THROUGH A MONOCLE

DON'T "SWEAR OFF"!

YOU can remember possibly when people took somewhat seriously the custom of "swearing off" at the New Year! Happily the wits have pretty thoroughly killed that particular form of stupidity. This generation of men and women do not need to "swear off" half so much as they need to "swear on." It is not that we do too many things, but that we do too few. Our sins are those of omission—not commission. An idea has been allowed to grow up that, if we would only stop doing enough things, we would be a little lower than the angels. But that is a code of conduct for the nursery—not for life. In life, men are measured by what they do—not by what they refrain from doing. Even man's vices are judged by the effect they have in preventing their victims from doing things. The very choicest specimens of the silly catalogue of "Dont's" owe their bad character wholly to the fact that they interfere with the sensible catalogue of "Do's."

THEN to get a person to "swear off" something that you do not want him to do, is to convict yourself of criminal ignorance of human nature. Human nature—like all other nature—"abhors a vacuum." When you simply strike something out of the life of any individual, that vacuum in his life sticks out in his troubled consciousness like a sore finger. He is always thinking of it—ever reminded of it—and the temptation to "break his pledge" is his constant and doleful companion. You have taken the very best way to endear this particular vice to its late owner, and to finally rivet upon him the chains of its servitude. The proper way to displace a vice or a bad habit, is to crowd it out. Give the man or woman so much else to do which appeals to them as distinctly better worth the doing, and they will slough off their undesirable habits as a snake slips out of last year's skin. The great thing in getting rid of a vice or bad habit, is to enlist the genuine sympathy of the victim in the struggle. If the victim is only an indifferent spectator in the fight, or if his inclinations are secretly with the enemy, the better course will infallibly lose. A new ambition has cured more drunkards than the "gold cure."

* * *

IF we will fill our lives full of captivating interests, our bad habits will take care of themselves. The trouble with us, as a people, is that our lives are empty and purposeless. For, of course, money-getting never is a purpose. In the nature of things, it cannot be. A dollar bill is the most useless article in the market. You can't eat it; you can't wear it; you can't warm yourself in its flame. When you have sold your labour for money, you have only half completed the bargain. You have sold your "goods"; but you have not yet got the price. The price only arrives when you have sold your money for something you can consume. So to put down mere money-making as a purpose, is to call the half-way house the end of the journey. And that is exactly where an astonishing percentage of our people stick. They think only of getting the money; but have woefully impoverished minds on the subject of what to buy with it. When they buy food too rich to be digested, a house too luxurious to be enjoyed or sanitary, and all the usual ways of bragging how rich they are, they are at the end of their list. They can only turn to and make more money. When this palls, it is no wonder that some of them buy—vices.

* * *

WHAT we need is a universal crusade of "swearing on." Let us get a lot more things to do. Let us get so busy using the money we have that we will find our time limited for making more. You remember what Kipling told the McGill boys in Montreal—"Don't use both hands for making money. Keep one hand free for better things. If you use both hands for money-making, you may have to stoop." Now what will we "swear on?" Well, I will venture to suggest, first, a course of reading. Read something definite and of established repute. Books are very cheap these days, and you can have the best of the world's authors on your shelves for very little money. But don't leave them there. Set aside this winter to get familiar with some classic author. If you haven't tried it, you will be amazed how interesting it is to read one man until you know his style and learn to love him. You will have added another friend to your circle whom you can call to your side at any moment; and you will always find him at his best and brightest. Personally, I have delightful evenings—one in a French provincial town under the guidance of Balzac, another in some English country-house with Jane Austen, a third on some wild adventure of romance with Stevenson, a fourth concerned in the problems of English life with Hardy, Meredith or Wells, and so it goes.

* * *

ANOTHER thing you might "swear on" would be good drama. Regard the theatre as the home of serious art and not merely a scene of relaxation, and you will add another to your purposes in life—another bulwark against the fruits of emptiness and "ennui." Then why not try music? Probably you have. That is a commoner occupation for both men and women in this country than most of the others. And if you lack the seventh or eighth sense which loves good music, you can cultivate it by the simple and pleasant means of putting yourself in the way of hearing it; and it is a sense that will repay you probably better than one or two of the original five—say, the sense of smell which has become more a sentinel than a satisfaction. Again, you might cultivate an interest in the outside world. Things are going on all over the globe which would entertain you better than "bridge" or chess if you took pains to understand the "moves" of the game.

* * *

THERE is an abundance of things to do in this most interesting of worlds. This is a great life we are living—vivid, rapid, exciting, pleasureful, pregnant for all time. Only the blind and the deaf can be "ennuied" or driven to the vaccuousness of vice for amusement. We are stirring the crucible of history; and generations to come will envy us our great good fortune in being on earth when so much was in the making. The virile times of the Napoleonic era presented no more fascinating spectacle than that on which we look. The world is in as fluid a state to-day as when Austerlitz was fought. The future of the nations is as uncertain. Just as we would think it stupid of a man who should have fuddled his intelligence or found time heavy on his hands when news might come in any moment from Waterloo; so it is stupid to drowse over a mechanical toy when at any time we may hear the tramp of Armageddon.

THE MONOCLE MAN.

PLEADING FOR THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN

REV. L. W. HALL. PROF. TEJA SINGH, LL.D.
M. RAJAH SINGH. DR. SUNDER SINGH.

WHEN the Canadian missionary goes to India, he is allowed to take with him his wife and children. The Canadian being a British subject has that right and privilege. When the Hindu comes to Canada he is not allowed to bring his wife and children. He is a British subject, and he may be a Christian, but these matters count for naught with the Canadian Government.

The finest and best of the Hindus are the Sikhs. They are neither Moslems nor Buddhists. They are Sikhs, and the Sikh religion is Christian in the broadest sense of the word. They are brave and loyal subjects of the King-Emperor. Yet none of the 4,000 Sikhs in British Columbia and Alberta is allowed to bring over his family.

If they went to Great Britain they could take their families with them. If they went to the United States they could take their wives and children with them. Canada, Christian Canada, refuses to give them this privilege.

The four men in the photograph have recently been in Ottawa to ask for this privilege. The Rev. Mr. Hall is the Presbyterian missionary in Victoria, and he pleads for them. The other three bear the title of "Singh," not to designate blood relationship, but religious brotherhood. They are Sikhs, of whom they are two million in the Punjaub, and who are the only class of Hindus who emigrate.

What do the men and women of Canada think of this situation? Shall this plea be made in vain?

FILING CABINETS FROM ACORNS GROW

From the insignificant corn springs the mighty Oak. The Oak tree is slow to grow, and many years elapse before the trunk is sufficiently large to produce the logs from which the fine quarter-cut boards are sawn to make "Office Specialty" Filing Cabinets. It is the slow growth that produces the hardness and closeness of fibre which when seen in a finished Filing Cabinet or Desk, makes the beautiful "flower" which is so much admired.

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467

BEETHAM'S

La-rola

Is a perfect emollient milk quickly absorbed by the skin, leaving no trace of grease or stickiness after use. Allaying and soothing all forms of irritation caused by Frost, Cold Winds, and Hard Water, it not only

PRESERVES THE SKIN

and beautifies the Complexion, making it SOFT, SMOOTH AND WHITE, LIKE THE PETALS OF THE LILY.

The daily use of La-rola effectually prevents all Redness, Roughness, Irritation, and Chaps, and gives a resisting power to the skin in changeable weather. Delightfully soothing and Refreshing after MOTORING, GOLFING, SHOOTING, CYCLING, DANCING, ETC.

Men will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

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[a la Quina du Perou]

A Big Bracing Tonic

The only preparation of its kind on the Canadian Market that has been encouraged by the generous support of the leading members of the Medical Profession

FOR OVERWORKED BODY
FOR OVERTAXED BRAIN

Ask YOUR Doctor

Big Bottle

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE TORONTO, ONTARIO. ¶ A Residential and Day School for Boys. Preparation for Universities, Business and Royal Military College. Upper and Lower Schools. Calendar sent on application. Re-opens after Christmas vacation on Jan. 10, 1912. REV. D. BRUCE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D., Headmaster.

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Civic Representation in the Prisons.

LAST year, according to the report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, there was 1834 daily population in the prisons of Canada.

Montreal, Vancouver and Winnipeg sent more individual representation than the other cities of Canada. There are 339 citizens of Montreal in the penitentiaries, 130 Vancouverites, and 114 bad men from the 'peg. Toronto, the good, comes fourth with 89 erring sons whiling away hours behind prison bars.

* * *

The Untractable Gaekwar.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, the Maharajah Gaekwar, of Baroda, whose picture appears on this page, has created a sensation in India. While all the rest of the mighty princes of India passed before the throne at Delhi, making their obeisance to His Majesty King George V., the Gaekwar sulked and declined to bow the knee to Britain's ruler. He refused to dress up for the Durbar. He left his jewels and gorgeous raiment behind him in the palace at Baroda. Appearing in his every day clothes, the Gaekwar went to the Durbar, mingled with the magnificently garbed rajahs from the other Indian provinces, and, when his turn came to salute the King of all the Emperors, he made himself conspicuous by the perfunctory nod and meaning smile he bestowed upon King George.

The Gaekwar is well known in Canada. In the summer of 1910, he toured the country from Halifax to Vancouver. During that tour he attracted wide attention because of the democratic, Western ideas he expressed. While he was in Toronto, the writer was accorded a brief interview with him. Dressed in a natty suit of green homespun, His Highness looked like an American tourist. Except for the score of servants who were never out of his sight, he had no air of regality whatever. He talked interestingly of Canada, and the Empire. He remarked that he wished his sons to have the best of Western culture, and for that reason was sending them to Harvard and then to Oxford to be educated. He told of the great universities and ladies' colleges he had been led to establish in Baroda for the benefit of his subjects, after a tour of investigation into American educational methods.

The Gaekwar's democracy will get him into difficulties, if he persists in showing his disagreement with the authority of the British Sovereign and British institutions.

H.R.H. the MAHARAJAH GAEKWAR of BARODA
Who refused to do homage to King George in India.

* * *

Earl Grey a Peace-maker.

EARL GREY has not forgotten Canada since going back to England. At this moment the Earl is prominent in the movement to celebrate the centenary of peace between Canada, England and the United States, dating from the signing of the peace of Ghent in 1814. Earl Grey has been elected president of a society which will organize celebrations in the three above countries during the years 1913, 1914, 1915.

* * *

A Canadian-Imperialist.

ANOTHER Canadian has made a hit in British politics. He is Captain D. F. Campbell, formerly of Toronto, who has won a seat for the Unionists at North Ayrshire, Scotland.

It is not very long since Campbell left Toronto. He was born there about thirty-five years ago, and was educated in Toronto. Campbell was a football star in his college days, punting the pigskin at Trinity College School and Trinity College. After he had taken on beef on the gridiron, he went to England to take a post-graduate course in a military school. He liked the clank of sabres and the rattle of guns, and decided to join the regular army. Becoming attached to the Lancashire Fusiliers, he soon got a taste of real warfare out in Malta. There he covered himself with glory, and, when the South African war cloud loomed up, Campbell got a commission. In South Africa he had the misfortune to have his foot knocked a trifle awry by a Mauser bullet.

After the war, the gallant Captain linked up with the Black Watch Highland Regiment, and for some time has been living in barracks at Bermuda. This duty is as good as a furlough, and the Captain took advantage of his leisure by reading up on politics. He got somewhat of a reputation for discoursing eloquently at mess table on corn taxes, the navy and that sort of thing, until, first thing he knew, the Conservative party in England began to write him appeals to run for Parliament in England.

"No," said the Campbell, "Scotland forever." By which he just meant to say that he wouldn't run unless a Scottish seat were provided.

A few weeks ago, Mr. A. M. Anderson, K. C., got an appointment as Solicitor-General for Scotland. That meant he had to contest his seat again. Here was a chance for Campbell. But it looked mighty slim, for Anderson, K.C., is a cracking good debater and platform orator, while Campbell has nothing more to say than a soldier should. However, the genial, whole-souled ways of Campbell prevailed at the polls, the Captain worsting the prospective Solicitor-General by 271 votes.

Captain Campbell got Christmas cables of congratulation from Mr. J. Lorne Campbell, the Toronto stockbroker, Barlow Cumberland, publicist, and others of his relatives over here.

* * *

Wanted---Cars.

THERE is a transportation famine about Regina just now. It is grain-moving time, and exporters are urging upon the railroad companies the need of more cars. At Davidson,

NEWS-ADVERTISER, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

May 22nd 1914

Verdict In Kong
-Page 13

TODAY
Militants Are Disord

HINDUS' SHIP CAN NOT SHOW BILL OF HEALTH

Ottawa Is Asked to Immediately Order Her Back to the Japanese Coast.

Leader of Big Excursion Says that All India Is Watching Moves Now.

Immigration Officers Warn Off Hindu Launches at William Head.

Special Precautions to Be Taken in Vancouver If the Vessel Comes Here.

London, May 22.—Apropos of the trouble threatened over the arrival of Hindu immigrants at Vancouver, tonight's Pall Mall Gazette remarks that the yellow races are not wanted in Canada and can not be introduced without endangering the livelihood of the white settlers. If Canada has taken forcible measures to defend her shores it must be remembered that she has given ample warning, adds the Gazette.

Await Ottawa's Order.

There is a strong probability that the three hundred and seventy-six Hindu excursionists who wish to be the forerunners of a horde of a few millions into Canada may never pass the quarantine station at William Head, where they arrived last night.

When Dr. Nelson, the quarantine officer at the station off Victoria this morning examined the papers of the Komagata Maru, he found that she had no bill of health from Moji, the last Japanese port from which she had cleared. This omission is clearly a technical reason to refuse to allow the vessel to proceed, and it remains with the authorities at Ottawa to say whether the vessel will be allowed to come on to Vancouver even to discharge 1500 tons of coal which she has in her hold.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the Japanese steamer was still tied up at William Head. Later in the afternoon definite instructions are expected from the federal capital, and the officials hope that these will order the vessel back to Japan on the ground of breaking the health regulations. This would obviate even an examination by the immigration officials.

Bills of health are in Captain Yamamoto's possession from Hongkong and Yokohama and he explained that the British consul at Moji told him that it would not be necessary for him to secure a bill at that port through the fact that he would have to call at Yokohama. This morning he produced papers to show that his ship had been fumigated at Moji, but Dr. Nelson decided to wire Ottawa for instructions and the craft is being held in the meantime.

The eyes of all India are focused on the outcome of the test cases, it is said. The Hindus believe that they will be admitted to Canada because they are British subjects, but if they are ordered deported they are willing to spend both their time and money to force matters in the courts.

On the other hand, the Canadian immigration officials have an order-in-council backing them up, and the order for their deportation seems almost a certainty.

Surprised at Change.

When informed this morning that the order-in-council relative to the exclusion of laborers and artizans had been extended, the Hindus expressed considerable surprise. They were under the impression that the regulations had expired and that their main point to fight on arriving here would be that they had not come direct from the land of their birth.

It was evident that the Hindus felt that the new laws would harrass their proposition to no mean extent, but now that they are here they are preparing to make the best fight they are capable of putting up.

The latest information from William Head is that the Komagata Maru, if granted pratique, will proceed direct to Vancouver without calling at Victoria. The majority of the Hindus have served in the British army and they are a tall, broad and handsome lot. They seem superior to the class of Hindus which have heretofore come to this province. The Hindus are under the conviction that as British subjects they are entitled to roam throughout the British Empire. When this privilege is denied them they intend to appeal to the Imperial Government in London, believing that it has authority to enforce their right of entry. They say they will hold the British Government responsible if they are ordered deported. Before leaving Hongkong the party had the governor of Hongkong send cablegrams to the British Government and also to the governor-general of Canada [illegible] message.

Hindu Friends Warned Away.

Very early this morning Chief Inspector Reid of Vancouver, and Dr. Milne of Victoria went out from Victoria to board the Japanese liner. They found that of the 376 immigrants aboard all were men except two women and three children. The decks presented a remarkable sight, for many groups of men were squatting about preparing their morning meal and jabbering very excitedly amongst themselves.

The officials had been on hand but a short time when a large launch with Hindus on board came out from Victoria to the quarantine station. Com-

(Continued on Page 4.)

STEAMER HAS NEWS OF KOMAGATA MARU

Captain of SS. Empress of Japan Says Vessel Supposed to Be Bringing Hindus Was Recently at Muroran.

