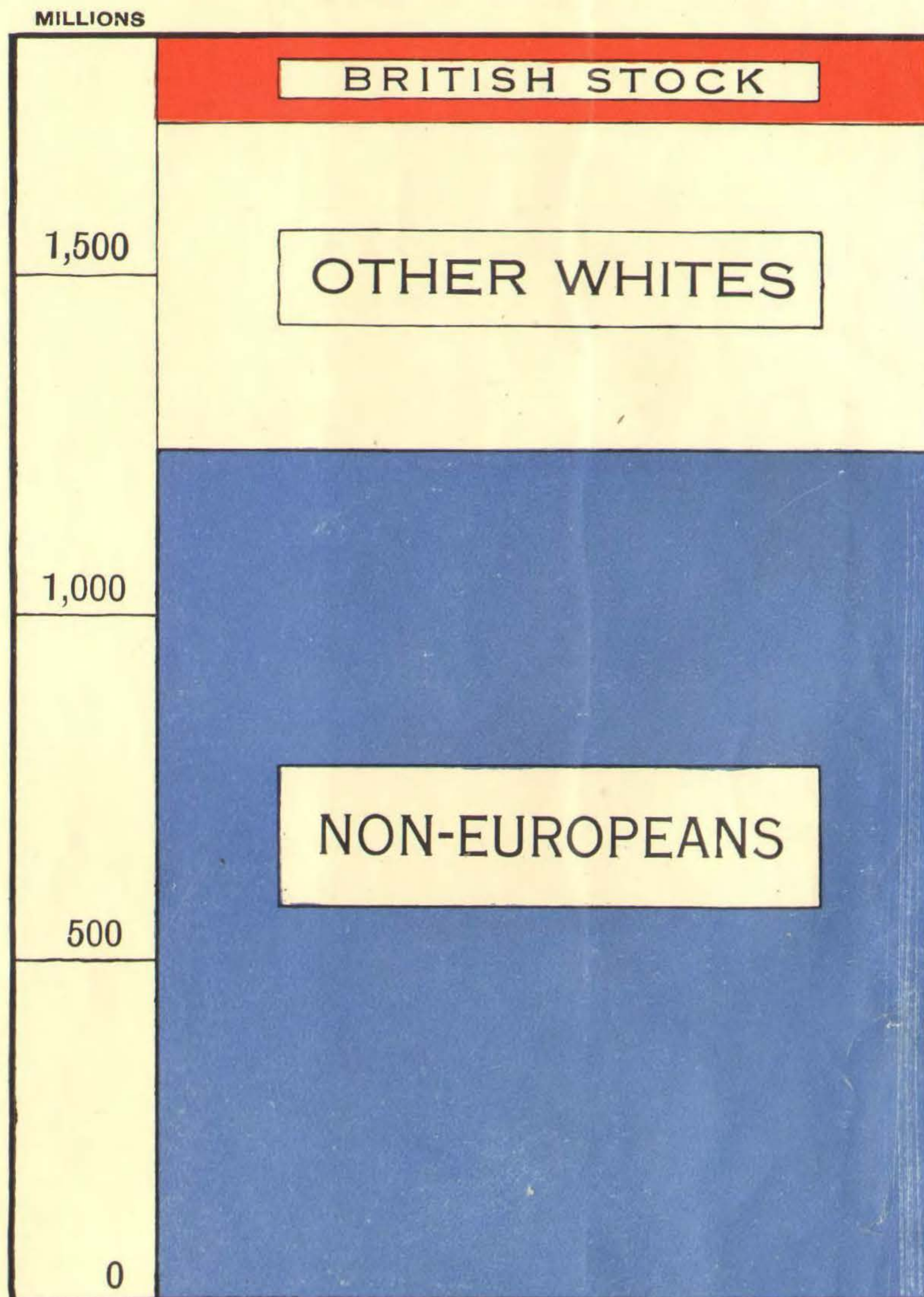


THE WORLD'S PEOPLE



In 1921 the World's Population was 1,852 millions. Less than one-third (603 millions) were Whites. The British stock was 117 millions, or nearly one-fifth of the World's Whites. (See the appendix.)

THE PERIL OF THE WHITE

by

SIR LEO CHIOZZA MONEY

Author of "The Immortal Purpose and Other Poems."



LONDON: 48 PALL MALL
W. COLLINS SONS & CO. LTD.
GLASGOW SYDNEY AUCKLAND

1925

TO
THE PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS

Copyright, 1925.

Manufactured in Great Britain.

PREFACE

THE title-page of this book bears my name, and indeed I am glad to have undertaken the great labour of its preparation, for I have found it the most deeply interesting investigation I have ever made apart from some fearful war matters, but in very truth it is the book of an army of workers, living and dead. In some part that is true of all modern essays of whatever kind, for he who works now builds with materials supplied by all the races of men through ages of endeavour, a fact very relevant to the philosophy that informs these pages. This account of the world's peoples is derived from many sources, and could not have been written by any man save for the untiring investigations and illuminating reports of census officials and other inquirers and discoverers throughout the world. Thousands of men have lived laborious days to furnish the facts and estimates here presented, and I shall be glad if I have succeeded in making their work more fruitful by gathering together and comparing so many details. We may exercise our imaginations upon the distribution, the filling-in, the collection, of millions of inquiry forms in lands near and far. What strange and eventful histories must be concentrated in the deceptively austere census papers of a London boarding-house or of a towering New York tenement building ! What adventures must

attend the enumeration of tribes in British West Africa, or the attempts to count heads in New Guinea, where still in some places the savage makes for the bush at the mere sight of the White Man!

In writing this book I have been assailed with a thousand temptations, to some of which I fear I have succumbed, to enlarge upon issues which are indirectly connected with its main purpose. Here, indeed, is matter to which every human issue is in some respect relevant. All the people of all the world! It is a theme which excites the imagination as one reviews in turn each section of the human race, and reflects upon and passes from nations with long recorded histories to tribes of men who to-day, as in North Burma or in the Malay Archipelago or in the interior of Brazil, are living their lives very much as they lived them when Caesar embraced the British shore, or when Columbus discovered America. On the whole, however, I hope I have been successful in an endeavour to keep the broad outlines clear of unnecessary detail, so that my book may fulfil its purpose of presenting the world's population in perspective.

In addition to using freely the official census records, I have made many calls for help upon the officials of foreign governments, embassies and consulates, and of the British Dominions and Possessions. In nearly every case I have been given valuable assistance, which I gratefully acknowledge. The concluding sonnet has been before published in the columns of *The Observer*, and I thank the editor for permission to reprint it here. Last, but not least, I am indebted to my daughter Doris for devoted help

in the investigation of fact, and in transcribing and correcting pages which for the most part had to be dictated.

There are so many statements of fact in this book that it is impossible to hope that accuracy has been attained at every point. Indeed, a good deal of estimation had necessarily to be made. I should be grateful to receive notification of any mistakes that may be detected.

L. C. M.

April, 1925.

CONTENTS

PROEM: THE COUNT AND SUM OF ALL MANKIND

CHAP.	PAGE
I. THE EUROPEANS AND THE WORLD	
1. The World's Population in 1925	I
2. The Europeans in Europe	3
3. The British and other European Stock Outside Europe	14
4. The Chief European Migrants	17
II. THE POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE	
1. The British at Home and Abroad	23
2. The British Empire in Africa	29
3. What Kenya Illustrates	39
4. The British Empire in America	43
5. The British Empire in the South Seas	49
III. THE ASIAN CIVILISATIONS	
1. The Population of Asia	61
2. The Growth of India	68
3. The Most Populous Nation	77
4. The Rapid Growth of Japan	80

CHAP.		PAGE
IV.	FRANCE AND HER EMPIRE	
1.	The Relative Decline of a Great People	84
2.	The French African Empire	85
V.	THE RED EMPIRE OF THE SOVIETS	
1.	One-Seventh of the World's Land	90
2.	Not Russia, but a Communist Empire	94
VI.	THE EMPIRE OF THE UNITED STATES	
1.	The Marvellous Growth of the United States	101
2.	The Eleven Million Negroes and Mulattos	104
3.	The Composite American Population	109
4.	The Restriction of Immigration	116
VII.	LATIN AMERICA	
1.	A Population Approaching One Hundred Millions	121
2.	Latin America Now More Stable than Europe	123
VIII.	BIRTH CONTROL AND WHITE CIVILISATION	
1.	The Fall in the English Birth-rate	128
2.	The Deliberate Restriction of Population	132
3.	General Fall in the White Birth-rate	134

CHAP.		PAGE
IX.	THE MAINTENANCE OF WHITE CIVILISATION	
1.	The Appreciation of Racial Differences	138
2.	The Breeding of Racial Contempt	141
3.	Nations Now Include Wide Differences of Race	150
4.	The Quality of Leadership	155
	ENVOI: RENEW OR DIE!	173
	APPENDIX: THE WORLD'S POPULATION IN 1921	
1.	Europe	176
2.	Asia	178
3.	Africa	184
4.	America	190
5.	South Seas	196
	INDEX	199

*Proem : The Count and Sum
of all Mankind*

*Proem : The Count and Sum
of all Mankind*

WITNESS the count and sum of all mankind—
A miracle disguised in sober fact !
Two thousand million people, all compact
Of weakness and of wonder, you shall find
In kingdoms, empires, commonwealths combined.
So many millions, in a small world packed,
Who blunder bravely on, in thought and act—
These are our kin ; shall we be less than kind ?

Here, in these figures, the Figures of Men survey ;
A tale of souls who make a world with you ;
Who bear with you the burden of the day ;
If they must suffer, you must share the rue ;
Men own one heart ; let knowledge draw them near,
And love, that grows with knowledge, cast out fear.

CHAPTER I

THE EUROPEANS AND THE WORLD

§ 1: THE WORLD'S POPULATION IN 1925

MANKIND as a whole continues to grow apace. The population of the world in 1925 is about 1,900,000,000. The composition and distribution of this vast number of human beings are matters of supreme importance, which have been too much neglected. The first quarter of the twentieth century has been marked by a strife amongst the White nations which has involved all mankind in its consequences. The races who should lead the world in concert have done their worst to injure each other, and have succeeded only too well. Those who remain to carry on the work of the world have to face fortifications of hatreds, a world-wide exacerbation of national feeling, an unprecedented strength of race antagonisms, and an awakening of mingled aspiration, unrest and distrust amongst protected and subject nations. The world has nearly two thousand million people, but it is far indeed from the ideal of possessing two thousand millions consciously helping each other to make the most of its limited resources. It is well, then, that we should remind ourselves, at what is the opening of a new era, of the composition of mankind.

In the Appendix is set out a statement showing the areas and populations of the world's States. It is based, wherever possible, upon census figures, and these mostly relate to the year 1921. In a few cases the figures relate to later periods. Where census figures are not available I have relied upon estimates made by those in a position to frame them with intelligence. In the nature of the case, precise accuracy is impossible, but there is no reason to believe that if the precise figures could be ascertained they would be substantially different from those here given.

Continent by continent, the populations are :—

THE WORLD'S POPULATION (CIRCA 1921).

	Population
Europe	453,000,000
Asia	1,049,000,000
Africa	129,000,000
America	213,000,000
South Seas (Australia, New Zealand, and South Pacific Islands)	8,000,000
Total—All the World ..	1,852,000,000

In the four years that have elapsed, the world's population has grown considerably. The rate of growth greatly varies from year to year, because no small part of the world's area is still visited by famine and pestilence. In a decade, as we shall see hereafter, the population of India may increase by as many as 20,000,000, as occurred in 1901-1911, or by as few as 3,700,000, as occurred in 1911-1921. If, however, we take the mean of a period of fifteen to twenty years

to spread the effects of large-scale vicissitudes other than war, the annual increment may be put at about 12,500,000, or about 0.7 per cent. It is probable, then, that since 1921 the population of the world has grown by about 50,000,000, and that in 1925 it is about 1,900,000,000.

§ 2 : THE EUROPEANS IN EUROPE

THE New Europe is seen to have a population of 453,000,000, or 24.4 per cent. of the world's people. If we take the figures of the chief European nations from the Appendix, and re-arrange them in order of magnitude, we get :—

THE EUROPEAN STATES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING TEN MILLIONS.

	Population circa 1921.
Russia	100,000,000
Germany	61,000,000
United Kingdom	47,300,000
Italy	40,100,000
France	39,200,000
Poland	27,200,000
Spain	22,000,000
Rumania	16,500,000
Czecho-Slovakia	13,600,000
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	12,600,000
Total—Ten Chief States ..	379,500,000

These ten States account for 379,500,000 people, or 83.6 per cent. of all Europe. After them, in point of magnitude, follow Hungary with 7,900,000; Belgium with 7,400,000; Greece with 7,000,000; Holland with 6,800,000; Austria with 6,500,000; Portugal with 5,700,000.

It is not, of course, suggested here that either the greatness of a nation, or the just pride of a people, is to be determined by a counting of heads, but it is certainly true that it is often an advantage to an individual to be a citizen of no mean city. This is especially true of the creative artist. It is at once an inspiration and an encouragement to contribute to the literature of a language which is spoken by fifty million people, or to conceive a picture or statue which appeals to the common sentiment of an enormous population. Large-scale operations in business, with all the advantages which they bring, are possible only in big countries. It must also be true that a populous nation has a much better chance than a small one of finding great intellects to draw upon for all kinds of managing and creative functions. Even if a small nation produces as many gifted men in proportion to its population as a big nation, their gifts must often lack education and development for lack of opportunity. The point may be illustrated by the signal services rendered to the British Empire in the World War by Mr. Lloyd George, who is proud to belong to one of the smallest States of the Empire—a nation of some 2,000,000 people. If Wales had not been an integral part of a great Empire, the world at large would probably never have known of the

existence of one who proved himself to be a great War Minister. The Scots and the Irish, armed with the most widespread idiom in the world, have furnished not only the British Empire, but the United States, with many remarkable men who have found enlargement of opportunity in big populations. The mind boggles at the thought of Bernard Shaw or Barrie restricted to expression in barbarous tongues of extremely limited range!

Let us not forget, however, the remarkable flaming up of literary geniuses in the little England of Elizabeth, the intellectual giants, perhaps the greatest the world has ever known, of the little Italy of the Renaissance, or the marvellous creative powers which came to birth in the ancient glory that was little Athens. Our modern populous nations have yet to show that they can throw up individuals who may be named with the great men of a smaller world. And this is the more remarkable because modern men work upon a magnificent inheritance.

I set down these things because I wish to make plain that this book is not written to glorify mere numbers. Yet are numbers important, for it is ill arguing with a big nation set upon evil courses by men of either good or bad intention, when argument takes the form of providing big battalions and big capital expenditures.

We see that Soviet Russia heads the list. This is the old Russia-in-Europe minus Russian Poland, Finland, and the Baltic Provinces of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania. This great area, extending from the Arctic to the Black Sea and the Caucasus, and from the

Gulf of Finland to beyond the Urals, has an area of nearly 1,800,000 square miles, or over 39 per cent. of all Europe. It has about 100,000,000 people, or over one-fifth of the European population. Together with some 42,000,000 people in Asia, they have been roughly organised into a large number of Soviets, federated in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), of which more hereafter.

It is convenient here to notice the populations of the new nations carved out of the old Russian Empire. Finland, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania are States which roundly represent distinct peoples. Finland, formerly a municipality whose grand-duke was the Russian Tzar, has nearly 3,500,000 people, who have regained through the World War the nationhood destroyed by Imperial Russia. The Finns are a non-Slavonic people, related to the Magyars, whose language has produced a fine literature. The 1,250,000 Esthonians, the 2,000,000 Letts, and the 2,000,000 Lithuanians are also non-Slavonic peoples. Lithuania still claims her chief city, Vilna, seized by the new Poland, a seizure confirmed by the Conference of Ambassadors in March 1923.

Poland, restored to sovereignty by the War, was officially estimated to have 27,177,000 people in 1921. The new Poland has an area of about 140,000 square miles, and in point of population is the sixth State of Europe. She is compounded of the area of the ancient Kingdom of Poland, together with German Poland (Posen), part of Russian Poland, part of German Silesia, Austrian Poland (Galicia) and Vilna. It follows that her population is very mixed, and her internal

and external troubles of grave character. Something more than one-half of her people are Poles, and her 3,700,000 Jews make her the chief Jewish centre in the world. Also she has some 5,000,000 Russians, 2,500,000 Germans, and a small number of Czechs, her borders running with Czecho-Slovakia on the South.

We may next look at that federation of republics, the new Germany. With Alsace-Lorraine restored to France, Posen, with parts of East and West Prussia and Eastern Silesia given to the new Poland, northern Schleswig reunited by an overwhelming plebiscite to her mother Denmark, part of Upper Silesia joined to Czecho-Slovakia, Memel to Lithuania, Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium, and Danzig created a Free State, the German area was reduced by the Treaty of Versailles from the 208,810 square miles of 1914 to the 182,213 square miles of 1925, losing some 7,000,000 of population and 26,579 square miles of territory rich in coal, iron, potash and zinc.

Nevertheless, Germany remains the second most populous State of Europe. She had some 61,000,000 people in 1921, and in 1925 she has a population of about 63,000,000. There are almost as many Germans in Germany as there are Europeans in all the far-flung territories of the British Empire, including the Mother Country.

The United Kingdom follows third in magnitude, with a population of nearly 47,300,000 at the Census of 1921, this figure including a near estimate for Ireland. In the middle of this year (1925) this figure will have grown to about 48,100,000. Our population is now some 2,000,000 greater than when the World War

broke out, despite about 800,000 war casualties in the Army, Navy and Mercantile Marine, and the fall in the birth-rate during and since the war.

The change in the composition of the United Kingdom during the last eighty years has been very remarkable and is little realised. Here are the Census figures of 1841 contrasted with those of 1921 (the Irish estimated figure for 1921 may be accepted as very near the truth):

UNITED KINGDOM, 1841-1921

		1841	1921
England and Wales	..	15,900,000	37,900,000
Scotland .. ..	..	2,600,000	4,900,000
Ireland .. ..	..	8,200,000	4,500,000
Total ..		<u>26,700,000</u>	<u>47,300,000</u>

Thus, in eighty years, while the population of Great Britain more than doubled, Ireland suffered a fall in population of 3,700,000. Irish emigrants have poured into Great Britain and the British Possessions, but especially into the United States. It is a scattering hardly less remarkable than that of the Jews. At the present time, although there are only 4,500,000 left in Ireland, the Irish probably exceed the Jews in number. Great Britain has fully 2,000,000, the United States over 8,000,000, and there must be millions more scattered up and down the world in the British Empire and elsewhere. What is actually a great people, numbering at least 17,000,000, is thus spread over an enormous area. If Ireland contained

all the Irishmen in the world, she would be the eighth State of Europe in point of number.

The population of France, at the Census of 1921, was found to be 39,200,000, including the population of the recovered territory of Alsace-Lorraine, which has nearly 2,000,000 people. Yet in 1911, France, without Alsace-Lorraine, numbered 39,600,000. We shall have occasion to return to these remarkable facts.

Italy has grown, by natural increase and through the gain of the Trentino and part of *Italia Irredenta*, to some 42,000,000 people in 1925, the Census of 1921 giving 40,100,000. She has thus become, in point of numbers, the fourth State of Europe. With the continuance of a high birth-rate, and the American check upon her emigrants, she may soon rise to third place. An estimate of the population of Spain in 1921 is 22,000,000, which makes her the seventh State of Europe, but we should not forget that there are more people of Spanish blood over the sea from Spain than in Spain herself.

Rumania, the Roman Dacia, a nation claiming proud descent from Roman colonists, and speaking a Latin tongue containing Slavonic elements, was officially estimated to have 16,500,000 people in 1922, and has become, through the World War, the eighth State of Europe. In 1914 Rumania was composed of Moldavia, Wallachia, and the Dobrudja between the Danube and the Black Sea. The treaty of Versailles gave her the Russian Bessarabia, (still included with Russia in official Soviet maps), the Austrian Bukovina, and the Hungarian Transylvania, with part of the Banat, raising her area to 122,000 square miles.

This doubling of her territory added to her population extremely various elements—Magyars, Russians, Germans, and others who number some 6,000,000. As in other cases, the enlargement of territory has also meant an enlargement of political difficulty.

Czecho-Slovakia, the ninth State of Europe in point of population, is a republic created by the Treaty of Versailles. She is built of important parts of the territory of the late Dual Monarchy, including the land of the ancient Kingdom of Bohemia, with Moravia, Slovakia and part of Ruthenia (Little Russia). These lands stretch across Central Europe as a long narrow strip. The Census of 1921 gave a population of 13,600,000. Bohemia and Moravia are mainly composed of Czechs, but the population of the new nation as a whole is very varied:—

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA—CENSUS OF 1921.

Czecho-Slovaks	8,761,000
Germans	3,123,000
Magyars	748,000
Ruthenians (Little Russians) ..	461,000
Jews	180,000
Poles	76,000
Other Czecho-Slovakians ..	23,000
Aliens	239,000
<hr/>	
Total	13,611,000

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugo-Slavia) partly expresses in this composite title the extremely diverse character of her people. The Legation in London has furnished me with an estimate

of the population in 1924 amounting to 12,600,000. The ambition to create a powerful "Yugo-Slavia" led to the assassination of the Austrian heir, the Archduke Franz-Ferdinand, and his wife, at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, on June 28, 1914. Now, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State includes the old Kingdom of Servia, together with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, parts of Carniola and Styria, Croatia-Slavonia, Dalmatia and part of the Hungarian Banat. Yugo-Slavia thus lies between the Adriatic on the West, and Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria on the East. Her 12,600,000 people include a minority of Serbs (about 6,000,000), together with Croats, Slovenes, Dalmatians, Magyars, Rumanians and Bulgarians. An extraordinarily composite population.

The rest of the Balkans contain some 14,000,000 people; 4,900,000 Bulgarians, 800,000 Albanians, 1,492,000 Turks (an official estimate for 1924 given me by the Turkish Legation in London) and 7,000,000 Greeks. This last figure includes the survivors of the many refugees who were expelled from Turkey, an ominous phrase which unfortunately has to be used because the circumstances of their brutal treatment killed so many of those who left Turkey, the number who perished in the massacres and from exposure probably approaching 100,000.¹

Scandinavia numbers less than 8,000,000 people, the Census returns of 1920 giving Norway 2,648,000 and Sweden 5,850,000. The small population of Norway reflects the poverty of her natural resources.

¹ A documented Greek account of these things is *The Martyrdom of Smyrna and Eastern Christendom*, by Dr. Lysimachos Economos (George Allen & Unwin, Ltd.).

Denmark, which now happily includes a portion of that Schleswig where the English partly took origin, has a population of about 3,300,000. Switzerland, another land which had the good fortune to escape all but the economic consequences of the War, has about 3,900,000 people; regarding her quiet, we are tempted to revise the *dictum* that it is an advantage to belong to a big country.

In these pages the Jews are mainly counted as Europeans, and indeed most of the Jews have been citizens of Europe for some two thousand years. As Europeans, again, they have played their part in colonising the New World, and according to the latest Jewish estimates the Jews are now distributed as follows:—

JEWS IN THE WORLD.¹

Europe	..	..	..	..	10,904,000
Asia	..	..	..	..	571,000
Africa	..	..	..	..	393,000
America	..	..	..	..	3,572,000
South Seas	..	..	..	..	19,000
Total	..	..	..	..	15,459,000

The Jews of Europe are very unevenly distributed. Three countries, Poland, Russia and Rumania, contain the great majority—nearly 7,000,000 out of 11,000,000. Poland has 3,700,000; Russia 3,100,000; Rumania 950,000. Then follow Germany with 540,000; Hungary with 499,000; Austria with 350,000; Great Britain with 297,000; Lithuania with 240,000.

¹ The authority for these figures is *The Jewish Year Book*.

Other countries with 100,000 Jews or over are Czecho-Slovakia, 180,000; France, 150,000; Holland, 106,000; Latvia, 100,000.

Italy has only 57,000 Jews, and Spain 4,000. The last figure is the more remarkable because, prior to the Inquisition, the Spanish Jews enjoyed not only numerical strength but great prosperity; they were expelled, it is interesting to recall, in 1492—the year in which Columbus discovered America. To-day, the United States contains 3,300,000 Jews—the greater part of those outside Europe.

The fact that there are approaching 16,000,000 Jews in the world to-day is an object lesson in the failure of persecution and in the futility of racial hatreds. The Jews have given great men to most of the nations in which they have become citizens, and there is no more remarkable fact in the racial history of the world than that Benjamin Disraeli became Prime Minister of England in 1868, only ten years after the Act was passed enabling Jews to sit in the British Parliament. A race which has produced such men as Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Reading, Hertz, Heine, Spinoza, Einstein, Edison, Luzzatti (an Italian Prime Minister who, like the D'Israelis, was of Venetian origin), Moses Mendelssohn, Mendelssohn the composer, Ehrlich and Bergson, to name but a few of many great men, can justly be as proud of its quality as of its survival. The Jew is a good citizen, and such a generous public benefactor that it would have gone hardly with many British benevolent institutions but for his aid. Here, in pages which seek to deal impartially with all mankind, it is a pleasure to recall the

many Jews I have known who have been remarkable for the exercise of what are commonly called the "Christian virtues." It would be an excellent thing for the world if all well-to-do men were as public-spirited in their expenditure as the rich Jew.

§ 3: THE BRITISH AND OTHER EUROPEAN STOCK OUTSIDE EUROPE

FROM the Europeans of Europe I pass to the Europeans who have migrated to and multiplied in extra-European lands. The statement in the Appendix endeavours to distinguish between the world's European stock and the rest of the people of the world. Its conclusions are summarised in the table on page 15 and in the graph which forms the frontispiece to this book.

The population of the world in 1921 being about 1,852,000,000, the Europeans (exclusive of white half-castes) numbered 603,000,000, or rather less than one in three. The distribution of this population amongst the Continents was as follows:—

EUROPEAN AND OTHER POPULATION OF THE WORLD, 1921						
In millions—the Frontispiece is based on these figures						
Continent	EUROPEANS			Other than European	Total	European Proportion
	British Stock	Other European Stock	Total			
Europe	46.3	407.0	453.3	—	453.3	Per Cent. 100.0
Asia	0.3	0.5	0.8	1,048.0	1,048.8	Negligible
Africa	0.7	2.4	3.1	126.3	129.4	2.3
America	63.9	75.2	139.1	74.1	213.2	65.2
South Seas	6.3	0.4	6.7	1.1	7.8	85.9
The World	117.5	485.5	603.0	1,249.5	1,852.5	32.5

WORLD'S POPULATION—DISTRIBUTION BY CONTINENTS.

			Millions	Per Cent.
Europe	..	..	453	24.4
Asia	..	..	1,049	56.7
Africa	..	..	129	7.0
America	..	..	213	11.5
South Seas	..	..	8	0.4
The World	..	..	1,852	100.0

When the extra-European populations are considered Continent by Continent, the facts appear even more remarkable.

Asia contains far more than one-half of the world's population—56.7 per cent—but she has only 786,000 Europeans, this number including the British garrisons.

Africa, the population of which has been in the past very grossly exaggerated in published estimates, contains about 129,000,000 people, or about 7 per cent. of the world's inhabitants, and only some 3,100,000 of these were found to be Europeans.

America, 429 years after the landing of Columbus in the Bahamas, numbered 213,000,000, or 11.5 per cent. of the world's people, of whom about 139,000,000 were of pure European blood. There are also many millions of partly European descent.

Australia, New Zealand and the other islands of the South Seas, have a total population so small that it scarcely disturbs the round estimation of the world's population. The aggregate in 1921 was about 7,800,000—nearly all Europeans.

But the analysis does more than distinguish the

Whites; it seeks to form an estimate of the world's British stock—the persons of English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish descent, wherever living, whether in the Mother Country, the British Empire, or elsewhere. *The total of such British stock in 1921 is estimated as 117,500,000 of the world's entire European stock, which numbered 603,000,000. The British stock thus forms a very remarkable proportion of the world's Whites—19.5 per cent., or nearly one-fifth of the whole.*

But for the lasting consequences of a form of political folly long ago discarded, that one-fifth would now be united, and the World War of 1914-1918 would never have begun.

§ 4: THE CHIEF EUROPEAN MIGRANTS

THE proportions in which the European nations have contributed to the White stock in extra-European lands is a point of much interest. There is no more remarkable fact in the recent history of mankind than that two nations, England and Spain, have been the main instruments of White civilisation in the New World.

In the account on page 19, an attempt has been made to estimate the extra-European White populations which have been derived from the seven European nations which between them have built up nearly the whole of the White World outside Europe.

The estimate is derived from many sources, and necessarily rests in part upon approximations; it is believed, however, to be not very far from the truth.

It will be seen that Britain and Spain between them have contributed 92,700,000, or nearly two-thirds of the 150,000,000 White people who live in Asia, Africa, America and the South Seas. Britain contributed over 70,000,000 of these; Spain over 22,000,000. The British races abroad are found mainly, not in the British Empire, but in the United States. There are 58,600,000 English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish in the United States as compared with 11,500,000 in all the rest of the extra-European world. Spain, on the other hand, which has only 100,000 people in the United States, has 22,400,000 people in other places, mainly, of course, Latin America.

No one can say precisely how many people of Spanish blood exist in America south of the United States boundary, but the figure used in the table certainly does not exaggerate the Spanish stock, because it takes no account whatever of the *mestizos*, or persons of mixed Spanish and Amerindian descent. There are probably some 18,000,000 Spanish *mestizos*, and if we include them the total number of persons of Spanish descent living outside Europe rises to over 40,000,000. We may notice, too, that Portugal, for the same reason, has many more persons of Portuguese descent in Latin America than are shown in the statement on page 19.

It must remain in doubt whether the world would have been better developed in 1925 if there had been a more equal distribution of "new countries" amongst

THE EUROPEAN NATIONS WHICH HAVE CHIEFLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE WHITE STOCK OUTSIDE EUROPE					
(Arranged in the order in which they have made that contribution)					
Nation	Population in Europe (1921)	Derived Population in Places outside Europe.			Total (in all the World)
		In U.S.A.	In Other Places	Total Outside Europe	
Britain	47,300,000	58,600,000	11,600,000	70,200,000	117,500,000
Spain	21,600,000	100,000	22,400,000	22,500,000	44,100,000
Germany	61,000,000	10,500,000	1,800,000	12,300,000	73,300,000
Italy	40,100,000	3,500,000	7,000,000	11,100,000	50,600,000
Portugal	5,700,000	150,000	6,250,000	6,400,000	12,100,000
France	39,200,000	1,100,000	3,200,000	4,300,000	43,500,000
Holland	6,800,000	1,700,000	1,500,000	3,200,000	10,000,000
All the other European Nations	231,600,000	19,150,000	1,150,000	19,700,000	251,900,000
All Europe	453,300,000	94,800,000	54,900,000	149,700,000	603,000,000

the European nations. In large, what happened was that the nations at the Atlantic gate of Europe naturally became ocean navigators, and so England, France, Spain, Portugal and Holland¹ hoisted their colours in and took possession of whatever lands they discovered oversea. In some cases conquest preceded colonisation; in others, as in Virginia, the colonists preceded the flag. The annexing nations, all fervent devotees of the mercantile theory of colonisation, which regarded colonies as milch-cows for the home country, disputed each other's titles and fought each other for possession. England, attaining an almost incredible supremacy at sea, held not only her own annexations, but ejected her rivals from many of theirs. The Spanish, however, were left with the main part of their colonies until their own colonists declared for and won independence. British rule at first largely shared the common faults of European colonial administrations, as the American War of Independence illustrated, but afterwards became a model of liberal and enlightened colonial policy. So it came about that the New World has been developed mainly by the English and the Spanish. While in America, south of the Rio Grande, the Spanish are dominant, in nearly all the other parts of the New World the British are mainly responsible for White civilisation.

France hardly counts as a colonial power apart from North Africa; she has only some 4,300,000 of her stock in extra-European countries, including the

¹ But not Scandinavia, it should be observed. It is a very remarkable fact that the Norwegians, for example, although inhabiting a country of exceeding natural poverty, and with the ocean ever before them, adventured so little on the high seas.

French-Canadians. The Dutch have been left with very little oversea territory apart from Java and other possessions in the East Indies, and their extra-European stock of about 3,200,000 are mainly under alien flags. Portugal, an exceedingly small nation, which produced, in Ferdinand Magellan and Vasco da Gama, two of the world's most courageous navigators, once owned colonies beyond her strength to deal with, and even after the loss of Brazil has still considerable possessions in Africa and elsewhere. Germany, deprived of her colonies by the Peace of Versailles, has 12,300,000 people over the seas, mainly in the United States and South America. Italy, with comparatively unimportant colonial possessions, has over 11,000,000 people under foreign rule, chiefly in the United States, Latin America and North Africa.

The other nations of Europe, accounting for more than one-half of its population, have either no colonies at all, or negligible possessions. Their nationals, therefore, if they desire to emigrate, have to pass under foreign flags and to encounter undeserved difficulties. One cannot contemplate these facts without realising that the New World has come to be divided and developed in a very haphazard fashion, and that it is, therefore, all the more incumbent upon those who have great colonies to regard them with grave responsibility. The world, as a whole, needs the full development of all its resources if it is to provide adequately for its enormous and growing population.

The governance of a world of nearly two thousand million people is largely in the hands of the European races, who form less than one-third of the entire

human family. All the races of the world, white, yellow and black, are learning to desire much before learning to produce much. Everywhere men vainly hunger for more than the world, still poor because still lacking adequate organisation and development, yet produces. White civilisation, upheld by a minority of the world's people so small that, as we have seen, only 150 million people of European stock exist out of Europe, is threatened by infertility, by internecine dissensions, and by a subversive propaganda aiming at world revolution.

CHAPTER II

THE POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

§ 1: THE BRITISH AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE British Empire now includes over one-fourth of the world's land area, and over 463,000,000, or one-fourth, of the world's 1,852,000,000 people. The facts, as far as they can be ascertained, are set out in detail for each Continent in the Appendix, and summarised on pages 24-25.

British Asia contains by far the greater part of the entire population of the British Dominions. In 1921 it amounted to 334,000,000 out of 463,000,000, or nearly three-fourths of the whole. Of these 334,000,000, nearly 319,000,000 consisted of the population of India. There are as many *houses* in India as there are White men in the British Empire.

