

IMMIGRATION BILL TO BAR OUT UNDESIRABLES

Hon. Mr. Calder's Plan to Build Up a New Canada.

BRITISH COMING

To Protect Labor and Develop Farm Lands of the Country.

H. J. J. April 20-1919

Ottawa, April 29.—"Pump in the whites and bar out the Bolsheviks, Huns, spies, conspirators and Hutterites." This, in brief, is the new immigration policy of Canada.

It was outlined by Hon. James Calder in the House of Commons this afternoon. The Minister's bill, containing drastic amendments to the act, was given second reading. He said we needed people and capital to develop our resources, billions of dollars' worth of which are lying dormant. But we must avoid overcrowding the cities during the reconstruction period. In the past too much attention had been paid to erecting tall chimneys and not enough to the cultivation of the land. All Governments should devote their efforts to the development of rural Canada.

Canada, Mr. Calder said, must consider seriously the discontinuation of our wide-open door policy with regard to immigration. Our citizenship must be protected from the elements that would swamp and destroy it. Our policy in the past with respect to Canadianizing our immigrants had been a tragedy. We did nothing to improve their habits, their customs and their respect for our laws. We just allowed them to drift. Some of the 50,000 to 70,000 Galicians, Ruthenians and Ukrainians in the West, for instance, lived in mud houses, and others had no where to lay their heads when they came to this country, so they just dug holes in the ground. Not only did Canada allow them to exist in that fashion, but they were "the prey of every shark in the community." In future we must Canadianize them.

The Minister said it was not likely there would be anything in the Peace Treaty that would affect the question of immigration, and Canada should have the absolute right to determine for herself what her future citizenship should be. "We should know best what class we can absorb and assimilate, and we must not be tied down by any treaties or agreements of which we have no knowledge and to which we are not bound." (Applause)

TO EXCLUDE UNDESIRABLES.

Mr. Calder explained that in addition to alien enemies, spies, conspirators and other dangerous characters, it was proposed to exclude persons suffering from loathsome diseases, criminals, mental defectives, etc. He announced that the Government intended to establish administrative machinery to see that the law in this respect is carried out.

He said that steps must be taken against unemployment in Canada, and the Government had been examining skilled and unskilled labor since the armistice was signed. Special efforts would be made to secure desirable immigrants, such as farmers, who have the necessary capital to enable them to establish themselves in Canada. Farm servants both male and female, would also be encouraged to settle in the Dominion of Canada.

BRITISH SOLDIERS COMING.

Mr. Calder believes thousands of

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The order recites that "owing to conditions prevailing as a result of the war, a widespread feeling exists throughout the Dominion, and particularly in western Canada, that steps should be taken to prevent the entry into Canada of all persons who may be regarded as undesirable because, owing to their peculiar customs, habits, modes of life and methods of holding property, they are not likely to become readily assimilated or to assume the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time."

The order adds that numerous representations have been received that Doukhobors, Hutterites and Mennonites are of this class and act as such.

THE MENNONITES April 9-19

April 8.—Replying to a question by Fred Davis (Neepawa), the House this afternoon

English Government is to furnish one in that country, military and civil, male and female, with facilities to engage in agricultural life at home. The very existence of the nation depends on the success of this policy. Emigration? No.

The Minister says he expects to persuade a large number of British soldiers to take up farming operations here. I shall be sorry for the future of the Dominion trust is placed in such a broken reed.

Mr. Calder will read the after-war history of any country in the world he will find that the last thing which soldiers generally engage in is agriculture. We found it so when we spent time and money in every barracks in England trying to persuade the disbanded soldiers to emigrate to Canada after the Boer war. And then we had 160 acres of free land contiguous to railway facilities to offer to every immigrant. The failure of even the Canadian soldiers to respond to the Government appeals to go on the land ought to point a moral to the Ottawa Administration, but apparently it has not done so.

British soldiers coming to engage in Canadian pioneer farming? No.

