

Much has been said about the great German population of the United States, but when one looks up the statistics it becomes apparent that it is the nerve of that population, rather than its numbers that makes it so assertive. It is a highly organized minority in a country where the vast body of the people do not as yet feel under the necessity of becoming aroused to active resistance to the agitation being carried on. From the United States census of 1910 as given in the World Almanac for 1915, we take these figures, showing the Germanic (German and Austrian) population of the republic: i.e., those foreign-born, whether they have been in the country half a year or half a century:

Germany	2,501,181
Austria	1,174,924
Hungary	495,600
Luxembourg	3,068
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	4,174,773

This falls very far short of the 20,000,000 which some say is the number of Germans in the United States. No doubt, however, those who put the estimate two or four times higher than these official figures include the children and grandchildren of those born in Germany.

From the same census returns it will be interesting to set off the British population of the United States as against that of Germany and Austria; i.e., those persons in the United States who were born in the British Empire as follows:

English	876,455
Scotland	261,034
Wales	82,479
Ireland	1,352,155
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	3,773,269

There are, too, in the republic the following numbers from the allied countries:

France	117,236
Russia	1,602,752
Italy	1,343,070
Belgium	49,397
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	3,112,455

Turkey is an ally of Germany, and there are 91,923 persons from that country in the republic, making the total population derived from Germany, Austria and Turkey, 4,266,696.

Against this the total American population derived from the allied countries is 6,887,724. They far outnumber the Germans, and if one were to take into account the lineage of the American-born the Germanic percentage of the population would prove a diminishing one the further back the comparison is carried.