. Intelligence implies mental quality, capacity, and ability; untrained, its usefulness is restricted. In an illiterate, intelligence is stunted and imperfectly applied.

NUMBER OF ILLITERATES.

It is desirable to gain a graphic idea of the extent and implications, sources and type of illiteracy in the United States, and especially to realize the facts concerning the increase of white illiteracy at the present time.

Five and a half million people in the United States over 10 years of age are illiterate, or nearly eight out of every hundred.

This is over a million more than the combined total population of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California (4,447,507); or of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island (5,438,945); or of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida (4,877,140). It outnumbers Alabama and Tennessee (4,332,882); nearly equals Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina (5,563,245); or Louisiana and Texas (5,552,920); and rivals the State of Illinois (5,638,591).

There were more illiterates in 1910 than comprised the entire population of the United States in 1800 (5,403,383). They would more than replace the inhabitants of all towns in the United States having a population numbering between 2,500 and 5,000 (1,172 towns; population, 4,105,656).

They would nearly fill the 372 cities having between 10,000 and 25,000 (5,809,208); would overflow the 179 cities between 25,000 and 100,000 (3,241,678); and would approach the entire combined metropolitan population of Philadelphia (1,549,008), St. Louis (687,029), Boston (670,585), Cleveland (560,663), Baltimore (558,485), Pittsburgh (533,905), Detroit (465,766), and Buffalo (423,715); a total of 5,449,156.

They would nearly equal in number the present population of New York, estimated in the year 1914 at 5,583,801.

These comparisons may aid in visualizing the extent of the problem of teaching merely the elements of reading and writing to illiterates in the United States who are beyond school age and of whom over a million can speak no English.

CLASSES OF ILLITERATES.

Illiterates are classed, for convenience, as native white, foreign born, Negro, others.

Native white illiterates (1,534,272) are outnumbered by foreign-born illiterates (1,650,361) by over one hundred thousand (116,089). The total number of white illiterates—native and foreign-born com-

EXTENT OF ILLITERACY.

bined (3,184,633)—is nearly a million (956,902) more than the total number of Negro illiterates (2,227,731). Illiteracy is mainly a white man's problem, owing to the fact that the number of Negro illiterates is rapidly decreasing, whereas the number of white illiterates is increasing, due to immigration of illiterates.

Other illiterates are: Indians, 85,445, or 45.3 per cent; Chinese, 10,891, or 15.8 per cent; Japanese, 6,213, or 9.2 per cent; others, 1,250, or 39.9 per cent.

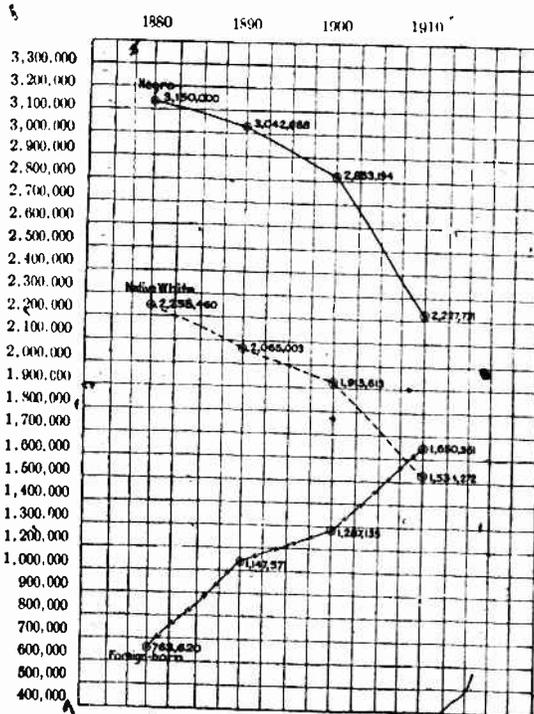


CHART 1.—Illiteracy curve, 1880-1910—Native whites; foreign-born; Negroes.

Every class of illiterates has decreased except the foreign-born illiterates; their increase has outbalanced the whole decrease of all other classes combined—native whites, Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese—during the last 35 years.

In contrast with the increase of white illiterates, Negro illiterates have decreased from approximately 3,150,000 in 1880 to 2,227,731 in 1910. During the last decade, the number of Indian, Chinese, and Japanese illiterates has also decreased materially. Native-born white illiterates have decreased from 2,255,460 to 1,534,272: Since 1890 there has been a classification of native born of native parents. These have decreased from 1,890,723 to 1,378,884. Native born of foreign or mixed parentage have decreased from 174,280 to 155,388.

Since 1880 the percentage of native whites to total population has increased, and the percentage of illiteracy among them has diminished. The percentage of foreign-born to total population has increased as well as their percentage of illiteracy. The per cent of Negroes to total population has decreased, and the decrease in percentage of illiteracy among them is marked.

Percentage of illiteracy among native whites, the foreign-born, and Negroes at certain periods.

	1880	1890	1900	1910
Native white:				
Per cent of total population.....	73.5	73.0	74.5	74.4
Per cent of illiteracy.....	9.4	6.2	4.6	3.0
Foreign born:				
Per cent of total population.....	13.1	14.5	13.4	14.5
Per cent of illiteracy.....	12.0	13.5	12.9	12.7
Negroes:				
Per cent of total population.....	13.1	11.9	11.6	10.7
Per cent of illiteracy.....	68.0	57.1	44.5	30.4

THE "BLACK BELT" OF THE NORTH.

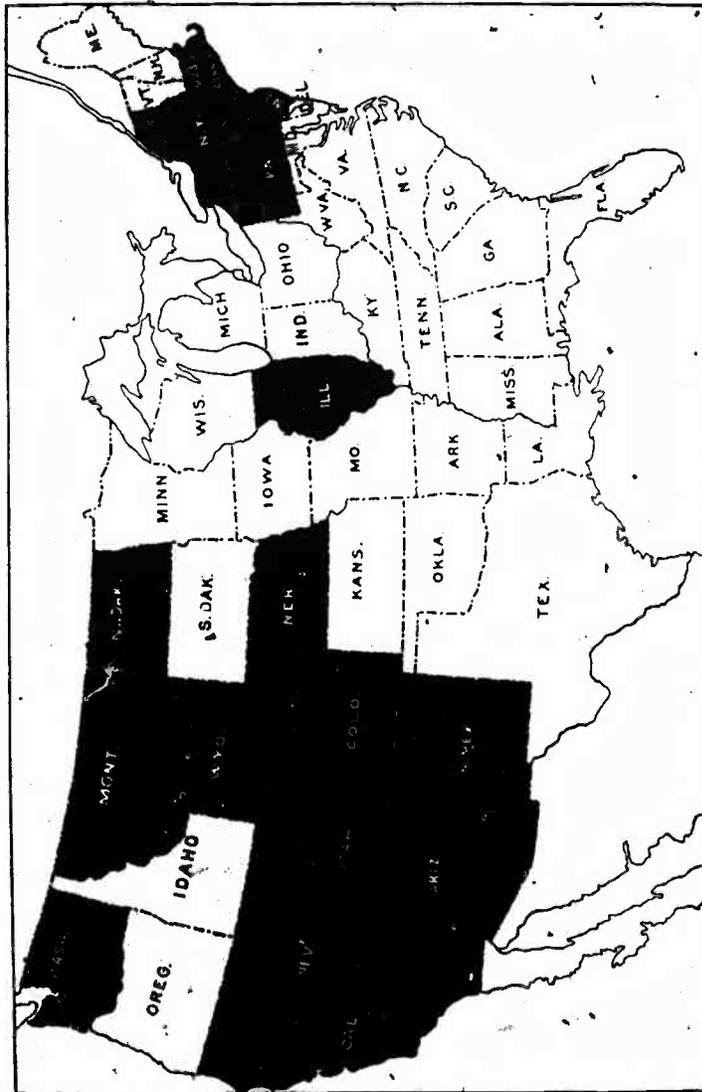
It has long been a matter for critical comment that nearly one-fourth of the population of the Southern States is illiterate. It gives a different aspect to the situation to know that each Southern State cut its percentage of illiteracy more than 25 per cent between 1900 and 1910, and that in the South Atlantic, east South Central, and west South Central divisions, which include all the Southern States, the number of illiterates was nearly a million (938,767) less in 1910 than in 1900.

Illiteracy may be a perplexity, but is not a peril in States which are so active through public school endeavor and otherwise that they are steadily effecting wholesale reductions each decade not only in percentage but in number of illiterates. Illiteracy is chiefly a menace in those manufacturing States of the Middle Atlantic division which for 10 years—even 20 years in the State of New York—have failed to reduce their percentage of illiteracy and have increased enormously their numbers of illiterates, or, as in the case of Connecticut, have actually retrograded and increased not only in numbers of illiterates, but in percentage of illiteracy as well. The New England, Middle Atlantic, Mountain, and Pacific are the divisions which show increase in number of illiterates during the past 20 years.

The number of illiterates is steadily increasing, not in the South, but in—

Massachusetts,	Pennsylvania,	Wyoming,	Utah,
Rhode Island,	Illinois,	Colorado,	Nevada,
Connecticut,	North Dakota,	New Mexico,	Washington,
New York,	Nebraska,	Arizona,	California,
New Jersey	Montana,		

the heaviest increase being in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. During the 20 years from 1890 to 1910 the number of illiterates in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky,



States in black in which the whole number of illiterates increased between 1900 and 1910. In States west of the Mississippi given as black the increases are smaller than in other States.

and Florida *decreased* from 2,027,951 to 1,427,063, but in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania the number of illiterates *increased* from 790,772 to 1,103,872.

REDUCTION OF ILLITERACY.

The fact that there are many people who can not read or write is not in itself such a menace as the fact that illiteracy is growing, remains about the same, or is not being reduced. The existing percentage of illiteracy is of far less importance than the rate of decrease of illiteracy. In the 17 States which have cut down their illiteracy 50 per cent or more in 20 years there is no menace to citizenship.

TABLE 1.—Percentage decrease of illiteracy in 20 years, 1890-1910.

State.	Per cent.	State.	Per cent.
District of Columbia.....	83	Mississippi.....	44
Kansas.....	60	Delaware.....	43
Wisconsin.....	58	West Virginia.....	42
Idaho.....	56	South Carolina.....	42
New Mexico.....	54	North Dakota.....	40
Maryland.....	54	Nevada.....	40
Iowa.....	53	Nebraska.....	38
Oregon.....	53	Ohio.....	34
California.....	53	Louisiana.....	36
Washington.....	52	New Hampshire.....	32
Arkansas.....	52	South Dakota.....	30
Missouri.....	52	Colorado.....	29
Florida.....	50	Illinois.....	28
Indiana.....	50	Maine.....	25
Minnesota.....	50	Rhode Island.....	21
Tennessee.....	50	Massachusetts.....	16
Virginia.....	50	New Jersey.....	16
Georgia.....	49	Pennsylvania.....	16
Texas.....	49	Montana.....	13
North Carolina.....	48	Arizona.....	10
Utah.....	46	Wyoming.....	3
Michigan.....	45	New York.....	0
Vermont.....	45	Oklahoma.....	-3
Alabama.....	44	Connecticut.....	-13
Kentucky.....	44		

The percentage of illiteracy in the United States has been lowered during 20 years from 13.3 per cent in 1890 to 10.7 per cent in 1900 and 7.7 per cent in 1910; but the number of illiterates has decreased less than 15 per cent and the number of foreign-born illiterates has increased 43 per cent.

The percentage of illiteracy in the Southern States has been reduced one-half in the last two decades, but in the Middle Atlantic States—along the Atlantic seaboard—there has been slight decrease in percentage and large increase in numbers, owing possibly to lack of realization on the part of the general public and educators of changed conditions due to the new type of foreign immigration.

The following table shows the changes in illiteracy as affecting all classes during the 20 years from 1890 to 1910:

TABLE 2.—Changes during 20 years in number of illiterates in the population 10 years of age and over.

	Year.	Per cent.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes.....	1910	7.7	5,516,163	2,814,950	2,701,213
	1900	10.7	6,180,008	3,011,224	3,168,784
	1890	13.3	6,324,703	3,008,223	3,316,480
White.....	1910	5.0	3,184,933	1,622,505	1,562,428
	1900	6.2	3,300,746	1,567,163	1,733,583
	1890	7.7	3,212,574	1,517,723	1,694,851
Negro.....	1910	30.4	2,227,731	1,086,000	1,141,731
	1900	44.5	2,852,194	1,271,432	1,580,762
	1890	57.1	3,042,068	1,438,923	1,603,145
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	1910	31.6	103,799	56,445	47,354
	1900	44.5	126,129	72,639	53,490
	1890	45.2	66,480	31,577	34,903
Native white.....	1910	3.0	1,534,272	796,055	738,217
	1900	4.6	1,913,611	955,517	958,094
	1890	6.2	2,085,003	978,408	1,096,595
Native parentage.....	1910	3.7	1,378,884	715,926	662,958
	1900	5.9	1,734,764	822,175	912,589
	1890	6.2	1,990,723	898,415	1,092,308
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1910	1.1	155,388	80,129	75,259
	1900	1.6	178,847	93,342	85,505
	1890	2.2	174,280	89,993	84,287
Foreign-born white.....	1910	12.7	1,650,361	866,450	783,911
	1900	11.3	1,387,135	611,636	775,499
	1890	13.1	1,147,571	536,314	611,257

It is natural that in all the States where illiteracy is common the decrease each decade should be large. Decrease in illiteracy must mainly come through the public schools, although an increasingly large work must devolve upon other agencies, such as immigrant associations, the Christian and Hebrew Young Men's and Young Women's Associations, workers among the mountain whites, and such institutions as Hampton and Tuskegee among the Negroes.

Decrease of illiteracy is due not wholly to effort on the one hand and indifference on the other, though these are important factors. A State may have a great influx of illiterates and in the sum total put forth great effort to decrease illiteracy, yet the increase may be constant because of immigration, while in another State with the same degree of effort better results are attained because there is not a corresponding increase in number of illiterates coming into the State.

ADULT ILLITERACY.

In Table 3 is shown the positive degree of illiteracy in each State in 1910.

TABLE 3.—Percentage of illiteracy, by States, 1910.

State.	Per cent of illiteracy.	State.	Per cent of illiteracy.
Iowa.....	1.7	New York.....	5.5
Nebraska.....	1.9	New Jersey.....	5.6
Oregon.....	1.9	Oklahoma.....	5.6
Washington.....	2.0	Pennsylvania.....	5.9
Idaho.....	2.2	Connecticut.....	6.0
Kansas.....	2.2	Nevada.....	6.7
Utah.....	2.5	Maryland.....	7.2
South Dakota.....	2.9	Rhode Island.....	7.7
Minnesota.....	3.0	Delaware.....	8.1
Indiana.....	3.1	West Virginia.....	8.3
North Dakota.....	3.1	Texas.....	9.9
Michigan.....	3.2	Kentucky.....	12.1
Ohio.....	3.2	Arkansas.....	12.6
Wisconsin.....	3.2	Tennessee.....	13.6
Wyoming.....	3.3	Florida.....	13.8
California.....	3.7	Virginia.....	15.2
Colorado.....	3.7	North Carolina.....	18.5
Illinois.....	3.7	New Mexico.....	20.2
Vermont.....	3.7	Georgia.....	20.7
Maine.....	4.1	Arizona.....	20.9
Missouri.....	4.3	Mississippi.....	22.4
New Hampshire.....	4.6	Alabama.....	22.9
Montana.....	4.8	South Carolina.....	25.7
District of Columbia.....	4.9	Louisiana.....	29.0
Massachusetts.....	5.2		

Prior to 1900 changes in illiteracy were less striking than in the decade from 1900 to 1910, owing to a more literate type of immigration.¹ For example, the State of Washington was numerically small in 1900, the population being 408,437. In 1910 there had been an increase in population of 128 per cent, to 934,332, yet at the same time there was a decrease in illiteracy of 35 per cent, the immigration being mainly from Canada, England, and countries in north-western Europe. In the State of Illinois, however, where the increase, 475,636, may be compared with the increase of 525,895 in Washington, a much smaller number were foreign-born, but the foreign-born were of a more illiterate type, and this fact would be important in affecting the decrease in percentage of illiteracy during the decade, only 11.9 per cent. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and other eastern manufacturing States were still more unfavorably affected by the type and amount of immigration.

¹ In Table 4, opposite the percentage of decrease of illiteracy, is given the percentage of increase in population during these 10 years.

EXTENT OF ILLITERACY.

TABLE 4.—Showing percentage of decrease of illiteracy from 1900 to 1910, percentage of increase of population from 1900 to 1910, with number and percentage of illiterates and total population.

Rank.	State.	Percent- age of de- crease in illit- eracy.	Percent- age of in- crease in popu- lation.	1910			1900		
				Number of illit- erates.	Per cent.	Popula- tion.	Number of illit- erates.	Per cent.	Popula- tion.
1	Idaho.....	52.1	107.8	5,453	2.2	249,018	5,505	4.6	119,837
2	Nevada.....	49.6	99.7	4,992	6.7	69,822	4,645	13.3	34,959
3	North Dakota.....	44.6	85.3	13,070	3.1	424,730	12,719	5.6	229,161
4	Dist. of Columbia.....	43.0	20.3	13,812	4.9	279,088	20,028	8.6	231,637
5	Oregon.....	42.7	69.2	10,554	1.9	555,631	10,636	3.2	328,791
6	South Dakota.....	42.0	50.6	12,750	2.9	443,466	14,832	5.0	294,304
7	Maryland.....	39.6	11.2	73,397	7.2	1,023,950	101,947	8.4	920,715
8	New Mexico.....	39.1	69.8	48,607	20.2	240,990	46,971	33.2	141,289
9	Arkansas.....	38.2	21.3	142,964	12.6	1,134,087	190,658	20.4	934,323
10	Florida.....	36.9	41.3	77,816	13.8	564,722	84,288	24.9	338,490
11	Vermont.....	36.2	3.6	10,806	3.7	289,128	16,247	5.8	278,943
12	Washington.....	35.4	128.5	18,416	2.0	933,556	12,740	3.1	408,437
13	North Carolina.....	35.2	17.2	291,497	18.5	1,578,566	386,251	28.7	1,346,734
14	Tennessee.....	34.2	9.4	221,071	13.6	1,621,179	306,930	20.7	1,480,948
15	Virginia.....	33.6	12.2	232,911	15.2	1,536,297	312,120	22.9	1,364,501
16	Missouri.....	32.8	9.3	111,116	4.3	2,594,600	152,844	6.4	2,371,865
17	Indiana.....	32.6	9.7	66,213	3.1	2,160,405	90,639	4.6	1,968,215
18	Alabama.....	32.6	18.1	352,710	22.9	1,541,575	443,560	34.0	1,304,703
19	Delaware.....	32.5	12.7	13,240	8.1	163,090	17,581	12.0	145,500
20	Georgia.....	32.1	19.4	380,775	20.7	1,836,111	480,420	30.5	1,577,334
21	Wisconsin.....	31.9	17.2	67,769	3.2	1,829,811	73,779	4.7	1,561,156
22	Texas.....	31.7	31.6	282,904	9.9	2,848,904	314,018	14.5	2,163,913
23	Mississippi.....	30.0	17.7	290,236	22.4	1,283,180	351,461	32.0	1,098,891
24	California.....	29.9	64.2	74,903	3.7	2,007,698	58,969	4.8	1,223,111
25	South Carolina.....	28.4	14.4	276,960	25.7	1,078,161	338,659	35.9	942,403
26	Arizona.....	27.9	66.5	32,933	20.9	157,659	27,807	29.0	94,147
27	West Virginia.....	27.2	28.8	74,868	3.3	1,221,119	80,105	11.4	656,800
28	Minnesota.....	26.8	23.2	49,566	2.0	1,628,035	52,946	4.1	1,266,857
29	Kentucky.....	26.3	8.3	208,084	12.1	1,722,644	262,954	16.5	1,589,685
30	Iowa.....	26.0	2.8	29,889	1.7	1,760,266	40,179	2.3	1,711,789
31	New Hampshire.....	25.8	4.8	16,396	4.6	354,118	21,073	6.2	337,393
32	Louisiana.....	24.6	20.5	352,179	29.0	1,213,678	381,145	38.5	960,364
33	Michigan.....	23.9	17.9	74,800	3.2	2,236,252	80,482	4.2	1,826,265
34	Montana.....	21.3	58.4	14,457	4.8	303,551	11,675	6.1	191,596
35	Kansas.....	20.6	12.9	28,968	2.2	1,321,662	32,513	2.9	1,196,033
36	Ohio.....	20.0	17.3	124,774	3.2	3,848,747	131,541	4.0	3,296,921
37	Maine.....	19.7	6.8	24,554	4.1	603,893	29,060	5.1	565,440
38	Utah.....	19.3	39.0	6,821	2.5	274,778	6,141	3.1	196,799
39	Wyoming.....	17.5	63.0	3,874	3.3	117,585	2,878	4.0	72,062
40	Nebraska.....	13.0	15.5	18,009	1.9	924,032	17,997	2.3	799,735
41	Colorado.....	11.9	50.6	23,790	3.7	640,846	17,779	4.2	425,424
42	Illinois.....	11.9	20.5	168,294	3.7	4,493,794	157,988	4.2	3,727,745
43	Massachusetts.....	11.8	20.9	141,541	5.3	2,742,694	134,043	5.9	2,267,048
44	Rhode Island.....	8.3	2.6	33,864	7.7	440,065	29,004	8.1	344,824
45	Oklahoma.....	6.3	113.3	67,667	5.6	1,197,476	67,226	12.1	561,379
46	New Jersey.....	5.0	36.9	112,602	5.6	2,027,946	86,658	5.9	1,480,496
47	Pennsylvania.....	3.2	22.9	354,230	5.9	6,007,750	299,876	6.1	4,883,379
48	New York.....	0.0	27.7	406,020	5.5	7,410,619	318,100	5.6	6,801,652
49	Connecticut.....	1.6	23.3	53,665	6.0	901,028	42,973	5.9	730,454

¹ Increase of illiteracy.

The increase in the number of illiterates is most notable in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. There is also an increase in Illinois; a large relative increase in Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Arizona; and a small relative increase in Oregon.

The positive degree of illiteracy in each State is exhibited in Table 5, which shows the rank of States by illiteracy in 1910; numbers of illiterates in 1890, 1900, and 1910; decrease of illiteracy in 1900 and 1910; per cent of decreases from 1890 to 1910; and comparisons in percentage of illiteracy and numbers of illiterates by States in 1890, 1900, and 1910.

TABLE 5.—Showing rank of States by illiteracy in 1910, decrease of illiteracy and percentage 1890-1910, with comparative chart showing percentage of illiteracy and number of illiterates for 1910, 1900, and 1890.

(Figures in the column headed with an asterisk (*) give per cent decrease in 20 years, 1890-1910.)

Rank	State	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
1	IOWA	53	212	117	1.88%	2.88%	2.88%	62,771	120,000	120,000	1.88%	2.88%	2.88%
2	OREGON	53	83	83	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
3	NEBRASKA	30	50	50	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
4	WASHINGTON	52	81	81	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
5	KANSAS	60	110	110	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
6	IDaho	56	40	40	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
7	UTAH	46	50	50	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
8	SOUTH DAKOTA	30	50	50	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
9	MINNESOTA	50	210	210	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
10	INDIANA	50	20	20	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
11	NORTH DAKOTA	40	110	110	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
12	WISCONSIN	58	21	21	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
13	MICHIGAN	49	20	20	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
14	OHIO	28	20	20	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
15	WYOMING	3	20	20	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
16	CALIFORNIA	38	21	21	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
17	COLORADO	29	20	20	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
18	ILLINOIS	28	20	20	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
19	Vermont	45	20	20	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
20	MAINE	23	20	20	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
21	MISSOURI	38	20	20	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
22	NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	20	20	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
23	MONTANA	19	20	20	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
24	NEW JERSEY	66	20	20	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%
25	MASSACHUSETTS	10	20	20	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	10,000	10,000	10,000	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%

TABLE 5.—Showing rank of States by illiteracy in 1910, decrease of illiteracy and percentage 1890-1910, with comparative chart showing percentage of illiteracy and number of illiterates for 1910, 1900, and 1890—Continued.

[Figures in the column headed with an asterisk (*) give per cent decrease in 20 years, 1890-1910.]

Rank	State	1910	1900	1890	% Dec. 1890-1910
26	NEW YORK	406,000	362,025	406,000	10.2
27	NEW JERSEY	354,000	343,000	354,000	3.1
28	PENNSYLVANIA	354,000	354,000	354,000	0.0
29	CONNECTICUT	113,000	102,000	113,000	10.8
30	NEVADA	4,700	4,700	4,700	0.0
31	MARYLAND	77,000	77,000	77,000	0.0
32	TEXAS	142,000	142,000	142,000	0.0
33	KENTUCKY	282,000	282,000	282,000	0.0
34	ARKANSAS	221,000	221,000	221,000	0.0
35	TENNESSEE	271,000	271,000	271,000	0.0
36	FLORIDA	77,000	77,000	77,000	0.0
37	VIRGINIA	232,000	232,000	232,000	0.0
38	NORTH CAROLINA	221,000	221,000	221,000	0.0
39	NEW MEXICO	48,000	48,000	48,000	0.0
40	GEORGIA	282,000	282,000	282,000	0.0
41	ARIZONA	16,000	16,000	16,000	0.0
42	MISSISSIPPI	282,000	282,000	282,000	0.0
43	ALABAMA	282,000	282,000	282,000	0.0
44	SOUTH CAROLINA	282,000	282,000	282,000	0.0
45	LOUISIANA	282,000	282,000	282,000	0.0

In New York State there are more than 406,000 illiterates, of whom 362,025, or nearly 80 per cent, are foreign-born. In New York City there are 254,000, an increase of 72,000 from 1900 to 1910, while the percentage of illiteracy remains the same as then; 96 per cent of these are foreign-born. Pennsylvania has 354,000 illiterates; New Jersey, 113,000; Connecticut, 53,000, an increase of 11,000 in 10 years. In these four States are one-fifth of all the illiterates in the United States.



In one typical manufacturing town in Connecticut the population is more than 50 per cent foreign-born at the present time; 10 years ago it was 15 per cent. The town is inundated with non-English-speaking people, highly illiterate, with foreign ideals and customs, and standards of a low order. This condition is general throughout the manufacturing towns of New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

The problem of adult illiteracy is ignored commonly in the manufacturing States where the relative percentage of illiteracy is small, but where the number of illiterates is great.