Mr. Calder talks as if there had been unrestricted immigration to Canada in pre-war times. But the facts are that the restrictions were severe and dealt with all kinds of undesirables. Aliens, of course, were admitted. In thousands of cases these people occupied and cultivated land which no Anglo-Saxon would touch with a forty-foot pole, and they made good. But this need not be feared now. Their own native lands will hold them. Many of us will be in our graves before another influx from Europe will reach these shores, and yet we must increase our agricultural population if we are going to hold our own in the contest for national existence.

In my opinion there is only one field open for Canada now for successful immigration propaganda, and that is the western United States. There are one or two considerations which cannot be avoided in this aspect of the case. How wise is it to largely settle the West with an anti-British population, and even if it is unobjectionable, in how far will a propaganda be successful unless all commodities required by a farmer are as cheap on the Canadian side of the boundary line as they are on the American? Here are problems which must be solved at a very early date.

In the metropolitan centres, and, I fear, in political circles also

Hutterites, Mennonites and Doukhobors

(Canadian Press) Ottawa, May 1/19

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FORCE IS THREATENED TO STOP MENNONITES

G.W.V.A. Ask Railway to Refuse to Carry Immigrants

Canadian Press Regina, March

MR. CALDER'S IMMIGRATION POLICY.

To the Editor of The Globe: For obvious reasons I have read the press reports of Mr. Calder's speech with unusual interest. I had too much to do with successful

British soldiers will come here and take up land with the conclusion of the war. He mentioned that there were four or five hundred fewer Japanese in Canada now than in 1914, and hinted that the Government might abolish the head tax on Chinese entering this country. He said: "A very grave mistake has been made in placing a head tax on Chinese entering Canada," adding that but for this tax fewer Chinamen would have come to the Dominion. Companies had loaned them the necessary money and they had lived in semi-slavery until they had repaid the head tax with double interest. "When we go into this matter it may be found advisable to abolish that head tax and put the Chinese on the same basis as the Japanese, that is restrict the number who may enter Canada," said the Minister.

Referring to the Hutterites, who are now flocking into western Canada, he did not favor the deportation of those already there, but said: "We should be able to put up the bars and shut out any class of people that cannot readily be assimilated in Canada on account of their odd customs and odd beliefs. The Government opposes to do that in so far as these peculiar people are concerned."

EXPLOITATION OF STEAMER AGENCIES.

Mr. Hume Cronyn said that the immigration system in this country during the past had been to say that every one was welcome, and then to start excluding a certain people. He thought this a bad system. He would prefer to see Canada adopt a positive attitude, stating definitely what races it preferred to exclude, and thus stopping people of those races from coming to the Dominion. He said that in the ten years prior to the war about 2,500,000 immigrants had entered Canada. The majority of these had come from Great Britain, but a large number came from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia. The emigration

from Germany had fallen off markedly in the last five years prior to the war.

Mr. Cronyn felt that there should be restrictions attached to the immigration of certain races from Europe. He gave the committee information with regard to the immigration from Europe to the United States. A large part of this immigration was due to the efforts of steamship agencies, which exploited the European immigrants in their efforts to make money.

OPPOSES ARBITRARY LEGISLATION.

Mr. S. W. Jacobs declared that the immigration of 1896 to 1911, under the Laurier Government, was the foundation of Canada's prosperity. Whatever might be said of Sir Clifford Sifton, his immigration policy was the right one for the country.

Referring to alien enemy immigrants, Mr. Jacobs argued that so long as the people brought in were law-abiding, healthy citizens, that was practically all that was required. The enemy alien of to-day would be the friendly alien of to-morrow. It was possible that the friendly alien of to-day might become the enemy alien to-morrow. Mr. Jacobs doubted very much whether, under international law, Canada could legally say to the enemy alien, "You cannot come into the country because you were once an enemy alien."

He said there was no particular rush for a bill of this kind just now, especially as the work of the Immigration Department was being done well. He could not see why it had been introduced except for the purpose of barring out the enemy alien, which he regarded as undemocratic and contrary to international law.

