

*M. Johnston*

# THE ENTRANCE

FIFTH CLASS EDITION.

VOL. II, No. 13.]

TORONTO, MARCH 15, 1897.

[25 CENTS A YEAR

### Switzerland's President.

an official hold the position for two years in succession. Dr. Deutcher, whose portrait we publish in this issue, is the newly-elected president of the Swiss Republic. He is not a new man in politics, but is one who has been in harness for years; in fact, this is the second time he has been elected to the presidency, his former term of office dating back to 1890. Dr. Deutcher was born in 1831. He studied medicine, and graduated in Heidelberg, Germany. In early life he became active in politics, and has held some of the most important positions within the gift of the people.



DR. DEUTCHER.

### The Immigration Bill.

On January 27th the Congress of the United States passed a new immigration bill. It is now before the President for his signature. As the bill stands it provides for an educational test for immigrants from sixteen to fifty years of age. The "land of the free" is beginning to wake up to the fact that more is required than mere numbers in population to build up a strong nation. The Immigration Restriction Bill just adopted by both houses of Congress, and designed to exclude after the 1st of next July immigrants who are unable to read and write, provides a peculiar test. At each of the inspector's offices of the United States there are to be pasteboard slips with printed extracts from the Federal Constitution in double small pica type of not less than twenty nor more than twenty five words. These slips are to be kept "in boxes made for that purpose," so that they shall be concealed from view, are to be duly numbered, and printed in different languages. The immigrant, having designated the language in which he claims to be proficient, is "required to draw one of said slips from the box and read, and afterward write out in full view of the immigration officer the words printed thereon." It will be seen, therefore, that the plan affords a practi-

cal test of the immigrant's ability both to read and to write his own language.

As we go to press we learn that the above bill has been vetoed by Mr. Cleveland, but that the House of Representatives has again passed it by a vote of 193 to 37. It has yet to secure a two-thirds majority in the Senate. As the vote in passing the bill in the latter body stood 34 to 31 it will be difficult to secure the two-thirds majority in order to carry the bill over the president's veto.

### The Rhodes Inquiry.

The trial of Cecil Rhodes, now going on in England, recalls the Jameson raid. It is about a year ago now that Dr. Jameson crossed the Transvaal frontier with 600 men of the South Africa Chartered Company to redress the grievances of the 60,000 Uitlanders of the Transvaal Republic. As we all know, Jameson was met by a large force of Boers, and was compelled to surrender. Jameson and his chief associates were sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to fines and imprisonment—the leader for fifteen months, and his coadjutors for five. Some time ago the British Government appointed a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the connection of the Chartered Company with this raid, more especially the part taken by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the president of the company. Mr. Rhodes has been for several years past an important factor in the history of South Africa. Some ten years ago Rhodes is reported to have drawn a line across a map of Africa from ocean to ocean, near the waters of the Congo, and to have exclaimed, "All that English—that is my dream." As Premier of Cape Colony, Mr. Rhodes did much towards building up South Africa. He engineered large business interests and otherwise proved himself just such a leader as the South African people delighted to follow. His success in putting down the recent outbreak in Matabeleland is fresh in the memory of us all.



CECIL RHODES.

Mr. Rhodes frankly admits to the committee that he was not without knowledge of the Jameson