In New York State, of the population over 21 years of age, 6 out of every 100 can neither write nor read; in Maine and Vermont, 5; in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, 6; in New Jersey, 7; in Pennsylvania, nearly 8; in Rhode Island, 9; in Delaware, 10; and little is being done to relieve the situation, which has a direct bearing on unemployment and industrial unrest.

Effective measures to reduce adult illiteracy can become possible by closer cooperation between industry and education. Industry can make it possible by allowance of time and wage to enable illiterate adult workers—who can earn usually but small wages, often because of their illiteracy and the things that go with illiteracy—to learn to read and write, and in a minimum time of 60 hours enable them to surmount their worst obstacles to progress. The public schools can provide teachers. Illiterate workers are expensive workers. There seems to be no more effective, practical, and economical way of meeting the problem of the employed adult illiterate than by means of the workers' public-school day class. By its adoption much needless industrial inefficiency and social waste may rapidly be eliminated.

RURAL AND URBAN ILLITERACY.

More than two-thirds of all illiterates are country dwellers; the percentage of illiteracy in country districts (10.1) is nearly twice that in the cities (5.1); but the decrease in illiteracy in rural communities and small towns during the decade 1900-1910 is more marked than in cities, because large numbers of illiterate foreign-born have settled in the cities, where work is obtainable immediately after landing.

Of illiterates living in the country (3,748,031), the native whites were 1,342,372; foreign-born, 477,870; Negroes, 1,834,458. Of illiterates living in towns and cities (1,768,132), the native whites were 191,900; foreign-born, 1,172,491; Negroes, 393,273. Therefore the urban problem in removing illiteracy deals mainly with foreign-born; the rural problem, with Negroes and native whites.

Foreign-born illiterates are found mainly in towns and cities of the New England States (222,030), Middle Atlantic States (582,756),

east North Central States (217,771); native white illiterates mainly in rural communities of the South Atlantic States (400,507), east South Central States (362,178), west South Central States (217,719); and Negro illiterates mainly in rural communities of the South Atlantic States (810,526), east South Central States (581,250), west South Central States (411,370).

ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.

Two and one quarter millions (2,273,603) of the total male population of voting age (26,999,151) were illiterate, or more than 8 (8.4 per cent) out of every 100.

One-third of these illiterates (788,631) were foreign-born, although in the total population the foreign-born form less than 14 per cent.

Since 1900 the number of illiterate foreign-born males of voting age has increased over 220,000, whereas among native white males of voting age the number of illiterates has decreased by 50,000 and among Negroes of voting age over 150,000.

ILLITERACY BY AGE GROUPS.

Half the illiterate population (48.1 per cent) are between 20 and 45 years old and can be taught to read and write without difficulty, if an effort is made to reach them through their occupations. They are beyond school age, and rarely will attend night schools, owing to fatigue from labor, other duties, or indifference. Only those under 20 years of age, amounting to 16 per cent, can be reached by the schools under any present law of compulsory attendance.

The following summary shows the percentage of illiteracy at different ages to total illiteracy:

Age.	Number.	Per cent.
10-14.....	370,136	6.7
15-19.....	448,414	9.0
20-24.....	622,073	11.2
25-34.....	1,102,384	19.9
35-44.....	940,510	17.0
45-54.....	829,183	15.0
55-64.....	607,784	11.0
65 and over.....	578,799	10.4
Total.....	5,516,163	100.0

Children under 10 years of age are not classed as illiterates. Those between 10 and 14 who have not learned to write their names are properly termed illiterate, although not beyond school age; they seldom return to school; they may be defective. They form but a small per cent (6.7 per cent) of the whole number. Those between 15-19 are but 9 per cent. Thus 83.3 per cent of all illiterates are

over 20 years old and generally are earning a living, if not diseased or defective. Ordinary school opportunities are not able to satisfy their needs; special educational methods better adapted to adults are required.

ILLITERACY BY SEX.

Illiteracy is common to both sexes. Illiterate males (2,814,950) outnumber illiterate females (2,701,213) by more than one hundred thousand (113,637). This may be due to two causes: (1) Males outnumber females in the total population by 106 to 100. (2) Male immigrants outnumber female, and in the foreign-born population, many of whom are illiterate, males outnumber females by 129.2 to 100.

The percentage of illiteracy, however, in the United States as a whole, among females (7.8 per cent) is slightly greater than among males (7.6 per cent) due to the larger percentage of illiteracy among foreign-born women and Negro women.

	Male illiterates.	Female illiterates.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Native white.....	8.1	2.9
Foreign-born.....	11.8	13.9
Negro.....	30.1	30.7

Excluding children under 10 years of age, 76 males (7.6 per cent) out of every 1,000 are illiterate; 78 females (7.8 per cent) out of every 1,000 are illiterate.

II. ILLITERACY OF IMMIGRANTS.

Illiteracy bears intimately upon many national problems. The Government of the United States is a government by representation, and its integrity and effectiveness depend upon the intelligence of all the people. Intelligence rests mainly upon easy transfer of thought and information from one person to another by the printed page. Therefore any material increase in the number of those who can not read affects quality of citizenship and the representative basis of government. In an illiterate community the sense of civic responsibility is at its lowest, and disease, social isolation, and industrial inefficiency are found in highest degree.

It is difficult for those who can read easily to form even a bare conception of the mental limitations of the illiterate, the near-illiterate, and the nonreader. It is still harder to appreciate the material handicaps to earning a livelihood entailed by illiteracy. While illiteracy does not necessarily imply ignorance, it does predicate lack of information, comprehension, and understanding. It increases

prejudice, suspicion, and passion, and diminishes mutual appreciation and power to cooperate; yet cooperation is the essence of modern civilization, and inability to cooperate is the basis of race hatred. So that illiteracy is clearly a just topic for national solicitude and its eradication a proper subject for governmental action.

The people of the United States have not only the ability and opportunity to diminish illiteracy materially, but they also have an effective means. They possess a public-school system which when supported by public sentiment is equipped to reach out to every adult illiterate industrially employed. It has been proved to be economically practicable and advantageous in every way to extend public-school instruction in reading and writing to illiterates in factories and other work places. The proper adaptation of public-school teaching to adult illiterates can be made to increase materially individual ability for self-support and thereby the prosperity of all.

This adequate means for education of adults is at hand, its wider use is practicable, and the public may insist rightfully that every illiterate immigrant shall acquire at least ability to read and write in English as a condition of continued residence. Women employers in the home and managers in industry should require elementary schooling for all illiterates in their employ, and by encouragement and aid substitute in them hopefulness for apathy, intelligence for ignorance, and confidence for jealousy and distrust.

The handicap of illiteracy is a potent cause of social waste and industrial unrest. Immigrant illiteracy is a matter of vital concern to national prosperity, the more so because its evil results are not always directly evident. This will be more generally acknowledged as the American public becomes acutely conscious of the inevitable implications of illiteracy.

Immigration is steadily increasing; but it is chiefly from those countries where there is no public-school system or where the public-school system is of recent origin and is inadequate, so that the number of illiterate immigrants grows rapidly and entails larger and larger expenditure of public funds and private charity for the unemployed; the defective, the diseased, and the delinquent.

The immediate effect of the European war has been to cut off immigration almost wholly, and the problem of meeting new immigrant illiteracy may seem temporarily to be in abeyance; but immigration has always been greatly stimulated by prosperity of industry in the United States, and it is likely that in any period of stagnation and discouragement which may occur as a reaction abroad after the war, like that in the South after the Civil War, relative prosperity in the United States will attract greater numbers than ever.

PUBLIC POLICY TOWARD IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

The choice of policy toward immigrant illiterates possible for the United States seems to be—(1) to debar illiterates from admission, (2) to accept all illiterates without condition, or (3) to supply school-

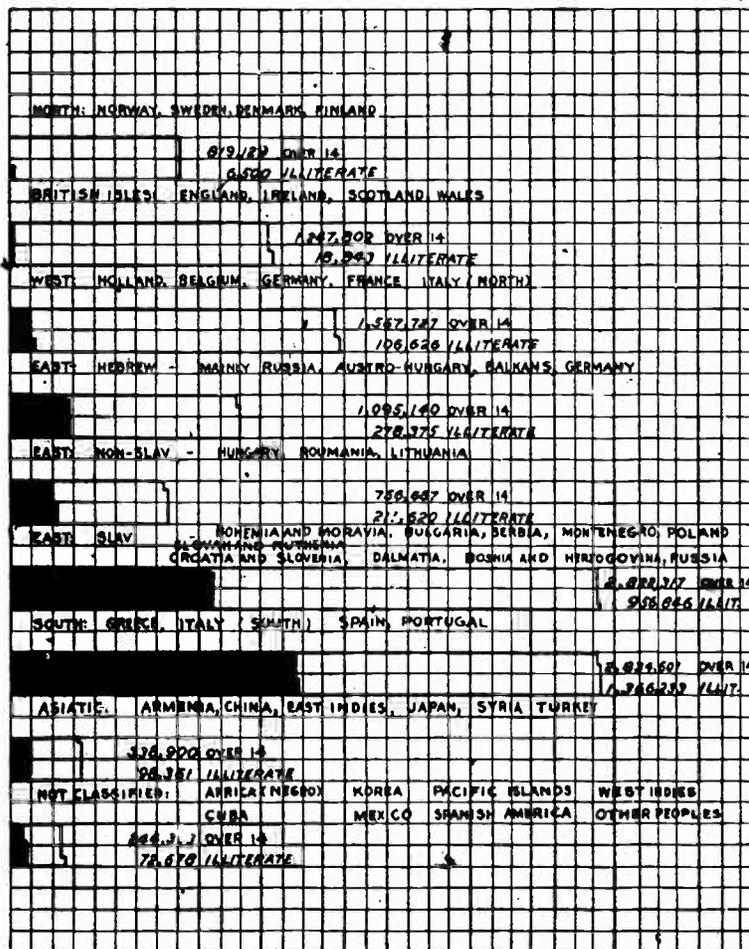


CHART 2.—Number of immigrants over 14 years of age and number of illiterate immigrants by geographical divisions, 1900-1914. Each square represents 50,000. Black spaces represent illiterates.

ing and require school attendance from all adult immigrants not mentally defective until they learn to read and write.

If the first course is not acceptable as a preferred public policy on the ground that it deprives the United States of a type of immigrant that may otherwise be valuable or because it is opposed to the

American spirit of freedom of opportunity to all, the second or third course remains.

The policy of "let well enough alone" is followed at the present time. This has resulted in a large increase in the number of persons who, for lack of knowledge, become unemployable as fast as machine process displaces the hand labor to which they are habituated. For example, the sale of hand shovels is less than one-third of what it was a decade or more ago, owing to the substitution of steam shovels, scoops, ditch diggers, and mechanical conveyors in most digging and shoveling operations. This mechanical revolution of one of the most simple forms of work has lessened materially the demand for a type of labor which for centuries has supplied a living to illiterates, but which now is rapidly shrinking as a field of opportunity for them. The same may be noticed in every industry; the world has less and less use for the unschooled and untrained in mind and hand.

The do-nothing policy has been costly in many respects. The percentage of avoidable accidents is increased through the inability of workers to read danger warnings or comprehend directions which would prevent accidents.

Inability to read involves waste of raw material in many industrial operations, entailing needless expense in manufacture and disappointment and irritation with regard to expected earnings.

In industrial organizations illiteracy results in ignorance of essential information and important work directions, and this causes misunderstanding and friction. It is noteworthy that industrial centers characterized by a high percentage of illiteracy are especially subject to costly and prolonged labor difficulties; notable examples have been Lawrence, Mass., Paterson, N. J., and the Colorado mining districts.

The third policy implies a certain degree of wisdom and foresight in requiring the provision and utilization of public elementary instruction for all who are children in mind though adults in years. Many communities provide some opportunity for adult instruction in evening schools, though not always carefully planned for and adapted to the requirements of adult illiterates, but it has been found that under present newer industrial conditions the evening school reaches comparatively few illiterate workers. Many who enroll in these classes are unable to persevere. Some of the more common reasons are physical fatigue after the day's muscular labor; nervous fatigue from intense application in rapid-process work; brain fag due to faulty work conditions, poor ventilation, bad illumination, unnecessary noise and vibration; absence of interest; lack of incentive.

Many unschooled aliens, since they are but children of a larger growth, will remain illiterate, just as many children do, unless under

ADULT ILLITERACY.

compulsion to learn. Ambition to learn may be absent. More frequently there is a sense of reluctance to admit lack of schooling. Some employers of the unthinking type, moreover, even discourage efforts to learn on the part of the illiterates in their employ, never

1900-1904	1905-1909	1910-1914
NORTH: NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FINLAND		
301,732 OVER 14 2,896 ILLIT.	277,873 OVER 14 2,795 ILLIT.	232,529 OVER 14 268 ILLIT.
BRITISH ISLES: ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, WALES		
277,065 OVER 14 7,443 ILLIT.	474,071 OVER 14 7,338 ILLIT.	426,646 OVER 14 6,167 ILLIT.
WEST: BELGIUM, GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY (NORTH)		
387,446 OVER 14 29,263 ILLIT.	394,031 OVER 14 43,269 ILLIT.	506,340 OVER 14 24,038 ILLIT.
EAST: HEBREW - MAINLY RUSSIA, AUSTRO-HUNGARY, BALKAN, GERMANY		
273,260 OVER 14 67,669 ILLIT.	422,606 OVER 14 121,261 ILLIT.	379,779 OVER 14 89,248 ILLIT.
EAST: NON-SLAV: HUNGARY, ROMANIA, LITHUANIA		
169,867 OVER 14 39,735 ILLIT.	320,719 OVER 14 89,681 ILLIT.	277,361 OVER 14 80,248 ILLIT.
EAST: SLAV: BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, BULGARIA, SERBIA, MONTENEGRO, POLAND, RUSSIA, SLOVAK AND RUTHENIA, CROATIA AND SLOVENIA, DALMATIA, BOSNIA, HERZEGOVINA		
506,463 OVER 14 908,499 ILLIT.	604,819 OVER 14 370,107 ILLIT.	614,121 OVER 14 378,640 ILLIT.
SOUTH: GREECE, ITALY (SOUTH), SPAIN, PORTUGAL		
696,421 OVER 14 560,903 ILLIT.	408,967 OVER 14 516,776 ILLIT.	412,447 OVER 14 426,534 ILLIT.
ASIATIC: ARABIA, CHINA, EAST INDIES, JAPAN, SYRIA, TURKEY		
107,226 OVER 14 29,445 ILLIT.	177,642 OVER 14 49,581 ILLIT.	127,712 OVER 14 28,224 ILLIT.
NOT CLASSIFIED: AFRICAN (NEED), MEXICO, PACIFIC ISLANDS, WEST INDIES, CUBA, SPANISH AMERICA, OTHER PEOPLES		
87,781 OVER 14 4,479 ILLIT.	72,649 OVER 14 20,281 ILLIT.	124,400 OVER 14 27,831 ILLIT.
TOTAL 3,332,317 OVER 14 747,267 ILLIT.	4,367,912 OVER 14 1,220,808 ILLIT.	4,518,476 OVER 14 1,659,497 ILLIT.

CHART 3.—Number of immigrants over 14 years of age and number of illiterate immigrants by geographic divisions and by five-year periods. Each square represents 50,000. Black spaces indicate illiterates.

having realized that financial loss is incurred thereby and that even in the most unskilled work ignorant labor in general is costly labor.

For these and similar reasons the workers' class in daylight hours is a practical working measure to meet this new labor situation—a situation as new as industrial processes are new and of ever-increasing importance as the demand for unintelligent labor decreases.

VALUE AND BEARING OF ILLITERACY STATISTICS.

It is misleading simply to compare the numbers of illiterates admitted in successive years, because the volume of immigration diminishes in times of industrial depression and increases in times of industrial activity. For instance, 1907 was a year of great prosperity and heavy immigration until interrupted by the financial panic; in 1908 immigration fell off among all European races except the French, and among many races it decreased over one-half—among south Italians from 242,000 to 110,000. A similar, though less marked, industrial depression, with consequent decrease of immigration, occurred in 1904 and again in 1911. Thus each five-year period from 1900 to 1914 contained a period of depression, and it becomes possible to make comparisons between these periods with a fair degree of correctness.

The statistical study of illiteracy is like the study of vital statistics in showing trend or tendency of the times. It is of slight value or interest to know the illiteracy percentage or number of illiterates for any race or city unless these data may be compared with similar data for other years. It is of importance, however, in the study of industrial unrest, social disorder, and political conditions, and in the task of shaping legislation with intelligence, to know whether the population is becoming more illiterate or less so as the years go by; whether illiteracy is diminishing among certain elements of the population and increasing among certain other elements; whether congestion of cities with illiterates is more and more associated with segregation of communities, isolation of individuals, and decreased civic spirit as a result; and especially whether the adult population among the foreign-born, who have mainly suffered from lack of schooling, are being supplied with that minimum of mental equipment which will enable them to prosper and avoid exploitation by the unscrupulous.

The accompanying data and charts have been prepared to show the tendencies on the part of various races to send us more or less of their illiterate population and to indicate the decrease and increase of numbers of illiterates and percentage of illiteracy from year to year. In general, it will be noted that there is a slight but steady decrease in percentage of illiteracy among the immigrants of most races, although the number of foreign-born illiterates has increased rapidly as immigration has increased.

BASIS OF STATISTICS OF IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

When immigrants are admitted to the United States, inquiry is made by immigration inspectors as to ability to read and write. Some can read but not write; others can write but not read. Among

Lithuanians, for instance, many are able to read who are unable to write; but as a rule ability to read only or to write only is exceptional. In this study all are classed as illiterate who are unable to read and write in some language, not necessarily the English language. In discussion of literacy tests, it has been assumed at times by persons otherwise well informed that an immigrant is expected to be able to read and write in English in order to be classed as literate, but literacy implies ability to read or write either in the native language or in some other language.

No actual test of illiteracy is made among immigrants. The immigrant is not asked to read any printed matter; consequently the record of illiteracy rests upon the bare statement of the immigrant; yet, because no reason exists for making false statements, it is believed that untruthful answers are seldom given, and that statistics as recorded approximate closely the actual truth.

In a country like the United States, with long and open borders, a certain number of immigrants succeed in evading immigration officials, and their entrance is not recorded; but the percentage of error from this cause is so slight as to be almost negligible.

NUMBER OF ILLITERATES AND PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY AMONG FOREIGN-BORN.

Much stress is laid commonly upon percentage of illiteracy, yet from the practical viewpoint percentage of illiteracy in any given race or people is of far less importance than the number of illiterates admitted, except that races having a large percentage of illiteracy have generally contributed the largest numbers of immigrants. Nearly 11,000 illiterates from France, which has a percentage of illiteracy as low as 7 per cent, are of more practical importance to the United States than are 3,000 from Korea, which has 37.5 per cent of illiteracy; and the coming of 278,000 illiterate Hebrews from a people with a percentage of illiteracy of 25.4 means more to the cities of New York and Philadelphia than does the much smaller number of 57,000 Portuguese with the far higher illiteracy percentage of 65.1.

The basis of evaluation of immigrant illiteracy is the proportion existing between, first, the ratio of illiterates in any given race to the total number of illiterates and, second, the ratio of number of adults of that race to the total number of adults admitted during the same period of time.

This relation would properly serve as an index of immigrant illiteracy. Thus a race such as the Poles, who supply 14.4 per cent of the whole number of illiterates and are 10.6 per cent of all adult immigrants, would have a much lower index figure of illiteracy than would the Slovaks, who also supply nearly 14 per cent of illiterates, but

whose percentage of adults to the whole number of adult immigrants is only 4 per cent.

An index figure of illiteracy calculated upon this basis would serve as an important indication of relative cost to the United States of the assimilation of specific alien races. While immigration legislation of a restrictive nature may be affected in some degree by prejudice or by sentiment, such legislation must rest in the end upon economic grounds, and as a guide for legislation an index figure of illiteracy would be suggestive and helpful, as would be also in even greater

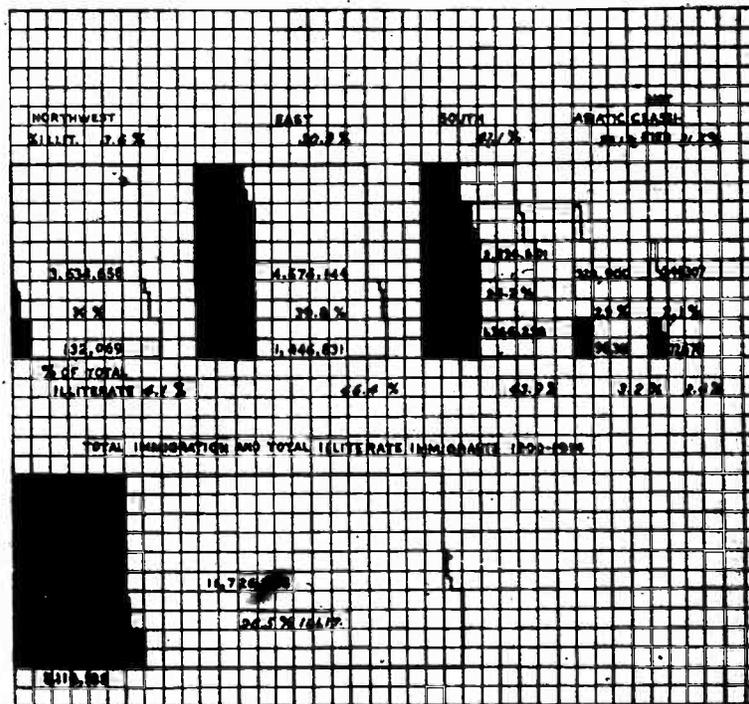


CHART 4.—Immigrant illiterates, 1900-1914, and number of immigrants over 14 years of age by geographical divisions. Each square represents 50,000. Black spaces indicate illiterates.

degree an index figure of physical disability, disease, mental defectiveness, and delinquency.

CLASSIFICATION BY CENSUS PERIODS.

Because recent statistics for comparative study are available only since 1899, it has seemed best to make the analysis of them correspond as far as possible with the census period of 1910. The census for 1910 was taken as of April 15, 1910, and data relating to immigrants subsequent to that date were excluded. As the fiscal year for the United States Bureau of Immigration ends on June 30, the figures

given in the Reports of the Commissioner of Immigration for the years 1900 to 1909, inclusive, correspond with the figures of the census of 1910.

For this reason the statistics for the year 1899 have been omitted in order to parallel the immigration record with the census figures. The period from 1900 to 1914, inclusive, is divided conveniently into the three five-year periods, 1900-1904, 1905-1909, and 1910-1914, for purposes of easy comparison and to provide simple methods for automatic checking up of totals and insuring accuracy of compilation.

Eleven millions of immigrants over 14 years of age (11,726,606) have been admitted into the United States during the past 15 years. One-fourth of this number could not read or write at all in any language.

Illiteracy of immigrants.

Total number of immigrants, 1900-1914, inclusive.....	13,377,087
Number over 14 years of age.....	11,726,606
Number illiterate.....	3,116,182
Ratio of illiterates to number over 14.....per cent..	26.55

TABLE 6.—*Illiterate immigrants, by nationalities, during certain periods.*

	Total.	1910-1914	1905-1909	1900-1905
Italian (southern).....	1,208,703	415,906	459,415	334,482
Polish.....	481,406	170,358	174,241	97,807
Hebrew.....	278,375	89,245	121,461	67,669
Croatian.....	141,797	40,264	57,791	43,742
Lithuanian.....	121,992	48,011	48,736	26,245
Ruthenian.....	115,835	55,218	44,188	17,829
Slovak.....	94,030	30,700	35,166	28,164
Greek.....	87,496	41,916	34,875	10,705
Romanian.....	78,133	54,370	30,925	2,838
Portuguese.....	57,010	23,507	18,480	14,633
Bulgarian.....	52,562	18,722	28,179	8,661
Italian (northern).....	46,063	16,124	18,728	17,214
German.....	45,782	16,344	19,638	9,900
Romanian.....	44,817	21,820	20,038	3,286
Magyar.....	44,811	12,683	20,937	11,191
Mexican.....	43,879	33,037	10,458	284
Japanese.....	43,058	7,295	25,786	9,877
Syrian.....	36,572	5,128	12,029	9,375
Dalmatian.....	20,223	9,516	8,846	1,871
Spanish.....	13,024	6,935	8,004	1,085
Irish.....	11,837	2,102	4,231	5,604
Armenian.....	11,766	7,417	2,782	1,567
Turkish.....	11,634	4,903	5,786	945
French.....	11,023	6,038	3,419	1,566
English.....	10,921	6,462	3,516	953
Dutch.....	8,331	1,508	2,336	1,487
Scandinavian.....	3,890	1,134	1,510	1,216
East Indian.....	3,642	502	1,540	1,600
Finnish.....	3,021	1,248	1,669	104
Korean.....	2,858	303	1,205	1,290
Cuban.....	2,828	52	1,965	806
Chinese.....	2,562	340	1,371	851
Bohemian.....	2,350	954	839	577
Scottish.....	1,780	492	771	487
Spanish-American.....	1,260	473	508	194
West Indian.....	648	119	189	370
Wagon.....	424	137	189	138
Pacific Islanders.....	418	80	175	160
Other Peoples.....	85	1	18	71
Total.....	11,332	8,107	2,877	268
Total.....	3,116,182	1,182,681	1,220,404	713,297

! Than those named in this list.

No record is available of the number who barely knew their letters or could read only with difficulty. In general, percentage of immigrant illiteracy is less than half the percentage of illiteracy as reported in census statistics of countries from which immigrants come. Roumania, for instance, issued in 1910 a detailed statistical report upon decrease of illiteracy sequent to the installation of a Roumanian public-school system in 1900. Although there was a 10 per cent reduction in percentage of illiterates during the decade, the illiteracy was still 65 per cent for all over 14. Among Roumanians who come to this country percentage of illiteracy is much lower, averaging 34 per cent, so that it is proper to assume that the better educated are the ones who emigrate. On the other hand, in addition to the wholly illiterate, of whom 44,817 from this one nation alone have been recorded in 15 years, many come who are nearly illiterate, who read and write with difficulty, but who are not technically recorded as illiterates.