"All I know is that there is such a vessel as the Komagata Maru and that two weeks ago she was coaling at Muroran." This was the statement of Captain Dixon-Hopcraft when questioned by "The News-Advertiser" last night upon the arrival of the C. P. R. liner Empress of Japan, with reference to the rumored approach to this coast of a Japanese vessel bringing several hundreds of Hindu immigrants.

"As far as we are concerned aboard the Empress of Japan we have not seen a sign of her, either on the voyage or at Yokohama," added the skipper, in reply to another question. Muroran is situated on North Island, Japan, and is a well-known coaling station.

The Empress berthed at C. P. R. pier "A," as pier "B" is occupied by the Monteagle, which sails tomorrow for the Orient, and No. 1 shed berth is filled by the Royal Mail liner Den of Rutliven. She brought a full cargo, including 16 car loads of silk valued at $1,500,000, and she also had in her hold a considerable consignment of Oriental eggs, though not so large as several recent C. P. R. liners have brought. She brought 124 Chinese passengers, the last (with the exception of about 600 which are stated to be aboard the Empress of Russia) to come to this country before the new Order-in-Council renders it impossible for Chinese to land here.

There were 57 saloon passengers aboard, the list being as follows: Mrs. John Akers, Mr. H. Akiyama, Mr. D. C. Alexander, Miss Allyn, Mr. A. B. Beddoes, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Benjamin, Mrs. M. E. Billings, Mr. J. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Brownhill, Miss Ida Coles, Mr. J. F. Cox-Edwards, Mr. W. G. Corfield, Mrs. A. Crawford, Count and Miss de Pully, Mr. and Mrs. W. Derbyshire, Master Derbyshire, Mr. C. L. Duffy, Mr. A. G. Embrey, Mr. D. H. Evans, Mr. J. Garriga, Mr. and Mrs. Gunnell, Mr. G. Hasegawa, Major T. B. Kelly, Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Kilbourne, Miss Kilbourne, Mr. A. G. Leppere, Miss Lindberg, Mr. C. L. Low, Commander C. F. Malan, R.N., Mr. H. N. Malan, Miss G. Millar, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Miller, Mrs. J. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. P. McWilliams, Mr. Geo. B. Pattison, Captain F. en Puckle, Mr. Fred G. Sale, Mrs. E. Sidd, Miss C. Segsworth, Mr. [illegible] Shaffer, Mr. A. Slingsby, Mr. J. M. [illegible], W. T. Thornton, Rev. J. A. R. Wat[illegible], Miss Rebecca White, Mr. W. R. White, Mr. W. Whitton, Miss F. W[illegible] and Mr. Al Young.

View advertiser Van B.C.
May - 21st - 1914

NEWS-ADVERTISER, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA,

News

STEAMER HAS NEWS OF KOMAGATA MARU

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HINDUS' SHIP CAN NOT SHOW BILL OF HEALTH

(Continued From Page 1.)

ing quite close alongside a Hindu with a speaking trumpet endeavored to talk with the men on the ship, apparently trying to instruct them regarding the arrangements for the landing. Chief Inspector Reid immediately ordered this party away out of speaking distance with the ship, and notified the Hindus aboard that he objected very vehemently to their action.

"What is done with this shipload of my people will determine whether we shall have peace in all parts of the British Empire," significantly declared Gurdit Singh to one of the officials this morning. He added:

"The main object of our coming is to let the British Government know how they can maintain their rule in India, as the Indian Government is in danger nowadays," he said. "We can absolutely state how the British Government may be made to last in India forever."

Take Precautions Here.

If the ship is given health clearance she will proceed to Vancouver. Arrangements have already been made to have a detachment of police on hand to keep Hindus in this city away from the wharves, and also to secure an adequate marine patrol by launches at night. In all probability, until the immigration officials have concluded their examination, if they are called on to make one, the vessel will be anchored in the stream.

Many score of Hindus paraded out to the outer wharf at Victoria this morning waiting to welcome their compatriots from the other side. Many of the watchful waiters were said to be armed with stout canes and clubs.

Gurdit Singh, the charterer, in charge of the party on the Komagata, declared to newspaper correspondents who went out in launches to the vessel that he was going to make a desperate effort to land his passengers. He added that he was out to ascertain once and for all if Canada had any right to keep out British subjects while she allowed aliens to land. He informed the reporters that 160 of his passengers were taken on at Hongkong and the balance at Shanghai and at Japanese ports. Gurdit Singh is apparently a wealthy man for he announced his intention of fighting the matter in the courts if the immigration authorities prevent the landing of his passengers.

Launch Went to Meet Her.

The promised arrival of the Hindu excursion kept the immigration officials on the jump last evening. Quite early yesterday Chief Inspector Reid received advice from Alberni that a small party of Hindus from Vancouver had arrived there on Wednesday afternoon, and after chartering a good-sized and fast launch, had proceeded down the canal in the direction of the sea. It was suspected immediately, of course, that the object was to overhaul the Komagata Maru on her way to quarantine. The possibility that she might land her 376 Hindus in some unfrequented bay on the west coast of the island caused Inspector Reid a good deal of worry. Two government launches and a fishery protection cruiser were warned to be on the lookout, and the revenue cutters of the American service off Cape Flattery were also asked to keep an eye out for the Hindu vessel. But no report of her was sent in until just at dusk last evening she appeared off the quarantine station, proving that she had a rather better turn of speed than she had been given credit for. She made the run across the Pacific in sixteen days, which was very good for a tramp vessel.

It was suspected that the launch sent from Alberni might have gone to convey funds to the new arrivals, so that they might have a better chance to be considered as good immigrants under the regulations which provide that each man must have a well-filled purse. It has not yet developed

270.00 9875 171 25

171 25
advances 21 95
Board 80 00
37 00

5/11/38

232	2	50	58	00	14	58	43	40	13.70	
32	3	00	44	40	27	62	16	75	22.30	
242	2	00	48	40	1	24	47	15	1.00	
230	3	00	69	00	11	53	57	45	11.00	
10	3	50	3	50		05	3	45		

3

body.

Similarly with many of the articles of clothing. Kong looked at them without a trace of emotion, but keen

Sun - May - 22nd 1914

JAP SHIP ARRIVES AT WILLIAMS HEAD WITH FOUR HUNDRED HINDUS

(Special to The Sun.)

VICTORIA, May 21.—The Kowagata Maru, the Japanese steamer whose arrival with a large party of Hindus from Calcutta and intermediate points, has been looked for during the past week, arrived at William head tonight and is detained in quarantine there. She has on board 400 or more Hindus, who have been brought over purposely to test the validity of the exclusion law. That they will be permitted to land is very unlikely, the order-in-council being specific in regard to them as well as to foreign laborers.

Some days ago fears were expressed that in the event of their countrymen being refused entry the local Hindus might attempt to make trouble. This, however, is hardly likely to occur, as the leaders of the race are too well aware of the futility of such action. Dominion Immigration Agent Malcolm Reid is said to be on his way to Victoria and will exercise his authority to the fullest in preventing the landing of the party.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT WILL ENTERTAIN THE

Young Lee
Choo Ping

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1914

ther or not the Alberni expedition successful at all, but in view of early arrival of the Komagata at William Head, it does not ap- likely that she was delayed by ing in anywhere on the west

is stated that Mr. J. Edward Bird been retained as counsel by the s to fight the legal end of their sed landing.

e Komagata Maru is commanded aptain Yamamoto and carries a of Nippon sailors and firemen. s consigned to C. Gardner John- & Co., Vancouver, by Y. Sato & f Kobe, and she has 1500 tons panese coal which her owners to sell here. A Vancouver pilot or Victoria at 10 a.m. today to the steamer here.

Monday next the young people

Alia
H. Lampard
Bir Singh
Mihan Singh
G. Hordon

Memorandum Pad

For the news of the day, provincial, Dominion and the world, The Sun admittedly takes premier position in Vancouver.

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 711

Sun Vancouver B.C.
23rd May 1914

HINDU INVADERS NOW IN THE CITY HARBOR ON KOMAGATA MARU

Vessel Arrived Here This Morning Before Daybreak — Excited Crowd of Hindus Assemble on Waterfront — Newcomers Seem Assured of Being Admitted — Gunget Singh Issues Statement Containing Veiled Threat.

The interest that is attached to the arrival of the Japanese steam Komagata Maru on this coast with seral hundred Hindus on board b shifted from William Head to Vancouver. The immigrant ship was gr ed pratique yesterday afternoon, and steamed immediately for this She entered Burrard inlet some time after midnight, and anchor the stream.

She is consigned to C. Gardner Johnson & Company, Vancou her owners, Y. Sato & Company, of Kobe. She has a part cargo o ese coal which she will discharge here.

Mr. Malcolm J. Reid, superintendent of immigration, arriv couver from Victoria last night, the forerunner of the shift in the game which opened at the William Head quarantine is now to be played to a conclusion in Vancouver.

As soon as the Komagata Maru had been given pratique by Dr. Nelson, the quarantine officer, the steamer started for Burrard inlet. It is understood that three immigration officers are on the steamer. A patrol launch with immigration officers on board left the boat landing stage a after midinght, and around the anchor daylight, when it w other patrol vessel

(Continued

to prevent any of the Komagata passengers from setting foot on shore.

(Special to The Sun.)

VICTORIA, May 22.—The Komogata Maru, with 376 Hindus on board, of whom all but twenty-one are newcomers, is on the way to Vancouver tonight and should be there about 3 o'clock in the morning. She dropped into quarantine at William Head a few minutes after the sun had set officially Thursday evening and this morning at 7 o'clock headed into the station, after lying in the roads all night. She was soon after boarded by Dr. H. Rundle Nelson, the Japanese medical officer, who found that owing to neglect of the Japanese skipper, Captain Yamamoto, in failing to get a clean bill of health at Moji, on the way to Yokohama, the last port he touched, it would be impossible to grant pratique without special permission from Ottawa. He reported the matter by wire and late in the afternoon he received permission to pass the vessel on, subject to some vaccinations being attended to before reaching Vancouver. Soon after 7 the steamer started on the last stage of its long journey.

It early became known that if quarantine was passed it was the intention of Gundit Singh, the promoter of the excursion, and Hindus here and at Vancouver, to go on to the latter city and fight the matter out there. They seem to be quite confident that they will be admitted.

The extension of the order-in-council against the entry of laborers and

DUSTLESS---By open

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Similarly with many of the artic of clothing. Kong looked at the without a trace of emotion, but kee

Sun - May - 22nd 1914

JAP SHIP ARRIVES AT WILLIAMS HEAD WITH FOUR HUNDRED HINDUS

(Special to The Sun.)

VICTORIA, May 21.—The Kowagata Maru, the Japanese steamer whose arrival with a large party of Hindus from Calcutta and intermediate points, has been looked for during the past week, arrived at William head tonight and is detained in quarantine there. She has on board 400 or more Hindus, who have been brought over purposely to test the validity of the exclusion law. That they will be permitted to land is very unlikely, the order-in-council being specific in regard to them as well as to foreign laborers.

Some days ago fears were expressed that in the event of their countrymen being refused entry the local Hindus might attempt to make trouble. This, however, is hardly likely to occur, as the leaders of the race are too well aware of the futility of such action. Dominion Immigration Agent Malcolm Reid is said to be on his way to Victoria and will exercise his authority to the fullest in preventing the landing of the party.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT WILL ENTERTAIN THE

Young Lee
Chas Ding

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1914

ther or not the Alberni expedition successful at all, but in view of early arrival of the Komagata at William Head, it does not ap- likely that she was delayed by ping in anywhere on the west

is stated that Mr. J. Edward Bird been retained as counsel by the ns to fight the legal end of their sed landing.

e Komagata Maru is commanded aptain Yamamoto and carries a of Nippon sailors and firemen. s consigned to C. Gardner John- & Co., Vancouver, by Y. Sato & f Kobe, and she has 1500 tons apanese coal which her owners to sell here. A Vancouver pilot or Victoria at 10 a.m. today to the steamer here.

Monday next the young people

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China- ... loose and took to his ...cels. The officer followed but in the darkness the policeman fell into a deep hole which the Chink evidently knew of, for he leaped over it. The officer in his report adds, "I brought the $2 to the station."

The preliminary trial of Frank Bevaqua, for the murder of Dominic Gentile, in Swuamish valley, will take place next Wednesday before Magistrate Alexander.

The case of Rex vs. Rasselli was fixed for hearing this morning before Judge McInnes.

Mr. Justice Morrison has sent back to Judge McInnes the case of Michael Cozoff, whose claim was dismissed for compensation for injuries sustained while in the employ of Patrick Welsh on the P. H. E. grade, on the ground that the learned arbitrator had found that there was a previous injury when none existed.

A decision will be given by the provincial executive next week, it is expected on the application of creditors of the Canadian Mineral Rubber Company for payment of their accounts still outstanding.

HINDU INVADERS NOW IN THE CITY HARBOR ON KOMAGATA MARU

(Continued from Page One.)

Maru was navigated to an anchorage off the C. P. R. wharf by the Vancouver pilot who brought her from William head.

As soon as daybreak came this morning many Vancouver Hindus collected on the waterfront in excited groups, talking in low voices, as if plotting schemes to aid their countrymen on the Japanese steamer to get ashore. The greatest precautions are about to be taken by the superintendent of immigration and his officers to prevent any of the Komagata's passengers from setting foot on shore.

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VICTORIA, May 22.—The Komogata Maru, with 376 Hindus on board, of whom all but twenty-one are newcomers, is on the way to Vancouver tonight and should be there about 3 o'clock in the morning. She dropped into quarantine at William Head a few minutes after the sun had set officially Thursday evening and this morning at 7 o'clock headed into the station, after lying in the roads all night. She was soon after boarded by Dr. H. Rundle Nelson, the Japanese medical officer, who found that owing to neglect of the Japanese skipper, Captain Yamamoto, in failing to get a clean bill of health at Moji, on the way to Yokohama, the last port he touched, it would be impossible to grant pratique without special permission from Ottawa. He reported the matter by wire and late in the afternoon he received permission to pass the vessel on, subject to some vaccinations being attended to before reaching Vancouver. Soon after 7 the steamer started on the last stage of its long journey.

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The extension of the order-in-council against the entry of laborers and

... was news to the party when they arrived today, and at first it seemed to put Gundit Singh out considerably. There are two Hindu women on board, one the wife of Dr. Raghunath, the physician of the expedition, and a 7-year-old boy, Banta Singh, son of Gundit.

Gundit Singh, the promoter and financier of the expedition, is a wealthy contractor of labor, and appears to be prepared to make a long fight for the admission of the whole party. He had his secretary write out the following statement and handed it down over the side to The Sun correspondent

"The main object of our coming is to let the British government know how they can maintain their rule in India, as the Indian government is in danger nowadays. We can absolutely state how the British government will last in India forever."

This is to be taken as meaning that if Canada admits these Hindus all will be well for British rule in India but if otrerwise then there will be trouble.

It is hard to say what conceptio these people have of British institu tions. They did not appear to be capa bue of grasping the fact of this cou try's sovereign rights, but looked on as another India. Asked why th expected to be allowed to enter Ca ada, they said it was because th were British subjects, but they wo explain it all in the courts. With bent of the Hindu for litigation t they would probably be much dis pointed if they did not get it.

Although reports were rece here that the Komogata Maru, tain Yamamoto, started her voy to Victoria from Cacutta, it was s this morning that she originally ed from Kongkong. That port cleared on April 4 with 200 H on board. Twelve days later Komogata sailed from Shanghai ceeding to Moji, to take on 150 of cargo coal and also to fil bunkers. The next and last called at was Yokohama, her departure being made from th May 3.

