

## RACE SUICIDE IN ONTARIO.

## The View of the Deputy Registrar-General and What Statistics Show.

The Remarks of Bishop Williams at the Synod of Huron Largely Borne Out by the Official Returns.

Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, secretary of the Ontario Provincial Board of Health and Deputy Registrar-General, says there was considerable ground for the scathing references to race suicide in Ontario made by His Lordship Bishop Williams at the Synod of Huron, now assembled at London. He agreed that the materialistic view of life, a characteristic of the present day, was to a large extent responsible, but he was not inclined to put the burden of blame on the shoulders of the women. Husbands were equally responsible with their wives for the fact that the birth rate of Ontario was today unsatisfactory. In answer to a question on the point the doctor thought that to a very limited extent the marriage in Ontario of young people who immediately went west to live affected the statistics bearing on the question. The unsatisfactory birth rate of Ontario was a fact not pleasant to contemplate. It emphatically could not be attributed to natural causes.

## BISHOP WILLIAMS' SCATHING COMMENT.

The remarks accredited to Bishop Williams are reported in the press despatches as follows:

"As illustrating the kind of evils which our immigration is bringing upon us you will permit me to refer to one which is likely to prove in some respects the most serious and fatal of all, for it affects the family, the State and the race. I refer to the limitation of the population by the refusal of married people to have children. There is no need now to prove by statistics the low birth rate in Ontario. It is admitted. The school reports supply a startling illustration of the drift in recent years. Though the total population of Ontario has considerably increased during the past fifteen years, the school population is 36,700 less than it was fifteen years ago, and the prospect is that if things go on in the same direction Ontario will come to be known as the childless province. But the most serious feature of this childlessness is that it seems to be a disease of the Anglo-Saxon race, certain to put an end to its supremacy and threatening its extinction. For it is found in the United States, in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, in England itself, as well as in Ontario and Canada. It is not due to sterility; it is not due to men and women ceasing to marry; it is not due to virtuous self-restraint. It is due, in the first place, to Godless and materialistic views of life, resulting in processes of prevention, always degrading and sometimes criminal. The insane love of show and of maintaining a certain social position keep many young people from marrying till late in life, and after marriage from having children. Young people today are not content to begin where their parents began and work up; but they want to begin where their parents leave off. To do this they cannot afford to have children. The pleasures and amusements of so-called society act in the same direction. To partake in the frivolous whirl of society and attend balls and dances and card parties, the most serious work of life, the most sacred object of the marriage tie is deliberately sacrificed.

## WHO IS TO BLAME?

"Furthermore, be it remembered that this is primarily woman's fault. It is because our women refuse the responsibility and the work of rearing children, because they refuse the glory of motherhood and prefer to live a life of indolent selfishness, that Ontario is fast becoming childless. The difficulty of securing help is some defence; but that does not apply to the great mass of the people who never had any help. But what we have to remember is that no amount of difficulty in this regard would justify them in preventing the natural consequences of the marriage state. As it is, the marriage state is often little else than legalized libertinism. Its logical conse-

quence will be to degrade still further the ideal of marriage, and to regard it only as a temporary union of convenience. We see this already developing in the United States, whose divorcees number one in every ten or fifteen of the marriages. Along with this degradation of marriage will inevitably follow the degradation of woman herself.

"God's primal blessing upon man was: 'Be ye fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it.'"

"What are we to do?"

"(1) Let us teach and preach the Christian ideal of marriage as the one divine institution for the preservation of the race; that to interfere with its natural consequences in any other way than by virtuous self-restraint is not only dangerous and degrading, but a crime against society and a sin against God.

"(2) Let us show our contempt for the childless or one-child unions so common today, and impress upon the women what is the crown and glory of their sex, namely, motherhood.

"In this way we may perhaps ultimately have something to counteract the down-grade process of race-elimination on which we have entered."

## SOME OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

Dr. Hodgetts further referred the reporter to his report as deputy registrar general for the year ending on December 30, 1903, now being printed. In part this report says that during the year 1903 there were registered in the province 48,742 births, including still births, 25,071 being male and 23,671 female, the rate being 12.1 per thousand of living persons. This is an increase of 0.4 per 1,000 over 1902, the report says, although the rate is yet considerably below that of any of the European countries (the latest figures regarding those countries being for 1900), with the exception of France, in which country it was 21.9. In comparison with adjoining states and provinces, it is found from the latest returns that in the year 1902 the birth rate was as follows:—Quebec, 34.05; Rhode Island, 25.09; Connecticut, 22.5; Ontario, (1903), 22.1; Vermont, 21.9; New Hampshire, (1902), 20.04; New Hampshire, (1903), 19.68.

## FAR FROM SATISFACTORY.

These figures indicate that the birth rate in this province, even allowing the errors due to non-registration, is far from satisfactory, for with the era of commercial progress which has existed for some years it is but reasonable to have expected a more marked improvement in the number of births. That such is not the case is regrettable, for it would indicate possibly that natural conditions are interfered with, or being supplanted by those of a preventive character and criminal in tendency.

