POOR DOCUMENT

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THE CANDIDATE: Oh! that there were two of me!
—Morris, for the George Matthew Adams Service

ONE OUT OF EVERY 17 BIRTHS IN B. C. IS NOW A JAP!

In Last Ten Years, Canada Has Lost 1,288,000 People to U. S.—Ottawa Women Hear Startling Immigration Figures—Lonely Isolated Women Call to Their Sex to Study Nation's Problems.

British Columbia statistics show that in 1910 Japanese births in that province were about 1 to 252 white births, in 1914 about 1 in 61; but in 1920 about 1 in 17!

From 1911-22 there have been more Japanese women than men admitted to Canada!

Such were the startling figures given in an address, "Some Aspects of Our Immigration Problem," at the annual meeting of the Ottawa Women's Club by Miss Charlotte Whitton, Convener of Immigration for the National Council of Women.

Startling figures of Canada's increasing numbers of the yellow races and her loss of 1,288,000 Canadians in ten years to the states were sensational features of Miss Whitton's address. In beginning her survey of Canada's immigration problem Miss Whitton pointed out that the first aspect is perhaps its financial one. As the result of war, and war's aftermath, a Canadian generation yet untorn would know a mortgage heritage. Canada, with a population of 8,769,484, finds herself with a net national debt of $2,427,296,298 in 1922, where in 1914, it had been $336,000,000. As a result, every Canadian today was facing a per capita obligation of $276.00, as his or her share of the national debt. Interest charges alone ran up to over $13.50 per capita. Adding to this the necessary expenditure of national administration and development, it was evident that the responsibility of citizenship in Canada today, was not light. But with that, the deposits held by the general public in the Canadian banks in 1921, average $200, $225 per capita, compared with $55 in 1914, so that the finances of the public were sound. But taxation assessed from the angle of raising revenue solely, without reference to the taxability of the units of the nation would be disastrous.

Canada's recovery from her financial burdens would depend on broadening the base of her population. 8,769,000 people were scattered over Canada's 3,603,910 square miles of land, whereas her railway deficits, her wrong balances, would be advantageously affected by the development of her natural resources, by increased population for this purpose, which would in turn make possible increased production in all fields of national endeavor; and consequent invasion of foreign markets. Every settler placed in Canada's vacant lands meant $746.33 annually to the Railways alone, in tonnage and passenger traffic; apart from all other contribution to national development and hence reduction of the National Debt.

Hence, Miss Whitton declared, all organizations such as the Council of Women, etc., must concentrate on this arm of the increase of Canada's population by carefully selected immigration, and the retention of that immigration. No national problem is more vitally related to the revival of this nation's prosperity than the settlement of this country's unoccupied lands by desirable immigrants, carefully selected and judiciously and scientifically aided in their undertakings.

What Canada Offers.

But it will be folly to throw our national strength into building up immigration unless we can retain those we bring.

Canada has to offer 300,000,000 acres of agricultural land, of which only one-sixth is under crop, at least 20,000,000 being tributary to existing railways in a belt of land 15 miles wide. Of 178,000,000 acres fit to farm in the prairie provinces only 85,847,000 is under cultivation.

Yet what do we find? From 1881-1921 we admitted 4,784,790 immigrants. Of these 1,750,754 came from the British Isles, but 1,978,017 from the United States, 1,056,019 from other countries. In the 20 years from 1900 to 1921 we admitted 3,577,311, or over three-quarters of the total, while over one-quarter of the total immigration admitted in the years 1911,12, 13, 14. In those 4 years Canada admitted on the average immigrants a day. The high water mark was reached in 1913, when an average of 1,102 immigrants a day were admitted in Canada and abroad this Dominion spent from 1900-19, $19,847,694 and what happened?

In 1911 by our census we have 7,226,643; our immigration, 1911-1921 brought 1,975,393; our natural increase in population amounted to 1,836,407; we should have had in Canada 11,018,443; but our census in 1921 shows 8,769,484; Canada has lost 2,248,959 in ten years—a proportion out of all relation to our war losses or losses from natural causes. And if we look in U. S. A. reports we find that in 1910 there were 1,204,637 former Canadian citizens living in the United States, and that from 1909-1919, 1,288,000 Canadians entered the United States for permanent residence, while in 1920 Canada contributed more immigrants to the U. S. A. than any country except Italy.

But this movement southward is bound up with the movement from country to city, and it will only be checked, and the immigrant will only be retained when we can make life on the land attractive, when we as Canadian citizens, dedicate ourselves to binding the foreign-born, the newcom Britisher and the Canadian together. We blame the immigrant for becoming a public patient in a hospital, for needing public relief, and lay the blame on him or her, as an immigrant, when the fault is not in the immigrant but in the circumstance. A Canadian, in or out of luck, or in trouble, his friends or relatives, or connections to save him or her from entering a public institution or requiring public funds. The immigrant, alone friendless, unaquainted with our customs, has only the channels of public assistance to seek, and then we speak of him as "an undesirable," often there is nothing undesirable in the person, he or she is alone and strange in a strange land.

Present Day Problem.