31	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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DUSTLESS---By open

AILY PROVINCE

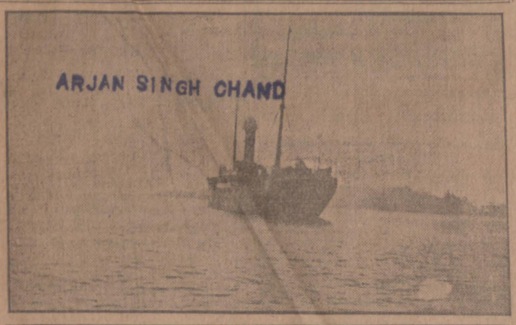
MAY 23, 1914—36 PAGES. NET PAID CIRCULATION YESTERDAY: 37,910. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

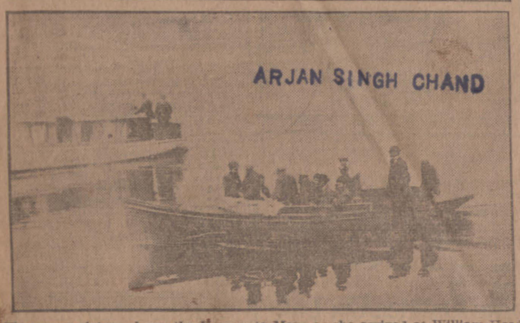
ATURES

Page 24
Page 25

Parties Will Go FOR A NEW NORTH
On Exploring Trip for Pacific, Peace River and Athabasca—Page 4

HINDU VESSEL IN PORT





The upper picture shows the Komagata Maru as she arrived at William Head yesterday morning. The lower one shows a launch party of Hindus going out to meet their compatriots. This launch was warned back by the immigration officials.

NO CHANGE IN HINDU IMMIGRANT SITUATION

26th May 1914

The Japanese steamer, Komagata Maru, with several hundred Hindus on board, whom she carried to this coast from the Far East, is still at anchor in the stream and no decisive action has yet been taken to settle the question of whether her passengers will be permitted to land, or not. Those on board the vessel evidently passed a quiet day yesterday and no attempt was made to communicate with the shore. Gundit Singh and his party of Sikhs and Hindus have evidently settled down to await with the patience of the Oriental the outcome of their adventure. The immigration officials still keep a strict watch over the steamer and permit no one to leave her or approach. An imaginary dead-line has been drawn around the anchored vessel and launches are not allowed to cross it, but must keep a certain distance away from the vessel's sides. A ship

226½	2 75	62	30
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with yellow fever or the plague board could not be more isolated.

The Hindus ashore seem to lost interest in the Komagata M for very few of them approached waterfront yesterday. But du the day launches and yachts car many people around the steamer all day she was under a brisk can fire. She has been one of the photographed ships that ever ent the harbor.

The immigration office, when a today to make a statement in re to the situation, replied that it thing whatever to say.

JAP LEAPED FROM KOMAGATA MARU LAST NIGHT

Not Known on Board Hindu Ship Whether or Not He Drowned.

Vessel Anchored on North Vancouver Side of Harbor When She Arrived.

Officials and Agent of Consignees Paid Early Visit on Board Boat.

Gurdit Singh, the Leader, Was Just Then Busy at His Prayers.

Not one of the 376 Hindus on board of the Komagata Maru with the possible exception of the twenty-two men returning to this country after a visit to India can comply with the immigration requirements, and it is understood that landing will be refused to them, it was authoritatively declared today.

Admittance can be refused to the Hindus under the provisions of the order-in-council providing that all Hindus must come direct from their native land to Canada. The boat, it was discovered by the immigration authorities, was chartered in Hongkong.

The chief bar to the admittance of the Hindus, however, is the fact that they are without the necessary money qualifications. Not one, it is stated, has the sum of $200 with him with the exception possibly of Gurdit Singh, or even has more than $100. Most of them have one or two dollars with them, but claim that they can secure funds from India. Gurdit Singh told the authorities this morning that he would personally be responsible for the whole of the immigrants, but he would have to get to shore and secure through the banks money from India. He said that he could get $10,000. This would not do.

The Hindus claim that they do not come within the restrictions against laborers and artisans. They claim that it is their intention to go on farms. While they have no money, they claim that they can get it from their native land.

That a number of the Hindus on the Komagata Maru, and those residing at Vancouver have seen military service was fully established when the Vancouver Hindus established semaphore communication with the steamer soon after she moved to the Vancouver side of the harbor and dropped anchors off No. 2 berth at 11 a. m. today.

The shore Hindus massed on the waterfront, and one of their expert signallers made the letter "J.," which is the alphabetical call in semaphore signalling. He tried this for some time and then his signals were seen from the steamer, and a Hindu on board mounted to the rail and gave the answering call. Then the wigwagging started, and a number of messages were semaphored to and from the vessel until the C. P. R. police broke up the party on shore.

Incidentally a member of the immigration staff, who is a signaller, logged all the messages, which were translated subsequently, but Superintendent Reid refuses to make them public. A rigid patrol is being maintained around the steamer. No one is allowed to go aboard, and the only people to come ashore were the captain, engineer and steward. As Sunday and Monday are legal holidays no action can be taken in the courts by the Hindus before Tuesday.

The Japanese steamer, Komagata Hindus on board, steamed into Burrard Inlet at 5 a.m. today and dropped anchor off North Vancouver, where she remained until 11 a.m., when Pilot B. L. Johnson moved her nearer the city side. The decks of the ancient craft were seething with Hindus, all dressed up in their best clothes and with their baggage packed ready to go ashore. For they are fully convinced that they will be allowed to land and are apparently conversant with Chief Justice Hunter's decision of a few months ago, which made it possible at the time for Hindus to enter the country.

The last 24 hours have been full of incident. Last night at 9 o'clock one of the Japanese sailors dived overboard. The ship was then off Turn Point, and it is thought the man had an idea that he could swim to the beach. However, there was a strong current, and Captain Yamamoto believes the man was drowned.

At 8 a.m. today Superintendent of Immigration Malcolm R. J. Reid and several of his staff, Mr. C. Gardner Johnson and Mr. Walton, and some customs officers went out to the vessel. As the launch neared the Komagata Maru it was seen that the rail was lined with turbans.

Captain Yamamoto informed The

(Continued on Page 4.)

118 HASTINGS STREET WEST

FRESH NEW ZEALAND BUTTER—Guaranteed No. 1 Government Creamery.
3 lbs. for 95c
2 lbs. for 65c

FRESH DAIRY BUTTER — New shipment; extra choice quality. Per lb. 25c

GOOD COOKING EGGS
Per dozen 25c

FRESH RANCH EGGS
Per dozen 30c

ROYAL YEAST CAKES ARE USED, AND ALWAYS GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
QUICK PURE
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

IPSWICH ELECTION AN IMPORTANT ONE

Most Critical in History of the Country, Says Mr. Lloyd George.

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26th May 1914

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[illegible] master has died of tuberculosis, with yellow fever or the plague on board could not be more rigidly isolated.

The Hindus ashore seem to have lost interest in the Komagata Maru, for very few of them approached the waterfront yesterday. But during the day launches and yachts carried many people around the steamer and all day she was under a brisk camera fire. She has been one of the most photographed ships that ever entered the harbor.

The immigration office, when asked today to make a statement in regard to the situation, replied that it had nothing whatever to say.

JAP LEAPED FROM KOMOGATA MARU LAST NIGHT

(Continued From Page 1.)

Province that the vessel called at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji and Yokohama. She coaled at Moji where Captain Yamamoto joined her. Her last port was Yokohama and she crossed the Pacific in 19 1-2 days, experiencing fine weather with the exception of two days fog.

The Hindus are, taking them as a body, a particularly fine looking lot of men.

A number of them speak English fluently and were very anxious to learn from The Province how the legislation stood which affected them.

They readily posed for pictures, forming long lines on the deck. Gurdit Singh, the leader, however, was not visible and The Province was informed that he was at his prayers.

Fine Looking Lot of Men.

The men were firm in the view that they could not be kept out. When informed of the new interpretation of the Order-in-Council, which will keep out everybody in certain classes until September 30, they expressed the view that it could not be made to apply to them as they left Hongkong on March 4. Further, they told The Province that they understood the Duke of Connaught had taken action on their behalf. Their source of information they would not divulge.

They all seemed in good health and were certainly clean, well set up, and handsome men. Some of the old men, in particular, were magnificent specimens of humanity.

One old patriarch told The Province that they were all gentlemen. They seemed to get on very well with the Japanese crew, going on the principle of keeping to themselves, but it would be interesting to learn the trend of the talk which must have taken place between the leaders and the Japanese officers. Did the Japanese inspire the Hindus with the idea of an Asiatic conquest?

Captain Yamamoto is making his first visit to the Pacific and prefers to say little. He is a cheery shipmaster, and has his vessel in good shape considering the congestion ensuing on 376 passengers.

Watch Vessel Carefully.

Superintendent Reid came ashore at 10 a.m., bringing with him Mr. Gardner Johnson, Mr. Walton, the officers who had been on watch all night and Captain Yamaroto, the chief engineer and the chief steward. As the launch was ready to cast off a Hindu asked permission to send some of the men ashore to get supplies, but Mr. Reid informed him that the Japanese steward was going ashore for that purpose.

The immigration people maintained a strict watch for the vessel and when she arrived the officers boarded her. At William Head the immigration launch patrolled all night and had some false alarms. The Hindus began to throw over old blankets, matresses and turbans and occasionally the watchers would see a turban bobbing in the water and think it was one of the passengers swimming ashore.

So far, all the passengers have been accounted for, but interesting developments are expected later in the day, when they realize that they will not be allowed to land. When the steamer hove up anchor and moved over to the Vancouver side this morning they took it as an indication that she was going to dock, and that they would be allowed to land. When she dropped her mudhook again they were very disappointed. Vancouver Hindus are beginning to gather along the waterfront, but the C. P. R. police are keeping them on the move.

London, May 23.—"East and West" is the subject of the first special arti-

Province

HE VANCOUVER DAIL

No. 52. WEATHER SYNOPSIS: CLEAR AND COLD. VANCOUVER, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1914

TS' HOPES Home Rule
al Election to Kill Measure---Page 4

TODAY'S CABLENE
What Comes After I

LEADER OF HINDU PARTY

GURDIT SINGH.
Chief of the Hindu excursionists on the Komogata Maru in Burrard Inlet. Gurdit is a wealthy East Indian and is said to have paid the cost of the expedition himself.

MILITANT USED

Piloted Wives of Strikers to Capital

27 May 1914

PROVINCE, VANCOUVER,

GARDNER JOHNSON WAS SENT A POEM

Lloyd's Agent Assaulted by a Writer Who Gives Victoria Address.

Major C. Gardner Johnson, Lloyd's agent, and agent here for the Japanese steamer Komogata Maru, has been assaulted. Not physically, but by rhyme. A morning paper quoted the following remark the other day, which Lloyd's agent declares he does not remember making: "Gurdit Singh speaks perfect English and has a most courteous manner."

"I did not make that remark," said Mr. Johnson to The Province today, "but it brought me a poem from Victoria this morning."

The alleged poem is signed by N. Lee, 2086 Granite street, Victoria, and is as follows:

"What a blessing it is for Gurdit Singhey
He's to deal with a man whose not too stingy,
As his courteous manner and English voice
Will give to Gardner Johnson no other choice
Than to plead that the Komagata Maru
And all her Indians may get through
To the Empire's Eden, Vancouver the Great,
Where we've such first-class men in state.
Probably when the Hindus arrive
They will be taken for a drive
And shown Vancouver at her best
In bright array and bunting dressed
In honor of Queen "Vic" revered
And welcome those whom she endeared;
Who from Far Hind have come these miles
To help the whites to make their piles.
'Tis said the Hindus have some money,
Then B. C. should extract that honey;
There's coin in sight, the door don't lock,
But sell them some northwest oil stock.
The Sikhs will give three cheers you bet
For C. G. J. and the other set
Who helped them leave Burrard Inlet."

Major Johnson bore up very well under this attack which came through the mails.

Yesterday, however, he had a more unpleasant experience. He is only agent for the ship, but some of the Vancouver Hindus seem to think he is responsible for holding up the passengers. A turbanned gentleman from India yesterday called upon Major Johnson and calmly made the statement: "Of course, we could kill you."

However, the gentleman who represents Lloyd's in British Columbia did not turn a hair and showed his Hindu visitor to the door.

Gordon Spencer
Nelson

R. R. Welch	10	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	10	10	
J. B. Welch	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
T. J. Rowles	10	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	10	10	
Pete Clancy	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Nick Lados	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
J. M. McRae											
N. B. Welch											

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THE PROVINCE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1914

A HINDU EXCURSION.

The Komagata Maru has come, has been seen, and is likely to go away without having conquered. Her human freight need not be very vexed thereat. It is Mr. Gurdit Singh, the promoter of the excursion who should be blamed by the excursionists. He persuaded these men to take part in an adventure which at the outset was foredoomed to failure. In the first place the vessel did not pick up her tourists in India but mostly in China. In the second, there is the little matter of the order-in-council.

* * *

But aside from the law which governs the human freight of the Komagata Maru, there is the Imperial aspect of this question and it is not the law but the rights of British subjects which Mr. Gurdit Singh wishes to test. British citizenship is a different thing to being a British subject. While all Britishers are subjects of the crown they are not all citizens. The inhabitants of India are not citizens but subjects being governed by the King thorugh his viceoy and council and not by a parliament. Mr. Gurdit Singh evidently believes that his excursion is going to rouse all India to demand the same rights as the citizens of the Empire. The labor classes of India desire not so much to travel freely within the Empire but to sell their labor within it. The two things are vitally different. There is one law for the tourist and another for the settler. Possibly Indian students will be welcomed at the British Columbia university. A baseball or lacrosse Ranjitsinjhi would be a great draw. But though the present excursionists may be magnificent citizens of India, surely it is easy for them to understand that the fact may not make them splendid citizens for Canada. Canadians probably would not make very excellent citizens in India.

* * *

The Province has dealt very fully with this question on more than one occasion. It believes the excursion of the Komagata Maru is likely to be of great educative value. It will awaken the Empire to the dangers of the situation and surely it will serve to remind the Indian office and other Imperial authorities that this is a subject which can not be allowed to drag along without a definite understanding. The Province contends that there are vast tracts of land throughout Africa, especially in Uganda and the southern Soudan which are admirable for Hindu colonization and capable of enormous development if properly colonized. It is perfectly obvious that the white man can not expect to seize and hold such enormous tracts of the earth's surface as a preserve for white labor. White labor is not desirable in tropical countries in any case. Uganda can produce anything. Its agricultural wealth is simply amazing. Coffee, cotton, rubber and other extremely valuable products can be grown by native or East Indian labor. It is not necessary to import such labor. It should be free as air so long as it did not stray outside certain limits and once more compete with the white. In Natal the Hindu has become the trader, merchant and laborer. Might it not be possible to attract all these men to Uganda and there establish millions of the overflowing population of India. Wealth and freedom can be theirs. Wages would be good and they would serve the excellent purposes of introducing among the black races of what used to be known as "Darkest Africa" their splendid civilization and religion.

* * *

We urge this point of view most strongly upon the Imperial authorities. We believe that with some such outlet for their natural energies and ambitions the native races of India would find in the development of these portions of Africa a stimulant to their pride and sentiment. They are far too good men to waste in a country such as this. They are highly intelligent, brave and capable of great endurance. But they are not fitted to this civilization or perhaps the other way about. It is just as well to be quite honest about it and not make all kinds of excuses. They can live far too cheaply for our comfort and consequently can accept a far smaller wage. They must inevitably lower the standard of our living. This should not be charged as a crime against either us or them. It is merely incompatability of temperament. In East Africa they would find themselves the superior race. They would very possibly assimilate with the native races.

* * *

Under the guidance of the white man and with plenty of capital pouring into Uganda, as it has been doing lately, there should be a magnificent opportunity in the arrival of the Komagata Maru in British Columbian water to thoroughly discuss the whole problem. It must be settled. Opportunism may be a good thing at times but it is not practical in a question of this magnitude. Canada is quite ready to do all she can to promote and encourage good feeling in India. But she can not and will not allow hordes of Hindu laborers to settle on her Pacific coast and destroy the civilization which has been built up there. If the Imperial authorities will take up and discuss this problem it may be quite possible for Canada to offer to pay the fare back to India of every Hindu within her borders. This need not be considered as an insult to the race. But it is impossible for Canada to allow their women folk here and we do not want the Eurasian problem added to the one already in existence.

