

URGES GREATER DISCRIMINATION WITH IMMIGRANTS

Major Newcombe Says Peace Problems Outweigh War- Time Difficulties

Basic principles to be observed in Canadian Immigration were laid down by Major C. K. Newcombe in an address Sunday evening in Young Methodist church. Every available seat was occupied, many returned soldiers being present.

The address was part of the services for "Soldiers Day" celebrated morning and evening in that church. Brig.-Gen. H. D. B. Ketchen at the morning service formally unveiled a memorial tablet bearing the names of the 57 men from Young church who made the supreme sacrifice in the war.

Major Newcombe took as "text" for his address, "For there is no discharge in this war." The problem of the present he is not so much a soldier's as one for the community. Quoting the statement of a returned soldier the speaker said that it was going to cost more to end this war than to carry it on. Canada faces a greater problem of assimilation than the United States ever faced, he said, in proof of which he gave the following comparison: Between 1810 and 1820 when the population of the United States was increasing from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 there were admitted to that country 114,000 immigrants. In 1913 alone Canada admitted 400,000 immigrants. Of the 114,000 immigrants admitted to the United States during the same period of growth as that of Canada as the present time only one per cent. were from those European peoples who are uneducated and difficult to assimilate. Canada's proportion of such peoples in 1913 was 25 per cent. Canada admitted in one year from the central and eastern parts of Europe where the people are illiterate and difficult to assimilate almost as many immigrants as the United States admitted altogether in ten years, from 1810 to 1820.

To guard Canadian ideals of citizenship some basic principles must be recognized at once, Major Newcombe said. One of these is that we will admit no enemy aliens. In this reference the speaker drew attention to the fact that in 1918, while Canadian men were giving their lives for those ideals in France, the Canadian people at home admitted a colony of 1,000 persons speaking the German language and holding ideals of citizenship entirely at variance with Canadian ideals. These people were driven from the United States and are now living not more than 50 miles from Winnipeg. Another such colony recently has been received in Alberta.

Another basic principle in immigration is that we will admit no persons to this country who through religious or other tenets of belief are precluded from taking upon themselves the full responsibilities of citizenship. "We cannot afford to send our Canadian men to fight to make life safe for such," said the speaker. A strict medical examination of immigrants should be made before the immigrants starts for Canada from his former home, Major Newcombe said. He had been informed by a medical man in Winnipeg, that medical examination of immigrants in Canada is a farce. The granting of the franchise is a matter over which more care must be exercised in future, said Major Newcombe.

Speaking of the remedies for existing conditions Major Newcombe said "We must popularize our ideals of citizenship. To do this he said the great agencies are the church, the press and the public school.

"As a people we do not believe in education," said the speaker. "You hard headed business men down there in the seats, don't think there is something wrong about men who are in the educational business?" The greatest possible advancement in the last three years had been made in educational lines with the support given educationists by the people, he said, but with the enlargement of the support given the advance would be proportionately greater.

"It rests with the schools to make democracy safe for the world," said Major Newcombe in conclusion. "If they do not, it will have been in vain that 8,000,000 men have died in the Great War, and 20,000,000 more bear the wounds of war."