This would seem to be equally true of immigrants from most of eastern and southern Europe and from Asia. Thus another quarter of the whole number of adult immigrants are nearly illiterate; so that at least one-half of the immigrants admitted to the United States are either wholly or nearly illiterate. This has been true only of the last 12 years, since the character of immigration has largely altered. Among most of the Mediterranean and Slav peoples and Asiatics, the proportion is even greater, because the percentage of complete illiteracy is higher.

It is important to realize that the problem of the wholly illiterate adult is but a small part of the educational problem which confronts the nation, and which is increasing rapidly in importance, because so little is being done to meet it adequately. The number of illiterates of foreign birth increases nearly as fast as the combined numbers of native white illiterates and Negro illiterates diminish.

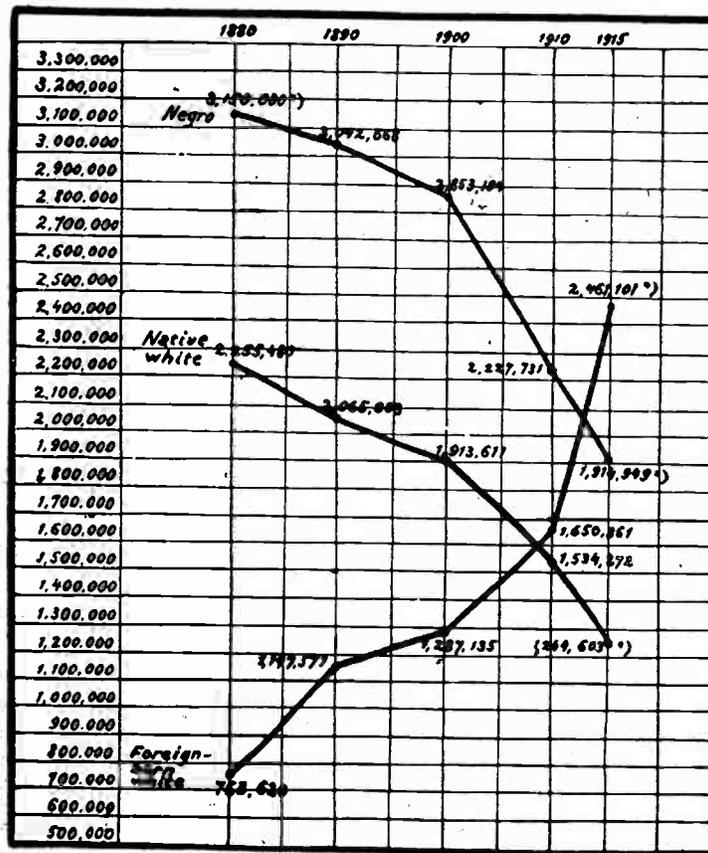
The number of foreign-born illiterates admitted since 1899 (3,116,182) is 57.7 per cent of the total number of illiterates in the United States in 1910 (5,516,163). It is one-third more than all the Negro illiterates in the United States in 1910 (2,226,731) and double the number of white illiterates in 1910 (1,534,272).

In 1910 there were 1,650,361 foreign-born illiterates in the United States, or 886,761 more than in 1900.

During the five years since the 1910 census 1,152,491 illiterate immigrants have been admitted—a net increase of approximately 810,740 since 1909, taking into consideration the number of illiterate emigrants who left the country during the same period of time. This, added to 1,650,361 in 1910, would make the total number of foreign-born illiterates in the United States on June 30, 1914, ap-

proximately 2,461,101,¹ or more than the combined population of St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo.

Until 1910 native white illiterates outnumbered foreign-born illiterates. The number of native white illiterates has been decreasing, while the foreign-born have been more rapidly increasing; the statistical curves (Chart 5) crossed in 1910.



^{*)} Estimated.

CHART 5.—Illiteracy curves, 1880-1915. Native whites, foreign-born, Negroes.

From 1880 to 1910 the increase in number of foreign-born illiterates was 886,741, whereas the decrease in number of native white illiterates was 721,188, and of Negro illiterates, 922,269. The increase

¹ From 1910 to 1914, inclusive, the net immigration was 3,039,458, viz: 817,619 in 1910; 512,065 in 1911; 504,910 in 1912; 886,702 in 1913; and 915,162 in 1914. During this period the ratio of persons over 14 (4,516,876) to the total (5,174,701) was 87.30 per cent. This percentage of the net immigration is 3,176,582. As the percentage of illiteracy for this period is 25.52, the number of illiterates would be approximately 810,746, or only slightly less for the last 5 years than for the preceding 10 years. This conservative estimate is probably an understatement of fact.

in number of foreign-born illiterates by decades was as follows: 383,951 in 1880-1890; 130,564 in 1890-1900; 363,226 in 1900-1910; total, 886,741.

The increase of foreign-born illiterates since the last census, although official statistics are not in existence, is probably nearly equal to the whole increase for the preceding 30 years, owing to the large increase since 1909 in immigration from southern and eastern Europe. This increase for the five-year period may be estimated at 810,740, the net immigration being 3,639,458.

Since 1910 it is probable that the rate of decrease of illiteracy among native whites and among Negroes has not been less than in the decade from 1900 to 1910; it may have been greater, owing to (a) increased mortality among older illiterates, (b) better school facilities for children, (c) increased efforts in counteracting adult illiteracy. Therefore in Chart 5 the decrease from 1910 to 1915 is indicated at the rate for the preceding decade.

CLASSIFICATION BY NATIONALITY.

Prior to 1899 immigrant illiterates were classified according to country of origin. Since that year classification has been by race or nationality. Thus it is impossible to make comparative statistical studies of illiteracy among immigrants except for years before 1899 or for years since that date.

The terms Celtic, Teutonic, Iberic, and the like have been used customarily to describe peoples. The present value of these terms is impaired because they are rapidly becoming vague as far as European nationalities are concerned. In recent years easy and cheap travel from land to land, wider distribution of wealth, and decrease in oppressive class restrictions have allowed more people to travel and settle wherever conditions favor earning a livelihood. Inter-marriage, also, between individuals of very different nationalities has become frequent and has helped to obliterate such distinctions along classical lines, serving to modify even such pronounced anatomical characteristics as shape of skull and color of hair and eyes. If a German man of Teutonic type marries a Balkan woman of Slav type, one child may inherit the long skull and blue eyes from the father; another child the square skull and dark eyes and hair from the mother; while a third may blend the characteristics of each, with the result that offspring of the same parents may present characteristics of entirely different nationalities.

Therefore classification by language, customs, and educational opportunity is of more value for the study of immigrant illiteracy; these factors mainly determine it. For these and other reasons, which might well be noted in greater detail, comparison is of more

value when possible between nationalities not closely allied by near geographical relationship, intermarriage, and similarity of customs, language, and educational opportunity.

NEW ENGLAND			EAST SOUTH CENTRAL		
1890	196,380		1890	9,411	
1900	224,928		1900	9,253	
1910	242,573		1910	8,218	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC					
1890	363,874				
1900	409,436				
1910	435,244				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL			WEST SOUTH CENTRAL		
1890	272,527		1890	52,685	
1900	263,677		1900	69,066	
1910	300,613		1910	64,674	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL			MOUNTAIN		
1890	140,978		1890	29,154	
1900	120,222		1900	29,239	
1910	120,573		1910	52,250	
SOUTH ATLANTIC			PACIFIC		
1890	24,039		1890	32,558	
1900	26,437		1900	34,020	
1910	97,934		1910	67,645	

CHART 6.—Foreign-born illiterates in the population 10 years of age and over, by geographical divisions, 1890, 1900, and 1910.

The European peoples have therefore been considered under the following headings for convenience of appreciative comparison:

Northern Europe: Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark.

British Isles: England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales.

Western Europe: Belgium, Holland, France, Germany, northern Italy, and Switzerland.

Eastern Europe: Hebrews and—

Non-Slav—Hungary, Lettish and Lithuanian Provinces, Roumania.

Slav—Bohemia, Bulgaria and Croatian, Dalmatian, Polish, Ruthenian, and Slovenian Provinces, and Russia.

Southern Europe: Greece, southern Italy, Portugal, and Spain.

Asiatic: Armenia, China, East Indies, Japan, Syria, Turkey.

Not classified: Africa (Negro), Cuba, Korea, Mexico, Pacific islands, Spanish America, other countries.

The last two groups include those countries which can not be classified as European. They send comparatively few emigrants to this country. Immigrant illiteracy is caused mainly by immigration from European countries, and to grasp its characteristics may profitably be considered in the divisions as noted. Asiatic immigration from the Far East is not increasing, but the highly illiterate countries of western Asia are rapidly increasing their emigration to the United States, though as yet the numbers are not large.

ILLITERATE IMMIGRANTS BY NATIONALITIES IN THE THREE PERIODS
1900-1904, 1905-1909, 1910-1914.

From 1900 to 1914, inclusive, the total immigration over 14 years of age was 11,726,606, of whom 3,116,182, or 26.55 per cent, were illiterate.

During the five-year period, 1900-1904, the total immigration over 14 years of age was 2,852,317, of whom 743,287, or 26.83 per cent, were illiterate.

From 1905-1909 the immigration nearly doubled, to 4,357,413, with 1,220,404, or 28.01 per cent, illiterate.

From 1910-1914 there was a still further increase to 4,516,876, but illiterates decreased slightly to 1,152,491, or 25.52 per cent.

The number of immigrants over 14 years of age, the number of illiterates, and percentages of illiteracy from 1900 to 1914, inclusive, contributed by different regions, are as follows:

TABLE 7.—Immigrants over 14 years of age and illiterates from different regions, 1900-1914

Regions and per cent of illiterates to number of immigrants by regions.	Immigrants over 14 years of age.	Illiterate.	Per cent of illiterate to total illiterate.
Northwestern Europe (3.6 per cent).....	3,634,658	132,000	4.1
Eastern Europe (30.9 per cent).....	4,674,144	1,446,841	46.4
Southern Europe (41.1 per cent).....	2,534,601	1,366,233	63.6
Asiatic (20.1 per cent).....	338,900	98,361	3.2
Not classified (21.5 per cent).....	244,303	72,678	2.4
Total.....	11,726,606	3,116,182	100.0

Comparing the third period with the second, immigration is greater, but the number of illiterates is somewhat smaller. Detailed study of the record for each nation for each year shows that with most nationalities the number of illiterates is rapidly increasing, even though the percentage of illiteracy is steadily decreasing.

Immigrants are apt to be aware that they will be questioned with regard to reading and writing, and even this fact may well serve to contribute to efforts toward literacy. Any further requirements after admission would doubtless be an additional encouragement to elementary instruction abroad and tend to forward interest in schools and teaching in the more backward home countries, and so be in a measure of some assistance in promoting a higher world civilization, as well as in giving the United States a more intelligent class of immigrants.

TABLE 8.—Immigration by nationalities, from 1900 to 1914, inclusive.

Nationalities.	Total immi- gration.	Number over 14 years of age.	Number of illiterates.	Per cent of illiterates.
African.....	61,779	55,806	11,023	19.9
Armenian.....	51,276	46,669	11,766	25.2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	136,344	109,087	1,750	1.6
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	142,347	138,516	62,562	37.9
Chinese.....	28,243	26,565	2,350	8.8
Croatian and Slovenian.....	450,042	425,291	141,797	33.3
Cuban.....	56,544	47,023	2,562	5.4
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	49,070	47,582	20,233	42.5
Dutch and Flemish.....	137,668	108,819	3,860	3.5
East Indian.....	6,813	6,737	3,021	44.7
English.....	612,117	517,163	5,331	1.1
Finnish.....	187,658	170,663	2,858	1.7
French.....	188,337	157,229	10,921	7.0
German.....	1,020,283	844,868	43,782	5.3
Greek.....	367,679	354,271	87,496	24.6
Hebrew.....	1,448,226	1,086,140	278,375	25.4
Irish.....	552,468	520,320	11,937	2.3
Italian (northern).....	503,668	456,811	46,063	10.8
Italian (southern).....	2,624,987	2,314,313	1,208,703	52.4
Japanese.....	173,324	169,295	43,058	25.4
Korean.....	8,025	7,470	2,825	37.5
Lithuanian.....	245,736	225,999	121,992	53.9
Magyar.....	451,194	401,856	44,811	11.1
Mexican.....	106,579	81,656	43,879	53.7
Pacific Island.....	370	347	85	24.5
Polish.....	1,374,229	1,240,635	451,406	36.3
Portuguese.....	110,886	87,656	57,010	65.1
Romanian.....	133,769	128,832	44,817	34.8
Russian.....	219,508	207,793	78,133	37.6
Ruthenian.....	252,979	239,343	116,985	48.9
Scandinavian.....	715,307	648,436	3,642	.6
Scottish.....	221,268	188,939	1,260	.7
Slovak.....	461,438	414,070	94,030	22.7
Spanish.....	87,299	78,361	13,024	16.6
Spanish-American.....	16,071	13,600	648	4.8
Syrian.....	82,403	70,174	26,532	32.2
Turkish.....	19,688	19,430	11,634	59.8
Welsh.....	29,258	24,380	415	1.7
West Indian.....	16,255	14,165	424	2.9
Other peoples.....	25,202	24,286	11,232	46.4
Total.....	12,377,087	11,726,604	3,116,182	26.55

TABLE 9.—Immigrants, by nationalities, in the three periods 1900-1904, 1905-1909, 1910-1914.

Nationalities.	1900-1904		1905-1909		1910-1914	
	Number over 14 years of age.	Number illiterate.	Number over 14 years of age.	Number illiterate.	Number over 14 years of age.	Number illiterate.
African.....	5,707	1,566	19,511	3,419	30,588	6,028
Armenian.....	6,637	1,567	11,212	2,782	28,820	7,417
Bohemian.....	26,993	487	43,790	771	38,304	492
Bulgarian.....	12,927	5,661	67,638	28,179	57,761	18,722
Chinese.....	11,639	877	6,768	539	8,188	934
Croatian.....	114,757	43,742	160,279	57,791	150,255	40,264
Cuban.....	11,511	851	20,948	1,371	14,564	340
Dalmatian.....	5,981	1,371	19,792	8,846	21,809	9,516
Dutch.....	18,722	1,216	38,368	1,510	51,729	1,184
East Indian.....	477	104	3,506	1,069	2,804	1,348
English.....	93,044	1,487	200,393	2,336	223,726	1,506
Finnish.....	58,406	1,290	69,498	1,205	52,799	363
French.....	25,386	953	54,046	3,516	77,797	6,422
German.....	214,727	9,900	330,510	19,538	299,631	16,344
Greek.....	41,437	10,705	126,995	34,875	185,839	41,916
Hebrew.....	273,281	77,669	442,686	121,461	379,173	80,245
Irish.....	159,733	5,604	190,206	4,231	170,381	2,102
Italian (northern).....	128,511	17,214	171,107	18,725	157,193	10,124
Italian (southern).....	620,617	334,452	843,586	458,415	849,811	418,906
Japanese.....	65,335	9,977	74,790	25,796	29,164	7,296
Korean.....	2,429	808	4,781	1,965	850	52
Lithuanian.....	53,062	25,245	81,058	48,736	91,869	48,011
Magyar.....	93,550	11,191	184,772	20,627	123,334	12,658
Mexican.....	1,970	384	16,932	10,458	62,754	33,087
Pacific Island.....	221	71	40	13	88	1
Polish.....	379,292	97,807	438,350	174,241	522,993	179,358
Portuguese.....	21,425	14,633	26,755	13,480	39,476	23,877
Roumanian.....	12,055	3,289	64,879	20,008	61,898	21,620
Russian.....	9,527	2,838	50,268	20,925	147,998	54,370
Ruthenian.....	33,304	17,629	79,346	44,188	126,688	65,218
Scandinavian.....	243,324	1,600	218,377	1,540	186,735	502
Scottish.....	20,038	194	73,540	193	92,361	473
Slovak.....	143,505	38,164	155,155	35,166	115,410	20,700
Spanish.....	11,342	1,085	28,688	5,004	38,331	6,835
Spanish-American.....	2,935	370	5,296	159	5,369	119
Syrian.....	17,358	9,375	22,123	12,029	30,672	5,128
Turkish.....	2,330	945	9,062	5,796	8,048	4,908
Welsh.....	4,250	160	9,932	175	10,198	80
West Indian.....	3,272	128	6,638	159	5,255	137
Other peoples.....	1,340	248	6,282	2,877	16,614	8,107
Total.....	2,852,317	743,287	4,357,413	1,220,404	4,516,876	1,182,601

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN ILLITERATES.

In 1910, of the total number (1,650,361) of illiterate foreigners, 1,022,537, or 62 per cent, were huddled in cities of the east North Central, Middle Atlantic, and New England States, the chief manufacturing centers, as contrasted with 255,813, or 15.5 per cent, in the rural districts of this section.

Only 149,934, or 9 per cent, of illiterate foreigners, were found in all the remaining urban communities of the rest of the United States, and but 221,813, or 13.5 per cent, in the corresponding rural districts.

TABLE 10.—*Distribution of foreign-born illiterates in urban and rural population, 1910.*

Sections.	Urban.		Rural.		Total illiterates.
	Illiterates.	Per cent.	Illiterates.	Per cent.	
New England.....	222,030	62.0	20,488	15.5	242,513
Middle Atlantic.....	582,736		152,488		735,244
East North Central.....	217,771	3.2	82,842	4.1	300,613
West North Central.....	52,603		67,880		120,573
South Atlantic.....	21,511	3.0	16,423	4.9	37,934
East South Central.....	5,163		3,052		8,215
West South Central.....	23,415	2.8	61,250	4.5	84,674
Mountain.....	16,274		36,676		52,950
Pacific.....	30,878		36,767		67,645
Total.....	1,172,491	71.0	477,870	29.0	1,650,361

MALE AND FEMALE ILLITERATES.

Male immigrants outnumber female immigrants, and in the foreign-born population, of whom such large numbers are illiterate, males outnumber females by 129.2 to 100. The ratio of foreign-born illiterate males to foreign-born illiterate females is 118 to 139.

ILLITERATE FOREIGN-BORN MALES OF VOTING AGE.

Among 1,406,364 white illiterate males of voting age in 1910, 788,631 were foreign-born, or over one-half (56.7 per cent). Ten years previously among 1,249,897 the foreign-born were 562,316, or 44.9 per cent, an increase of 143,315, whereas among native white males of voting age the number of illiterates decreased 61,564 and among Negro males over 21 the decrease of illiterates was 157,485.

LITERATE AND ILLITERATE COUNTRIES.

In the countries of northwestern Europe there are few illiterates comparatively, and no special census returns are made concerning them. Schools are general and good; schooling is compulsory.

Twenty-five years ago 56.5 per cent of all immigrants to the United States came from these countries. In 1890, 73.9 per cent of all the foreign-born in this country were natives of Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; and a few thousand came annually from Belgium, France, and Switzerland. In 1910 the percentage had fallen to 46.8 per cent, the remainder coming from southern and eastern Europe and the Orient.

In 1880 in the United States there were 7,165,646 persons who had come from these more literate lands of northwestern Europe; and only 230,742 were from southern and eastern Europe. In 1910 the number from literate countries had decreased to 6,740,400, and the number from countries where illiteracy prevails—i. e., southern and eastern Europe—had increased to 5,048,583.

TABLE 11.—Ratio of illiterate immigrants to whole number of immigrants over 14 years of age, by nationalities, 1900 to 1914, inclusive.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Portuguese.....	65.1	21. Pacific Islanders.....	24.5
2. Turkish.....	59.8	22. Slovak.....	22.7
3. Mexican.....	53.7	23. African.....	19.8
4. Lithuanian.....	53.0	24. Spanish.....	16.6
5. Italian (southern).....	52.4	25. Magyar.....	11.1
6. Syrian.....	52.2	26. Italian (northern).....	10.5
7. Ruthenian.....	48.9	27. Chinese.....	8.8
8. Other peoples.....	46.4	28. French.....	7.0
9. East Indian.....	44.7	29. Cuban.....	5.4
10. Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzogovinan.....	42.5	30. German.....	5.3
11. Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	37.9	31. Spanish-American.....	4.8
12. Russian.....	37.6	32. Dutch and Flemish.....	3.6
13. Korean.....	37.5	33. West Indian.....	2.9
14. Polish.....	36.3	34. Irish.....	2.3
15. Roumanian.....	34.8	35. Welsh.....	1.7
16. Croatian and Slovenian.....	33.3	36. Finnish.....	1.7
17. Hebrew.....	25.4	37. Bohemian and Moravian.....	1.6
18. Japanese.....	25.4	38. English.....	1.1
19. Armenian.....	25.2	39. Scotch.....	.7
20. Greek.....	24.6	40. Scandinavian.....	.6

¹ Than those named in this list.

NORTHWESTERN EUROPE.

Schooling, which may be compulsory either by custom or law or by both, determines degree of illiteracy. Throughout northwestern Europe compulsory schooling is general. Immigrants show a low percentage of illiteracy, varying from one-half of 1 per cent among Scandinavians to 10 per cent among northern Italians. Among all these nationalities illiteracy is steadily diminishing, and during the past few years is markedly less than 10 years ago and earlier.

EASTERN EUROPE.

Among Hebrews coming in increasing numbers from eastern Europe, one-fourth are illiterates.

Magyars or Hungarians, who in racial type and language are related to the highly literate Finnish people and who are in close social, business, and educational affiliation with the literate countries of western Europe, have a low percentage of illiteracy, 11.1 per cent. The Magyars are not Slavs.

TABLE 12.—Immigrants over 14 years of age and number of illiterates, from certain geographical divisions.

Geographical divisions.	Period.	Immigrants over 14 years of age.	Number of illiterates.
Northern Europe. (Includes Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland.)	1900-1904	301,730	2,890
	1905-1909	277,875	2,745
	1910-1914	239,524	865
		818,129	6,500
British Isles	1900-1904	277,065	7,445
	1905-1909	474,071	3,335
	1910-1914	496,606	163
		1,247,802	18,945
Western Europe. (Includes Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, northern Italy.)	1900-1904	387,346	29,283
	1905-1909	594,031	43,289
	1910-1914	586,350	34,054
		1,567,727	106,626
Eastern Europe (Includes Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, Russia, and Hebrews from Germany): Hebrew	1900-1904	273,281	67,669
	1905-1909	342,686	121,461
	1910-1914	379,173	89,245
		1,095,140	278,375
Non-Slav	1900-1904	156,667	39,725
	1905-1909	320,719	89,681
	1910-1914	277,301	82,214
		756,687	211,620
Slav	1900-1904	626,286	208,099
	1905-1909	1,014,818	370,107
	1910-1914	1,181,213	378,840
		2,822,317	956,846
Southern Europe. (Includes Greece, southern Italy, Portugal, Spain.)	1900-1904	694,821	360,905
	1905-1909	1,026,323	516,774
	1910-1914	1,113,457	488,554
		2,834,601	1,366,233
Asiatic. (Includes Armenia, Syria, Turkey, China, Japan, East Indies.)	1900-1904	103,726	22,845
	1905-1909	127,462	48,591
	1910-1914	107,712	26,925
		338,900	98,361
Not classified. (Includes Africa (Negro), Cuba, Korea, Mexico, Pacific Islands, Spanish America, West Indies, other peoples.)	1900-1904	29,395	4,426
	1905-1909	79,428	20,421
	1910-1914	135,480	47,831
		244,303	72,678

TABLE 13.—Immigrants over 14 years of age and number of illiterates, by nationalities, from certain geographical divisions.

	1900-1904		1905-1909		1910-1914	
	Immigrants over 14 years of age.	Illiterates.	Immigrants over 14 years of age.	Illiterates.	Immigrants over 14 years of age.	Illiterates.
Northern Europe:						
Finnish.....	58,406	1,290	59,498	1,205	52,789	863
Scandinavian.....	243,324	1,600	218,377	1,540	186,735	502
	301,730	2,890	277,875	2,745	239,524	865
British Isles:						
English.....	93,044	1,487	200,393	2,336	223,726	1,508
Irish.....	159,733	5,604	190,206	4,231	170,381	2,102
Scotch.....	20,038	194	73,540	593	92,361	473
Welsh.....	4,280	160	9,933	175	10,198	80
	277,085	7,445	474,071	7,335	496,666	4,163
Western Europe:						
Dutch.....	18,779	1,216	38,568	1,510	51,779	1,124
French.....	25,386	953	54,046	3,516	77,797	6,452
German.....	214,727	9,900	330,510	19,538	299,631	16,344
Italian (northern).....	128,511	17,214	171,107	18,725	157,193	10,124
	387,346	29,283	594,031	43,289	586,350	34,064
Eastern Europe:						
Hebrew.....	273,281	67,669	442,686	121,461	379,173	89,245
Non-Slav—						
Magyar.....	93,550	11,191	184,772	20,937	123,534	12,663
Lithuanian.....	53,062	25,245	81,068	48,736	91,869	48,011
Roumanian.....	12,058	3,289	54,879	20,008	61,898	21,520
	158,667	39,725	320,719	89,681	277,301	82,214
Slav—						
Bohemian.....	26,993	487	43,790	771	38,204	492
Bulgarian.....	12,927	5,661	67,838	28,179	57,751	18,722
Croatian.....	114,757	43,742	160,279	57,791	150,255	40,284
Dalmatian.....	5,981	1,871	19,792	8,846	21,809	9,516
Polish.....	279,292	97,807	438,350	174,241	522,993	179,358
Russian.....	9,527	2,838	50,268	20,925	147,998	54,370
Ruthenian.....	33,304	17,529	79,346	44,188	126,693	58,918
Slovak.....	143,506	38,164	155,155	35,166	115,410	20,700
	626,286	208,099	1,014,818	370,107	1,181,213	378,640
Southern Europe:						
Greek.....	41,437	10,705	126,995	34,875	185,839	41,016
Italian (southern).....	620,617	334,482	843,885	458,400	849,811	415,806
Portuguese.....	21,425	14,633	26,756	18,480	36,476	23,897
Spanish.....	11,342	1,085	28,688	5,004	38,331	6,935
	694,821	360,905	1,026,324	516,774	1,113,457	488,654
Asiatic:						
Armenian.....	6,637	1,547	11,212	2,782	28,820	7,417
Chinese.....	11,639	877	6,768	639	8,186	834
East Indian.....	427	104	3,506	1,669	2,804	1,948
Japanese.....	65,335	9,977	74,796	25,786	29,164	7,285
Syrian.....	17,358	9,375	22,128	12,029	30,688	6,128
Turkish.....	2,330	945	9,082	5,786	8,048	4,903
	103,726	22,845	127,462	48,591	107,712	26,626
Not classified:						
African.....	5,707	1,566	19,511	3,419	30,688	6,028
Cuban.....	11,511	851	20,948	1,371	14,564	340
Korean.....	2,436	808	4,781	1,965	260	58
Mexican.....	1,970	884	16,932	10,468	62,764	33,037
Pacific Islander.....	221	71	40	13	86	1
Spanish-American.....	2,985	370	5,296	169	5,399	119
West Indian.....	3,273	128	5,638	189	5,255	137
Other peoples.....	1,340	248	6,283	2,877	16,614	8,107
	29,266	4,426	79,428	20,421	135,480	47,821

SLAVS AND NONSLAVS.