* * *

Thus Mr. Gurdit Singh may unconsciously be doing a fine piece of Imperial work. He wants to test the case and everyone will admit that he is making an excellent test of it. Two or three Hindus would not satisfy him. He had to bring a shipload to make his test. But it is just as well to call attention to one small fact. It is a shipload of Hindus. If it had been a shipload of Japanese coolies and a Japanese man-o'-war were accidentally on the coast on a polite visit, matters might have been extremely awkard. So many people are apt to jump to the conclusion that the Monroe doctrine would protect Canada in a case of that nature, even if Great Britain could not. Under present circumstances the Monroe doctrine would not be very effective. It is otherwise engaged in Europe. It is sometimes valuable to be able to rely on Great Britain and her sea power when cases similar to this arise. When a Hindu gentleman of wealth makes a test of this nature there seems nothing very much to prevent a Japanese gentleman of leisure making a similar experiment, except of course, Great Britain.

28th may 1914

NOTHING FRESH IN HINDU EMERGENCY

Everything Is Quiet While Immigration Officer Awaits Instructions from Ottawa.

Except about twenty, who have the right to land, owing to having previously lived here, it is probable that none of the Hindus on the Japanese steamer Komagata Maru, still at anchor in the harbor, will ever set their feet on British Columbia soil. The Dominion government's order-in-council which closes the gate in the faces of Gurdit Singh's pilgrims, will likely be enforced, and the Komagata Maru will be headed out of Burrard inlet and set on the course for Yokohama again within a few days.

According to a statemen issued to the press yesterday by J. Edward Bird, counsel for Gurdit Singh, the agents for the Komagata Maru, Messrs Gardner-Johnson & Company, cannot collect the installment of $15,000 which, by the terms of the charter, is due when the ship delivers her passengers on shore, in Vancouver, until the steamer can land the 376 Hindus on a wharf. The sum of $40,000 was paid as a part of the charter money before the steamer left Japan. An additional $15,000 will be due when the vessel lands her passengers. It is understood that the steamer's agents are endeavoring to have the Hindus landed and placed in the detention shed, in order that they may collect this further amount according to the terms of the charter.

Mr. Bird has not been permitted to go on board the ship to confer with his clients, but yesterday received written instructions from Gurdit Singh. Mr. Bird will begin proceedings in the courts if his clients are not allowed to land after fulfilling the usual requirements.

Yesterday the usual peace and quiet appeared to prevail on the Komagata Maru. Superintendent MalcOlm R. J. Reid had nothing to say in regard to the situation and no definite instructions came from Ottawa.

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the government which was giving the Canadian Northern Ontario a $35,000,000 guarantee.

(Continued on Page 6.)

Sun May 28th 1914

BOARD OF TRADE TAKES STAND AGAINST HINDUS LANDING IN VANCOUVER

Session Held Yesterday Noon Between Council and Chief Immigration Inspector Reid.

WIRE TO OTTAWA SAYS VISITORS NOT WANTED

Government Is Asked to Endeavor to Prevent Hindus from Landing Here.

At a special meeting of the council of the Vancouver board of trade yesterday noon the matter of the possibility of the Hindus now in the harbor getting into Vancouver by any legal hook or crook was thoroughly discussed. The members of the council were of one mind—that the Hindu class of immigrant is absolutely undesirable and everything in the power of the people of British Columbia should be done to keep them out.

In order to ascertain just what the status of the visiting Hindus is, and what were their chances for landing, the council called in Immigration Commissioner Reid. While the deliberations of the council of the board of trade are private to a large extent, no secrecy was made of the fact that the hand of the immigration officer was given the council's united support.

The immigration officer outlined for the council the precautionary measures he had taken, and what he had done in compliance with the immigration regulations. The final answer will come from Ottawa and Mr. Reid was in no position to say for certain that by some means there would not be a way found for landing the Hindus. He had done everything possible in his power and in consequence the shipload of Indians is anchored in the stream awaiting the result of the work of the Hindu representatives who were sent to intercede at Ottawa.

After the departure of the chief of the immigration department the council framed the following telegram which was sent last night to Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the interior, and Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P.:

"The council of the board of trade of Vancouver strongly supports Superintendent of Immigration Reid in his efforts to disallow the landing of 375 Hindus from steamship Komagata Maru, and requests the government to use every endeavor to prevent the landing of those undesirable immigrants.—W. A. Blair, Secretary."

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onvention in

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4	00			
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60	60	19.60		.10
29	60	7		.10
19	95			.04
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(15)

NAMES

Gundit Ra
Jagat Sing
81. Munsha
82 Thakar Ra
83. Mamange
Prem Sai
314 Joe Kel
316 Jim Ka
316. Choo Ho
D McCal
318. Dauka Ka

Indians left the right to enter Canada

Ishar Sing
Mit Singh
B. Wing
Lachman Singh

8

ER DAILY PROVIN

B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1914—22 PAGES.

NET PAID CIRCULATION YESTERDAY 37,871

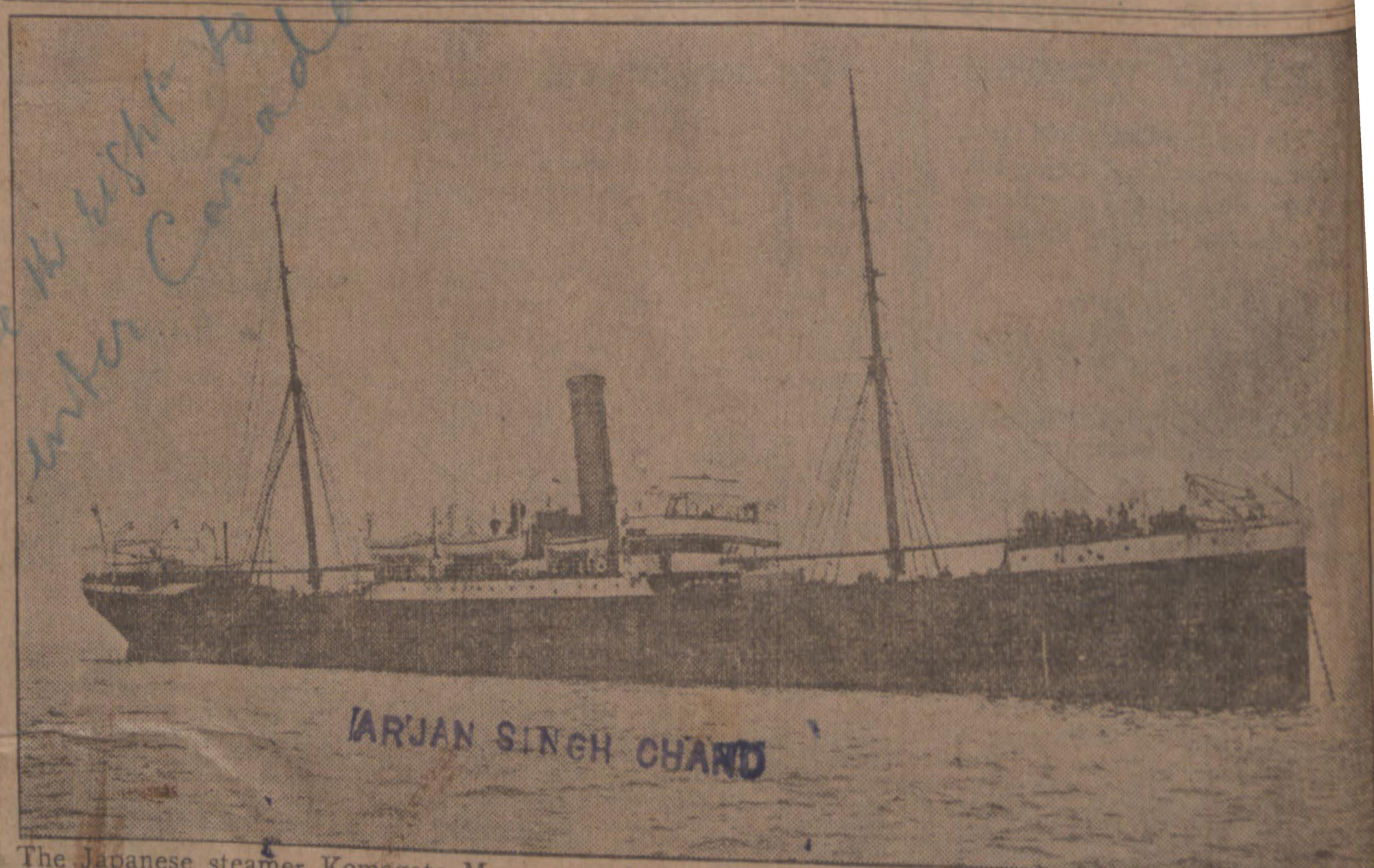
'S CABLE NEWS

nd Col. Roosevelt---French Suffragettes---Page 2

Forty or More SCORES

Overcome by Smoke and Fire W

STILL SWINGING IN THE STREAM



The Japanese steamer Komagata Maru at anchor in Burrard Inlet. The Hindus she brought across the Pacific are still on board her.

May 28th 1914 Sun

Premier Declares Law Will Be Enforced to Prevent Landing of Komagata Maru's Passengers

Leader of Vancouver Hindus at Capital Urging Government to Admit His Fellow Countrymen.

OTTAWA, May 27.—Sundar Singh, a leader of one of the two factions among the Vancouver Hindus, is in the capital to place before the government the claims of those now detained in quarantine at Vancouver to land in Canada. He believes that his fellow citizens have the right to enter Canada, but gives no reason why the government's order-in-council prohibiting importation of labor into British Columbia should not be enforced in this case. As the government has no intention of permitting its order-in-council to be violated it is expected that the steamer, with its Hindu passengers, except about twenty entitled by previous residence to land, will return to Yokohama in a few days.

The Hindu question was up in the house again this morning when Hon. Frank Oliver asked for further information as to the disposition of the Hindus.

Premier Borden, in the absence of Hon. Dr. Roche, replied that he understood some twenty had been allowed to land owing to the fact that they were returning to Canada after an absence, and a number had been ordered deported, as they did not come up to physical tests. As to the remainder, the law would be enforced.

Mr. Oliver said he presumed that there would be an appeal to the courts. Would the government permit such an appeal?

The premier retorted that the government did not have control of the courts of the land.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked if there was an appeal by way of habeas corpus, would the government resist?

The premier replied that the government would undoubtedly be represented. If they felt it was a case where habeas curpus should not be invoked, they would surely resist.

28-May-1914

NCE

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

N DANGER

Wen Union Depot Burns---Page 4

HINDUS' CHANCES TO LAND HERE GROW SMALLER

Leader of Komagata Maru's Human Cargo Appeals Again.

Government Has No Intention of Receding from Its Fixed Position.

Vancouver Hindus Willing to Provide Bail for Compatriots on Ship.

Short-cut to Court of Appeal May Shorten Legal Proceedings.

Ottawa, May 28.—Dr. Sundar Singh, leader of the British Columbia Hindus, who is in Ottawa to press the claims of his fellow countrymen who are seeking to enter Canada, had another interview today with Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of interior.

He again urged that the Hindus should be allowed to enter the Dominion on the grounds of their British citizenship, and the fact that most of those on board the Komagata Maru were old Sikh soldiers. While no threats were made, it was intimated that if the Hindus were not allowed to enter Canada freely it might add to the unrest in India. Dr. Singh again strongly urged that a Royal Commission be appointed to consider the whole question of immigration from India to Canada. It is understood that the government has no intention of receding from its position, and the law will be carried out to the letter in regard to the Hindus now quarantined at Vancouver. There is practically no chance of their being allowed to enter.

While they may evade the order-in-council prohibiting the entrance of all artisans and laborers into British Columbia on the grounds that they are farmers, they will be shut out under the regulation that they have not come by direct passage. The Hindus themselves admit that they [illegible] sail direct from India. A wire has been received from the counsel of the Hindus at Vancouver, asking that a number of [illegible] on board the ship be allowed to [illegible] for consultation purposes. He [illegible] notified that the question was entirely in the hands of Mr. Malcolm Reid, immigration agent on the coast.

The whole matter in regard to the question of the shipload of Hindus on board the Komagata Maru who are clamoring for admission to British Columbia may be fought out before the Court of Appeal at Victoria next week. This was decided at a conference held yesterday in the offices of Messrs. Bowser, Reid & Wallbridge, between Mr. W. B. A. Ritchie, K.C., counsel for the immigration department, and Mr. J. Edward Bird, counsel for Gurdit Singh and his compatriots. For two hours the conference lasted, while proposals were discussed as to the best means of bringing the issues to a head. Mr. Ritchie, it is said, proved a somewhat obdurate contender, the immigration department being inclined to sit tight upon its rights and evincing no desire to precipitate matters too hastily.

With a big vessel lying idle in the harbor and its 376 passengers unable to get into communication with their friends on shore, and with no certainty as to how long the Komagata Maru and its company of excursionists might have to lay out in the stream, the prospect of unlimited delay in getting before the courts was a galling one to Mr. Bird and his associates.

In the end it was decided between counsel for the immigration department and counsel for the Hindus, to have a formal application for habeas corpus made on their behalf, and a formal dismissal of the application for a writ, entered by consent. The object of this is to get the matter brought speedily before the Court of Appeal, which sits at Victoria next week, and to save the long delay of arguing the matters before a Supreme Court judge in chambers, merely to have to re-argue the matter before the Court of Appeal later on.

But They Would Fight.

There are a number of legal technicalities which might affect either side, which can be avoided by accepting a pro-forma dismissal of the application, the only difficulty being among the Hindus themselves, who

(Continued on Page 4)

The Weather

Paid on Account

21 6
22 1
21 2
21 2
21 0
20 8
2 2
2 2
16 0
12 9
161 8

353 10
125 00 116 34
94.78 40
70 00 22 5
28 05
85 00 113 0
13 50
280. 00 251 9
28 05

day for service, [illegible] the end of July.

HINDUS' CHANCES TO LAND HERE GROW SMALLER

(Continued from Page 1)

are disposed to fight every inch of the way, and who look askance at the suggestion of accepting what looks to them like a defeat in the first court they wish to appeal to. This aspect of the case is still under consideration by the committee of Hindus who are working on shore to secure the release of their friends from the Komagata Maru.

If the arrangements entered into by Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Bird are carried out, Immigration Inspector Reid will tomorrow summon his board of enquiry and proceed to take evidence in regard to two or three of the Hindus, whose cases are typical and which cover the various legal points involved. The attack on the order-in-council excluding the Hindus will be centred upon the question of whether the Dominion Government has power to pass an order-in-council excluding British subjects in the special manner mentioned. A Privy Council judgment has upheld the right of the government to pass order-in-council as against aliens, but it will be argued that such power does not extend to British subjects, who so long as they come within the scope of the Immigration Act, can not be excluded by order-in-council. Mr. Bird is sanguine that as in the case of Harnan Singh last year, he will be able to show that the order-in-council is ultra vires.

Ready to Put Up Bail.

The best evidence of the manner in which the Hindu colony is deeply affected at the proceedings, was shown yesterday at the conference, by the startling request that the government consent to allow the whole of the 376 Hindus come ashore on bail. No figures were mentioned because the proposal was not entertained for a moment by the immigration authorities, but the Hindu committee, who were behind the request are quite conversant with the heavy bail demanded by the immigration authorities in individual cases. "Every Hindu in Vancouver is ready to pledge every bit of land or money he has to secure the freedom of our borthers on the Komagata Maru," stated one of the Hindu spokesman, who scorned the idea that if the request for bail was granted that the Hindus would not be able to raise the required amount.

The captain and agents of the Kamagatu Maru made the suggestion this morning that they would relieve the local authorities of any further trouble by taking their vessel to Squamish (Newport) or Port Alberni. They were informed that this could not be allowed, and that the vessel would have to remain here till either her passengers were let ashore or she was given definite orders to take them back from whence they came. There are no immigration officers at either of the ports named, and only one customs officer at each so that there is no machinery for handling such an important problem as the Kamagatu Maru and her Indian passengers presents.

In the meantime the physical examinations of the Hindus are being continued on the ship. It is probable that some at least of the 22 "old-timers"—men who are returning after formerly having lived in Vancouver—will be released this evening. All the others are, however, still safely aboard the Komagata.

Munsey Visits Roosevelt.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., May 28.—Frank A. Munsey, one of the leaders of the progressive campaign in 1912, came to Oyster Bay today to see Col. Roosevelt. It was Mr. Munsey who, after the campaign, launched a movement for amalgamation of the Progressive and Republican parties, which Col. Roosevelt would not approve. Mr. Munsey motored from New York with George W. Perkins.

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May-29th 1914
Province
Vancouver

24

MRS. BESANT MAKES PLEA FOR HINDUS

Warns Empire Not to Reject India's Love and Disregard Her Loyalty.