The Europeans of India are negligible in point of number. In 1921 they were 290,000 including the soldiers, or one in 1,100 of the Indian population. So small is this handful of Europeans that it must be very much smaller than the margin of error which necessarily arose in counting the Indian peoples. In all the rest of British Asia, including the mandated territories, there are no more than about 220,000 Whites amongst the 15,000,000 of other races. The

POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1921

DISTINGUISHING (1) THE BRITISH STOCK; (2) THE OTHER EUROPEAN STOCK; AND (3) THE PEOPLE
OTHER THAN EUROPEAN

Continent and State.	British Stock (English, Welsh Scottish and Irish)	Other European Stock	Total European Stock	People other than of European Stock	Total Population
EUROPE—					
Great Britain and Ireland ..	46,267,500	1,000,000	47,267,500		47,267,500
British Possessions in Europe ..	10,000	626,700	636,700		636,700
Total—Europe ..	46,277,500	1,626,700	47,904,200		47,904,200
ASIA—					
India ..	277,000	10,000	287,000	318,655,500	318,942,500
Ceylon ..	7,600	500	8,100	4,490,500	4,498,600
British Borneo ..	600		600	882,900	883,500
British Malaya ..	13,100	1,800	14,900	3,317,700	3,332,600
Palestine ..	500	99,500	100,000	657,000	757,000
Iraq ..	500	87,500	88,000	2,761,300	2,849,300
Other Possessions, etc. ..	5,000	3,100	8,100	2,610,800	2,618,900
Total—Asia ..	304,300	202,400	506,700	333,375,700	333,882,400
AFRICA—					
Union of South Africa ..	600,000	919,500	1,519,500	5,409,100	6,928,600
Rhodesia ..	34,700	2,500	37,200	1,829,400	1,866,600
Basutoland ..	1,100	500	1,600	497,200	498,800
British South-West Africa ..	4,400	15,000	19,400	208,300	227,700
Bechuanaland Protectorate ..	1,200	500	1,700	151,300	153,000
Swaziland ..	700	1,500	2,200	110,800	113,000
British East Africa ..	11,800	3,400	15,200	11,128,700	11,143,900
British West Africa ..	6,500	900	7,400	22,675,900	22,683,300
Egypt ..	35,000	130,000	165,000	13,237,000	13,402,000
Anglo-Egyptain Sudan ..	3,500	1,500	5,000	4,848,000	4,853,000
Other Possessions, etc. ..	7,100	1,000	8,100	752,300	760,400
Total—Africa ..	706,000	1,076,300	1,782,300	60,848,000	62,630,300
AMERICA—					
Dominion of Canada ..	4,868,900	3,735,200	8,604,100	184,400	8,788,500
Newfoundland and Labrador ..	262,100	1,000	263,100		263,100
British West Indies ..	37,000	4,000	41,000	1,687,600	1,728,600
Bermudas ..	5,000	2,000	7,000	13,100	20,100
British Guiana ..	2,000	10,500	12,500	295,200	307,700
British Honduras ..	300	300	600	44,800	45,400
Falkland Islands ..	2,200	1,200	3,400		3,400
Total—America ..	5,177,500	3,754,200	8,931,700	2,225,100	11,156,800
SOUTH SEAS—					
Commonwealth of Australia ..	5,118,100	269,000	5,387,100	148,600	5,535,700
Dominion of New Zealand ..	1,190,000	24,000	1,214,000	57,000	1,271,000
Other Possessions, etc. ..	5,500	2,100	7,600	596,600	604,200
Total—South Seas ..	6,313,600	295,100	6,608,700	802,200	7,410,900
TOTAL—BRITISH EMPIRE ..	58,778,900	6,954,700	65,733,600	397,251,000	462,984,600

total of the British as a whole in Asia thus gives 304,300 Whites in an aggregate population of 334,000,000. These facts are certainly not realised at home, and until lately the prestige, nay the invincibility, of the European made it of small account in Asia. In recent years, however, a great change has taken place, and to this we shall have occasion to return when we deal with the population of Asia in more detail.

British Africa now covers an area of 4,166,347 square miles, or over one-third of all Africa. The population of this great area is 62,600,000, but only 1,782,000 of these are Europeans. Of these Europeans, 706,000 are of British stock. British Africa has one White person in every thirty-five of the population, and one person of British stock in every eighty-eight.

In America, the British area of 4,010,000 square miles has 11,157,000 people; the majority, 8,932,000, are Europeans, and 5,177,000 of these are of British stock.

In the South Seas, nearly the whole of the land area is under the British flag, and the small population, 7,410,900, includes 6,608,700 Europeans, nearly all of whom are British.

It should be made clear that throughout the details given on pages 24-25, the enumeration of British stock is confined to English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish, and does *not* include naturalised Europeans or British citizens of other than British descent. Thus the French-Canadians and the Boers are included under the heading "Other Europeans."

For the whole Empire we get :—

THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S POPULATION IN 1921

	Number
British Stock	58,778,900
Other Europeans	6,954,700
Total European Stock ..	65,733,600
Other Races	397,251,000
Grand Total	462,984,600

It is not a little difficult to realise that the vast dominions of the British Empire, with their aggregate area of 13,710,000 square miles, contain hardly more White men (of all races) than inhabit the 181,213 square miles of the German Reich.

In the British Dominions outside Europe, the White population is :—

THE WHITE POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OUTSIDE EUROPE

	Number
British Stock	12,501,400
Other Europeans	5,328,000
Total European Stock ..	17,829,400

Thus, the White population of the British overseas Empire amounts to 17,829,400 in 415,080,400, or about one in twenty-three.

If we regard the chief British populations outside the United Kingdom in detail, and contrast them with those of some towns in Great Britain, we get some illuminating comparisons :—

SOME CONTRASTS IN BRITISH POPULATIONS

	Population of British Stock
Greater London (443,000 acres)	7,476,000
Australian Commonwealth	5,118,000
Dominion of Canada	4,869,000
London (L.C.C. area)	4,483,000
Dominion of New Zealand	1,190,000
Glasgow	1,034,000
Birmingham	919,000
Manchester	730,000
Union of South Africa	600,000
Sheffield	491,000
Edinburgh	420,000
India	277,000
Huddersfield	110,000
Gloucester	51,000
British West Indies	37,000
Rhodesia	35,000
Swansea	25,000
British East Africa	12,000
British West Africa	6,000

The 58,319 square miles of England and Wales have now 648 people to the square mile, while the Union of South Africa, with an area of 473,000 square miles, has 1,519,500 White people, or slightly more than three to the square mile.

A broad survey of the British Empire in relation to the re-distribution and enlargement of its White population is for practical purposes confined to British North America, to certain parts of British Africa, and to the Britains in the South Seas. We shall see that each territory presents its own special features and difficulties, and that in this as in most other matters, there is no royal road. The difficulties are not dwelt upon here by way of discouragement ; it is held rather

that to understand and to face them is the only way to secure that increase of the White population of the oversea Britains which is necessary if the British Empire is to endure. The British Empire has become the chief factor in world civilisation ; the chief expression of the White tradition. Viewed in world perspective, its maintenance, as a group of associated nations, as a guarantee of peace within dominions forming one-fourth of the world, as a guardian and as a leader of subject races, should be an object of solicitude to every thinking person of whatever race who desires that the world, as a whole, should attain to universal peace and federation.

§ 2 : THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN AFRICA

LET us consider Africa, with its great area of 11,700,000 square miles, disposed for the most part between the tropics, and almost bisected by the Equator. It is nearly three times as big as Europe, this vast tableland, but it has no more than 129,400,000 people. This population is as to nearly one-half under the British flag :—

AFRICA—THE BRITISH SHARE

	Area Sq. Miles	Population
British Africa	4,166,347	62,630,300
Other than British	7,493,373	66,784,400
Total,	11,659,720	129,414,700

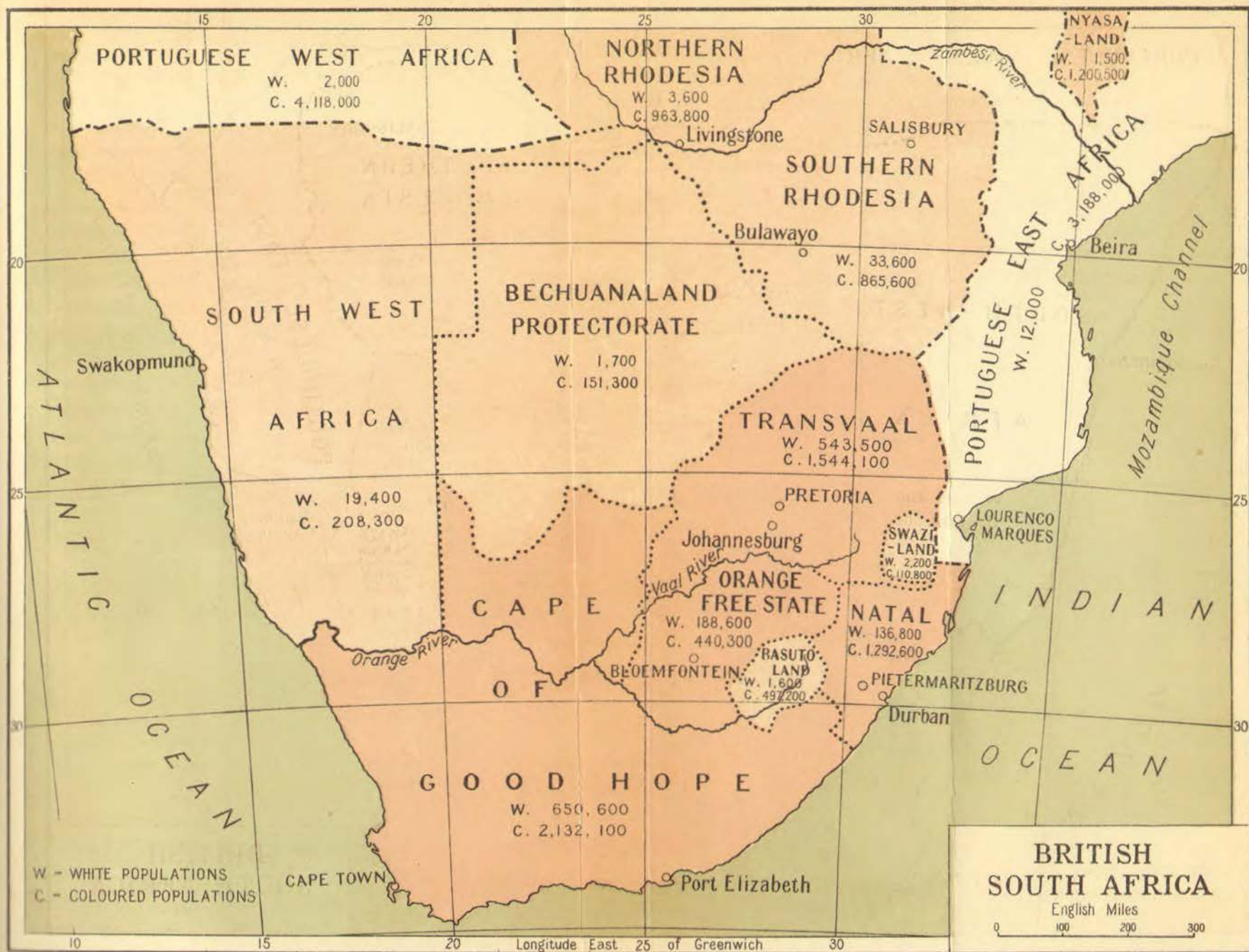
The Sahara, whose stony plateaus and shifting sands stretch from the Nile to the Atlantic, and from the northern belt of States downwards to the fifteenth degree of north latitude, accounts for nearly one-third of all the African area, but even when this is allowed for, the African population is very sparse, and it is perhaps hardly surprising that it has been for so long exaggerated. Estimates of 200 to 300 millions have been widely circulated and believed. The Belgian Congo, for example, has been said to have 30 million people, when the truth is that it probably has not more than 10 millions.

The scanty population of British Africa might make it appear that the White population could be easily augmented. This, however, is not so. The native populations, if sparse, are considerable enough, even in the most temperate regions, to prevent extensive European immigration, which can only take place in countries where the performance of manual labour by White people is the basis of industry. Thus, if North America had been occupied by a native population as hardy and as numerous as the Negroes of Africa, instead of by comparatively scanty tribes of Amerindians, the economic development of its territory would have been widely different. Part of what is now the United States did its best by importing Negroes to create artificially the conditions which obtain in Africa, with results for which the United States is still paying and has still to pay.

The special difficulties of White settlement in Africa may be illustrated by South Africa, where climate favours White colonisation. The Union of South



BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA
the territory of the Union of South Africa is coloured red, and



BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA. The White and Coloured Populations (in 1921) are shown for each State and Territory. The British area is coloured red, and the territory of the Union of South Africa distinguished by a deeper tint.

Africa (The Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State) together with Rhodesia, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland, Basutoland and the Territory of South-West Africa (late German South-West Africa), have together an area of 1,528,000 square miles, and a combined population of 9,787,700, amongst whom are counted only 1,581,600 Whites, or about one to the square mile.

The Census of 1921 of the Union of South Africa returned a population just under 7,000,000, of whom only some 1,500,000 were Whites. Of these, to frame a rough estimate from the religious census, about 600,000 appear to be of British stock. The religious census showed that of the 1,445,200 Whites returning their religion as Christian, as many as 858,000 belonged to the Dutch or Lutheran Churches.

The record shows that the Europeans became a somewhat smaller proportion of the population of the Union in 1911-1921 :—

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—EUROPEANS
AND NON-EUROPEANS

Year	Europeans		Non-Europeans	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
1904	1,116,800	21·6	4,059,000	78·4
1911	1,276,200	21·4	4,697,100	78·6
1921	1,519,500	21·9	5,409,100	78·1

In seventeen years the Whites increased by 402,700, while the coloured races increased by 1,350,100. (The
P.W. D

Census report states that many South African Whites object to the use of the term "Europeans," a fact which is worth noting.) But these figures understate the rate of native growth, because 500,000 natives died in the great influenza epidemic of 1918.

Mr. C. W. Cousins, with whom the direction of the South African Census was obviously a labour of love, dwells upon the essential difficulty of making South Africa the home of some considerable part of that European surplus which the United States is no longer willing to receive. "So long," he says, "as reliance is placed, as is done, almost entirely upon the Native and Coloured races for rough and unskilled labour, and while it is essential that this section of the population should take its share in the work of the country, the question of introducing a considerable stream of immigration from other countries is a matter of extreme difficulty."

And he goes on to face the alternative—the surrender of the destiny of the White race in South Africa. The native birth-rate seems to be unchecked, and the very high native infantile death-rate may fall. The European birth-rate falls here, as elsewhere. And then there is the difficult and delicate problem of a section "on the borderland of the White race and the coloured." Also, it is noted, inter-marriage between the Bantu and the "Asiatic" is common. At the Census of 1921 the total of "non-Europeans," 5,409,100, given above, included 4,699,400 natives, 163,900 "Asiatics," and 545,500 classified under the dubious heading, "Mixed and Other."

As to the future, it is pointed out that, if the rate

of increase in the next fifty years is that of the thirty years 1891-1921, (*i.e.* taking account of both experienced White natural increase and experienced White immigration, while, on the other hand, assuming for the non-White population the continuance of experienced unfavourable conditions), in fifty years' time South Africa will have a population of 23,000,000, of whom only 6,500,000 will be Whites (2,500,000 of them immigrants or the children of immigrants).

To accentuate the importance of immigration, the South African Census also offers a calculation of the results of (1) allowing for Whites an increase of two per cent. per annum (a liberal rate of increase), (2) excluding further immigration, and (3) assuming the non-Europeans to multiply as in the past, but excluding contingencies such as the influenza epidemic of 1918. Upon this basis, the Europeans would increase to 4,000,000 in 1971, while the non-Europeans would become 19,000,000. Thus, in fifty years South Africa would add to its numbers 2,500,000 Whites and 13,500,000 Bantus, "Asiatics" and others. This result is pictured in the graph facing page 36, which will show at a glance what a very large White immigration into South Africa is needed if it is to remain (or should we say become?) a White man's country.

"It rests with those concerned with the destinies of race in South Africa to study the facts and to face them"—thus the Census Director. The Whites must welcome, and indeed invite and attract immigrants from Europe or go under. Failing this, South Africa must "for ever abandon the prospect of maintaining a White civilisation except as a proportionately

diminishing minority and in face of an increasing, and at last an overwhelming, majority. It may then be forced to abandon its domination, or even to abandon the country. It may accept the solution of degeneracy, and perpetuate a Eurafrican civilisation; a course utterly inconceivable, involving, as it would do, the dishonouring of racial ideals tenaciously held by both of the great European races of the Union."

There appears to be no sign, however, of any change in the views of the majority of South Africans upon the subject of immigration. Difficult in its essence, immigration is frowned upon here, as elsewhere, by the limited number of Europeans already in the field. Who that reads the remarkable Immigration Quota Law of the United States, dealt with elsewhere in these pages, can be surprised that the South African invitation to settlers is mainly addressed to men who can introduce capital, which means, in effect, that it is addressed to a number so few that in relation to the facts of the graph facing page 36, it is negligible.

If we turn to the South African Official Year Book, we see the nature of the encouragement which is given to immigrants. It amounts to this, "that no obstacle is placed in the way of the entry of White immigrants provided that they are of good health and character, and are able themselves or through their friends or employers to show that they have means of support." The official statement proceeds, "Experience has shown the necessity for these requirements, as the circumstances of the country do not render it always easy for a new arrival to make his way, unless on the one hand he is a thoroughly competent tradesman, or on

the other hand has work definitely assigned to him or friends who are able to introduce him to employment and in the meantime to assure him of support."

We need not wonder, then, that the latest figures for South African immigration (1924) show that it fluctuates within margins so narrow as to be almost negligible in relation to the problem of making a White South Africa. We are told that "the number of British-born persons who assumed domicile during the quarter ended September, 1924, was 912; the number who relinquished such domicile was 1,253."

While immigration into South Africa thus halts, the minds of South Africans seem to be more deeply concerned with the discussion of the native problem in another aspect.

There has long been held by many South Africans—Cecil Rhodes was one of them—the opinion that the problem of Black and White could only be solved, if at all, by Segregation. The conception of this policy is, briefly, that the Bantu races should be encouraged and assisted to develop, in their own way, in lands reserved to them under the general and sympathetic administration of the White. To the Black, it is urged, this means an honourable form of self-determination and self-development. To the White, on the other hand, it offers what is thought to be the only hope of maintaining White institutions unimpaired and of restoring manual labour to an honourable position amongst the Whites themselves.

The framing and practical prosecution of such a policy is beset with many difficulties. It is not an easy task to delimit reservations of land for the

coloured races large enough not merely to satisfy the coloured races of to-day, but the enormous black population yet to be born. Moreover, large numbers of blacks are already squatting within the White areas. Then, again, there is the fact that the farmers, both Boer and British, not only desire to retain what native labour they have, but to increase it. It is not possible, in these difficult circumstances, to speak of segregation in terms of precision. South Africa, herself, is obviously doing little more than grope towards a policy.

Here, too, as elsewhere, the problem of our British Indian subjects presents acute difficulties. The Caucasian races of India, transplanted to British Colonies where they find themselves regarded as unfit for full citizenship, add another distressing factor with which local legislation vainly strives. Thus, about the world, men create problems beyond their own powers to solve, issuing in trouble and disaster for ensuing generations. The Government of the Union of South Africa sanctioned in 1924 a Natal ordinance depriving British Indians in Natal of the municipal franchise. This effects the great majority of British Indians within the Union, for 140,000 out of 160,000 live in Natal. In India the Government is called upon to intervene, and as I write, early in 1925, it is doing so. It has to contend with the fact that in South Africa responsible politicians speak of the "Asiatic menace," and with the fact that the Indians in Natal outnumber the Europeans. Natal, which has disfranchised the British Indians, is also resolutely opposed to native segregation.



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Forecasted increase in population calculated upon natural increase and assuming no further White immigration.

Outside the Union of South Africa we have the great territory of Rhodesia, barred from the Indian Ocean by Portuguese East Africa ; Swaziland, almost enclosed by the Transvaal and Natal ; Basutoland, lying between the Cape of Good Hope and the Orange Free State ; the great central Bechuanaland Protectorate, north of the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal ; and on the West the late German territory, now officially known as the Territory of South-West Africa. These, together, as we have seen, add but a handful to the White population of a territory of 1,528,000 square miles, with a total population of nearly ten millions.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA AS A WHOLE—1921

Territory.	Whites.	Other than Whites.	Total Population.	Area Sq. Miles.
Union of South Africa—				
Cape of Good Hope	650,600	2,132,100	2,782,700	276,966
Natal	136,800	1,292,600	1,429,400	35,284
Transvaal ..	543,500	1,544,100	2,087,600	110,450
Orange Free State	188,600	440,300	628,900	50,389
Total—The Union	1,519,500	5,409,100	6,928,600	473,089
Bechuanaland Protectorate ..	1,700	151,300	153,000	275,000
Swaziland ..	2,200	110,800	113,000	6,678
Basutoland ..	1,600	497,200	498,800	11,716
Rhodesia—Southern	33,600	865,600	899,200	148,575
„ Northern	3,600	963,800	967,400	291,000
Territory of South-West Africa ..	19,400	208,300	227,700	322,000
Total—South Africa	1,581,600	8,206,100	9,787,700	1,528,058

The details are given on the previous page. The White population of all South Africa is little more than that of the Union. The coloured population of all British South Africa, however, is 3,000,000 more than that of the Union.

It may be noticed in passing that the Union of South African Government has recently (1924) declared, through General Hertzog, that it considers that the time has arrived for the incorporation in the Union of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, and it should be remembered that British South-West Africa is already under the governance of the Union, as territory mandated by the League of Nations. General Hertzog said nothing about Basutoland, perhaps because he is aware that the large and almost entirely Bantu population of that territory is ardently desirous of maintaining its virtual independence under the British crown. It is a question, too, which is intimately connected with the policy of segregation, which as yet remains in the vaguest outlines.

Small as is the entire White population of South Africa, it includes by far the greater part of the European population of the British Empire in all Africa. Apart from South Africa, it will be seen by the statement on page 37, that there are only 200,700 Europeans in the rest of British Africa. But of these, 165,000 are in Egypt,¹ leaving only 35,700 for the remainder. British East Africa has only 15,200 Europeans in a population of over 11,000,000; British West Africa has only 7,400 Europeans in a population of nearly 23,000,000.

¹ Egypt was declared a British Protectorate on December 18, 1914. In March, 1922 the Protectorate was terminated and a limited independence conferred.

The Anglo-Egyptian Condominium of the Sudan, including a normal complement of soldiers, has only 5,000 Europeans in a total population of nearly 5,000,000.

As to the British stock in all British Africa, it amounts, as we have already seen, to about 700,000 people.

§ 3: WHAT KENYA ILLUSTRATES

THE difficulty of building up White populations in Africa, even in the areas that best lend themselves to European colonisation, may also be illustrated by the Crown Colony of Kenya, British East Africa. Kenya, which is about as big as Germany, lies South of Abyssinia and Somaliland, and North of Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa, and now administered by England under mandate). On the West, Kenya reaches to Uganda, and borders the north-east shores of the great Victoria Nyanza. The Colony has excellent ports in Mombasa and Kilindini.

That fine enterprise, the Uganda Railway, runs some 600 miles through Kenya from Mombasa to the Nyanza, and its branches are opening up the interior. That interior is Kenya's Land of Promise for the European. Consisting of high fertile plateaus with an adequate rainfall, and healthy because ranging from 5,000 feet upwards, it is a White Man's Country in point of climate and actual and potential production,

as distinguished from the low-lying tropical coastlands and jungle. Here, then, nature has provided the means of native segregation. The native for the lowlands, where the food he needs is plentiful and calls for little labour. The White for the uplands, where a temperate climate and excellent soil invites to European conceptions of culture and cultivation.

But the problem has been complicated by the immigration of British Indians, first introduced for the purposes of railway construction. The government of Kenya has now to deal with a population consisting of 10,000 Whites, 23,000 British Indians, 10,000 Arabs and nearly 2,500,000 natives of Hamitic-Negroid types—Galla, Somali, Masai. The Imperial Government, with no uncertain voice, has declared its policy (Memorandum of 1923) as based on the conception "that the interests of the African natives must be paramount, and that if, and when, those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail." The memorandum went on to speak of the Imperial Government as "exercising a trust on behalf of the African population." These fine words, it is good to remember, are written of a land where in the old days Arab slave-dealers hunted their prey. In practice, they are thought not inconsistent with the conscription of labour for governmental purposes, and with the levying of hut taxes which force the natives to work for the White.

The interests of the Kenya natives are not necessarily at variance with the White civilisation of the temperate highlands, and the Masai have their reservations between Nairobi and the southern boundary.

The Indians, however, resent the virtual reservation of the highlands for European settlement, and are by no means satisfied with lowland reservations. And here, as elsewhere, they can hardly be expected to agree with a franchise which differentiates between a British citizen who is a European and a British citizen who is an Indian. So, in December, 1924, the East African Indian National Congress—the significant title of which should not escape observation—agreed to accept nominative representation on the Executive and Legislative Councils. The resolutions declared, however, that the decision was made under protest, and owing to the "coercive policy adopted by the Imperial and Local Governments, and the *step-motherliness* of the Government of India."¹ This is the protest of 23,000 Kenya Indians in conference with other Indians in East Africa, who outnumber the Europeans by more than two to one.

The larger issue—the larger *local* issue—of the White and the native remains. The Europeans have power to add by immigration to their numbers, but will they? They consist (Census 1921) of 9,651 men, women and children, of whom 8,112 are British, 896 British South African Dutch, 159 Americans and 148 Italians. Why should not the Kenya highlands, with a virgin soil which in some places is said to be 40 feet deep, and capable of "growing anything," become a White Man's Land? There are hundreds of thousands of able-bodied answers to this question, for Kenya has 2,500,000 natives. The White sees in this great body of people a reservoir upon which, in

¹ Correspondent of *The Times* at Nairobi, December 29, 1924.

his view, he has the right to draw ; he dislikes the Indian because he feels him to be too near his European nobility, and as he cannot induce the Government to prevent Indian immigration, he hopes to use the African to "squeeze out the Indian."¹ Nay, we are told, rather than tolerate more Indians, certain influential Kenya settlers are "*prepared to import cheap labour from Europe with which to carry on the 'squeezing out' process until the African is able to play his part.*"

A desperate expedient, and a most illuminating ! Could we have the improbability of making the Kenya highlands a White country more forcibly stated ? The truth seems to be that Kenya is a land in which a small band of Whites see themselves and men like them employing African natives to produce for the world's markets. That is not the road to a White Man's Land ; it is the road to the eventual swamping of a few Whites by "natives" ever growing more "educated" as education is written for their kind. So set upon this road is the Kenya White colonist that he resents the fact that the native reservations supply the African with too easy a living. "The employers complain that the labourers have become more fastidious," says the correspondent of *The Times* at Nairobi.² There are, it is said, 300,000 able-bodied male workers in Kenya. But how to make them work . . . ? The only way consistent with the Imperial guardianship is better pay and attractive conditions of labour. That would settle the local labour problem, at least for a time, but it is a settlement that would

¹ *The Times* correspondent in Kenya, March 29, 1924.

² *The Times*, March 9, 1924.

finally dispose of Kenya as a White Man's Land. And if White colonisation in its true sense—in which labour as well as management is White—is not found possible in the Kenya highlands, we need not wonder at the situation in the vast African regions where normal tropical conditions forbid the employment of European workers. It suffices to remind ourselves of the facts we have already observed, that all British East Africa has 15,200 Europeans, and that in all British West Africa (Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, British Togoland, and Northern and Southern Nigeria) an area of 449,438 square miles, there are 7,400 Europeans.

§ 4 : THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN AMERICA

FROM the tropical regions of Africa, we pass to the rigours and vast empty spaces of the Dominion of Canada. The area of the Dominion is much larger than that of the United States, with which her southern border marches for 4,000 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but it is not difficult to understand why the larger territory has only some 9,000,000 people against the 112,000,000 of her neighbour. It is important that the Dominion of Canada lies almost entirely north of the fiftieth parallel of north latitude. It is even more important that Canada is not, like the United States, gifted with prodigious quantities of coal. If the coal of the United States were shifted above the fiftieth parallel by some

magician's wand, population would have to go with it. The rigorous climate of a large part of the Canadian territory, which has stood in the way of its rapid colonisation, also, it should be remembered, left it comparatively free from Amerindians. French Canada, we are reminded by the Canadian Year Book, was one of the first communities to take a systematic census of her people. The Census of 1665 made a count of 3,215 persons. The Census of the primitive St. Lawrence Colony in 1685 gave a population of 12,263, of whom only 1,538 were Indians.

When all the circumstances are considered, the growth of the Canadian population from 3,689,000 in 1871 to 8,788,000 in 1921 is as great as could have been expected. The vast expanse of the North-West Territory and of the Yukon, accounting as they do for a very large proportion of the Canadian area, contain only 12,100 people. Over sixty per cent. of the population of the Dominion is included in Quebec and Ontario. The three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta together contain about one-fifth of the population; they also account for the greater part of the increase of population in 1901-1921, an increase of 419,500 to 1,956,100. British Columbia in the same time grew from 178,700 to 524,600.

Nothing is easier than to speak eloquently of the possibilities of developing the Canadian prairies. So many square miles, so many settlers, so much grain! The reality of wrestling with the virgin soil of the Canadian West, of enduring the loneliness of the prairie with few neighbours or comforts in a climate where

the word "cold" has a meaning unknown in England, are more often described in private than in public. It is in the face of untold hardships that the Canadian statistics of population and production make so good a showing.

The official estimate is that, in the middle of 1924, the Canadian population had increased to 9,227,000, an estimated increase of over 438,000 since the 1921 Census. It is also stated that the three prairie provinces made an increase of about 140,000 in this period. Against this Canadian official estimate, we have the estimate of the Commissioner of Immigration for the United States who tells us that, in the twelve months ended June 1924, over 200,000 Canadians paid poll-tax for admission into the United States. It is also said that it is quite impossible to prevent the illicit immigration of Canadians into the United States, that this is going on freely, and that the figure given, therefore, greatly understates the dimensions of the transfer. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the United States Immigration Quota Law strictly limits the immigration from Canada as far as a four thousand mile boundary line allows of its limitation.

Recent immigration into Canada has been small. In the twelve months to March, 1923, it was 73,000; in the next twelve months it rose to 148,000; in the final year ended March, 1925, it fell to 111,000.

The Canadian Government is to make a special effort in 1925 to obtain more immigrants, not only from Britain, but from North Europe, France, Belgium, Hungary, Yugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania

and Switzerland. If this advertising for new settlers is successful, we may see Canada exceeding her pre-war immigration record, which was 402,000 in 1913. On the other hand, the new determination of the United States to reduce immigration to the small figure of 150,000 a year, and the shortage of labour which must therefore arise within her borders, may greatly increase illicit immigration from Canada. In any case, Canada is more than justified in attracting new citizens, for not only has she a vast undeveloped territory, but the world at large needs the food she can provide.

In point of origin, the people of Canada are as British as the people of the United States. As we shall see later, it is claimed that fifty-five per cent. of the United States population is of British stock, and this proportion holds good in Canada. According to the Canadian Census of 1921, the racial origin of the Canadian population was as follows:—

CANADA—RACIAL ORIGIN OF THE POPULATION

	1901	1921
British	3,063,200	4,868,900
French	1,649,400	2,452,700
Germans	310,500	294,600
Scandinavians	31,000	167,400
Jews	16,100	126,200
Dutch	33,800	117,800
Amerindians (including half-castes)	127,900	110,600
Austrians	10,900	107,700
Ukrainians	Uncertain	106,700
Russians	19,800	100,100
Italians	10,800	66,800
Other Races	97,900	269,000
Total—All Races ..	5,371,300	8,788,500

We see that 4,868,900 out of 8,788,500, or 55 per cent. were returned as British, (*i.e.* of English, Welsh, Scottish or Irish origin.) The French-Canadians numbered 2,452,700, and it will be seen that they have not increased as rapidly as the British. That, of course, is because of the considerable immigration into Canada of British stock. Germans come next, despite a considerable fall through the war; Canada had over 400,000 Germans when the war broke out.

The Bishop of Gloucester¹ has expressed alarm at the lack of fertility of the British Canadians, which he contrasts with the continued high fertility of the French. The French Canadians are recruited from the cradle; the English-Canadians make notable increase only through immigration. He complains that the once considerable English-speaking population of Quebec has almost entirely disappeared, and that the same change is moving westward to Ontario. The French-Canadians rejoice in large families of ten or twelve, "sometimes rising to as many as twenty," while the English are content with small families or none at all. The French, we are told, have so far invaded Ontario that there are now 250,000 French-speaking people in that Province. A Canadian authority is quoted to the effect that the French have a preponderant vote in fifteen counties, while Father Le Bel claims that in twenty-two counties their vote is the decisive factor. We are further given an estimate that by the end of this century there will

¹ In Letters to *The Times*, December 15, 1924, and January 12, 1925.

be six million French in Ontario. Complaint is also made that in New Brunswick the French population numbers 90,000, or more than one-quarter of the population, and that while the people of Prince Edward Island are decreasing as a whole, the French are increasing.

I have used the word complaint with intention, for the language used is the language of complaint. I doubt the value of such expressions. Here is a great Dominion, nearly one-half of the inadequate population of which is composed of Europeans who are not either English, Welsh, Scottish or Irish. Is it well, is it wise, to reproach either Canada or the Mother Country with a fact which reproaches will not alter? These French-Canadians and others are fellow-citizens within the Empire, and if they are increasing, to populate a great country which above all needs people, it is something to rejoice about. If the Bishop of Gloucester wishes to increase the British stock in Canada, let him by all means argue in favour of increased Canadian immigration from Britain, but it is exceedingly important that within the Empire as it is, ill-feeling should not be propagated by a futile exhibition of regret that the French-Canadians should increase. Rather is it cause for regret that the French in France are not also exhibiting fertility, for the world cannot afford to have its civilisation, which is a product of many races and not of one, weakened by a fall in its proportion of Frenchmen.

British America, as a whole, is summed up in the Appendix. Apart from the Dominion of Canada, it contained in 1921 no more than about 327,600 Whites,

of whom the great majority are the people of Newfoundland. The number given of the White population of the British West Indies is necessarily a rough estimate, for only a few of the islands make any attempt to differentiate by census pure European stock.

§ 5: THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE SOUTH SEAS

TURNING to the South Seas, we find in the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand lands which, even when account is taken of the aborigines, are almost as purely British as Britain herself. Including the Bushmen, only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population of Australia is other than of British stock, while of the White population 95 per cent. are British. As to New Zealand, of the total population, including the Maoris and half-castes, only $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are of other than British stock, and, if we have regard only to the White population, 98 per cent. are British. Thus, apart from the North American Continent, the British Empire in the South Seas affords the most favourable opportunity for building great White civilisations.

But the building is slow, and it must be hastened if so splendid an opportunity is not to be lost. Making

all allowance for the sub-tropical North and the great deserts, which account for so large a part of the Australian area, and for the fact that some two-fifths of the interior have an average rainfall of less than ten inches in the year, there remains a cultivable area so enormous that the island continent's nearly 3,000,000 square miles might support a population much greater than that of the United Kingdom. What Sir John McWhae, when Agent General for Victoria in 1922, termed "the heart of Australia," the splendid area of over 500,000 square miles enclosed in a circle of 400 miles radius, the circumference of which passes through Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, abounds in fertile soil and mineral wealth, and is about 30,000 square miles larger than the aggregate areas of France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Denmark and Switzerland. But these six countries have a population of over 120,000,000. No less for the sake of Australia than for the sake of the world at large, which cannot afford to renounce the use and development of so great a territory, the proper organisation of Australian settlement is an urgent need.

Australia gained, by natural increase and immigration, 984,000 people in the ten years, 1911-1921, and she has now a population about 25 per cent. greater than Ireland, which has an area of only 32,000 square miles and natural resources of exceeding poverty. But it is not only that Australia has few people; the few people are not well distributed, as will be seen by the accompanying map. We see that the areas and populations of the various States are as follows:—

AUSTRALIA—AREA AND POPULATION

The population figures here given differ from those in the Appendix because they do not include the aborigines.