There is need for care in making unfounded generalizations with regard to immigrant peoples and in attempting to classify immigrant illiteracy.

That the Slavic type is not a determining factor in illiteracy is indicated by the fact that of the three non-Slav races of eastern Europe the Magyars or Hungarians (11.1 per cent) are a literate people. The Roumanian immigrants, also non-Slavs, have a percentage of illiteracy of 34.8; while the Lithuanians, the third non-Slav race, are among the most illiterate (53.4 per cent) who come to the United States. Thus some non-Slavs of eastern Europe may be far more illiterate than some Slavs.

To illustrate still further the futility of classifying illiterate immigrants along traditional lines and of regarding Slavs as generally illiterate, it is necessary only to cite the Bohemians and Moravians, who are Slavs and who are among the most highly literate races (1.6 per cent) admitted to the United States.

It is worth noting however, that owing to the almost universal lack of public schooling, immigrant illiteracy from eastern Europe, including most Slav countries, in general averages over 30 per cent.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

Southern Europe is most illiterate. The bulk of illiterate immigrants are from southern Italy, and their percentage of illiteracy is 52.3 per cent. Greece has a percentage of 24.6, but contributes only 2.15 per cent of all adults, in comparison with nearly 20 per cent coming from southern Italy. The illiteracy of Portuguese immigrants is highest of all, but Portugal sends less than 1 per cent of all immigrants.

In these southern or Mediterranean lands, schooling of any kind is uncommon or of low grade, the better schools being open only to children of the privileged in rank or wealth. Therefore among Mediterranean immigrants is found what is the inevitable result of lack of schooling everywhere—disease and mental defectiveness—with a type of immigrant who easily may become dependent or a public charge at an early age and be an uneconomic contribution to national integrity and sturdy prosperity.

III. THE WORKERS' CLASS.**HANDICAPPED TOILERS.**

Few persons realize how vast are the numbers of ill-equipped non-English-speaking aliens who have been poured into American industry during the past few years. Since 1908 there have been 4,404,413

from eastern and southern Europe alone; of this number over 1,300,000 were unable to read or write in any language. In 1910, in the three States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania there were 873,812 illiterates, but of these 767,587 were either aliens or were born of foreign parents.

Wage worth is determined mainly by intelligence, and lack of schooling affects unfavorably employment, retention, advancement, and the wage attainable. If the worker has been taught little or nothing, when he comes into competition with those who know more and can do more he is outclassed and is worth less. No minimum-wage law reaches the essential difficulties of low earning power. The more illiterate and untrained the worker, the less his ability to realize the reasons and remove the causes of his own lack of employment or low and stationary wage.

The illiterate alien especially is handicapped from the start by ignorance of the English language and by consequent distrust and suspicion increased through lack of knowledge of American ways, industrial operation, and work requirements. This contributes to low wage earning and so gives rise to discontent. For these reasons it is becoming imperative for educators, for industrial managers, and for labor organizations to concern themselves more directly with educational opportunities for adult workers.

It is possible for the public school to establish classes in the workshop itself and so aid workers to gain better understanding of American ideals, standards, customs, and methods, and to become more self-reliant, capable, and responsible. Exploitation of labor is favored by the existence of widespread illiteracy among alien workers, inability to cooperate, and their own helplessness in consequence. Problems of industrial unrest are problems of education.

ILLITERACY AND THE SWEATSHOP.

Modern industrial management realizes that the sweatshop is an industrial cancer which must be extirpated. There exist numerous lines of manufacture in which an ambitious, conscienceless, and forceful man can start with little capital, can utilize whatever he has, convert it into cash, and begin manufacturing. Using a dirty tenement and exploiting the labor of ignorant girls, non-English-speaking men, and untaught children, he demoralizes trade and ultimately harms the very workers whose immediate need for wage earning he has met. This happens not only in cities, but in country towns and villages.

At the other end of the industrial scale are certain established firms whose success depends not on exploitation of cheap labor, but on good management. The education of the industrial manager is proceeding rapidly, because he is being compelled by closer study of

waste and cost to give more attention to the human mechanics of production as contrasted with machines and material. He is perceiving more clearly the economic disadvantage which results from ignorance, disease, stupidity, and lack of dexterity among workers, and especially from his own lack of recognition of the opportunities and responsibilities of management.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT.

If, in the past, firms of standing have followed a shortsighted policy of disregarding the relation of business to public advantage and social gain in general, if wage expense has been confused with labor cost, that time is rapidly passing. The best type of industrial management to-day is recognizing the value of better schooling and is favoring the establishment of continuation classes, vocational schools, and prevocational training, and is insistent on providing means of instruction in the factory, the mercantile establishment, and the construction camp to meet the elementary needs of all, young or old, who for economic or other reasons have been obliged either to be deprived of school training or to leave school at an early age. Many large business firms have been impelled to introduce private classes and schools among their workers.

These new requirements in industrial management mark the inception of more intimate future relations between business managers, workers, and teachers. They imply recognition of the wage value of schooling and of the loss incurred through employment of ignorant labor even in simple mechanical and repetitive operations, because of the waste inherent in such labor and the risk to life and limb, material, and property in its employment.

If this conception of modern employment be well based, it requires industry and the public school to provide for present as well as for prospective wage earners such training as will result in a living wage worth.

Conventional school methods reach but few of the five and a half million illiterates. The workers' class was devised and put into operation primarily to give employed adult illiterates a chance to learn to read and write, but is applicable to other forms of industrial education of a more complex type. It is adapted to factories and can be used to advantage by workers in many industries and employments, by mine workers, farm hands, and domestic help. It has been introduced among office workers and in department stores. It is in successful operation on shipboard. A class has been conducted among non-English-speaking illiterate hotel workers.

The principle of the workers' class is that the public-school system shall furnish a teacher and school equipment; the industrial estab-

lishment shall provide a room in the place of employment and time *during the day* for instruction without loss of wage; and the workers themselves shall contribute their own effort during daylight hours under definite personal responsibility.

In the workers' class it is possible for any person of ordinary intelligence who has never learned to read or write in any language, and who can speak no English, to acquire a good working knowledge of 600 English words, ease in reading common prose, legible penmanship, and knowledge of simple arithmetic. The time needed is 60 hours, or 1 hour a day for 12 weeks, 5 days a week.

NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR WORKERS.

The natural query is, Can not night schools supply adequate instruction for adult illiterates?

In New York City in 1910 there were 261,058 illiterates over 14 years of age. The total number of foreign-born pupils who attended even *one* night or more was but 52,335, and only a minor portion of these were illiterate.

The night school in cities is largely impracticable among employees of factories. The problem in large cities is complicated. It differs from the problem in the mountains and on the farms, because workers can not go to evening schools. They are fatigued by their labor, not so much muscularly as nervously. Their work is more exacting, more intense, and more nervously exhausting. Although the hours are not so long as on the farm, eight or nine hours at most as a rule, the work is highly concentrated; it is often on machine operative processes, involving continuous application, in bad air, and poorly lighted. Conditions of living are crowded and insanitary, and sleep is not restful. Workers can not get from an evening school what they should.

Night schools are most desirable and give opportunities to some who can not spend the day hours in study. They appeal to men who are permanently in business and know that an education will advance their business interests; they attract the studious-minded, not the illiterate. The night school fails to reach large numbers of workers—and this is notably true of women in industry—who can be reached best by workers' cooperative day classes.

EXPERIMENTAL CLASS FOR ADULT WORKERS.

The workers' class begun in New York City in the spring of 1913 was an initial experiment in the effort to meet the school needs of adult industrial workers to the end that boards of education might assign thoroughly capable and expert public-school teachers to give instruction in industrial establishments to adults or those beyond

school age. In other words, where employers in any industry will allow workers time during the day without loss of wage and a place in the works for instruction, school authorities should provide experienced and thoroughly capable instructors—not young or substitute teachers—and meet the expense of instruction. In other cities employers are sending children under 16 back to school for a few hours a week without reduction of pay. In this experiment in New York City the pupils were over 16, as few girls under 16 are employed in the undermuslin industry.

It was also an effort to provide elementary schooling, not trade training, because trade training is not needed in industries where all work is done through certain operative processes easily learned within a few days in the factory itself and requiring only that expertness which must be acquired by working daily until "practice makes perfect."

This type of public school instruction, as adopted, was planned to meet the needs of those adults whose general intelligence had been repressed and starved through lack of schooling.

It is of prime importance that in instituting workers' classes for adults in industrial establishments stress should be laid on discovering and employing as teachers only those who are industrially minded and whose personality and teaching equipment are such as to grip the interest of undeveloped adult pupils whose minds are not plastic, whose attention is easily lost, and who are quickly wearied mentally. Moreover, the teacher must be a person of judgment, adaptability and poise—and nonpartisan, both socially and racially. The least bias of thought or feeling will find expression in words or acts and will militate seriously against success in an atmosphere of growing industrial democracy such as is characteristic of establishments sufficiently advanced to install a workers' class and cooperate with the public-school system.

Furthermore, the classroom should be in the establishment itself, preferably in a corner of a quiet workroom, in order that it may be associated in the minds of all with the industry itself and be permeated with the industrial atmosphere. Only by making the teaching a recognized part of the day's industrial routine can it gain the confidence and retain the interest of workers who contribute their effort and of managers who pay the cost.

It became clear from close study given to this class how hard it is to predetermine correctly proper modes of study for and modes of conducting workers' classes; wise methods can be selected only by experiment, analysis, and adaptation. Since similar cooperative classes are now being formed in other industries, as well as in mercantile establishments and construction camps, it is well to recognize possible pitfalls and errors.

I. At first it seemed reasonable to suppose that girls who had never been taught to read and write could be assigned to one group; that those who had been to school a few years in foreign countries could form another group; that those who had been to school in this country and knew a little English could form a third. It was soon found that the amount of prior schooling could not be taken as a basis for grouping. All grouping had to be determined by the degree of individual alertness, interest, application, ability to concentrate, and mental flexibility.

II. An observation allied to this is that methods of instruction and teachers adequate for pupils from 14 to 16 who have just left school may be failures in dealing with workers over 16, especially those who have been out of school for several years and who have lost entirely the habit or knack of study.

III. For the first few weeks, in general, the most striking characteristic in the class was a discouraging mental rigidity and listlessness. Girls became fatigued after 15 or 20 minutes of application to their books like young children. It was apparently more wearisome to them to try to read for 10 minutes than to work intensely and interestedly at dressmaking for an hour. They seemed stupid and inattentive after a few minutes of effort with pencil or book, although evidently ambitious and desirous to learn.

IV. In learning the educational needs of girls in the undermuslin industry, light is not necessarily thrown upon all the mental requirements of workers in other industries. To avoid costly errors, the institution of similar experimental classes under like intense and expert analysis would be the cheapest and surest mode of handling this educational problem in any industry. What girls in the undermuslin line need most might be least useful to girls employed on core making in foundries or selling goods over the counter. For instance, in some optical works only high-school girls are ever employed. Illiterates are seldom employed in department stores. Some factories will not employ foreigners; some employ only foreigners. Certain establishments wish only girls fresh from grammar school and living at home; others prefer older and steadier women, dependent on their own resources. The needs of men are almost radically different from those of women. Yet workers' classes are adapted to everyone engaged in industry—skilled or unskilled, literate or illiterate, alert or dull.

V. Another impressive deduction was the need of care of health, and particularly knowledge of physical handicaps. One-third of the girls in this group, chosen at random, had eye defects which would make it impossible for them ever to earn more than a bare living wage while working on white goods. Such girls might easily make much more money as waitresses, or doing almost any work which

does not require accurate vision. Such special handicaps are not only costly to the industry, but prevent the worker from earning a proper livelihood and are the frequent cause of the low and stationary wage. It would be to the financial advantage of every worker and every industry to know by health examinations what physical disabilities interfere with productive wage advancement in any given job. Labor organizations having the larger wage at heart should exert every effort to compel the institution of such examinations, as a matter of fair play and justice to the workers. Managers should institute such examinations, as a means of avoiding discouragement, waste, and discontent. The cloak, suit, and skirt industry, at the initiative of their own workers, have completed thorough health examinations for 4,500 men and women workers in New York City.

WORKERS' CLASS FOR ADULT ILLITERATES.

As the direct outcome and intentional sequence of the experimental class, by authorization of the school authorities, in September, 1913, Miss Lizzie E. Rector, principal of Public School No. 4, deputed Miss Florence D. Myers, who had been in charge of the experimental class, to teach 40 girls in the factory of D. E. Sicher & Co., makers of muslin undergarments, 45 West Twenty-first Street, New York City.

These girls were mainly those who had never learned to read or write in any language, and comprised all the illiterates in the factory force of 400, or about 10 per cent. The girls were assigned to two groups, one being taught from October to February, the other from February to June. The groups were divided into sections of six or seven each, and each section was taught daily for a period of 45 minutes, except on Saturdays. In this way every illiterate girl in the factory at the time received nearly individual instruction in English, reading, writing, arithmetic, American history, geography, personal hygiene, and practical information about food, fire protection, and the evolution of the undergarment. Practice was given in the writing of letters of a friendly and business nature; keeping expense accounts and budgets, and in making out workslips and reports; the girls learned the practical application in daily life of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing. They were taught how to deposit money in the savings bank and how to draw it out.

Miss Myers took pains herself to sit at the various machines and get the forewomen to instruct and correct her, making note of all their phrases and afterwards using them in the early lessons in English. In teaching English, practice was given in the use of the telephone book, the city directory, and how to write telegrams. The girls learned about the mail service, how to send letters abroad, the common routes of travel in New York City, and local ordinances. They were given practical and simple rules for safety and health.

It was obvious, as the weeks passed by, that the lessons in personal hygiene, physical culture, right breathing, and eating were taking effect. The eyes of the girls were getting brighter, the skins clearer, the minds more alert and receptive, and better taste and judgment were shown in dress. From being apathetic, they became interested, eager, and willing to work hard.

In no sense would this be termed welfare or philanthropic work, inasmuch as in the records of the firm the girl students gained from 20 to 70 per cent in working efficiency, and the girls themselves not only attained new hopefulness, ambition, and courage, but increased

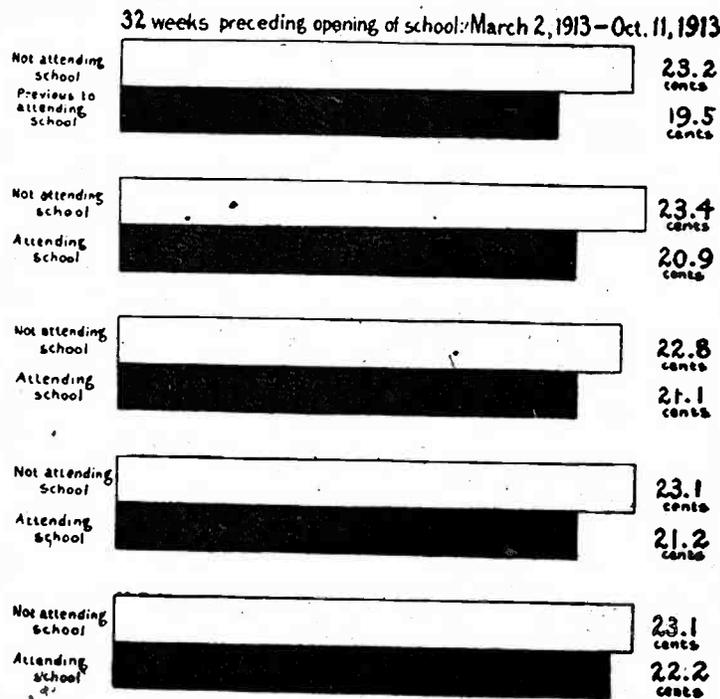


CHART 7.—Increased earnings of factory workers, D. E. Sicher & Co.

their earnings from an average of 19.5 cents per hour to 22.2 cents per hour, while the earnings of those who could not avail themselves of the class instruction remained practically unchanged.

The following account of the class was furnished by Miss Lizzie E. Rector, principal of Public School No. 4, Manhattan:

The girls who attended the school the first year were selected on a basis of illiteracy. Some had never been in a school at any time in their lives. Others had, for brief periods, attended school in remote districts of Russia, Poland, and Italy. Some, since their arrival in New York, had made an effort to gain what had been denied them at home, by going to night schools after working in the factory all day. This proved to be such a tax on their strength that most of them finally gave up the attempt.

During the past year 40 girls have received instruction. These were divided into two classes of 16 each and one of 8. These classes were then subdivided into groups of three or four girls each, each group receiving instruction for 45 minutes daily. They were taught to read, to write, and to keep a personal expense account as a part of the course in arithmetic. As the girls were engaged in the factory on piecework, the firm paid them while attending school the amount they would earn if actually at work, so that at the end of the week they received full pay.

The results of the first year's work in the classes have been highly satisfactory to Mr. Dudley D. Sicher, through whose initiative the school was established. A careful examination of the teachers' and the factory's reports shows that the earning capacity of the girls has been increased from 10 to 40 per cent. This result is in accordance with the established educational principle that increased intelligence creates increased efficiency, and increased efficiency produces increased earning capacity.

Not only have the girls gained in knowledge and earning power, but their ambition has been aroused; they have a keen sense of the distinction between right and wrong; and they are imbued with a better spirit.

COURSE OF STUDY OF THE ILLITERATE WORKERS' CLASS.

I. English Language:

- (1) Reading.
- (2) Spelling.
- (3) Writing.
- (4) Geography.
- (5) Methods of communication—
 - a. Correspondence—
 - Business letters.
 - Social letters.
 - Post-office regulations.
 - b. Telephoning.
 - c. Telegraphing.

II. Hygiene:

- (1) Personal cleanliness.
- (2) Physical culture (gymnastics).
- (3) Food—choice, food value, cooking, serving.
- (4) Emergencies, treatment of injured.

III. Civics:

- (1) Systems of government—
 - a. Merits of democratic government.
 - b. Patriotism.
 - c. Citizenship.
- (2) History—
 - a. Origin of legal holidays.
 - b. Lives of statesmen.

IV. Mathematics:

- (1) Four fundamental operations in arithmetic.
- (2) Tables of weights and measure.
- (3) Money; bills and currency.
- (4) Work reports.
- (5) Personal expense accounts.
- (6) Bank accounts.

V. Practical application of language:

- (1) Evolution of an undergarment—
 - a. Growth of cotton plant.
 - b. Manufacture—
 - Spinning operation.
 - Bleaching.
 - c. Weaving.
 - d. Shipping.
- (2) Alphabet as a guide to common things—
 - a. Advertisements.
 - b. Dictionary.
 - c. Directory.

At the close of the course in June, graduation exercises were held and public-school certificates of literacy were presented to each member of the class.

From time to time interested visitors, educators, and employers visited the class. It attracted attention and favorable notice in the daily press throughout the whole country, with the result that other employers have been stimulated to establish similar classes, especially in department stores for literate girls.

CLASS IN ELEMENTARY ENGLISH FOR FOREIGNERS AT BAYONNE, N. J.

As a result of the success of the class for girls in the white-goods industry, a similar class for illiterate men was installed by Mr. Arthur B. Jones, superintendent of the General Chemical Works at Bayonne, N. J. The following account is from a report rendered by Mr. Charles S. Havens to the superintendent of schools.

The class met four days per week, from 3 to 5 p. m. in the welfare building of the works, for 64 evenings during the past winter. Each pupil present attended one hour at each session. Owing to delays in getting the building and equipment ready, the class did not begin until October 26, 1914.

Attendance was voluntary and out of the men's own time. Convenient opportunity to attend was arranged for the men, and they were encouraged to do so, but no pressure was exerted upon them, and they were not paid while in the class. Suitable equipment of chairs, tables, blackboard, etc., was supplied by the company. As I had had no experience in this phase of education, I took it up with some hesitation, which rapidly gave way to enthusiasm and interest as the work progressed.

During the few weeks intervening between my appointment and the opening of the class I endeavored to prepare myself for the task which I had undertaken. After some deliberation I selected from several apparently good textbooks one which was said to have been used by others with excellent results, entitled "A First Reader for New American Citizens," by Mintz. Macmillan.

The class began with 18 men, between 20 and 50 years of age. They were all Polish, most of them could speak no English, and the few who, as I later judged, could speak or understand it a little gave no evidence of such ability at first. I did not know any Polish. One man could speak German and was very useful to me in getting acquainted and starting the work of the class.

The Polish vocabulary has practically no resemblance to English or other tongues commonly studied in this country, so far as I have discovered. A dozen random words may serve to show how "foreign" Polish looks to an English student:

for	equals	gdyz	September	equals	Wziesien
with	equals	z	Monday	equals	Poniedzialek
if	equals	jezeli	teacher	equals	nauczyciel
up	equals	wgore	four	equals	cztery
blue	equals	niebieski	I am	equals	jestem
red	equals	czerwony	to come	equals	przyjs

The men's names were so difficult to spell that often they themselves did not apparently know how to spell them, and so nearly unpronounceable to Americans that no one in the works pretended to use them. The men were known officially by check numbers and colloquially by American names. Thus, Ignatzi Krasczewski, the best scholar in the class, was officially known as "No. 149," and familiarly called Frank by his "boss."

Like pupils everywhere, they differed widely in aptness, personality, eagerness, mentality, alertness, and capacity. At first, however, it was difficult to learn much about them, and particularly to find effective means of approach to their minds.

They seemed like adult infants, who could not understand or repeat accurately the simplest English words. A further obstacle was their attitude; they were impassive, unresponsive, not sullen, but diffident and embarrassed, bashful, seemingly ashamed to display their ignorance, and also much in awe of the teacher and of the English language.

The textbook so carefully selected soon proved uninteresting and difficult. Progress with it was slow. The methods did not seem to work well. Anything in the nature of theory, even the simplest, went over their heads. They yawned.

Oral work, object lessons, concert exercises, etc., went much better, but were very fatiguing to the teacher. At my suggestion the superintendent of the works, who was at all times very kind, sympathetic, and helpful, and very eager for the success of the class and the teacher, ordered another set of books: "A New Reader for Evening Schools," adapted for foreigners. Hinds and Noble.

This book was much easier; with coarse type, and very practical and simple, and contained an appendix of several hundred common Polish and English words arranged in groups in parallel columns. The class took to this book at once and liked it very much. The Polish-English vocabulary was very serviceable and useful for a time in breaking down the diffidence of the men and in getting them to make an earnest effort to speak the English words. Some could read the Polish words fairly well; the rest could recognize and repeat them aloud; and all readily repeated the English equivalents after me with enthusiasm, and were thus encouraged to speak out and forget themselves.

Object lessons based on articles in the room, simple movements, and especially on parts of the human body, "This is my face," "This is my arm," etc., with innumerable variations and repetitions which never seemed to grow tiresome to the class, were helpful. Concert exercises in the simplest arithmetic and number work were useful in arousing a spirit of effort and mental activity. For weeks I could employ only the simplest additions, which did not require "carrying." At first subtraction was beyond them. In time many developed the ability to add and "carry," to subtract and to multiply readily by 2, 3, 4, and 5. Even to the end of the course it was difficult to get them individually to answer freely. They seemed bashful; and if they made a mistake or were slow, they were afraid of being laughed at by their mates. A few finally overcame this, but some did not.

Soon they began to read, at first only the simplest sentences.

I walk	You walk	He walks	She walks
I run	You run	I have a book	You have a book, etc.
I stand	You stand		
I sit	You sit		

Thus we labored for weeks with increasing pleasure and enthusiasm and with increasing success. The pupils seemed to think they were progressing and evidently recommended the class to their friends. For two weeks I had only 18 on the roll; the third week, 25; the fourth week, 27; the fifth week, 32. At this time, for several reasons which seemed good and cogent to me, I advised the superintendent not to encourage any more men to join the class this year.

The men work in shifts (for the plant runs day and night) and attended the class either at the end or beginning of their day's work. Occasionally they would be working at night and absent from the class for a week at a time. Those who attended at the end of a day's work were often weary in body and mind. All things considered, the attendance was good and fairly regular, and the interest and enthusiasm increasingly keen.

At first I mingled work in pronouncing, reading, writing, numbers, talking, answering questions, etc., but it was soon clear that to develop any real approach to proficiency in the short time at my disposal (less than 64 hours for any one man, which

is equal to less than 8 days of solid work), the effort must be confined to a smaller field, chiefly to teaching the class to read aloud and to understand and answer questions, partly because this seemed the wisest plan and the quickest avenue to progress, and partly because it seemed most interesting and attractive to the class.

The attendance continued good until late in February, and the progress of the best students was very gratifying. The superintendent of the works then decided to give a modest promotion to one of the best pupils, partly on the supposition that it would serve as an encouragement and incentive. To our surprise, it offended many of the class. One man was so displeased that he "called for his time" and left the works. Many others were disaffected, and all but nine ceased attending the class. Many of these had been irregular in attendance and had made but little progress. The nine who continued were among the most regular, diligent, attentive, and apt.

The class continued about three weeks more, completing 64 nights with these nine men, who advanced rapidly, being unhindered by the slower ones. At the end of the course most of them could understand and respond to spoken English quite readily. Most of them could read the easy text of the primer very well; some, with gratifying fluency and a full and ready comprehension of the sense, could see the point of a joke or anecdote, and tell in their own words the substance of the story read. Some could write freely and legibly, nearly all could add, subtract, and multiply with considerable readiness.