London Daily News Suggests a Solution of the Difficulty.

(Special Copyright Cable to the Vancouver Daily Province and Montreal Star)

London, May 29.—The Times publishes prominently today a letter from Mrs. Anne Besant, who speaks with intimate knowledge of India, pleading that there is no finer class in the Empire than the educated East Indians, who offer the intelligent loyalty of citizens and free men.

"If India is shut out of the Empire as a self-governing country will she be blameable if she refuses to remain in it as a dependency," asks Mrs. Besant. "If her sons are shut out of the colonies will she be blameable if she shuts out all the colonies? Will you be for the Empire if it rejects the love and disregards the loyalty of India just when she is awakening into national self-consciousness?"

The ministerial Daily News says probably no Canadian Government could resist British Columbia's demand for more effective legislat to exclude Asiatics, and there is no likelihood that the Imperial authorities could or would endeavor to prevent it, however distasteful to them such legislation might be. To do so would, in the present temper of the colonies, subject the framework of the Empire to a strain greater than it could bear. The South African Hindus have accepted the principle of exclusion with very slight modification. They are now fighting for the decent treatment of such Indians as are already in the country. The Daily News suggests that what satisfies the Hindus regarding South Africa might also satisfy the Hindus regarding Canada and so reduce the question to manageable limits.

The News says opinion on the Pacific coast and doubtless throughout Canada is as emphatic as opinion in South Africa, and it will not suffer the immigration of Asiatics, because that would lower the standard of living, and make the Pacific coast impossible as a white man's country. "British citizenship," adds the News, "is a thing of grades and territorial limitations. The white man may go where he will, and everywhere be a citizen. The colored man may be free here and excluded there. To make his situation more bitter, his rights are less than every other citizen who has white skin enjoys. Whether an empire can hold together with so strange a practice and so strange a theory of citizenship is a disturbing question. The gravest feature of the present situation is not that exclusion is being urged on behalf of a standard of life, but that it is being coupled with assertions of moral and intellectual superiority, and of the existence of moral and political incapacity, for which there is no warrant."

WINDERMERE.

SUBWAY PARTLY WRECKED

May 29-1914
Vancouver Province

PROVINCE, VANCOUVER,

NINETY HINDUS ARE REJECTED

Men on Board the Komagata Maru Failed to Pass the Doctors.

Hindus Decide to Fight Case in Courts Regardless of Time or Money.

Ninety of the Hindu immigrants now on board the Komagata Maru in the harbor were rejected yesterday by the port medical authorities on the ground that they did not conform to the standard of health required for admission of immigrants. This, allowing for the twenty-two who claim to be returning citizens who had fomerly lived here and had been in India to visit their families, leaves 264 to be yet dealt with under the other requirements of the act.

A hitch has arisen in the case of seven of the twenty-two Hindus who claim entrance as former residents of the province, owing to the discovery that they had been away for over three years. One of the men had left the province six years ago. In these cases, Immigration Inspector Reid held that the long time spent away from the country was more than was necessary for a visit to their families, and that it implied a change of domicile and a consequent forfeiture of their British Columbian domicile.

It is reported that the local Hindus have appealed for aid in their fight with the Vancouver authorities to Lord Hardinge, viceroy of India and to Lord Crewe, secretary of state for India. They have requested these high officials to use their influence with the Canadian authorities to secure their admission. It is not likely that the request will be entertained, but that on the contrary the Hindus will be told that no interference with the autonomy of the self-governing dominions is possible.

The local Hindu committee which is acting on behalf of their compatriots on board the Komagata Maru, has decided against the advice of its legal advisers to accept a dismissal of pro forma habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court, and thus bring their case immediately before the Court of Appeal. They have expressed their firm intention of fighting the case through the courts every inch of the way regardless of time or money.

BURNABY MAY NOT AGREE

10

29 May 1914
Stove & gas. 1054 Granville St.
How does ROMAN MEAL the nation serve. 'Tis the food of muscle, brain and nerve.

KOMAGATA MARU TO STAY IN PORT

Hindus Have Arranged to Keep Ship Here While Appeals Are Heard.

The Komagata Maru will stay in the stream for six months if necessary while the questions about the admission of her passengers are being fought out in the courts. The Hindus are arranging to fulfil all the charter obligations and keep the vessel in port with her passengers," stated Mr. J. Edward Bird, counsel for the Hindus this afternoon.

Under the terms of the charter a sum of $15,000 had to be paid on the vessel's arrival in Vancouver, and if this amount was not paid by June 4, the captain was authorized to weigh anchor and return to Hongkong. Any likelihood that the vessel might thus leave with her passengers on board has been dispelled by the action of the Hindus who have taken steps to ensure that the vessel will stay in port for some time to come.

Mr. Bird has now a list of the passengers and is taking steps to prepare for future developments, but no habeas corpus proceedings can be started until the Board of Enquiry has sat and the Hindus have been made the subject of an order of deportation. No appeal is said to lie in the cases of the ninety Hindus who have been rejected by the medical officers.

QUEER SENSE OF HUMOR

Thomas at the 350 mile point with about a quarter of a lap to spare. Duray was in third place, about two laps behind. The time was 4:13:29 as compared with the former record of 4:25:15, made by Dawson in 1912.

The race was won by Thomas.

THIRTEEN HINDUS RELEASED TODAY

May-30th 1914

Komagata Maru Excursionists to Appear for Hearing on Monday.

The claims of the Hindu passengers on the Komagata Maru to enter British Columbia are to be heard by a board of enquiry presided over by Immigration Inspector Malcolm J. R. Reid. The board of enquiry will start its sessions on Monday at the offices of Inspector Reid. These proceedings will, it is believed, be later made the subject of legal proceedings before the appellate courts in the event of the board of enquiry rejecting the Hindus.

Mr. J. Edward Bird, who is acting as counsel for the Hindus, will appear before the board of enquiry. So far he has been uniformly unsuccessful in his efforts to get on board the vessel to confer with his clients to secure instructions to assist him in looking after their interests before the board of enquiry. He will renew his efforts to secure an opportunity to consult with the Hindus before the board of enquiry on Monday. As the cases must be dealt with separately the sessions of the board promise to last for a considerable time.

Thirteen Hindus were released this morning and came ashore because they had formerly been residents of British Columbia and were merely in the Orient on a holiday. Seven more wish to come ashore for the same reason, but the officials think they have been too long away for an ordinary visit. Ninety others have been rejected because they show signs of disease.

Begin Attack on Potosi.

Tampico, May 30—By way of Laredo

SDF 2 29 1917

Total Time	R... per		Total		Paid on		Amount	
245	5							
270	4							
270	3							
310	2							
275	3							
271	2							
25	2	7						
99	2	6						
90	2	2						
0	2	0						
0	2	50	22	50	09	Coll	22	40
0	4	00	16	00	04	Coll	15	96
0	2	25	2	25	01		2	24
0	2	00	2	00	01		1	99
			673	51	18		669	15

...ould Enable Authorities to ...Keep Hindus Out of Dominion On Purely Sanitary Grounds

...e Jaw Doctor Says Ma...ty of East Indian Immi...ants Are Affected with ...Hook Worm Disease.

(...Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

...SE JAW, Sask., May 28.—Dis... the attempted Hindu invasion ...couver, Dr. H. G. Sutherland, ...city, in an interview, suggests ...e immigration officers at that ...ght be able to solve the question to the relief of all concerned.

"In investigation of the hook-worm question it was found that 60 to 80 per cent. of the total population of India showed infection with this worm," he stated. "Investigation at the port of San Francisco showed that 10,777 out of 22,555 Oriental immigrants were harboring this infection. If this shipload of Hindus showed as widespread infection as it is quite evident from the experience of other nations they would, then they could be turned back as undesirables without further question."

Sun Fri
30th May - 1914

HINDUS HAVE MADE APPEAL TO VICEROY

Have Asked Lord Hardinge to Aid Them, Also British Government in India.

The physical examination which the Hindu passengers of the Komagata Maru are undergoing has proven too much for ninety of the pilgrims who have failed to pass the rigid medical inspection to which they are sujected by the medical officers of the port. Those who stand below the health standard will be deported in any event, even if the others who have been successful in passing every test, are admitted to British Columbia after legal action.

Seven of the twenty-two Hindus on the steamer who have claimed that as former residents of British Columbia they have the right to enter, are likely to be refused admittance because they have been absent more than the specified term. One of them has been absent for six years and others for over three. This, so Superintendent Ried contends, is enough to forfeit their British Columbia domicile.

The report that the Vancouver Hindus have made an appeal for sympathy and aid to Lord Hardinge, viceroy of India, and to Lord Crewe, secretary of state for India, has been confirmed. The Hindu central committee which has charge of the local assistance given to the passengers of the Komagata has decided against the advice of J. Edward Bird, counsel for the East Indians, who advised them to accept a formal dismissal of the habeous corpus proceedings in order to hurry the matter and reach the court of appeal with the case without delay. The Hindus are nothing, if not obstinate and resolute and determined to fight the matter through every court, without regard for time or money.

OGUS NOTE

H. Landsberg
Ottawa

WILL BEGIN HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS

J. E. Bird Will Commence Legal Action Today in Behalf of Komagata's Passengers.

RETURN OF A BAD PENNY

Harnam Singh, Deported Once from B. C., Is Recognized Among Pilgrims on Ship.

Sun 29 May 1914

Mr. Malcolm R. J. Reid, chief superintendent of immigration, yesterday recognized among the Hindu pilgrims on the Komogata Maru an old friend. It was Harnam Singh, alias Karnam Singh, a Sikh who bears a picturesque resemblance to the knave on a playing card, but who became so crestfallen when the superintendent sahib recognized him that he looked for a moment like the deuce. If newspaper readers in Vancouver will think back over the events of the last few months, they will recall Harman Singh, who has been here before, and has turned up again like a bad coin. Harnam Singh was the cunning Sikh who took sanctuary in the holy precincts of a Vancouver court of justice, when Superintendent Reid's janizaries desired to arrest him and banish him from the land because in their opinion he was an undesirable citizen.

Harnam Singh is a disciple of Buddha who arrived here on a Maru steamer some time ago, and Superintendent Reid immediately made camp on his trail. Harnam Singh, cursing the superintendent sahib for a son of Eblis, employed Mr. J. Edward Bird as his counsel.

The artless sikh was arrested by Mr. Reid's officers, but Mr. Justice Macdonald granted a habeas corpus writ to Mr. Bird in Harnam Singh's behalf. This formidable document demanded that the immigration office produce the body of one Harnam Singh immediately and the copper-colored Buddhist had to be produced. While he was in the custody of the court, Harnam Singh was safe, and naturally he thought, or perhaps his counsel whispered in his ear, that it would be a good idea to stay in the custody of the court as long as possible. So Harnam Singh stayed and baffled the immigration officers all one long eventful day. But the immigration officers waited outside and when the time came for the closing of the court, the janitor rudely put him out. The immigration officers grabbed the sikh as soon as he was outside, and no grass grew beneath their feet until Harnam Singh was on board a Maru steamer, a third-class passenger for Calcutta, via Yokohama and Hongkong.

Now Harnam Singh has returned, which shows that he is an Oriental of determination and persistence.

On board the Komogata Maru, the medical examination of the pilgrims is still proceeding. Three of the steamer's passengers who are returning to British Columbia after an absence in the Orient, were allowed to land yesterday.

It is understood that seventeen or eighteen others will be permitted to land for the same reason when they have undergone the proper inspection and fulfilled other requirements. Superintendent Reid said last night that there had been no change in the attitude of the immigration department toward the others. It is probable that the steamer will be sent back to the coast of Asia with her passengers within a short time.

Mr. J. Edward Bird, counsel for Gurdit Singh and his shipmates, stated yesterday that he would begin habeas corpus proceedings today, and if necessary, would apply for a writ of mandamus to compel the immigration authorities to permit him to meet his clients, to receive their instruction, to advise them, and to obtain their affidavits. The lawyer said he had made application to the department of the interior at Ottawa, for permission to go on board the vessel, which is denied him by the immigration office here. He said the department had told him that the affair had been placed in the hands of Chief Superintendent Reid, with full power to act, and that the department was unwilling to take the matter out of Mr. Reid's hands.

"They are playing battledore and shuttlecock with me," said Mr. Reid to The Sun, but we shall see later on if they have the power."

The object of a formal application for habeas corpus made in behalf of the Hindu immigrants and the formal dismissal of the application for a writ, entered by consent, would be to get the matter brought without delay before the court of appeals, which will be in session at Victoria next week, and thus save the lengthy delay of arguing before a supreme court judge in chambers, only to have to reargue the case before the court of appeal in the course of events.

If it can be arranged by Mr. W. B. A. Ritchie, K.C., counsel for the immigration department, and Mr. Bird, Superintendent Reid may today summon his board of enquiry and begin taking evidence as to some Hindus whose cases are types of the average case to be dealt with, covering the various legal points concerned. The attack on the order-in-council which excludes the Hindus will pivot upon the question of whether the Dominion government has power to pass such an order-in-council affecting the exclusion of British subjects. A privy council decision has upheld the right of the government to pass orders-in-council excluding aliens, but it will be argued that this power does not extend to British subjects. Mr. Bird is hopeful that he may be able to show that the order-in-council is ultra vires, as in the case of Harman Singh last year.

The Hindus in Vancouver are willing to give bail for the whole of the Komagata's passengers, if they are permitted to land on bail. The immigration department, however, will not consider this for a moment. The superintendent of immigration refused also to consider the suggestion of the skipper and agents of the vessel that she be taken to Squamish or Alberni, where the supervision of her passengers and their detention would be simpler and less troublesome. It would be out of the question, the superintendent said, to take the ship to a secluded port like one of these, where there are no immigration officers stationed, and no means is available for taking care of the vessel and her passengers. The ship will be obliged to remain here until the matter is definitely settled. In the meantime the physical examination is being continued.

Items of Interest

Secretary Blair, of the Vancouver board of trade, has received a communication from American Consul-General Mansfield asking on behalf of his government information as to what regulations there are to prevent American firms from tendering on public works in this province. This will be brought before the board of trade.

United States citizens resident in Vancouver will celebrate Decoration day on Saturday next. The United States consul-general's office and the local branch of the immigration service will be closed on Saturday. A special memorial service will be held in the First Congregational church on Sunday morning.

Tan, the travelling newsboy, who is beating his way around the world in an effort to win W. R. Hearst's prize of $1200, arrived in Vancouver yesterday. He must make the circuit in 385 days. He will leave for Australia on the Makura next week.

John Adams appeared in court yesterday charged with breaking into the basement of Mr. John Morrison's house and stealing a number of books. P. C. Sharkey arrested the man on Pendrill street on the previous night. An adjournment was secured to give the accused time to secure council.

Mr. H. W. Brodie, general passenger agent of the B. C. lines of the C. P. R., is in Victoria on an inspection trip.

The following new postoffices have been opened in the territory controlled by P. O. Inspector Greenfield of Vancouver: Criss Creek, Yale-Cariboo district; Silver Valley and Stave Falls, New Westminster district. A money order office has been established at Okalla.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Rolston, of 1004 Seventh avenue west, are the happy parents of a son born on Wednesday.

TO GIVE PARTICULARS OF THE FRAUD ALLEGED

In chamber yesterday before Mr. Justice Morrison the business relations between A. G. Farrara and the National Surety Company were investigated. Mr. Ferrara, who is consular agent in Vancouver, decided to build a house for $10,000 and gave the contract to Davies and Saunders who completed about three-fourts of the work. The National Surety Company had entered into a bond that the work would be properly carried out and in good time to the extent of $25,000. The company took it over and instructed Mr. F. H. Perkins, an architect to go ahead with it which he did.

Mr. Ferrara had in the meantime paid $19,023 more than the contract price of the work and he asked that the National Surety Company should reimburse that amount to him. On the part of the company it was alleged that there was fraud, but Mr. J. H. Senkler, K. C., who appeared for Mr. Ferrara, asked the company to point out any item in that connection and an order was made that the company give particulars of what they alleged to be fraud. Mr. Clarence Darling is appearing for the company.

Vancouver, Sun May 27th 1914

The Sun

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1914.

AN ASTONISHING POSITION.