State or Territory	Area Sq. Miles	Population	
		April 1921	March 1924
New South Wales ..	309,432	2,100,371	2,218,376
Victoria	87,884	1,531,280	1,637,278
Queensland	670,500	755,972	816,072
South Australia ..	380,070	495,160	526,541
Western Australia ..	975,920	332,732	356,469
Tasmania	26,215	213,780	215,277
Federal Capital Territory ..	940	2,572	3,677
Northern Territory ..	523,620	3,867	3,572
Total	2,974,581	5,435,734	5,777,262

This statement is taken from the official Australian statistics, and the populations for March, 1924, are estimated officially, to have risen in the three years, 1921-1924, by no more than 341,528, from 5,435,734 to 5,777,262. Of these as many as 3,855,654 are the combined populations of New South Wales and Victoria. Further examination shows that the capitals of these two States, Sydney and Melbourne, have between them a population of nearly 1,800,000. *So that outside these two great cities there are only about 4,000,000 people in all Australia. If we take all the capital cities, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane,*

Perth and Hobart, we get an aggregate population of 2,600,000, a number which approaches one-half of the entire population of the Continent.

The facts appear more remarkable still when we contrast the urban and rural populations:—

AUSTRALIA—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS,
1911-1921.

Nature of Population	Census of 1911	Census of 1921	Increase during 10 Years	Increase per cent. during 10 Years
Urban—				
Metropolitan	1,694,329	2,338,079	643,750	37.99
Provincial	866,437	1,037,468	171,031	19.74
Rural.. ..	1,867,003	2,030,422	163,419	8.75
Migratory ..	27,236	29,765	2,529	9.29
Total ..	4,455,005	5,435,734	980,729	22.01

So we see, only too plainly, that the greater part of the small recent increase in the Australian population has been a growth of the towns. *The rural population in the ten years, 1911-1921, increased by only 163,419 or 8.75 per cent.!* On the other hand, the population of the capital cities increased by 643,750, or nearly 38 per cent.

Or let us turn to the occupations of the Australian people. The following statement is also from the Australian Census:—

AUSTRALIA—OCCUPATIONS AS SHOWN BY
THE CENSUS, 1911-1921.

Class of Occupation	Census of 1911	Census of 1921	Increase during 10 years. — indicates decrease
Professional, Domestic, and Commercial	632,664	766,299	133,635
Transport and Communication	157,391	207,737	50,346
Industrial	562,337	723,526	161,189
Primary Producers:—			
Agricultural	284,700	337,463	52,763
Pastoral	151,861	142,080	—9,781
Mining and Quarrying	105,804	66,761	—39,043
Others	43,783	52,300	8,517
Total—Primary Producers	586,148	598,604	12,456
Independent	23,055	20,423	—2,632
Dependents	2,449,986	3,094,651	644,665
Unspecified	43,424	24,494	—18,930
Total ..	4,455,005	5,435,734	980,729

The Australian “primary producers” in 1921 numbered 598,604 (wives and other non-earning dependents not included), an increase of only 12,456 in the ten years. The pastoral producers actually decreased in the period by nearly 10,000; the miners also fell by over 39,000. On the other hand, the industrial workers

increased by 161,189, and the professional, domestic and commercial classes by 133,635. But Australia, as a nation, is built upon its primary producers, and the statement just given describes an inverted pyramid. And it is a situation which obviously works against what are the best interests of the nation, because when it comes to framing a customs tariff or any other measure which intimately concerns the welfare of the primary producers, they are only too likely to be sacrificed to the industrial majority in the towns. I was not surprised, therefore, when talking to a young British pastoralist, a recent emigrant from England to Australia, to find him complaining of the prices he had to pay for articles essential to his industry, the very raw materials of his work.

It is necessary to speak very plainly upon this subject, for the empty continent cannot be allowed to remain empty. A White Australia can only be assured by a large-scale policy of development and settlement. Little further progress can be made while such an analysis of occupations obtains as that just given. The Asian continent, which still geographically stretches out a limb towards Australia, and which once was joined with it, is overflowing with people who look eagerly to the empty island continent. Europe is still producing a surplus population now denied access to the richest part of North America. It is a situation, therefore, which cannot continue indefinitely. The immigration of a few ten thousands a year (the excess of arrivals over departures in 1923 was 37,000; and in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ years ended September 1, 1924, the annual excess was 31,730) is unfortunately joined with a

falling birth-rate. The birth-rate in 1921 was 24.9 per 1,000, and in 1923 23.8.

The real difficulties of populating Australia are not frankly faced. First, there are the difficulties made by Australians themselves. There, as elsewhere, it is not easy to persuade many people that their prosperity lies, not in restricting, but in encouraging immigration within reasonable limits. The worker on the spot cherishes the conception of monopoly, a very primitive human instinct. Clear economic thinking is not so common in any class or country that we can afford lightly to disregard this important factor in the immigration problem; nations are ruled not by real, but by apparent self-interest. Nevertheless, we may hope that it is not altogether impossible to persuade a town-dweller in Sydney or Melbourne that his prosperity waxes rather than wanes with the number of primary producers who can be induced to settle up-country. It must be admitted, too, that the Englishman or Englishwoman is not welcomed with too much cordiality in Australia. It appears that English newcomers are termed "Pommies," and when one asks for an explanation of the origin of this term, one is offered something sillier than the word itself, and certainly not worth repeating here. The British immigrant may, however, enjoy the flattery of being preferred to arrivals from other nations.

When we turn to the other side of the account, we have always to bear in mind that the British immigrant is mainly a man accustomed to town life, who finds it as difficult to deal with the back-block warm work in Australia as with the six months' cold work of the

Canadian prairie. Perhaps we do not fully realise how far the urbanisation of the Englishman has gone. The majority of our people would have difficulty in naming at sight a dozen British wild birds, or half-a-dozen British forest trees. One has only to glance at the garden plots of British town dwellers to realise that not one in a hundred knows or cares how to make use of British ground, either for pleasure or for profit. It is easy to make plans on paper for planting out such people on the prairie or in the bush, but the unit of reality is a man who desires to emigrate to find the easy conditions of town life. The case may be summed up not unfairly by saying that the Dominions offer difficult virgin land to people who, for the most part, do not know how to manage a suburban garden.

Responsible Australian statesmen perceive the imminent danger in which they stand. Mr. Theodore, late Labour Premier of Queensland, so much of the territory of which lies above the Tropic of Capricorn, pointed out, in a speech early in 1925, that Australia was responsible to the world for the development of North Australia, and asked his countrymen to consider what the position would be if some power seriously challenged before the League of Nations the right of Australia to monopolise territory which she refused or neglected to develop. If these words are not without reason in their application to Queensland, how much more force they have for the more temperate parts of the continent. Yet we have heard quite recently of Europeans actually bound for Queensland received by Australia with ignominy, and I am informed of a case in which one such would-be settler

in Australia committed suicide upon being turned back from the land of promise.

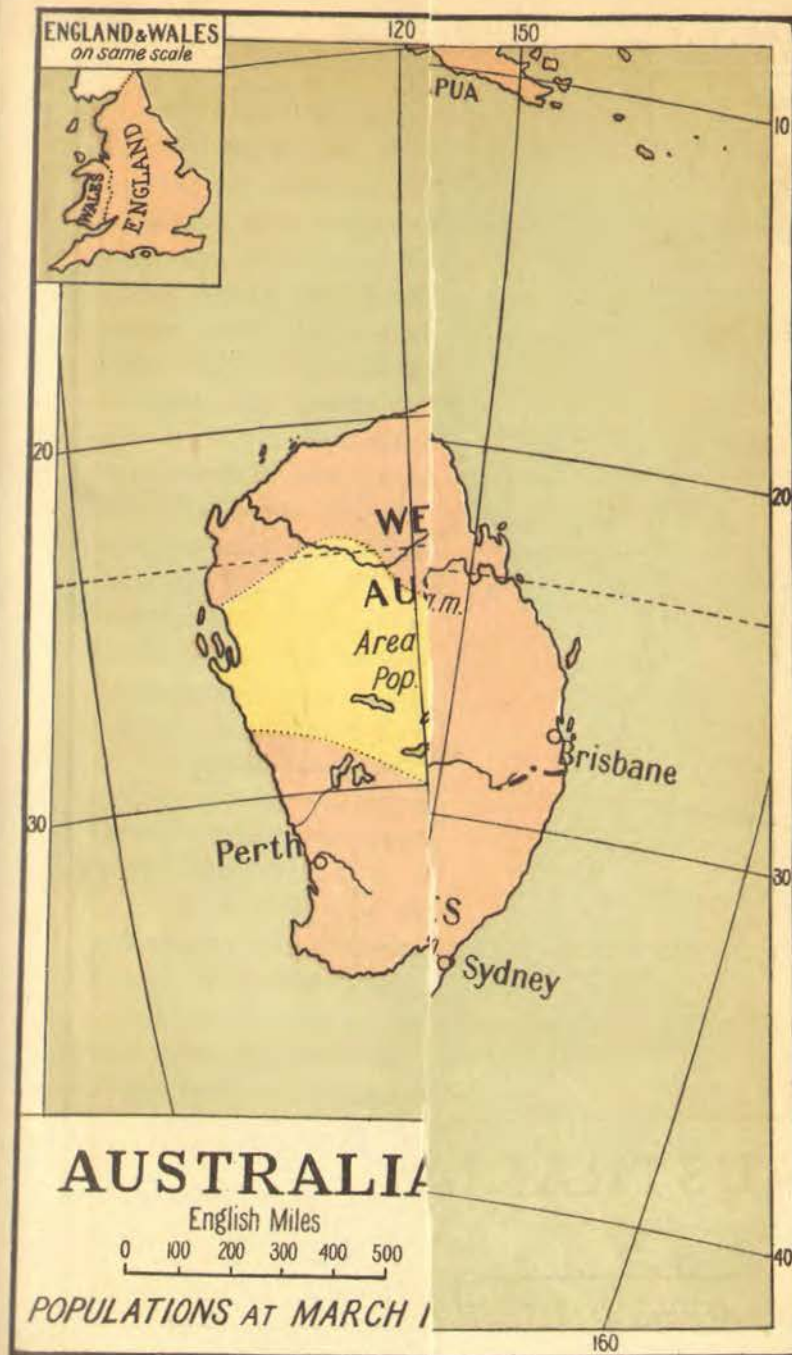
Australians have a just pride in all that they have accomplished. If they have a population at this moment not much larger than that of Greater London, they can boast of a total production from agriculture, mining, manufacturing, etc., worth £400,000,000 per annum, and of a sea-borne trade of £260,000,000 per annum. They are justly proud, too, of having so far preserved a White civilisation, and who that looks at the world as a whole, and realises how limited are the areas in which a purely White civilisation is possible, can doubt that they are right in their determination to conserve that which they have? The observer is nevertheless entitled to ask the Australians to look with clear eyes at the world picture as a whole, and to perceive that their properly cherished ideal is in danger.¹

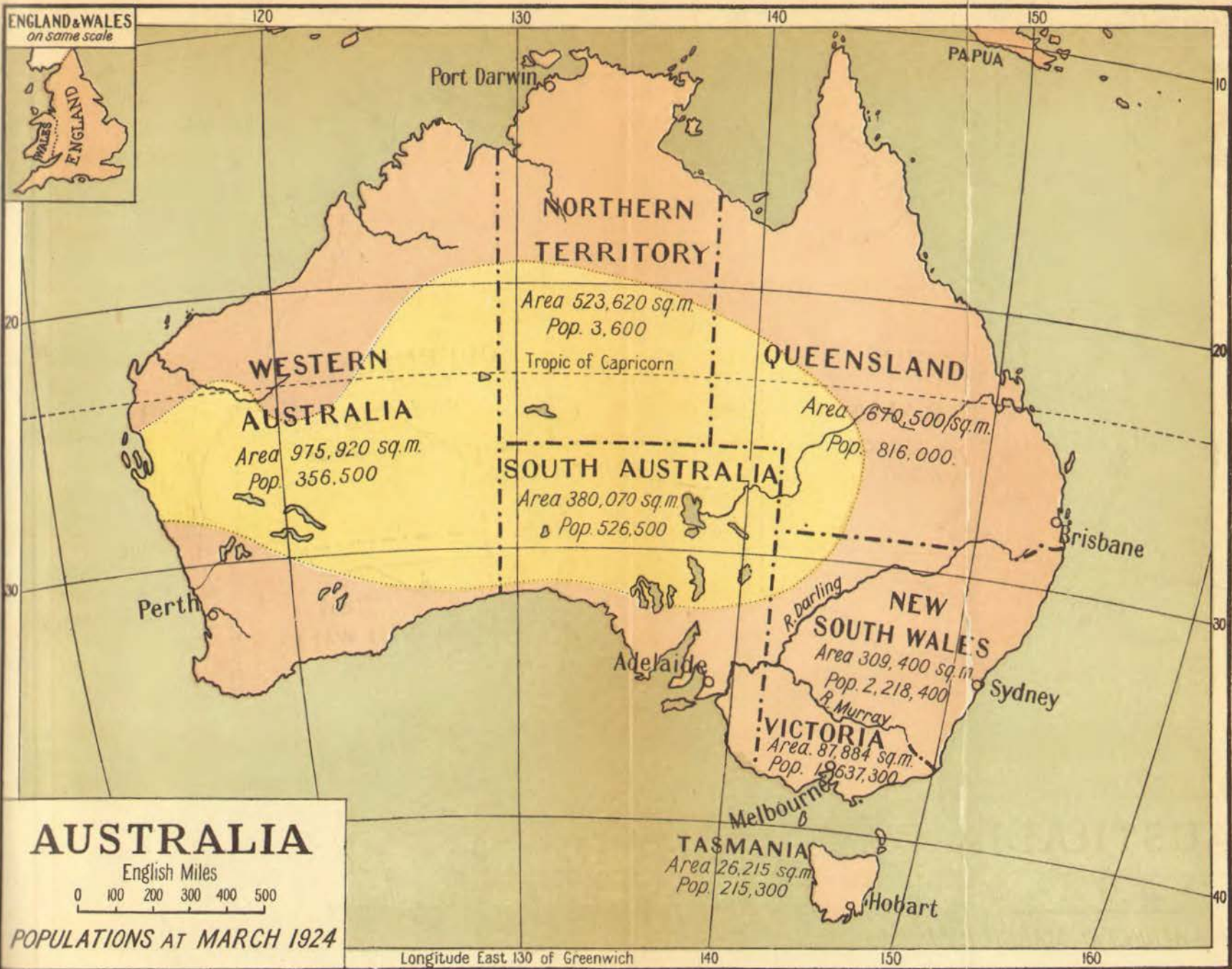
¹ As these pages were about to go to the printer, it was officially announced (April, 1925) that the British and Australian Governments have concluded an agreement to settle 450,000 British emigrants in Australia in the next ten years. The 450,000 are to include 34,000 families averaging five persons each, so that in each of the next ten years Australia will, it is hoped, grow under the scheme by:—

3,400 families ....	....	17,000
Other persons .....	....	28,000
		<hr/>
Total per annum .....	....	45,000

In addition to contributing to the cost of passages, the British Government is to find £130,000 out of each £750,000 issued by the Commonwealth Government to the State Governments for settlement purposes. As the total issue for the purpose is to be £34,000,000, the scheme will cost the Mother Country nearly £6,000,000. The 45,000 settlers a year will not be additional to the present increase by immigration of some 30,000 to 40,000 a year, but possibly it may raise the total British immigration to 60,000 a year. Adding say, 5,000 for foreign immigrants and 82,000 for natural increase, Australia may grow by 147,000 a year, a figure which we may again contrast with the Japanese natural increase of 700,000 a year.

The islands forming the Dominion of New Zealand lie between 34° and 48° S. lat. Their great area of 103,284 square miles enjoys an equable temperate climate and an excellent rainfall, but the population is still very small. In 1911, the Census return, including Maoris, was 1,058,302; in 1921 it was 1,271,000, an increase of 212,700, or at the rate of 21,000 a year, a poor figure which partly reflects the consequences of the war, in which the small Dominion lost no fewer than 15,400 officers and men. In 1924, it was officially estimated, the population had risen to 1,348,000, so that since 1921 the increase has been at the rate of about 26,000 a year. The New Zealand Official Report on Population points out that in spite of State efforts to enlarge immigration, independent immigration has fallen and the ratio of increase of population has diminished. Indeed, in 1911-1921 the increase of the New Zealand population was at a lower rate than that of Australia or Canada. The birth-rate has fallen from 27.2 in 1905 to 21.6 in 1924. If the experience of the last four decades is continued, the European population of New Zealand in 1943 will not exceed 2,000,000, a figure which may be compared with the mighty Asian populations presently to be examined. Formerly, it appears, the rate of natural increase in New Zealand—the surplus, that is, of births over deaths—was remarkably high, and exceeded that of all other countries. The almost continual decline of the birth-rate, however, has halved the old rate of natural increase, and the New Zealand population would be increasing even more slowly than it is but for the pleasing fact that New Zealand boasts the lowest death-rate





The area coloured yellow has a rainfall of under 10 inches, and is largely desert.

in the world; it was actually only 8·3 in 1924! It is of interest to add that although females outnumber the males in most of the large towns, the Dominion as a whole has a pronounced masculine majority—1,000 males to 962 females.

The Maoris now number about 53,000, and they are reported to be retaining their virility and individuality, and to be increasing in numbers. It is a pleasure to quote the Census Report on this head: "The position is the more satisfactory in that it represents the almost unique spectacle of a native race living with a white race of overwhelmingly superior numbers, and yet able to preserve its own individuality and strength."

It is a little difficult to understand why New Zealand does not attract more immigrants. The Dominion is a lovely and a varied land with an enviable climate, and abounding natural resources. The lush pastures of its well-matured valleys are green all the year round, and there is still a very large quantity of undeveloped land. So great are the attractions of these sunny islands that one is tempted to wonder why New Zealand is not overwhelmed with would-be immigrants, and compelled to enact a severe restriction law in self-defence. Government assistance is given to British immigrants which enables a man and his wife and young children to make the longest voyage in the world at nominal cost. Thus, a man, his wife and three young children can go to New Zealand for £22. The truth is, I suppose, that New Zealand, like many other good things in this world, is not advertised. I have the pleasure to know a young shipwright who,

after being mostly unemployed in England since the war, departed for New Zealand in August, 1924, with his wife and little daughter. A few months later I received a letter from him stating that he was in good work, had already obtained a rise in wages, and that his little girl, a beautiful child, was well and thriving as never before. Here I had vividly brought to my mind, as I reluctantly signed a reference for the New Zealand Government office, the two sides of the emigration question: Britain the poorer by three fine citizens; New Zealand the richer by our loss. Nevertheless, my young friend was right to go, although his departure illustrates the deplorable loss of those we can least afford to lose. A new Goldsmith might write:—

Ill fares the land, to hastening griefs a prey,
From which, despairing, good men sail away.

Goldsmith wrote of rural depopulation; we have now to face the imminent prospect of urban decay.

CHAPTER III

THE ASIAN CIVILISATIONS

§ I: THE POPULATION OF ASIA

ASIA, the probable cradle of the human race, contains, as we have already noticed, far more than one-half of the world's people. Our analysis in the Appendix shows that the Asian 17,400,000 square miles have a population of 1,049 millions. Asia covers about one-third of the world's land, and is by far the largest of the continents. So great is her area that when the Sun rises on her western border it is nearly setting on her far eastern shore in Behring Strait, some 6,000 miles away.

The widely varying natural features of this great territory, ranging from the tropical luxuriance of Papua to the trackless desert of Gobi, and from the heights of the Himalayas to lowlands below sea-level, have produced an amazing variety of races and civilisations, whose differences are far greater than any seen in Europe. The Ural Mountains and Ural River form some sort of natural boundary between "Asia" and "Europe," but they are trifling divisions as compared with the mighty chain of mountains which divides Asia itself, and the formation of the Soviet Republics has shaded the Eurasian boundary.

Racially, also, the division is by no means clear between the peoples of Europe and Asia. "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar" is a saying containing a considerable element of truth. And it is very important to observe that an Englishman differs less in appearance and gifts from some of the Indian races than these differ from a Japanese, or than a Japanese differs from one of the many tribes of Melanesia. The term "Asiatic" is an ethnological absurdity which ought to be dropped from the vocabulary of intelligent men.

The Appendix shows the Asian populations in considerable detail. Here we may conveniently summarise them :—

ASIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATIONS

					Millions
China	..	..	..	..	460
India	..	..	..	..	319
Japan Proper		58	millions		
" Possessions		22	"	..	80
Soviet Asia	..	..	..	..	42
Java	..	..	..	..	35
Persia	..	..	..	..	12
Turkey	..	..	..	..	11
Philippines	..	..	..	..	10½
Siam	..	..	..	..	9½
All the rest	..	..	..	..	70
Total	..	..	..	..	1,049

The European population of Asia amounts to less than 800,000 people, a number far less than the probable error made in estimating the population of the continent. In view of this fact, it is not surprising

that European prestige in Asia is waning ; rather is it cause for wonder that it ever arose.

And if the Asian peoples erred in measuring European worth by the potency of European methods of warfare, it is equally certain that Europeans have grossly underrated and grievously misunderstood the arts and the philosophies of the Orient.

Fortunately, it is not true that East and West may never hope to understand each other. It is doubtless more difficult for a European to appreciate some forms of Asian art than for a nimble-witted Indian or Japanese to comprehend Occidental science, but mutual understanding has grown considerably in the last fifty years.

The British Empire in Asia, as we have already noticed, accounts for 334 millions, or about 32 per cent. of the entire Asian population. The Europeans in British Asia are 500,000, of whom three-fifths are British. The chief constituents, apart from mandated territories, are India (to which we will return) with 319 millions, Ceylon with about 4½ millions, British Borneo with about 1 million, and British Malaya with over 3 millions.

The mandated territories are of considerable interest. Their status is of great importance, for it embodies a principle which is as novel as it is excellent. Under Article 22 of the Treaty of Versailles it is laid down that "To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous

conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant," and that "The best method of giving effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League." In fulfilling its trust, the mandatory nation makes an annual progress report to the League.

Under such conditions, the late German portion of the great and wonderful island of New Guinea, remarkable for its glorious fauna and flora, is mandated to Australia. Before the war, New Guinea had been divided between three nations, Holland, Germany, and Australia. The entrusting of the German portion to Australia now makes the Commonwealth responsible for roughly two-thirds of the island. As to one-half of her trust she is responsible only to the British Empire; as to the late German territory she is responsible to the League of Nations. Australia has produced a fascinating Report on her mandated territory, for the twelve months to June, 1923, which is very creditable to her guardianship. It is curious and significant to see Australia answering the official interrogatories administered by the League of Nations, and thus rendering to humanity at large an account, for example, of what is permitted to be done by employers who

use or seek to use native labour. Every official order that has been made relating to such labour in the mandated territory is set out in full. I will quote one of them:—

"ORDER PROHIBITING THE RECRUITING OF NATIVES.

"In pursuance of the provisions of Section 40 of the *Native Labour Ordinances*, 1922, I, David Sydney Wanliss, the Deputy of the Administrator, and the Officer for the time being administering the Government of the Territory, do hereby prohibit, until further notice, the recruiting of labourers without the consent in writing of the Administrator first had and obtained, from and inclusive of the fifteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, in the area being that part of the Administrative District of Kaewieng known as St. Matthias and Storm Islands and any other Islands adjacent thereto.

"Dated this fifteenth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

"D. S. WANLISS,"

"Deputy Administrator."

The medical reports are also of much interest, and we learn how devoted medical officers are endeavouring to stamp out "the various causes which tend to a decrease of the native population," which is now about 360,000. What is true of mandated Papua is true also, *mutatis mutandis*, of the other territories in Asia and Africa and the South Seas which have been entrusted by the League to various nations; the fact that each of them is reported upon periodically to an international body cannot but cultivate a keen sense of responsibility in the mandatory powers. It is a curious fact that while the Australian Report on "Australian" New Guinea is also most valuable and

interesting, it is not printed, illustrated, or bound as well as the Report on "mandated" New Guinea, although they both come from the same Melbourne printing office.

Another Asian mandated territory calls for attention. A reference to the Appendix will show that, at the Census of 1922, Palestine had a population of 757,000, of whom over 84,000 were Jews. Possibly Europeans in Palestine in 1925, including the Jews, number about 120,000. Palestine is a very small territory; its area being only 9,000 square miles, which may be compared with the area of Wales, 7,468 square miles.

Britain holds her trust in Palestine upon condition. That condition is that she administers the land in the interests of its inhabitants in general, and recognises Palestine as the National Home of the Jews. We have already seen (Chapter I.) that the Jews of the world now number about 16,000,000. The Jews in Palestine, therefore, account for about 0.6 per cent. of the whole Jewish family. This proportion may seem small, but it must be remembered that Palestine is a land rendered derelict by centuries of Turkish misrule and Arab neglect. Zionism failed to get a charter from the Turks, but nevertheless, before the war, succeeded in establishing thriving colonies in the Holy Land. As long ago as 1901, the British Consul at Jerusalem reported that "the establishment of the Jewish colonies in Palestine has brought about a great change in the aspect of the country, and an example has been set before the native rural population of the manner in which agricultural operations can be conducted on modern and scientific principles," a

passage which may be commended to those who believe that the Jews can thrive only in commercial countries. Under the mandate, some 50,000 Jews have entered Palestine, and the total number has increased to over 100,000, so that the depletion caused by the war has been already more than made good. Zionism, in short, is a success, although the small area of Palestine can never become the home of more than a minority of the Jewish people. Some trouble with the Arabs was to be expected; what is surprising is that British writers should foment it, blind to the fact that not only is Palestine a British trust but a British interest. Many of the critics of Zionism speak as though Palestine were an enormous Arab country, instead of a territory negligible in area as compared with Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Libia, Arabia and the new nation Iraq (Mesopotamia) which, also administered by Britain under mandate, we have established as an Arab kingdom. There is no wrong to the Arab race in the policy of Jewish national restoration. The history of Palestine is indissolubly connected with Jewry, and, since the great dispersion, the land which once flowed with milk and honey has lost its fruitfulness. On the other hand, the Arabs of Palestine, released from the Turkish yoke by British arms, have discovered national aspirations, and the problem of Palestine is to reconcile those aspirations with Zionism. The thing can be done, and its difficulties should not be increased by a thoughtless and discreditable Anti-Semitism. It may be added that the 500,000 Palestine Arabs include a considerable proportion—about 10 per cent.—of Christians,

so that the three great monotheistic faiths are under the protection of the mandatory power. That power is exercised by a British High Commissioner, who is assisted by an Advisory Council nominated by him and representative of the Jews and of both the Moslem and Christian Arabs.

We will next examine the populations of Asia's three chief constituents—India, China and Japan, which between them account for 859 millions out of the Asian 1,049 millions, or over four-fifths of the whole.

§ 2: THE GROWTH OF INDIA

IN India, as we have already seen, there are about 290,000 Whites, including the soldiery. The Indian climate is too trying to encourage the residence of Europeans, and the British Civil Servants form the chief factor of permanence. As has been well said, they constitute the steel framework of the Indian Empire. The rest is a mainly floating population of civilians and soldiers.

Small as is the British population of India, it is much larger than the number of people in the United Kingdom who take any interest in India. Indian debates in the House of Commons are poorly attended, save on special occasions. When I went to the Society of Arts in London recently to hear read a deeply

interesting paper on the Indian population by Mr. J. T. Marten, I.C.S., the Indian Census Commissioner, I found myself one of an audience of about thirty-five.

But Indian problems grow in seriousness and complexity, whatever the degree of interest taken in them in England. We may well look at them from the all-important point of view of population, with the assistance of the Census Commissioner. The Indian peoples have grown by over twenty per cent. in the last fifty years, and they are continuing to grow. The Census figures show:—

INDIA—GROWTH SINCE 1872

Census Year	Population	Nominal Rate of Increase	Real Rate of Increase, allowing for Inclusion of New Areas, etc.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1872	206,162,400	—	—
1881	253,896,300	23·2	1·5
1891	287,314,700	13·2	9·6
1901	294,361,100	2·5	1·4
1911	315,156,400	7·1	6·4
1921	318,942,500	1·2	1·2

Like Russia, China and all other mainly agricultural countries, India suffers from recurring famines, and these, with epidemics of disease, make it impossible to speak of a "normal" rate of increase in the population. Famines chiefly kill the very young and the very old, and are succeeded by a bound in population, as in the period 1881-1891. The influenza epidemic of

1918 killed some seven million Indians. Despite famine, disease and infanticide, however, the universality of marriage at a very early age gives a high birth-rate (over 40 per 1,000 in some places), and a variable natural increase is maintained. In 1911-1921 the population increased by only 1.2 per cent., but that small percentage meant an actual increase of 3,786,100, and in the last fifty years India has grown by fifty millions. With no famine and no great epidemics, India would increase by about 8 per cent. in a decade, or by over 25,000,000!

The growth of population and the inequality of its distribution, and the barriers of caste, create problems of great difficulty. There is a certain migration within India. Thus, Assam has attracted so many people from other parts that her population, which has almost doubled in 50 years, is said to be as to 25 per cent. "foreign." There is a great migration to Burma, which has in 1925 more than half a million Indians. And there is a considerable emigration to other parts of the British Empire, and to foreign countries, the details of which are on the following page.

We see that there are now about 1,750,000 British Indians scattered about the British Dominions and elsewhere, causing in some places problems of a serious character, as in Kenya and Natal. The results of Negro slavery in America has had no lessons for commercial men exploiting new territories. It was in 1860 that Natal began to import the British Indians who have grown to outnumber the Natal Whites, and who are now made the subject of humiliating legislation. Not content with her negroes and half-castes,

Jamaica has added Indians to her population. British Guiana has a population of over 300,000, and amongst them are 125,000 British Indians.

INDIA: DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH INDIANS KNOWN TO BE LIVING ABROAD IN 1921.

(Compiled from various Census Reports by the Indian Census.)

Europe	7,700
Asia—Ceylon	461,300
Straits Settlements	104,600
Malay States	367,000
Iraq	3,000
Africa—Kenya	22,800
Zanzibar	12,800
Cape of Good Hope	6,500
Natal	141,300
Transvaal	13,400
Mauritius	265,500
America—Trinidad	37,300
Jamaica	18,600
British Guiana	124,900
Canada	1,000
United States	4,900
South Seas—Fiji	60,600
New Zealand	1,900
Australia	2,000
Total, above and other places	1,750,000

The Census Commissioner helps us to grasp the religions of the Indian population in a couple of sentences: "Had some celestial functionary been deputed, in March, 1921, to make suitable provision for the souls of 100 persons belonging to the Indian Empire, his safest course would have been to assume

that 68 were Hindus, (a term of wide application, covering many complex religious beliefs whose origin was the worship of Brahma, the one supreme God, but which have become polytheistic) 22 were Mohammedans, 3 were Buddhists, 3 followed the religions of their tribes, 1 was a Christian and 1 a Sikh. Of the remaining two, 1 was equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian and the other was most probably a Jain (follower of a creed of self-sacrifice), much less probably a Parsi, and just possibly either a Jew, a Brahmo or a holder of peculiar or indefinite beliefs which avoid classification in any of the usual categories." But we should observe that for Census purposes the 217,000,000 Hindus include some 60,000,000 out-castes, the depressed or "untouchables," whose unhappy lot is rarely heard of outside India. The actual classification of the Indian population by religious belief is as follows : —

INDIA—CLASSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION BY RELIGIONS.

	Population.
Hindu	216,735,000
Sikh	3,239,000
Jain	1,178,000
Buddhist	11,571,000
Zoroastrian (Parsi)	102,000
Musalman	68,735,000
Christian	4,754,000
Jew	22,000
Primitive Tribal and Miscellaneous	9,793,000
Religion not ascertained ..	2,813,500
Total population ..	318,942,500

It may help us to get the magnitude of India into perspective if we remember that while the Indian Mohammedans form much less than one-fourth of the entire Indian population, they actually exceed by nearly three millions the entire White population of the British Empire.

The last Indian Census operations showed that "caste consciousness" was increasing, save where Hindus came freely into contact with peoples free from caste. Mr. Marten speaks of growing "caste patriotism, caste jealousy and even caste antagonism." Caste is still, as it has been said, "the foundation of the Indian social fabric." To a Hindu it is the chief thing that matters. We may imagine, then, the lot of our 60,000,000 fellow-subjects who are so "unclean" as not to possess what matters most to the larger part of the Indian population.

India's economy is based chiefly on agriculture. The brief summary of the facts on page 74 shows that work on the land directly supports (allowing for a proportion of those whose occupations were not enumerated) nearly three Indians in four.

Yet, so big is India, that the minority of the population engaged in industry, trade, the professions, etc., amounts to about 86,000,000 people, or nearly as many as the combined populations of the United Kingdom and France. This "chiefly agricultural" people have more families directly dependent upon manufacturing by hand or machine than England herself.

One is struck with the amazingly poor development of power; only 25,000 men, women and children are

INDIA—OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1921.

Occupations.	Workers and Dependents.
Agriculture, including forestry, and occupied in fishing and hunting; tea, coffee, rubber, etc. account for	1,607,000 1,422,000
Mines and Quarries	542,000
Industry, Main Branches—	
Textiles	7,848,000
Dress	7,425,000
Wood	3,614,000
Ceramics	2,215,000
Metals	1,802,000
Building	1,754,000
Jewellers	1,694,000
Gas, Elec. Light, and Power	25,000
Making, with other industries	
a total of	33,167,000
Transport	4,331,000
Trade	18,115,000
Public Force (Army 757,000)	2,182,000
Public Administration	2,643,000
Professions and Liberal Arts—	
(Religion 2,458,000; Education 805,000)	5,020,000
Miscellaneous, Domestic, Independent, and	
Unproductive	19,403,000
Occupations not ascertained	2,887,500
Total Population of India ..	318,942,500

returned as gaining a livelihood from gas and electric light and power supply. This, it is to be feared, is a reflex of the inadequate attention given to power resources in Great Britain. It is one with that neglect of systematic investigation and conservation of natural resources which endangers British Imperial development everywhere.

The population of the main political divisions of the Indian Empire may here be noted briefly:—

INDIA—POPULATION BY MAIN POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

(In Millions.)

British Indian Provinces.	Native States.
	There are about 650 of these, the chief of which are:—
Bengal	Hyderabad .. 12.5
Bombay Presidency 19.4	Travancore .. 4.0
Madras	Mysore 6.0
Punjab	Baroda 2.1
Agra and Oudh .. 45.4	Gwalior 3.2
Central Provinces	Kashmir 3.3
and Berar 13.9	Kathiawar 2.5
Behar and Orissa .. 34.0	Indore 1.1
Burma	Rewa 1.4
Assam	Patiala 1.5
N.-W. Frontier Prov. 2.2	Jaipur 2.3
Ajmer-Merwara .. 0.5	Marwar 1.8
Andamans & Nicobars 0.1	Mewar 1.4
Baluchistan 0.4	
Coorg	
Delhi	
	Above and other
Total—15 Provinces 247.0	States 71.9

There are over 600 other Native Feudatory States not enumerated above, but this brief account of exceedingly important populations may serve again to remind us of the relative magnitude of British Imperial problems. New Zealand has a population smaller than that of the "small" Indian State of Mewar, and all Australia counts fewer heads than Mysore.

