

CANADA'S PRESSING NEED FOR IMMIGRATION POLICY

Colonization and Development Expert Says First Step Towards Relieving Business Depression Is Establishment of Broad & Progressive Immigration Policy.

The immigration policy of Canada for the future is in the making. It is among the first two or three questions now before the people of this country, and no one is better fitted to advise concerning it than is Col. J. S. Dennis, of Montreal. Col. Dennis has spent fifty years dealing more or less directly with this problem. In the service of the Dominion Government in Western Canada and later with the Land Department of the Hudson's Bay Company and for the past 21 years with the C. P. R. Department of Colonization and Development, of which he is now Chief Commissioner, his activities have been largely directed towards filling Canada's vacant places with desirable settlers, producers of wealth such as are to-day more than ever needed to re-establish the prosperity of the Canadian people.

In view of the fact that the question is to-day of greater public importance than it has ever been, Col. Dennis has made a statement on the subject which will be read with interest in all parts of Canada. In voicing the need of an aggressive and progressive colonization and development policy Col. Dennis points out that it is the foundation upon which the superstructure of the solution of Canada's railway, industrial and unemployment problems must be erected, and he continues:— "In Canada to-day we have 1 mile of railway for every 236.5 of our population, and in the four Western Provinces 1 mile for every 110. Compared with this, the United States has 1 mile of railway for every 404 persons, and Great Britain one mile for every 1,864.

"In the three Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, are 20 million acres of land suitable for immediate cultivation, unoccupied and non-productive, within 15 miles of each side of the railways now in operation.

"In the older provinces of Canada we have many thousands of improved farms, unoccupied and non-productive and waiting for colonists.

"The National Debt of Canada to-day is \$2,372,000,000, or about \$275 per capita of the population, and the annual interest on this debt amounts to \$114,000,000 as compared with a total Federal revenue in 1913 of \$168,000,000.

"The census of 1911 showed that we then had a population of 7,206,643. The last census shows a population of 8,769,484, a growth that is even less than normal. What are we going to do about it? My answer is 'colonize and develop.'

"When I say 'colonist,' I use the terms in the broad sense of the immigration to Canada of the colonist who will occupy and make productive, available agricultural areas, also laborers skilled and unskilled, who will develop our mineral and timbered areas and extend our industrial life, and finally, colonization of the necessary capital to make both of the preceding activities possible.

"During the war, and practically up to date, both our colonization and development have been standing still. We are now faced with the question of how we can again stimulate a large movement of desirable colonists to Canada and where they can be obtained.

"Naturally, as part of the British Empire, we should first look to obtaining the greatest possible number from Great Britain and Ireland. "The present population of the United Kingdom is 47,000,000, but of this number, less than 4,000,000 are engaged in agriculture, and unless we are prepared to take a large number of colonists without any previous knowledge of agriculture we cannot look for the immigration of large numbers from Britain. Further, it would now seem to be perfectly clear that the United Kingdom, and particularly England, must look forward to the emigration of many millions of its people, and our policy should be aimed at co-operative action between our Government and that of the Home Country to evolve some scheme under which many of these people of the younger generation can be fitted for agricultural life in Canada by some preliminary training at home, and finishing the training here, together with final assistance to enable them to establish themselves as farmers after this training has been obtained.

"We must, naturally, look for a large proportion of our agricultural colonists from the United States.

"We should also look forward to the immigration of large numbers of desirable colonists from Central Europe. While it should be our aim to maintain and extend British ideas and our Canadian citizenship, we must not forget that many who have come from so-called foreign countries are to-day amongst our most progressive and valued citizens and who have been, and are taking an active part to solve our national problems and are proving their willingness and desire to become good Canadians, as is proved by the fact that in one of our Western Universities, over 50% of the students are of so-called foreign parentage, and that, during the war, many of our military units contained upon their rolls the names of many so-called foreigners.

"No British Need Apply "Canada has no definite emigration or colonization policy at present, and, in fact, the enforcement of the existing Immigration Act, and the regulations thereunder, during the past two years has done more to discourage immigration and colonization than to encourage it. So far as Great Britain is concerned, our excessive regulations and unwarranted deportations have created a general feeling that we in Canada have closed the door and do not want British colonists.

"We have, under our existing law and regulations, a provision for the deportation of colonists who do not come to Canada on a so-called 'non-continuous journey.' The enforcement of this regulation has resulted in the deportation of many desirable colonists, and, if followed to its logical conclusion, the regulation to-day can be utilized to refuse admission to Canada to any desirable colonist, due to the absurd fact that he did not happen to start on his journey from the country of his nationality—and the application of this regulation will be realized by you when I say that of the departed immigrants handled by the Canadian Pacific during the last year, 20% were deported on the ground of non-



COL. J. S. DENNIS, Chief Commissioner of Colonization and Development.

continuous journey, irrespective entirely, apparently, of whether they were the character of colonists we wanted or whether they would have made good citizens.