The people of British Columbia, and especially those who are citizens of Vancouver, may well ask themselves, in the face of the attempt by a shipload of Hindus, now present in the harbor and demanding admission to the Dominion, what the significance is of Mr. H. H. Stevens' utterances in the house of commons on Friday last when the naturalization bill came before parliament for consideration. Mr. Stevens' attitude, as reported in the despatches published by Conservative as well as Liberal newspapers, was represented as follows:

Mr. H. H. Stevens of Vancouver, made a strong plea in favor of the bill. It was not a bill too rigid and its standard was not too high. In fact it might be a mistake to admit to our citizenship, citizens of some of the possessions of the crown, other than the self-governing dominions. He thought it might have been better to limit it to the self-governing dominions; but the admission of all British subjects was paying the price of empire, and he would raise no objection.

What possible meaning can these words possess than that the bill, as Mr. Stevens interprets it, opens the door of this country to every subject of Britain in any part of the world; and that while he would prefer to see restrictions to exclude citizens coming from British possessions other than the self-governing dominions, he is prepared to vote for the measur because he regards it as the price of empire?

No other meaning can possibly be placed upon Mr. Steven's declaration; and we must accordingly assume that he is favorable to the admission of the Hindus now seeking entrance to Canada and who are but the forerunners of an immense invasion of their countrymen if they are permitted to come in. The Hindus are subjects of Great Britain and citizens of her greatest possession and Mr. Stevens gives them entry as the price he is willing to pay for empire. How will the public, here, regard this, his latest position on the Oriental question which undoubtedly offers the greatest peril to white predominance in British Columbia if not to an even larger area of Canada than is contained within our provincial boundaries?

It may be said that we have never treated Mr. Stevens very seriously and that we should not be greatly concerned with the attitude of one by whose opinion and influence we place little store. But it must be remembered that he is our representative in the parliament of the Dominion, the representative of the fourth city of Canada, in point of population and importance, and that throughout the country at large he is regarded as representing the views entertained by his constituents. Accordingly he must not only be taken into account as one who votes in the federal legislature on a measure vitally affecting our interests, but as one who gives the impression to others who exercise the same power a radically wrong idea of the feeling which prevails in this province.

We might ask how it comes that Mr. Stevens has so completely abandoned the position he formerly held on this question of admitting Hindus into Canada? We cannot forget that as late as a few months ago he proclaimed himself as an unalterable opponent to their entry and went so far as to carry the fiery cross against them into every ward meeting, appeared in this city. His cry was that they were to be completely excluded, and yet we have him now expressing his willingness for the sake of empire to allow them to come in. He is satisfied to pay as the price of empire the future of this province, at least, as a white country. Is it politics with Mr. Stevens? Have the leaders of his party been able to persuade him that as an imperialist he must be content to abandon British Columbia to its fate in face of this East Indian invasion.

If that is the explanation of Mr. Stevens' conversion it is one which will not be accepted by the public of British Columbia or by his own constituents who are invincibly opposed to the entrance of the Hindu people and who will make it clear, not only to Mr. Stevens but to the Borden government, that they will not tolerate any trifling with this question so vital to the present and future welfare of this province. We might point out, too, that public opinion on this coast has very little respect for the pitiful subterfuges to which the Borden government have resorted to avoid dealing frankly with the Hindu question.

Instead of displaying the strength that should be manifested by the government of a great self-governing dominion, the strength and courage that Australia, for example, has manifested, and announcing decisively that this East Indian people shall not be permitted to come to this country and create disturbing race and economic questions for us, they adopt pitiful devices for excluding them. They cannot enter, the Hindus are told, unless they come direct from their native land; and when there is reason to believe that will serve only as a temporary expedient and that there will be a great exodus from India towards this province, another equally wretched barrier, which cannot long continue, is set up under the guise of exclusion of all laborers, for a given period.

Everybody knows that this order in council is intended for exclusion only of the Hindus and everybody must recognize it is a cheap shoddy attempt in an undignified way to accomplish an end which the government should have the courage and vigor to secure openly and by a frank and unmistakable statute.

We do not want the Hindus in this country and we do not propose to allow them to come in. Then why not say so at once? We are our own masters and have the right to say who shall be citizens of our country. Then why not do so and settle the matter for good and all? British journals do not mince their expressions on the question as our Conservative newspapers do, at the dictation of a weak government. They say openly that we are justified in refusing the Hindus entry. That is the view taken in England and it is the view of all our people here who know anything about this question and the danger it threatens. And yet our government falters over it, and our weak, easily-influenced representatives seek to excuse their betrayal of our interests by talking about the price of empire.

FORCING [illegible] THROUGH.

13

HINDUS VENT RAGE IN PUBLIC MEETING AGAINST CANADA

June 1st 1914

Large Sum of Money Raised and Wrathful Speeches Are Made at Sikh Temple Yesterday.

Over $100,000 were pledged and donated in cash yesterday afternoon at a meeting attended by over 600 Vancouver Hindus in Dominion hall. Bhai Rahim, president of the United India League; Bhag Singh, president of the Khalsa Diwan Society; Ojahir Singh, Sohan Lal and Balwant Singh, head guru or priest at the Sikh temple, addressed the meeting. The speakers poured out malediction and anathema against the Canadian government and the Canadian people, in the Punjabi language, which is especially adapted to envenomed speaking. Rahim and Sohan Lal opened the vials of their wrath in English, for the benefit of the handful of white men who were in the hall. Rahim spoke with a good deal of exasperation about the Vancouver newspapers, of which he spoke as "the dirty lying press of this city." He said that the Komagata Maru was not chartered by Gurdit Singh, but by all her passengers in co-operation. The Vancouver Hindus, he said, had to pay the $15,000 due as a part of the steamer's charter money, because her passengers were unable to do so, owing to the additional expense caused by the delay.

The Sikhs, Mohammedans and Hindus in the hall answered the call for money with cash and by pledging real estate title deeds. The table behind which the speaker sat was soon heaper high with bills of denominations running from $10 to $100 bills. One Sikh donated $2,000 in cash, the largest sum in cash offered by one man. Many gave all their savings, hoarded in their pockets or in their turbans, for few of these people put their money in banks. These gifts ran from $10, the smallest contribution made, that of a Hindu who had been out of work on account of an accident, to $1,000. Real estate valued at about $90,000 was offered by the owners as pledges. The Vancouver East Indians wished to demonstrate that they could, if necessary, raise a large amount of money for the assistance of the Komagata Maru's passengers and for making a resolute fight for their cause. There was a good deal of inflammatory language used by the speakers in reference to the immigration department and the Vancouver immigration officials and the Hindus shrieked applause.

the state legislature.

CONSUMPTIVE HINDU TAKEN TO HOSPITAL IN DYING CONDITION

Santa Singh, one of the 375 Hindus now lying on board the Japanese vessel and waiting permission to land in Canada, was yesterday taken to the General hospital suffering from consumption and in a serious condition. Singh has been very ill ever since the vessel cast anchor and yesterday his condition was so serious that it was necessary to take him ashore for medical attention.

TEN YEARS' OUTPUT

2 June 1914 — Sun

TIME FOR THE

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14

The Weather

Vancouver and Lower Mainland — ght to moderate winds; generally r and warm.

PRICE, 5 CENTS

UP TO GOVERNMENT TO MEET CHALLENGE OF HINDUS HALF WAY

Hon. Frank Oliver Declares that the Administration Is Slow in Dealing with the Situation.

HUGHES WILL CUT OFF NO GOLD LACE

And Says He Will Travel in Private Cars While He He Is Minister.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

OTTAWA, June 1.—When the house was moved into committee of supply, Hon. Frank Oliver said he did not wish to hamper the government by undue criticism, but there was an attempt on the part of the 400 Hindus to force themselves into Canada in spite of the law, and he thought it did not carry with it any consideration for the people concerned. They had thrown out a challenge, and it was up to Canada to meet it half way. He suggested greater promptitude in dealing with the situation, and stated that he understood that it was not the intention of the government to enforce section 23 of the immigration act, which prohibited the courts from interfering with the immigration department.

The premier said that Mr. Oliver had misunderstood him. The government could only put this section before the courts when the time came.

No Standing in Courts.

Mr. Oliver said the Hindus would have no standing in the courts until the immigration department had acted in regard to them. He said the present situation was due to the slackness of the government in not excluding sixteen Hindus last fall. If the present law were inefficient, it should be amended.

Dr. Roche replied that the government had not even been guilty of undue delay, and said that if there were any blame for the admission of the sixteen Hindus last year, it rested on Mr. Oliver's own government, which had passed the faulty order-in-council, which was set aside by the courts when the Hindus were admitted. He hoped that the present law would withstand the decisions, even of Justice Hunter, but if not, the government was willing to amend it. He stated that a board of enquiry would begin its work today on each individual case, and said the government was not acting in a way to be unduly harsh to these people who were British citizens.

An Economical Question.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the question was of broader consequence than was admitted by the minister of the interior. A member of the house said it was desired to keep Canada white and this element entered into it, but in the main it was an economic question. He thought that friction between the different races in the empire might be better prevented by diplomacy than by recourse to the law.

Mr. Borden replied that attempts at diplomatic adjustments made under Sir Wilfrid's own government had not evidently proved very successful. Neither had diplomatic efforts by this government. He pointed out that the order-in-council prohibiting the entry of artisans to British Columbia ports did not discriminate against Hindus, since it applied even to Australians or any others, and said it was regettable that the present attempt to land had been made.

Cost of Drill Halls.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie made an extended criticism of the amount of money spent on the drill halls. He said that last year caretakers, watchmen and firemen for drill halls had cost $205,000 and he wanted to know where it was going to stop. Back in 1885-86 there was a militia establishment of 30,000, but there was no difficulty in getting them to go into camp for training. Today there was a paper militia of from 75,000 to 80,000, but in spite of the increase in pay it was impossible to get them out to camp.

He gave a number of instances of armories built in small places. Omemee, with a population of 500, had an armory which cost $11,500. Norwood, with 811 population, had an

(Continued on Page 16.)

boats and help in the rescue. They replied: 'There is such a crowd out here we cannot go.' So they left them and some of our own crew got in and came back with full boats."

UP TO GOVERNMENT TO MEET CHALLENGE OF HINDUS HALF WAY

(Continued from Page One.)

armory which cost over $10,000. Orono which was not even an incorporated village, had an armory which cost over $12,000, and Blackstock, another unincorporated village, had one which cost over $13,000.

For Party Cause.

Mr. Guthrie said it was grossly out of proportion. The total expenditure on these drill halls and armories was $1,154,800, and Mr. Guthrie protested against the use of this public money to bolster up the Conservative cause at village cross roads.

Mr. Guthrie then instanced a case where he said politics had entered into the dealings with the militia department with a rifle regiment which had been organized in Prince Rupert, B.C., the Conservative organization attempting to reorganize it entirely on Conservative lines, and thereby causing indignation meetings among the inhabitants.

Mr. Guthrie maintained that a committee of the house could easily cut down the militia estimates by three or four millions. This money could be spent to better advantage for other objects, such as the encouragement of technical education.

Will Not Cut Off Lace.

Col. Hughes, in reply, said he proposed to travel in private cars as long as he was minister, and that no gold lace was going to be cut off.

Mr. Guthrie interrupted to say that the minister had gone to Guelph in March last in a private car when he was not on military business. His purpose was to attend the Orange grand lodge.

The minister ignored the statement, and went on to say that the reason for building a drill hall at Blackstock was because it was the men from that district who broke the lines of the rebels at the battle of Batoche. The men of that district had always given a considerable quota to the militia.

Better Than Education.

Referring to the technical education commission, Col. Hughes said that the late government had sent an outfit junketing all around the Dominion, Europe and other countries, and they had made a report which was absolutely of no value. No technical education programme, he said, can possibly approach the value to Canada obtained by reason of the drill halls and armories.

Col. Hughes maintained that the agriculturists of the Dominion were all in favor of the construction of drill halls. He asserted that when he became minister he found that the militia estimates for 1912-13 had been planned by the late ministry and that they were far over $12,000,000. These had been cut down.

Mr. Lemiux said he represented the farmers of the country who were opposed not only to militia but to militarism. Canada, he said, would not be made an armed camp. He then went on to state that Col. Hughes favored compulsory service.

Col. Hughes promptly denied he had ever directly or indirectly advocated compulsory service. He had favored universal service.

Mr. Lemiux said that that was the same thing, and concluded by stating that there was a war now going on in Canada against extravagant military expenditure.

The most outspoken attack on the militia was made at midnight by F. B. Carvell, who declared that 25 per cent. of the young men of Canada learn to get drunk at militia camps. When this was denied by Col. Smith, South Ontario, Mr. Carvell said he had spent many years in the militia, and knew what he was talking about.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie gave notice that when the house was asked to concur in the estimates he would move to reduce the militia votes by $3,000,000.

The first item was then passed by agreement and the committee rose.

Cricket lessons during school hours for elementary pupils are to be begun at Northampton as part of a scheme of physical training and instruction decided on by the education committee.

3 June 1914

HINDUS CHERISH NO AMITY FOR WHITES

Feel Resentment Toward the White Race Because Newcomers Are Detained.

Sun - 2 June 1914

(By Pollough Pogue.)

Faiz Mustum, the Punjabi Mohammedan, dropped below the standards of the Mussulman code when he became so thick with the Sikhs. But I have gained by it.

I have known him since one cold day in winter three years ago when he came into the backyard and asked for a job. He was scantily and dirtily clothed, and he had the look of a lost dog. Though it was the close season for fleas, he scratched himself as he spoke some baffling English. I bestowed upon him an old overcoat.

Later on I met him again. I knew him by the overcoat. His luck and his English had improved. He had a job. He gave me to understand that he was a sort of light dragoon of adventure, temporarily unhorsed by fortune. He looked like a bashi-bazouk, and I thought there might be something in what he said.

Since then fortune has set him in the saddle again. He has gathered money and real estate and has a white woman for a wife. He wears the green pugri of a hajjii, for adventure once took him to Mecca. The rest of his apparel is like yours. He carries a gold-headed cane. He has a carefully cherished beard, trimmed close and dyed with henna.

Since the Komagata Maru, with her horde who have an appetite to become denizens of British Columbia, came to Vancouver, the air in the Hindu quarter has been full of whispers. The temple, the durbar sahib of Vancouver, the centre of the Sikh world here, has been tingling with interest and concern, and straining its ears, but its finger is laid against its lips. Two or three of the Sikhs are my friends. Having an eye for the picturesque, I made acquaintance with them some time ago. I have obtained some insight into their ways.

Yesterday, being anxious to learn the exact situation from a Hindu point of view, I went to Faiz Mustum's real estate office. I got one or two little sidelights on the Oriental mind, but did not add much to my small knowledge.

I found my friend in the back room, conferring earnestly with some other commercial minds on the subject of Calgary oil stocks. They were discomposed lest their Oriental prudence should be restraining them from making large profits. Mustum, with the rapacity for information which is characteristic of him, drained my knowledge of oil to its dregs before I could question him about the matter of the Komagata's pilgrims. He was wearing his best clothes and a black pugri of such thin silk that twenty-five yards of the rich weave wound around his head in the method called chakrudar, which only those who have been to Mecca can use in binding their turbans. Two of the three others in the room I knew, Cala Singh, a big surly four-cornered Sikh, the color of an old copper coin, whiskered like the great mogul; Sundbad Singh, a paunchy Sikh who wore a turban of checked cloth bound around a conical cap called a cula; Rung Singh, who seems to have but one dimension, which is height, and whose face glowers with the solemnity of a mask of tragedy. The fourth mercantile Sikh was a grizzled old fellow with a forbidding countenance, and I could see that he entered me as a suspicious character at sight.

As soon as I could deviate Rustum's mind from oil, I asked him what he knew about the Komagata's passengers.

"If the benevolent government keeps them out there much longer, they will begin to play and those on whom fortune smiles and who understand the game better than the others will win all the money," answered Faiz Mustum.

"Why have they not begun to play some time ago, on the long voyage?"

"Because they did not wish to risk losing their money, for they were told that a certain amount of money would be required of them when they reached British Columbia, without which they would be sent back," said Sundbad Singh.

"The Sikhs who are kept in detention aboard by your tyrannical government are occupying the hours in listening to their guru, who expounds to them the holy book of the Grunth Sahib, and narrates to them tales of the lives of the gurus and the legends of the Sikhs," said Cala Singh, cherishing his beard with his long fingers, so that I could see the iron bracelet on his wrist.