## THE FIGURES MENTIONED RELATE TO AN ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR THE PROVINCE OF 2,198,692, and the remarks in the report are applicable equally to rural and urban Ontario.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

The marriages registered for 1903 numbered 19,830, corresponding to a rate of 9.0 per 1,000 of the total estimated population. The increase of 1,842 over the preceding year, the report says, is most marked, for in 1902 the increase was over that of 1901. The marriage rate is regarded by the report as satisfactory.

The deaths for 1903 numbered 29,664, including still births, a proportion of 13.4 per 1,000. This was a little larger than 1902, but still satisfactory, particularly when compared with other provinces and states of the United States for 1902. In that year Quebec had a death rate of 18.2 per 1,000, and the nearest approach to that of Ontario was Connecticut, with the rate of 15.

These reports thus show for Ontario in 1903 a marriage rate of 9.0 per 1,000; a birth rate, including still births, of 22.1, and a death rate of 13.4 per 1,000, the former and the latter being officially regarded as satisfactory, and the birth rate unsatisfactory.

## QUEBEC TIMBER SALE.

Quebec, June 23.—The annual sale of Provincial Crown timber limits took place at the Parliament buildings this morning, and 907 miles sold for \$174,000, an average of \$190 per mile. The upset price was from 20 to 40 per cent. higher than any previous years which made the merchants slow to bid.

The sale, however, was a success up to the noon hour when it was adjourned until two o'clock with the above result.

Only one lot on the Upper Ottawa was disposed of, the rest were withdrawn for want of bidders over the upset price and this was knocked down to Mr. A. B. Hunt for \$135 per mile of eighty-five square miles.

The Sherbrooke Lumber Company purchased lots 67, 69, 70 and 71 on River Croche, Upper St. Maurice, at \$305 for 260 square miles. Mr. John Breaker secured lots 81, 82 and 83, River St. Anne de Beguise, the first twenty-eight miles \$105 per mile, the second twenty-seven miles \$165, and the third thirty-seven miles \$300 per mile. Lots on the Lake St. John West were sold to Mr. W. H. Cleveland for \$130 per mile. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

## LOOKS SUSPICIOUS.

Authorities Probing into Circumstances Surrounding Death of Alex. Wood.

Campbellton, June 23.—The inquest in the Alex. Wood case began today at New Mills, and from the evidence submitted it certainly looks as if there was foul play.

Only two witnesses were examined, John Jones, the man who found the deceased, and Dr. Ellis, who was summoned to attend him. Jones' evidence was not important, merely showing the condition in which the deceased was found and the steps taken to have him properly cared for. Dr. Ellis' statement would indicate foul play. He said that the wounds on the head were of such a nature as to cause blood to flow quite freely. The cut was about three inches long and right into the bone.

When found there was no sign of blood about Wood's head of face, not even the smallest clot in the hair. The place where he was lying showed no indication of anything out of the ordinary, there being no blood on the ground, nor anything to show that there had been a row of any kind.

The supposition is that Wood had been carefully washed and carried to this place and left there, perhaps with the intention of creating the impression that he had been struck by a train, as it was quite close to the railroad.

The jury adjourned in time to take the local express for Campbellton, and will resume work tomorrow morning at New Mills about eight o'clock. It is understood that some startling disclosures will be brought out in tomorrow's examination, one witness having been under police surveillance for the past three or four days.

## WEDDING IN A WINDOW.

Scene of Great Excitement at Montreal.

Montreal, June 23.—Strenuous advertising by means of a public wedding in a shop window caused a stampede at one of the busy downtown corners, McGill and Notre Dame Streets, this afternoon, in the midst of which the policemen on duty drew their batons, women fainted, babies were jostled and altogether there was a scene of undug excitement.

Workman, the clothier, who carries out unusual ideas to advertise his wares, announced to week or more ago that a couple would be married at 3.30 in one of his show windows, and other tradesmen, in order to participate in the glad event, sent presents for the bride. But yesterday the chief of police notified the clothier that the ceremony must not take place, as it would cause a stoppage of traffic in the street. To overcome the notice, the clothier closed his store this morning, and placed the following sign in his window: "This is my private house today. I pay my rent and taxes. A wedding will be held here at 3.30. Workman keeps his word. Come and see the wedding. Everybody welcome. No disappointment."

According to the appointed hour, the bride and groom appeared on the scene, and a great throng surged in front of the store, eager to get a glimpse of the proceedings. A posse of police tried in vain to get the people to disperse, but there was too much interest at hand. A Methodist minister and a colored parson were there to perform the ceremony, but, much to the disappointment of the crowd, the window curtain was interposed between the people and the wedding party at the supreme moment. Then intense excitement ensued, for, by some reason unknown to those outside—an accident, it was afterwards explained—the curtain dropped, and the altar, with the contracting parties in their place, was laid bare to view. Then trouble began, and as a result it is probable that the chief of police will interest himself further in the matter. The knot was, nevertheless, securely tied.

