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Growing Immigration.

According to a statement compiled by Mr. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, the number of immigrants who have arrived in Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30, is 124,638. And Mr. Smart thinks there will be some slight addition to these figures when the returns are completed. The sources from which the immigration has come are mainly three, viz., the United States, which has given 44,980 settlers to Canada during the year; the British Isles, which have contributed 41,787 to our population, and the continent of Europe which has increased the number by 37,871. These figures are no doubt subject to some abatement when estimating the number of actual settlers in Canada during the year, for a considerable number of those who land in Canada as immigrants from the old world do not make their home in this country, but pass on to their destination in the United States. The growth of Canadian immigration in recent years is indicated by a comparison of this year's figures with those of the preceding three years. The returns for 1899 gave the arrivals as follows:—United States, 11,945; British Isles, 10,060; Continent, 21,638; making a total of 44,543. In 1901 these arrivals were recorded:—United States, 17,987; British Isles, 11,810; Continent, 19,352. Total, 49,149. In 1902 there arrived from the United States 26,388; British Isles, 17,259; Continent, 23,732. Total, 67,379. The total increase for 1903 over 1902 is 57,279. The increase from the United States is 70 per cent; from the British Isles 140 per cent; and from the Continent 60 per cent. The homestead entries show even a greater average increase than the total arrivals, the number for the fiscal year ending June 30th running up to 11,343. In 1896 the entries numbered 1,857; in 1897, 2,384; in 1898, 4,848; in 1899, 6,680; in 1900, 7,426; in 1901, 8,167; and in 1902, 14,633. The increase in 1903 over 1902 was 16,710.

Russia Deprecates Interference.

The decision of President Roosevelt to forward to the Russian Government the petition of American Jews on behalf of the Jews of Russia, and having special reference to the Kishineff massacre, is not cordially received at St. Petersburg. The following statement is given as emanating from the Russian Foreign Office:

"The Czar alone can decide whether the petition will be received, but Alexander III. would never have received such a petition. The petition from the Guild Hall meeting called by the Lord Mayor of London in 1891 was returned through the Foreign Office as being inconvenient. The Foreign Office hopes the Americans will not invite such a slight. They would resent an anti-lynching petition. The Foreign Office has no special interest in the question except a desire that international relations remain unharmed, since the matter is purely domestic and belongs to another Ministerial department."

It is hardly likely that the President of the United States will be deterred from forwarding to Russia the petition of the American Jews by such considerations as these. The reference to American lynchings is of course *à la quoque* resort of some apparent force, but at least it may be said that members of the United States Government are not accused of inspiring and promoting such atrocities.

Mob Law in the United States.

Most persons are probably under the impression that within a few years past lynchings have become much more frequent than formerly in the United States. The statistics on the subject are said to show that this is not the case, but it is probable that the lynching of negroes has become more frequent during the past ten years, and these atrocities have been especially numerous during the past few weeks. According to statistics recently published by the *New York Herald*, 1483 lynchings have occurred in the United States during the last ten years, and the extent of the prevalence of mob law year by year is shown as follows: 1893, 200; 1894, 190; 1895, 171; 1896, 131; 1897, 166; 1898, 127; 1899, 107; 1900, 115; 1901, 135; 1902, 66. Last year shows the best record for twenty years. January, February, March and April of this year indicated that 1903 was to be even more free of the disgrace, but June already has contributed fourteen lynchings to the record, and eleven men and one woman, all negroes but one, were victims of the wrath of mobs in May. The roll of dishonor by States during the last ten years is as follows:—Alabama, 145; Arkansas, 94; California, 15; Colorado, 17; Delaware, 1; Florida, 81; Georgia, 161; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 12; Indiana, 16; Iowa, 4; Nebraska, 8; Wisconsin, 1; Arizona, 3; Kansas, 17; Kentucky, 66; Louisiana, 450; Michigan, 2;

Maryland, 13; Minnesota, 4; Montana, 7; Missouri, 43; Mississippi, 115; New York, 1; North Carolina, 22; West Virginia, 15; Indian Territory, 18; Oklahoma, 36; Nevada, 2; North Dakota, 3; Oregon, 2; Ohio, 5; South Carolina, 22; Pennsylvania, 2; South Dakota, 6; Texas, 113; Tennessee, 96; Virginia, 17; Washington, 11; Wyoming, 4; New Mexico, 8; Alaska, 4. Total, 1,483. Georgia heads the list with 161 lynchings in ten years. Mississippi is a close second, with Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas and Kentucky following in the order named. Of late years the tendency has been to burn the victims at the stake or to mutilate them in a revolting manner. No detailed collection of statistics on burning, so far as known, has ever been undertaken. Most of the atrocities, however, have been in the South in the last three years. A table for the sixteen years from 1884 to 1900 shows the number of lynchings was 2,316. Of these, 2,080 were in the Southern States and 236 in the North. The proportion between blacks and whites was as two to one, 1,678 being negroes and 831 white men. The proportion of black men in the last five years has been very much larger. This is accounted for by the fact that lynchings for horses and cattle stealing by white men of the West were formerly more common than they are to-day. Of the 2,316 lynched in the years mentioned, 2,465 victims were men and 51 were women.

Causes of Lynchings.