These are some of the concrete results attained by this class. Other results, even more valuable and precious, though difficult to catalogue or measure were also achieved. Most of these men had their minds awakened, and their hearts and spirits stirred, and their ambition aroused, as never before. They were much different from what they were five months ago. Some of them say they daily try to read the "Merican" paper. Their "boss" states that a greater alertness and a keener intelligence is apparent in them and that they go about their work with more zest and zeal.

I believe that for the first time in their lives they realize that they may be of America as well as in it. At our last lesson the class sang "America," reading the words from the book and following the melody with me. Their manner and mien evinced to me a reverence for that noble hymn, a pride in the Americanism that they felt conscious of possessing, well worth, in my judgment, all the effort that had been made to teach them. They left me with abundant evidence of gratitude for what had been done for them, and of regret that the class was ending, and expressed the hope that the class would continue next year. The work from the teacher's point of view is hard, fatiguing, and wearing, but very pleasurable.

The results, if measured concretely in the fluency with which they read or talk, may be comparatively slight and in some cases even disappointing, but the larger results, the intellects awakened, the ambitions spurred, the possibilities put before them and made real to them, the yearning for better things, the realizing that the opportunities and privileges of America are within their reach, are, I believe, real and precious.

On better acquaintance with these men I began to realize how little apparently had ever been done for them in the past. Apparently no one, either in Europe or America, had taken a deep or genuine interest in them as persons or individuals. Most of them had had almost no schooling. Though many had been in America many years, no one had apparently ever tried to teach them to read or talk our language. Not one man was a citizen or knew how to become one, or had ever had anyone suggest it to him as far as I could learn.

Half of them were married, and most of these have two, three, or four children. They work at night, days and holidays the year round. They do hard, rough labor in all weathers for a wage of about \$1.85 per day, modestly increased after years of experi-

ance. They are hearty, cheerful, and contented, and seem to think themselves fortunate and well used. Their conditions here are far superior to those they left in Europe. They do not complain and do not seem to think they have anything to complain of, and seem very grateful for whatever is done for them. They are treated very kindly, considerately, and generously by their employers, whom they seem to like and respect and esteem very much.

Of the class, 16 were between 20 and 30 years old; 11, between 30 and 40 years old; 2, between 40 and 50 years old; and 1 was 50 years old.

The youngest ones, as a rule, took the least interest in the class work and were the poorest students. Those between 30 and 50, mostly with wives and families, were, generally speaking, most eager, earnest, and attentive, and made the most progress.

There were 64 lessons. The best student attended 63 times; 8 attended 58 or more times; 2 between 40 and 50 times; 2 between 30 and 40 times; 11 between 20 and 30 times; 9 between 10 and 20 times; and 1 attended 10 times. The average attendance for the whole course was 16.1. As several joined the class late and several abandoned it before it ended, the attendance was really better than the above would indicate.

Mr. Havens's recommendations were as follows:

1. The work was valuable to the class, and worth both to them and to our city and State much more than it cost.
2. The assistance, encouragement, enthusiasm, and cooperation of the superintendent of the plant was most valuable and helpful.
3. The work should be continued and enlarged; at least an advanced and another beginning class should be conducted at the chemical works next winter.
4. Similar classes ought to be organized in other large industrial concerns and perhaps elsewhere among the non-English-speaking residents of the city.
5. The opinion which is occasionally expressed that "little or nothing can be done to educate or Americanize adult foreigners" is not based on a knowledge of the conditions or an acquaintance with the people.

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

AFRICAN (black).

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illiterate over 14.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900	714	414	300	152	562	132	23.9		
1901	594	299	295	120	474	180	38.0		
1902	832	492	340	183	669	142	21.2		
1903	2,174	1,549	625	242	1,932	627	32.4		
1904	2,396	1,537	849	306	2,080	485	23.3		
Total	6,700	4,291	2,409	1,993	5,707	1,566	27.5		
1905	3,598	2,325	1,273	433	3,165	490	15.8		
1906	3,786	2,355	1,431	346	3,440	422	12.3		
1907	5,235	3,332	1,903	500	4,735	770	16.3		
1908	4,626	2,839	1,787	421	4,205	839	20.0	648	191
1909	4,307	2,601	1,706	341	3,966	889	22.4	681	208
Total	21,552	13,452	8,100	2,041	19,511	3,419	17.5	1,329	399
1910	4,966	2,961	2,005	449	4,517	838	18.6	643	195
1911	6,721	4,096	2,635	593	6,128	1,239	20.2	964	275
1912	6,759	3,828	2,931	614	6,145	1,226	20.0	913	318
1913	8,634	3,691	2,943	565	8,069	930	15.3	677	258
1914	8,447	4,901	3,546	718	7,729	1,905	23.3	1,888	417
Total	33,527	19,467	14,060	2,939	30,588	6,038	19.9	4,585	1,453
Grand total	61,779	37,210	24,569	5,973	55,806	11,023	19.8		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Continuous residence in United States.
1908	889	645	244	51	838	719
1909	1,027	743	284	70	957	874
Total	1,916	1,388	528	121	1,795	1,593
1910	926	626	300	73	853	644
1911	913	508	315	59	854	748
1912	1,288	808	480	79	1,209	950
1913	1,671	1,127	544	137	1,634	1,245
1914	1,805	1,195	610	117	1,688	1,422
Total	6,603	4,439	2,164	465	6,138	5,009

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908	3,737	2,194	1,543	370	3,367
1909	3,280	1,868	1,412	271	3,009
Total	7,017	4,062	2,955	641	6,376
1910	4,040	2,335	1,705	376	3,664
1911	5,808	3,458	2,350	534	5,274
1912	5,471	2,935	2,536	535	4,935
1913	4,963	2,564	2,399	428	4,535
1914	6,642	3,708	2,934	601	6,041
Total	26,924	15,026	11,898	2,474	24,450

ADULT ILLITERACY.

ARMENIAN.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illiterate over 14.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	982	748	234	110	872	213	24.4		
1901.....	1,855	1,364	491	242	1,613	346	21.5		
1902.....	1,151	946	205	115	1,036	234	22.6		
1903.....	1,759	1,424	335	150	1,609	444	27.6		
1904.....	1,745	1,315	430	238	1,507	330	21.9		
Total.....	7,497	5,797	1,695	855	6,637	1,567	23.5		
1905.....	1,878	1,399	539	246	1,632	310	19.0		
1906.....	1,895	1,423	472	223	1,672	460	27.5		
1907.....	2,644	1,874	770	371	2,273	546	24.0		
1908.....	3,299	2,097	1,202	581	2,718	808	29.7	448	360
1909.....	3,108	2,505	513	191	2,917	658	22.6	538	120
Total.....	12,824	9,328	3,496	1,612	11,212	2,782	24.8	986	480
1910.....	5,398	4,696	822	389	5,119	1,193	23.2	1,010	183
1911.....	3,092	2,643	449	205	2,887	662	22.9	574	88
1912.....	5,222	4,476	746	290	4,932	1,189	24.1	1,007	182
1913.....	9,353	7,893	1,460	718	8,635	2,257	26.1	1,839	418
1914.....	7,785	6,533	1,252	538	7,247	2,116	29.2	1,767	349
Total.....	30,960	26,231	4,729	2,140	28,820	7,417	25.8	6,197	1,220
Grand total.....	51,276	41,356	9,920	4,607	46,669	11,766	25.2		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	234	221	13	2	232	151
1909.....	541	490	51	19	522	322
Total.....	775	711	64	21	754	473
1910.....	521	492	29	14	507	335
1911.....	909	901	98	33	966	650
1912.....	718	682	36	16	702	427
1913.....	676	640	36	4	672	415
1914.....	1,250	1,199	51	9	1,241	914
Total.....	4,164	3,914	250	76	4,088	2,741

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	3,065	1,876	1,189	579	2,486
1909.....	2,567	2,106	462	172	2,395
Total.....	5,632	3,981	1,651	751	4,881
1910.....	4,967	4,194	793	375	4,612
1911.....	2,093	1,742	351	172	1,921
1912.....	4,504	3,794	710	274	4,230
1913.....	8,677	7,253	1,424	714	7,963
1914.....	6,535	5,334	1,201	529	6,006
Total.....	26,796	22,317	4,479	2,064	24,732

BOHEMIAN AND MORAVIAN (CZECH).

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illiterate over 14.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	3,060	1,563	1,498	593	2,467	75	3.0		
1901.....	3,766	1,943	1,823	757	3,009	45	1.5		
1902.....	5,590	2,278	2,312	1,025	4,565	74	1.6		
1903.....	9,591	5,820	3,771	1,858	7,735	123	1.6		
1904.....	11,911	6,657	5,284	2,694	9,217	170	1.8		
Total.....	33,918	19,260	14,658	6,925	26,993	487	1.8		
1905.....	11,757	6,662	5,095	2,620	9,137	155	1.7		
1906.....	12,956	7,418	5,540	2,678	10,280	180	1.7		
1907.....	13,554	8,142	5,412	2,539	11,015	231	2.1		
1908.....	10,164	5,496	4,669	2,216	7,948	124	1.6	62	62
1909.....	6,850	3,998	2,852	1,440	5,410	81	1.5	42	39
Total.....	55,283	31,715	23,568	11,493	43,790	771	1.7	104	101
1910.....	8,462	4,874	3,558	1,503	6,959	81	1.2	40	41
1911.....	9,223	5,214	4,009	1,796	7,427	130	1.7	92	38
1912.....	8,439	4,565	3,874	1,610	6,829	84	1.2	20	64
1913.....	11,091	6,328	4,783	2,006	9,085	96	1.1	52	44
1914.....	9,928	5,367	4,561	1,972	7,956	101	1.3	49	52
Total.....	47,143	26,348	20,795	8,839	38,304	492	1.3	253	239
Grand total.....	136,344	77,323	59,021	27,267	109,087	1,750	1.6		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	1,051	755	296	58	993	810
1909.....	699	449	250	55	644	606
Total.....	1,750	1,204	546	113	1,637	1,415
1910.....	943	601	342	49	894	735
1911.....	1,208	806	402	76	1,132	911
1912.....	1,149	780	369	59	1,090	807
1913.....	871	545	326	30	841	508
1914.....	1,011	638	373	58	953	699
Total.....	5,182	3,370	1,812	269	4,913	3,658

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	9,113	4,640	4,473	2,158	6,955
1909.....	6,151	3,549	2,602	1,385	4,766
Total.....	15,264	8,189	7,075	3,543	11,721
1910.....	7,519	4,273	3,246	1,454	6,065
1911.....	8,045	4,408	3,637	1,673	6,372
1912.....	7,280	3,785	3,495	1,551	5,729
1913.....	10,220	5,783	4,437	1,976	8,244
1914.....	8,917	4,739	4,178	1,917	7,000
Total.....	41,961	22,978	18,983	8,570	33,391

ADULT ILLITERACY.

BULGARIAN, SERVIAN, AND MONTENEGRIN.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illiterate over 14.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900	204	200	4	1	203	73	36.0		
1901	611	499	112	54	557	212	38.1		
1902	1,291	1,202	89	30	1,261	474	37.6		
1903	6,479	6,315	164	74	6,405	2,860	44.6		
1904	4,577	4,385	192	76	4,501	2,042	45.4		
Total	13,162	12,601	561	235	12,927	5,661	43.8		
1905	5,823	5,562	261	97	5,726	2,225	38.9		
1906	11,548	11,104	444	224	11,324	4,735	41.8		
1907	27,174	26,423	751	296	26,878	12,036	44.8		
1908	18,246	17,416	830	339	17,907	6,389	35.7	6,057	332
1909	6,214	5,756	458	211	6,003	2,794	46.5	2,631	163
Total	69,005	66,261	2,744	1,167	67,838	28,179	41.5	8,688	495
1910	15,130	14,233	897	388	14,742	6,155	41.7	5,828	327
1911	10,222	9,485	737	359	9,883	2,984	30.2	2,774	210
1912	10,657	9,626	1,031	453	10,204	3,352	32.9	3,010	342
1913	9,087	7,834	1,253	560	8,527	2,940	34.5	2,516	424
1914	15,084	13,465	1,619	689	14,396	3,291	22.9	2,775	516
Total	60,180	54,663	5,517	2,429	57,751	18,722	32.4	16,903	1,819
Grand total	142,347	133,626	8,722	3,631	138,516	52,562	37.9		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908	5,965	5,843	122	22	5,943	5,540
1909	2,312	2,235	77	31	2,281	2,178
Total	8,277	8,078	199	53	8,224	7,718
1910	2,720	2,606	114	24	2,696	2,390
1911	6,472	6,250	222	53	6,419	5,786
1912	7,349	7,142	207	39	7,310	6,099
1913	13,525	13,222	303	66	13,459	10,628
1914	5,780	5,461	319	84	5,696	4,528
Total	35,846	34,681	1,165	266	35,580	29,410

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908	12,261	11,678	708	317	11,964
1909	3,902	3,621	281	180	3,722
Total	16,163	15,094	1,069	497	15,686
1910	12,410	11,647	768	264	12,646
1911	3,750	3,235	515	286	3,464
1912	3,306	2,484	824	414	2,894
1913	-4,432	-5,288	856	494	-4,682
1914	9,304	8,004	1,300	605	8,698
Total	24,294	19,983	4,311	2,168	22,171

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

CHINESE.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illiterate over 14.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	1,250	1,241	9	6	1,244	17	1.4		
1901.....	2,452	2,413	39	56	2,396	164	6.8		
1902.....	1,631	1,587	44	26	1,602	68	4.2		
1903.....	2,192	2,152	40	32	2,160	280	13.0		
1904.....	4,327	4,209	118	90	4,237	248	8.2		
Total.....	11,852	11,602	250	213	11,639	877	7.5		
1905.....	1,971	1,893	88	28	1,943	98	5.0		
1906.....	1,485	1,397	88	67	1,418	80	5.6		
1907.....	770	706	64	85	685	51	7.5		
1908.....	1,263	1,177	86	150	1,113	103	9.2	71	32
1909.....	1,841	1,706	135	232	1,609	207	12.9	138	69
Total.....	7,330	6,869	461	562	6,788	539	8.0	109	101
1910.....	1,770	1,596	172	221	1,549	243	15.7	153	90
1911.....	1,307	1,124	183	112	1,195	129	10.8	60	79
1912.....	1,606	1,367	241	207	1,401	171	12.2	8	163
1913.....	2,022	1,692	330	189	1,833	221	12.1	16	205
1914.....	2,354	2,052	302	144	2,210	170	7.7	12	158
Total.....	9,061	7,833	1,228	873	8,188	934	11.4	239	696
Grand total.....	26,243	26,304	1,939	1,648	26,595	2,350	8.8		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	3,898	3,760	138	33	3,895	677
1909.....	3,397	3,325	72	30	3,367	840
Total.....	7,295	7,085	210	63	7,232	1,517
1910.....	2,383	2,334	49	57	2,326	226
1911.....	2,716	2,660	56	11	2,705	261
1912.....	2,549	2,483	66	6	2,543	345
1913.....	2,250	2,204	46	2	2,248	227
1914.....	2,059	2,006	54	7	2,052	304
Total.....	11,967	11,686	271	83	11,874	1,353

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	-2,635	-2,583	-52	117	-2,759
1909.....	-1,556	-1,619	63	303	-1,758
Total.....	-4,191	-4,202	11	319	-4,510
1910.....	-613	-736	123	164	-777
1911.....	-1,409	-1,536	127	101	-1,510
1912.....	-941	-1,116	175	201	-1,142
1913.....	-228	-512	284	187	-418
1914.....	295	47	248	137	158
Total.....	-2,896	-3,853	957	790	-3,696

ADULT ILLITERACY.

CROATIAN AND SLOVENIAN.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illiterate over 14.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	17,184	14,934	2,250	667	16,517	6,174	37.4		
1901.....	17,928	15,492	2,436	745	17,183	6,814	39.7		
1902.....	30,233	27,067	3,166	989	29,244	12,355	42.2		
1903.....	32,907	29,222	3,685	1,111	31,796	11,179	35.2		
1904.....	21,242	17,644	3,598	1,225	20,017	7,220	36.1		
Total.....	119,494	104,389	15,105	4,737	114,757	43,742	38.1		
1905.....	35,104	30,253	4,851	1,383	33,721	12,875	38.2		
1906.....	44,272	38,287	5,985	1,674	42,606	17,017	40.0		
1907.....	47,826	40,538	7,288	1,694	46,132	16,786	36.4		
1908.....	20,472	15,476	4,996	1,567	18,905	5,676	30.0	4,470	1,206
1909.....	20,181	16,710	4,471	1,258	18,923	5,437	28.7	4,479	958
Total.....	167,855	140,264	27,591	7,576	160,279	57,791	36.0	8,949	2,164
1910.....	39,562	32,947	6,615	1,855	37,707	12,662	33.6	11,127	1,535
1911.....	18,982	13,466	5,516	1,587	17,395	4,500	25.9	3,366	1,134
1912.....	24,366	17,383	6,983	2,063	22,303	6,146	27.6	4,560	1,586
1913.....	42,499	31,590	10,909	3,422	39,077	9,082	23.2	6,703	2,379
1914.....	37,284	26,877	10,407	3,511	33,773	7,874	23.3	5,590	2,314
Total.....	162,693	122,263	40,430	12,438	150,255	40,264	26.8	31,306	8,958
Grand total.....	450,042	366,916	83,126	24,761	425,281	141,797	33.3		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	28,599	26,753	1,846	422	28,167	23,056
1909.....	8,981	7,861	1,120	287	8,694	7,781
Total.....	37,570	34,614	2,956	709	36,861	30,839
1910.....	7,133	6,110	1,023	281	6,852	5,746
1911.....	13,735	12,245	1,490	316	13,419	10,479
1912.....	13,063	12,629	1,434	256	13,707	8,832
1913.....	10,209	9,098	1,111	146	10,063	6,144
1914.....	14,440	12,790	1,650	224	14,216	9,976
Total.....	59,490	52,772	6,708	1,223	58,267	41,177

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	-8,117	-11,277	3,160		1,145
1909.....	11,200	7,849	3,351		971
Total.....	3,083	-3,428	6,511		2,116
1910.....	22,429	26,837	5,692		1,574
1911.....	8,247	1,221	4,026		1,271
1912.....	10,408	4,854	5,549		1,607
1913.....	32,300	22,462	9,798		3,276
1914.....	22,544	14,087	8,767		3,267
Total.....	108,213	69,491	33,722		11,215

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

CUBAN.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illit-erate over 14.	Per cent illit-erate.	Male illit-erate.	Female illit-erate.
1900.....	2,678	1,763	915	599	2,079	142	6.8		
1901.....	1,622	1,019	603	360	1,262	119	9.4		
1902.....	2,423	1,693	730	485	1,938	156	8.0		
1903.....	2,944	1,945	999	610	2,334	97	4.2		
1904.....	4,811	3,346	1,465	913	3,908	337	8.6		
Total.....	14,478	9,766	4,712	2,967	11,511	851	7.4		
1905.....	7,259	4,925	2,334	1,346	5,913	457	7.7		
1906.....	5,591	3,799	1,822	963	4,628	216	4.6		
1907.....	5,475	3,747	1,728	790	4,685	567	12.1		
1908.....	3,323	2,339	984	445	2,878	73	2.5	41	22
1909.....	3,380	2,322	1,058	536	2,844	58	2.0	37	21
Total.....	25,028	17,102	7,926	4,080	20,948	1,371	6.5	78	53
1910.....	3,331	2,342	989	550	2,781	114	4.1	66	49
1911.....	3,914	2,762	1,152	585	3,329	82	2.6	42	40
1912.....	3,153	2,098	1,057	455	2,700	57	2.1	27	30
1913.....	3,099	2,126	973	396	2,703	39	1.4	16	23
1914.....	3,539	2,452	1,087	488	3,051	48	1.6	26	23
Total.....	17,038	11,780	5,258	2,474	14,564	340	2.3	176	164
Grand total.....	56,544	38,648	17,896	9,521	47,023	2,562	5.4		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	2,069	1,340	749	360	1,729	1,989
1909.....	1,243	852	391	186	1,057	1,154
Total.....	3,312	2,192	1,140	546	2,786	3,088
1910.....	1,556	1,085	471	226	1,330	1,482
1911.....	2,224	1,531	703	284	1,950	2,068
1912.....	1,983	1,377	586	303	1,660	1,817
1913.....	1,264	835	429	163	1,101	1,072
1914.....	947	659	288	118	829	820
Total.....	7,964	5,487	2,477	1,094	6,870	7,279

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	1,284	909	235	85	1,149
1909.....	2,137	1,470	667	350	1,787
Total.....	3,421	2,409	902	435	2,986
1910.....	1,776	1,257	518	224	1,451
1911.....	1,680	1,231	449	301	1,379
1912.....	1,192	721	471	182	1,040
1913.....	1,635	1,201	544	233	1,402
1914.....	2,592	1,793	799	370	2,222
Total.....	9,074	6,268	2,781	1,380	7,694

ADULT ILLITERACY.

DALMATIAN, BOSNIAN, AND HERZOGOVINIAN-

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illiterate over 14.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	675	637	38	37	638	212	33.2		
1901.....	732	630	102	40	692	202	29.2		
1902.....	1,004	895	109	45	950	343	35.8		
1903.....	1,736	1,544	192	33	1,703	406	23.8		
1904.....	2,036	1,904	132	47	1,989	708	35.6		
Total.....	6,183	5,610	573	202	5,981	1,871	31.3		
1905.....	2,639	2,489	150	62	2,577	991	38.5		
1906.....	2,568	2,340	222	77	4,491	1,988	44.3		
1907.....	7,893	7,061	332	109	7,284	3,618	49.7		
1908.....	3,247	3,379	368	115	3,632	1,015	44.5	1,476	139
1909.....	1,888	1,617	271	80	1,908	634	35.0	551	83
Total.....	20,235	18,892	1,343	443	19,792	5,846	44.8	2,027	222
1910.....	4,911	4,453	458	173	4,733	1,807	39.4	1,999	168
1911.....	4,400	3,509	891	175	4,225	1,797	42.5	1,599	198
1912.....	3,672	3,152	520	130	3,542	1,420	40.1	1,250	170
1913.....	4,520	3,938	582	159	4,361	2,006	47.4	1,857	209
1914.....	6,149	4,437	712	206	4,943	2,306	47.8	2,138	228
Total.....	22,652	19,789	2,863	843	21,809	9,516	43.7	8,543	973
Grand total.....	49,070	44,291	4,779	1,488	47,582	20,233	42.5		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	1,040	999	47	21	1,025	847
1909.....	515	477	38	15	500	439
Total.....	1,561	1,476	85	36	1,525	1,286
1910.....	432	410	22	9	423	366
1911.....	935	873	62	21	914	765
1912.....	927	868	34	7	920	653
1913.....	849	824	25	5	844	590
1914.....	878	847	31	7	871	563
Total.....	4,021	3,847	174	40	3,972	2,972

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	2,701	2,280	324	94	2,607
1909.....	1,873	1,140	233	65	1,808
Total.....	4,074	3,520	554	159	3,915
1910.....	4,479	4,043	436	164	4,315
1911.....	3,465	2,936	529	154	3,311
1912.....	2,745	2,259	486	123	2,622
1913.....	3,971	3,114	857	154	3,817
1914.....	4,371	3,800	571	199	4,072
Total.....	18,631	15,942	2,689	794	17,837

DUTCH AND FLEMISH.

WHOLE-NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illit-erate over 14.	Per cent illit-erate.	Male illit-erate.	Female illit-erate.
1900.....	2,702	1,765	937	704	1,998	190	9.5		
1901.....	3,299	2,149	1,150	769	2,530	199	7.8		
1902.....	4,117	2,745	1,372	956	3,161	240	7.6		
1903.....	6,496	4,312	2,184	1,602	4,894	334	6.8		
1904.....	7,832	5,191	2,641	1,963	6,139	253	4.1		
Total.....	24,446	16,162	8,284	5,724	18,722	1,216	6.5		
1905.....	8,498	5,093	2,805	1,699	6,799	363	5.3		
1906.....	9,735	6,526	3,209	1,708	8,029	322	4.0		
1907.....	12,487	8,362	4,105	2,560	9,907	417	4.2		
1908.....	9,526	5,789	3,737	2,250	7,276	245	3.4	138	107
1909.....	8,114	5,131	2,983	1,757	6,357	163	2.6	117	46
Total.....	48,340	31,501	16,839	9,972	38,368	1,510	3.9	275	158
1910.....	13,012	8,742	4,270	2,830	10,382	282	2.7	198	89
1911.....	13,862	8,778	5,084	3,096	10,766	243	2.3	141	102
1912.....	10,935	6,808	4,127	2,352	8,583	159	1.8	86	73
1913.....	14,507	9,471	5,036	2,675	11,832	233	2.0	160	73
1914.....	12,566	7,737	4,829	2,400	10,166	217	2.1	121	96
Total.....	64,882	41,536	23,346	13,153	51,729	1,134	2.2	701	486
Grand total.....	137,668	89,199	48,469	28,849	108,819	3,860	3.5		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Over 14.	Under 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	1,198	931	267	96	1,102	626
1909.....	727	527	200	69	658	612
Total.....	1,925	1,458	467	165	1,760	1,541
1910.....	1,192	828	364	107	1,085	830
1911.....	1,689	1,294	435	167	1,522	1,118
1912.....	1,816	1,301	515	194	1,622	1,132
1913.....	2,148	1,600	548	207	1,941	1,004
1914.....	2,252	1,605	647	194	2,058	1,306
Total.....	9,007	6,588	2,509	809	8,228	5,479

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Over 14.	Under 14.
1908.....	8,328	4,358	3,470	2,154	6,174
1909.....	7,387	4,604	2,783	1,688	5,699
Total.....	15,715	9,462	6,253	3,842	11,873
1910.....	11,820	7,914	3,906	2,523	9,297
1911.....	12,173	7,524	4,649	2,929	9,244
1912.....	9,119	5,507	3,612	2,158	6,961
1913.....	12,359	7,871	4,488	2,468	9,891
1914.....	10,314	6,132	4,182	2,206	8,108
Total.....	55,785	34,948	20,837	12,284	43,601

ADULT ILLITERACY.