"In considering the question of development, I would direct your attention to the fact that Nature has blessed us in Canada with resources of agricultural land, timber, minerals and other things which, potentially, are ample security for our vast National debt, but the possibility of taking care of and discharging that debt is entirely dependent upon our development policy. These resources, undeveloped, are of no value, and without men and women, cannot be developed.

"I admit, frankly, that, particularly in Western Canada and in certain of our older provinces, reconversion of our unoccupied farms and agricultural development are the main factors in the problem we are discussing. But let me point out the following facts to you.

"Taking the railway traffic of Canada as an indication of wealth resulting from development. In 1920, the products of mines provided 25% of the railway tonnage, the products of the forests 18%, while agricultural products provided only 17%. It is true that these figures indicate the necessity for increasing our agricultural production, but, at the same time they point out the existing importance of the extension and further development of the production of our mines and forests, and the important part that the development will play in aiding the solution of our railway problem and in adding materially to the general welfare of Canada.

"In conclusion I desire to affirm that the problems I am outlining are non-political, and that a policy for their solution must be developed on broad lines and with the assistance of all interests and must include, more or less, an open door, and the establishment of a well-considered, thoroughly staffed and well-administered world-wide organization to make our principles known and to ensure that we shall be the medium of colonization and development begin now, and carry on for many years, an aggressive and progressive policy for colonization and development, through the medium of men and money of the natural resources with which Nature has so bountifully blessed Canada."



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A. MAUDE ROYDEN

NATURE IN PICTURE

Because of the acute and vital problems facing this generation, particularly perhaps, its women and girls, the biennial convention of the Young Women's Christian Association, to be held in Hot Springs, Arkansas, April 20-27, will be one of the most important national gatherings of the decade. National Board headquarters here in New York are teeming with plans for making it as productive of tangible results as the average convention is of fluent conversation. One of the principal features of the convention will be a discussion of the methods of effecting a world peace based on the findings of the conference of the World's Committee, Y. W. C. A. held in Champey, Switzerland, in 1920. The Champey resolutions will be introduced by Miss Charlotte Niven of England, executive secretary of the World's Committee. A. Maude Royden, England's noted woman preacher and leader of women, Countess Helene Goblet D'Alviella, of Belgium, Anne Lamb, who has done such great work in India, and Judge Florence E. Allen of Cleveland, the first woman judge of a Court of Common Pleas in this country, will be among the principal speakers. Miss Mabel Cratty, General Secretary, in the opening address, "Facing the Present," will outline the place of the Y. W. C. A. in modern community life. There are three groups within the convention: the National Student Assembly, the Industrial Assembly and the World Service Council, which will hold sectional meetings to discuss specific lines of work.



A. MAUDE ROYDEN

We do get living nature—the true essence of the out-of-doors—in motion pictures as the spoken drama cannot give it to us. And when, in addition to that, we have real drama, splendid characterization, good acting, skilled direction, exceptional photography and a great story—well, then we may be glad that we didn't live and die before the screen took its place in life. All this is called forth by "The Prodigal Judge," a new film in which Macklyn Arbuckle does some of the best work of his career in the role of Judge Slocum Price. Love interest is not the dominating feature of the story but it is there, with Jean Paige as the heroine of it. If you saw her in "Black Beauty," you know what she can do. The play is based on a story by Vaughan Kester and is principally concerned with a politically prominent and aspiring citizen of the Old South who flings away ambition and becomes a vagabond after his wife has run away with another man. If the Judge were more weakly drawn or acted, it would not be a great picture although it would be good. But with him as he is, and with all the rest that has been accomplished in the way of photograph and "atmosphere," it is.

Luxury in Sky Travel

New Yorkers about to visit Europe are already booking their passage on the new Paris-London service, which has just been announced and is said to be the highest development of its kind. Every sort of luxury, including tea served mid-channel, is a part of the trip. This is the service of Diamer-Hire, Ltd., which uses nine-passenger De Havilland biplane planes and maintains a schedule of 125 minutes between destinations. This means that the officials guarantee that no more time than this shall elapse between picking up the passengers at their hotels in Paris, landing them at their hotels in Paris. Americans may book passage on the planes at any of the leading hotels or tourist agencies here. The planes leave Crocyden in the West End of London and land at Le Bourget on the outskirts of Paris. Return trips from Paris to London are made under identical guaranty. There are many novel features to the service. The biplane bodies have five windows on a side and passengers travel in leather armchairs. Each plane has its steward who serves refreshments and attends to the passengers, and tea is invariably served in mid-channel.

Good Stories Make Good Plays

Here is another good writer who demonstrates that good stories are the finest possible foundation for good motion picture plays. "Grand Larceny," a new film production based on a story by Albert Payson Terhune, is a story of the eternal triangle and yet it is as effective in this presentation as though it were an entirely new idea. That is because the original story was exceedingly well-written and its adaptation to the screen has been equally skilfully done. Claire Windsor, a newcomer to the Goldwyn organization, plays the leading role dramatically and appealingly, never verging on the melodramatic and never losing her grip upon the audience's interest. Others in the cast are Elliot Dexter, Lowell Sherman, Roy Atwell, Richard Tucker, Tom Gallery and John Cesar. It is one of the pictures which deserve the same notice that a good, new production on the speaking stage should have.