The Indian population is in 1925 larger by several millions than when the count of nearly 319,000,000 was made in 1921. The handful of British Civil Servants proceeds manfully in the face of extreme difficulties and discouragements. If I have recited here the salient facts of the Indian population, it is because I believe profoundly that it is in the best interests of both Britain and India that the British Empire in India should remain, and because it is abundantly necessary to relate the Indian problem to the general question of the White Man's empire. India is not one thing, but many and very different things. Her complexities of race, religion and language are reflected in her chequered history, to which at length the British *imperium* brought peace and ordered progress. It was a great accomplishment, the undoing of which would mean chaos for India, and a loss of prestige for Britain from which she would never recover. It would mean much more than that. It would amount to a signal deposition of White world-leadership, which would have grave reactions throughout the world.

§ 3: THE MOST POPULOUS NATION

WHEN we turn to China, we have no census of the Western sort to help us, and it has to be admitted that we do not know within fifty millions the number of the Chinese people. The figure given here, 460,000,000, is believed to be credible in relation to the census figures of both India and Japan. It should be remembered that it includes the peoples of Manchuria, Sinkiang, Mongolia and Tibet. The area to which it refers extends to 4,292,000 square miles, giving a population density of only 107 persons per square mile. The Europeans in China number 32,000.

It is little the White peoples know of the China that developed a civilisation before 2000 B.C., that had attained to a refined culture while yet large parts of Europe were barbarous, and that produced in Confucius, born in 551 B.C., a philosopher who taught the Golden Rule, and whose ethics were directed to the end that a man "might pass through life a courteous gentleman." Every trustworthy observer of the Chinese shows that the ancient tradition of courtesy is faithfully followed. An American missionary in China, the Rev. A. H. Smith, has said: "It is less dangerous for a foreigner to cross China than for a Chinese to cross the United States." The late Dr. G. E. Morrison, once correspondent of *The Times* at Peking, gave us a delightful narrative¹ of a "quiet journey" across China, consisting of a voyage of 1,500

¹ *An Australian in China*, by Dr. G. E. Morrison.

miles up the Yangtse River followed by a further 1,500 miles overland to Burma, which is eloquent of the universal kindness shown by all classes of the Chinese to one who had the sense to trust implicitly to their good faith and to their obedience to their own ancient precept "Deal gently with strangers from afar." The European has heard more of outrages upon "foreign devils" than of such testimony. In these pages we are seeking rather for what is good in the races of men than for what is bad in them, and the more one reads intimate accounts of countries one has never seen, the more one is struck with the fact that few travellers leave a foreign land, new or old, without paying tributes of regard to many of its inhabitants. Dr. Morrison, moreover, went to China, as he himself confesses, prejudiced against a race which was threatening to overwhelm North Australia. He did not alter his opinion as to the folly of introducing Chinese standards of life and sanitation into Australia, but he learned to respect the Chinese in their own ancient civilisation. "My illiterate Laohwan," he says, "who could neither read nor write, had a courtesy of demeanour, a well-bred ease of manner, a graceful deference that never approached servility, which was a constant pleasure to me to witness."

But here, as elsewhere, we have to reckon with the Bolshevist menace. The Soviet agents, emissaries as deadly as any dispatched of old by the sect of the Assassins, work eagerly to foment disorder, and to make China a determining factor in world revolution.

China proper, as a whole, is not so "overcrowded" as is sometimes imagined. Her 1,532,000 square

miles have, if the population of 427,000,000 given in the Appendix be accepted, 278 inhabitants to the square mile as compared with the 648 of England and Wales or the 184 of France. We do not know at what rate the Chinese population is increasing. Female infanticide is still practised, but the Chinese longs for heirs, and reckons the childless man poor, whatever his material wealth. If, therefore, Western science invades China, and teaches the Chinese how to reduce their heavy death-rate, a great increase in population may follow. The intensive agriculture of China can hardly support a much bigger population, and failing large-scale industry and food supplies from abroad, (a practical impossibility, for every nation cannot have "food supplies from abroad") her increase would have to seek an outlet in emigration, either to the great empty spaces of Russian Asia or to the South and South-East.

We hardly realise the extent to which the enterprising Chinese of the crowded districts of South-East China have already invaded the neighbouring peninsulas and islands. They are found in the Philippines, in French Indo-China, in Siam, in Burma, in Borneo, in Sarawak, in Java, Sumatra and other parts of the Dutch East Indies, in New Guinea, and indeed everywhere in the Malay Archipelago. Nearly two million Chinese have established themselves throughout these regions, and many of them have become wealthy traders. In the Dutch East Indies alone there are about 800,000 Chinese, who do a considerable part of the wholesale trade and nearly the whole of the retail trade.

§ 4: THE RAPID GROWTH OF JAPAN

IT was as recently as 1867 that the last of the Shoguns was deposed, and that the Mikados ceased to be shadow-kings and came into their own again. Then followed for Japan the most radical and sudden revolution known to history. The nation, which fourteen years before had reluctantly opened ports to the "barbarians" at the demand of American warships, abolished her feudal system, built railways, organised national education, and imported Occidental institutions complete with all the latest improvements. Thirty years later (1904) she brilliantly defeated Russia in war, and with that momentous event European prestige in Asia suffered a blow from which it has never recovered. It is true that the conditions and theatre of the war favoured Japan, but before the Russian defeat the Europeans had appeared invincible.

Japan built her first railway in 1872. Let us see how the British and Japanese populations have grown since then :—

UNITED KINGDOM AND JAPAN—GROWTH OF POPULATIONS.

Year.	United Kingdom.	Japan.
1872	31,800,000	33,100,000
1913	46,000,000	53,400,000
1924	48,000,000	60,800,000
Growth in 52 years— 1872-1924	16,200,000	27,700,000
Growth in 11 years— 1913-1924	2,000,000	7,400,000

Japan (Japan proper, that is, without her possessions), has grown by 27,700,000 while the United Kingdom has added 16,200,000. Since 1913 Japan has grown by 7,400,000 while Britain has added 2,000,000.

In 1924 the natural increase in the population of England and Wales was little more than 250,000 ; in Japan it was over 700,000.

Or let us take a comparison more significant still—that of Japan with Australia :—

AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN—AREAS AND POPULATIONS AT DECEMBER 31, 1924.

	Area (Sq. Miles.)	Population (Very close estimate.)
Australian Commonwealth ..	2,975,000	5,865,000
Japan (Japan proper, without her possessions)	147,785	60,800,000

The Australian population is increasing at the rate of about 120,000 a year, including immigrants. The Japanese population grows by over 700,000 a year by natural increase alone. The Australian natural increase is 80,000 a year.

Whatever may be held as to the intensive development of Indian and Chinese resources, there can be no doubt whatever that the rapid growth of Japan demands territorial expansion. As things are going, Japan will have a population of 80,000,000 by 1950 while Australia, if she continues to throw cold

water upon immigration, will number nine or ten millions.

The Japanese are now masters of Korea, Formosa, part of Saghalien, Kwantung, Tsintao, and (by mandate) of a tiny territory in the South Seas. The total population of the Japanese Empire is in 1925 nearly 80,000,000. Japanese emigrants have invaded Polynesia, and now form a large part of the population of Hawaii. The American Census gives the following facts for Hawaii, (which is, of course, American territory) :—

HAWAII—POPULATION, 1920.

Japanese ..	109,274	Caucasian-Hawaiians	11,072
Caucasians		Asiatic-Hawaiians	6,955
(chiefly		Koreans	4,950
Portuguese)	54,742	Negroes	348
Hawaiians ..	23,723	All Others ..	310
Chinese	23,507		
Filipinos ..	21,031	Total ..	255,912

A very significant list, for here we have a picture in little of what would quickly become the complexion of Australia if she failed to maintain her White ideal. The Japanese and Chinese together already form more than one-half of the population of Hawaii. The native Polynesians are being overwhelmed here as elsewhere. The descendants of the old Portuguese colonists, so prominent in the Eastern ports and islands, have become in a very short period of time a small minority. The interbreeding of the Asian peoples with other races, as in South Africa, is here also notable.

The Japanese have shown how, in a very few years, an Asiatic nation can import, use and develop the inventions and discoveries of the European. The importation has been so thorough that we might almost fear the loss of Japanese native culture, if we did not know it to be too good to perish. It is well to remember that it is easier for a Japanese to make and use a European rifle than for a European to emulate the arts of Japan.

Not that the rifle or machine-gun or aeroplane or "chemicals" may arm a Yellow attack upon the West. The possibility of Europe perishing through the employment by the coloured races of its own scientific methods of destruction cannot be wholly dismissed, but it needs not weapons to destroy European life and civilisation if the Whites in Europe and elsewhere are set upon race suicide and internecine war.

CHAPTER IV

FRANCE AND HER EMPIRE

§ 1: THE RELATIVE DECLINE OF A GREAT PEOPLE

WE have already noticed that France, a nation which has played so great a part in the history of civilisation, has recently suffered an actual decline in population. In 1913, without Alsace-Lorraine, she numbered 39,700,000. At the present time (early in 1925), the same area contains about 37,600,000 people, a fall of about 2,000,000. After regaining Alsace-Lorraine, France is a smaller people than before the World War.

It is even more remarkable to recall that in 1869, the year before the Franco-German war broke out, France was a bigger nation than either the United Kingdom or Germany. There were then 38 Frenchmen to 37 Germans and 30 Britons. After the lapse of 56 years the following changes have occurred:

France, which in 1869 had 38,000,000 people, has now (the beginning of 1925) about 39,000,000, including the population of Alsace-Lorraine.

In the same time Germany, which had 37,000,000 people, has grown to about 63,000,000, not counting the Germans recently cut off from Germany.

In the same time, the United Kingdom, which had 30,000,000 people, has grown to about 48,000,000.

Thus France, the biggest nation of the three fifty-six years ago, has fallen to the position of a bad third, and we find her vainly endeavouring to increase her birth-rate by offering bounties to the parents of more than two children. The French population has thus become a dwindling factor in a growing world. Some Frenchmen dream of maintaining the greatest military power in Europe, but French scientists have recently pointed out that, at the present rate of decline of the French people, it will be quite impossible in the time to come to maintain the annual contingent of 250,000 army recruits desired by the French Government. They estimate that by 1934 the yield of recruits will have fallen to about 140,000. In twenty years time, France is likely to have 35,000,000 people, and in fifty years' time there may be a further fall to 25,000,000. With the decline will go an increase in the average age of the people left alive, so that France will not only be a much smaller but an older people, lacking its proper proportion of youthful and energetic elements.

§ 2: THE FRENCH AFRICAN EMPIRE

FRANCE, thus declining in fertility and failing to renew herself, has undertaken great responsibilities in extra-European lands. The French Empire, including the mandated territories of Syria

and Lebanon, is summarised as to area and population in the following statement :—

THE FRENCH EMPIRE AND ITS POPULATION.

Territory.	Area.	Europeans.	Others.	Total.
	Sq. Miles.			
France ..	212,700	39,209,500	—	39,209,500
French Empire :				
in Asia ..	317,200	45,000	21,830,200	21,875,200
in Africa	4,500,600	1,222,300	34,481,300	35,703,600
in America	33,200	19,000	503,300	522,300
in Austral- asia ..	15,000	20,300	118,400	138,700
Total ..	5,078,700	40,516,100	56,933,200	97,449,300

The White population of the French Empire, without France herself, is about 1,300,000. The population other than European numbers nearly 57,000,000, raising the aggregate population of the Empire to nearly 100,000,000. We may here remind ourselves that there are men of French nationality or extraction elsewhere in the world. In British North America the French Canadians number 2,452,700, the United States is estimated to have 1,100,000 persons of French origin, and there are perhaps a further 100,000 or so scattered throughout Latin-America and Australasia. A reasonable round estimate of the world's population of French blood is therefore no more than about 44,000,000; it is one of the strangest of the many strange facts recorded in these pages. What would

Le Roi Soleil have said if it had been prophesied that in 1925 there would be 117,000,000 of British stock in the world to only 44,000,000 French?

Here, then, is a case far more serious than that of the British Empire, serious as we have seen the latter to be. The Empire of the French is for the most part situate in latitudes which are not White men's countries, but even if they were temperate regions France has no population to give them. Her own great home area of nearly 213,000 square miles, almost four times as great as that of England and Wales, and favoured with a better climate than ours, has in 1925 only 184 persons to the square mile, and we find her drawing immigrants from abroad for lack of native fertility.

The old-time seasonal migration of Italians into France has been recently succeeded by a great stream of permanent migrants. The south-west corner of France is being repopulated with Italians. In 1924 no fewer than 231,000 Italians settled in French territory, where they are said to be welcomed because of the scarcity of labour and because of their technical ability.

It is impossible not to admire the intrepid and, in some respects, original enterprise which France has exhibited in consolidating her vast North African territories. From Senegal east to the Sudan frontier, is some 2,700 miles. From the coast of Tunis south to Dahomey is some 2,000 miles. French science and French courage are endeavouring to conquer the world's most famous desert, and extreme optimism speaks of changing intolerable heat into beneficent industrial power, and of making the wilderness bloom. The hard fact remains that in all the French North African

Colonies apart from Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis, there are only 14,000 Europeans. And what power has France to add to their numbers, even if the Sahara and its borders were as fruitful as the fair land of France itself? While paying tribute to the great work which France is accomplishing for civilisation in Africa, it is necessary to realise that the civilising agent is failing to renew its strength.

When we turn from the attempted conquest of desert regions and tropical, fever-stricken sea-borders, to consider the world at large, one cannot but consider whether in view of the urgent needs of White enterprise in much more favoured regions, it is worth while to spend so much effort upon the least likely factors in the world. However that may be, France has shown in Africa that failure in race fertility is not necessarily a concomitant of failure in courage and enterprise.

And then we are compelled to pass from the picture of France as civiliser to the spectacle of France looking to Africa for troops with which to support her military power in Europe. Tunisians, Algerians and Senegalese man battalions which, if necessity arises, are to be used against European soldiers. French coloured troops have, indeed, been employed to occupy Germany. The French Budget provides for an establishment of over 160,000 native troops. The provisioning and training of this great force is an ill-service to European civilisation for which not only France, but all the White Man's World, will have to pay bitterly. While, on the one hand, it is a small thing as compared with the great growth of the German population, it is a big thing in its reactions upon the relations of the

White with the Black races. Europeans cannot expect to teach Africans to use modern arms, and to employ them against other Europeans, without creating a weapon against themselves and their posterity. Indeed, it is already on record that disbanded French native troops have created trouble.

What a mournful problem it is, this of France believing herself forced to frame a great black army in anticipation of the failure of her white manhood. If these words give rise to unpleasant reflections, let their application be carried further. It is true that the French birth-rate has fallen, and it was on record that before the war—in 1912—it had fallen to 18.9 per 1,000. What of the British birth-rate? As we shall see presently, we have made such haste to emulate this French descent that last year, (1924) the birth-rate of England and Wales was 18.8 per 1,000. But to that we shall have occasion to return.

CHAPTER V

THE RED EMPIRE OF THE SOVIETS

§ 1: ONE-SEVENTH OF THE WORLD'S LAND

RUSSIA spreads, a great belt of territory within a single political boundary, across the northern latitudes of the Old World. In all, she forms nearly one-seventh of the world's land, possessing nearly 1,800,000 of the 4,600,000 square miles of Europe, and 6,400,000 of the 17,400,000 square miles of Asia.

Here, where we are considering a White civilisation upheld by less than one in three of the world's people, it is a very relevant fact that of the population of Europe, which numbers 453,000,000, the Russian people, about 100,000,000, or over one-fifth of the whole, are governed by a despotism which avowedly seeks to subvert society throughout the world, and is especially active in fomenting rebellion against European leadership or control. The world of White men, with an indifference born of ignorance of the issue, looks on almost unmoved while evidence comes from the three corners of the world of extreme revolutionary propaganda, aimed at the overthrow of the established order in White countries, or at the expulsion of the

White from territories now under European leadership. The far-flung borders of the Soviet Empire march in Europe and Asia with the civilisations it seeks to destroy.

Let us first set out in large outline Russia-in-Europe and Russia-in-Asia as they exist as I write (the Spring of 1925). The details are subject to constant mutation. The border line between European and Asian Russia, never a very clear one, appears to have shifted. The statement on page 92, was made by the British Foreign Office on February 16, 1925, in reply to a question on the subject by Mr. Trevelyn Thomson, M.P.

On January 9, 1925, the Soviet Embassy in London was kind enough to supply me with a list of Soviet populations which differed somewhat from the above statement, and gave an aggregate of 133,500,000 people, but this Russian official information is incomplete, and it does not appear that the Soviet officials in London possess all the facts, if indeed they are anywhere available.

Recent as is the British official statement, it is by no means up to date. On March 28, 1925, the *Soviet Union Review* published a map showing that in Asia, South of the Kirghiz territory, the following governmental units have been formed:—

The Turkoman Socialist Soviet Republic,
The Uzbek Socialist Soviet Republic,
The Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Province,
The Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Province, and
The Tajiksk Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS IN EUROPE AND ASIA (U.S.S.R.)

	Population.
<i>A.—IN EUROPE—</i>	
(1) The European Territory of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (established July 15, 1918) ..	72,300,000
(2) The Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic (established December 28, 1920) ..	26,200,000
(3) The White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic (established February 5, 1919)	1,500,000
Soviet European Population ..	100,000,000

B.—IN ASIA—

(1) The Trans-Caucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (established March 12, 1922)	5,500,000
(2) The Asiatic territory of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (Siberia, the Far East, the Kirghiz territory)	25,900,000
(3) The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic (established October 7, 1924) ..	6,000,000
(4) The Turkoman Soviet Socialist Republic (established October 7, 1924) ..	1,100,000

In addition, there still exist in Siberia the remnants of former Khanates of Bokhara and Khiva which do not form part of the Soviet Union, and are described as "Allied Soviet Republics," viz. :—

(1) The Bokhara National Soviet Republic (established September, 1920) ..	3,000,000
(2) The Khorezm National Soviet Republic (established April, 1920)	500,000
Soviet Asian Population ..	42,000,000
Grand Total	142,000,000

The populations of these bodies cannot be stated separately with precision by any one ; certainly not by the Moscow authorities.

The entire Soviet organisation is known as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (U.S.S.R.). The chief constituent is the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, (R.S.F.S.R.) which consists of the greater part of the late Imperial Russia-in-Europe, and nearly the whole of the late Imperial Russia-in-Asia.

This great federal republic (R.S.F.S.R.) is composed in detail of "provinces" corresponding in part to the provinces of Imperial Russia, together with territories with certain rights of self-government, in the titles of which appears the word "autonomous."

In addition to the R.S.F.S.R., the Union consists of a number of more or less independent associated soviet republics in Europe and in Asia. In Europe there are the Republics of the Ukraine and White Russia. In Asia have been formed the Trans-Caucasian Federal Republic, which has seven constituent "republics" and "provinces," and a number of vaguely defined bodies, some of which have been already named, and as to which it is difficult to obtain information. The old Turkestan province, bordering Persia and Afghanistan, has been split up into the several soviets which have been named.

Over 8,000,000 square miles of territory and over 140,000,000 people ! Dominion from the White Sea to the North Pacific. The control of vast natural resources in plain, forest and mine. What for good or for evil is to be the outcome of applying the soviet solvent to so large a section of a small world ?

§ 2: NOT RUSSIA, BUT A COMMUNIST EMPIRE

AN outline map of the entire Soviet territory, based partly on the British Foreign Office publication,¹ and partly on Soviet and other particulars, is appended, together with a sketch of the Soviets between the Caspian and the Black Sea. We see that, on the west, the Soviet Republics border the coveted Baltic States, which bar them from the sea, and the new Poland. On the south-west are Rumania and Bulgaria. The conquest of the Trans-Caucasus makes their frontier on the south run with Asia Minor and northern Persia. In Asia the Soviets rub shoulders with Persia and Afghanistan, with Sinkiang, Mongolia and Manchuria, almost with India.

The general title of the Soviet Confederation, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (U.S.S.R.) established in July, 1923, contains, we may note, *no reference to Russia per se*. The Union aims at world Empire. It is prepared to welcome or to compel recruits, and under its constitution it has competence to make alteration in the external frontiers of the Union and to conclude treaties for the acceptance of new soviets. All the world is free to become part of the Soviet Empire, which is not by any means conceived in a narrow or exclusive spirit.² It is true that the U.S.S.R. has for chief constituent the R.S.F.S.R.

¹ *Soviet Russia*.

² Extract from the written constitution of the U.S.S.R.: "The State emblem of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics consists of the sickle and hammer on a terrestrial globe, surrounded by ears of corn with an inscription in six languages, 'Proletarians of All Lands Unite.'"

U. S. S. R.

S.F.S.R. Socialist Federal Soviet Republic
S.S.R. Socialist Soviet Republic
A.S.S.R. Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic
A.P. Autonomous Province



(Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic), but it has also for constituents the various more or less autonomous Soviet bodies of Europe and Asia. In Asia it includes the Turkoman, Uzbek and other republics north of Persia and Afghanistan, whose populations of Uzbeks, Kirghiz, Turkomans, Tajiks, Persians and others are expected to inoculate racial confederates in Persia, Afghanistan and India with the Soviet idea. The Tajiks and others of the new Uzbek, Tajiksk and Kara-Kirghiz Republics will, it is hoped, be especially useful in working upon their race connections in Afghanistan, Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan. The new question of the Pamirs may become far more serious than the old disputes which were settled when in 1875 the Pamir Boundary Commission drew a line between Russia and Afghanistan on the roof of the world. It will be noticed, too, that a Mongol-Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic has been established on the frontier of Mongolia with a view to the absorption of that appanage of the great Chinese Republic.

Thus, also, on the western and European border. Permeation, intrigue, and the Red Army ready to strike when it dares, form the order of the day. Esthonia, at the end of 1924, narrowly escaped a pressing invitation to join the U.S.S.R., which took the shape of an armed rising at Reval. In Bulgaria, the Communist Party has been fed with arms and money, as elsewhere, to form fighting "cells." Thus, also, but with fatal results, in the Trans-Caucasus, where Georgia lost her liberty without serious protest from any European nation. We take the existence of

P.W.

H

the "Georgia Socialist Soviet Republic" (see the map facing page 100), as a matter of course, forgetful of the fact that it is only too likely to be the precursor of many more such repressions of self-determination, and that what matters to justice anywhere matters to all men everywhere. Would an "Esthonian Socialist Soviet Republic" also have proved to be no more than a nine-days' wonder?

The chief success of the Soviets has been the organisation of the Red Army, which has the call upon an annual supply of 850,000 physically fit, twenty-one year old conscripts. The existing army absorbs 270,000 recruits annually, and according to an official statement made in the House of Commons on March 11, 1925, the force, excluding territorial troops inscribed but not actually under arms, has an estimated strength of 657,000 infantry and 93,000 cavalry, for which the Soviet Budget of 1924-5 estimates an expenditure of 407,000,000 gold roubles, or approximately £45,000,000. There are 4,500 military training centres, which in 1924 trained 642,000 men, and it is proposed to increase the number of centres to 9,000. Special attention is given to the organisation of border troops designed to extend the benefits of Bolshevism.

It would be serious enough if Moscow were pursuing its aims in a White world, for the European nations are all alike suffering from that discontent which follows when knowledge of enviable satisfactions run ahead of the means to gratify them. "Communism," as the Soviet tyranny is most improperly called, is a gospel in which greed for plunder is mixed with ignorance of the fact that to plunder is to destroy. The

Soviets of Russia are now engaged in the distribution of a poverty which they themselves have created. With a sublime absence of humour, they seek to raise loans from the very countries they have endeavoured to subvert and to reduce to poverty. The Soviet official newspapers (there are no non-official ones) have poured contemptuous abuse upon the British Prime Minister who suffered a crushing defeat in attempting to bring British governmental credit to their aid.

But, unfortunately, we have to consider the influence of Bolshevism in a world in which White civilisation is sufficiently in danger without it. Moscow is working upon both the masses of the White nations and the masses of the peoples under White rule. To the Whites it says: "You have nothing to lose and everything to gain." To the coloured races it says, in the actual words of a paid agitator, revealed in a recent Indian trial: "The first step towards the real freedom of the Indian People is the overthrow of foreign domination. . . . Mass action thus begun will develop into organised agrarian strikes, into food riots, the plunder of corn-stocks, and assaults upon large estates with the idea of confiscation."¹

Respect for the great Russian people, appreciation for their splendid gifts, hope that in the long run they will win, as other nations have done, out of unworthy control, have prevented us from regarding Bolshevik misdeeds in the light of national crimes. As history has abundantly shown, it is by no means true that every

¹ See the White paper Cmd. 2309, in which is reported the judgment in this case of the Allahabad High Court.

nation at every time has the government it deserves. No one desires for a moment to suggest that such foul murders as that of the Tsar Nicholas and his wife, children and servants,¹ a horror of a kind unknown since ancient times, and to do justice to the ancients, of an extremity hard to equal in the annals of all mankind—had the approval of any but a negligible fraction of the Russian people. It is not with the goodwill of the Russian peasants that wealth wrung from them is spent in buying arms in England,² or in suborning foreigners to reduce other nations to their own condition. On the other hand, the British State is exposed to special danger in this matter through its own good tradition of liberty of speech and toleration of opinion. As for the British Empire at large, it is the main objective of the Bolshevik offensive, which continues at a time when our people still suffer from a reduction of income consequent upon the World War, and when there is therefore natural and widespread discontent.

We have no recent vital statistics from Russia, but

¹ Not one in a thousand of our people knows that the Tsar Nicholas, his wife and children, were not executed, but butchered brutally in a cellar at Ekaterinburg, which became a shambles as victim after victim was shot down. Two of their servants were murdered with them; men, women, and children made a bloody heap together. The disfigured bodies were afterwards stripped, cut to pieces, and burned. This was on July 18, 1918. Others of the Russian Imperial family were massacred shortly after. Some of them were thrown alive down a mine-shaft and despatched by grenades.

² The following reply to a question on the subject was given in the House of Commons on December 15, 1924:—

"Licences were issued during the past year for the export of war material, including 600 Vickers machine-guns, to the Soviet Government, and the bulk of this material was shipped during the late spring and summer months. It was not the intention of the Government to issue licences for the export of further war material to that destination."

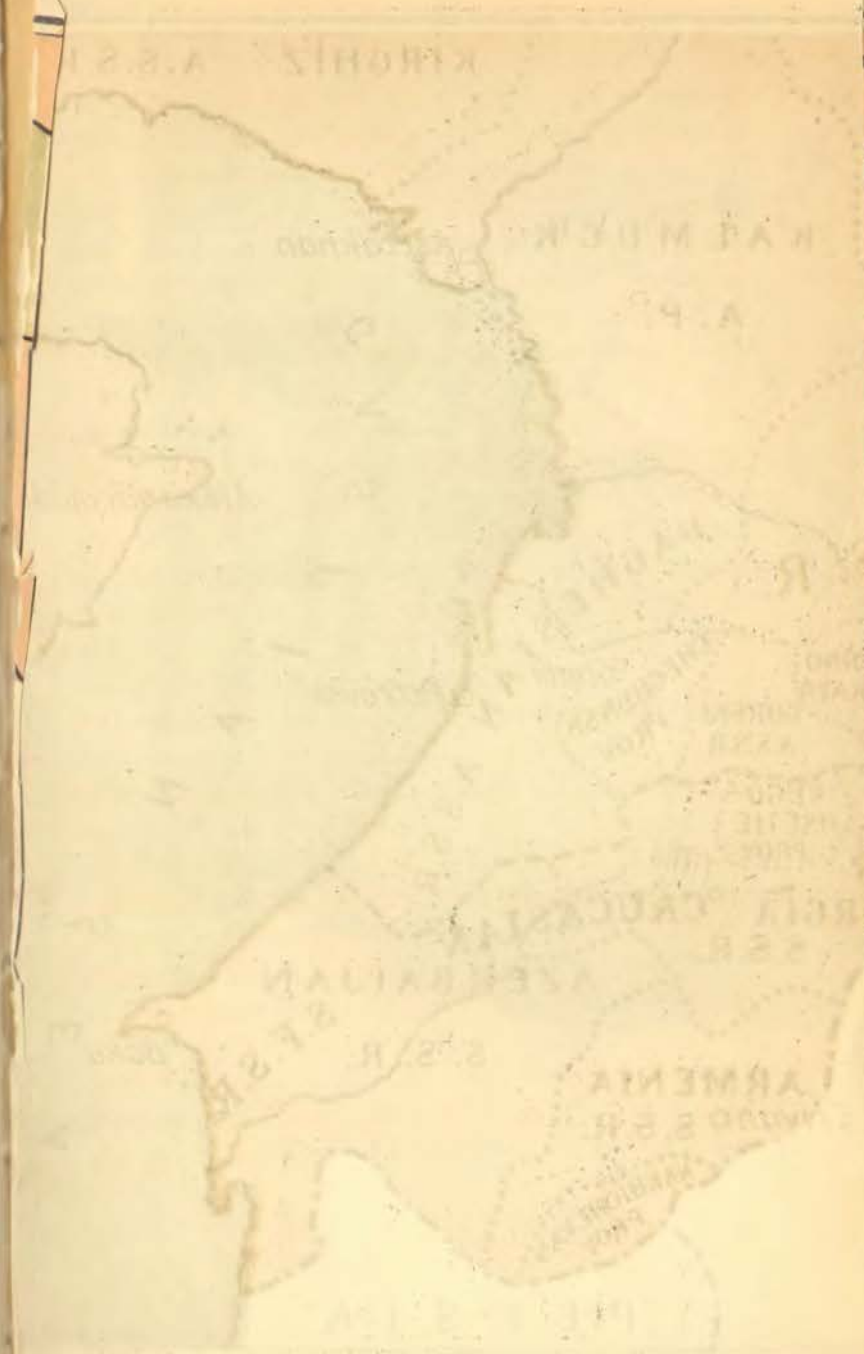
we know that the Bolsheviks have *nationalised abortion*. This is described by the recent Trades Union Congress General Council delegation, who say (the italics are mine):—

"Abortion practised by *unauthorised persons*, which was formerly so prevalent in Russia, is illegal under the severest penalties. A law was, *however*, formulated, and still stands, whereby a woman can procure abortion by an *authorised person in a State hospital*, if she is able to give to the medical board satisfactory evidence why she should not have a child. Among the necessary reasons are, her incapacity to bring up the child, the probability of her health or working capacity suffering, or that the period of motherhood would interfere with some public work on which she is engaged. This, however, has been found to be open to many abuses and likely to permanently injure the health of the woman. Other methods, known to the medical profession, are now being considered, and it seems probable that the law will be changed in the near future."

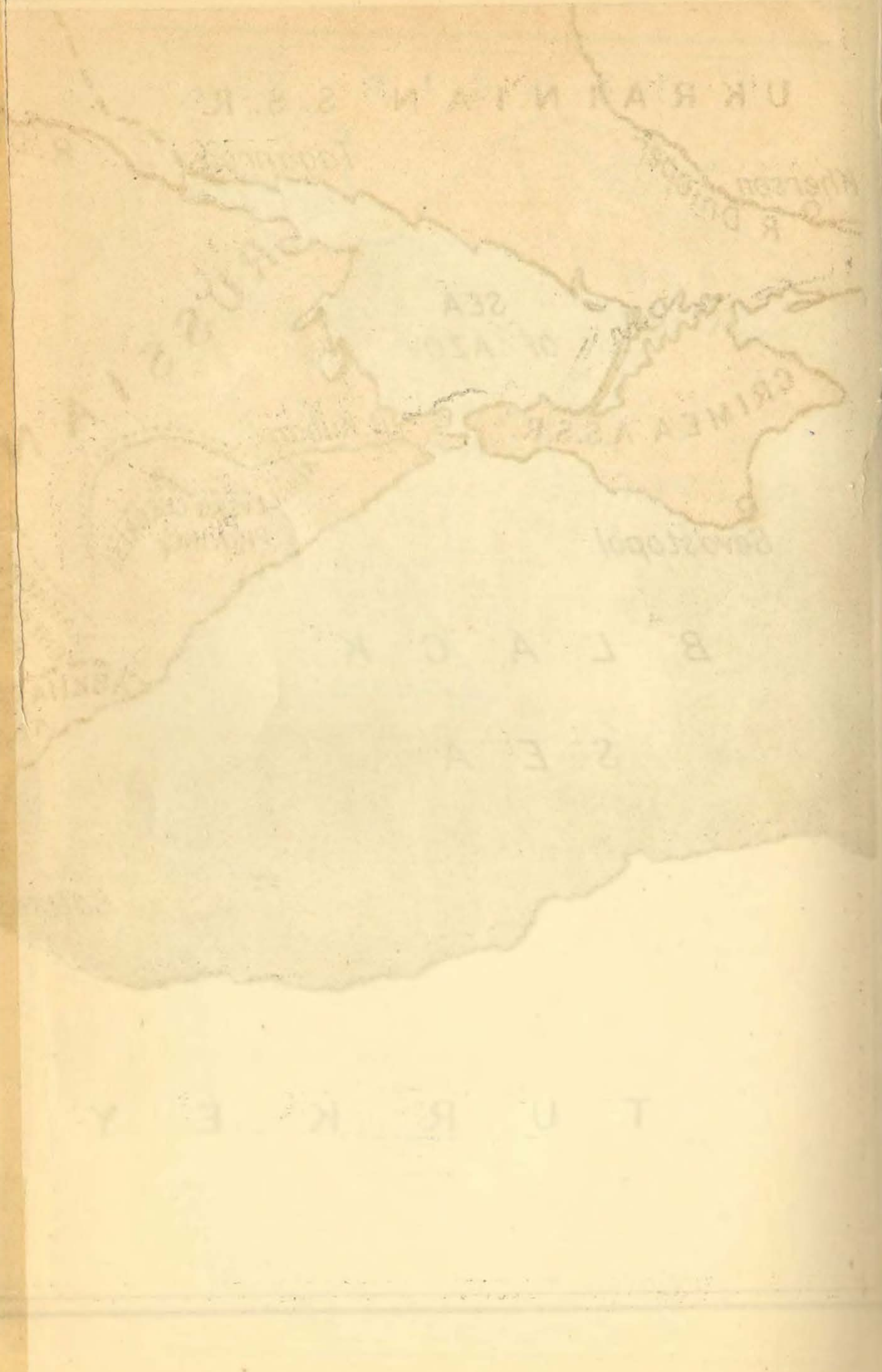
So, amongst the population of more than one-fifth of Europe, abortion has become a State institution, performed in State hospitals. Family life in Russia, it is hardly necessary to add, is being quite deliberately destroyed, as was also stated by the seven British trade unionists who gave us this report. The Bolshevik system, which includes a strong propaganda in the press, schools, colleges, and trade union clubs against religion, "is undoubtedly tending," they tell us, "to destroy family life. There will be small possibility of laying the foundation of a great and

famous family. The units will scatter and often forget from whence they came." And again they say : "There is very little family life. Social intercourse amongst families has become impracticable. The Russian institution of the family tea party and gathering is now almost extinct." The fact is that Bolshevism has made a cult of tendencies which amount to a reversion to a lower order of life.

The International Labour Office, established at Geneva by the League of Nations, describes, in its fourth annual Report, the pass to which Russian economic life has been brought by the Soviets. Since the Autumn of 1924 things have gone from bad to worse. Industrial output is only 42 per cent. of what it was before the war ; in the metal trade it is 26 per cent., in iron ore mining 10 per cent., in the cotton trade 39 per cent., in the timber trade 35 per cent., and so on. Although Russia is almost entirely an agricultural country, the number of unemployed is 1,500,000, and increasing. Wages are very low, but the cost of labour is excessive. The basic capital of industry is exhausted, and technical equipment and plant are decayed. It is fortunate for Russia that the mass of her people are attached to the soil and therefore spared the worst. We may faintly imagine what a similar smashing of society would mean in Britain, where the great majority are engaged in industrial pursuits based upon imported food and materials the supply of which would instantly cease at the first breath of revolution.