EAST INDIAN.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illiterate over 14.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	9	8	1	0	9	1	11.1		
1901.....	20	18	2	1	19	5	26.3		
1902.....	84	82	2	3	81	4	4.9		
1903.....	83	70	13	5	78	18	23.1		
1904.....	258	241	17	18	240	76	31.7		
Total.....	454	419	35	27	427	104	24.4		
1905.....	145	137	8	3	142	17	12.0		
1906.....	271	252	19	15	256	78	30.5		
1907.....	1,072	1,056	16	4	1,068	490	45.9		
1908.....	1,710	1,702	8	3	1,707	985	57.7	984	1
1909.....	337	327	10	4	333	99	29.7	99	0
Total.....	3,535	3,474	61	29	3,506	1,689	47.0	1,083	1
1910.....	1,782	1,768	14	6	1,776	936	52.7	930	6
1911.....	517	511	6	9	508	257	60.5	256	1
1912.....	165	153	12	2	163	9	5.5	9	0
1913.....	188	184	4	1	187	23	12.3	23	0
1914.....	172	163	9	2	170	23	13.6	23	0
Total.....	2,824	2,779	45	20	2,804	1,248	44.5	1,241	7
Grand total.....	6,813	6,672	141	76	6,737	3,021	44.7		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	124	122	2	0	124	116
1909.....	41	39	2	2	39	36
Total.....	165	161	4	2	163	152
1910.....	80	70	10	2	78	48
1911.....	75	70	5	4	71	73
1912.....	164	161	3	2	162	102
1913.....	213	212	1	0	213	104
1914.....	143	134	9	2	141	78
Total.....	675	647	28	10	665	405

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	1,586	1,580	6	3	1,583
1909.....	296	288	8	2	294
Total.....	1,882	1,868	14	5	1,877
1910.....	1,702	1,698	4	4	1,698
1911.....	442	441	1	5	437
1912.....	1	-8	9	0	1
1913.....	-25	-28	3	1	-26
1914.....	29	29	0	0	29
Total.....	2,149	2,132	17	10	2,139

ENGLISH.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illiterate over 14.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	10,897	6,710	4,187	1,656	9,238	190	2.1		
1901.....	13,488	8,041	5,447	2,105	11,383	208	1.8		
1902.....	14,042	8,987	5,975	2,307	12,575	240	1.9		
1908.....	28,451	17,229	11,222	4,270	24,181	400	1.6		
1904.....	41,479	25,326	16,153	5,812	35,667	449	1.3		
Total.....	109,257	66,273	42,084	16,213	93,044	1,487	1.6		
1905.....	50,865	31,965	18,900	6,956	43,909	553	1.3		
1906.....	45,079	28,010	17,069	6,081	38,998	375	1.0		
1907.....	51,126	33,100	18,026	7,982	43,144	602	1.4		
1908.....	49,056	29,727	19,329	7,990	41,066	571	1.4	332	239
1909.....	39,021	23,440	15,581	5,745	33,276	235	.7	134	101
Total.....	235,147	146,242	88,905	34,754	200,393	2,336	1.2	466	340
1910.....	53,498	32,199	21,299	8,607	44,801	256	.6	152	104
1911.....	57,258	32,980	24,278	9,520	47,338	380	.8	218	162
1912.....	49,689	27,133	22,556	8,305	41,294	270	.7	129	141
1913.....	55,522	31,320	24,202	8,915	46,607	301	.6	160	141
1914.....	51,748	28,920	22,826	8,060	43,688	301	.7	124	177
Total.....	267,713	152,552	115,161	43,987	223,726	1,508	.7	783	725
Grand total.....	612,117	365,067	247,050	94,954	517,163	5,331	1.1		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	5,320	3,473	1,847	530	4,790	4,335
1909.....	3,800	2,326	1,474	395	3,405	3,061
Total.....	9,120	5,799	3,321	925	8,195	7,416
1910.....	6,508	4,192	2,316	562	5,946	4,151
1911.....	9,432	6,293	3,139	890	8,542	4,735
1912.....	10,341	6,566	3,775	982	9,359	5,789
1903.....	10,794	6,797	3,997	1,104	9,690	5,033
1914.....	11,157	7,005	4,182	1,062	10,125	6,074
Total.....	48,262	30,853	17,409	4,600	43,662	25,782

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	43,736	26,254	17,482	7,460	36,276
1909.....	35,221	21,114	14,107	5,350	29,871
Total.....	78,957	47,368	31,589	12,810	66,147
1910.....	46,990	28,007	18,983	8,135	38,855
1911.....	47,826	26,687	21,189	9,030	38,766
1912.....	39,345	20,667	18,781	7,413	31,935
1913.....	44,728	24,523	20,205	7,811	36,917
1914.....	40,559	21,915	18,644	6,998	33,561
Total.....	219,451	121,899	97,752	39,287	180,064

ADULT ILLITERACY.

FINNISH.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illiterate over 14.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	12,612	8,000	4,612	1,393	11,219	303	2.7		
1901.....	9,999	6,458	3,541	1,099	8,900	197	2.2		
1902.....	13,868	9,525	4,293	1,289	12,579	178	1.4		
1903.....	18,864	12,755	6,109	1,807	17,057	378	2.2		
1904.....	10,157	5,583	4,574	1,506	8,651	234	2.7		
Total.....	65,500	42,381	23,119	7,094	58,406	1,290	2.2		
1905.....	17,012	11,907	5,105	1,483	15,529	379	1.8		
1906.....	14,136	9,625	4,611	1,005	13,131	202	1.5		
1907.....	14,960	10,326	4,534	967	13,993	429	3.1		
1908.....	6,746	3,652	3,094	670	6,076	242	4.0	145	97
1909.....	11,687	7,832	3,855	818	10,869	53	.5	36	17
Total.....	64,441	43,247	21,199	4,943	59,496	1,205	2.0	181	114
1910.....	15,736	10,724	5,012	1,235	14,501	73	.5	35	38
1911.....	9,779	5,645	4,134	977	8,802	48	.5	25	23
1912.....	6,641	3,354	3,287	713	5,928	66	1.1	30	36
1913.....	12,756	8,219	4,537	888	11,868	85	.7	54	31
1914.....	12,805	7,582	5,223	1,115	11,690	91	.8	49	42
Total.....	57,717	35,524	22,193	4,928	52,789	303	.7	193	170
Grand total.....	187,658	121,147	66,511	16,965	170,693	2,858	1.7		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	3,463	2,770	693	203	3,260	2,456
1909.....	1,057	787	270	56	1,001	717
Total.....	4,520	3,557	963	259	4,261	3,173
1910.....	1,276	963	283	98	1,178	630
1911.....	4,219	3,015	604	172	4,047	1,248
1912.....	4,148	3,306	842	214	3,934	1,712
1913.....	3,053	2,221	832	124	2,929	1,285
1914.....	2,941	2,028	913	125	2,816	1,473
Total.....	15,637	12,163	3,474	733	14,904	6,238

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	3,288	882	2,401	467	2,816
1909.....	10,690	7,045	3,585	202	9,868
Total.....	13,913	7,927	5,986	1,229	12,684
1910.....	14,460	9,731	4,729	1,137	13,323
1911.....	5,560	3,030	2,530	805	4,755
1912.....	3,493	48	2,445	499	1,994
1913.....	9,708	5,996	3,705	764	8,939
1914.....	9,864	5,564	4,310	990	8,874
Total.....	42,060	28,361	18,719	4,195	37,865

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

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FRENCH.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illit- erate over 14.	Per cent illit- erate.	Male illit- erate.	Female illit- erate.
1900	2,065	1,311	754	234	1,861	74	4.0		
1901	4,036	2,526	1,510	432	3,604	140	3.9		
1902	4,122	2,608	1,514	573	3,549	171	4.8		
1903	7,166	4,450	2,716	938	6,228	248	4.0		
1904	11,557	6,696	4,861	1,413	10,144	320	3.2		
Total	28,976	17,591	11,385	3,590	25,386	953	3.8		
1905	11,347	6,705	4,642	1,121	10,226	280	2.7		
1906	10,379	5,924	4,455	889	9,490	218	2.3		
1907	9,392	5,425	3,967	1,002	8,390	175	2.1		
1908	12,881	7,694	5,187	1,920	10,961	870	7.9	613	257
1909	19,423	10,735	8,688	4,444	14,979	1,973	13.2	1,395	578
Total	63,422	39,493	26,939	9,376	54,046	3,516	6.5	2,008	835
1910	21,107	11,715	9,392	4,018	16,189	1,780	11.0	1,195	585
1911	18,132	10,254	7,878	3,403	14,729	1,100	7.5	758	342
1912	18,382	10,327	8,055	3,320	15,062	1,117	7.4	793	324
1913	20,652	11,620	9,032	3,831	16,821	1,322	7.9	955	367
1914	18,166	10,404	7,782	3,170	14,996	1,133	7.5	833	300
Total	96,439	54,320	42,119	18,642	77,797	6,452	8.3	4,534	1,918
Grand total	188,837	108,394	80,443	31,608	157,229	10,921	7.0		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908	3,063	1,838	1,225	148	2,915	1,992
1909	2,637	1,543	1,094	127	2,510	1,796
Total	5,700	3,381	2,319	275	5,425	3,787
1910	4,020	2,427	1,603	248	3,771	2,794
1911	3,400	2,064	1,336	202	3,198	2,158
1912	4,189	2,654	1,535	236	3,953	2,890
1913	4,019	2,550	1,469	191	3,828	2,610
1914	2,930	1,819	1,111	121	2,809	1,858
Total	18,567	11,544	7,023	1,098	17,469	12,010

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net num- ber ad- mitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908	9,818	5,856	3,982	1,772	8,046
1909	16,786	9,192	7,594	4,317	12,469
Total	26,604	15,048	11,556	6,089	20,515
1910	17,078	9,288	7,790	4,670	12,408
1911	14,732	8,180	6,552	3,201	11,531
1912	14,193	7,673	6,520	2,984	11,209
1913	16,633	9,070	7,563	3,640	13,993
1914	15,236	8,585	6,651	3,049	12,187
Total	77,872	42,776	35,096	17,544	60,328

ADULT ILLITERACY.

GERMAN.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illiterate over 14.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	29,682	17,294	12,398	5,638	24,044	1,398	5.8		
1901.....	34,742	20,214	14,528	6,490	28,252	1,167	4.1		
1902.....	51,686	32,813	18,873	9,582	42,104	2,291	5.4		
1903.....	71,783	44,663	27,119	13,377	58,406	2,576	4.4		
1904.....	74,790	43,775	31,015	12,868	61,922	2,468	4.0		
Total.....	262,682	158,749	103,933	47,955	214,727	9,900	4.6		
1905.....	82,360	49,647	32,713	11,469	70,891	2,993	4.2		
1906.....	86,813	51,427	35,386	13,076	73,737	3,811	5.2		
1907.....	92,936	56,170	36,796	14,845	78,091	5,482	7.0		
1908.....	73,038	41,209	31,829	13,999	59,139	4,212	7.1	2,065	2,147
1909.....	58,534	33,919	24,615	9,882	48,652	3,040	6.2	1,567	1,473
Total.....	393,681	232,372	161,309	63,171	330,510	19,538	5.9	3,622	3,620
1910.....	71,380	42,191	29,189	12,165	59,215	3,409	5.9	1,978	1,531
1911.....	66,471	37,629	28,842	11,680	54,791	2,810	5.1	1,389	1,421
1912.....	65,348	36,479	28,864	11,484	53,859	2,848	5.3	1,316	1,532
1913.....	80,865	45,974	34,891	15,450	65,415	4,153	6.3	1,991	2,162
1914.....	79,871	44,821	35,050	13,520	66,351	3,024	4.5	1,351	1,673
Total.....	363,930	207,094	156,836	64,299	299,631	16,344	5.5	8,025	8,319
Grand total.....	1,020,293	598,215	422,078	176,425	844,868	45,782	5.3		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	14,418	10,070	4,348	751	13,667	11,207
1909.....	10,116	6,299	3,817	620	9,496	8,060
Total.....	24,534	16,369	8,165	1,371	23,163	19,267
1910.....	13,303	8,053	5,250	958	12,345	9,779
1911.....	15,243	10,070	5,173	911	14,332	10,736
1912.....	15,026	10,147	4,879	838	14,188	8,848
1913.....	11,871	7,613	4,258	761	11,120	6,615
1914.....	11,977	7,486	4,492	778	11,199	7,858
Total.....	67,420	43,368	24,052	4,236	63,184	43,836

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	58,620	31,139	27,481	13,148	45,472
1909.....	48,418	27,620	20,798	9,262	39,156
Total.....	107,038	58,759	48,279	22,410	84,628
1910.....	58,077	34,138	23,939	11,207	46,870
1911.....	51,228	27,559	23,669	10,769	40,459
1912.....	50,317	28,332	23,965	10,646	39,671
1913.....	68,994	38,361	30,633	14,669	54,295
1914.....	67,894	37,336	30,558	12,742	55,152
Total.....	296,510	163,726	132,784	60,063	236,447

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

GREEK.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Illit- erate over 14.	Per cent illit- erate.	Male illit- erate.	Female illit- erate.
1900.....	3,773	3,655	118	388	3,385	580	17.1		
1901.....	5,919	5,754	165	506	5,413	1,401	23.9		
1902.....	8,115	7,854	261	687	7,428	2,229	30.0		
1903.....	14,376	13,885	491	1,185	13,191	3,658	27.7		
1904.....	12,625	12,106	519	605	12,020	2,837	23.0		
Total.....	44,808	43,254	1,554	3,871	41,437	10,705	25.0		
1905.....	12,144	11,586	558	440	11,698	2,675	22.9		
1906.....	23,127	22,266	861	718	22,499	5,268	23.5		
1907.....	46,283	44,647	1,636	819	45,464	13,902	30.6		
1908.....	28,808	26,972	1,836	868	27,940	7,954	28.5	7,146	808
1909.....	20,262	18,738	1,524	778	19,484	5,076	26.1	4,381	695
Total.....	130,624	124,209	6,415	3,629	129,995	34,875	27.5	11,527	1,503
1910.....	39,135	36,580	2,555	1,041	38,094	9,142	24.0	7,904	1,238
1911.....	37,021	34,105	2,916	1,106	35,915	8,244	23.0	7,003	1,241
1912.....	31,566	28,521	3,045	1,144	30,422	6,878	22.6	5,469	1,409
1913.....	38,644	35,143	3,501	1,269	37,375	8,732	23.4	7,174	1,558
1914.....	45,881	40,207	5,674	1,848	44,033	8,920	20.2	6,469	2,451
Total.....	192,247	174,556	17,691	6,408	185,839	41,916	22.6	34,019	7,897
Grand total.....	367,679	342,019	25,660	13,408	354,271	87,496	24.6		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 14 years.
1908.....	6,763	6,597	166	69	6,694	5,606
1909.....	5,923	5,744	179	74	5,849	5,079
Total.....	12,686	12,341	345	143	12,543	10,685
1910.....	8,814	8,464	350	127	8,687	7,321
1911.....	11,134	10,787	347	99	11,035	8,877
1912.....	13,323	12,976	347	90	13,233	8,737
1913.....	31,556	31,115	441	113	31,443	18,054
1914.....	11,266	10,776	490	124	11,142	8,036
Total.....	76,093	74,118	1,975	553	75,540	49,015

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	22,045	20,375	1,670	799	21,246
1909.....	14,339	12,994	1,345	704	13,635
Total.....	36,384	33,369	3,015	1,503	34,881
1910.....	30,321	28,116	2,205	914	29,407
1911.....	25,887	23,318	2,569	1,007	24,880
1912.....	18,243	15,545	2,698	1,054	17,189
1913.....	7,068	4,028	3,060	1,156	5,932
1914.....	34,615	29,481	5,184	1,724	32,891
Total.....	116,184	100,438	15,716	5,865	110,299

ADULT ILLITERACY.

HEBREW.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	60,764	36,330	24,434	13,092	47,672	10,998	22.9		
1901.....	58,098	32,345	25,753	14,721	43,367	10,284	23.6		
1902.....	57,688	32,737	24,951	15,312	42,376	12,106	28.6		
1903.....	76,203	43,985	32,218	19,044	57,159	15,141	26.5		
1904.....	108,236	65,040	41,196	23,529	82,707	19,288	23.3		
Total.....	358,989	210,437	148,552	85,708	273,281	67,669	24.8		
1905.....	129,910	82,078	47,834	28,553	101,357	23,577	23.3		
1906.....	153,748	80,086	73,682	43,620	110,128	29,736	27.0		
1907.....	149,182	80,530	68,652	37,696	111,486	32,323	29.0		
1908.....	103,387	56,377	47,110	26,013	77,374	23,453	30.3	9,619	13,834
1909.....	57,551	31,057	26,494	15,210	42,341	12,372	29.2	4,944	7,428
Total.....	593,778	330,026	263,752	151,092	442,686	121,461	27.5	14,563	21,262
1910.....	84,260	46,206	38,054	21,869	62,391	18,299	29.3	7,786	10,513
1911.....	91,223	48,935	42,288	21,835	69,388	17,048	24.6	6,655	10,393
1912.....	80,585	42,751	37,844	20,091	60,504	15,428	25.5	5,860	9,568
1913.....	101,330	57,148	44,182	22,378	78,952	16,980	21.5	6,785	10,196
1914.....	138,051	74,905	63,146	30,113	107,938	21,490	19.9	7,815	13,675
Total.....	465,459	269,945	225,514	116,286	379,173	89,245	23.5	34,901	54,344
Grand total.....	1,448,226	810,408	637,818	353,086	1,095,140	278,375	25.4		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	7,702	6,004	1,698	529	7,173	6,625
1909.....	5,859	4,122	1,737	500	5,359	5,166
Total.....	13,561	10,126	3,435	1,029	12,532	11,791
1910.....	5,689	4,222	1,467	387	5,302	4,622
1911.....	6,401	4,951	1,450	360	6,041	4,956
1912.....	7,418	5,648	1,770	395	7,023	5,274
1913.....	6,697	5,215	1,482	315	6,382	3,813
1914.....	6,826	5,161	1,665	338	6,488	5,043
Total.....	33,031	25,197	7,834	1,795	31,236	23,706

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	95,686	50,273	45,412	25,484	70,201
1909.....	51,692	28,935	24,757	14,710	36,981
Total.....	147,377	77,208	70,169	40,194	107,182
1910.....	78,571	41,984	36,587	21,482	57,089
1911.....	84,822	45,984	40,838	21,475	63,407
1912.....	73,177	37,103	36,074	19,696	53,481
1913.....	94,633	51,933	42,700	22,063	72,578
1914.....	131,225	69,744	61,481	29,775	101,450
Total.....	662,426	344,748	317,680	114,491	547,937

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

67

IRISH.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900	35,607	16,674	18,933	1,332	34,225	1,121	3.3		
1901	30,404	12,807	17,597	1,347	29,057	939	3.2		
1902	29,001	12,737	16,274	1,183	27,818	1,081	3.9		
1903	28,336	15,112	19,224	1,843	23,323	1,284	3.8		
1904	37,076	16,037	20,469	1,966	35,110	1,179	3.4		
Total	167,454	74,927	92,527	7,721	159,733	5,604	3.5		
1905	54,266	24,640	29,626	2,580	51,686	1,575	3.0		
1906	40,959	20,846	20,113	1,868	39,091	859	2.3		
1907	38,706	21,871	16,835	2,243	36,463	764	2.1		
1908	36,427	17,822	18,605	2,656	33,771	578	1.7	312	266
1909	31,185	15,785	15,400	1,990	29,195	425	1.4	237	188
Total	201,543	100,964	100,579	11,337	190,206	4,231	2.2	649	454
1910	38,382	21,075	17,307	2,337	35,545	516	1.5	333	183
1911	40,246	21,283	18,963	2,871	37,375	465	1.2	302	163
1912	33,922	17,012	16,910	2,357	31,565	414	1.3	230	184
1913	37,023	19,072	17,961	2,543	34,480	348	1.0	188	160
1914	33,898	16,793	17,105	2,482	31,416	359	1.1	225	134
Total	183,471	95,235	88,236	13,090	170,381	2,102	1.2	1,278	824
Grand total	552,468	271,126	281,342	32,148	520,320	11,937	2.3		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908	2,441	1,193	1,248	92	2,349	1,883
1909	1,578	782	846	63	1,515	1,010
Total	4,019	1,925	2,094	155	3,864	2,893
1910	2,472	1,270	1,202	120	2,352	1,390
1911	3,300	1,968	1,342	114	3,186	1,457
1912	4,086	2,125	1,961	149	3,937	1,831
1913	4,458	2,439	2,019	188	4,270	1,946
1914	4,680	2,274	2,415	133	4,556	2,064
Total	19,006	10,006	8,939	704	18,301	8,391

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908	33,966	16,629	17,337	2,564	31,402
1909	29,607	15,063	14,554	1,927	27,680
Total	63,573	31,692	31,911	4,491	59,102
1910	65,910	33,805	32,105	3,717	62,193
1911	36,946	19,325	17,621	3,707	34,199
1912	29,836	14,887	14,949	2,308	27,528
1913	32,565	16,633	15,932	2,703	30,210
1914	28,209	14,519	14,090	2,440	25,769
Total	164,406	85,109	79,297	12,386	152,020

ADULT ILLITERACY.

ITALIAN (North).

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	17,816	13,540	3,776	1,474	15,742	1,823	11.8		
1901.....	22,103	17,832	4,251	1,330	20,273	3,199	15.8		
1902.....	27,620	22,423	5,195	2,215	25,405	3,683	14.4		
1903.....	37,429	30,477	6,852	3,404	34,025	4,322	12.7		
1904.....	30,669	28,784	7,915	3,033	33,066	4,167	12.6		
Total.....	141,167	113,078	28,089	12,056	128,511	17,214	13.4		
1905.....	39,930	31,065	8,235	3,562	36,361	5,063	14.0		
1906.....	40,286	36,542	9,744	3,903	42,293	5,086	12.0		
1907.....	51,564	40,949	10,615	4,008	47,556	4,756	-40.0		
1908.....	24,700	17,269	7,431	2,775	21,925	1,800	8.6	1,275	615
1909.....	26,150	18,944	6,306	2,178	22,972	1,910	8.3	1,490	420
Total.....	187,630	145,290	42,331	16,523	171,107	18,725	10.9	2,765	1,035
1910.....	30,780	23,754	7,026	2,722	28,058	2,045	7.3	1,627	418
1911.....	30,312	22,522	7,790	2,900	27,412	1,705	6.2	1,211	494
1912.....	20,443	18,307	7,936	3,033	23,410	1,344	5.8	800	544
1913.....	42,534	32,428	10,106	4,248	38,286	2,557	6.7	1,992	565
1914.....	44,802	33,552	11,250	4,773	40,027	2,473	6.2	1,867	606
Total.....	174,871	130,763	44,108	17,678	157,193	10,124	6.5	7,587	2,537
Grand total.....	503,668	389,140	114,428	46,857	456,811	46,063	10.5		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	19,507	17,467	2,040	602	18,905	14,173
1909.....	16,122	14,083	2,039	679	15,443	13,367
Total.....	35,629	31,550	4,079	1,281	34,348	27,540
1910.....	13,431	11,389	2,042	750	12,681	10,036
1911.....	14,209	12,152	2,057	662	13,547	9,000
1912.....	13,006	11,285	1,721	390	12,620	7,876
1913.....	10,995	9,378	1,617	299	10,696	6,324
1914.....	12,663	10,707	1,956	323	12,340	7,008
Total.....	64,304	54,911	9,393	2,420	61,884	41,535

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1906.....	5,193	-193	5,391	2,173	3,020
1909.....	9,028	4,761	4,267	1,499	7,529
Total.....	14,221	4,568	9,658	3,672	10,586
1910.....	17,349	13,865	4,984	1,972	15,377
1911.....	16,103	10,370	5,733	2,238	13,865
1912.....	13,437	7,222	6,215	2,647	10,790
1913.....	31,539	23,050	8,489	3,940	27,599
1914.....	23,139	22,845	9,294	4,452	27,087
Total.....	110,567	75,852	34,715	15,268	95,300

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

69

ITALIAN (South).

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	84,346	63,684	20,662	12,532	71,814	39,236	54.6		
1901.....	115,704	90,395	25,309	15,794	99,910	59,033	59.1		
1902.....	152,915	124,536	28,379	16,954	135,961	76,649	56.4		
1903.....	196,117	158,939	37,178	21,619	174,498	84,583	48.5		
1904.....	159,329	122,770	36,559	20,865	138,434	74,981	54.2		
Total.....	708,411	560,324	148,087	87,794	620,617	334,482	53.4		
1905.....	186,360	155,007	31,353	16,915	169,475	95,504	56.3		
1906.....	240,528	190,992	49,536	26,548	213,982	115,035	53.7		
1907.....	242,497	190,905	51,592	24,800	217,697	115,891	53.2		
1908.....	110,547	73,824	36,723	18,485	92,062	46,678	50.6	30,287	16,381
1909.....	165,248	135,080	30,168	14,509	150,739	85,307	56.6	71,282	14,025
Total.....	945,210	745,808	199,402	101,325	843,885	458,415	54.5	101,569	30,416
1910.....	192,673	151,249	41,424	20,065	172,608	89,639	51.9	70,681	18,958
1911.....	159,638	116,244	43,394	21,171	138,467	68,402	49.4	50,200	18,202
1912.....	135,830	94,460	41,370	20,081	115,749	54,678	47.3	26,506	18,173
1913.....	231,613	176,472	55,141	27,302	204,311	99,461	48.7	75,306	24,156
1914.....	251,612	184,270	67,342	32,936	218,676	103,626	47.4	74,574	29,052
Total.....	971,366	722,695	248,671	121,555	849,811	415,806	49.0	307,265	106,541
Grand total.....	2,624,987	2,028,827	596,160	310,674	2,314,313	1,208,703	52.4		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	147,828	134,783	13,045	5,289	142,539	123,063
1909.....	67,683	59,035	8,648	3,634	64,049	56,611
Total.....	215,511	193,818	21,693	8,923	206,588	179,674
1910.....	41,772	36,259	5,513	2,055	39,717	32,910
1911.....	62,000	55,542	6,457	2,036	59,973	49,826
1912.....	96,881	88,987	7,894	2,095	94,786	71,263
1913.....	79,057	70,610	8,438	2,198	76,859	54,263
1914.....	72,767	64,940	7,818	1,983	70,784	59,935
Total.....	352,486	316,366	36,130	10,367	342,119	259,807

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	-37,281	-60,959	23,678	13,176	-50,437
1909.....	97,566	76,045	21,520	10,875	86,690
Total.....	60,284	15,086	45,198	24,051	36,253
1910.....	150,901	114,990	35,911	18,010	132,891
1911.....	97,629	80,722	16,907	19,135	78,494
1912.....	38,949	5,473	33,476	17,966	20,513
1913.....	152,536	105,853	46,683	25,104	127,433
1914.....	178,945	119,321	59,624	30,953	147,972
Total.....	618,890	496,339	212,541	111,188	507,652

ADULT ILLITERACY.