The unique theatrical attraction of the year has just opened. It is Nakita Balleff's Theatre de la Chaux-Souris, otherwise the Bat Theatre of Moscow, being presented here at the 49th Street Theatre. It was so much heralded that we almost expected to be disappointed when it should finally arrive. But no heralding and no advance descriptions could have imparted the joy of it nor the novelty. It completely resists definite description, in fact. It is a rare and beautiful entertainment which combines all the arts of the stage. Roughly speaking it is akin to vaudeville, but immeasurably more than that. Each number in itself is a miniature masterpiece. The scenic and lighting effects, the costuming, the dancing, the singing, and the acting, are all the products of true art, and beyond this the creation of the acts themselves is the work of a genius. For anyone who thinks of all Russian art as being grim and sad, there is a radiant awakening at the 49th Street Theatre.

SULPHUR IS BEST TO CLEAR UP UGLY SKIN

Irritation and Breaking Out Often Healed Over Night, Says Skin Specialist.

Any breaking out or skin irritation on face, neck or body is overcome quickest by applying Mentho-Sulphur, says a noted skin specialist. Because of its germ destroying properties, nothing has ever been found to take the place of this sulphur preparation that instantly brings ease from the itching, burning and irritation.

WILTON CHEESE FACTORY

Opened on Monday—Excellent Run of Sap is Reported.

Wilton, April 2.—Services in the Methodist church are to be held in the morning during the remainder of the year. On Sunday morning an interesting address on missionary work was given by Miss Turner, a returned missionary.

On Monday, April 3rd, the Wilton cheese factory opened for the season with Elridge Babcock as cheesemaker. The farmers are busy in the sugar bush and all report an excellent supply of sap.

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Lathan Clark entertained twenty-three little friends of Miss Catharine in honor of her birthday, and the little tots all had a very jolly time. Edward Parrott and Miss Edythe Shilley have recovered from pneumonia and will take up their studies at Odessa high school. Lorenzo Rutan and son, Byard Rutan, Harrowsmith, have moved to the Robert Miller farm, lately purchased from A. F. Miller, Kingston.

Parham Happenings, Parham, April 3.—Who said spring was here? We have another winter and sleighs are running. Quite a large crowd attended M.

Cronk's sale at Wagerville. Ard Wagar has bought M. Cronk's farm and is moving today. Mrs. B. Cornwall was at her father's, Mr. C. Duesham, on Thursday. Mrs. Alton, Mrs. Edith Howes and Miss J. Johnson were at J. A. Goodfellow's. Mrs. J. Davidson is on the sick list. Mrs. J. C. Hartman and Mrs. William Clow were at Sharbot Lake. Mrs. William Coustus visited at F. W. Wagar's. Mrs. A. B. Howes held a supper party on Friday evening for the school children, and a few of the young people. N. Miller, Napanee, was a visitor at A. C. Wagar's. Guy Wagar is at home again. Ernest Butrim has returned from Belleville. H. S. Wagar is visiting relatives in Parham.

Notes From Arden.

Arden, Ont., April 3.—The weather man visited Arden on Thursday night with one of the liveliest snow storms of the season. Frances Alexander returned to her school at Tamworth on Saturday, after being ill at her home here for the past two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Steere were at H. Steele's on Friday. Mrs. William McCutcheon, Burketon Junction, was at A. Alexander's. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pringle and daughter Janet were at W. Seas, Mount Vale, on Sunday. J. Hughes visited at A. Miller's.

There is no such word as failure in connection with the forbidden fruit crop.

AT CHAFFEY'S LOCK.

The Late Wellington Kerr, Sr.—Burial at Elgin.

Chaffey's Lock, April 1.—There has been a good flow of sap during the past week. Syrup is selling at \$2 a gallon. Mrs. William Kelly and son, Elgin, were guests at Mrs. J. W. Simmons, Dr. and Mrs. F. Etherington, "Fettercaln," are spending a few days at Kingston. Wellington Kerr, Sr., who passed away recently at his home here, has been in poor health for some time, but his death came as a great shock to his many friends. Kerr was of a retiring disposition, but a good neighbor. He leaves a wife, two daughters and three sons. The funeral was held in the Methodist church at Elgin.

Mrs. F. Alford has returned from Napanee. T. Davis, Montreal, is home on a short visit. Mrs. M. Joyce, Kingston, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Philip Brady. Melville Hughson is convalescing after an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. Mrs. Melville, Gannanoke, is the guest of Mrs. G. W. Gifford.

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Mrs. Jane Howard, Belleville, passed away Sunday evening as a result of old age. She celebrated on Sept. 5th last, her ninety-third birthday. Until the last she preserved her faculties bright and unimpaired.

Mrs. William McIntosh, Belleville, was the victim of a painful accident at St. Andrew's Sunday School on Sunday, when she slipped on the stairway and fell to the landing. Where there is a man there do not thou show thyself a man.

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