Mr. Calder stated that there was no provision in the law to bar alien enemies.

WOULD BAR ABE LINCOLN'S MOTHER.

Mr. Jacobs objected also to barring

persons who could not read. He said that under that provision, Abraham Lincoln's own mother would have been prevented coming into the country. If a man was respectable, industrious and honest citizen that was enough. In the remote parts of England, Scotland and Ireland there were people who could not read and Bolsheviks could not be kept out under that classification. They would only be keeping out the poor man who through no fault of his own had not learned the art. With the exception of the two clauses referred to he would support the bill.

Mr. Donald Sutherland believed that in view of the restrictions imposed by the United States on immigration, it was important that the Government should bring in legislation this session; otherwise Canada would become the Mecca for the outcasts of Europe. He said he was astonished at the plea put forward by Mr. Jacobs for the enemy alien, and the limit had been reached when a member of the House made such a plea. He regarded it as so serious that a statement of that kind should be an unpardonable offense. He himself had not reached the stage, he said, when he could forgive or forget.

MR. JACOBS—I AM A BETTER CHRISTIAN THAN YOU. URGES IMMIGRATION FOR AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Sutherland said he was not boasting about that, and went on to say that Canada would find herself short of labor. Many of the movements on foot to restrict desirable immigrants should be stopped. He referred particularly to the antagonism expressed by some sections of labor. He said that agriculture was suffering for lack of help and bad farming was in evidence as a consequence. This was the reason why the cost of living was going to remain high. He protested against the feeling that had been engineered in the cities against

the people in the country. He said that meetings had been held right here in Ottawa to deal with the cost of living, and at these the farmers had been attacked. He thought the Government should be very careful not to exclude desirable immigrants. He must act as though they were going to see that this country was a part of the British Empire. Men who had been overseas would see to it that a situation such as took place in the Canadian Parliament would never be enacted again.

The committee then reported progress and the House went into supply on the militia estimates.

Mennonites & Canadian Immigration

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G.W.V.A. Ask Railway Men
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Canadian Press Despatch.
Regina, March 28.—Indignation
over the delay of the Union Govern-
ment in announcing its immigration
policy is bringing on a crisis that
may lead to serious results from the
three Prairie Provinces, according to
the Great War Veterans' Association.

Negotiations have been opened
with railway workers to tie up all
trains carrying Mennonites into the
Canadian West or to declare a gen-
eral strike if these people are allowed
to come in with the sanction of the
Government.

According to statements made to-
day the three entry points of the
Prairie Provinces will be picketed
with returned soldiers in an effort
to stop Mennonites at the interna-
tional border.

Wires have been sent to C. G. Mac-
Neill, national secretary, acquainting
him with the mood of the returned
men, and to Hon. J. A. Calder.

Hutterites, Mennonites and Doukhobors Barred

Globe (Canadian Press Despatch)

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Cupid Comes a Cropper.
The quantities and
only because we are convinced they
will satisfy you. The quantities and
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Robert Allan Wylie.
MR. CALDER'S IMMIGRATION POLICY.

To the Editor of The Globe: For obvious reasons I have read the press reports of Mr. Calder's speech with unusual interest. I had too much to do with successful overseas emigration work not to be interested in everything associated with the present situation of the question. And on this account I am painfully disappointed with Mr. Calder's utterances. He has apparently failed to grasp that the class of immigrants which this country desires, i.e., agriculturists, will be debarred from emigrating from overseas for probably a quarter of a century. Every country in Europe must retain its desirable manhood in order that it may be able to meet its national obligations, and be able again to take its place among the nations of the world. Even Great Britain, by legislation, has put up the barriers to prevent emigration. A certain class may be allowed to leave, within moderate bounds, but not those who are wanted here.

This is so self-evident that one cannot avoid expressing surprise at Mr. Calder's optimistic prophecies.