"The Mohammedans, who are on the vessel," said Faiz Mustum, "will pray five times each day with their faces towards Mecca, prostrating themselves on the decks."

"The truth in this matter," said Rung Singh, "is that we do not know what is going on on board, not being magicians, but common men, whose eyes see no farther than your own. We know nothing about this matter and there is nothing in our minds except a desire that our brothers on the ship should be allowed to set their feet on the shore. In this event, we will aid them with money if it be necessary, so that they will not go hungry until they get work, for they are men like ourselves, whose hourly task is their daily bread."

"The coming of this ship was a surprise to us," said Faiz Mustum. "We were not informed that she was on her way. Even now when she has come we lack information. It is true that some Sihks who know the code alphabet, having been signallers in the army of India, tried to talk to those on the ship by the waving of flags, but little was learned in that way. We know some things. We know that Gurdit Singh did not advance all of the money for the chartering of the ship, as your newspapers have said, but only his share. The people who came on the ship put their money together to pay for the steamer. Having come, the Hindus of this city will help them with money. We will give our money and we will get our brothers ashore if it takes a million dollars. They have come here and they do not intend to go back. But we must not talk too much. Talk is the course of our country."

But the wisdom of Mustum's last observation was wasted on the fourth Sikh, the man I did not know; who raised the grey head of an old man and began to talk in a rough voice. Some of his English baffled me, but I understood most of what he said. The old man was a tiger. His words were flames and blood. He spat as he spoke of the immigration officials. He gnashed his teeth as he spoke of the government. He said that the people on the Komagata would land and that more would come. If I were to write down what he said about the white race it would cause a riot. I have heard Hindus talk about assassinating white officials and burning Vancouver since the Komagata Maru came, but I never heard anything half as bad as that old man said. The firebrands who addressed the meeting in the Dominion hall on Sunday afternoon spoke pretty freely, but the talk of that old man was quite unrestrained.

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the paths of peace

3 June 1914

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HINDU CURTAIN

Cares of a Guru and Glimpses at the Politics of a Discordant People.

Sun 3 June 1914

The spiritual guide of the Sikhs, Vancouver, or guru as he is called in Hindustani, is a man on whom cares have left their mark. He has troubles that he never was acquainted with when he worked in the sawmill and life was a continual struggle with heavy green lumber. But he has no yearning to return to the mill.

Report has it that he may have to ask for his old job at the mill again. It is rumored that he may be removed from office, for the same reason that Indian medicine men sometimes lost their jobs, because their medicine was not strong enough.

This priest is blamed by the Arcadian Hindus for not having got Baal or Astoreth or Buddha to concede the small favor of making the hearts of the immigration officials as butter, so that the Komagata Maru's passengers might set their feet on British Columbia soil. Being a priest or a medicine man carries with it certain obligations. And this Vancouver guru has not delivered the goods. He has not the influence with the chief gods that a priest should have. He is really a simple fellow and never looked a real contingency in the face before. His one achievement in life was becoming a guru, stepping from the mill yard to the temple pulpit.

Report has it that he may be removed from office. It is only a flying rumor, but it is full of human interest.

At almost any hour the public, passing the Hindu temple can hear loud dissension from within, sounds as if a sawmill had gone mad. There is discord in the temple. The temple gongs still boom out their calls to prayers and the bagpipes (very like the Scot's pipes) still skirl. But the temple doors are closed. No "sag" (dog) or "soor" (pig) of a white man is allowed to enter. The Hindus are in angry mood. They have always felt the scorn and contempt of all Orientals for the white race. Now there is deadly hatred mixed with the scorn.

The arrival of the Komagata Maru in Vancouver united the Sikhs, and the followers of Allah, the one true god, and the worshippers of Vishnu, Shwa and Brahma. They forgot sectarian rancor to come to the aid of their fellow Indians marooned on the ship in the harbor. But just now the Sikhs are divided into two factions, it is understood, over a little matter of vengeance.

The Oriental relishes the clandestine and the surreptitious. Anything done in the dark or from ambush is fascinating to him. He lusts for mystery and skulking and he loves to retire from sight and conspire. Yet the East Indians cannot keep a secret. Their most deep-laid intrigues are whispered among the lumber piles of the millyards. If Hindu conspirators hatch a plot today the drift of gossip in the air tomorrow carries news of it. The Hindus must talk. Their tongues are like those of scandal-thinking women.

If it were not for this weakness of theirs, Balar Singh, the government spy, the native member of the intelligence department of the immigration office, might have finished his earthly course long since. He prefers a soft job and good pay at a little risk of a knife thrust between his ribs, to piling heavy lumber in a millyard for small wages. There are precarious moments when perhaps he wishes himself back in the millyard, but he has a buoyant nature and soon recovers himself. No sane or honest insurance company would insure his life, however. The falling of the curtain for him has been arranged several times. But archness is Balar Sinugh's trade, and he forestalls every plot to send him to Gehenna or Nirwana. A few days ago, it is whispered among the Hindus, the prophetic discernment of Balar Singh again saved him from Tophet. The result is that some of the Hindus regard the spy as being under the special protection of a very powerful devil and are in favor of giving him up as a bad job. There is another faction who would cheerfully continue its endeavors to abolish him. But this matter of the extinction of Balar Singh is not what the row is about in the temple or the direct source of all the falsetto and alto language. The Punjabs' tongue is a jangling, twanging series of lingual privations at best. The truth is, so they say, that a certain Sikh subdivision wants to tip the guru the black spot, as pirate captains were deposed by their crews, or as the freebooting Sikhs in the old time deposed their military commanders when they lost favor. So runs the tale.

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3 June 1914. Sun

IT IS KISMET, SAY HINDUS, AND GIVE UP

With Oriental Abruptness Newcomers and Local East Indians Give Up Struggle.

WILL RETURN TO INDIA

Komagata Maru Will Probably Leave Port in Few Days for Orient.

According to J. Edward Bird, counsel for the Vancouver Hindus and legal representative of Gurdit Singh and his followers, the East Indians aboard the Komagato Maru, having received word from the viceroy of India that he cannot aid them, are about to give up their fight for admission to Canada, and return to Hindustan, or at least to the Asiatic coast, from whence they came.

"The Hindus," said Mr. Bird yesterday, "realize now for the first time the obstacles in their way, and have lost heart."

It is an Oriental characteristic to surrender suddenly, after a stubborn fight, and throw up their hands and call it Kismet. This is apparently what they have done, for yesterday Mr. Bird was instructed by the Hindu committee not to attend as their legal representative at any more sittings of the board of enquiry, which is in daily session at the immigration office. They apparently realize that they have met a stone wall, and that it is useless to spend any more time or money in fighting. They have expressed their intention, however, to make trouble in India about their treatment here. Their strongest claim is that they have the right, as British subjects to enter Canada.

The charter of the steamer that brought them here will expire June 11, and on that date or at any time afterward her captain can take his ship back to Asia if he chooses. In view of the turn of affairs have suddenly taken, the Vancouver Hindus hesitate to risk losing their money or throwing it away in a lost cause, by paying the $15,000 that is due on the charter though they raised a very large amount of money at a meeting in Dominion hall on Sunday, part of which was to be used for this purpose. So the probability is that they will not put up the money after all, but will let the Komagata take her passengers back to Asia, where they will probably make as much trouble as they can, for the much-worried Indian government.

Brooklyn and Boston divided yester- double-header. The first game

Office
Ishar Singh.
Bruce Wing.
Lachman Singh.

Dhan Singh.

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Memorandum Pad
If you have any difficulty in getting a copy of The Sun, send a phone message to the circulation manager, Seymour 8530.

Sun.

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 721 June 4 — 1914

HINDUS TO COMMENCE HUNGER STRIKE SOON TO ENFORCE DEMANDS

Passengers on the Komagata Maru Are in Ugly Mood and Provisions Are Stated to Be Running Short — Fanatical Priest Rumored to Be Inciting Orientals to Do Something Rash—Finances Low and Food Hard to Get.

For several days affairs on the Komagata Maru have been smouldering and now they are in a blaze. The Hindus on the steamer have been in a state of excitement for some time over the way the immigration department has been dealing with their case, and now their blood is up.

In the last few days, it is understood, provisions have been running short on the vessel. The crew of the ship, of course, have abundant supplies, but the passengers, it is said, have been on very short rations lately. It is understood that they have no money left to buy fresh stores, and it is reported that the master of the vessel and the agents of the ship's owners are unwilling to furnish supplies.

With this shortage looking them in the face and affairs becoming daily more desperate, Gurdit Singh and his followers held a meeting last night, at which they practically decided to go on a hunger strike, according to an unconfirmed report..

The Hindus are in a very bad fix. The $15,000 due on the charter remains unpaid, and the agents of the vessel want their money. It is said that the Hindus aboard the ship have had practically nothing to eat for two days. Yesterday Gurdit Singh sent three telegrams ashore, which were despatched. They were addressed to the King, the governor-general and the viceroy of India. They stated, it is understood, that the Hindus on board the steamer were starving and asked for help.

Priest at Work.

The Hindus are a fanatical race, and those on board the Komagata are egged on by an incendiary priest. They have been highly wrought up about the course of events and are ready for anything. A hunger strike on board the Komagata might provide for the immigration officials a heap of trouble.

To forcibly feed such a crowd would be impossible. And it would hardly do to let them starve. The immigration department might be forced to come to terms. Whether the report of the hunger strike is authentic or not, it appears to be true that the Hindus on the ship are short of supplies.

One Is Released.

Except for the release of one of the passengers, Lall Singh by name, from custody, the court of enquiry gave no decision yesterday. Mr. J. Edward Bird, counsel for the Hindus, was successful in showing clearly that Lall Singh had a perfect right to land. He has been here before and went home to India to look after his property there and was delayed by a long law suit.

Mr. Bird hopes to be successful in the case of another Sikh, who two years ago, returned to India from British Columbia to marry a girl, his marriage with whom had been arranged before he left India.

Hoping to have a son, he remained in India until this happy event happened, and as soon as his baby boy was a few months old, he joined the Komagata Maru's party to return to this country to make his fortune.

4 Jun 1914. Sun

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five
men, will be doubled in a few days. Resident Engineer C. C. Worsfold will lay out additional work when he visits the scene of operation tomorrow.

DEPRECATE INFLUX OF ALL ORIENTALS

The influx of Hindus into the province was deplored by Alderman Mahon and School Trustee Dugan, speaking before the Ward Five ratepayers last night in the Alexandra school. Trustee Dugan declared it was up to every citizen to do his utmost to prevent these people as well as all Asiatics entering this province, otherwise he could not be considered a good citizen. Alderman Mahon said he thought the men who were fighting to bar the Hindus' entry should have the support of every loyal citizen. He could not conceive what certain of the legal fraternity were thinking about when they championed these people in their fight for admission.

As a member of the association the alderman moved a resolution which was unanimously carried that they strongly endorse the stand of the Dominion member in his fight against the invasion of Orientals; also to endorse the action of the immigration officials. At the motion of Chairman Black, the association passed a resolution of condolence to Mrs. Mardall and family and all those who suffered bereavement in the recent Empress disaster.

A resolution moved by Mr. Kidd was passed that the association protest to the board of works against the use of heavy steam traction engines on the streets and requesting that their use be discontinued on the ground that they injured the streets, made too much noise and contributed to the smoke nusiance.

POINT GREY BRIEFS.

KERRISDALE, Point Grey, June 3.—At the regular meeting of the

inate at a very reasonable price.

5 Jun 1914 Sun

is cannot blame them for entertaining it.

THE HINDU SITUATION.

The element of humor is not lacking in the situation presented by the attempt of the Hindu passengers of the Komagata Maru to effect a landing in British Columbia, and the efforts put forth on their behalf by their compatriots residing in Vancouver. At a meeting of Hindus on Sunday last the audience was possessed by such a fury of indignation against the tyrannical decree of the Canadian government that in a few minutes over a $100,000 was subscribed to pay the $15,000 of the charter money which is still owing. Some of those present, we are told, offered pretty much all they possessed in the world, and the title deeds of valuable real estate, when ready cash failed, were thrown into the common pot to help out the pariotic purpose. But reflection brought better counsel. The East Indian has a practical appreciation of the value of this world's goods, and on further consideration it was decided that to pay off the charter would be too risky, unless they had substantial security against the loss of their money. Their ardor of Sunday had vanished, and they have now come forward with the hard-headed business proposition that they are willing to put up the money if they are given in return an assignment of the cargo of the vessel, or other security by Gurdit Singh, who is good for many times the amount required.

Gurdit Singh, however, though responsible for bringing the party over, seems quite as unwilling as his countrymen ashore to part with ready cash for which there is no apparent return. The unwillingness of the chief actors in the drama to put up cold coin to see the matter through, might even raise the suspicion that the real underlying object of the expedition was not to test the validity of the Canadian exclusion regulations, but was designed and carried out with a very substantial financial purpose in view.

The latest development in the situation is the declaration by the Hindus on the ship that if they are not admitted they will go on a hunger strike, and by starving themselves force the authorities to give way. They are said to have notified the King and the Canadian government of their intention, and they seem really to believe that rather than have nearly four hundred dead Hindus on their hands, the immigration officials will give them leave to disembark before their heroic course of treatment proves fatal.

There appears to be little doubt that if they make up their minds to this course they will pursue it to the bitter end. India is the birthplace of the hunger strike. It is woven into their religion there, and if they begin it, it will be with the resolute purpose of carrying it out to the finish. It will be interesting to watch what action the government authorities will take in such a contingency. They can hardly permit four hundred people to commit suicide deliberately in a Canadian harbor, and forcible feeding does not at present, seem a very encouraging solution of the problem. Perhaps Ottawa will begin to realize that it would have been better to have dealt peremptorily with the question, and that a shilly-shallying policy sometimes entails inconveniences and entanglements that are far from comfortable.

...ncouver and Lower Mainland — ... to moderate winds, generally ... not much change in tempera-

5 Jun 1914 Sun

PRICE 5 CENTS

HINDUS ARE DANCING A RELIGIOUS CAN-CAN ABOARD THE KOMAGATA

Venerable Old Priest Leads Crowd of Turbaned Tourists in Their Weird and Mystic Dances.

BEATING OF GONGS HEARD OVER WATERS

Eatables on Steamer Are Said to Be Exhausted and Blue Peter Flies at Masthead.

Led by three Hindu dervishes, madcap monks from the Golden temple at Amritsar, the hot-brained Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru are dancing a religious can-can on the decks of the ship. The dance is a saraband something like the war-dance of the American Indians, and is religious and corybantic in its character. It is accompanied by total abstinence from food.

It is reported again that the Hindus on the Komagata have started a huger-strike as a forlorn hope. Terpsichore, the muse who presides over dancing has nothing to do with the mazurka that is going on aboard the Komagata. This gavotte is a horse of another color. The head anointed priest of the turbanned tourists is a venerable old corybant adorned with a beard like the Bey of Algiers.

A Religious Dance.

This old gentleman has thrown the fat in the fire. His exhortations fanned the Hindus until flames broke out which have taken the form of this religious dance.

In spite of the statements inspired by the immigration office that there is plenty of supplies aboard the ship for the Hindus, it is again reported from an apparently authentic source that the stores of the passengers are exhausted, and it is not denied that telegrams were sent to King George, and to the Duke of Connaught and the Indian viceroy, stating that the Hindus had nothing to eat. It is apparently true that many if not all of the Hindus on the ship are abstaining from food.

Yesterday afternoon and last night the booming of gongs and the sound of cymbals accompanying the dance could be heard by those who passed near the anchored steamer. The weird music beat dirge-like across the water from the ship, stirring the most sluggish imaginations with its suggestions of the mysterious and romantic East.

No Responsibility.

Yesterday the board of enquiry came to a stop for lack of Hindus to investigate, for owing to the state of affairs on board none could come ashore to be investigated. The immigration officials, it is understood, have been asked to look into the food question on board the steamer, but have stated that they have nothing to do with taking care of those on board, and have no responsibility in the matter.

So far the agents of Y. Sato & Company, Kobe, have not been able to collect the two months' charter money, which the Hindus owe the ship, a sum amounting to 11,000 Mexican dollars or 8000 yen and certain other monies due. Gurdit Singh snaps his fingers at the agents. The Blue Peter is flying from the masthead.

