give a fairly complete enumeration of the foreign-born Hebrews in the United States. (See footnote.)

Statistics of mother tongue are chiefly significant with reference to the natives of five countries—Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia, and Canada. Immigrants from Canada include many French-speaking as well as many English-speaking people, while the very numerous immigrants from each of the other four countries include a number of widely differing ethnic groups. There is also a considerable mixture in the case of the immigrants from Belgium, part of whom speak French and part Flemish; of those from Switzerland, part of whom speak German, part French, and part Italian; and of those from the Balkan Peninsula.

Classification of mother tongues.—The mother tongues for which statistics are presented in this chapter are classified according to linguistic groups in the following list:

English and Celtic (includes Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Manx).
Germanic:
- German.
- Dutch and Frisian.
- Flemish.
Scandinavian:
- Swedish.
- Norwegian.
- Danish (includes Icelandic).
Latin and Greek:
- Italian (includes Romansh and Friulian).
- French (includes Breton).
- Spanish (includes Basque).
- Portuguese.
- Roumanian.
- Greek.
Slavic and Lettic:
- Polish.
- Bohemian and Moravian.
- Slovak.
- Russian.
- Ruthenian (includes Little Russian).
- Slovenian.
- Serbo-Croatian:
  - Croatian.
  - Dalmatian.
  - Servian (includes Bosnian and Herzegovinian).
  - Montenegrin.
  - Bulgarian.
  - Slavic, not specified (includes Wendish).
  - Lithuanian and Latvish.
Unclassed:
- Yiddish and Hebrew.
- Magyar.
- Finnish (includes Lappish and Esthonian).
- Armenian.
- Syrian and Arabic.
- Turkish.
- Albanian.
- All other (includes Persian, Gypsy, Georgian, and Kurdish).
- Unknown.

The classification is based largely on linguistic relationship. The first three groups named—the English and Celtic, Germanic, and Scandinavian—embrace all “Teutonic” mother tongues, in the broad sense of this word, together with those Celtic languages which could not in the census figures be accurately separated in practice from the English; the remaining Celtic tongue, the Breton, could not be accurately separated from, and is, therefore, counted with the French. With the Latin is included a numerically less important and somewhat related mother tongue, the Greek. Likewise, with the Slavic are joined the related Lithuanian and Lettish.

All the groups above named are of strictly European languages; the unclassified mother tongues are not strictly European. There is, however, one minor exception in the case of the Albanian, which in the list is made to follow the Turkish immediately because of the close relation of the two races geographically, socially, and politically. With the exception of the final small remainder designated as “all other” (the Persian, Gypsy, Georgian, and Kurdish), it is evident that this group of “unclassed” mother tongues also is now largely represented in European population.

Among the mother tongues which have been combined because the returns showed that one had often been wrongly reported for the other, are the following: The Dutch and Frisian, the Bohemian and Moravian, the Lithuanian and Lettish, the Yiddish and Hebrew, and the Syrian and Arabic. Some who have been reported as German in mother tongue no doubt should have been reported as Frisian, although it is believed that more of the latter have been reported as Dutch. For a similar reason the Moravian has been tabulated with the Bohemian and the Lettish with the Lithuanian, as is the practice in the statistics of the Bureau of Immigration. In the two remaining cases what are practically dead languages—the Hebrew and the Syrian—have been reported by many who really speak Yiddish or Arabic, respectively, and, therefore, have been counted with the latter two mother tongues. Many more were reported as Syrian than as Arabic in mother tongue, and yet Arabic was undoubtedly the language of customary speech, before immigration, of virtually the entire number of persons in this country reporting Syrian.

The Albanian, with a total of only 2,866 of foreign white stock in the United States, is the smallest mother tongue group for which statistics are ordinarily presented. A few groups of minor importance are included with larger groups (as shown in list) and

Note.—The comparison is made in the following table in which countries of origin are so grouped as to make the census figures comparable with those published in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</th>
<th>FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION: 1910</th>
<th>IMMIGRANT 1899-1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reporting Yiddish mother tongues.</td>
<td>Hebrew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia and Finland</td>
<td>1,729,431</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>1,070,294</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumanian</td>
<td>60,062</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>50,512</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4,851,151</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures show that in the case of persons born in Russia and Finland and in Austria-Hungary, to which together are credited 68.2 per cent of the foreign-born Yiddish mother tongues, the percentage speaking Yiddish is higher than the percentage Hebrew among the immigrants. The opposite is true of Roumania, United Kingdom, and Germany, but the figures involved are comparatively small.