The Herald proceeds to give a list of the causes of lynchings during the sixteen years mentioned, from which it is evident that an American mob does not always require the incitement of a brutal or horrible crime committed against society to urge it to action. The list of causes exhibit a range running all the way from throwing a stone, and eloping with a girl, to murder and assault. The principal causes are divided as follows:—Murder, 950; attempted murder, 24; alleged murder, 28; robbery and murder, 8; assault and murder, 6; suspected of murder, 18; assault, 314; attempted assault, 77; alleged assault, 22; horse stealing, 115; cattle stealing, 22; unknown cause, 92; no cause, 10; race prejudice, 49; by whites, 9; by vigilantes, 14; living with white women, 1; enticing away servant girl, 1; bad reputation, 8; unpopularity, 3; arson, 93; robbery, 38; outlavery, 48; keeping saloon, 3; and voodooism, 2. Altogether 112 motives are assigned for the overruling of the law by the wrath of the mobs. Several men were lynched for writing letters to white women, one for asking a white girl to marry him and several for quarrels with white men.

Britain and France.

On Tuesday of last week, for the first time in his life, as the despatches state, President Loubet of France crossed the channel to England. The President's visit was official, and was regarded as a return visit to that paid by King Edward to France a few weeks ago. The official head of the French nation was received with great cordiality by King Edward and was the guest of honor at a banquet given at Buckingham Palace, at which the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, as well as Ministers of State and other distinguished personages were present. In after-dinner speeches King Edward and the President exchanged compliments, expressing mutual good wishes and desire for the continuance of amicable relations between the two nations. The popular demonstrations in honor of President Loubet seem to have been of an enthusiastic character, and the welcome given him to England, which was no doubt as sincere as it was cordial, has evidently been appreciated by the French people. This interchange of courtesies between the representatives of the two great neighboring nations will be regarded as a happy omen by all lovers of peace. It is the evident purpose of King Edward to promote goodwill and amicable relations between the two countries. This purpose is doubtless shared by his Ministers of State, and President Loubet and leading French statesmen show no reluctance to second this aim. Of quite equal importance with this interchange of courtesies between the heads of the two nations is the prospective visit to London of a large number of members of the French Chamber of Deputies. This visit is on the invitation of the Commercial Committee of the British House of Commons, for the purpose of discussing the best means of advancing the cause of international arbitration. It is said that some eighty members of the Chamber of Deputies have declared their intention of accepting the invitation, and among these are a number of statesmen of the highest ability and reputation. When the rulers of the nations are exchanging visits of peace and

goodwill and their statesmen are uniting in earnest endeavors to devise means for the settlement of international differences by peaceful arbitration, we may feel encouraged to believe that the world is really advancing.

Boxing Matches and Prize Fights.

It is to be hoped that Canada is not to become an asylum for the prize-fight, an institution which, because of the brutality, the gambling and other degrading features associated with it, has been banished from almost every State in the American Union. This country of course has a law against prize-fighting, but apparently the law is not so explicit as it should be in distinguishing between boxing contests which are permitted and such pugilistic encounters as are forbidden. And so it has come to pass that from time to time, in different parts of the country, "boxing matches" have taken place which are regarded by many if not all the degrading features of the condign and illegal prize fight. The Ontario village of Erie, opposite the city of Buffalo, has, it appears, become a refuge and a theatre for American sports who are prevented by the laws of their own country from indulging their vicious inclinations in United States territory. On the fourth of July there was a fight at Erie between two noted professional pugilists, named Gardner and Root, and some 2000 men paid from \$5 to \$15 for seats from which they could watch the progress and issue of the battle. A considerable number well known in "the aristocracy of pugilism" and the illustrated section of *The Police Gazette* were of the company. From Detroit, Chicago and New York they came, and sporting editors of prominent journals in the United States reported the contest for their papers. It is said that the fight was kept strictly within the letter of the Canadian law, but that did not prevent it being practically a fight to the finish, and it evidently afforded the spectators the kind of amusement that patrons of the prize ring delight in. It is added that the ex-champion Fitzsimmons desires to meet the winner of the fight, and it is proposed that the meeting shall take place at Erie. All this looks very much as if the Ontario village had become a sort of prize-fighters' paradise. The Toronto *Globe*, we are glad to observe, is outspoken in its condemnation of the kind of thing that is being carried on under the protection of Canadian law at Erie. "It is intolerable," says the *Globe*, "that brutalities which are not permitted in New York State can be practised in Ontario, that this Province should be placed on a level with Nevada, that a little Canadian town should be the rendezvous for the basest sort of Buffalo sports and the 'thugs' and 'toughs' of other American cities." The *Globe* calls the attention of the Attorney General of Ontario and the Minister of Justice of Canada to "an American organization which dares not operate in the United States, but which flourishes in Canada." Unfortunately this little Ontario town is not the only place in Canada where the prize fight is seeking to obtain a foothold. A few weeks ago there occurred in the city of Halifax, in the Armories building and, strange to say, in the presence of the Mayor and other leading citizens, a pugilistic exhibition which, according to all accounts, appears to have been quite as far outside the lines of an ordinary boxing match as the fight at Erie, so strongly, and, as we think, so justly condemned by the Toronto *Globe*. The *Presbyterian Witness* has expressed in strong terms its abhorrence of the affair and the Evangelical Alliance of the city has recorded its condemnation. But the fight at the Armories calls forth no condemnation or even regret from the *Morning Chronicle*. Far from calling upon the Attorney General and the Minister of Justice to suppress such exhibitions as brutal, and degrading to public morality, it has only praise for them and their promoters. A good many of the *Chronicle's* readers we should suppose will be far from approving its attitude on this subject. In our opinion such pugilistic exhibitions as the Armories fight in Halifax are to be condemned as demoralizing in themselves, and unless rebuked and checked by public opinion they are likely to take on features of a still more condemnable character.

Judge Wilcox, the intimate friend and advisor of the late King Kalakaua and other monarchs of the Hawaiian Islands, is dead as the result of an operation, blood-poisoning having set in. Judge Wilcox was a noted authority on the Hawaiian language and was thoroughly versed in the history and law of the Islands.