JAPANESE.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	12,628	12,260	368	32	12,596	1,123	8.9		
1901.....	5,249	4,887	362	53	5,196	346	6.7		
1902.....	14,455	10,589	3,866	630	13,825	163	1.2		
1903.....	20,041	15,990	4,051	515	19,526	5,274	27.0		
1904.....	14,382	12,729	1,653	190	14,192	3,071	21.6		
Total.....	66,755	56,455	10,300	1,420	65,335	9,977	15.2		
1905.....	11,021	9,810	1,211	124	10,897	4,287	39.3		
1906.....	14,243	12,756	1,487	146	14,097	6,017	42.7		
1907.....	30,824	27,845	2,979	249	30,575	9,668	31.5		
1908.....	16,418	12,256	4,162	317	16,101	4,915	30.5	2,696	2,219
1909.....	3,275	1,462	1,813	149	3,126	899	28.8	205	694
Total.....	75,781	64,129	11,652	985	74,796	25,786	34.5	2,901	2,913
1910.....	2,798	915	1,883	121	2,677	721	27.3	42	689
1911.....	4,575	1,409	3,166	300	4,275	970	22.7	79	891
1912.....	6,172	1,930	4,242	328	5,844	1,745	29.8	236	1,509
1913.....	8,302	3,157	5,145	437	7,865	2,424	30.8	548	1,876
1914.....	8,941	3,292	5,649	438	8,503	1,425	16.7	358	1,067
Total.....	30,788	10,703	20,085	1,624	29,164	7,295	25.2	1,263	6,032
Grand total.....	173,374	131,287	42,087	4,029	169,295	43,058	25.4		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1906.....	5,323	4,586	737	167	5,156	3,372
1909.....	3,894	3,196	698	223	3,671	1,426
Total.....	9,217	7,782	1,435	390	8,827	5,798
1910.....	4,377	3,476	901	233	4,144	1,310
1911.....	3,351	2,721	630	177	3,174	1,000
1912.....	1,501	1,167	334	22	1,479	543
1913.....	733	561	172	18	715	235
1914.....	794	615	179	12	782	243
Total.....	10,756	8,540	2,216	402	10,294	3,401

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1906.....	11,095	7,670	3,425	150	10,945
1909.....	-619	-1,734	1,115	-74	-545
Total.....	10,476	5,936	4,540	76	10,400
1910.....	-1,579	-2,561	982	-112	-1,467
1911.....	1,224	-1,312	2,536	123	1,101
1912.....	4,671	763	3,908	306	4,365
1913.....	7,569	2,596	4,973	419	7,150
1914.....	8,147	2,677	5,470	426	7,721
Total.....	20,032	2,163	17,869	1,162	18,870

KOREAN.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	71	71	0	0	71	16	22.5		
1901.....	47	46	1	1	46	1	2.2		
1902.....	28	26	2	1	27	0			
1903.....	564	496	68	43	521	199	38.2		
1904.....	1,907	1,723	184	133	1,774	592	33.4		
Total.....	2,617	2,362	255	178	2,439	808			
1905.....	4,929	4,506	423	325	4,604	1,925	41.8		
1906.....	127	103	24	21	106	37	34.9		
1907.....	39	36	3	1	38	0			
1908.....	26	20	6	4	22	2	9.1	1	1
1909.....	11	9	2	0	11	1	9.1	1	0
Total.....	5,132	4,674	458	351	4,781	1,965	41.2	2	1
1910.....	19	14	5	2	17	1	5.9	0	1
1911.....	8	0	8	1	7	5	71.4	0	5
1912.....	33	13	19	2	31	10	32.3	3	7
1913.....	64	15	49	13	51	12	23.9	8	9
1914.....	152	58	94	8	144	24	16.7	2	22
Total.....	276	101	175	26	250	52	20.8	8	44
Grand total.....	8,025	7,137	888	555	7,470	2,825	37.5		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	188	174	14	2	186	168
1909.....	114	95	19	6	108	97
Total.....	302	269	33	8	294	265
1910.....	137	120	17	4	133	67
1911.....	41	35	6	0	41	5
1912.....	55	48	7	0	55	8
1913.....	44	38	6	0	44	2
1914.....	43	40	3	0	43	4
Total.....	320	281	39	4	316	86

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	-162	-154	-8	2	-164
1909.....	-103	-86	-17	-6	-97
Total.....	-265	-240	-25	-4	-261
1910.....	-118	-106	-12	-2	-116
1911.....	-33	-35	2	1	-34
1912.....	-22	-34	12	2	-24
1913.....	20	-23	43	13	7
1914.....	109	18	91	8	101
Total.....	-44	-180	136	23	-66

ADULT ILLITERACY.

LITHUANIAN.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	10,311	7,683	2,628	790	9,521	3,023	31.7		
1901.....	8,815	6,499	2,316	712	8,103	4,037	49.8		
1902.....	11,629	8,578	3,053	949	10,680	5,781	54.1		
1903.....	14,432	10,721	3,711	1,137	13,295	6,199	46.6		
1904.....	12,780	8,854	3,926	1,317	11,463	6,205	54.1		
Total.....	57,967	42,333	15,634	4,905	53,062	25,745	48.4		
1905.....	18,604	13,842	4,762	1,474	17,130	9,739	56.8		
1906.....	14,257	9,429	4,828	1,270	12,987	7,075	61.4		
1907.....	25,884	18,716	7,168	1,563	24,321	15,273	62.7		
1908.....	13,720	8,522	5,198	1,256	12,464	7,506	60.2	4,384	3,122
1909.....	15,254	10,264	4,970	1,088	14,166	8,243	58.2	5,093	3,150
Total.....	87,719	60,793	26,926	6,651	81,068	48,736	60.0	9,477	6,272
1910.....	22,714	15,360	7,354	1,813	20,901	11,522	55.2	7,224	4,298
1911.....	17,027	10,473	6,554	1,382	15,645	8,621	55.1	4,879	3,742
1912.....	14,078	8,068	5,980	1,186	12,892	6,982	54.2	3,297	3,686
1913.....	24,647	16,069	8,578	1,760	22,887	11,178	48.7	6,317	4,861
1914.....	21,584	12,282	9,302	2,040	19,544	9,708	49.7	4,667	5,041
Total.....	100,050	62,282	37,768	8,181	91,869	48,011	52.2	26,384	21,627
Grand total.....	245,738	165,408	80,328	19,737	225,999	121,992	53.9		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	3,388	2,828	560	124	3,264	2,704
1909.....	1,990	1,547	443	113	1,877	1,639
Total.....	5,378	4,375	1,003	237	5,141	4,343
1910.....	1,812	1,361	451	120	1,692	1,579
1911.....	2,430	1,865	565	159	2,271	2,090
1912.....	4,141	3,190	951	255	3,886	3,269
1913.....	3,276	2,412	864	191	3,085	2,585
1914.....	5,522	4,162	1,360	258	5,264	4,249
Total.....	17,181	12,990	4,191	983	16,198	13,781

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	10,832	5,694	4,638	1,152	9,700
1909.....	13,264	8,737	4,527	975	12,289
Total.....	23,596	14,231	9,165	2,107	21,489
1910.....	20,902	13,999	6,903	1,603	19,299
1911.....	14,597	8,608	5,989	1,223	13,374
1912.....	9,937	4,908	5,029	631	9,306
1913.....	21,371	13,657	7,714	1,669	19,702
1914.....	16,062	8,120	7,942	1,782	14,280
Total.....	82,869	49,292	33,577	7,198	75,671

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

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MAGYAR.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900	13,777	10,207	3,570	1,018	12,759	2,148	16.8		
1901	13,311	9,627	3,684	1,108	12,203	912	7.5		
1902	23,610	18,348	5,262	1,447	22,163	2,945	13.3		
1903	27,124	20,440	6,684	2,141	24,983	2,619	10.5		
1904	23,883	16,253	7,630	2,441	21,442	2,507	11.9		
Total	101,705	74,875	26,830	8,155	93,550	11,191	11.9		
1905	46,030	34,242	11,788	3,884	42,146	4,906	11.6		
1906	44,261	31,760	12,501	3,974	40,287	5,103	12.6		
1907	60,071	44,804	15,267	4,384	55,687	5,839	10.5		
1908	24,378	15,504	8,874	3,447	20,931	2,318	11.1	1,390	928
1909	28,704	21,027	7,677	3,003	25,701	2,771	10.8	1,965	806
Total	203,444	147,337	56,107	18,672	184,772	20,937	11.3	3,255	1,724
1910	27,302	18,382	8,920	3,660	23,642	2,805	11.9	1,864	941
1911	19,996	11,640	8,356	3,096	16,901	1,872	11.1	1,045	827
1912	23,599	13,792	9,807	3,740	19,859	2,163	10.9	1,253	910
1913	30,610	16,637	13,973	5,670	24,940	2,463	9.9	1,183	1,280
1914	44,538	27,517	17,021	6,356	38,182	3,380	8.9	1,908	1,472
Total	146,045	87,968	58,077	22,511	123,534	12,683	10.2	7,253	5,430
Grand total	451,194	310,180	141,014	49,338	401,856	44,811	11.1		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908	29,278	24,941	4,336	835	28,441	25,248
1909	11,108	8,182	2,927	535	10,574	9,731
Total	40,385	33,123	7,263	1,370	39,015	34,979
1910	10,533	7,367	3,166	558	9,975	8,945
1911	18,975	14,827	4,148	847	18,128	16,143
1912	17,675	13,348	4,327	680	16,995	15,615
1913	11,496	8,225	3,271	547	10,949	7,687
1914	14,254	10,339	3,915	679	13,575	10,288
Total	72,833	54,106	18,727	3,331	69,502	65,877

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908	-4,998	-9,437	4,539	2,612	-7,810
1909	17,596	12,965	4,730	2,468	15,127
Total	12,597	3,428	9,209	5,080	7,317
1910	16,769	11,015	5,754	3,002	13,767
1911	1,021	-3,187	4,208	2,248	-1,227
1912	6,024	444	5,580	3,060	3,694
1913	19,114	8,412	10,702	5,108	14,611
1914	30,284	17,178	13,106	5,677	24,607
Total	73,212	33,862	39,350	19,180	54,032

ADULT ILLITERACY.

MEXICAN.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	261	154	107	55	206	79	38.4		
1901.....	380	217	133	42	308	68	22.1		
1902.....	716	532	183	84	631	138	21.9		
1903.....	486	324	162	67	419	58	13.8		
1904.....	447	354	93	41	406	41	10.1		
Total.....	2,259	1,581	678	299	1,970	384	19.5		
1905.....	227	152	75	29	198	19	9.6		
1906.....	141	93	48	21	120	1	.8		
1907.....	91	74	17	7	84	3	3.6		
1908.....	5,683	3,968	1,714	1,022	4,660	2,770	59.4	1,938	832
1909.....	15,591	10,111	5,480	3,721	11,870	7,665	64.6	4,840	2,825
Total.....	21,732	14,398	7,334	4,800	16,932	10,458	61.8	6,778	3,657
1910.....	17,760	11,617	6,143	4,078	13,682	8,028	58.7	5,121	2,907
1911.....	18,784	12,423	6,361	4,111	14,673	8,111	55.3	5,445	2,666
1912.....	22,001	15,367	6,634	4,188	17,813	9,801	55.0	7,062	2,739
1913.....	10,964	6,359	4,595	3,048	7,906	3,692	46.7	2,011	1,681
1914.....	13,089	6,584	6,505	4,409	8,680	3,405	39.2	1,441	1,964
Total.....	82,588	52,350	30,238	19,834	62,754	33,037	52.6	21,060	11,967
Grand total.....	106,579	68,329	38,250	24,923	81,656	43,879	53.7		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	173	120	53	21	152	148
1909.....	158	108	50	15	143	130
Total.....	331	228	103	36	295	278
1910.....	210	153	57	18	192	169
1911.....	319	256	63	17	302	240
1912.....	325	248	77	27	298	273
1913.....	910	773	137	47	863	816
1914.....	1,670	1,482	188	85	1,585	1,550
Total.....	3,434	2,912	522	194	3,240	3,048

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	5,809	3,848	1,961	1,001	4,808
1909.....	15,433	10,003	5,430	3,706	11,727
Total.....	20,942	13,851	7,091	4,707	16,235
1910.....	17,550	11,664	6,086	4,060	13,490
1911.....	18,466	12,167	6,298	4,094	14,371
1912.....	21,676	15,119	6,557	4,161	17,515
1913.....	10,044	6,688	4,438	3,031	7,643
1914.....	11,419	6,102	6,317	4,324	7,065
Total.....	79,154	49,488	29,716	19,640	59,514

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

PACIFIC ISLANDER.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	112	92	20	7	105	53	50.8		
1901.....	24	20	4	1	23	6	21.7		
1902.....	40	29	11	7	33	8	15.6		
1903.....	52	46	6	3	49	3	6.6		
1904.....	12	9	3	1	11	5	45.5		
Total.....	240	196	44	19	221	71	32.4		
1905.....	17	13	4	1	16	3	18.8		
1906.....	13	10	3	1	12	6	50.0		
1907.....	3	2	1	0	3	0			
1908.....	2	1	1	0	2	0		0	0
1909.....	7	3	4	0	7	4	57.2	2	2
Total.....	42	29	13	2	40	13	32.5	2	2
1910.....	61	45	16	0	61	1	1.6	1	0
1911.....	12	7	5	2	10	0		0	0
1912.....	3	2	1	0	3	0		0	0
1913.....	11	8	3	0	11	0		0	0
1914.....	1	0	1	0	1	0		0	0
Total.....	88	62	26	2	86	1	1.2	1	0
Grand total.....	370	287	83	23	347	85	24.5		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	7	5	4	3	4	7
1909.....	4	4	0	0	4	3
Total.....	11	7	4	3	8	10
1910.....	1	0	1	0	1	0
1911.....	1	1	0	0	1	1
1912.....	4	1	3	0	4	3
1913.....	4	3	1	2	2	4
1914.....	2	0	2	0	2	1
Total.....	12	5	7	2	10	9

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	-5	-2	-3	-3	-2
1909.....	3	-1	4	0	3
Total.....	-2	-3	1	-3	1
1910.....	60	45	15	0	60
1911.....	11	6	5	2	11
1912.....	-1	1	-2	0	-1
1913.....	7	5	2	-2	7
1914.....	-1	0	-1	0	-1
Total.....	76	57	19	0	76

ADULT ILLITERACY.

POLISH.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Percent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	46,938	32,152	14,786	4,597	42,341	13,398	31.6		
1901.....	43,617	29,581	14,036	4,520	39,097	14,670	37.5		
1902.....	69,620	50,368	19,252	5,989	63,631	24,455	38.4		
1903.....	82,343	58,992	23,351	7,761	74,582	28,946	32.1		
1904.....	67,757	44,882	22,875	8,116	59,641	21,338	35.8		
Total.....	310,275	215,975	94,300	30,983	279,292	97,807	35.0		
1905.....	102,437	72,452	29,985	9,867	92,570	36,686	39.6		
1906.....	95,835	66,410	29,425	8,941	86,894	32,225	37.1		
1907.....	138,033	100,700	37,333	9,602	128,431	52,938	41.2		
1908.....	68,105	43,667	24,438	7,818	60,287	24,380	40.4	15,072	9,308
1909.....	77,565	50,597	26,968	7,397	70,168	28,002	39.9	18,033	9,969
Total.....	481,975	333,896	148,149	43,625	438,350	174,241	39.7	33,105	19,277
1910.....	128,348	91,275	37,073	9,798	118,550	43,794	37.0	30,825	12,969
1911.....	71,446	42,339	29,107	7,691	63,755	22,940	36.0	13,064	9,876
1912.....	85,163	50,028	35,135	8,477	76,686	27,563	35.9	15,166	12,397
1913.....	174,365	118,972	58,593	17,253	157,112	51,636	32.9	32,905	18,731
1914.....	122,657	72,837	49,820	15,767	106,890	33,425	31.3	18,100	15,325
Total.....	581,979	372,251	209,728	58,986	522,993	179,358	34.3	110,070	69,288
Grand total.....	1,374,229	922,052	452,177	133,594	1,240,635	451,406	36.3		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	46,727	30,148	7,679	1,757	44,970	40,353
1909.....	18,919	14,514	4,405	898	18,021	16,478
Total.....	65,646	53,662	11,984	2,655	62,991	56,831
1910.....	16,884	12,133	4,751	742	16,142	14,416
1911.....	31,952	25,808	6,144	1,138	30,814	27,619
1912.....	37,761	30,628	7,136	1,159	36,605	30,607
1913.....	24,107	18,880	5,221	701	23,406	18,770
1914.....	35,028	27,834	7,194	1,028	34,000	29,342
Total.....	145,736	115,289	30,446	4,768	140,967	120,754

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	21,378	4,519	16,859	6,061	15,317
1909.....	58,646	36,083	22,563	6,499	52,147
Total.....	80,024	40,602	39,422	12,560	67,464
1910.....	111,464	79,142	32,322	9,056	102,408
1911.....	39,494	16,531	22,963	8,553	22,941
1912.....	47,399	19,400	27,999	7,318	40,081
1913.....	150,268	96,886	53,372	16,552	133,706
1914.....	87,629	45,003	42,626	14,739	72,890
Total.....	436,214	256,962	179,252	54,218	382,026

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

77

PORTUGUESE.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	4,241	2,386	1,855	1,105	3,136	1,881	60.0		
1901.....	4,176	2,240	1,936	1,030	3,146	2,007	61.8		
1902.....	5,309	3,117	2,192	1,439	3,870	2,770	71.6		
1903.....	8,433	4,999	3,434	2,072	6,361	4,657	73.2		
1904.....	6,338	3,867	2,471	1,426	4,912	3,318	67.6		
Total.....	28,497	16,609	11,888	7,072	21,425	14,633	68.3		
1905.....	4,855	2,992	1,863	1,035	3,820	2,546	66.6		
1906.....	8,729	5,090	3,633	1,821	6,908	4,682	67.8		
1907.....	9,048	5,812	3,836	2,431	7,217	5,528	76.6		
1908.....	6,809	4,019	2,790	1,697	5,112	3,315	64.8	2,020	1,295
1909.....	4,606	2,886	1,720	908	3,698	2,409	65.1	1,577	832
Total.....	34,647	20,805	13,842	7,892	26,755	18,480	68.1	3,597	2,127
1910.....	7,657	4,887	2,770	1,526	6,131	4,165	67.9	2,816	1,349
1911.....	7,469	4,843	2,626	1,238	6,231	3,736	60.0	2,510	1,226
1912.....	9,403	5,938	3,465	1,863	7,840	4,234	56.1	2,669	1,565
1913.....	13,566	8,696	4,870	2,361	11,265	6,972	61.9	4,566	2,406
1914.....	* 9,647	6,260	3,387	1,338	8,309	4,790	57.6	2,958	1,832
Total.....	47,742	30,634	17,118	8,236	39,476	23,897	60.5	15,519	8,378
Grand total.....	110,886	68,038	42,848	23,230	87,656	57,010	65.1		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	898	633	265	50	848	635
1909.....	815	563	252	62	753	573
Total.....	1,713	1,196	517	112	1,601	1,208
1910.....	906	591	315	96	810	681
1911.....	1,388	927	461	111	1,277	911
1912.....	1,747	1,275	472	110	1,637	1,201
1913.....	1,583	1,128	455	105	1,478	1,067
1914.....	1,848	1,397	451	129	1,719	1,184
Total.....	7,472	5,318	2,154	551	6,921	5,244

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	5,911	3,380	2,525	1,047	4,264
1909.....	3,791	2,323	1,468	846	2,945
Total.....	9,702	5,703	3,993	2,493	7,209
1910.....	6,751	4,296	2,455	1,430	5,321
1911.....	6,081	3,970	2,165	1,127	4,954
1912.....	7,656	4,663	2,993	1,753	5,903
1913.....	11,983	7,568	4,415	2,180	9,797
1914.....	7,799	4,863	2,936	1,209	6,590
Total.....	40,270	25,306	14,964	7,715	32,555

ADULT ILLITERACY.

ROUMANIAN.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	398	374	24	8	290	96	24.6		
1901.....	761	704	57	23	738	274	37.1		
1902.....	2,033	1,904	129	39	1,994	564	28.3		
1903.....	4,740	4,472	268	78	4,662	1,001	21.5		
1904.....	4,384	3,994	370	93	4,271	1,354	31.7		
Total.....	12,208	11,448	848	241	12,055	3,289	27.3		
1905.....	7,818	7,244	574	153	7,665	2,208	28.8		
1906.....	11,425	10,561	864	201	11,224	4,072	36.3		
1907.....	19,200	17,770	1,421	248	18,052	7,411	39.1		
1908.....	9,620	8,478	1,151	304	9,325	3,610	38.7	3,171	439
1909.....	8,041	7,036	1,005	328	7,713	2,707	35.1	2,312	395
Total.....	56,113	51,098	5,015	1,234	54,879	20,008	36.4	5,483	834
1910.....	14,199	12,802	1,597	389	13,810	5,040	36.5	4,411	629
1911.....	5,311	4,228	1,083	365	4,946	1,648	33.3	1,327	321
1912.....	8,329	6,752	1,577	484	7,845	2,868	36.6	2,307	561
1913.....	13,451	10,373	3,078	992	12,459	4,385	35.2	3,198	1,187
1914.....	24,079	19,748	4,322	1,232	22,838	7,579	33.2	5,971	1,608
Total.....	65,860	53,703	11,657	3,402	61,898	21,520	34.8	17,214	4,306
Grand total.....	133,760	116,249	17,520	4,937	128,832	44,817	34.8		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	5,264	5,008	256	39	5,225	4,970
1909.....	1,247	1,106	141	17	1,230	1,175
Total.....	6,511	6,114	397	56	6,455	6,145
1910.....	1,834	1,625	209	29	1,805	1,670
1911.....	5,230	4,790	440	70	5,160	4,904
1912.....	5,824	5,363	461	88	5,736	4,955
1913.....	3,156	2,811	345	52	3,104	2,432
1914.....	3,837	3,359	478	97	3,740	3,271
Total.....	10,881	10,048	1,933	336	10,545	10,232

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	4,365	3,470	895	265	4,100
1909.....	6,794	5,930	864	311	6,483
Total.....	11,159	9,400	1,759	576	10,583
1910.....	12,365	10,977	1,388	360	12,005
1911.....	81	-592	643	285	-214
1912.....	2,505	1,389	1,116	396	2,109
1913.....	10,295	7,562	2,733	940	9,355
1914.....	20,233	16,389	3,844	1,135	18,258
Total.....	45,479	36,755	9,224	3,126	42,329

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

79

RUSSIAN.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900	1,200	886	314	245	955	274	28.7		
1901	670	474	196	147	523	169	32.3		
1902	1,551	1,225	326	235	1,316	451	34.3		
1903	3,608	2,897	711	407	3,201	1,024	32.0		
1904	3,961	3,018	943	429	3,532	920	26.0		
Total	10,990	8,500	2,490	1,463	9,527	2,838	29.8		
1905	3,746	2,700	1,046	591	3,155	1,026	32.5		
1906	5,814	4,750	1,064	580	5,234	2,040	39.0		
1907	16,807	15,085	1,712	740	16,067	7,145	44.5		
1908	17,111	15,004	2,107	960	16,151	6,693	41.4	5,862	831
1909	10,038	8,794	1,244	377	9,661	4,031	41.7	3,461	570
Total	53,516	46,343	7,173	3,248	50,268	20,925	41.6	9,318	1,301
1910	17,294	14,918	2,376	1,102	16,192	6,224	38.4	5,172	1,052
1911	18,721	16,280	2,441	909	17,812	7,002	39.4	5,962	1,060
1912	22,558	19,464	3,094	1,043	21,515	8,432	39.4	6,369	1,543
1913	51,472	45,633	5,839	1,747	49,725	17,767	35.7	14,892	2,865
1914	44,957	38,010	6,947	2,143	42,814	14,905	34.8	11,751	3,154
Total	155,002	134,305	20,697	7,004	147,998	54,370	37.0	44,716	9,664
Grand total	219,508	189,148	30,360	11,715	207,793	78,133	37.6		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908	7,507	6,500	1,007	238	7,269	6,458
1909	4,112	3,390	722	232	3,880	3,633
Total	11,619	9,890	1,729	470	11,149	10,111
1910	5,682	4,676	1,007	292	5,390	4,112
1911	8,439	7,258	1,181	358	8,061	6,439
1912	9,744	8,588	1,156	345	9,399	8,124
1913	10,548	9,040	1,508	622	9,926	7,635
1914	17,491	15,615	1,876	592	16,899	14,963
Total	51,904	45,176	6,728	2,209	49,695	41,273

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908	9,004	8,504	1,100	722	8,882
1909	5,926	5,414	512	146	5,781
Total	15,530	13,918	1,612	867	14,663
1910	11,612	10,243	1,369	810	10,803
1911	10,283	9,022	1,260	611	9,671
1912	12,814	10,876	1,938	668	12,116
1913	40,924	36,593	4,331	1,125	39,799
1914	27,466	22,395	5,071	1,551	25,915
Total	103,098	89,129	13,969	4,795	98,303

ADULT ILLITERACY.