CHAPTER VI

THE EMPIRE OF THE UNITED STATES

§ 1: THE MARVELLOUS GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES

IN 1790, fourteen years after the Declaration of Independence, the United States proudly took the first Census of her people. The count revealed a population of 3,929,214. At July 1, 1924, it was officially estimated that the American population was 112,078,611, to which New York City contributed over 6,000,000, Chicago nearly 3,000,000, and Philadelphia about 2,000,000. In 1790, the population of 3,929,214 included 757,208 coloured people, almost entirely negroes and Amerindians. In 1924 the coloured population had grown to over 11,000,000, of whom about 10,500,000 were negroes or mulattos.

This increase of 108,000,000 in the American population in 134 years is by far the most remarkable chapter in the story of the world's growth. It has easily outstripped the record of any other part of the New World. It is a phenomenon due to the possession by the United States of unparalleled natural resources, situated in latitudes which favour their working. Above all, America is gifted with coal, which has been the greatest magnet for industry and population since

men discovered the secrets of energy. The United States produces about one-half of the world's entire coal output. We sometimes hear eulogies of the "grit" of successful peoples; the fact is that, in the Coal Age, at least amongst the White peoples, the chief grit that counts is coal-grit. If the United States had possessed no more coal than Canada or Norway or Australia or Spain, she would count for very little in the world of 1925. It is a chastening reflection, and one which should be often made by countries whose wealth is based on rich but passing factors.

UNITED STATES—POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS,
DECENNIAL INCREASE, AND NET IMMIGRA-
TION, 1790-1920.

Census Year.	Population.	Decennial Increase.		Net Immigration in the Decade.
		Total.	Per Cent.	
	Millions.	Millions.		Millions.
1790	3.9	—	—	—
1800	5.3	1.4	35	—
1810	7.2	1.9	36	—
1820	9.6	2.4	33	—
1830	12.9	3.3	33	0.1
1840	17.1	4.2	33	0.6
1850	23.2	6.1	36	1.6
1860	31.4	8.2	36	2.7
1870	39.8	8.4	27	2.4
1880	50.2	10.4	26	2.5
1890	62.9	12.7	25	4.3
1900	76.0	13.1	21	3.2
1910	92.0	16.0	21	5.6
1920	105.7	13.7	15	3.5

In the seventy-one years which elapsed between the first American Census and the Civil War, the American population increased by about 28,000,000, the Census of 1860 showing a population of 31,443,300. Immigrants had been pouring into the country, the net immigration in the ten years 1850-60 being 2,663,000, while the native Americans were fruitful and multiplied.

After the Civil War, there was an increase in industrial activity, and immigration made further progress. The accompanying statement, taken from the American Census Reports, shows that, at the Census of 1920, the United States population had more than trebled since 1860.

By far the greater part of the immigrants into America have been drawn from the White races. Of the 26,500,000 immigrants of 1830-1920, all but about 700,000 were Whites. Our summary of the world's population shows, however, that at the Census of 1920, there were 10,889,700 Americans belonging to the coloured races. Of these, 8,800,000 were negroes, 1,660,000 mulattos, 244,000 Amerindians, 62,000 Chinese and 111,000 Japanese.

The Amerindians of the United States numbered 244,000 in 1920, but the figures include many white half-castes, and some negro half-castes, and it is somewhat difficult to compare the figures with those of former Census returns. The official report puts it that the Indian "seems to be slowly merging into the national population, or, where this is not occurring, to be declining in numbers." The Chinese in America declined through restriction to 61,639 in 1920, of

whom only 7,748 were females. The Japanese in 1920, largely concentrated in California, were 111,010 against 72,157 in 1910 and 24,326 in 1900, but Japanese immigration has now been brought to an end.

§ 2: THE ELEVEN MILLION NEGROES AND MULATTOS.

IT was an evil day for the future United States when, in 1620, a Dutch slaver landed a sample cargo of slaves at Jamestown, in Virginia, and helped the planters to a short way with labour troubles. The importation of slaves proceeded slowly at first, but grew rapidly towards the end of the seventeenth century. European slavers, leagued with the African coastal chiefs, barbarously hunted down their dreadful merchandise. The transportation of the black cargoes was so abominably cruel and murderous that it often happened that for two negroes shipped from Africa only one was landed a live slave in America. Whittier, who took so glorious a part in the emancipation campaign, wrote many poems on the subject. The first stanza of *The Slave Ships*, written about 1835, runs:

"All ready?" cried the captain;
 "Ay, ay!" the seamen said;
 "Heave up the worthless lubbers—
 The dying and the dead."
 Up from the slave-ship's prison
 Fierce, bearded heads were thrust.
 "Now let the sharks look to it—
 Toss up the dead ones first!"

White slavery was also practised. Colour mattered nothing to the planters, who freely bought White criminals and White political prisoners from the British Government, and White children from kidnappers. It is on record that Scottish children were kidnapped by slavers as late as 1744. This White slavery was mainly brought to an end by the comparative cheapness of the black product.

The slave trade was abolished long before the abolition of slavery. Denmark took the lead in 1802, but it was not until 1807 that the United States prohibited the importation of slaves. The present great black population of the United States represents the natural increase of the survivors of the negroes imported from Africa during nearly two centuries.

At the first Census of the United States, in 1790, seventeen years before the prohibition of further slave importations, the negroes had already grown to 757,000 or over one-fifth of the total population. Thereafter, the White and coloured races of the United States increased thus:—

UNITED STATES—GROWTH OF THE WHITE AND COLOURED POPULATIONS, 1790-1920

Year	Whites	Negroes and Mulattos	Other Coloured Races	TOTAL
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
1790	3.2	0.7	—	3.9
1800	4.3	1.0	—	5.3
1850	19.6	3.6	—	23.2
1900	66.8	8.8	0.4	76.0
1920	94.8	10.5	0.4	105.7

Half-way through the period dealt with in these few lines, came the long and bitter conflict which ended at Appomattox in 1865. The series of belated Acts of Emancipation was consummated in December, 1865, when the American Constitution was amended to prohibit slavery in the United States for ever. Mexico had abolished slavery thirty-six years before that date.

Humanitarian law could free the slave, but it could not abolish the results of slavery. When the planters of Virginia solved their immediate labour problem, they created for their posterity a world of trouble, the end of which is not yet. The emancipation of the slaves was quickly followed by the abuse of their freedom by the emancipated. The free negro terrorised, and was answered in kind by the Klu Klux Klan, the celebrated secret society which was suppressed in the eighteen-seventies, and which has had a half-comic, half-tragic revival since 1915. Ostracism, segregation, disfranchisement, lynchings, have marked the long years during which the negro stock has made such rapid increase that the 4,400,000 blacks of 1860 have become the 11,000,000 of to-day.

Down to 1910, the negro population remained largely in the Southern States originally responsible for American slavery, but the World War made a great change in this as in so many other matters. The industrial north needed cheap labour recruits, and hordes of immigrants were no longer available. The negro went north to fill the demand, with remarkable results. In 1910, 27 per cent. of the negro population was urban; in 1920, 34 per cent. The Census of 1920

showed New York to have 152,000 negroes, Chicago, 109,000, Baltimore, 108,000, Philadelphia, 134,000, Washington, 110,000. Since 1920 this movement has continued, and it is affecting negro fertility.

The negro population of 1920, as we have seen, numbered 10,463,000, an increase since 1910 of 635,000, or only 6.5 per cent., the lowest decennial increase on record. So the black proportion of the American people declined. In 1910 it was 10.7 per cent., in 1920, 9.9 per cent.

In the Southern States the negroes work in the cotton fields and on the farms as either owners, tenants or labourers. What are the negroes doing in the North? Mr. Joseph A. Hill, of the United States' Census Bureau, tells us that the negroes who have recently been emigrating to the Northern States in such large numbers have become for the most part industrial workers, who have found employment in mills, factories and stock-yards rather than in hotels, restaurants and private houses. He calls this a distinctive feature of the new negro migration. The negro women, on the other hand, go North to find well-remunerated personal and domestic service. Within each great American city there is forming a local segregation of negroes, or negro quarter. In one quarter of Chicago the negroes form nearly three-fourths of the entire population. One is constrained to wonder how the United States can bring itself, by restrictive Immigration Laws, thus to complicate the already difficult negro problem. It has yet to be determined whether the fall in the

White American birth-rate will equally affect the blacks.

It should be observed that the "negro" population of the United States includes a large proportion of mulattos—persons of mixed black and white parentage. The number of mulattos is unknown; the proportion of mulattos amongst those classified in the Census as negroes has been variously estimated at from 11 to 30 per cent. Probably it is not less than 20 per cent., a fact which should be noted by those who in furtherance of race-prejudice make it a special reproach against the Spaniards that in Latin America white blood has been mixed, not with negroes, but with Amerindians who in far-off days proved themselves capable of founding considerable civilisations. One student of the subject, Dr. Dubois, from special studies in Georgia and other data, has estimated that "at least one-third of the United States negroes have recognisable traces of white blood."

The negroes of the Southern States are still in a surprising condition of wretchedness. According to a competent authority, Mr. Archibald Rutledge¹—"The plantation negro to-day sorely needs food, clothes and shelter. Not having these, he is more than commonly in need of medicine. Yet I am safe in saying that not one plantation negro in ten thousand has medical attention either in coming into the world or in making his exit from it. The average plantation negro never sees a doctor, yet of all men the doctor is for him the most desirable. . . . More than the Labrador fisherman, more than the Chinese, they are

¹ In *Landmark*, March, 1925.

in need of medical attention . . . they need to be healed in body before we can do much with their minds and souls." And again he speaks of them as "A race debased by slavery, impoverished by sudden liberty, and now in its pitiful struggles silently supplicating us, the happy and fortunate, for aid." This, be it remembered, in what is by far the richest country in the world.

§ 3: THE COMPOSITE AMERICAN POPULATION

THE American Census officials have not a little difficulty in deciding what constitutes an American, and they have invented a terminology which is exceedingly hard for any one, even an American, to understand. Their careful records and their ingenious analysis, which are admirable, endeavour manfully to differentiate between "native White stock" and "foreign White stock." Upon examining these differentiations we find that the term "native White stock" is a purely technical one, employed to define "White persons who were living within any area now a part of Continental United States at the time that area was first enumerated, and to the descendants of such persons."

We learn that by far the greater part of this "native

White stock," as thus defined, is "descended from persons enumerated in 1790 in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee; but a small proportion is made up of persons whose ancestors were living, or who were themselves living, in other areas when those areas were first enumerated." We are also told that "the original populations of such new areas were very sparse. Moreover, the inhabitants of these added areas consisted in part of migrants from the original area of the United States, or the descendants of such migrants, so that it would be impossible to estimate separately the French and Spanish stock."

It is also explained that the "native White stock" necessarily includes the persons descended from marriages between pure Americans of the year 1790 (or the descendants of such pure Americans) and foreign stock. (Foreign stock, to an American, includes, of course, British citizens.) When we inquire, therefore, what part of the American population is of purely British extraction, we are obviously faced with an insoluble problem. All that we can safely say is that the American Census term "native White stock" probably corresponds, in the main, to British stock.

Bearing this in mind, let us look at the United States Census figures relating to (1) "native White stock," as above defined, and (2) "foreign White stock"—the remainder of the American White citizens. They are thus divided:—

UNITED STATES—THE WHITE STOCK,
"NATIVE" AND "FOREIGN."

Year.	Total White Population	Native White Stock.		Foreign White Stock.	
		Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
	Millions.	Millions.		Millions.	
1900 ..	66·8	37·3	55·8	29·5	44·2
1910 ..	81·7	42·4	51·9	39·3	48·1
1920 ..	94·8	47·3	49·9	47·5	50·1

The foreign White stock is seen to be gaining upon the native White stock. In 1900 the native White stock formed 55·8 per cent., and the foreign White stock 44·2 per cent., of the total White population. Twenty years later the two "stocks" were almost exactly level in point of number.

It should be pointed out very clearly that the term foreign White stock includes many persons who are "foreign" in the American sense, but who are British, wholly or partly, by race. Therefore, the figures we have just examined do not by any means amount to a distinction between (1) a White group of British origin and (2) a White group of origin other than British. An accurate computation of groups with such a distinction would entail a certain deduction from the "native White stock," and a certain transfer to it from the "foreign White stock."

An attempt has been made by a New York ethnologist, Captain John B. Trevor, to deduce from the

American Census figures the racial origins of the population, and he has kindly furnished me with the result of his work, from which I take the following :—

UNITED STATES—AN UNOFFICIAL ANALYSIS OF
THE POPULATION BY RACE ORIGIN: 1920.

	Millions.
British—	
British and North Irish	51.7 mill.
Southern Irish (Free State)	5.1 „
	<hr/>
Canadians	56.8
Germans (including German Jews) ..	3.5
Austrians (including Austrian Jews) ..	12.2
Italians	1.3
Polish (including Polish Jews) ..	3.5
Russian (including Russian Jews) ..	2.8
Swedes	2.4
Dutch	1.9
Norwegian	1.7
French	1.2
Mexicans	1.1
Other Whites	0.8
Negroes and Mulattos	5.6
Other Coloured Races	10.5
	<hr/>
Total Population	105.7

It is a case in which it is not possible to be accurate. An official inquiry is proceeding, and in the meantime we have only this private computation to go upon, which has been made with great care and understanding, but certainly does not err on the side of under-estimating the British and North Irish. If we accept it tentatively, and if we take it that one-half

of the Americans of Canadian origin are of British Canadian origin, we get a British-American stock (English, Welsh, Scottish, and Irish) of 58,500,000, which is the estimate adopted in the general analysis of the world's population which appears in the Appendix. So we get :—

UNITED STATES POPULATION.

(1) BRITISH STOCK ; (2) OTHER WHITE STOCK ;
(3) COLOURED STOCK.

	Number.	Per Cent.
1. British Stock ..	58,500,000	55.4
2. Other White Stock ..	36,300,000	34.3
3. Coloured Stock ..	10,900,000	10.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	105,700,000	100.0

Upon this estimate we have it that what we may be pardoned for calling "British-Americans" formed 55.4 per cent. of the population of the United States in 1920, while other white Americans formed 34.3 per cent., and the coloured stock, mainly negroes, 10.3 per cent.

Every American institution or establishment reflects the mixture of races of which America is composed. However the results may appear to the eyes of individual prejudice, there can surely be little doubt that in the long run the work of the "melting-pot," which is praised by some and deplored by others, will be consummated in a mixed people of supreme gifts, which will have been fed by enterprising members of every race in the world. We see that

mixture mirrored in the American film industry, which however it may travesty literature or history, delights us with an endless procession of beautiful men, women and children of types more diverse than could be collected in any other country in the world. Or if we turn from the pictures to the names of the actors, or of the "producers" who tackle Dante, Dickens or the *Arabian Nights Entertainments* with equal assurance and learning, or of the very original authors, or of the photographers, we see race-names derived from every part of Europe. Thus, also, with all other forms of American effort. I take up an excellent and informing American publication, and find the names of the contributing authors and artists to be (I omit two contributors from this side of the Atlantic): Hart, Theunissen, Bruère, Hard, Hine, Anderson, Lane, Blankenhorn, McKenney, Wing, Archibald, Brophy, Zimand, Hapgood, Steinmetz, Leshner, Jett Lauck, and Sandburg.

The official *Industrial Bulletin* of New York State gives, at a chance opening of its pages, the following surnames (concerned in certain industrial accidents), set down here exactly in the order they are printed in the official reports: Drothleff, Mutimer, McDonald, Mosher, Neglia, Zimmerman, Weighton, Austin, Beach, Velzy, Mandelblatt, Auswaks, Moskowitz, Uher, Gaydos, Giles, Sibley, Rhimpauer, Ferger, Schobrl, Pritchard, Hart, Miller, Gormley, Kenny, Birdsall, Anderson, Schieffelin, Laird, Dellatero, Wolff, Laubensheimer, Beauchamp, Altmark, Goldberg. All these names are of New York employers or employed. If we turn to the officials of a prominent American

Government department, we are at once struck with such names as Klein, Domeratsky, Eckhardt, Durand, Hoeppli, Lundquist, Becker, Oxholm, Wolfe, Hohn, Gruber, Brasel, Dotterer, Gaukel, Klath, Getsinger, and so on.

And here, from the lively pages of an industrial house magazine, published by a United States shipyard, are the names of the fifteen riveters who earned most money in a certain week in 1919:

Name	Earnings: (£)	Name	Earnings: (£)
Kozel 25		Stewart 21	
Puchalsky 24		Olsen 21	
Delmore 23		Lagerquist 20	
Ford 23		Biebel 20	
Buck 23		Regner 20	
Nelson 23		Chandler 19	
Caull 21		Whalen 19	
Petrie 21			

A list which gives us something to think about, both for the racial complexion of the successful money-getters, and the remarkable amounts of their earnings. Observe that the champion was a Kozel, who beat a Puchalsky by a short head. As this record relates to the year 1919, these bright fellows are probably earning more to-day, for American earnings have risen considerably since then. It is indeed a glorious mixture; yet some Americans cry shame upon it!

§ 4: THE RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION

OF late years, many Americans have become rather obsessed with this problem of race, and the question: *What is an American?* is increasingly debated, the points of view being as numerous as the racial contributors to the problem itself.

At the close of the war, it was felt that unless drastic steps were taken there would be an unprecedented volume of immigration from Europe. No fewer than two hundred bills, proposing some degree of restriction of immigration, were presented to Congress. Legislation was rushed through in 1921, limiting the number of immigrants to three per cent. of the number of each race who were in the United States when the 1910 Census was taken. This meant reducing the number of newcomers to 357,803, which is about one-fourth the number of immigrants who went into the country just before the war. This, it will be seen, was something more than a reduction in the aggregate; it was to some extent a process of selection. The quota for Great Britain and Ireland became 77,342; for Germany, 67,607; for Italy, 42,057; for Poland, 30,979; for Russia, 24,400; for Sweden, 20,042, and so on.

In 1924, a new American Immigration Law was framed which again greatly reduced the aggregate immigration permitted, and changed also its character. The Law of 1921 allowed an immigration of 357,803

persons; the new Law cuts this figure down to 150,000. Moreover, these 150,000 will be divided into quotas by a scheme based upon race origins. Taking the 1920 Census as a basis, the 150,000 immigrants will be admitted from each European nation in the proportion which that nation has contributed to the composition of the American people as shown by the Census, with a minimum of 100 for any nation.

This plan is to come into force in 1927; in the meantime, an intermediate scheme, also drastic, came into operation on July 1, 1924, based upon the admittance from each European country of a number of immigrants equal to two per cent. of the total of its people shown by the Census of 1890 to be resident in America in that year, with a minimum of 100 for any nationality. This, it is estimated, reduces the 357,803 per annum of the 1921 Act to 164,667 per annum. As in the twelve months ended June, 1914, the number of immigrants into the United States was over 1,200,000, the restriction is severe.

To revert to the Law which is to operate in 1927, to carry it out in practice will obviously require such an analysis of the United States population as has been attempted by Captain John B. Trevor, quoted above. On such a basis, it is clear that future immigrants into America will be very largely restricted to British and Germans. If we again work upon the Trevor calculation, the 150,000 annual immigrants into America will be divided as follows:—

UNITED STATES—IMMIGRATION IN 1927.

	1920 Population.	Annual Quota of Immigrants in 1927.
British Stock	58,500,000	83,000
Other White Stock ..	36,300,000	67,000
Coloured Stock ..	10,900,000	Nil
	<hr/> 105,700,000	<hr/> 150,000

As to Germany, according to Captain Trevor's figures, there were in 1920, 12,200,000 persons of German stock in the United States, so she will be entitled to a yearly quota of 17,300 immigrants. On the other hand, France, Italy, Austria, Holland, Russia and Poland will be cut down to very small quotas indeed. No doubt the shades of the man who signed his name Christoforo Colombo, who sailed for unknown seas in three little ships with 120 men on August 3, 1492, and of one called Amerigo Vespucci, who gave his name to the Americas, smile ironically as they regard the new legislation. They might even be pardoned for jesting that if America's "Immigration Quota" Law could be made retrospective, America would have remained undiscovered!

In this work, we are looking upon the world as a whole, and considering, in particular, the position of the White races in relation to the coloured races which so greatly exceed them in number. From that point of view, it is a profound misfortune that the United States, which is still adding largely to its negro population every year, should restrict the White immigrants into its splendid territories to 150,000 a year, and that

while the birth-rate of its White citizens is seriously declining.

For there is no doubt about it; the fecundity of the White American is falling. Not until 1915 were birth statistics collected systematically by the United States Federal Government, and the birth and death rates for 1915-1919 are :—

UNITED STATES—NATURAL INCREASE.

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Excess of Births.
1915	25.1	13.6	11.5
1916	25.0	14.0	11.0
1917	24.7	14.3	10.4
1918	24.6	18.1	6.5
1919	22.3	12.9	9.4
1920	23.7	13.1	10.6
1921	24.3	11.6	12.7
1922	22.5	11.8	10.7
1923	22.4	12.3	10.1

The above figures are based on incomplete returns; it is difficult for a European to realise that the United States is still backward in such matters. Some eighteen of the States have not yet passed satisfactory registration of birth laws, and ten have not even satisfactory registration of death laws.

The fall in the American birth-rate is the more remarkable because of American prosperity. In a land where high real wages are a commonplace, the birth-rate in 1923 was 22.4 per 1,000, or little more than we termed ominous in France not many years

ago. Further improvement in the death-rate is possible and probable, but there is obviously a limit to its fall. On the other hand, the decline in the birth-rate is continuous; at what point above zero will the fall be stayed?

It is with these facts before them that the American people have cut down immigration. It remains to be seen whether the revelations of the Census of 1930 will lead to a change of attitude. America has the unchallengeable right to decide in what degree, if at all, she will admit new citizens from abroad. The observer of world affairs is equally entitled to point to the danger to the world's civilisation which lies in falling White birth-rates combined with the denial of access to rich territories of such White nations as have not yet succeeded in becoming infertile.

CHAPTER VII

LATIN AMERICA

§ 1: A POPULATION APPROACHING ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS

THE point of view from which Latin America has been regarded in Europe has changed considerably of late, although it is probably not yet widely realised that great, powerful and gifted nations are rising south of the Rio Grande. The Latin-American Republics already include a number of States whose credit is considerably higher than that of many European States, while it is also instructive to reflect that those investors who, believing in European stability, had money invested in European Government issues in 1914, have in many cases made huge losses, while those who took what were regarded as greater risks in South America have occasion to rejoice in their enterprise. Over a large part of Europe in 1925, political conditions are far less stable than in South America.

From the lengthy particulars given in the Appendix, I extract the following statement, which will help us to get the Latin Americas into perspective:—

AMERICA'S AREA AND POPULATION.

Nation.	Area.	Population.
British America	4,010,410	11,156,800
French America	33,200	522,300
The United States and her American Dependencies	3,621,767	107,114,300
Dutch America	46,403	164,000
Republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo	28,000	2,900,000
Total of above ..	7,739,780	121,857,400
Latin America :—		
In North America—		
Mexico	767,200	15,000,000
In South America—		
Brazil	3,286,200	30,635,600
Argentina	1,153,000	10,000,000
Colombia	450,000	6,618,000
Peru	650,000	5,000,000
Chile	290,000	3,900,000
Bolivia	708,195	3,200,000
Cuba	44,164	3,143,000
Venezuela	500,000	2,999,000
Ecuador	116,000	2,200,000
Uruguay	72,000	1,696,000
Paraguay	98,000	1,000,000
Six Central American Republics	211,890	5,939,100
Total, Latin America	8,346,649	91,330,700
Total, America ..	16,086,429	213,188,100

The entire American Continent had, in 1921, a population of about 213,000,000. Of these, 90,000,000 were the populations of the eighteen Latin American

Republics. Altogether, America has twenty-one Republics, the remaining three being the United States, and the two black Republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo, which may be considered as under the tutelage of the United States. The eighteen Latin-American Republics had, in 1923, an external commerce (exports and imports) of about £1,200,000,000, of which nearly one-half was transacted with the United States of America.

§ 2: LATIN AMERICA NOW MORE STABLE THAN EUROPE

THE importance to Europe of cultivating closer relations with such progressive nations ought to be plain. It was plain to Germany before the war, and during the war enthusiastic Germans published a prophetic map of South America with no small part of its area repainted as German territory. In 1924, the Prince of Piedmont made a special tour through Latin America, and in 1925 the Prince of Wales is visiting some of the chief Republics and directing British attention to a much neglected subject. From being regarded with amused and contemptuous indifference, the Republics have passed to some recognition as "markets" to be exploited. We may hope that presently it will be understood that Argentina, for example, is not merely a "market"

but a great and spirited White nation, and that she has a much larger population than either Belgium or Canada.

As to the near future, South America is threatened with none of the troubles which are only too likely to afflict Europe as a consequence of the Treaty of Versailles and the political boundary lines which that Treaty drew. There remain few prospective causes of quarrel in South America. The gigantic statue of Christ, set up in the Andes by the people of Argentina and Chile to mark the close of their ancient boundary feud, has unfortunately no prototype in Europe. It bears this inscription:—

Sooner shall these mountains crumble than the people of Argentina and Chile break the peace which, at the feet of Christ, the Redeemer, they have sworn to maintain.

It is also of the first importance to remember that Latin America possesses in Spanish a common language, to which the Portuguese of Brazil is very nearly allied. As to America as a whole, a Treaty in Prevention of War between the United States and fifteen of the other twenty American Republics was signed in 1924.

The European element in South America is not in many cases easy to define. In the Appendix, an attempt has been made to state the pure European stock in figures, by the method of taking a certain reasonable proportion of the aggregate population in each case, based upon the evidence of credible authorities. It should be remembered that in addition to the pure White stock there are many millions of what the Spanish call *mestizos*, the term which came

to be applied to those of mixed Spanish and American Indian blood. The table, by the method used, which is certainly accurate in some cases, and not, it is believed, unreasonable in any case, gives the Latin Americas a White population of 35,000,000.¹

Here, undoubtedly, is one of the most fruitful fields for European emigration. A large part of the South American territory offers climatic conditions favourable to Europeans. We shall certainly witness a very great transference of population from Europe to South America in the near future, and it remains to be seen of what stock it will be composed. The new American Immigration Laws, as we have already noticed, by barring many Europeans, will accentuate the flow to South America. There is, therefore, no doubt that

¹ As to the Republic of Chile, it appears that the Appendix understates the White population. I have received a letter from Senor Alberto Edwards, a Chilean of partly British descent who is the Republic's Director-General of Statistics, in which he gives me some exceedingly interesting information. He says that if we except 100,000 Araucanians, settled in special reservations, about 15,000 Quechuas and Aymaraes inhabiting the Andes of Tacna and Tarapaca, and some 2,000 nomad Fueguians wandering over the desolate territories of the Straits of Magellan, the bulk of the Chilean population can be considered as belonging to the White race. The Chilean people are quite homogeneous, both in habits and physical appearance, and distinction between Whites and half-breeds is unknown in the republic. Slavery was not practised at any time. The Spanish invaders interbred with Indians to some extent, but natural selection has blotted out most of the traces of that mixture of races. Taking the Census return of 1920, Chile then had 3,754,000 inhabitants, who may be classified as follows:—

Pure Whites	..	..	..	3,089,000	82%
Half-Breeds	..	..	..	545,000	15%
Indians (Araucanians and Others)	..	..	..	120,000	3%
Total	..	..	..	3,754,000	100%

In the Appendix, it will be seen, I estimated the pure Whites of Chile in 1924 at 2,500,000.

the present population of the South American Continent, which has already some 70,000,000 people, will rapidly increase, and the probability is that, unless the United States ban upon immigrants is removed, the population of South America will become much greater than that of the North.

Here, as elsewhere, however, the flow from Europe will be largely governed by the European birth-rate. If European fertility decreases and immigration continues, there will be witnessed the curious spectacle of the New World draining Europe of her people.

Argentina has already obtained a very large number of European emigrants. The official record is that between 1861 and 1917, 4,740,000 immigrants were received, mainly from Europe. The chief countries contributing to these arrivals, together with their offspring, appear to be as follows: Italy, 1,250,000; Spaniards, 900,000; Russians, 100,000; Germans, 100,000; French, 65,000; British, 55,000. Nearly every other European country has provided a contingent.

Brazil has also been successful in attracting emigrants from Europe. According to the Census of 1920, there were nearly 1,600,000 persons of various European nationalities in the Republic, including 558,000 Italians; 434,000 Portuguese; 219,000 Spaniards; 53,000 Germans and 10,000 English. Brazil is making special efforts to encourage immigrants from Japan, allotting them special areas.

The progress of republican America, as a whole, and the breeding of mutual understanding and confidence between each of its parts, is very actively

furthered by the Pan-American Union. The first Pan-American Conference was convened by President Harrison in 1889 at Washington, "To consider the methods of preventing war between the nations of America." But the Pan-American Union which has developed from that beginning is something more than a keeper of the peace. Including all the twenty-one Republics of America, its Governing Board has for Chairman the United States Secretary of State, and for members the ambassadors and envoys of each of the other Republics. The Union publishes a monthly Bulletin, and monographs dealing with each of the Republics as living and growing entities—not merely as "markets," but as responsible and developing nations. Their arts, ethnology, commerce, social welfare and industrial and commercial progress all alike come under review, and the Union thus serves the purpose of helping the Americans to know one another.

CHAPTER VIII

BIRTH CONTROL AND WHITE CIVILISATION

§ I: THE FALL IN THE ENGLISH BIRTH-RATE

WHEN we turn from the empty spaces of the British Self-governing Dominions, and from the contemplation of a world in which the European races count for less than one in three, to the springs of the White population, we are confronted with a series of very serious facts.

To deal first with the British case, we have seen that in the British Dominions the birth-rate is falling, and that if such great areas as those of Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand are to gain large White populations they must be recruited from without. In the years which immediately preceded the outbreak of war, emigration from the United Kingdom had reached considerable proportions. The number of emigrants officially recorded as "leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in non-European countries" was 389,394 in 1913, although that was a year of exceptionally good trade.

This considerable rate of emigration had not previously obtained in our history since the time of very bad trade in the eighteen-eighties. In 1883, although the population was then so much smaller, there was an emigration of 250,000.

Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, it is perhaps surprising that emigration was not greater at the end of the nineteenth century and at the beginning of the twentieth century. In the thirty-eight years, 1876-1913, the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was little more than five millions, and when we make allowance for the pull of the United States, it is not surprising that the British Dominions have grown so slowly.

Since the war, emigration from the United Kingdom has fallen, for the United States has been shutting out immigrants, and the British Dominions have been suffering from depression. In 1922, British emigration fell to 174,096; in 1923 there was a revival to 256,284, and in 1924 a fall to 155,374. Unfortunately, the Mother Country has lost amongst these emigrants a proportion of her most valuable skilled workmen, including engineers, metal workers, shipbuilders, bricklayers, carpenters and joiners; many of these have made homes in the United States, and more would have done so had they been allowed to enter.

The great fall in British emigration in 1924 was due to the depression in Canada, which naturally caused a decline in her immigration, and to the new United States Immigration Quota Law, (described in Chapter VI.) under which the small quota of immigrants allowed entry into the United States from the United Kingdom for the twelve months ended June, 1924, had actually been exhausted in the autumn of 1923!

The natural increase of the population of England and Wales is shown in the following table, in which the

record is taken back to 1851, thus covering a period of three-quarters of a century:—

ENGLAND AND WALES—BIRTHS AND DEATHS,
1851-1924.

Year.	Population : Estimate for middle of each year.	Births.		Deaths.		Natural increase : excess of Births over Deaths.
		Number.	Per 1,000	Number.	Per 1,000	
1851	17,983,000	615,900	34.3	395,200	21.9	220,700
1861	20,119,500	696,400	34.6	435,100	21.1	261,300
1871	22,760,400	797,100	35.0	515,100	22.6	282,000
1881	26,061,700	883,600	33.9	491,900	18.8	391,700
1891	29,090,200	914,200	31.4	587,900	20.2	326,300
1901	32,527,800	929,800	28.5	551,600	16.9	378,200
1911	36,189,700	881,100	24.3	527,800	14.6	353,300
1912	36,382,500	872,700	23.9	486,900	13.3	385,800
1913	36,606,200	881,900	24.1	505,000	13.8	376,900
1914	36,960,700	879,100	23.8	516,700	14.0	362,400
1915	35,358,900	814,600	21.9	562,200	15.7	252,400
1916	34,500,000	785,500	20.9	508,200	14.4	277,300
1917	33,711,000	668,300	17.8	498,900	14.4	169,400
1918	33,474,700	662,700	17.7	611,900	17.6	50,800
1919	36,800,000	692,400	18.5	504,200	13.7	188,200
1920	37,524,300	957,800	25.5	466,100	12.4	491,700
1921	37,886,700	848,800	22.4	458,600	12.1	390,200
1922	38,158,000	780,100	20.4	486,800	12.8	293,300
1923	38,480,000	758,100	19.7	444,400	11.6	313,700
1924	38,840,000	730,300	18.8	473,300	12.2	257,000

In the thirty years, 1851-1881, the birth-rate fell little, with the result that in 1881 the births rose to 883,600 in the year as against 615,900 in 1851. Thereafter, the birth-rate fell, and in 1913, the year before the war broke out, it had fallen to 24.1 per 1,000. This meant that *whereas, in 1881, 883,600 children were born to 26,100,000 people, in 1913, thirty-two years after, 881,900 children were born to 36,600,000 people.*

Then came the war with its abnormal figures, followed by a leap in the birth-rate in 1920, in which year more children were born in England and Wales than in any previous year. Since then, however, the birth-rate has fallen with amazing rapidity, until in 1924 it was only 1.1 per 1,000 above the lowest war rate, that of 1918.

Since the closing years of the nineteenth century, the fall in the birth-rate has been accompanied by a considerable fall in the death-rate, which in 1924 was only 12.2 per 1,000. Despite this happy fact, the natural increase of the population of England and Wales in 1924 was no more than 257,000. In 1861 the population of only 20,000,000 had a natural increase of 261,300, despite a heavy death-rate. The springs of emigration are failing. True it is that we may hope for a further fall in the death-rate, but we can hardly hope, for some considerable time, at least, to improve upon the 10 per 1,000 death-rate of Australia. The birth-rate, on the other hand, shows every sign of progressive fall, and there can be little doubt that this symptom is due to deliberate restriction.

Scotland has declined in population in each of the last two years. The excess of births over deaths in

1924 was only 40,000, and the loss by emigration 60,000. So, at the end of last year, Scotland had 20,000 fewer people than at the beginning.

§ 2: THE DELIBERATE RESTRICTION OF POPULATION

BIRTH control is considerably older than the gospel of Dr. Marie Stopes, and it has been practised by a considerable proportion of the population for many years. It is now, through many causes, spreading through all classes of society. All but the careless and thriftless amongst poor working housewives are just as determined as their more fortunate sisters of the middle and upper classes to restrict the size of their families. Those will blame them who do not understand the conditions which beset the lives of those who, by unending work and care, maintain the sordid homes of our unlovely cities. It is the fact, however unpleasant it may be, that a considerable proportion of poor women live in continuous dread of becoming mothers. As, therefore, knowledge increases, and as there are now many agencies to increase knowledge, there is nothing more certain than that the birth-rate will continue to fall.

