Commencement.

Thesis

"Immigration as a Peril."

Glossingley,

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Outline

1. "The causes of immigration."
   a. Oppression at home.
   b. Easy transportation.
   c. Advantages here.

2. General character of emigrants.
   a. Poor in the extreme.
   b. Many bad characters & corrupted morals.
   c. Connected with foreign secret societies.
   d. Few have trades or will work.

3. Attaining citizenship and suffrage.
   a. Some states as soon as a promise that they will become citizens.
   b. No attention in paid to the moral or general character of the subject.
   c. Other nations give us variegated corruptions.

4. Direct influence of emigrants.
   a. Gather in cities in large crowds where they can be used by the unscrupulous.
   b. Gather in crowds and march to Washington.
   c. On the whole a mob of discontented men ready to do most anything that their mean nature prompts them to do.
what is the most noticeable feature of our time? It is the steady influx of immigrants into our country and this will probably continue as long as we continue to offer such inducements as we have been, in the form of cheap land, ample protection under our government, and prospective business without requiring scarcely anything for our privileges of citizenship. No one is surprised in the least when a poor unfortunate man leaves his native country and seeks peace under the protection of the governments of the West, where splendid homes may be had upon farms which the Government simply gives away. And yet this is not the subject, we do not say that it is not better for the emigrant, but, is it better for the West, that an flood of people of such doubtful character should pour in upon our land? Of course it is better for the oppressed vagabonds, criminals, and swindlers who can be gathered from the corners of the East.
to come here where their crimes are unknown and where, and where a new record of sin can be made. But are we not injured by their presence. Each year sees a larger number than the preceding one. The number of arrivals per annum has increased at a fearful rate. There are reasons for such an increase.

In the year 1825, the passage across the Atlantic cost $200. Now, owing to the improvement in navigation and lively competition, one can cross for $70. The reduction is correspondingly as great inland. And more than this—now one can work his way across, so arriving here as many do without property, and no means of support. And as many of these are of the lowest class, if they had decided to become better citizens, being acquainted with the dig. rice, there is the greatest possible temptation to resort to such means again, in order to get a living. And in this way we get a large proportion of the criminals that unfit
our land, which should never be. Our land ought not to be the dumping grounds of the earth, a place where, as at present, all can become citizens with equal privileges regardless of previous condition. To be an American citizen is an honour that should not be conferred upon a man until he has proven, or at least given some proof of his sincerity in promising what is necessary for the qualification. Above we said from the emigrants we get a large number of our criminals. We wish to dwell some upon that. It is not mere hearsay, but was gotten from the different statistics, which showed that a certain kind of crime was the result of pauperism, and that both of these evils are recruited by immigration. During the ten years from 1872 to 1882 we had 3,357,465 emigrants, of these 25% were German, 14% British, 14.6% British Americans, 12% Irish, 3.5% Swedes, all others 25%.

Now, in considering immigration much can be told of the way in which they
by the number of them which have a trade in which to engage. We do not mean to say that this can be considered as correct, but merely that it will give a substantial idea of what we can expect. A man engaged in a good occupation is not a man to tread riots. And according to statistics the number of immigrants that rank as professional men is less than 1%, and of skilled laborers more rank higher than 17%, which should be conclusive proof that these men are not in a condition to earn a living at any ordinary trade, as but a small part have a trade at which to work.

Again——to single men and women the author of this piece is inclined to put less trust than in those surrounded by families. A very common inference too—who does not expect a married man to be more reliable than an unmarried one? And hence the farmer is less liable to engage in vice or disorder. Applying this to our statistics we have another point
against immigration, for about 40% are unmarried and 20% are under 15 yrs of age. It will be well to note the different nationalities which are depicted in different things. It is shown that the Germans are above the average in skill at professional labor, and represented by the least number of laborers and servants. British rank ahead of Germans as no. of professional men, and next in no. of servants.

British Americans come next after Germans for men with vocations. Now if we combine the British and B. Americans they much exceed the Irish in no. yet the former do not as a rule create sensations, but are easily reconciled in their new surroundings. But it is difficult with the turbulent Irish who use every effort to retain social and secret organizations formed in their native land. Although the Irish form 1/3 of the total no. of immigrants, they are accredited with 1/2 of the poor and untrained laborers. Again the 3/4 of skilled laborers among the Irish
is less than 1/4. This lack of discipline is of course followed by irregularity of employment and small pay.