Mr. Calder says he is going to get British agriculturists. With a most intimate personal knowledge of the situation over there, my advice is to abandon that falacy immediately. Don't waste energy or money in that channel. The policy of the

In my opinion there is only one field open for Canada now for successful immigration propaganda, and that is the western United States. There are one or two considerations which cannot be avoided in this aspect of the case. How wise is it to largely settle the West with an anti-British population, and even if it is unobjectionable, in how far will a propaganda be successful unless all commodities required by a farmer are as cheap on the Canadian side of the boundary line as they are on the American? Here are problems which must be solved, at a very early date.

In the metropolitan centres, and, I fear, in political circles also, the term reconstruction seems to revolve around the industrial life of the country. I admit its importance, but respectfully submit that increasing the agricultural development of the country is paramount—far transcending every other consideration. If we fall in this, we fall in all. There is now a large floating population in Canada, aliens included, whose attention might be profitably directed to farm life in both eastern and western Provinces. We want immigration and we should avoid emigration, and if we are going to succeed much more will be necessary than the hopes and expectations and prophecies contained in the recent speech by the Minister of Immigration.

Port Hope, Ont. W. R. Preston.

BURNING THE CHURCH MORT

To the Editor of The Globe:
timely letter to The Globe
in condemnation of
of certain churches
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Mr. W. R. Preston

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Incidentally indicates interest
in ice, driving, impressionable, infatuated, indisputably invests, idea's in-
dulgence in ice is inordinate, insatiable,
leaving, impetuous, ineptly in-
produces inexpensive innocuations, idea,
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irregularly, irate, indignant, insatiable,
ine indifference, insurmountable, idea's in-
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fatuation, intercepting intentions,
Patience is he a fluent talker
Patience—Sure thing. He talks about
his mouth, nose and hat—Konkers
Statesman.

overcoats are splendid at prices well
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United States. The protests
and mainly on the ground that
they were conscientious object-
military service and would
empty; that they claimed
school and language privil-
their children and would re-
enforcement of the school
several provinces in which
led; that they lived in com-
and were a detriment to
settlers residing in the same
hood.

vis: "What action, if any,
taken by the Government to
situation?"
When replied that the great
of these settlers are citizens
United States. "They are seek-
ing in Canada as all American
have a right to do under ex-
acts and regulations. The Gov-
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Globe May 1 1919
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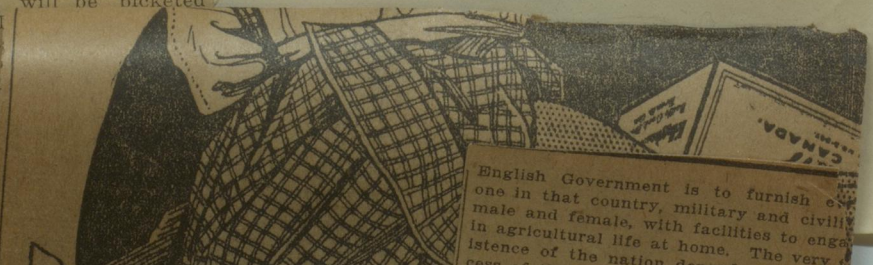
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Incidentally indicates inter-
est in Mrs. Irving, impressive, infat-
uated, indiscreetly invests, Ida's in-
dulgence in fees is inordinate, insat-
iate, Irving, impetuous, ineptly in-
troduces inexpensive innocents, Ida,
pregnant, irate indignantly impeaches
Irving's iterated infatuated, insinat-
ing indifference, insubstantially, Ida's in-
fantile investive illuminates, Irving's in-
nermost intelligence, inhibiting in-
fatuation, intercepting intentions.
Patience is he a fluent talker,
his mouth, nose and hat.—Yonkers
Statesman.



English Government is to furnish
one in that country, military and civil-
male and female, with facilities to en-
in agricultural life at home. The very
istence of the nation depends on the suc-
cess of this policy. Emigra-
The

Mennonites & Canadian Immigration

IMMIGRATION BILL TO BAR OUT UNDESIRABLES

Hon. Mr. Calder's Plan to
Build Up a New
Canada.