Canada's present problem is not one of the war. From 1901-1911, Canada's growth and expansion were unparallelled, but population poured in to be absorbed in the building of railways and mines—the drift south and to the cities was not evident, then, but very shortly, when the railways were complete more than half of her immigrants flocked to the cities. By 1913, our wheat export trade was ceasing to balance our national debits and credits, and in 1914, the cities of Canada were facing a crisis as bad as that of 1920-1921. The war enlistments and industries simply postponed the situation until after the war.

Now the current is starting again. Last year, 1920-1, immigration from Great Britain in creased 25 per cent. over 1919-20. From the U. S. A., 3 per cent.; from the continent, 224 per cent.; from Japan, 25 per cent.; from China, 347 per cent, though decreasing 23 per cent. from the average 1910-20. While the total immigration increased 27 per cent. In 1921-22 immigration decreased 39 per cent. due largely, no doubt, to the barrier of the order-in-Council 2668. Immigration from the United Kingdom had decreased 47 per cent. in the year; from the U. S. A., 39 per cent.; from other countries, 17 per cent.; from China, 28 per cent.; from Japan, 11per cent. Of the immigrants entering, approximately 43 per cent. came from the United Kingdom; 3 per cent. from the United States; 4 per cent. continental; 2 per cent. from China and Japan. The decrease in 1921-2 was not because of non-desire of others to enter Canda, but because of restrictions, necessary in Canada's interests. If Canada willed it, thousands were at her gates, but she must select her immigrants for their own good, as well as her own.

The immigration problem presented itself from three angles—the matter of temporray restrictions, governed by Canada's industrial situation at a given time; the question of certain agreed principles of permanent restriction and the question of Oriental immigration. The question of a certain minimum standard of health, morality, mentality and literacy being demanded of all in-only question was the best method of enforcing them. Tempory restrictions tending immigrants was one on which all sincere Canadians were agreed. The such as P. C. 2668 were decided by the Canadian situation at a given time.

The Oriental question was one of decision as to whether Canada's policy should be restriction or total exclusion. Canada's attitude had always been one, related to a basic principle of exclusion. The continuous passage clause so operated that in the last 10 years, scarcely 100 Hindus had entered Canada.

Japanese immigration was restricted to a limited number each year by the Lemieux Agreement of 1908. Since that time to March 31, 1921, 16,094 have been admitted, of which 7,290 entered 1911-1921. Of the Japanese citizens in Canada in 1911, 93.7 per cent. were in British Columbia. Of those entering 1911-21, 97 per cent. went to British Columbia. In the census of Japanese in Canada, Oct. 1, 1920, 95 per cent. (16,867) were in British Columbia. While 3,110 Japanese entered Canada 1915-19; 3,692 were born in Canada in that time.

The Chinese head tax has netted over $1,100,000 annually to Canada — since 1906.

In 1911, there were in Canada, 27,083 Chinese, of whom 59.4 per cent. were in British Columbia. Admissions 1911-21 numbered 29,024, of whom (23,374) 80.5 per cent. went to British Columbia. Of these only 636 were women. In 1911, there were in Canada 4,092 Chinese males to 100 females; in B. C., 4,435. There were in Canada in 1911, 595 Japanese males to 100 females, in B. C. 609. These are the facts which British Columbia's women bring to our conventions, these are the problems our sisters from that province claim are as much ours as theirs. And this whole field of Oriental immigration and our attitude on admission, and our treatment after admission was one that must be part of the study of any woman's group on this subject.

But granted the settlement of restrictions on these turee lines, Canada's problem becomes essentially one of inducement and development of immigration. Her railways, her unsettled acreage, her natural resources demand it. We have 2.3 persons per square mile, and 1 mile or railway for every 236.5 of our population (in the west 1 for every 110), where the United Kingdom has 374 people per square mile and 1 mile of railway to every 1,804 of population.

But Canada cannot absorb for some time to come, industrial workers, except in limited quantities. She seeks the agricultural settler with capital, for her free homesteads are exhausted. And seeks him with Australia in the field as her great British competitor, Australia, whom the Financial Post claims is securing 100,000 British this year under the Empire Settlement Scheme. The United States, by virtue of the great number of her citizens who have relatives in other lands, is also a great involuntary rival. And Canada must attract and retain agricultural settlers against this competition, yet, at the same time, restrict undesirable immigrants by careful process. Canada must be able to guarantee certain things to the settler, arable lands on equitable terms, adequate transportation fair rates and good marketing facilities. But the question of retention depended on the extent to which a man and his wife were made happy in their new community. The psychology of a lonely, isolated woman becoming discontented and unhappy was often left out of immigration calculation. Canada's women could play a great part in the absorption of the newcomer into our life.

In closing, the speaker directed attention to the Canadians in the U. S. A., to Britain's 10,000,000 surplus population, to the U. S. A., the Scandinavian countries, Holand and Switzerland as the sources of possible immigration.

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MARINE LOSSES IN WAR GIVEN OUT IN GERMANY

Berlin, Oct. 25—(A. P. by Mail)—With time at his command to make a careful investigation, and the disposition to delve into statistics, Dr. Christian Siegfreid Toeche-Mittler, a German publicist, has announced that a total of 19,900,000 tons of enemy mercantile shipping was sunk by German submarines during the war. Of this aggregate, he says 14,300,000 tons went down during the unrestricted campaign beginning on February 1, 1917, including 12,300,000 tons in English ships.