There have been, from time to time, many serious discussions of a Law of Population. There is only one natural law of population known to the scientist, and it is this, that many shall be born and that few of those born shall live. This is nature's Law of Death.

Man, by his interference with and triumphant defiance of this natural law, learned how to keep a large proportion of his children alive, and so multiplied upon the earth while other animals failed to do so unless artificially protected and fed by man for his own purposes.

Man so far succeeded in his defiance of Nature's law of death, that he made for himself a problem of population, the saving alive of his children proceeding faster than his discovery of the means to preserve them. Hence the Malthusian thesis which, however, was formulated in 1798, before the major discoveries of modern science. Now, we have such a widespread dissatisfaction with conditions of life—conditions which would have been thought splendid in the days of Malthus—and especially such a determination on the part of women not to spend the greater part of their lives in mothering, that mankind, or at least the White portion of it, is formulating in practice a new law of population, the effect of which is a refusal to populate. It is almost as though a new Buddha had successfully preached a Nirvana with, for essence, the conception of the attainment of peace through the extinction of the human species.

What if the death-rate does fall to 10 in a population of 38,000,000, if the birth-rate falls to 12? That would give a natural increase of 76,000 a year. Then demand from such a population 300,000 emigrants a year with which to populate the outer spaces of the British Empire! Such a demand could only be met by seriously reducing the home population. If such an emigration took place, it would represent the exile of the youngest, most vigorous, and most enterprising persons, leaving

the Mother Country with an increasing proportion of ageing people. It would be with England as with Ireland, as to which poor country we were reminded, when we passed an Old Age Pensions Act into law, how a huge emigration had left behind an astonishing number of aged persons eligible for pensions.

§ 3: GENERAL FALL IN THE WHITE BIRTH-RATE

THESE pages address themselves not to one nation only, but to all the world. What of the other White nations, and of their fertility or infertility?

The case of France we have already examined. France has contributed so much to civilisation that no well-wisher of mankind can but deplore the facts which have been sufficiently recited in a previous chapter. The story of France vainly offering bounties to parents to maintain her population is, or ought to be, a profound lesson for the White everywhere. It would be incredible if it were not true that France in 1925 has hardly more people than she had when the Prussian King was proclaimed German Emperor in 1871. But how many of us yet realise that the English birth-rate is now lower than that of France, and that it is only because we have a lower death-rate than that of France that we continue to make increase? Then there is the case of the United States, which is increasingly restricting its population both through a

falling birth-rate and by a ban upon immigration. That, too, we have passed in review, as also the fall of the birth-rate in Canada, amongst the few Whites of South Africa, and amongst the sparse populations of the great and undeveloped territories of Australia and New Zealand.

In Germany, the birth-rate has thus moved since 1912 :—

GERMANY—BIRTH-RATE.

				Per 1,000 of Population.
1912	..	..	..	28.3
1915	..	..	..	20.4
1918	..	..	..	14.3
1921	..	..	..	25.3
1922	..	..	..	23.7
1923	..	..	..	21.6

Here the fall has left the rate much higher than our own, and Germany is now increasing by about 400,000 per annum. Nevertheless, the fall in the rate of German increase is marked; it is only 2.4 above that of France.

Or we turn to Italy, where a population which numbered 40,100,000 at the Census of 1921 is increasing at the rate of about 450,000 per annum. Here the birth-rate has moved in what we must call the universal direction amongst Whites :—

ITALY—BIRTH-RATE.

				Per 1,000 of Population.
1912	..	..	..	32.4
1915	..	..	..	30.5
1918	..	..	..	17.9
1921	..	..	..	30.3
1922	..	..	..	30.1
1923	..	..	..	29.3

THE BIRTH-RATE SINCE 1912.
(Rates per 1000 of the Population.)

Country.	1912.	1915.	1918.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
England and Wales ..	23.9	21.9	17.7	22.4	20.4	19.7	18.8
Scotland ..	25.9	23.9	20.5	25.2	23.5	22.8	21.9
France ..	18.9	11.3	12.1	20.7	19.3	19.4	19.2
Germany ..	28.3	20.4	14.3	25.3	23.7	21.6	*
Italy ..	32.4	30.5	17.9	30.3	30.1	29.3	
Canada ..			28.0	29.4	24.8	23.3	
Quebec ..	37.5	38.6	37.0	37.6			
Ontario ...	23.0	25.2	23.1	25.3	23.9		
U.S.A. ..		25.1	24.6	24.3	22.5	22.4	
Argentina† ..	38.2	35.4	30.8	30.8			
Egypt ..	44.3	43.4	39.0	42.2	43.2		
Japan ..	33.3	33.1	32.2	35.1	34.2		
Australia ..	28.7	27.1	25.0	25.0	24.7	23.8	
New Zealand	26.5	25.3	23.4	23.3	23.2	21.9	21.6
Norway ..	25.9	23.7	24.8	24.0	24.1	23.0	21.7
Sweden ..	23.8	21.6	20.3	21.4	19.6	18.8	
Spain ..	31.6	30.8	29.1	30.4	30.5	30.5	29.9

Note.—Where no figure is given, the record is not available.

* The first two quarters of 1924 gave birth-rates of 22.2 and 21.3 respectively.

† In Buenos Ayres in 1922 the rate was 24.2; in 1923 it was 24.4.

This fall leaves Italy amongst the most fertile of the White races, but there is no reason to suppose that the same infection of infertility will not assail her growth.

As with Britain, France, Germany and Italy, so with all the other White races. In the table annexed I give the figures since 1912 for fifteen nations, all but two of which are White. Japan and Egypt, we see, maintain a high birth-rate, while all the White nations exhibit decline. Sweden, like England, has now a lower birth-rate than France! Russian figures are not available, but we have already observed that the Soviets have *nationalised abortion*. The political changes in Ireland make it difficult to give their comparative figures for the period, but the Irish Free State Registrar-General informs me that the Free State birth-rates for 1922, 1923, and 1924 were 18.6, 19.5, and 20.20 respectively.

There is only one real possession of territory, and that is to people it. Unoccupied areas are not really possessed, whatever flag may be flown. The White races cannot and must not expect the rest of the world—the great majority of its people—to be debarred from inhabiting and profiting by what the White refuses to develop. It follows from these considerations that the less room in the world is occupied by the European races, the more room is made for the others.

CHAPTER IX

THE MAINTENANCE OF WHITE CIVILISATION

§ I: THE APPRECIATION OF RACIAL DIFFERENCES

MUCH remains obscure, and is likely to remain so, about the origin and antiquity of Man. Amidst many uncertainties, however, one thing seems to have emerged with sufficient clearness; it is that all the races of mankind had a common origin. Unions between any two races, however different they may be in outward appearance, are fertile, and the offspring of such unions are also fertile if interbred with any third race or with the mixed offspring of any two other races. The world presents an enormous number of living examples of such race mixtures. Just as the dog is fertile in union with the wolf, so the Negro, the Mongolian, and the Polynesian are fertile in union with each other or with the White. Just as the common origin of the dog and the wolf is established, so the common origin of Englishman, Spaniard, Arab, Turk, Zulu, Japanese and Maori is established.

But while common origin is a bond, the great differences which arose in the evolution of *homo sapiens* in widely varying environments had produced, long

before the dawn of history, races of many different attributes and attainments, and there is much evidence that in historic times further changes through environment have occurred. This historic period is, of course, an exceedingly small fraction of Man's lifetime upon Earth, but short as it is, it has witnessed the change of wild and cruel barbarians into many different civilised nations. It is probable, therefore, that with the growing power of men to control or even to alter their environment, other great changes may occur within a comparatively brief period. These changes may or may not be for the better, for as has been sufficiently shown in the history of mankind, change is by no means the same thing as progress.

Those who love dogs love all dogs. The dog lover recognises dog in creatures which have been bred into scores of different forms with characteristics varying within a very wide margin. We pierce these differences by insight and affection, and know quite well that, however they may differ outwardly, an Alsatian Wolfhound is essentially the same delightful thing as an Irish Terrier or a French Poodle.

And thus it is, also, with the races of men. A process of selection and adaptation, not essentially different from that which in ancient and modern times bred from wolf-like creatures a great variety of dogs, large and small, powerful and weak, varying in affection for and faithfulness to man, but all alike affectionate and faithful, produced during ages of time, from common ancestors, human beings who vary widely in physical and mental attributes. Whatever their differences, the true philosophy of human affection

embraces them all. To love man is to love all the races of men. So true are those words, that it is not safe for any nation that wishes to preserve hatred during or after war to bring its people into close contact with the enemy. Prisoners, it is always found, have an unconscionable way of chumming up with their custodians, and of falling in love with their custodians' daughters, and soldiers in occupation of enemy territory are always found treacherously nursing enemy babies. During the World War, in England and in Germany alike, it was found that women had to be severely reprimanded by belligerent commanders for comforting the immured enemy with cigarettes. Indeed, in both cases it was very disgraceful and very human. Not less remarkable is the way in which, in every country in the world, dynasties and statesmen have been derived from foreign sources. The cases of the Tuscan-Corsican Napoleon Bonaparte and the Genoese-French Gambetta in France are not more remarkable than that of the Spanish-Italian Jew Disraeli in England. And in the domain of art, many countries have taken pride in the national possession of great men of foreign race.

I wonder who would have it otherwise? Who desires to obliterate racial distinctions? Who would wish to remove the differences in mankind which have arisen through natural evolution and man's own struggle to control the evolutionary processes? The variations of feature, of complexion, of gifts, which distinguish the tribes of men are the very salt of the life of the world. We have sometimes cause to deplore problems which arise from racial differences; we should have

far more reason to deplore the conditions of a world, if such a world can be imagined, in which men of uniform feature and attributes pursued a dull and uneventful existence. To give the world the full advantage of the differences of race which it contains, it is necessary to impress upon the youthful mind, not alone pride in its own place and people, but a sense of the advantage which every nation possesses through the existence of other nations, and a lively appreciation of the varied contributions which have been made to the common stock of civilisation because of those differences. Unhappily, no such conceptions inform education as it is. What is "foreign" is treated, when it is treated at all, as inferior and therefore to be despised, instead of being wisely conceived of as *different*, and therefore the proper subject of intelligent inquiry and appreciation.

§ 2: THE BREEDING OF RACIAL CONTEMPT

UNFORTUNATELY, we now see the spirit of such prejudices imported into what ought to be the impartial domain of science. Ethnology, which has necessarily to proceed upon information which can never be more than fragmentary and imperfect, because the evidence of nearly the whole of the long lifetime of Man upon earth has been almost entirely obliterated, is becoming the prey

of prejudiced men who seek to set up new causes for suspicion and hatred, and what is worse, contempt.

We have seen in these pages that the Europeans, using that term conveniently to embrace the people of whatever origin who live in Europe, form with their colonists and descendants who live in Asia, Africa, America and the South Seas, less than one in three of the world's people. We have seen, also, that they are increasingly infertile, so that unless the coloured peoples follow their example, the White cannot continue to lead the world. A prospect of such significance, it might be imagined, would impress the students of race with the necessity of preaching peace and mutual confidence amongst Europeans in the name of White civilisation. On the contrary, we see ethnology abused on both sides of the Atlantic in an attempt to make it appear that White civilisation is mainly derived from what is loosely called the "Nordic race." This is an amusing variant of the pre-war German theory that Germany was the fountain of European worth, and that Pan-Germanism had therefore an historical, if not a divine inspiration. We are invited to believe that the peoples of Europe can be simply divided into three great race sections, the "Nordics" of the North, who possess all the virtues, the "Mediterraneans" of the South, whose chief gift is instability, and the "Alpines" of the central mountainous and Eastern regions, who are merely stolid lumps of unimaginative clay. The evidence as to the origin of any European race being necessarily of the vaguest description, it is not difficult to allege that any of these imagined divisions of European mankind came from anywhere,

went anywhere, and did anything. The method of argument may be illustrated by a recent informative writing in which we are assured that the "Nordics" were probably derived from the Crô-Magnon¹ who, amongst other achievements, "apparently also entered, if he did not come from, Central Asia." This delightful expression is typical of what passes for ethnology—"apparently also entered, if he did not come from, Central Asia." One has only to consider the uncertainty which exists as to what precisely happened in Britain between the years A.D. 350 and A.D. 600 to rate at their true value statements as to the origin and distribution of men in Europe and of their history in the period 50,000 B.C. to 2000 B.C.

When we pass from pseudo-science, built upon prejudice and guesswork, to recorded history, we find that facts give a point-blank denial to the theory that European civilisation owes its greatness mainly to the north. This is fortunate for mankind, for the northern stock amounts, at the most liberal estimate, to an exceedingly small fraction of the world's people. The records show that White civilisation arose and was carried to a glory of development on the shores of the Mediterranean, and that that glory was overthrown and plunged into the Dark Ages by the influx of barbarians. The very fact that those barbarians, inheriting largely from the genius of Greece and Rome through the Renaissance of learning which also arose

¹ Late Paleolithic or early Neolithic man—half-way through the Stone Age. The name Crô-Magnon is from the cave of that name in Dordogne, south-west France, where a remarkable skull was found. Other bones attributed to the same creature have been found in South Europe and in Wales; none, so far, in the north.

on the shores of the Mediterranean,¹ proved themselves to be great and gifted races to which the world owes splendid contributions in every form of human endeavour, is hardly a good reason why those who learned should despise those who taught. The facts of the case, indeed, are so obvious that one feels that it would be quite unnecessary to refer to the subject in this work, but for the pseudo-scientific attempts which are being made, especially in the United States, to create new, extravagant and grossly ignorant causes for hatred and scorn, based upon prejudices and imaginings which flout the history of Europe.

I am aware of the amusing expedient by which the Nordiculous ethnologists attempt to explain away the fact that mankind threw up so many supermen on the shores of the Mediterranean. That expedient takes the form of alleging that the glory that was Greece and the greatness that was Rome were created and maintained by strays from the north. Homer, Alexander, Pericles, Sappho, Archimedes, Julius Cæsar, Virgil—Nordics, all of them! It has never occurred to these ethnologists to endeavour to explain why "Nordics" became so glorious and fruitful only in exile from their place of origin, or why Scandinavia did not build a world empire. I have seen the same expedient used to explain away such later "Mediterraneans" as Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo and Dante, but again one may well inquire why the Scandinavian peninsula did not produce *in situ* any single

¹ But, as is pointed out by Sir Edmund Gosse, in his article on Sweden in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "the Renaissance scarcely made itself felt in Scandinavia, and even the Reformation failed to waken the genius of the country."

compeer of these wonderful creatures, or even of the Napoleon who put the Bernadottes on a Scandinavian throne. And it was certainly not to the north that Chaucer, Shakespeare and Dryden turned for inspiration. Great words are bred by great men. It was no accident that caused Shakespeare and Dryden to write English made splendid with Latin words. Shakespeare has left us no essay on language save the monument of his verse, but Dryden, who was as fond of prefaces as Bernard Shaw, wrote eloquently of his indebtedness. A prominent apostle of the Nordic idea tells us that "The purest Nordic blood in Europe is now found in Scandinavia and North-West Germany." Then so much the worse for the theory, for neither in ancient nor in modern times have these regions produced genius of the first rank. That is not to deny the many fine gifts of their peoples; it is merely to state a fact. But before the war, as we have reminded ourselves, the same order of pseudo-ethnology was employed by Germans to demonstrate that every European good thing and every European great man, living or dead, had been or was Teutonic, and that, therefore, the world was clearly ordained to be the Teuton's oyster. Nonsense, but the sort of nonsense that made the World War—nonsense that must be exorcised if the spirit of war is to be cast out.

We have long been taught to believe the exaggerated story that England was founded by hordes of barbarians who crossed the difficult North Sea in small open boats holding about thirty men apiece. I have seen an authentic ancient pirate-boat in Norway, where it is preserved as a curiosity. No one who

considers the capacity of such vessels can entertain the story that a great migration occurred in them. The raiding that actually took place was by pirates who came from poor and barbarous regions in hundreds, rarely in thousands. Certainly there were not enough of them to fill out the legend of a savage multitude, more Hunnish than the Huns, lacking even the sense to know the value of a slave, exterminating man, woman and child, and so by massacre changing a civilised Roman province into England. Yet millions have come to believe, with John Richard Green, that English history began not in England, but in Germany. The crude story of the "extermination" of the "Britons" will not bear examination. As is so well said by Professor Bertram Windle, the pagans "neither expelled nor in most parts of the country submerged the 'Keltic crumb,' which persisted and, though in different proportions in different parts of the country, formed the basis of the race which nowadays is commonly called 'Anglo-Saxon'—a term never likely to be abandoned, but very misleading in its ethnological bearings."¹ And it outrages common-sense to believe that in twelve generations, a period as long as from Elizabeth to George V., the Romans founded no posterity in Britain. More and more the historian is perceiving that English civilisation, like the English language, had its main roots not in the ancient barbarous North, but in the ancient civilised South, which even in its decay fertilised all Europe.²

¹ *The Romans in Britain*, page 225.

² Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in the first published volume of his *History of England*, has shown what good cause there is to believe "that the inhabitants of this island were never very greatly changed in

The Nordiculous theory has been specially exploited in the United States as an argument in favour of the Immigration Quota Laws, and we may observe with interest how, since the war excited prejudice against Germany, "Nordic" origin is now denied to the majority of Germans. Thus, Dr. Lothrop Stoddard says: "It has been established that of the 70,000,000 inhabitants of the German Empire in the year 1914, only 9,000,000 were purely Nordic in type."¹ This wonderful estimate, the origin and basis of which are unkindly withheld from us, has a remarkable resemblance to the evidence upon which we are told that that poor wretch, the Crô-Magnon, who so unkindly left his bones in *South* Europe, and from whom so few of us are allowed the honour of direct descent, "apparently also entered, if he did not come from, Central Asia." Bret Harte's famous *Society Upon the Stanislaus* never had before it, even in Jones's family vault, witness more certain and more devastating. For, if the Germans are ruled out of the "Nordics," the "Nordics" in the world become negligible in number, and virtue is cruelly denied to nearly all mankind.

The truth of the matter is that we do not know, and cannot know, the precise origin of the European races, and it is impossible to say what was the distribution

stock by any invasion; that its institutions derive not from an imaginary barbaric German ancestry, but from known and recorded Roman civilisation," and that the Civilised South gave the English "all their institutions and implements and structure of thought; while through the largely Latin elements of all Teutonic dialect and later the almost wholly Latin French, it also gave them the better half of their speech."

¹ *Racial Realities in Europe*, by Dr. Lothrop Stoddard, p. 141.

of their ancestors in prehistoric times. Even as to early historic times, the available evidence is shadowy, and it is improbable that we shall substantially add to it. As to the building of White civilisation, while this began in Greece and Rome and was renewed after a long interval of darkness in the Italian Renaissance, the relatively few great men to whom we owe our superb heritage are shared between several European nations, whether we have regard to statecraft, or military genius, or exploration, or music, or philosophy, or letters, or painting, or sculpture, or science. Any one who cares to make a list of the names of great distinction in the arts and sciences can realise for himself the racial distribution of the world's greatest men, living and dead. It is equally important to observe that *races* have come to be widely distributed between *nations*. The British Isles, of course, present what is only one of many cases of race admixture. The British people, as a whole, are neither "Nordic" nor "Mediterranean," but a happy mixture of many widely varying types.

It is unfortunate that exacerbation of ill-feeling amongst the world's relatively few Whites should be provided by dabblers in the most shadowy of the sciences, who are unfortunately doing their worst at a time when national and racial animosity in Europe has been sufficiently excited by the World War. White civilisation needs to call every good counsel to its aid if it is to escape from the peril with which it is threatened. That peril is not a Yellow Peril, or a Black Peril, but a peril of self-extermination. The worst enemy of the White is the White himself. With

all Europeans, of whatever sort, counting for no more than ELEVEN MILLIONS in the aggregate population of three out of five continents, it is suicidal to encourage racial scorns, racial suspicions, racial hatreds, amongst the small minority that stands for White Civilisation.¹

And nothing is written here in suspicion or contempt of races other than "European." It is hardly likely that Europeans originated in Europe, and we are not sure that the Asian races who possibly peopled Europe originated in Asia. Neglecting origins, and dealing with the world as it is, there are very many things common to all the tribes of men. Yet are races unequal, just as the individuals which compose races are also unequal. In these inequalities we have cause to rejoice. "At bottom," says a talented American world-traveller and writer,² who has had exceptional opportunities of observation, "men are alike." Yet we will congratulate ourselves that the various races wear their likeness with a difference.

¹ Dean Inge has used a lecturing tour in the United States (early 1925) to reflect upon the Jews and Irish. Writing in *The Morning Post* on May 25, 1925, he spoke of American Town Councils as having been "captured by disreputable Irish," and went on to ask, in obvious misunderstanding of the American law, "When shall we" (in England) "have the sense to pass an Irish Exclusion Act?" It is unfortunate that Dean Inge does not frequently remind himself that the Founder of the Christian religion was born of the Jews, and that there was a time when the "disreputable Irish" were missionary Christians in a pagan Britain.

² Dr. Talcott Williams, of Columbia University.

§ 3: NATIONS NOW INCLUDE WIDE DIFFERENCES OF RACE

THESE pages are very far from preaching a vague cosmopolitanism, nor are they intended to deprecate pride of race or nationhood. On the contrary, it follows from a true appreciation of national differences that national pride is not only consistent with that appreciation, but necessary to its existence. It is the love a man has for his own child that enables him to understand the love that other men have for their children.

I have spoken of the inter-fertility of all the different races of men in union with each other. That, again, is not to advocate mixed unions, for possibly they tend to obliterate valuable points and pregnant differences. It is perhaps a positive good to preserve the "points" of the various human races. And we need not suppose that racial differences prevent the alliance or federation of races, for the world to-day is full of examples of the successful political union of peoples of widely differing characteristics.

The most contradictory statements are made as to the racial composition of the English people. An American ethnologist alleges that they are solid or nearly solid "Nordic."¹ Mr. W. J. Perry, a British ethnologist, on the other hand, tells us that "the basis of our own population, for example, is Mediterranean, and in the large towns this type is increasing. There are also

¹ Dr. Lothrop Stoddard in *Racial Realities in Europe*, writes: "Englishmen are overwhelmingly of one stock—the Nordic race."

members of the Nordic race in this country as well as mixed Alpine types."¹ Dr. A. C. Haddon, the well-known Cambridge professor of ethnology, quotes² Fleure as saying: "It seems very likely that Nordic and Mediterranean groups represent divergencies from mixtures of ancient long-heads, and divergencies which are related to Baltic and Mediterranean conditions. We in Britain are betwixt and between, neither fully the one nor fully the other for the most part. The most abundant type in England is that of a long-headed, fairly dark and rather tall man, though stunting is sadly frequent. This is not to say that we have not numerous tall, fair long-heads and, in some districts, short dark long-heads, but the general run is neither the one nor the other, and, it seems almost certain, not a mixture of the two. It is rather a case of differentiation which has reached neither the one goal nor the other." Common observation certainly seems to show that the blue-eyed, ruddy Englishman is in the minority. Again and again, at the theatre and elsewhere, I have taken note of the fact that the majority range between medium-brown and dark. But the United Kingdom consists not only of Englishmen of many sorts, from Northumbrian to Cornishmen, and from Yorkshiremen to Men of Kent, but of Welshmen who perceive differences amongst themselves, of Highland and Lowland Scots, and of Irishmen of sorts, who do not always

¹ Mr. W. J. Perry, reader in cultural anthropology at the University of London, in an interview in the *Observer* newspaper, January 11, 1925.

² In *The Races of Man*, p. 140. Dr. Haddon also points out that "races" are themselves indefinite—"a racial type is, after all, but an artificial concept."

agree as to their respective origins and virtues. To some extent the many various types have remained fairly clear-cut, but numerous inter-marriages have taken place. The result is that one sees, especially in London, a diversity of form and feature which is a delight to the artist. A friend of mine, a talented Continental painter, who has done much sketching from life in England, points out to me how interesting he finds it by reason of the very diversity which the American ethnologist, who cannot have used his eyes very much, sees as a solid uniform type.¹ If Dr. Stoddard had been a member of the British Parliament as long as I have, he would have no illusions left on the subject of British racial solidity.

The British case is in varying degree true of every nation in Europe, including the new nations which have been formed by the Treaty of Versailles. Nationality is by no means the same thing as race, and it should be

¹ In Mr. Galsworthy's *The White Monkey* there is a passage of acute observation on this head. *Michael*, wandering into Covent Garden, beholds its amazing disorder and the people who contrive it. "Golly—how their faces jutted, sloped, sagged and swelled, in every kind of featural disharmony. What was the English type amongst all this infinite variety of disproportion? There just wasn't one. He came on the fruits, glowing piles, still and bright—foreigners from the land of the sun—globes all the same size and colour. 'Something in the sun,' he thought, 'there really is.' Look at Italy, at the Arabs, at Australia—the Australians come from England, and see the type now! Nevertheless, a cockney for good temper! . . . He emerged still thinking about the English. Well, they were now one of the plainest and most distorted races of the world; and yet was there any race to compare with them for good temper and for 'guts'? And they needed those in their smoky towns, and their climate—remarkable instance of adaptation to environment, the modern English character! 'I could pick out an Englishman anywhere,' he thought, 'and yet physically there is no general type now. Astounding people! So ugly in the mass, yet growing such flowers of beauty, and such strange sprigs—so unimaginative in bulk, yet with such a blooming lot of poets!'"

obvious even to the unobservant that a Northumbrian differs as much from an East Anglian as an East Anglian differs from a Bavarian. The very fact that in Britain, and elsewhere, different races have settled down as political units, to live for the most part in peace with each other, and to build up a common tradition of nationhood is, or ought to be, most encouraging to those who believe that it may some day be possible, as it certainly is not yet possible, to federate all the States of Europe. Such a federation would leave intact natural and proper patriotism, as it is left alive in Wales and Scotland, while giving each of the units a security in which the arts of peace could develop.

The United States, we have seen, is passing through a remarkable and curious phase of self-examination, which has taken expression in the Immigration Quota Laws, as they are called. The United States fears that she has become far too much of a mixture, and that the various races she has acquired have not been promptly digested and changed into true Americans, whatever a true American may be. It certainly seems that the United States is rather in a hurry. One is reminded of the old story of the inquiry made by an American citizen as to the making of some beautiful English lawns that struck him with their velvety surface and emerald brilliance. The old gardener in charge replied that the prescription was a simple one: "We just goes on a'cutting and a'rolling 'em for a few hundred years." It ought not to be cause for surprise that large groups of rapidly accumulating immigrants coming from countries of old tradition do not acquire rapidly a new culture, of whatever kind. Environment

and accumulating tradition will, however, tell in the long run, and there is no good reason why, out of a complexity of components, the United States should not come to have one of the most gifted peoples in the world, happy in the possession of even more varieties of men and women than Britain owns. Our concern here is more with the very serious fact that the United States, possessing a rich territory as yet so sparsely populated that she has only 32 inhabitants to the square mile as compared with the 648 of England and Wales, the 184 of France, the 334 of Germany and the 340 of Italy, should be denying expansion to the Whites when they are becoming a declining proportion of the world's people.

Neither in the Old World nor the New exists any nation which can claim to be an ethnological unit—a racial entity. India, China, Japan—these are countries of great racial complexity. India is more variegated even than the new Republic of Poland, China even than the treaty-made Kingdom of Yugoslavia, whose long official title proclaims a few of its diversities. We can afford to rejoice as much about these internal race mixtures as about the racial contrasts between nation and nation, for they prove that racial differences need not and often do not divide men. Why should not Europe, as a whole, find peace, since it knows few race differences greater than those which separate Welshman from Yorkshireman, Tuscan from Sicilian, Prussian from Bavarian?

§ 4: THE QUALITY OF LEADERSHIP

THE World War may easily prove to have been a serious turning-point in the history of the White. It is not only that it robbed Europe of many millions of its finest young men, maimed and shattered millions more, and left the marks of physical degradation upon scores of millions. Each European nation finds itself weakened in its foreign relations, and torn and distraught in its internal affairs. To take our own case, British insular security has departed for ever, and the masses of our people work in discontent:—

Yet naught of preparation for that day
When coal no more shall give its potent aid;
Careless, unschooled, the people go their way,
Turning, in sullen toil, the wheels of trade.

In Britain, the war has greatly intensified an industrial dissatisfaction which was known as "labour unrest" before the war began. It is difficult in the face of the wide advertisement of luxury, and of the devastating amusements of some elements in London society, to gain credence for the fact that the British National Income, expressed in goods and services, not in mere monetary valuation, is lower in 1925 than it was in 1913. The belief in getting rich quickly was once the folly of a few; it has become universal. Every week hundreds of audiences are assured that all that is needed is a better distribution of a prodigious amount of existing wealth. Comparatively few have

any realisation of the fact that Britain is naturally a poor country, that her wealth depends upon the exportation of enormous quantities of coal and coal-based goods, that her exports of coal are threatened by Continental competition and by the rapidly decreasing use of coal at sea, and that the world is now demanding, not coarse-grade exports, but goods in the production of which art and science have played a proper part. Brains are very much at a discount, as was shown at the Wembley World Power Conference of 1924, at which the British papers were significantly inferior to those contributed by Continental and American engineers and scientists. Workmen are basely flattered from the platform by statements that labour is the sole origin of wealth, and that all they have to do is to get rid of the "boss class," without any warning that labour, however arduous, cannot produce any considerable fund of wealth unless intelligently directed and organised by men of high scientific qualifications. In these circumstances, British trade is in grave peril of further decline—great decline, it should be remembered, has already occurred—and if it proceeds the birth-rate will continue to fall, but more rapidly. The decline of Britain would be more than a national misfortune. It would break the British federation of States and sensibly weaken White authority in the world at large.

And little comfort there is for the British citizen if he turns his eyes from our own affairs to those of France, of Italy, of Germany, of Spain, of Russia, or of the new heterogeneous States set up at Paris in 1919. Soviet Russia, herself reduced to a lower form of

poverty than was endured in 1913, seeks to pull down her neighbours by working upon the natural discontent of the least fortunate of their peoples, while inciting the coloured races to attack their White leaders. It is such a spectacle as has never been witnessed in the world before. The Bolshevik sticks at nothing. At the meeting of the Communist International at Moscow in March, 1924, which was attended by delegates from thirty-two countries, Stalin publicly rejoiced in the antagonism between Japan and America, and in the agitations in Egypt, North Africa, India and China, while Zinovieff gave thanks for every sign that European nations were in difficulty, whether in India or Persia, Turkey or Japan. The Bolsheviks, it was declared, must utilise every such difficulty to weaken and destroy the *bourgeois* forces in Europe. Important "victories" in the Orient were expected by the Soviet, particularly in China and Japan.

And there was coined by the White in the World War a term for which he will have to suffer dearly. The doctrine of "self-determination" was loosely applied to certain territories in forgetfulness of its application to the world at large. If self-determination for some European peoples or groups, why not self-determination for Indians and Egyptians? It is, of course, a term which easily becomes a *reductio ad absurdum*, and one the practical working out of which, unless combined with some form of federation, may easily work untold harm. The world possesses a multiplicity of tribes, and if each of them arrived at "self-determination" it would be a grave misfortune for them all.

An influence which makes for the decline of White leadership is the spread amongst the coloured peoples of what passes for education, but is mainly the communication of knowledge of the European's religious sects, comforts, ridiculous dress, recreations, vices, and methods of warfare. Even within our own borders, education as yet means little more than the power to read without understanding, and the knowledge of desirable and covetable things which may not be enjoyed. It is bad enough when the printing-press is employed in a White country to produce so much matter that is unnecessary or harmful, and so little that is good and worth preservation. In England we spend on the printing of betting news and odds at least ten thousand times more than we spend on printing literature, and the results are known to all those who care to know them. In Asia and elsewhere, the mighty engine of the press is now used freely to excite opposition to the rule of the White, and this is a factor with which we have increasingly to reckon. It is too easily forgotten that there are many new things under the sun, and that the power printing-press is potent in our day to create large-scale disturbances by a method which never existed until recent years.

Education must go further, or it had better not have become a widespread institution. It is not fair to the modern boy and girl to leave them without knowledge of the world in which they live, and of the responsibility of the White races to themselves and to those whom they have brought into some sort of subjection or control by the use of scientific weapons. A European should be ashamed to have less real

knowledge than many a member of a subject race. It is necessary for us all to realise that the progress of mankind is due not to masses of men, but to a mere handful of exceptionally gifted people, and that a White man pressing a button to produce a great effect is no worthier in the act than a Malay or a Bantu, neither of whom any more than he invented the appliance. We must remember that it is not more difficult for a Japanese than for a man of Essex or Surrey to learn how to manipulate either a weapon or an appliance which not one of the three possesses the genius to devise. As for the great fabric of ethics, law, philosophy, art and science which the great men of the Whites have built up during a few thousand years, it will go hard with it if the Whites decline in numbers. While numbers did not lead or imagine or invent, the lack of numbers may easily destroy, as the European declines in the world.

It is for ever true that we must renew or die. The European stock cannot presume to hold magnificent areas indefinitely, even while it refuses to people them, and to deny their use and cultivation to races which sorely need them. It is possible that the conquest of disease and the use of Western inventions will lead to enormous increases in the Asian and African populations. Japan, as we have seen, is now adding 700,000 a year to her people, while England and Wales add 250,000. It is true that when the death-rate of the coloured population falls, the coloured birth-rate may fall also, but it is not likely that any such fall in the birth-rate as has been already recorded amongst the Whites will for long obtain in Asia and

Africa. Already Asia contains, as we have seen, far more than one-half of all the human family, and with freedom from famine and disease, she could increase by 80,000,000 people in a single decade. This potential fertility has been checked in the past by the failure of harvests and by pestilence. But the experienced increase is so great, as we are able to measure in the case of India, that the entire populations of such great new and undeveloped countries as Canada and New Zealand are almost negligible in comparison. In a fecund world the White races are becoming infertile. France, one of their leaders, is well set on the road to absolute decline, and our own birth-rate, like that of Sweden, is already lower than that of France. The river of life, however, will continue to swell in volume, by whatever streams fed. If the White resigns from populating and developing the world, the world will nevertheless be populated and developed.

In Europe and America alike, the White races appear to be dying off from the top downwards. In Britain, in especial, the most intelligent people are refraining from rearing families. The professional man has to pay away in taxation the cost of rearing and educating children, and while people who ought to be replenishing the stock remain sterile, the unfit and the half-witted are still busily increasing their kind. Our best stock is being driven to self-extinction even while working men are being taught falsely that it consists of parasites. If any one is tempted to think that I speak of rare or exceptional cases of the multiplying of the unfit, let him consult the "Report (Vol. I.) Upon the Physical Examination

of Men of Military Age by National Service Medical Boards from November 1, 1917, to October 31, 1918." Of 2,425,184 men examined (one-fourth of the nation's manhood) only 36 per cent. had "the full normal standard of health and strength," while 23 per cent. were "subject to partial disabilities," and 41 per cent. were either "Men of marked physical disabilities" or "totally and permanently unfit" for any form of military service. This report gives photographs of some of the actual human material condemned; they are sickening to look upon, but they should nevertheless be examined by those who desire to fully understand the position of the White races in the world. The War Office reports on post-war recruiting afford further evidence. They show that of the recruits who offered themselves in recent years 55 to 60 per cent. had to be rejected as unfit.¹ Against this, it is fortunately possible to record that the height of London school children, as compared with those of similar age before the War, is reported to be increasing.

