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Round Covered in Granite \$1.00 to \$1.50
Oval in Black, \$1.25
Oval in Granite \$1.35 to 2.25
Open Wear Ever Aluminum, very special, 49c.
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Complete \$120,000 stock
Reduced for Quick
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3 Whole Floor of Merchandise on Sale.

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- A friend, sick at home or in the hospital?
- Some one you like who has a birthday near?
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- Any boys or girls who like to read?

?

Give Them Books

Wendell Holmes Bookshops

LONDON

ST. THOMAS.

The Origin and Decline Of Slavery in Dominion

(Continued from page 1.)

enslave some of the less warlike Indians.

The conquest did not materially alter the state of things as article 47 of the capitulation of Montreal expressly stated that:

"the negroes and panis of both sexes shall remain in the quality of slaves, in the possession of the French and Canadians to whom they belong; they shall be free to keep them in the service of the colony or to sell them, and they may also continue to have them brought up in the Roman religion."

Mr. E. Z. Massicotte, archivist of Montreal, has brought together considerable information with regard to the slavery existing in Canada after the conquest. In 1784, as he points out, the slaves were first specifically enumerated in the census, the total for the province being 304 of whom 212 were in the district of Montreal, 88 in the district of Montreal and four in the district of Three Rivers. Mr. Massicotte has also listed a number of recorded sales of slaves in Canada between 1785 and 1790. The last recorded sales was in 1797.

During the first session of the legislature of Lower Canada, Hon. Mr. Panet introduced a bill proposing the abolition of slavery but nothing was done with it. In 1799 the assembly was petitioned by citizens of Montreal to provide by law for the punishment of disobedient slaves while a year later came a request for legislation that would firm the legal existence of slavery under certain conditions in Canada and that would define negroes and panis in servitude to be property. The petitioners in this case invoked the Raudot ordinance of 1709 in favor of their demand. This ordinance, they urged, was in force when the definitive treaty of peace was signed, and by consequence, formed part of the laws, usages and customs of Quebec, recognized by the Quebec Act of 1774. The petitions were received by the Assembly and a bill was actually introduced to regulate the condition of slavery, to limit its term and to prohibit the further importation of slaves into the province. This bill was never passed though it went through the preliminary stages. Slavery in Quebec was dying out by the time this legislation was proposed and its end was hastened by several adverse judgments in the courts. It was really not until 1833 that slavery was actually abolished in Quebec.

Upper Canada ended slavery at the very beginning of its existence as a separate province. The first legislature, which met at Niagara, passed legislation at its second session in 1793 which prohibited the importation of any new slaves into the province and made provision for setting free all those that were then held in servitude. It was, of course, some years before slavery entirely disappeared from Upper Canada. In his "Toronto of Old" Dr. Henry Scadding gives examples of slave

advertisements appearing in the press after 1793.

In the maritime provinces there were no formal abolition acts passed though in New Brunswick the legality of slavery was tested in the supreme court in 1800, the judges dividing equally on the question. As late as 1808, Nova Scotia slave-owners petitioned the legislature for the passage of an act "Securing them their (slave) property or indemnifying them for its loss" but their request was not granted.

The Imperial legislature of 1833 abolishing slavery in all the British Dominions applied, of course, to the Canadian provinces but it is doubtful if there was anywhere in the provinces at that time, either a negro or an Indian, held in servitude and not one dollar of the amount appropriated for compensation was ever required for payment of a Canadian claim.

Mussolini Fears For Caucasians

Rome, Oct.—In an article written for the Fascist magazine Gerarchia Premier Mussolini again expresses alarm at the falling birth rate not only of Italy but of Europe as a whole.

The phenomenon, I. Duce writes is a general one, as it involves also the United States and opens up the possibility of the yellow or Negro races, whose fecundity remains unimpaired, eventually gaining the upper hand over the whites.

"Are the yellow and black races at our door, then?"

"Yes, they are at our door, not only owing to their fecundity, but also because they are becoming race conscious and feel they have a future in the world.

"While, for instance, the whites in the United States have a pitiable birth rate, which would be even lower except for the injections of races which still are prolific like the Irish, Hebrews and Italians. The Negroes are extremely prolific. Already they reach the imposing total of 14,000,000 souls, or one sixth of the total population of the United States. There is a great quarter in New York called Harlem populated exclusively by colored people. A grave riot in this quarter last July was with difficulty suppressed after a night of bloody conflicts between the police and solid masses of blacks.

"What does it mean for the history of Western nations that China has 40,000,000 inhabitants concentrated in a single state? Coming closer home, what does it mean for the future peace of Europe that Russia has an extremely high birth rate, so much so that despite wars, epidemics, Bolshevism, famine and mass executions its total population reaches 140,000,000 souls?"

"The alarm is sounding and all who can see further ahead than tomorrow (I believe nobody who cannot see at least fifty years' ahead has a right to govern a nation) are worried." Thus writes Mussolini.

VOL. IV, NO

Govt. By Negro

International

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