## HAVING A GOOD TIME.

The Canadian Manufacturers visiting England, are having a rollicking old time. After their reception at Windsor Castle by the King and Queen, they journeyed to Tottenham where they were sumptuously entertained by a leading manufacturer of the place. Among the other guests were the Duke of Argyll, Earl and Countess Minto, Lord Ronald and our own Dr. Geo. R. Parkin. The Duke of Argyll, formerly Marquis of Lorne, governor of Canada, in addressing the company referred to the great bounds that Canada had made in manufacturing. Fiscal matters between the mother country and the colonies must be matters of experiment. He hoped that the Canadian manufacturers in all their goings about would make it clear to the British people that it was not wanted to subvert principles, but to make small experimental changes, which if not answering could be taken back.

Commenting on the visit, The Daily Telegraph says it will be valued by the Dominion as yet another proof that the bonds of union are

being more tightly drawn every year, and that the future development of British trade on both sides of the Atlantic from a proving source of bitterness and jealousy will be most cordially welcomed in the mother country as conducing to the strength and prosperity of the empire as a whole.

## AN ASTHMATIC'S STORY TOLD.

Sleepless nights, suffocating sensations, difficult to even breathe. "I can scarcely describe all I suffered from asthma," writes Mrs. E. P. Cavanaugh of Colborne. "Spasms of coughing would come on that made me weak. Nothing did me any good until I used the fragrant, healing Catarrhazone. I am delighted to recommend this remedy after scores of good physicians had given me up. Catarrhazone is better for asthma, gives quicker relief than any remedy I know of. My cure is a perfect one." Try Catarrhazone, it never fails to cure asthma. Complete outfit \$1.00; trial size 25c.

## FELL OVER A HUNDRED FEET.

Burns Sutherland Dropped Into Grand River and is Alive.

Paris, Ont., June 24.—Fell 106 feet into the Grand River and came out alive was the experience of Burns Sutherland recently.

Sutherland was on a flatcar on the new bridge, which was used for the first time Thursday. The men were engaged in removing ties from the old bridge on the flatcar, when Sutherland slipped and fell between the bridges, through the false work, into six feet of water. He came to the surface and held on to some timber, where he was rescued. There were no bones broken, but there are some bruises over the face and back.

Sutherland's home is in Woodstock. He will recover.

Woman doesn't worry herself half as much about wings to wear in the next world as she does about feathers to wear in this one.

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## NOTICE

TO

Water Consumers.

Consumers of City Water who have not yet taken out their Permits for the present term, are hereby reminded that the rate on all Water Rents is increased twenty per cent.

That Consumers who take out Permits before the first of July and January in each year, will be allowed a rebate equal to the increase.

It is desirable that you take out Permits at once, as if postponed until the last of the month, it will be impossible then to attend to all.

ALEX. BURCHILL,

Superintendent

Fredericton, June 15, 1905.—dtf

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Wishes to inform the public that the

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In his new Restaurant has been opened for the season. It is located up stairs and is reached by a separate entrance. Lunches of all kinds will be served here in addition to the most delicious Ice Cream and temperance drinks.

Lindsay's Restaurant is located on King street, and is the largest and best in the city. Anything you can't get at LINDSAY'S in the eatable line must be out of season.

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Telephone No. 16

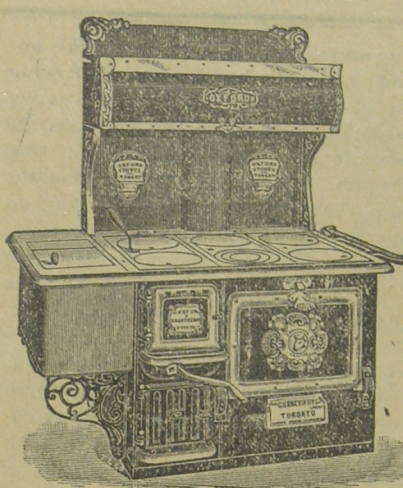
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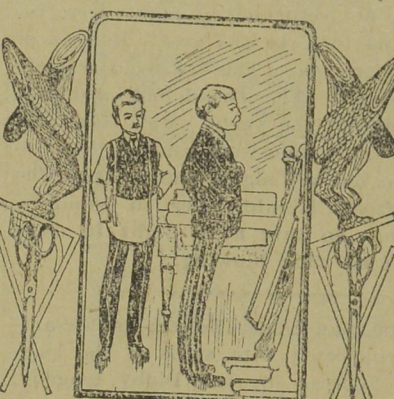
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## LESSON IN PATRIOTISM.

Imposing Scene when 600 Jewish Children Saluted the Canadian Flag.

A splendid lesson in patriotism was given to the other races at Montreal by the Jews at that city. The closing exercises of the Baron De Hirsch school on Bleury street, took place Thursday afternoon, when the chairman Major Geo. W. Stephens, presented the school with a fine Canadian flag, and as the ensign was unfurled six hundred little girls and boys arose and saluted the flag of their adopted country, after which they sang "God Save the King." The sight was one not soon to forget, as most of these children two years ago could not speak English. At the suggestion of the president of the Institute, Consul General Ansell, the board stipulated that each morning when the children enter the school, they shall salute the flag.

Major Stephens said: "In presenting you this flag I want to kindle in your hearts a love of country, so strong that you will become great and worthy citizens in the country of your adoption. I want you to