For Europe, the records made in these pages have

¹ The following is from the Memorandum of the Secretary of State for War issued with the Army Estimates for 1925-6:—

"Of the applicants who have been served with notice papers during recent years from 55 per cent. to 60 per cent., or rather more than half have been rejected on account of medical and physical defects, while a further 5 per cent. have been rejected as unsuitable because they were unable to furnish satisfactory references as to character or did not conform in other respects to the required standards. The conditions of Army life were never so good as they are to-day. The men are fed, clothed, and housed with every regard to health and comfort; practically all pay from the first day of enlistment is pocket money, as any necessary outlays reduce it by only a few pence a week; the chances of promotion are good, and on promotion the rates of pay are substantially increased; ample provision for education is made in a variety of directions. . . . And yet the requirements of the Army are not being met."

a clear and unmistakable moral. It is that Europeans must end their differences. White civilisation could not withstand another such disaster as befell it in the World War. Even if we avoid further wholesale destruction of life, property and the springs of well-being, it may be that the disaster of 1914-1918 marked the beginning of decline. Throughout recorded history, men have ever been curiously blind to the approach of disaster or even to its possibility. The easy-going of modern town life has accentuated this failure of perception. The citizen, moving in his little groove, with everything made easy for him, finds it difficult to conceive of great disasters. Even the World War has not moved him to believe that greater evils are not only possible but probable. The modern Briton is more incredulous of great change than the Roman Briton who in A.D. 350 looked back upon ten generations of Roman occupation, and who knew the world as Rome, eternal and invincible. If peace amongst the White men cannot be kept, their civilisation is doomed. And something much more than keeping the peace has become necessary if White world leadership is to remain. There must be mutual help and confidence,¹ and especially there must be common

¹ We have recently witnessed the European encouragement and support of the Rifis in their rebellion against the Spanish in Morocco. As this book goes to press, the Rifis' campaign, fed by Whites careless of the consequences to White prestige in North Africa, is causing serious embarrassment to France. The Rifis' success against Spain, once a great military power, but now poor because she has no coal in the Coal Age, were reported in many places with unconcealed glee; now that the "success" is going further than was anticipated, there is a notable change of tone, but the mischief has been done. White men have once more forgotten that it is their duty to be good Europeans, and many Whites will go to their death through that forgetfulness.

agreement as to the use to be made of the world's not unlimited resources.

There must be something greater still. The White races will continue to lead if they prove themselves to be worthy to lead, but not otherwise. White prestige cannot be maintained by arms alone. The assumption has been made in these chapters that White civilisation is worth preserving, but who that has observed social developments just before, during, and especially since the World War, can have failed to notice a very rapid process of deterioration? I have spoken of the deeply interesting lecture on India, given in a hall in London near the once famous Strand, which was attended by about thirty-five persons. Amongst the thirty-five were several educated Indians, one of whom took a welcome part in the discussion, speaking admirable English. When I went out into the untidy Strand afterwards, I wondered what those Indians would think of their experience, and of the life of London as exhibited in its garish and ill-arranged thoroughfares. I wondered if our thoughtful and intelligent visitors would see Piccadilly Circus with its vulgar electric flares:—

Volta and Faraday lived not in vain;
Davy and Edison and all their kind
Laboured to make the Signs of Beer more plain,
And thus illuminate the human mind.
Let what the masters gave us be applied,
And view the high accomplishment with pride.

Would they compare the details of the newest Occidental picture palace with the glories of the Taj Mahal or the Tomb of Akbar? Would they take note

of the remarkable photographs inviting London to the latest and most successful comedy, or of the silly cabaret pictures and other ensigns of what is conceived to be a Brighter London? Were they unhappily visitors to Wembley in 1924, to witness what degree of disorder and discomfort could be provided by White men at a cost of several million pounds, and what the Imperial mind conceived as an "Amusement Park"? Had they found time to investigate our industrial districts, and learned to wonder that men who contrive so little of comfort or beauty for their own people should presume to rule or instruct, through a handful of officials, peoples they had never seen and rarely thought of? Had they observed Western couples, to the accompaniment of musical instruments manipulated to adorn negroid rhythms with shrieks, bleats, blasts and brays, jazzing?

Jazzing! It is the just word. It is not yet in the dictionary, but a place must be found for a term which so perfectly expresses the spirit of these unhappy years. To jazz is the order of the day, whether in the arts, in morals, in manners or in industry. The trades of jazz produce fat dividends, while coal and steel and shipbuilding languish. It is better to be a shareholder in a cheap finery firm than in an engineering shop; more profitable to deal in flashy rubbish than in solid worth. In the grave British unemployment records of 1925, the sorriest feature is that the noblest industries make the worst showing.

The United States, in defence of its Immigration Quota Laws, speaks of maintaining quality rather than quantity, and while uttering these words distributes

to all the world, by one of the most marvellous of inventions, the cinematograph, revelations of American life, American police methods, and American tenements, which are hardly flattering to the White, and which are viewed with concern by intelligent Europeans who realise the influence of such pictures upon the coloured races who share with us the privilege of enjoying them. If the pictures are libels upon the American nation it matters not; the effect upon the spectator is the same. Some of the American films which are shown daily to millions throughout the world amount to an offence against civilisation.

There are those who tell us that every generation in turn unadvisedly mourns and deploras the extravagancies of its own time, forgetful of the fact that in each generation youth must and will be served. There is, however, a very great distinction to be drawn between the social degradations of to-day, and those that existed in, let us say, the days of Charles II. or of the First Gentleman in Europe. When, for example, Wycherley's garbage took London society by storm about fifty years after the death of Shakespeare, or when Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, with its list of characters engaged in unmentionable trades, had such a vogue in 1728, the circulation of trash was necessarily limited. It left untouched the great majority of the people. Now, the power of the printing-press thrusts the advertising of degeneracy under every eye, and neither old nor young, rich nor poor, can escape:—

Faith dies, and unfaith blossoms like a flower.

It is idle to assert that there is any resemblance

between the organized, wholesale propagation of social disorder to-day and the conditions which existed in any former period of human history.

From the many sorry and sordid factors of our modern life, we turn with relief and pride to the works of the wonderful men who, during a period of several thousand years, have arisen amongst the White races, and the fruit of whose genius is our common inheritance. With our eyes upon such monuments, we can regain hope and confidence that what is good and true must prevail. Contemplating the glories of western art, philosophy and science, we feel justified in holding dominion. But the empire of the White can only rest upon worthy leadership, and that leadership cannot be maintained unless Europeans respect not only each other but the races they seek to lead.

For that reason I have dwelt at some length in these pages upon the mingled criminality and stupidity of the many agents, public and private, who are busily engaged in exciting racial contempt and animosity. Those who utter race insults in our time forget that their multiplication by the printing press leads to excitation of ill-feeling on a scale unknown before in the world's history. Time was when a man could do little more than insult a fellow-man, or a leader of men; now, if he is foolish enough or malicious enough, he can publish, with the assistance of the press, an insult to fifty millions. The annals of mankind record the rise and fall of many nations. Peoples with glorious histories, who once were potent in the world's affairs, have become poor and weak, while others, who once counted for little, have risen to wealth and eminence.

Those who, powerful in our day, sneer at nations who have fallen from power, should reflect that economic causes grind slowly but surely, and that there is no guarantee that a nation great to-day will be great at the end of the twentieth century. Purse-pride, which is sufficiently discreditable in an individual, becomes altogether intolerable in a nation. When the United States, for example, addresses some old European nation, one of the originators and builders of White civilisation, in terms of the dollar, she might pause and reflect that nothing is more certain than that the dominion of coal and oil will pass much more quickly than, let us say, the magnificence of Old Spain, which equipped the navigator who discovered America. We may venture at this critical period in White civilisation to enter a strong plea for international good manners, and to declare unequivocally that neither the worth nor the happiness of any national group of men or races is to be counted by the number of its heads, the contents of its mines, or its taxable capacity.

When we pass from the relations between White peoples to those which are being established between the Whites and the rest of mankind, we have even more cause to think very gravely of what we say and what we do. I had a special reason for recalling, in a previous chapter, American negro slavery and its ineffacable consequences. The Europeans in Europe, it is true, have not to face such a dreadful problem as the United States created for her own discomfiture, but as we have had occasion to note, White settlers in various parts of the world are still cherishing the insane conceptions which gave America a "colour" problem,

and which has already caused the death of tens of thousands of her citizens, White and Black. It appears to be imagined that there is something essentially different from slavery in applying to the coloured races processes of indenture and of economic compulsions to labour in various shapes, including direct penal taxation. The truth is that it matters little by what means the coloured man is translated into economic serfdom, whether in his native land or as an import ; the main and lasting results will be the same. He will be deprived of his natural birthright, of his proper and considerable heritage, and given in exchange a status of shame. He will be taught enough to understand that he is looked upon with contempt. Whether the change begins in actual "slavery" is a comparatively small thing ; the essential fact is that the not ignoble savage is deprived of his ancient freedom and made acquainted with degradation. Let us not be so blind as to believe that he will endure such a status for all time. In the United States the negroes, although many in number, amount collectively to a small minority, and they must needs submit. That is not so in Africa, which is already becoming the theatre of both native and Indian Congresses, and where, with each year that passes, there will be an increasing coloured majority. The only true foundation of policy in this as in every other department of human affairs, is to be found in respect for all sorts and conditions of men. Every private act and every act of legislation which denies respect to mankind of whatever race will have to be paid for a hundredfold, as in America. Whittier, on hearing the bells ring to celebrate the

passing of the constitutional amendment which abolished slavery in the United States, wrote a triumphant *Laus Deo* :—

Blotted out !
 All within and all about
 Shall a freer life begin ;
 Freer breathe the universe
 As it rolls its heavy curse
 On the dead and buried sin !

More than two generations have elapsed since those generous lines were written, and now, more than thirty years after the death of Whittier, we know that his words have been proved untrue. Slavery is not "blotted out," nor is the ancient sin "dead and buried." The sin of the fathers is visited upon the children, even unto the third and fourth century.

Envoi: Renew or Die!

Envoi: Renew or Die!

THE law of life within the rule of death
For every race in every clime appears.
Our heritage is held from breath to breath,
Borne in our hopes and cherished in our tears.
Renew or Die ! renew the agelong flame,
Or know that pride of race and crown of worth
Shall pass and leave the shadow of a name
To speak of our inheritance on earth.
Renew or Die ! we feed or pale the fire
That we are heirs to—that is ours to guard.
The times are troubled ; Fear and Hate conspire
Against the soldiers who should watch and ward.
Then sound Reveille, and along the coasts
Let beacons burn ; the sentries to their posts !

APPENDIX

THE WORLD'S POPULATION IN 1921

DISTINGUISHING, FOR EACH CONTINENT

- (1) THE TOTAL POPULATION
- (2) THE BRITISH STOCK
- (3) THE OTHER EUROPEAN STOCK, AND
- (4) THE RACES OTHER THAN EUROPEAN

	PAGE
EUROPE	176
ASIA	178
AFRICA	184
AMERICA	190
SOUTH SEAS	196

EUROPE			Population	REMARKS	Area (Sq. Miles)
BRITISH EMPIRE IN EUROPE					
United Kingdom					
England	..	..	35,678,500	Census 1921	50,851
Wales	..	..	2,206,700	Census 1921	7,468
Scotland	..	..	4,882,300	Census 1921	30,406
Ireland	..	..	4,500,000	Estimate 1921	32,586
Total, U.K.	..	..	47,267,500		121,311
Channel Islands	..	..	90,200	Census 1921	75
Gibraltar	..	..	21,500	Census 1921	2
Malta and Gozo	..	..	214,300	Census 1921	122
Cyprus	..	..	310,700	Census 1921	3,584
Total, British Empire in Europe			47,904,200		125,094
France	..	..	39,209,500	Census 1921	212,659
Italy	..	..	40,100,000	Census 1921	118,100
Germany	..	..	61,000,000	The Census of 1919 gave 59,858,000. This is an estimate for end of 1921	182,213
Luxemburg	..	..	260,800	Official estimate, Dec., 1922	999
Liechtenstein	..	..	11,000	Official estimate 1921	65
Danzig, Free State of	..	..	200,000	Estimate 1921	580
Belgium	..	..	7,458,900	Census 1921	12,117
Holland	..	..	6,841,200	Census 1920	12,580
Switzerland	..	..	3,884,200	Census 1920	15,950
Austria	..	..	6,535,400	Census 1923	32,396
Hungary	..	..	7,945,900	Census 1920. There are said to be 3,300,000 Hungarians living beyond the Hungarian border, 750,000 in Czecho-Slovakia, 1,700,000 in Rumania, and 600,000 in Yugo-Slavia	36,000
Czecho-Slovakia	..	..	13,611,300	Census 1921	55,422

Soviet Europe	..	..	100,000,000	Foreign Office estimate, Feb., 1925	1,793,000
Poland	..	..	27,177,000	Official estimate 1921	140,000
Estonia	..	..	1,250,000	Census 1922	23,160
Latvia	..	..	2,000,000	Census of 1920 gave 1,596,000, but since then Latvian refugees from Russia have increased the total. The 2,000,000 is an official estimate for 1924	24,440
Lithuania	..	..	2,029,000	Census of 1923. Vilna, claimed by Lithuania, was awarded to Poland by Conf. of Ambassadors, March, 1923	31,700
Finland	..	..	3,402,600	Official estimate 1921	144,255
Spain	..	..	21,550,000	Estimate 1921, based on 1920 Census	190,000
Portugal	..	..	5,670,000	Estimate 1921, based on Census	34,254
Norway	..	..	2,648,300	Census 1920	124,642
Spitzbergen	..	..	1,200	Mean population of fishermen and hunters who visit territory	25,000
Sweden	..	..	5,850,000	Census 1920	173,935
Denmark	..	..	3,283,000	Census 1921, includes Schleswig	16,604
Iceland	..	..	96,300	An independent Kingdom, in union with Denmark. Census 1922	40,450
Greenland	..	..	14,400	Census 1921. Danish Possession	700,000
Greece	..	..	7,000,000	Official estimate 1925, which includes the survivors of many refugees expelled from Turkey	49,000
Bulgaria	..	..	4,934,000	Census 1922	40,000
Rumania	..	..	16,500,000	Estimate 1922	122,000
Turkey	..	..	1,492,400	Official estimate 1924	7,000
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	..	..	12,617,400	Official estimate 1924	97,000
Albania	..	..	800,000	Estimate 1921	17,000
San Marino	..	..	12,000	Estimate 1921	38
Monaco	..	..	23,000	Estimate 1921	8
Total, Europe	..	..	453,313,000		4,596,761

ASIA	WHITE POPULATION			People Other than of European Stock	Total Population	REMARKS	Area (Sq. Miles)
	British Stock (English, Welsh, Scottish, and Irish)	Other European Stock	Total European Stock				
BRITISH EMPIRE in ASIA:							
India	277,000	10,000	287,000	318,655,500	318,942,500	Census 1921, including military. Population of Native States is 71,939,000. Domici- led Anglo-Indians number only 113,100	1,805,252
¹⁷⁸ Ceylon	7,600	500	8,100	4,490,500	4,498,600	Census 1921	25,481
Iraq (Mesopotamia) mandated	500	87,500	88,000	2,761,300	2,849,300	Census 1920. There are 87,500 Jews	116,511
Palestine (mandated)	500	99,500	100,000	657,000	757,000	Census 1922. Euro- peans estimated. There are now over 100,000 Jews	9,000
Trans-Jordan (man- dated)				400,000	400,000	Area and population roughly estimated	7,500
Aden and Protec- torate, including Perim and Sokotra	300		300	676,000	676,300	Indian official estimate	10,400
British Borneo : British N. Borneo	400		400	257,400	257,800	Census 1921. There are 37,600 Chinese, 400 Japanese, and 1,200 British Indians.	31,106
Brunei				25,500	25,500	Census 1921. There are 35 Whites	4,000
Sarawak	200		200	600,000	600,200	Estimate	42,000
Hong Kong	3,000	2,000	5,000	745,000	750,000	Estimate. The Census gave 625,000. But the Chinese did not like it and to some extent avoided it. There are 2,000 British Indians	391
Wei-Hai-Wei ..	200	100	300	154,400	154,700	Census 1921. British estimated	285
British Malaya : Straits Settlements (Singapore, Pen- nang and Malacca)	6,900	1,200	8,100	875,700	883,800	Census 1921 ..	1,600
¹⁷⁹ Federated Malay States (Perak, Selangor, Nigri Sembilan, and Pa- hang)	5,300	400	5,700	1,319,200	1,324,900	Census 1921 ..	27,648
Protected States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu	900	200	1,100	1,112,800	1,123,900	Census 1921 ..	23,355
British New Guinea (S.E. part)	700	400	1,100	273,900	275,000	Census and Estimate 1921. Administered by Australia	90,540
Territory of New Guinea (mandated)	800	600	1,400	361,500	362,900	Official estimate, 1922 Administered by Australia	91,000
Total: British Empire in Asia	304,300	202,400	506,700	333,375,700	333,882,400		2,286,069

ASIA (CONTINUED)	WHITE POPULATION			People Other than of European Stock	Total Population	REMARKS	Area (Sq. Miles)
	British Stock (English, Welsh, Scottish, and Irish)	Other European Stock	Total European Stock				
French Posses- sions, etc. :							
French India (Pondi- cherry, etc.)		1,000	1,000	265,200	266,200	Census 1921 ..	200
French Indo-China : (including Cochín China, Cambodia, Annam, Tong- King, Laos, and Kwang-chow-Wan Syria and Lebanon (mandated)	400	16,600	17,000	19,092,000	19,109,000	Census 1921 ..	257,000
	100	26,900	27,000	2,473,000	2,500,000	Mainly Arabs ..	60,000
Total, French Possessions, etc.	500	44,500	45,000	21,830,200	21,875,200		317,200
United States Possessions :							
Philippine Is. ..	12,000	8,000	20,000	10,480,000	10,500,000	Estimated 1921.	115,026
Guam	300		300	13,000	13,300	Census 1920 ..	210

Dutch Possessions :							
Java (and Madura)	135,300	135,300	34,848,900	34,984,200	Census 1920 ..	..	50,750
Sumatra	18,300	18,300	5,833,800	5,852,100	Census 1920 ..	..	163,130
Riau and Depen- dencies	500	500	222,600	223,100	Census 1920 ..	..	12,500
Banka and Depen- dencies	700	700	153,500	154,200	Census 1920 ..	..	4,550
Billiton	400	400	68,200	68,600	Census 1920 ..	..	1,870
Dutch Borneo (W., S. and E.)	3,500	3,500	1,622,500	1,626,000	Census 1920 ..	..	206,800
Celebes and Menado	6,100	6,100	3,102,300	3,108,400	Census 1920 ..	..	72,700
Ternate and Depen- dencies	700	700	148,500	149,200	Census 1920 ..	..	12,800
Dutch New Guinea	200	200	195,300	195,500	Census 1920 ..	..	160,700
Amboina	2,600	2,600	275,300	277,900	Census 1920 ..	..	17,400
Dutch Timor ..	800	800	1,145,900	1,146,700	Census 1920 ..	..	26,400
Bali and Lombok	300	300	1,564,700	1,565,000	Census 1920 ..	..	4,000
Total: Dutch Possessions		169,400	169,400	49,181,500	49,350,900		733,600
Portuguese Possessions :							
Goa (Indian W. coast)	700	700	519,300	520,000	Estimate 1921. cludes military	In-	1,469
Daman and Diu ..	100	100	32,900	33,000	Estimate 1921	..	169
Macao, etc. ..	3,800	3,800	71,200	75,000	Estimate 1921	..	10
Timor (part of) ..	500	500	377,500	378,000	Estimate 1921	..	7,450

ASIA (CONTINUED)	WHITE POPULATION			People Other than of European Stock	Total Population	REMARKS	Area (Sq. Miles)
	British Stock (English, Welsh, Scottish, and Irish)	Other European Stock	Total European Stock				
Soviet Asia ..				42,000,000	42,000,000	Foreign Office estimate February, 1925	6,400,000
Chinese Republic :							
China	17,000	15,000	32,000	426,968,000	427,000,000	Estimate for 1921, based on Chinese P.O. Census of 1919. Includes Sinkiang	1,532,000
Manchuria ..				25,000,000	25,000,000	Estimate 1921 ..	360,000
Mongolia ..				2,000,000	2,000,000	Rough estimate ..	1,400,000
Tibet				6,000,000	6,000,000	Chinese estimate ..	1,000,000
Total, Chinese Republic	17,000	15,000	32,000	459,968,000	460,000,000		4,292,000
Japan and her Possessions etc.:							
Japan	2,400	3,100	5,500	57,650,300	57,655,800	Official estimate 1922	147,785
Formosa				3,724,300	3,724,300	Official estimate 1922	13,429

Korea				17,957,000	17,957,000	Official estimate 1922	84,129
Kwantung ..				687,000	687,000	Census 1920 ..	540
Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien)				1,700	1,700		13,900
Mandated Pacific Is., viz. : Marianne, Caroline, and Mar- shall Is.				52,200	52,200	Census 1920 ..	965
Total, Japanese Empire	2,400	3,100	5,500	80,072,500	80,078,000		260,748
Turkey in Asia				11,294,700	11,294,700	Official estimate, 1924	488,000
Afghanistan ..				6,400,000	6,400,000	Indian official esti- mate, 1921	245,000
Arabia (apart from Aden given above)				5,000,000	5,000,000	The combination of many rough esti- mates	1,300,000
Persia	1,400	600	2,000	11,998,000	12,000,000	Estimate given to League of Nations	682,000
Siam				9,500,000	9,500,000	Estimate 1921	195,000
Nepal				5,600,000	5,600,000	Indian official esti- mate, 1921	54,000
Bhután				250,000	250,000	Indian official esti- mate	20,000
Total, Asia ..	337,900	448,100	786,000	1,047,964,500	1,048,750,500		17,397,951

AFRICA	WHITE POPULATION			People Other than of European Stock	Total Population	REMARKS.	Area (Sq. Miles)
	British Stock (English, Welsh, Scottish, and Irish)	Other European Stock	Total European Stock				
BRITISH EMPIRE in AFRICA:							
Union of South Africa	600,000	919,500	1,519,500	5,409,100	6,928,600	Census 1921. The estimates of British and other Whites are based on the Census of Religions and are necessarily approximate	473,089
Rhodesia, Southern	31,700	1,900	33,600	865,600	899,200	Census 1921 ..	148,575
„ Northern	3,000	600	3,600	963,800	967,400	Census 1921. British stock estimated	291,000
Basutoland ..	1,100	500	1,600	497,200	498,800	Census 1921 ..	11,716
Territory of South- West Africa (mandated)	4,400	15,000	19,400	208,300	227,700	Census 1921. Admin- istered by Union of South Africa. British stock estimated	322,000
Bechuanaland Pro- tectorate	1,200	500	1,700	151,300	153,000	Census 1921. British stock estimated	275,000
Swaziland ..	700	1,500	2,200	110,800	113,000	Census 1921. British stock estimated	6,678
British East Africa : Tanganyika Terri- tory (mandated)	1,600	800	2,400	4,122,000	4,124,400	Census 1921 ..	373,494

Zanzibar and Pemba	200	100	300	216,500	216,800	Census 1921. There are 12,800 British Indians	1,020
Kenya Colony and Protectorate	8,100	1,600	9,700	2,519,400	2,529,100	Census 1921. There are 22,800 Indians and 10,000 Arabs	245,060
Uganda Protec- torate	800	500	1,300	3,070,300	3,071,600	Census 1921. British stock estimated from Religious Census. There are 6,000 Asiatics	110,300
Nyasaland Protec- torate	1,100	400	1,500	1,200,500	1,202,000	Census 1921 ..	39,467
Total : British East Africa	11,800	3,400	15,200	11,128,700	11,143,900		769,341
BRITISH WEST AFRICA :							
Gambia	100	200	300	210,200	210,500	Census 1921 ..	4,010
Sierra Leone ..	900	300	1,200	1,540,100	1,541,300	Census 1921 ..	30,000
Gold Coast (includ- ing British Togo- land)	1,600	400	2,000	2,298,000	2,300,000	Census 1921 ..	78,650
Nigeria, Northern	1,100		1,100	10,258,900	10,260,000	Census 1921 ; includes population of man- dated area of Camer- oons	268,987
„ Southern	2,800		2,800	8,368,700	8,371,500	Do. do.	67,791
Total, British West Africa	6,500	900	7,400	22,675,900	22,683,300		449,438

AFRICA (CONTINUED)	WHITE POPULATION			People Other than of European Stock	Total Population	REMARKS	Area (Sq. Miles)
	British Stock (English, Welsh, Scottish, and Irish)	Other European Stock	Total European Stock				
Egypt	35,000	130,000	165,000	13,237,000	13,402,000	Estimate of the population of that part of the Nile Valley occupied by a stable population, 1921	335,820
Sudan (Anglo-Egypt Condominium)	3,500	1,500	5,000	4,848,000	4,853,000	Official estimate. Includes military	1,014,600
186 Somaliland Protec- tectorate	600		600	346,400	347,000	Official estimate. Whites estimated	68,000
Ascension	200		200		200	Official estimate is 250	34
St. Helena	3,700		3,700		3,700	Census 1921. Includes garrison	47
Mauritius and De- pendencies	2,000	1,000	3,000	381,900	384,900	Census 1921. Population as to 70% British Indians and their descendants	809
Seychelles	500		500	24,000	24,500	Census 1921. Whites estimated	156
Tristan da Cuna ..	100		100		100	Census 1923. The precise number is 127	44
Total: British Empire in Africa	706,000	1,076,300	1,782,300	60,848,000	62,630,300		4,166,347

French Posses- sions, etc. :							
Algeria (with N. Sahara)	2,000	829,000	831,000	4,971,000	5,802,000	Census 1921. Includes 85,000 Jews. Three-fourths of the area consists of the Northern Sahara as far south as the Ahaggar heights	1,000,000
Tunisia		160,000	160,000	2,000,000	2,160,000	Includes 65,000 Jews	48,200
Morocco (French Protectorate)		200,000	200,000	5,300,000	5,500,000	Estimated. Includes 150,000 Jews	220,000
French West Africa :							
Senegal		4,800	4,800	1,202,200	1,207,000	Census 1921	75,300
Mauritania		200	200	263,300	263,500	Census 1921	258,600
Niger Territory ..		200	200	1,083,900	1,084,100	Census 1921	444,000
French Sudan		2,200	2,200	2,473,600	2,475,800	Census 1921	648,000
French Guinea		1,400	1,400	1,933,000	1,934,400	Census 1921	93,000
Ivory Coast		800	800	1,544,900	1,545,700	Census 1921	124,000
Upper Volta		200	200	3,118,200	3,118,400	Census 1921	116,000
Dahomey		600	600	860,700	861,300	Census 1921	43,000
French Equatorial Africa :							
Gaboon		600	600	388,800	389,400	Census 1921	106,000
Middle Congo		800	800	581,100	581,900	Census 1921	93,000
Ubangi-Shari		300	300	607,600	607,900	Census 1921	190,000
Chad		300	300	1,271,200	1,271,500	Census 1921	482,000
Cameroons (man- dated)		1,000	1,000	2,600,000	2,601,000	French official estimate	290,000
Togo (mandated)		200	200	698,100	698,300	French official estimate	33,700

AFRICA (CONTINUED)	WHITE POPULATION			People Other than of European Stock	Total Population	REMARKS	Area (Sq. Miles)
	British Stock (English, Welsh, Scottish, and Irish)	Other European Stock	Total European Stock				
French Somaliland		300	300	64,500	64,800	Census 1921 ..	5,790
Madagascar (and Comoro Is.) ..		17,200	17,200	3,346,200	3,363,400	Census 1921 ..	229,000
Réunion		200	200	173,000	173,200	Census 1921. Popula- tion mainly of mixed descent; the White strain predominating	970
Total: French Possessions, etc.	2,000	1,220,300	1,222,300	34,481,300	35,703,600		4,500,560
Italian Possessions:							
Libia		44,000	44,000	876,000	920,000	From official estimates	406,000
Eritrea		4,300	4,300	402,700	407,000		45,800
Italian Somaliland		400	400	449,600	450,000		139,430
Jubaland				10,500	10,500	Rough estimate ..	33,000
Belgian Possessions:							
Congo (late Congo Free State)	700	9,300	10,000	9,990,000	10,000,000	Official estimate. There is no reasonable founda- tion for the esti- mate of 30,000,000 sometimes given	910,000
Spanish Possessions:							
Morocco	10,000	10,000	10,000	560,000	570,000	Estimate 1921 ..	11,000
Canary Is. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	505,000	506,000		2,807
Rio de Oro, etc. ..	500	500	500	11,500	12,000		100,000
Ifni	500	500	500	19,500	20,000		965
Fernando Po, etc.	300	300	300	15,600	15,900		795
Gulf of Guinea ..	600	600	600	149,400	150,000		10,800
Portuguese Possessions:							
Madeira Is. ..	5,000	5,000	5,000	174,000	179,000	Estimate 1921 ..	314
Azores	2,000	2,000	2,000	240,700	242,700		922
Cape Verde Is. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	148,700	149,700		1,480
Portuguese Guinea	800	800	800	499,200	500,000		25,000
Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique)	12,000	12,000	12,000	3,188,000	3,200,000		428,000
Portuguese West Africa (Angola)	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,118,000	4,120,000		485,000
San Thomé and Príncipe Is.	1,800	1,800	1,800	66,200	68,000		360
Abyssinia ..				8,000,000	8,000,000	Rough estimate ..	350,000
Liberia				1,500,000	1,500,000	Estimated	41,000
Tangier (Morocco)	12,000	12,000	12,000	48,000	60,000	Estimated. Includes 10,000 Jews	140
Total: Africa	708,700	2,404,100	3,112,800	126,301,900	129,414,700		11,659,720

AMERICA	WHITE POPULATION			People Other than of European Stock	Total Population	REMARKS	Area (Sq. Miles)
	British Stock (English, Welsh, Scottish, and Irish)	Other European Stock	Total European Stock				
BRITISH EMPIRE in AMERICA :							
Dominion of Canada	4,868,900	3,735,200	8,604,100	184,400	8,788,500	Census 1921 ..	3,729,665
Newfoundland ..	258,300	1,000	259,300		259,300	Census 1921 ..	42,734
Labrador ..	3,800		3,800		3,800	Census 1921 ..	120,000
190 British West Indies	37,000	4,000	41,000	1,687,600	1,728,600	Census 1921. Whites partly based on Census, and for the rest estimated	12,414
Bermudas ..	5,000	2,000	7,000	13,100	20,100	Census 1921 ..	19
British Guiana ..	2,000	10,500	12,500	295,200	307,700	Census 1921. There are 125,000 British East Indians, 2,700 Chinese, 117,000 blacks, 30,600 of mixed descent, and 10,000 aborigines	89,480
British Honduras	300	300	600	44,800	45,400	Census 1921. Whites estimated. Population consists mainly	8,598

P.W.	Falkland Is. and Dependencies	2,200	1,200	3,400	3,400	of negroes, ladinos (Spanish - Indian half-castes), and British East Indians Census 1921 ..	7,500
	Total: British Empire in America	5,177,500	3,754,200	8,931,700	2,225,100	11,156,800	4,010,410
191	United States of America and her Possessions :						
	United States of America	58,560,200	36,260,700	94,820,900	10,889,700	105,710,600	Census 1920. The analysis by origin is based upon the computation of Captain John B. Trevor of New York 3,026,789
	Porto Rico ..	20,000	928,700	948,700	351,100	1,299,800	Census 1921. British stock estimated 3,435
	Virgin Is. (of U.S.A.) St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. John	100	100	200	25,800	26,000	Estimate 1921 .. 132
	Panama Zone ..	8,000	4,400	12,400	10,500	22,900	Census 1920 .. 527
	Alaska ..	20,000	7,900	27,900	27,100	55,000	Census 1920. There are 26,000 Indians 590,884
O	Total: United States and her Possessions	58,608,300	37,201,800	95,810,100	11,304,200	107,114,300	3,621,767

AMERICA (CONTINUED)	WHITE POPULATION			People Other than of European Stock	Total Population	REMARKS	Area (Sq. Miles)
	British Stock (English, Welsh, Scottish, and Irish)	Other European Stock	Total European Stock				
192	French Possessions :						
	French Guiana ..	7,000	7,000	37,200	44,200	Census 1921 ..	32,000
	French West Indies: St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,000	1,000	2,900	3,900	Census 1921. Whites estimated	93
	Guadeloupe ..	6,000	6,000	223,800	229,800	Census 1921. Whites estimated	722
	Martinique ..	5,000	5,000	239,400	244,400	Census 1921. Whites estimated	385
	Total: French Possessions	19,000	19,000	503,300	522,300		33,200
	Dutch Possessions :						
	Curaçao and other Dutch West Indies	300	300	54,000	54,300	Estimate 1924 ..	403
	Surinam (Dutch Guiana)	100	1,000	108,700	109,700	Official estimate. There are about 26,000 British Indians	46,000

Central American Republics :							
193	Costa Rica ..	1,000	249,000	250,000	235,000	485,000	Estimated 1922 .. 23,000
	Guatemala ..	500	249,500	250,000	1,753,700	2,003,700	Estimated 1921 .. 48,290
	Honduras ..		150,000	150,000	523,400	673,400	Official estimate 1922. Whites estimated 46,400
	Nicaragua ..		50,000	50,000	700,000	750,000	Estimated 1921 49,000
	Panama (for the U.S. Panama Zone, see p. 191)		200,000	200,000	300,000	500,000	Partly based on 1922 estimate. The popu- lation is 40% White, 46% White half- castes, and 14% Negroes, Indians, etc. Official estimate 1922. Whites roughly esti- mated 32,000
	Salvador ..		200,000	200,000	1,327,000	1,527,000	Official estimate 1922. Whites roughly esti- mated 13,200
	Argentina ..	55,000	9,945,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	Official estimate ; no Census since 1914, when the population was 7,885,000. There are a few hundred negroes 1,135,000
	Bolivia		1,000,000	1,000,000	2,200,000	3,200,000	Official estimate 1923. The population is as to about 30% pure White ; 20% White half-castes ; and 50% Indians, negroes, etc. 708,195

AMERICA (CONTINUED)	WHITE POPULATION			People Other than of European Stock	Total Population	REMARKS	Area (Sq. Miles)
	British Stock (English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish)	Other European Stock	Total European Stock				
194							
Brazil	12,000	9,988,000	10,000,000	20,635,600	30,635,600	Census 1920. Whites estimated	3,286,200
Chile	7,000	2,493,000	2,500,000	1,400,000	3,900,000	Estimated January, 1924	290,000
Colombia ..	500	1,299,500	1,300,000	5,318,000	6,618,000	It is estimated that the pure White population is 20% ; those of mainly White descent 20% ; other mestizos 48% ; negroes 9% ; Amerindians 3%	450,000
Cuba	4,000	2,213,000	2,217,000	926,000	3,143,000	Estimated 1923 by Census Office	44,164
Ecuador		100,000	100,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	Estimated 1922. There are about 500,000 mestizos	116,000
Haiti : Haiti, Republic of		3,100	3,100	1,996,900	2,000,000	Official estimate. Since 1916, by Treaty with	10,000