RUTHENIAN.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	2,832	1,942	890	216	2,616	1,282	49.0		
1901.....	5,288	3,903	1,385	252	5,036	2,679	53.2		
1902.....	7,533	5,836	1,697	300	7,233	3,609	49.9		
1903.....	9,843	7,695	2,148	467	9,376	4,634	49.4		
1904.....	9,592	6,904	2,688	549	9,043	5,325	58.9		
Total.....	35,088	26,290	8,808	1,784	33,304	17,529	52.6		
1905.....	14,473	10,820	3,653	661	13,812	8,652	62.7		
1906.....	16,257	12,310	3,947	592	15,665	8,819	56.3		
1907.....	24,081	18,451	5,630	731	23,350	13,044	55.8		
1908.....	12,361	8,820	3,541	689	11,672	6,065	52.0	4,216	1,849
1909.....	15,808	10,863	4,945	961	14,847	7,608	51.2	5,326	2,282
Total.....	82,980	61,264	21,716	3,634	79,346	44,188	55.7	9,542	4,121
1910.....	27,907	21,198	6,709	1,063	26,844	13,623	50.7	10,716	2,907
1911.....	17,724	11,375	6,349	855	16,869	7,989	47.3	5,103	2,886
1912.....	21,965	13,121	8,844	1,256	20,710	9,104	43.9	5,254	3,850
1913.....	30,588	18,990	11,608	2,365	28,223	11,294	40.0	6,805	4,489
1914.....	36,727	23,590	13,137	2,680	34,047	13,047	38.6	8,503	4,705
Total.....	134,911	88,264	46,647	8,218	126,693	65,218	43.8	36,381	18,837
Grand total.....	252,970	175,808	77,171	13,636	239,333	116,935	48.9		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	3,310	2,996	404	44	3,266	2,851
1909.....	1,656	1,379	277	35	1,621	1,447
Total.....	4,966	4,375	681	79	4,887	4,298
1910.....	1,719	1,375	344	41	1,678	1,514
1911.....	3,838	3,301	537	61	3,777	3,438
1912.....	5,521	4,721	800	109	5,412	3,981
1913.....	5,327	4,643	684	105	5,222	2,599
1914.....	5,049	4,104	885	144	4,905	3,841
Total.....	21,454	18,204	3,250	460	20,994	15,373

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	9,051	5,914	3,137	645	8,406
1909.....	14,152	9,484	4,668	926	13,226
Total.....	23,203	15,398	7,805	1,571	21,632
1910.....	26,188	19,823	6,365	1,023	25,166
1911.....	13,886	8,074	5,812	794	13,092
1912.....	16,644	8,406	8,044	1,146	15,298
1913.....	25,261	14,337	10,924	2,260	23,001
1914.....	31,678	19,426	12,252	2,536	29,142
Total.....	113,457	70,660	43,397	7,758	105,699

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

SCANDINAVIAN (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	32,952	19,530	13,422	2,422	30,530	271	0.9		
1901.....	40,277	23,503	16,774	3,185	37,092	288	.8		
1902.....	55,780	36,431	19,349	4,349	51,431	262	.5		
1903.....	79,347	51,272	28,075	8,396	70,951	416	.6		
1904.....	61,029	36,024	25,005	7,709	53,320	363	.7		
Total.....	269,385	166,780	102,625	26,061	243,324	1,600	.7		
1905.....	62,284	37,202	25,083	6,597	55,687	316	.6		
1906.....	58,141	36,092	22,049	5,290	52,851	266	.5		
1907.....	53,425	34,164	19,261	4,840	48,585	538	1.1		
1908.....	32,789	18,261	14,538	3,727	29,062	348	1.2	219	129
1909.....	34,996	22,232	12,784	2,804	32,192	72	.3	33	39
Total.....	241,635	147,941	93,694	23,258	218,377	1,540	.7	252	166
1910.....	52,037	35,019	17,018	4,452	47,585	64	.2	33	30
1911.....	45,859	28,757	17,102	4,127	41,732	101	.2	54	47
1912.....	31,801	19,073	12,528	2,867	28,934	67	.2	37	30
1913.....	38,737	25,243	13,494	3,038	35,699	116	.3	70	46
1914.....	36,053	22,996	13,057	3,068	32,985	156	.5	111	44
Total.....	204,287	131,088	73,199	17,552	186,735	502	.3	305	197
Grand total.....	715,307	445,789	269,518	66,671	648,636	3,440	.6		

Female illiterate.

1,949
2,282

4,121

2,907

2,886

3,850

4,489

4,705

15,837

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	5,801	3,933	1,868	297	5,504	4,021
1909.....	8,106	1,905	1,201	146	2,960	2,342
Total.....	8,907	5,838	3,069	443	8,464	6,363
1910.....	5,032	3,514	1,518	215	4,717	1,913
1911.....	8,036	6,259	1,777	270	7,766	2,582
1912.....	10,380	8,009	2,371	313	10,067	3,478
1913.....	9,291	6,989	2,302	400	8,891	3,666
1914.....	8,073	5,511	2,562	353	7,720	3,666
Total.....	40,812	30,282	10,530	1,651	39,161	15,308

Resident not over 5 years.

2,851

1,447

4,298

1,514

3,438

3,981

2,599

3,841

15,373

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	26,988	14,318	12,670	3,430	23,558
1909.....	31,800	20,327	11,563	2,658	29,142
Total.....	58,788	34,645	24,233	6,088	52,700
1910.....	47,005	31,505	15,500	4,137	42,868
1911.....	37,823	22,498	15,325	3,857	33,643
1912.....	21,221	11,064	10,157	2,554	18,697
1913.....	20,446	18,264	11,192	2,638	17,608
1914.....	27,980	17,485	10,496	2,715	25,265
Total.....	163,475	100,806	62,669	15,901	147,574

Over 14.

8,406

13,226

21,632

26,166

15,052

15,298

23,001

26,142

106,669

ADULT ILLITERACY.

SCOTCH.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	1,787	1,065	692	284	1,473	31	2.1		
1901.....	2,004	1,202	802	311	1,693	20	1.2		
1902.....	2,433	1,497	935	379	2,053	25	1.2		
1903.....	6,219	3,996	2,224	960	5,259	62	1.2		
1904.....	11,483	7,023	4,460	1,923	9,560	56	.6		
Total.....	23,895	14,782	9,113	3,857	20,038	104	1.1		
1905.....	16,144	10,472	5,672	2,270	13,874	92	.7		
1906.....	16,463	10,883	5,580	2,117	14,346	61	.4		
1907.....	20,516	13,666	6,850	2,242	17,274	167	1.0		
1908.....	17,014	10,209	6,805	2,638	13,979	199	1.4	127	72
1909.....	16,446	10,323	6,123	2,379	14,067	74	.7	50	24
Total.....	86,583	55,653	31,030	13,043	73,440	593	.8	177	96
1910.....	24,612	15,546	9,066	3,807	20,715	93	.4	60	33
1911.....	25,625	14,793	10,327	4,310	21,115	118	.6	59	59
1912.....	20,233	10,637	6,656	3,593	16,700	86	.5	47	39
1913.....	21,293	11,645	6,748	3,521	17,772	91	.5	43	48
1914.....	18,967	10,332	6,665	2,938	16,059	85	.5	37	48
Total.....	110,820	62,858	47,962	18,459	92,361	473	.5	246	237
Grand total.....	221,268	133,193	88,106	35,359	185,939	1,260	.7		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	1,596	1,065	511	191	1,405	1,342
1909.....	903	515	388	83	821	784
Total.....	2,499	1,600	899	273	2,226	2,126
1910.....	1,992	1,322	670	167	1,825	1,075
1911.....	3,083	2,202	881	263	2,820	1,493
1912.....	3,466	2,300	1,156	328	3,131	1,933
1913.....	4,118	2,706	1,412	433	3,685	1,796
1914.....	3,923	2,484	1,439	358	3,565	2,118
Total.....	16,572	11,014	5,558	1,546	15,026	8,415

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	15,418	9,124	6,294	2,844	12,574
1909.....	15,543	9,806	5,735	2,297	13,246
Total.....	30,961	18,932	12,029	5,141	25,820
1910.....	22,620	14,224	8,396	3,730	18,890
1911.....	22,542	12,596	6,946	4,247	18,345
1912.....	16,837	8,337	5,600	3,268	13,569
1913.....	17,175	8,839	5,336	3,088	14,087
1914.....	15,074	7,848	7,226	2,480	12,494
Total.....	94,248	51,844	42,404	18,913	77,335

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

SLOVAK.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	29,243	21,235	8,008	2,159	27,084	7,563	27.9		
1901.....	26,343	21,227	8,116	2,582	26,761	8,218	30.7		
1902.....	36,834	27,197	9,737	3,005	33,929	8,788	25.9		
1903.....	34,427	24,394	10,033	3,300	31,127	6,734	21.6		
1904.....	27,940	18,502	9,438	3,338	24,604	6,861	27.9		
Total.....	157,887	112,855	45,332	14,382	143,505	38,164	26.6		
1905.....	52,368	38,038	14,330	4,582	47,786	11,964	25.1		
1906.....	38,821	28,606	11,616	3,415	34,906	7,649	22.0		
1907.....	42,949	28,931	13,090	3,786	38,275	8,251	21.5		
1908.....	16,170	9,979	6,191	2,323	13,847	3,267	23.6	2,010	1,257
1909.....	22,686	16,168	6,418	2,145	20,441	4,035	19.7	2,924	1,111
Total.....	171,386	119,741	51,645	16,231	155,155	35,166	22.6	4,934	2,368
1910.....	32,416	23,642	8,774	2,787	29,629	6,393	21.6	4,757	1,636
1911.....	21,415	13,173	8,242	2,534	18,881	4,417	23.4	2,631	1,786
1912.....	23,281	15,639	9,642	2,997	22,284	4,144	18.6	2,586	1,558
1913.....	27,234	16,242	10,992	4,205	23,029	3,291	14.3	2,007	1,284
1914.....	25,819	15,009	10,810	4,232	21,587	2,455	11.4	1,495	960
Total.....	132,165	83,705	48,460	16,755	115,410	20,700	17.3	13,476	7,294
Grand total.....	461,438	318,001	145,437	47,368	414,070	94,030	22.7		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	23,573	19,992	3,581	666	23,907	19,918
1909.....	8,961	6,749	2,112	317	8,544	7,339
Total.....	32,434	26,741	5,693	983	31,451	27,257
1910.....	9,259	6,872	2,387	390	8,869	7,434
1911.....	13,561	12,645	916	471	15,090	13,371
1912.....	12,526	10,139	2,387	361	12,165	9,084
1913.....	9,851	7,678	2,173	284	9,567	7,082
1914.....	11,786	6,406	5,380	366	11,420	8,676
Total.....	58,983	46,740	12,243	1,863	57,121	44,645

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	-7,403	-10,013	2,610	1,657	-9,800
1909.....	13,725	9,419	4,306	1,628	11,897
Total.....	6,322	-694	6,916	3,285	2,367
1910.....	23,157	16,770	6,387	2,397	20,760
1911.....	5,854	538	5,316	2,063	3,751
1912.....	12,755	5,800	7,365	2,686	10,119
1913.....	17,388	5,664	11,724	2,911	14,477
1914.....	14,083	5,609	8,474	3,686	10,417
Total.....	73,182	36,965	36,217	14,378	58,804

ADULT ILLITERACY.

SPANISH.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	1,111	964	147	61	1,050	53	5.0		
1901.....	1,202	1,072	130	106	1,097	152	13.9		
1902.....	1,954	1,758	196	106	1,849	182	9.8		
1903.....	3,297	2,738	559	282	3,015	273	9.1		
1904.....	4,662	3,960	702	331	4,331	425	9.8		
Total.....	12,226	10,492	1,734	884	11,342	1,085	9.5		
1905.....	5,590	4,724	866	403	5,187	526	10.1		
1906.....	5,332	4,460	872	378	4,954	443	8.9		
1907.....	9,495	7,268	2,227	1,596	7,899	2,648	33.5		
1908.....	6,636	5,489	1,147	531	6,055	899	14.8	733	166
1909.....	4,939	4,070	869	346	4,593	488	10.6	389	99
Total.....	31,992	26,011	5,981	3,304	28,688	5,004	17.5	1,122	265
1910.....	5,837	4,890	947	419	5,418	732	13.5	626	106
1911.....	8,068	6,405	1,663	913	7,155	1,209	16.9	1,014	195
1912.....	9,070	6,960	2,110	1,294	7,778	1,664	21.4	1,065	599
1913.....	9,042	7,240	1,802	926	8,116	1,482	18.3	1,079	403
1914.....	11,064	8,758	2,306	1,198	9,866	1,848	18.7	1,290	519
Total.....	43,081	34,193	8,888	4,760	38,331	6,935	18.0	5,063	1,852
Grand total.....	87,299	70,696	16,603	8,938	78,361	13,024	16.0		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	1,977	1,696	281	124	1,853	1,585
1909.....	1,794	1,538	256	98	1,696	1,506
Total.....	3,771	3,234	537	222	3,549	3,093
1910.....	2,323	1,958	365	145	2,178	1,908
1911.....	2,518	2,234	284	99	2,419	1,981
1912.....	2,569	2,262	317	92	2,477	1,966
1913.....	3,181	2,692	489	134	3,047	2,349
1914.....	3,214	2,810	404	151	3,063	2,418
Total.....	13,806	11,946	1,859	621	13,184	10,022

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	4,659	3,798	866	457	4,202
1909.....	3,145	2,532	613	248	2,897
Total.....	7,804	6,330	1,479	705	7,099
1910.....	3,514	2,932	582	274	3,240
1911.....	5,580	4,171	1,379	814	4,736
1912.....	6,501	4,648	1,853	1,202	5,299
1913.....	5,861	4,548	1,313	792	5,069
1914.....	7,860	5,948	1,912	1,047	6,803
Total.....	29,276	23,247	6,029	4,129	25,147

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

SPANISH-AMERICAN.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.*
1900.....	97	83	14	10	87	31	35.6		
1901.....	276	200	76	49	227	41	14.1		
1902.....	498	353	145	52	414	33	8.0		
1903.....	978	691	287	150	828	208	25.1		
1904.....	1,666	1,141	525	287	1,379	57	4.1		
Total.....	3,513	2,468	1,045	578	2,935	370	12.6		
1905.....	1,058	1,146	612	223	1,435	43	3.0		
1906.....	1,585	1,105	480	270	1,315	28	2.1		
1907.....	1,060	734	326	169	901	17	1.9		
1908.....	1,063	752	311	167	896	31	3.5	20	11
1909.....	890	604	286	141	749	40	5.3	28	12
Total.....	6,256	4,341	1,915	960	5,296	159	3.0	48	23
1910.....	900	645	255	123	777	35	4.5	21	14
1911.....	1,158	747	406	169	984	23	2.3	12	11
1912.....	1,342	930	412	193	1,149	27	2.3	15	12
1913.....	1,363	978	385	208	1,160	17	1.5	5	12
1914.....	1,544	1,032	512	245	1,299	17	1.3	3	14
Total.....	6,302	4,332	1,970	933	5,369	119	2.2	56	63
Grand total.....	10,071	11,141	4,930	2,471	13,600	648	4.8		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident net over 5 years.
1908.....	333	228	105	34	299	268
1909.....	305	220	85	21	284	260
Total.....	638	448	190	55	583	528
1910.....	387	271	116	69	318	233
1911.....	374	278	96	32	342	268
1912.....	343	248	95	38	305	277
1913.....	457	310	147	52	405	368
1914.....	542	379	163	66	476	484
Total.....	2,103	1,486	617	257	1,846	1,700

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	730	524	206	183	597
1909.....	585	384	201	130	465
Total.....	1,315	908	407	313	1,062
1910.....	513	374	139	54	489
1911.....	779	499	280	127	642
1912.....	997	682	315	156	844
1913.....	908	668	240	161	788
1914.....	1,002	653	349	179	884
Total.....	4,199	2,846	1,353	670	3,823

TURKISH.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900	184	174	10	16	168	126	75.0		
1901	136	123	13	8	128	61	47.7		
1902	165	151	14	11	154	52	33.8		
1903	449	424	25	8	441	134	30.4		
1904	1,482	1,412	70	43	1,439	572	39.7		
Total	2,416	2,284	132	86	2,330	945	40.5		
1905	2,145	2,082	63	45	2,100	1,273	60.6		
1906	2,033	1,946	87	38	1,995	1,143	57.3		
1907	1,902	1,855	47	18	1,884	1,263	67.0		
1908	2,327	2,265	62	41	2,286	1,627	71.2	1,608	19
1909	820	781	39	33	787	480	61.0	469	11
Total	9,227	8,929	298	175	9,052	5,786	64.0	2,077	80
1910	1,283	1,237	46	21	1,262	814	64.6	788	26
1911	918	830	88	34	884	451	51.0	424	27
1912	1,336	1,256	80	25	1,311	672	51.3	642	30
1913	2,015	1,866	149	70	1,945	1,278	65.7	1,203	75
1914	2,693	2,591	102	47	2,646	1,688	63.8	1,650	38
Total	8,245	7,780	465	197	8,048	4,903	60.9	4,707	196
Grand total	19,888	18,993	895	458	19,430	11,684	59.8		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908	1,276	1,232	44	9	1,267	1,198
1909	698	673	25	4	694	628
Total	1,974	1,905	69	13	1,961	1,764
1910	1,058	1,006	52	18	1,040	878
1911	1,633	1,579	54	24	1,609	1,313
1912	1,366	1,332	34	6	1,360	1,011
1913	1,297	1,266	31	13	1,284	907
1914	890	861	29	8	882	690
Total	6,244	6,044	200	69	6,175	4,799

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908	1,061	1,033	28	32	1,019
1909	122	108	14	29	98
Total	1,173	1,141	32	61	1,117
1910	225	231	-6	3	222
1911	-715	-749	34	10	-725
1912	-30	-76	46	19	-40
1913	718	600	118	57	661
1914	4,903	1,780	73	30	1,764
Total	2,001	1,786	265	128	1,873

TURKISH.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900	184	174	10	16	168	126	75.0		
1901	136	123	13	8	128	61	47.7		
1902	165	151	14	11	154	52	33.8		
1903	449	424	25	8	441	134	30.4		
1904	1,482	1,412	70	43	1,439	572	39.7		
Total	2,416	2,284	132	86	2,330	945	40.5		
1905	2,145	2,082	63	45	2,100	1,273	60.6		
1906	2,033	1,946	87	38	1,995	1,143	57.3		
1907	1,902	1,855	47	18	1,884	1,263	67.0		
1908	2,327	2,265	62	41	2,286	1,627	71.2	1,608	19
1909	820	781	39	33	787	480	61.0	469	11
Total	9,227	8,929	298	175	9,052	5,786	64.0	2,077	30
1910	1,233	1,237	46	21	1,262	814	64.5	788	26
1911	918	830	88	34	884	451	51.0	424	27
1912	1,336	1,256	80	25	1,311	672	51.3	642	30
1913	2,015	1,866	149	70	1,945	1,278	65.7	1,203	75
1914	2,693	2,591	102	47	2,646	1,688	63.8	1,650	38
Total	8,245	7,780	465	197	8,048	4,903	60.9	4,707	196
Grand total	19,888	18,993	895	453	19,430	11,634	59.8		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908	1,276	1,232	44	9	1,267	1,136
1909	698	673	25	4	694	628
Total	1,974	1,905	69	13	1,961	1,764
1910	1,058	1,006	52	18	1,040	878
1911	1,633	1,579	54	24	1,609	1,313
1912	1,366	1,332	34	6	1,360	1,011
1913	1,297	1,266	31	13	1,284	907
1914	890	861	29	8	882	660
Total	6,244	6,044	200	69	6,175	4,799

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908	1,051	1,033	18	32	1,019
1909	122	108	14	29	98
Total	1,173	1,141	32	61	1,117
1910	225	231	-6	3	222
1911	-715	-749	34	10	-735
1912	-30	-76	46	19	-40
1913	718	600	118	57	661
1914	4,803	4,730	73	39	4,764
Total	2,001	1,736	265	128	1,673

ADULT ILLITERACY.

WELSH.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	762	455	307	196	566	22	3.9		
1901.....	674	391	283	113	561	23	4.1		
1902.....	760	468	292	142	618	33	5.3		
1903.....	1,278	836	442	253	1,025	39	3.1		
1904.....	1,820	1,173	647	340	1,480	43	2.9		
Total.....	5,294	3,323	1,971	1,044	4,250	160	3.8		
1906.....	2,531	1,549	982	464	2,067	73	3.5		
1906.....	2,367	1,600	767	297	2,070	30	1.4		
1907.....	2,754	1,852	902	466	2,288	24	1.0		
1908.....	2,504	1,651	853	436	2,068	37	1.8	24	13
1909.....	1,099	1,108	591	260	1,439	11	.8	0	5
Total.....	11,855	7,820	4,035	1,923	9,932	175	1.8	30	18
1910.....	2,244	1,501	740	359	1,885	14	.7	7	7
1911.....	2,248	1,471	777	322	1,926	22	1.1	17	5
1912.....	2,239	1,419	820	344	1,895	12	.6	2	10
1913.....	2,820	1,771	1,049	443	2,377	14	.6	6	8
1914.....	2,558	1,651	907	443	2,115	18	.9	8	10
Total.....	12,109	7,816	4,293	1,911	10,198	80	.8	40	40
Grand total.....	29,258	18,959	10,299	4,878	24,380	415	1.7		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	163	108	55	21	142	120
1909.....	102	65	37	4	98	83
Total.....	265	173	92	25	240	203
1910.....	195	142	53	9	186	125
1911.....	255	202	53	17	238	144
1912.....	301	215	86	15	286	158
1913.....	238	231	67	11	287	139
1914.....	395	284	111	33	302	228
Total.....	1,444	1,074	370	85	1,359	794

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	2,341	1,543	798	415	1,926
1909.....	1,597	1,043	554	256	1,341
Total.....	3,938	2,586	1,352	671	3,267
1910.....	2,049	1,368	787	350	1,699
1911.....	1,993	1,269	724	305	1,688
1912.....	1,938	1,204	734	329	1,609
1913.....	2,522	1,540	982	432	2,090
1914.....	2,163	1,367	796	410	1,753
Total.....	10,665	6,642	4,023	1,626	8,039

STATISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANT ILLITERACY.

WEST INDIAN (other than Cuban).

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900	78	56	22	4	74	4	5.3		
1901	82	62	20	9	73	10	13.7		
1902	137	92	45	17	120	5	4.2		
1903	1,497	943	554	202	1,295	69	5.3		
1904	1,942	1,123	819	232	1,710	40	2.3		
Total	3,736	2,276	1,460	464	3,272	128	3.9		
1905	1,548	892	656	187	1,361	38	2.8		
1906	1,476	889	607	218	1,258	20	2.1		
1907	1,381	778	603	179	1,202	20	1.7		
1908	1,110	660	550	175	935	37	4.0	26	11
1909	1,024	591	433	142	882	38	4.3	31	7
Total	6,539	3,690	2,849	901	5,638	159	2.8	57	18
1910	1,150	634	516	206	944	32	3.4	18	14
1911	1,141	624	516	139	1,002	26	2.6	24	2
1912	1,132	596	542	115	1,017	30	2.9	24	6
1913	1,171	654	516	125	1,046	15	1.4	10	5
1914	1,396	818	578	150	1,246	34	2.8	28	8
Total	5,990	3,322	2,668	735	5,255	137	2.6	102	35
Grand total	16,285	9,288	6,997	2,100	14,185	424	2.9		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908	375	220	155	56	319	318
1909	375	199	176	30	339	320
Total	750	419	331	92	658	638
1910	388	222	166	55	333	292
1911	344	184	160	23	321	248
1912	530	277	253	36	494	369
1913	584	299	285	48	536	338
1914	677	361	316	52	625	398
Total	2,523	1,343	1,180	214	2,309	1,645

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908	735	340	395	119	616
1909	649	392	257	106	543
Total	1,384	732	652	225	1,159
1910	782	412	350	151	611
1911	797	441	356	116	681
1912	602	313	289	79	523
1913	587	356	231	77	510
1914	719	467	262	98	621
Total	3,467	1,979	1,488	621	2,846

ADULT ILLITERACY.

OTHER PEOPLES.

WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Whole number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Number illiterate.	Per cent illiterate.	Male illiterate.	Female illiterate.
1900.....	149	106	43	29	120	8	6.6		
1901.....	178	130	48	35	143	6	4.2		
1902.....	267	266	1	9	258	31	12.0		
1903.....	222	184	38	35	187	30	16.0		
1904.....	697	559	138	65	632	173	27.4		
Total.....	1,513	1,245	268	173	1,340	248	18.5		
1905.....	356	292	64	22	334	51	15.2		
1906.....	1,027	970	57	27	1,000	365	36.5		
1907.....	2,058	1,954	104	58	2,000	930	46.5		
1908.....	1,530	1,410	114	60	1,470	678	46.2	653	25
1909.....	1,537	1,444	93	59	1,478	853	57.7	802	51
Total.....	6,508	6,076	432	226	6,282	2,877	45.8	1,455	76
1910.....	3,330	3,243	87	44	3,286	1,872	57.0	1,839	34
1911.....	3,323	3,160	173	95	3,228	1,702	52.7	1,619	83
1912.....	3,660	3,335	325	151	3,609	1,602	45.7	1,502	100
1913.....	3,038	2,585	453	185	2,853	1,237	43.4	1,037	200
1914.....	3,830	3,563	277	92	3,738	1,693	45.3	1,621	72
Total.....	17,181	15,806	1,315	567	16,614	8,107	48.8	7,618	489
Grand total.....	26,202	23,187	2,015	966	24,236	11,232	46.4		

NUMBER DEPARTED.

Year.	Number departed.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Resident not over 5 years.
1908.....	630	623	7	2	628	594
1909.....	533	515	18	10	523	500
Total.....	1,163	1,138	25	12	1,151	1,094
1910.....	806	749	57	19	787	748
1911.....	862	816	46	25	837	630
1912.....	1,113	1,068	25	7	1,106	910
1913.....	1,118	1,060	68	29	1,089	778
1914.....	1,470	1,423	47	15	1,455	1,072
Total.....	5,369	5,126	243	95	5,274	4,031

NET NUMBER ADMITTED.

Year.	Net number admitted.	Male.	Female.	Under 14.	Over 14.
1908.....	900	893	107	58	842
1909.....	1,004	990	75	49	955
Total.....	1,904	1,723	182	107	1,797
1910.....	2,524	2,494	30	26	2,469
1911.....	2,461	2,334	127	70	2,261
1912.....	2,847	2,747	300	144	2,403
1913.....	1,920	1,835	385	155	1,680
1914.....	2,360	2,130	230	77	2,053
Total.....	11,816	10,740	1,076	473	11,267