Dr. Toech-Mittler gives the total German shipping losses during the war as follows: One ship of the line (the (the Pommern, lost in the Skagerrack attack); seven armor-clad cruisers (of which the newest and largest was the Luetzow, of 26,000 tons, and launched in 1913, also lost at the Skagerrak); seventeen protected crúisers, ten gunboats, three special ships, two surveying vessels lost at Tsingtau, forty-eight large, twenty-four small and thirty-eight old torpedo boats of various sizes; twenty-eight mine-sweepers, 199 submarines, seventeen auxiliary cruisers, twenty-two other auxiliary vessels, and more than 100 fishing steamers. In addition thirty naval balloons were lost, some through fire from land, some because of storms, and others on account of landings on enemy soil.

The sinkings at Scapa Flow are given as five large cruisers, ten ships of the line, five small cruisers, and thirty-two torpedo boats. Dr. Toech-Mittler describes these sinkings as "a noble self-chosen fate which atoned for the damage done the honor of Germany by the revolution and which manifested to the enemy the German defiance."

LIGHTNING STRUCK 'PLANE

Lack of Connection With Earth Saved Airship.

Speculation on the possible fate of an airplane struck by lightning while in the air has been set at rest by the experience of Capt. E. D. C. Herne, whose plane was recently hit by a bolt while halfway across the English Channel on a flight between London and Paris. The plane was unharmed and neither Capt. Herne nor his mechanic suffered discomfort.

While steering his ship around the edge of a thunderstorm area, Capt. Herne was startled by two blinding flashes. The edges of the wings were brilliantly outlined in green and yellow. The plane trembled and rocked for an instant, then quickly regained its balance and continued on its way.

It is believed that the plane chanced to pass into the direct path of the bolt, but escaped disaster because of the lack of connection with the earth. The plane, with its content of metal, afforded a halfway stopping point for the discharge, but the flash lasted so short a time that the metal did not become heated. After spreading on the surface of the wings, the bolt again concentrated and proceeded down the trailing wireless antenna to the water beneath.—Pop. Science Monthly.

EDUCATION OF THE INDIAN

(Prepared under the Direction of Dr. Duncan C. Scott, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs by Mr. Russell T. Ferrier, Superintendent of Indian Education.)

The familiar "Red Man" of history and romance is fast becoming a figure of the past. In his stead, we find the Indian of today, once again a virile, strong type that is being assimilated rapidly into the composite Canadian race. Association with the white man has won a partial immunity from the diseases that played such havoc with the health of the Indian at the time of his initial contact. The Indian population has been slightly increasing for sometime; and in many parts of Canada we have flourishing groups of natives, fast adopting our methods of earning a livlihood and clamouring for an education.

The Dominion Government realizes the importance of providing proper educational facilities for its wards, and large appropriations for Indian education are being made from year to year. The Department of Indian Affairs, of which Honorable Charles Stewart is Superintendent General, is responsible for, or is associated in the maintenance of about 780 teachers of Indian youth. Most of the workers are missionary teachers; the Churches and the State are working side by side in the effort to prepare future Indian men and women for broader citizenship.

Some 12,900 Indian children are enrolled today in the 330 days and residential schools. These schools are not under the control of the departments of education in the different provinces but are financed and managed jointly by the Department of Indian Affairs and the various Churches engaged in the work. In each province the Indian schools are inspected regularly by qualified school inspectors and the work done by Indian pupils already compares favorably with that of white school in the same localities.

In the day schools, in addition to the regular curriculum, emphasis is placed on hand work, gardening, hygiene, and group games. The residential schools give still further training in the manual arts that will assist the pupil in later life. The boys are trained in farming, gardening, and the care of stock the girls are systematically taught all the household duties. Parliament annually provides appropriations amounting last year to $1,363,420.45 from which the expenditures for the maintenance of the various institutions are made. The Churches which are co-operating provide further funds to finance them. These grants are supplemented from Indian Trust Funds when they are available.

Special training or assistance is offered to the promising graduates of the day and residential schools. About ninety young Indian men and women are attending high schools and colleges in Canada. Financial assistance and careful supervision for these special pupils are arranged for by the Department of Indian Affairs. Other energetic graduates are given grants for stock, implements, household equipment or building material. This programme has been a great stimulant to progress and has resulted in early independence.

An important factor in the general scheme is field work. In addition to nearly forty field matrons and graduate nurses who are working on the reserves, day school teachers, Indian agents, missionaries, and farm instructors take an active interest in the affairs of the Indian in his own habitat. Housewives and mothers are being trained and clean living is promoted. Although the work is slow the forces of the Church and State combine to create steady progress.

The promotion committee of the Maritime Baptist convention held a lengthy session last night in the Germain street Baptist Institute, with Rev. Dr. H. T. DeWolfe, of Wolfville, presiding. Seventeen members were present and before the meeting the committee was entertained at supper in the Institute by the Philatheas of the Germain street church.