P.W.						U.S.A., the finances of Haiti have been under American protection and American officers command the gendarmerie.	
	Santo Domingo, Republic of	1,000	1,000	899,000	900,000	Since 1916 Santo Domingo has been more or less under U.S. protection	18,000
	Mexico	30,000	3,170,000	3,200,000	11,800,000	Estimated 1922, from incomplete Census. Whites estimated	767,200
195	Peru	2,000	998,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	Estimated 1921 ..	650,000
	Paraguay ..	150,000	150,000	850,000	1,000,000	Estimated 1921 ..	98,000
	Uruguay ..	2,000	1,298,000	1,300,000	396,000	Estimated 1924 ..	72,000
	Venezuela ..	300	449,700	450,000	2,549,000	Official estimate 1923. Includes 325,000 Amerindians. About one-half of the population is partly of European descent. Pure Europeans estimated at 15 per cent.	500,000
02	Total : America	63,900,200	75,183,000	139,083,200	74,104,900	213,188,100	16,086,429

SOUTH SEAS	WHITE POPULATION			People Other than of European Stock	Total Population	REMARKS	Area (Sq. Miles)
	British Stock (English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish)	Other European Stock	Total European Stock				
BRITISH EMPIRE in the SOUTH SEAS :							
Commonwealth of Australia	5,118,100	269,000	5,387,100	148,600	5,535,700	Census of 1921; plus estimate of 100,000 aborigines; British population about 95% of total	2,974,581
196 New Britain, New Ireland, and other Islands (mandated to Australia)	400	300	700	189,300	190,000		20,000
Dominion of New Zealand	1,190,000	24,000	1,214,000	57,000	1,271,000	Census of 1921; includes 52,700 Maoris and 4,300 half-castes. In June, 1924, the total population was officially estimated at 1,296,000	103,284
Western Samoa ..	800	700	1,500	35,700	37,200	Census 1921. Territory mandated to New Zealand	1,260
Cook and other Islands of New Zealand	400		400	12,800	13,200	Census 1921 ..	293
Fiji	3,000	1,000	4,000	153,300	157,300	Census 1921. There are 62,000 Indians	7,435

Gilbert and Ellice Is. Colony	300		300	30,800	31,100	Census 1921 ..	180
British Solomon Is. Protectorate	300		300	150,200	150,500	Official estimate. There is a handful of "Other Whites"—about 30	14,800
Tongan Is. Protectorate	300	100	400	24,500	24,900	Census 1921 ..	390
New Hebrides (see French figs. below)							
Total: British Empire in South Seas	6,313,600	295,100	6,608,700	802,200	7,410,900		3,122,223
United States Possessions :							
Hawaii	15,000	39,700	54,700	201,200	255,900	Census 1920. The figures include 27,000 Portuguese and 109,000 Japanese	6,449
197 Tutuila and 5 other American Samoan Is.				8,100	8,100	Census 1920. There are 41 Whites; the rest are nearly all Polynesians	77
French Possessions :							
New Caledonia and Dependencies		14,200	14,200	33,000	47,200	Census 1921 ..	8,548
French Oceania, Society Is. (Tahiti) etc.		5,200	5,200	26,300	31,500	Census 1921 ..	1,500
New Hebrides (Condominium with Britain)	200	700	900	59,100	60,000	Census 1921 ..	5,000
Total : South Seas	6,328,800	354,900	6,683,700	1,129,900	7,813,600		3,143,797

INDEX

- Abortion, nationalisation of, in
 Russia, 99.
 Abyssinia, area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 Aden and Protectorate, area of,
 178.
 " population of, 178.
 Afghanistan, area of, 183.
 " population of, 183.
 " Soviet aims upon, 95.
 Africa, area of, 189.
 " British in, 29.
 " Indian National Con-
 gress in, 41.
 " population of, 2, 189.
 Alaska, area of, 191.
 " population of, 191.
 Albania, area of, 177.
 " population of, 177.
 Algeria, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 " Alpines," 142-148.
 Alsace-Lorraine, population of,
 9.
 Amboina, area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 America, area of, 195.
 " British in, 43.
 " derivation of name,
 " population of, 2, 195.
 Angola, *see* West Africa, Portu-
 guese.
 Annam, *see* French Indo-China.
 Arabia, area of, 183.
 " population of, 183.
 Argentina, area of, 193.
 " birth-rate, 136.
 " growth of, 126.
 " population of, 193.
 Ascension, area of, 186.
 " population of, 186.
 Asia, area of, 183.
 " population of, 2, 61, 183.
 Asiatic, a misleading term, 62.
 Athens, 5.
 Australia, area of, 196.
 " compared with Japan,
 81.
 " immigration question,
 55.
 " occupations, 53.
 " population of, 51, 196.
 " population mainly Brit-
 ish, 49.
 " population mainly ur-
 ban, 52, 53.
 Australasia, *see* South Seas.
 Austria, area of, 176.
 " population of, 176.
 Azores, area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 Bali and Lombok, area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 Balkans, population of, 11.
 Banka and Dependencies, area
 of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 Basutoland, area of, 184.
 " population of, 184.
 Beaconsfield, Lord, 13.
 Bechuanaland Protectorate, area
 of, 184.
 " population of, 184.
 Belgium, area of, 176.
 " population of, 176.
 Belloc, Hilaire, on English ori-
 gins, 146.
 Bermudas, area of, 190.
 " population of, 190.
 Bessarabia, 9.
 Bhután, area of, 183.
 " population of, 183.
 Billiton, area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 Birth control, 128.
 Birth-rate, fall in White, 130-
 137.

Birth-rate, in India, 70.
 Bohemia, 10.
 Bolivia, area of, 193.
 " population of, 193.
 Bolshevism, 90-100.
 " attacks on civilisation, 157.
 Borneo, British North, area of, 178.
 " population of, 178.
 Borneo (Dutch), area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 Brazil, area of, 194.
 " growth of, 126.
 " population of, 194.
 Britain, change in composition of population, 8.
 " fall in birth-rate, 131.
 British Empire, area in Africa, 186.
 " area in America, 191.
 " area in Asia, 179.
 " area in Europe, 176.
 " area in the South Seas, 197.
 " population analysed, 24, 25.
 " population in Africa, 186.
 " population in America, 191.
 " population in Asia, 179.
 " population in Europe, 176.
 " population in South Seas, 197.
 British Guiana, British Indians in, 71.
 British Malaya, 179.
 British Stock, in the world, 17.
 " in United States, 112.
 British West Indies, population, 190.
 Brunei, area of, 179.
 " population of, 179.
 Buddhists, 72.
 Bulgaria, area of, 177.
 " population of, 177.
 Cambodia, *see* French Indo-China.

Cameroons, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Canada, area of, 190.
 " British in, 44.
 " population of, 190.
 Canary Is., area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 Cape Verde Is., area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 Caroline Is. (mandated to Japan), 183.
 Celebes and Menado, area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 Ceylon, area of, 178.
 " population of, 178.
 Chad, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Channel Islands, area of, 176.
 " population of, 176.
 Chile, area of, 194.
 " population of, 125, 194.
 China, area of, 182.
 " population of, 77, 182.
 Chinese as emigrants, 79.
 Cinematograph, effect on coloured races, 165.
 Cochin China, *see* French Indo-China.
 Colombia, population of, 194.
 Columbus, 16, 118.
 Comoro Is., *see* Madagascar.
 Communist Empire, 94.
 Confucius, 77.
 Congo, Belgian, area of, 188.
 " population of, 188.
 Congo, French, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Cook Is., area of, 196.
 " population of, 196.
 Costa Rica, area of, 193.
 " population of, 193.
 Crô-Magnon, 143.
 Cuba, area of, 194.
 " population of, 194.
 Curaçao, area of, 192.
 " population of, 192.
 Cyprus, area of, 176.
 " population of, 176.
 Czecho-Slovakia, area of, 176.
 " Census of, 10.

Czecho-Slovakia, population of, 176.
 Da Gama, Vasco, 21.
 Dahomey, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Daman and Diu, area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 Danzig, Free State of, area of, 176.
 " population of, 176.
 Denmark, area of, 177.
 " population of, 177.
 Diu, *see* Daman and Diu.
 Dutch, in South Africa, 31.
 " number in the world, 19.
 East Africa, British, area of, 185.
 " population of, 185.
 East Africa, Portuguese, area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 East African Indian National Congress, 41.
 Ecuador, area of, 194.
 " population of, 194.
 Education, 158.
 Edwards, Señor Alberto, on Chile, 125.
 Egypt, 38.
 " area of, 186.
 " population of, 186.
 Einstein, 13.
 Ellice Is., *see* Gilbert and Ellice Is.
 Emigration, British, 129.
 " European, 17.
 England, area of, 176.
 " fall in birth-rate, 130.
 " history did not begin in Germany, 146.
 " population of, 176.
 England and Wales, natural increase, 130.
 English, racial composition, 150-2.
 Eritrea, area of, 188.
 " population of, 188.
 Esthonia, area of, 177.
 " population of, 177.

Esthonia, Soviet aims upon, 95.
 Ethnology and breeding of race contempt, 141.
 Europe, area of, 177.
 " population of, 2, 177.
 Europeans, in Africa, 15.
 " in America, 15.
 " in Asia, 15.
 " in British Empire, 24, 25.
 " in Europe, 3.
 " in the World, 15.
 " migration, 17.
 " outside Europe, 14.
 Falkland Is., and Dependencies, area of, 191.
 " population of, 191.
 Federated Malay States, area of, 179.
 " population of, 179.
 Fernando Po, area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 Fiji, area of, 196.
 " population of, 196.
 Finland, area of, 177.
 " population of, 6, 177.
 Finns, 6.
 Formosa, area of, 182.
 " population of, 182.
 France, African Empire, 85.
 " area of, 176.
 " birth-rate, 136.
 " bounties to parents, 85.
 " coloured troops of, 88.
 " decline of population, 84.
 " immigration from Italy, 87.
 " population of, 176.
 " population in Africa, 188.
 " population in America, 192.
 " population in Asia, 180.
 " population of her Empire, 86.
 French, in Canada, 46.
 " number in the world, 19.
 French India, area of, 180.

- French India, population of, 180.
 French Indo-China, area of, 180.
 " population of, 180.
 French Oceania, area of, 197.
 " population of, 197.
 Gaboon, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Galsworthy, John, quoted, 152.
 Gambia, area of, 185.
 " population of, 185.
 Georgia, Soviet Conquest of, 95.
 Germans, in Canada, 46.
 " in United States, 112.
 " number in the world, 19.
 Germany, area of, 176.
 " birth-rate, 136.
 " population of, 7, 176.
 Gibraltar, area of, 176.
 " population of, 176.
 Gilbert and Ellice Is., Colony, area of, 197.
 " population of, 197.
 Goa, area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 Gold Coast, area of, 185.
 " population of, 185.
 Gozo, *see* Malta.
 Greece, area of, 177.
 " population of, 11, 177.
 Greenland, area of, 177.
 " population of, 177.
 Growth of World's population, 3.
 Guiana, British, area of, 190.
 " population of, 190.
 Guiana, Dutch, *see* Surinam.
 Guiana, French, area of, 192.
 " population of, 192.
 Guinea, French, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Guinea, Gulf of, Spanish, population of, 189.
 " Spanish, area of, 189.
 Guinea, Portuguese, area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 Guadeloupe, area of, 192.
 " population of, 192.
 Guam, area of, 180.
 " population of, 180.

- Guatemala, area of, 193.
 " population of, 193.
 Haddon, Dr. A. C., quoted, 151.
 Haiti, area of, 194.
 " population of, 194.
 Hawaii, area of, 197.
 " population of, 197.
 Hindus, 72.
 Holland, area of, 176.
 " population of, 176.
 " Dutch population in Asia, 181.
 Honduras, area of, 193.
 " population of, 193.
 Honduras, British, area of, 190.
 " population of, 190.
 Hong Kong, area of, 179.
 " population of, 179.
 Hungary, area of, 176.
 " population of, 176.
 Iceland, area of, 177.
 " population of, 177.
 Ifni, area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 India, area of, 178.
 " birth-rate, 70.
 " Bolshevik agitation in, 97.
 " growth of population, 69.
 " Native States, 75.
 " number of Indians abroad, 71.
 " number of out-castes, 73.
 " occupations, 74.
 " population of, 68, 178.
 Indians, in Natal, 36.
 Infanticide, in China, 79.
 Inge, Dean, on the Irish, 149.
 Iraq, area of, 178.
 " population of, 178.
 Ireland, area of, 176.
 " population of, 176.
 Irish, dispersion of, 8.
 " probable number in world, 8.
 Italian Renaissance, 143, 144.

- Italians, migrating to France, 87.
 " number in the world, 19.
 Italy, area of, 176.
 " birth-rate, 136.
 " fourth State of Europe, 9.
 " growth of, 9.
 " Jews of, 13.
 " population of, 176.
 Ivory Coast, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Japan, area of, 182.
 " area of Empire, 183.
 " birth-rate, 136.
 " growth of, 80.
 " population of, 182.
 " population of Empire, 183.
 Japanese, in Polynesia, 82.
 " in United States, 104.
 Java, area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 Jews, as citizens of great States, 5.
 " as Europeans, 13.
 " distribution of, 12.
 " in Palestine, 66.
 " in Poland, 7.
 " public spirit of, 13.
 Johore, 179.
 Jubaland, area of, 188.
 " population of, 188.
 Karafuto, area of, 183.
 " population of, 183.
 Kedah, 179.
 Kelantan, 179.
 Kenya, 39.
 " area of, 185.
 " Indians in, 41.
 " population of, 185.
 Korea, area of, 183.
 " population of, 183.
 Kwang-chow-Wan, *see* French Indo-China.
 Kwantung, area of, 183.
 " population of, 183.
 Labrador, area of, 190.
 Labrador, population of, 190.
 Laos, *see* French Indo-China.
 Latin America, population of, 121, 122.
 " possesses a common language, 124.
 " stability of, 123.
 Latvia, area of, 177.
 " population of, 177.
 Law of population, 132.
 Lebanon, *see* Syria and Lebanon.
 Liberia, area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 Libia, area of, 188.
 " population of, 188.
 Liechtenstein, area of, 176.
 " population of, 176.
 Lithuania, area of, 177.
 " population of, 177.
 Lloyd George, Mr., 4.
 Lombok, *see* Bali and Lombok.
 Luxemburg, area of, 176.
 " population of, 176.
 Macao, area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 Madagascar, area of, 188.
 " population of, 188.
 Madeira Is., area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 Magellan, Ferdinand, 21.
 Malacca, *see* Straits Settlements.
 Malaya, British, population of, 179.
 Malta and Gozo, area of, 176.
 " population of, 176.
 Malthus, 133.
 Manchuria, area of, 182.
 " population of, 182.
 Mandates, principle of, 64.
 Mandura, *see* Java and Mandura.
 Maoris, 59.
 Marianne Is., *see* Pacific Is. (mandated to Japan), 183.
 Marshall Is., *see* Pacific Is. (mandated to Japan), 183.
 Martinique, area of, 192.
 " population of, 192.
 Mauritania, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Mauritius, area of, 186.

- Mauritius, British Indians in, 71.
 " population of, 186.
 " "Mediterraneans," 142-148.
 Menado, *see* Celebes and Menado.
 Mesopotamia, *see* Iraq.
 Mestizos, 18, 124.
 Mexico, area of, 195.
 " population of, 195.
 Miquelon, *see* West Indies, French.
 Monaco, area of, 177.
 " population of, 177.
 Mongolia, area of, 182.
 " population of, 182.
 Moravia, 10.
 Morocco, *see* Tangier.
 Morocco, French, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Morocco, Spanish, area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 Morrison, Dr. G. E., on China, 77.
 Mozambique, *see* East Africa, Portuguese.
 Natal, Indians in, 71.
 Nationalisation of Abortion, 99.
 Negroes, in United States, 103, 107, 108.
 Nepal, area of, 183.
 " population of, 183.
 New Britain, area of, 196.
 " population of, 196.
 New Caledonia, area of, 197.
 " population of, 197.
 Newfoundland, area of, 190.
 " population of, 190.
 " Whites in, 48.
 New Guinea, 64.
 New Guinea, British, area of, 179.
 " population of, 179.
 New Guinea, Dutch, area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 New Guinea, Territory of, area, 179.
 " population of, 179.
 New Hebrides, area of, 197.
 " population of, 197.
 New Ireland, *see* New Britain.
 New Zealand, area of, 196.
 " population of, 58, 196.
 New World, development of, 21.
 Nicaragua, area of, 193.
 " population of, 193.
 Niger Territory, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Nigeria, Northern, area of, 185.
 " population of, 185.
 Nigeria, Southern, area of, 185.
 " population of, 185.
 Nigri Sembilan, *see* Federated Malay States.
 "Nordics," 142-148.
 Norway, area of, 177.
 " birth-rate, 136.
 " population of, 177.
 Nyasaland Protectorate, area of, 185.
 " population of, 185.
 Oceania, *see* South Seas.
 Ontario, French in, 48.
 "Out-castes" of India, 73.
 Pahang, *see* Federated Malay States.
 Palestine, 66.
 " area of, 178.
 " population of, 178.
 Panama, area of, 193.
 " population of, 193.
 Panama Zone, area of, 191.
 " population of, 191.
 Pan-American Union, 127.
 Paraguay, area of, 195.
 " population of, 195.
 Pemba, *see* Zanzibar and Pemba.
 Penang, *see* Straits Settlements.
 Perak, *see* Federated Malay States.
 Perim, *see* Aden.
 Perlis, 179.
 Perry, Mr. W. J., quoted, 150.
 Persia, area of, 183.
 " population of, 183.
 " Soviet aims upon, 95.
 Peru, area of, 195.
 " population of, 195.
 Philippine Is., area of, 180.
 " population of, 180.

- Physical Deterioration, 150.
 Poland, 6.
 " area of, 177.
 " population of, 177.
 Pondicherry, *see* French India.
 Population, for details of any country, refer to name of that country; also to Appendix.
 Population, growth of, 2.
 " Law of, 132.
 Porto Rico, area of, 191.
 " population of, 191.
 Portugal, area of, 177.
 " colonies of, 21.
 " her great navigators, 21.
 " population of, 177.
 Principe Is., *see* San Thomé and Principe Is.
 Race and nationalism, 150.
 Race, in relation to White civilisation, 138.
 " world gains by differences in, 140.
 Racial contempt, 141.
 Reading, Lord, 13.
 Recruits, physical examination of in England, 161.
 Red Army, 96.
 Renaissance, 5, 143.
 " failed to inspire Scandinavia, 144.
 Réunion, area of, 188.
 " population of, 188.
 Rhodesia, Northern, area of, 184.
 " population of, 184.
 Rhodesia, Southern, area of, 184.
 " population of, 184.
 Riau and Dependencies, area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 Rio de Oro, area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 Rumania, area of, 177.
 " population of, 9, 177.
 Russia, 90.
 " economic degradation of, 100.
 " population of, 92.
 Russia, *see* Soviet Asia and Soviet Europe.
 Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, 92.
 Saghalien, *see* Karafuto.
 Sahara, French, *see* Algeria.
 " French enterprise in, 87.
 St. Helena, area of, 186.
 " population of, 186.
 St. John Is., *see* Virgin Is.
 St. Pierre, *see* West Indies, French.
 St. Thomas Is., *see* Virgin Is.
 Salvador, area of, 193.
 " population of, 193.
 Samoa (U.S.A.), *see* Tutuila.
 Samoa, Western, area of, 196.
 " population of, 196.
 San Marino, area of, 177.
 " population of, 177.
 Santa Cruz Is., *see* Virgin Is.
 San Thomé and Principe Is., area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 Santo Domingo, area of, 195.
 " population of, 195.
 Sarawak, area of, 179.
 " population of, 179.
 Scandinavia, population of, 11.
 Scandinavians, as colonisers, 20.
 Scotland, area of, 176.
 " decline in population, 131.
 " population of, 176.
 Segregation, of natives in South Africa, 35.
 Selangor, *see* Federated Malay States.
 Self-Determination, 157.
 Senegal, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Serbia, 177.
 Seychelles, area of, 186.
 " population of, 186.
 Siam, area of, 183.
 " population of, 183.
 Sierra Leone, area of, 185.
 " population of, 185.
 Sikhs, 72.

- Singapore, *see* Straits Settlements.
 Society Is., *see* French Oceania.
 Sokotra, *see* Aden.
 Slavery, 104-109, 169.
 " Whittier on, 169.
 Solomon Is., area of, 197.
 " population of, 197.
 Somaliland, French, area of, 188.
 " population of, 188.
 Somaliland, Italian, area of, 188.
 " population of, 188.
 Somaliland Protectorate, area of, 186.
 " population of, 186.
 South Africa, population analysed, 31, 37.
 " Whites in, 31.
 South Africa, Union of, area of, 184.
 " population of, 184.
 " segregation policy, 35.
 South America, population of, 122.
 South Seas, area of, 197.
 " population of, 197.
 South-West Africa, area of, 184.
 " population of, 184.
 Soviet Asia, area of, 182.
 " population of, 182.
 Soviet Europe, area of, 177.
 " population of, 177.
 Soviet Russia, 5, 90.
 Soviets, army of, 96.
 Spain, area of, 177.
 " as coloniser, 18.
 " birth-rate, 136.
 " Jews of, 13.
 " population of, 177.
 " greatness of, 17, 167.
 Spaniards, number in the world, 19.
 Spanish, the common language of Latin America.
 Spitzbergen, area of, 177.
 " population of, 177.
 Straits Settlements, area of, 179.
 " population of, 179.
 Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian Condominium, area of, 186.
 Sudan, population of, 186.
 " French, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Sumatra, area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 Surinam, area of, 192.
 " population of, 192.
 Swaziland, area of, 184.
 " population of, 184.
 Sweden, area of, 177.
 " birth-rate, 136.
 " population of, 177.
 Switzerland, area of, 176.
 " population of, 176.
 Syria and Lebanon, area of, 180.
 " population of, 180.
 Tahiti, *see* French Oceania.
 Tanganyika, area of, 184.
 " population of, 184.
 Tangier, area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 Tenate, area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 Tibet, area of, 182.
 " population of, 182.
 Timor, Dutch, area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 Timor, Portuguese, area of, 181.
 " population of, 181.
 Togo, French, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Togoland, British, *see* Gold Coast.
 Tongan Is., area of, 197.
 " population of, 197.
 Tong-King, *see* French Indo-China.
 Trade Union Congress Delegation, on Abortion in Russia, 99.
 Trans-Jordan, area of, 178.
 " population of, 178.
 Treaty of Versailles, 7, 63.
 Trengganu, 179.
 Trevor, Capt. J. B., on United States population, 111.
 Tristan da Cuna, population of, 186.
 Tunisia, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.

- Turkey, area in Asia, 183.
 " area in Europe, 177.
 " population in Asia, 183.
 " population in Europe, 177.
 Tutuila, area of, 197.
 " population of, 197.
 Ubangi-Shari, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Uganda Protectorate, area of, 185.
 " population of, 185.
 Ukrainian Soviet, 92.
 Unfit, multiplication of, 160.
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 92.
 United Kingdom, area of, 176.
 " change in composition of population, 8.
 " population analysed, 8.
 " population of, 176.
 United States, analysis of population, 102.
 " area of, 191.
 " birth-rate, 119.
 " growth of, 101, 102.
 " Immigration Quota Law, 45, 117.
 " population of, 191.
 " racial composition, 153.
 " restriction of immigration, 116, 118.
 " Untouchables " of India, 72.
 Upper Volta, area of, 187.
 " population of, 187.
 Uruguay, area of, 195.
 " population of, 195.
 Venezuela, area of, 195.
 " population of, 195.
 Vilna, 6.
 Virgin Is. (U.S.A.), area of, 191.
 " population of, 191.
 Wales, area of, 176.
 Wales, population of, 176.
 War casualties, 8.
 Wei-Hai-Wei, area of, 179.
 " population of, 179.
 Welsh, gain through Imperial relation, 4.
 West Africa, British, area of, 185.
 " population of, 185.
 West Africa, Portuguese, area of, 189.
 " population of, 189.
 West Indies, British, area of, 190.
 " population of, 190.
 West Indies, Dutch, *see* Curaçao.
 West Indies, French, area of, 192.
 " population of, 192.
 Whites, birth-rate, 136.
 " for number in any country, refer to Appendix.
 " in British Empire, 24, 25.
 " in Kenya, 39.
 " migration of, 17.
 " number in the world, 15.
 " outside Europe, 14.
 Whittier, quoted, 104, 169.
 Williams, Dr. Talcott, quoted, 149.
 Windle, Prof. Bertram, on survival of " British," 146.
 World, population of, 1.
 World's population, distribution by Continents, 16.
 " rate of growth, 3.
 Yugo-Slavia, area of, 177.
 " population of, 177.
 Zanzibar and Pemba, area of, 184.
 " population of, 184.
 Zionism, 67.

"All Goodness that the Gods might work, men can."

THE IMMORTAL PURPOSE AND OTHER POEMS · · BY SIR LEO CHIOZZA MONEY

Westminster Gazette.—"Poems inspired by a definite faith in the purpose of humanity, and with a sense of personality behind. . . . Accomplished poems."

Observer.—"He is always able to carry his readers along with him—especially in the larger poems—by the force and interest of his argument. The poem which gives its name to this book is something of an achievement."

Dundee Advertiser.—"Work of curious power and beauty . . . poems wherein idealism, lofty and dynamical, is so phrased as to etch itself in memory. . . . His remarkable book uplifts man beyond the merely transient."

The Times Literary Supplement.—"We are conscious of a generous personality going out in praise of life or stung to indignation, where Man, who should have emerged from Nature, is still found exploiting her neutral cruelty."

Birmingham Post.—"We can recognise that inner vision urging the necessity for creation."

Inquirer.—"He wields verse in a masterly way . . . can be gay and tender by turns."

Manchester City News.—"We must warmly congratulate Sir Leo Chiozza Money on an achievement which, apart from its high literary quality, brings satisfaction, consolation, and conviction to those who would understand life. . . . We have read every page with deep pleasure."

English Review.—"His sense of language and of form usually guarantees the poet's manner, as surely as the exalted themes guarantee the matter of the work."

Overseas.—"Unlike so many modern poets, Sir Leo is also a thinker; he has something to say, and the gift of saying it in familiar or dignified numbers that are in harmony with his thought."

FROM MESSRS. COLLINS' LIST.

Sea Venturers of Britain

TAFFRAIL

(Commander Taprell Dorling, D.S.O., R.N.)

Commander Taprell Dorling, writing under the *nom de guerre* "Taffrail," has gained a great reputation as a writer on the sea, and in *Sea Venturers of Britain* he tells in an expert and racy way of the voyages and discoveries of the most famous ocean explorers in our history—Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, Dampier, Cook, Anson, Franklin, and Scott.

These famous chapters in our history have never before been written so accurately and stirringly. A very attractive feature of the book is the set of drawings of the ships in which the Venturers sailed, the work of Mr. Cecil King, one of the greatest experts in the world on the subject. Pictures of the explorers themselves are also included.

The Under Dogs

HULBERT FOOTNER

In *The Under Dogs* Mr. Footner is in his finest form. In it he tells of the amazing detective skill of Rosika Storey, alias Jessie Seipp, in the opinion of the New York police the cleverest woman in the world. It tells how she wove the net which was to snare the greatest crook organisation in America. She faced infinite peril and hardship, and the greatest demands were made upon her courage and her brains, but in the end her triumph was complete. There is not a dull moment in the book; Rosika is a fascinating character, and the book reveals a vast knowledge of New York's underworld.

The Shadowgraph

EDWARD SHANKS

Cloth, 5/- net.

This volume contains all the poems which Mr. Shanks has written since the publication of *The Island of Youth*. It is interesting to discover that they reveal some change of manner.

FROM MESSRS. COLLINS' LIST.

FOUR DELIGHTFUL ANTHOLOGIES

Identical in Format. Imitation Hand-Made Paper.

Size, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$.

Cloth, Gilt Top, 6/- net. Smooth Leather, Gilt Top, 8/6 net

The Comic Muse

AN ANTHOLOGY OF HUMOROUS VERSE

J. C. SQUIRE

This book has been compiled on an original plan. There are many collections of light and witty verse, but Mr. Squire's idea was to collect only those poems which are calculated to make the reader laugh aloud, avoiding those, however dexterous, which only provoke a smile. Mr. Squire has been far afield for his selection, even Music Hall songs coming into his net. Moreover, nothing has been included which is not well written as well as funny

An Anthology of English Verse

JOHN DRINKWATER

Leather, 8/6 net.

Cloth, 6/- net.

The Way of Poetry

JOHN DRINKWATER

7/6 and 3/6 net.

Edition de Luxe, 15/- net.

Mr. Drinkwater is one of the greatest living authorities on English Poetry, and these two Anthologies reveal his perfect taste and great scholarship.

The School of Poetry

ALICE MEYNELL

Cloth, 7/6 net.

Edition de Luxe, 15/- net.

The late Mrs. Meynell was the greatest Poetess of her day. This Anthology is intended chiefly as an introduction to English Poetry. It is a delightful and original compilation.

FROM MESSRS. COLLINS' LIST.

Three Men Discuss Relativity

J.W. N. SULLIVAN

Crown 8vo., Cloth, 7/6 net.

It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that the general reader has come to the conclusion that it is impossible to understand the Einstein theory. Mr. Sullivan believes this to be a complete misconception and that it is perfectly possible so to present the theory that its general outlines can be perfectly well grasped by the ordinary reader, however meagre the content of his scientific knowledge, and he believes that it is by the dialogue form employed in this book that it can be most swiftly and simply expounded.

The Peril of the White

SIR LEO CHIOZZA MONEY

An important essay in the study of mankind. All the peoples of the world are shown in perspective through a careful analysis of their populations, so that every great problem affecting the destinies of mankind is illuminated. It is the first complete account of populations that has ever been attempted, and the results are startling—even sensational.

The world's European stock is threatened with relative and actual decline through White infertility. Simultaneously, growing forces are working to subvert White civilisations. In this connection Sir Leo Chiozza Money reviews such important factors as the Soviet Empire, the French African Empire, the effects of American restriction of immigration, the effects of birth control, and last, but not least, the scarcity of White men in the British Empire.

The Peril of the White amounts to a powerful plea for the peaceful and orderly development of White civilisation, which is shown to be in serious danger.

The Life of Christ

ALEXANDER IRVINE

3/6 net.

This is a New Edition at a popular price of Dr. Irvine's original and tender study.

The British Empire

Edited by HUGH GUNN

A SURVEY IN TWELVE VOLUMES

EACH SELF-CONTAINED

Object of the Series.

The object of the scheme is to provide, in a co-ordinated series of twelve volumes, a comprehensive survey of the British Empire, its history and development, its life and activities, its resources and potentialities.

Each volume is self-contained and deals with a particular phase or aspect of the Empire. It fits, however, into the General Survey, and provides a wide and generous sweep of the subject.

Authors.

The authors, whose patriotic and disinterested co-operation the Editor has been so fortunate to enlist, are all men with a wide personal knowledge and experience of different parts of the Empire, and of the subjects which they treat. Many of them have played a foremost part in the public life or administration of the territories concerned.

One of the volumes contains an appreciation of the history and the rise and importance of each Dominion or group of Colonies, written by distinguished men who have held high positions in the governance of these areas.

Maps and Coats of Arms and Badges.

Two maps—one based on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific Ocean—have been specially designed by the Editor and Mr. A. J. Sifton for the series on a projection which is particularly suitable for showing the relations of the different parts of the Empire to each other.

Appropriate maps, illustrations, and indexes have been provided where necessary.

The decorations throughout the volumes, which incorporate the Coats of Arms and Badges of the Dominions and Colonies, have been specially prepared by Mr. A. Macgrigor Ritchie.

VOLUMES IN THIS SERIES

EACH 16/- NET

1. THE DOMINIONS AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE EMPIRE
 - FOREWORD H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught.
 - 1. NEWFOUNDLAND Rt. Hon. Lord Morris.
 - 2. CANADA Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster.
 - 3. AUSTRALIA Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook.
 - 4. NEW ZEALAND Sir James Allan.
 - 5. SOUTH AFRICA Sir Edgar Walton.
 - 6. INDIA The Rt. Hon. Lord Meston.
 - 7. RHODESIA { Sir Lawrence Wallace.
 - 8. TROPICAL AFRICA { Lt.-Col. E. Marshall Hole.
 - 9. WEST INDIES, ETC. { Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Lugard.
 - 10. CEYLON AND MAURITIUS { J. C. Maxwell.
 - 11. MALAYA { The Rt. Hon. Lord Oliver.
 - 12. PACIFIC POSSESSIONS { Sir Montagu Burrows.
 - 13. SEA POWER { Sir Ernest Birch.
 - AND OUTPOSTS { Commander H. T. Dorling.
 - OF THE EMPIRE { With Foreword by the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery.
2. THE STORY OF THE EMPIRE Sir Charles Lucas.
3. THE CONSTITUTION, ADMINISTRATION, AND LAWS OF THE EMPIRE Prof. A. Berriedale Keith.
4. THE RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE, AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT Evan Lewin.
5. HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE EMPIRE—PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE
 - Dr. Andrew Balfour. Dr. H. H. Scott.
6. THE PRESS AND COMMUNICATIONS OF THE EMPIRE J. Saxon Mills.
7. THE TRADE, COMMERCE, AND SHIPPING OF THE EMPIRE
 - Sir Charles McLeod.
 - Prof. A. W. Kirkaldy.
8. MAKERS OF THE EMPIRE Hugh Gunn.
9. THE NATIVE RACES OF THE EMPIRE Sir Godfrey Lagden.
10. THE UNIVERSITIES AND EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS OF THE EMPIRE
 - Prof. Arthur Percival Newton.
11. THE LITERATURE AND ART OF THE EMPIRE
 - Edward Salmon.
 - Major A. A. Longden.
12. MIGRATION WITHIN THE EMPIRE
 - Major E. A. Belcher.

Countries of the Mind

MIDDLETON MURRY

3/6 net.

Mr. Murry is one of the best-known literary critics in Great Britain, and as Editor of the *Adelphi* addresses a wide public who should welcome this popular edition of one of his finest books.

From The Wings (The Stage Cat)

Edited by ELISABETH FAGAN

3/6 net.

Packed with good stories of many famous stage celebrities, this book had a great success at a higher price. It is now brought within the reach of all.

Collins' 2/6^{net} St. James's Library

Size, 7 × 4 in.

Only the most recent outstanding books of general literature that have been published from our 48 Pall Mall Office will be included in this series.

1. MR. BALFOUR E. T. Raymond
2. THE FRUITS OF VICTORY Norman Angell
3. WHEN LABOUR RULES
Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
4. THE RIDDLE OF THE RHINE (3rd Imp.)
Victor Lefebure

CHEMICAL STRATEGY IN PEACE AND WAR

With Introductions by the Late FIELD-MARSHAL
SIR HENRY WILSON, Bart., and MARSHAL FOCH

5. LABOUR: THE GIANT WITH THE FEET OF CLAY
Shaw Desmond
6. THE WOMEN NOVELISTS R. Brimley Johnson
7. SOUTH WITH SCOTT
Capt. E. R. G. R. Evans, C.B., D.S.O.
8. LAST STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY H. B. Irving