BRITISH COMING

To Protect Labor and De-
velop Farm Lands of
the Country.

H. J. June April 30-1919

Ottawa, April 29.—"Pump in the whites and bar out the Bolsheviks, Huns, spies, conspirators and Hutterites." This, in brief, is the new immigration policy of Canada.

It was outlined by Hon. James Calder in the House of Commons this afternoon. The Minister's bill, containing drastic amendments to the act, was given second reading. He said we needed people and capital to develop our resources, billions of dollars' worth of which are lying dormant. But we must avoid overcrowding the cities during the reconstruction period. In the past too much attention had been paid to

CANADA'S GATES SHUT ON HUTTERITES ALSO DOUKHOBORS AND MENNONITES

Order-in-Council Signed Placing These Classes in the List of Undesirable Immigrants.

Ottawa, May 1.—From to-morrow and until further order, immigration of Doukhobors, Hutterites and Mennonites is prohibited. An order-in-Council to this effect was signed by the Governor-General this afternoon. It was passed under the provisions of the existing Immigration Act which gives authority to this end.

The order recites that "owing to conditions prevailing as a result of the war, a widespread feeling exists throughout the Dominion, and more particularly in western Canada, that steps should be taken to prevent the entry into Canada of all persons who may be regarded as undesirable because, owing to their peculiar customs, habits, modes of living and methods of holding property, they are not likely to become readily assimilated or to assume the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time."

The order adds that numerous representations have been received that Doukhobors, Hutterites and Mennonites are of this class and character.

THE MENNONITES *Apr 9-10*
April 8.—Replying to a
by Fred Davis (Neepawa,
the House this afternoon

English Government is to furnish one in that country, military and civil, male and female, with facilities to engage in agricultural life at home. The very existence of the nation depends on the success of this policy. Emigration? No.

The Minister says he expects to persuade a large number of British soldiers to take up farming operations here. I shall be sorry for the future of the Dominion trust is placed in such a broken reed.

Mr. Calder will read the after-war history of any country in the world he will find that the last thing which soldiers generally engage in is agriculture. We found it so when we spent time and money in England trying to persuade soldiers to emigrate.

Boer war. And then free land contiguous to offer to every immigrant of even the Canadian Government on the land ought to be Ottawa Administration.

It has not done so. It has not done so. It has not done so. It has not done so.

as if there had been immigration to Canada in the facts are that there and dealt with all these. Aliens, of course, thousands of cases and cultivated land on would touch with and they made good. They are feared now. Their hold them. Many of graves before another will reach these. We must increase our immigration if we are going to win the contest for

ere is only one field for successful immigration, and that is the West. There are one or two which cannot be avoided. How wise is the West with an immigration, and even if it is how far will a prohibition unless all commodities are as cheap as a commodity line? Here are

nd, I fear, from recon- sider the in- admit its emit that development ar trans- ar. If we is now Canada, might be in both want d emi- succeed in the phesies by the

ton.

Hutterites, Men and Doukhol

Globe
Ottawa, May 1.—

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FORCE IS THREATENED TO STOP MENNONITES

G.W.V.A. Ask Railway Men to Refuse to Carry Immigrants.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Regina, March 28.—Indignation over the delay of the Union Government in announcing its immigration policy is bringing on a crisis that may lead to serious results from the three Prairie Provinces, according to the Great War Veterans' Association.

Negotiations have been opened with railway workers to tie up all trains carrying Mennonites into the Canadian West or to declare a general strike if these people are allowed to come in with the sanction of the Government.

According to statements made today the three entry points of the Prairie Provinces will be picketed with returned soldiers in an effort to stop Mennonites at the international border.

Wires have been sent to C. G. MacNeill, national secretary, acquainting him with the mood of the returned men, and to Hon. J. A. Calder.

Cupid Comes a Cropper.
The quantities and assortments of suits and light-weight overcoats are splendid at prices well within the bounds of all purchasers—suits \$25 up, top coats \$20 up.—Fra-
Hick & Co., 13 and 15 James street north.

