

who have proven almost unassimilable elements in the American nation.

The present quota, for instance, which is said to permit an annual immigration of seventy-five thousand Russians, will, under the two per cent quota on the basis of the Russian population in the United States in 1890, cut down this figure to only five thousand Russians who may obtain entry in any one year. As the alien population in America at that time consisted chiefly of immigrants from the northern and western European countries, it is asserted that the two per cent law would insure that as long as immigration shall continue, the large majority of our immigration would come from the northern and western countries of Europe, of the stock of people that built America and have controlled and governed America politically and socially up to the present time.

Another feature of the bill will provide that immigrants who are ineligible to citizenship on account of race and color shall not obtain permanent residence in America. If this feature of the bill is adopted and becomes law, the large contingents of Asiatics now permanently residing in America though racially barred from naturalizing as Americans, may have to return to their native countries, and the status of their large number of American-born children, though technically Americans under our constitution may become the status of their parents.

Americans by birth or naturalization owe it to themselves and their children to give serious consideration to the immigration situation. An allegiance that prompts first consideration of America's welfare, present and future, is a bona fide allegiance.

American citizens, no matter their nationality or race, who consider restrictive legislation, possibly affecting the countries of their nativity, as a personal challenge, are either grossly ignorant or their American allegiance is a sham and a cheap veneer to the hyphen, which is an institution America is determined to get rid of.

The viewpoint of an American in America should be as decidedly American as the viewpoint of an Italian, German, English, French or other national in his native country. He must be a part of its hopes and aspirations, granting no concession to any other, if his own country's security should thereby appear to be endangered. It is only fair and just that the American, though broadminded and liberal, should be animated by this self-same nationalistic virtue, appraised and valued in all nations as the very core of national life?

REMEDIES AGAINST ILLEGAL AND UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION

THE NECESSITY of an appropriation of \$300,000 to provide an increased force of federal inspectors for the Canadian border for the next year, is said to have been presented to President Coolidge by Representative Cable of Ohio, a member of the house immigration committee, if the government during the coming year is to be able to prevent the smuggling of

aliens into the United States along our northern boundary line.

At the present time aliens of all races and nationalities are being "bootlegged into the United States in droves," as the Ohio representative puts it and the United States is not alone being cheated out of the head-tax of eight dollars per "head," but it is safe to say that the large number of these smuggled immigrants are of a degenerate and deficient type, not admissible into our country through legitimate channels.

The liabilities we accumulate in this way are of such vast proportions that it is doubtful if it would be to exaggerate if we asserted that it would be economy to build a veritable Chinese wall along both our northern and southern borders and station armed citizens night and day on the wall to guard against any illegal entry. It is not the physically and mentally healthy immigrant we are afraid of, but the immigrant of numerous deficiencies and moral perversions. His membership in the American family is conducive to general depreciation of American morals and American standards of living. American public sentiment will back any reasonable move by congress whether at the request of the president or the committees on immigration to protect America against illegal and undesirable immigration. If the Canadian borders are insufficiently guarded, owing to lack of funds, the next year's budget when presented to congress should certainly carry an item such as suggested by the Ohio representative so that we may be able to stop this traffic.

The next congress should get down to business on the immigration situation as a whole and cease delaying constructive action in a pending matter of such vast importance.

The American policy of immigration should not be one of doubtful language but so plainly worded that there should be nothing for the courts to construe.

New naturalization requirements should be enacted and a reasonable uniform standard of citizenship requirements should be adopted. An Americanization machinery should also be set in motion under federal supervision and aid, whereby the alien residents and admitted immigrants will receive the proper training in American language, history, institutions and government. This will enable us to abolish the present lax system of admission, without causing any serious hardships to the immigrant. It will also insure on the part of the immigrant, an intelligent membership in the political institutions of his adopted country.

The literacy test law should in some way be amended or repealed to effect a change in the present conditions resulting from the terms of this law, under which we are unable on the one hand to bar the mentally and to a large extent physically undesirable immigrants from the cities who are able to pass the literacy test, and on the other hand facilitate the admission of the mentally sound, physically sturdy and healthy would-be immigrants from the rural sections, now barred because they are unable to pass our literacy test. This change could be effected without any fear of accumulating a population of the illiterates of Europe, provided we undertook to establish a specific