The Irish have the largest representation in the cities, which is detrimental to all concerned. Hence population is always the scene of crime and the unfortunate Irish, who by these unfortunate circumstances are driven into such places, have greatly increased the criminal records of our country.

They of necessity experience difficulties in a new country and may be a strange language.

People who live in such a disordered state can not but be influenced themselves as well as their children.

So it is not to be wondered at that our public are filled with people of foreign birth. Some parents who in Europe would have given their children a trade, find it impossible here. You may say this is a minor affair and yet it has its influence upon the whole, since for the habit of idleness is well called a safeguard from
It must be evident to most people that this enormous emigration has had its effects upon the political affairs of our country. Whatever their characters they have not had the training that the native have. This influence is quickly felt too on account of universal suffrage, extreme short naturalization period. The no. of foreign born do not in any state equal the native population, but in many instances bear a large population to the latter.

But the population will be still greater if we take into consideration the foreign parentage, which in some places gives the foreign element an overwhelming majority of the votes.

Again the proportion of natives do not represent the people's political strength. For the foreigners are always represented by an abnormal no. of male adults.

As an example in Mass. The proportion of the native born above 20 yrs. of age is 24.07 while the immigrants are as high as 74.15 which shows that the
As of now, among the foreigners, not be calculated from the same basis as the natives.

Not until recent years has this increase in foreign vote created any particular sensation. We have quietly received this addition to our population without any especial effort to prepare them for their new duties and privileges. Not only have we neglected to make strict suffrage, but we have made it more easy to admit foreigners.

They are admitted to all public offices except President and Vice President of the U.S. In one sense, this is the best plan. It has presented the formation of classes, has equipped in descendants to good emigrants when we needed them.

It is simply carrying out the political liberty ideal to perfection, by securing every advantage that a pure democracy could offer. Until recent years, the plan was a good one. But if late, there are unmistakable signs that show that our emigrants are not being properly assimilated, and
that much evil is being done: by a constant addition to our rotting population of persons not fitted to exercise the right of suffrage.

The naturalization act now in force is the one passed in 1862. Some of the important requirements are as follows: 1st Preliminary declaration of three years, 2nd Proof of five years' residence in the U.S. 3rd. Proof of good conduct at.

It is evident that this act only intended admitting persons of good character, who intended to exercise the rights and privileges of the American citizen.

But alack! the test provided in regard to good character, etc., are simply argued by the courts. A person who has been here a reasonable length of time, and can bring out or his persons to say that he is of good character is admitted to citizenship.

In many cases the clerk conduces the examination, while the court

Again, the right to exercise universal suffrage does not depend upon naturalization, but is determined by state law.

In 14 states a foreigner is allowed to vote at a state election, as soon as he has declared his intentions of becoming a citizen, although he has not (applied for) the naturalization papers, and may never do so, even the applicant can neither read or write, what can the Constitution mean to him? Many are the sad results from the admission of such unsavory material to such great privileges.

A very great one is voting. The Irish should have us deal very equitably with Ireland. Politicians yield to these claims, hence the corruption in recording these votes, and they are usually won for equally corrupt purposes. The Germans yield control of the vote upon the subject question.
and open in opposition to the nativ
sentiment. Just think of it our
politicians being controlled
by prejudices of newly arrived
disgracenta. How can such
proceedings work good to any
country. It always were extreme
difficulty that the people who
understand the working of the
gov. are enabled to preserve it
untainted. Then how can
strangers to our progress dictate
for our prosperity, they do not,
took at such things. I discontinued
men as accumulated in Chicago
last summer and are now in
Washington & C. O. The plainest
sign that we have of corruption
and discontent, more they
matters, no; a very large major
ity are men of foreign birth,
many of whom are not become
citizens. And yet the same
howling up and down the
streets brandishing "red flags" and
saying "down with the gov."
and "give us bread". Such are becoming the men we would forbid becoming voters. Are we getting within the borders of a decent country? They never raised under free, and not in a state to—will—be made, themselves and their circumstances, and do not know how to use the privileges given them. And until such are capable of doing so it would be in favor of keeping them out.

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