UNSELFISHNESS MOST

...eninsula

5 Jun 1914 Sun

HINDU DAIRIES NOT DESIRED BY COUNCIL

Activities of Inda Singh, Gladstone and Thirty-seventh Ave., Are Discussed.

INCINERATOR TENDERS

Tenders Also Called for Five-Ton Motortruck — Free Collection Proposed.

SOUTH VANCOUVER, June 4.— The granting of a license to Inda Singh, a Hindu who desires to operate a dairy at Gladstone street and Thirty-seventh avenue, was discussed at the council meeting tonight, and a recommendation in favor coming from the police committee, was eventually turned down. The recommendation read: "That the milk inspector be authorized to issue a license to this party, he having complied with the building and milk bylaws." The statement was made by Councillor Stevens, who later moved that the recommendation be struck out, that the Hindu's establishment violated no law and the milk was being marketed at the Sikh temple, Vancouver.

Ostensibly, it appeared, all the milk from the dairy was to go to the Sikh temple, but Councillors Rutledge and Thomas said, from their own observation they knew some of it was going to Hindus on the C. P. R. clearing in South Vancouver. Councillor Winram was strongly against giving the Indians a foothold. The resolution against the recommendation passed unanimously. The matter is apparently not at an end and future developments are awaited with interest.

Garbage Collection.

Steps directed at the establishment of free garbage collection in South Vancouver were taken tonight, when tenders were called for a 30-ton destructor and for a 5-ton motor truck. The tenders must be in by June 15, but the intention of the health committee is not to place a money bylaw until some little time later, perhaps at the general election in January. A report has been received from the special incinerator committee recommending the establishment of a 30-ton destructor on the municipal bunker site; the building of two local collecting stations; the transportation of the day's collection by a 5-ton motor truck to the destructor site; and the placing of garbage collection on a free basis.

Councillors Thomas, Rowlings, Stevens, Twiddy and Rutledge were appointed a special committee to interview the joint sewerage commission regarding sewerage for the southern slope of the municipality.

Special Constable.

To collect dog taxes, license fees and sprinkling taxes an officer having the powers of a special constable will be appointed. He will receive a commission of 10 per cent. A bylaw increasing the liquor license fee from $50 to $200 was given three readings.

The council, by a standing vote, passed a resolution of condolence to sufferers by the Empress of Ireland catastrophe. A second resolution was passed petitioning the Dominion government to remove the rifle ranges from Lulu island. Still another resolution stated that no licenses "should be granted for outdoor dancing platforms." The resolution of the Fraser River Fishermen's Protective Association, directed at the monopolization of the salmon fishing by the Japanese, was endorsed.

KERRISDALE LIBERALS

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Fire Drill.

Sun 8 June 1914

Gurdit Singh Leaves Komagata And Confers With His Adviser Aboard a Smart Gasoline Launch

Lawyer Bird Is Allowed to Take Hindu Leader Off Ship for Short Time to Hold Indaba.

Yesterday a conference took place between J. Edward Bird and Gurdit Singh, the Hindu Moses who has led a shipload of his people out of the wilderness of Hindustan to the promised land of Canada, or at least to a position where they can look over the gate. This conference took place on board the launch in the harbor. Gurdit Singh was permitted by the immigration officials to leave the steamer Komagata Maru and board the launch on which Mr. Bird, who is chief counsel for the Hindus, was cruising in the harbor for this purpose.

At the conference, which lasted for two hours, the situation of the Hindu immigrants was discussed from all aspects, and a definite plan of campaign was drawn up. This is the first opportunity Mr. Bird and Gurdit Singh have had to get together and devise some scheme by which the Hindus will get a fair show as far as the law of the land will give it to them.

Mr. Bird declined to unfold the plan decided upon, but said that he will proceed to make certain proposals to the government which if given fair consideration should end the deadlock, which is now blockading matters, and set things in motion toward a logical conclusion.

BODY OF VANCOUVER

CARRANZA WILL GIVE

LOCAL HINDUS SAY EMIGRANTS ON SHIP HAVE NO SUPPLIES

Sun 6 June 1914

Vows Taken After Observance of Religious Rites Commence Real Hunger Strike on Komagata Maru.

Since the Komagata Maru started on her wanderings with her emigrants various religious rites have been a great feature of life aboard. Prayers have been said in great abundance and the blessing of the Sikh saints have been invoked daily. The Sikh guru and his holy men have run through the rituals of their religion, which is one of the fifty-seven varieties of Buddhism, every day. Buddha asks no sacrifice of living things in the practice of his faith, but expressly forbids it. But the Hindus aboard the ship are worshippers of Shiva and Vishnu, who demand chickens. Yesterday the last of the sacrificial fowls on board were assassinated with appropriate ceremonies, and the proper amount of sanctification.

The sacrifice of these holy birds, consecrated to Shiva, was accompanied by the most fervid vows to all the gods in the Hindu pantheon. The solemn promises made with the votive offerings of the chickens, which at the present high cost of poultry is going some, were that the worshippers would not take food again until they were allowed to land on the soil of British Columbia. At the same time the Sikhs, in their temple, with suitable orisons, and oblations which in their worship take the form of sacrificial fires of butter consumed in little brazen ash-trays, had taken the same vows. Most of the Indians aboard have had nothing to eat for more than two days, because they have been taking part in a dance during which it is customary to abstain from food. This rigadoon which carries with it total exemption from food has characterized a sort of holy week that has been observed on board the Komagata.

It is said to be the truth that a good motive exists on the steamer for a hunger-strike other than that of protest against what the Hindus think is

(Continued on Page 15.)

the best known of these was the Rev. Dr. C. B. Pitblado, for many years minister of Westminster church in Winnipeg.

6 June 1914 Sun

LOCAL HINDUS SAY EMIGRANTS ON SHIP HAVE NO SUPPLIES

(Continued from Page One.)

injustice. It is asserted that there is really nothing for emigrants to eat aboard the vessel, and no firewood to cook with. Muhammed Ackbar, a Mohammedan, who keeps a small grocery in the city, stated positively last night that the Hindus on board had neither food nor firewood. It appears that Gurdit Singh's telegrams to the King have been something more than mere gallery plays. Bhai Gurdit, yesterday, sent another telegram to the King in which he complained that his followers had nothing to eat. The statement of Muhammed Askbar, supported by the most solemn Mussulman affirmations, is that a few days ago having heard through underground Hindu channels that supplies on the ship were running low, and not wishing his fellow Muhammedans on the vessel to be hungry, he sent sixty-one sacks of flour, 22 pounds of sugar, two cases of canned milk, several sacks of potatoes, 100 pounds of beans, ten pounds of curry powder and a load of firewood on board the Komagata by a tugboat belonging to Heaps sawmill. He received no payment for these stores, and expected no immediate payment. There are about twenty Muhammedans on the vessel, besides Hindus and Sikhs. Since these supplies were delivered to the ship, Ackbar declares that no supplies have gone on board and that yesterday he went out in a launch and had a conversation with several of the Muhammedans on the vessel, and they told him that the passengers had nothing to eat. There was some disturbance aboard, he says, and there seemed to be some trouble going on. The immigration officers did not permit him to exchange more than a few words with his countrymen, but drove him away.

Muhammed Ackbar came forward and made this statement because he desires the public to be informed of the real state of affairs on the ship. A burning sense of unjust treatment and the fact that there is nothing to eat anywhere certainly form two very strong motives for a hunger-strike. Add to this three religions which are fanaticisms and you have an excellent recipe for trouble. Quite naturally when supplies began to run low, these people turned to their religion for solace and their priests started a corybantic dance and exhorted them to take vows to starve themselves as a means of calling attention to their case.

The charter of the Komagata provides that the Hindu passengers should supply themselves with food, and of course the ship's officers had nothing to do with their stores, which were taken in when the ship left on her cruise and have now apparently become exhausted. Also it appears to be true that each passenger is under an obligation to pay a share of the charter money and the money used to purchase supplies, in other words, that the charter is a sort of co-operative arrangement, and not a responsibility assumed by one man as understood.

Since the generosity of Muhammed Ackbar gave them temporary assistance the Muhammedan grocer states that no supplies have been taken on board and that he tried to send out more but could not get the stores delivered.

The Hindus wanted at the court of enquiry yesterday refused to leave the ship and Gurdit Singh said that no more of his followers would go ashore until all went.

J. Edward Bird yesterday proposed to the authorities on behalf of Gurdit Singh, his client, that the Hindu leader should be allowed to land his followers and house them ashore while the legal proceedings were taking place. He wishes to bring the ship alongside a dock to discharge her coal cargo and take on an outward cargo for Asia, if one should offer itself. Gurdit Singh offers to pay the expenses of keeping his followers ashore and to pay the rest of the charter money, so that the ship may be held here to take her passengers back, if they are sent back when the courts have heard their cases. It is stated that Gurdit Singh wishes to return to India and may do so on the next transpacific steamer, the Empress of Russia, which leaves next Friday. It is understood that he wishes to return to India to use his influence to aid the emigrants detained here. It has been suggested that he may intend to bring to this country another party who could not be refused entrance on the ground that they had not come directly from India. The immigration officials here have forwarded Gurdit Singh's proposal to Ottawa.

NEW CANADIAN LOAN IMPRESSES THE BRITISH MARKET UNFAVORABLY

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

LONDON, June 5.—The announce-

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6 June 1914

THE SUN

FAVOR CLOSING DOOR IN FACE OF ORIENTALS

Members of Nelson Liberal Association Are Opposed to Entry of the Hindus.

NELSON, June 5.—"Resolved, that this meeting go on record as being in favor of the total exclusion of Orientals from this country, believing it to be in the best interests of the Dominion." The above resolution was passed at the joint meeting of the Nelson Liberal Association and the Young Liberals a few evenings ago.

Dr. N. Wolverton was in the chair. W. O. Rylett said that he was opposed to the immigration of Orientals into this country. He discussed the question from the industrial side, and in doing so compared the Hindu to the white man in regard to capacity for work, trustworthiness and intelligence, declaring the white man superior in every respect.

J. C. Harris, of New Denver, said Canada could not afford to deal with the question by force. The Asiatics greatly outnumbered the British and were steadily coming to the front in the matter of armament, so that it was necessary that diplomacy be used to settle the question. The speaker thought that great care was needed in this respect.

Moral Standpoint.

Charles McInnes said that he looked at the question from the industrial and moral standpoint. There were already more laborers in the country than were needed and the addition of more, particularly of Orientals, who lived so much cheaper and so could work for less, was certain to add to the already grave question of the unemployed. He considered that the moral question was the greater of the two.

William Ebbs went into history and said that Canada was slow in dealing with the question and that the sooner it was decided the better. Delay meant trouble. He was opposed to the Asiatic.

Dr. Wolverton said that it was his opinion that there was very little to fear in regard to the "yellow peril." He thought that the whole white race would stand together should this thing threaten. He did not believe that to exclude the Hindus from Canada would be liable to disrupt the empire at all, nor would it foster revolt in India. Canada was excluding American citizens, citizens from the mother country, and they recognized the right, so why should not these Hindus? The white race had gone through hardships, sorrow and privation to open up this Dominion, and it should remain theirs; to them belonged the right to say who should partake of its gifts.

India's Good Will.

Dr. E. C. Arthur feared that were Canada to make a false step in the Hindu question it might lose for the empire the Indian colonies. It was his opinion that in time the yellow race would overrun and control the earth if not held in check. What could stand the British in better stead than the good will of the Indian empire with its millions? That the Asiatic was undesirable he did not doubt, they were inferior morally and to commingle the races was only to produce a race much inferior to either.

Rev. C. W. Corey said that although he was a minister of the gospel he did not believe that it was in the best interests of humanity that these races should mingle.

Edward Ferguson declared that in his opinion it was not the time to regulate Asiatic immigration but rather to prohibit it altogether and then go to work to get rid of Orientals already here.

POWER COMPANIES.

it still is. The farm democrat was twisted about another tree in such a way that it could not be removed. Every tree in the orchard was uprooted and the steel pump was twisted as though by a strong vise.

IS HUNGER STRIKE REAL FANATICISM OR ONLY PRETENDED?

Sun 8 June 1914

Hindus on Ship Reject Food Sent From Shore and Say They Will Not Eat Until Allowed Ashore.

No fresh features in the Hindu emigrant situation arose yesterday to break the dullness of a rainy Sunday afternoon on the waterfront. Apparently the emigrants marooned on the ship are still hunger striking. At about 9 o'clock on Saturday night a large quantity of provisions, in which fresh fruits and vegetables were included, was sent out to the ship by some city Hindus. The supplies were taken out by the immigration launch, but Gurdit Singh, the leader, rejected them, saying, "I and my brethren are determined to die if we are not allowed to land. We will not eat." One of the Hindus on the ship threatened to shoot Mr. Malcolmn Reid, the superintendent of immigration.

The Hindus on the steamer are trying to evoke pity by a hunger strike, but it is difficult to find out whether the hunger strike is real or a pretense. Nobody appears to know whether the Hindus have a supply of food or not. The immigration officers who have been aboard the vessel recently say that the Hindus have not the appearance of starving men. The religious devotions are still going on and prayers arise constantly from the Komagata Maru.

orrespondence

HINDU QUESTION. A REPLY TO MR. BIRD.

the editor of The Sun:—My attention has been recently drawn to ers from Mr. Bird and others on s most important and vital question. Will you kindly allow me to ccupy a column or so of your valuable space in which to point out the weakness of the argument brought forward by those who favor unrestricted Hindu immigration. Those writers' tender sympathies go out toward Mr. Gurdit Singh and his deluded followers, and they evidently regard them as poor persecuted martyrs to whom a gross and crying injustice is being done. Now what are the real facts? Briefly these. For nearly three years the labor market in British Columbia has been in an increasingly congested condition. Thousands of men of all nationalities have been walking the streets of the cities and tramping hundreds of miles through the country seeking the means of supporting themselves and their families. Driven by sheer force of circumstances, the federal government passed orders in council forbidding the importation of unskilled labor into British Columbia until the situation improved.

Gurdit Singh knew this or had every opportunity of knowing it, and if in the face of those circumstances over which neither the government nor the immigration authorities had absolutely any control, Gurdit Singh chooses to load up a ship with his countrymen and bring them here in hope of enriching themselves, Gurdit Singh is to blame and no one else. If in broad daylight the Komagata Maru had run stem on to Cape Flattery, neither Gurdit Singh or Mr. Bird could reasonably expect Cape Flattery to move out of the way and make a flattering excuse for being there. And yet this is precisely what those gentlemen are attempting.

Mr. Bird says we have "forced" ourselves into other countries without consulting the wishes of the people of those countries. Certainly! We "forced" ourselves here without consulting the Siwashes, otherwise there would have been tall timber standing where Mr. Bird's commodious offices are located, and not one of Mr. Bird's st Indian clients would have dreamt breaking into the solitudes. But I ink it would puzzle a cleverer lawer than even Mr. Bird to find a place on the globe that has not benefitted by this so-called "forcing."

Why, for instance, is the population of India increasing at such a rate as it is?

1st. The British by reclaiming vast arid tracts of country by irrigation and introducing modern methods of cultivation are gradually lessening the frequency of the periodical famines.

2nd. By establishing in the face of strenuous opposition and prejudice improved sanitary conditions in the cities, are slowly but surely stamping out the plague.

3rd. By keeping a strong hand on the native rulers and fanatical sects they are preventing internal wars, and by policing the northern frontier they

the wives and children of those who are struggling against fearful odds for an honest livelihood.

Mr. Bird says that as a Canadian he is thoroughly ashamed of our immigration department and their methods. I reply that it is a good thing for the country that Mr. Bird does not find the head of that department "a Reid shaken with the wind," and judging from the way Mr. Bird is trying by every means in his power to hamper those gentlemen in the conscientious performance of their duty, Canadians have no particular reason to be proud of him, and if he sees fit to don a turban, take the name of "Songh Birdhi Singh" and sail away on the Komagata Maru, we will try to bear our loss with dignified Christian resignation and fortitude.

FRANK L. VOSPER.

South Vancouver, June 6, 1914.

19

6 June 1914

THE SUN

FAVOR CLOSING DOOR IN FACE OF ORIENTALS

Members of Nelson Liberal Association Are Opposed to Entry of the Hindus.

NELSON, June 5.—"Resolved, that this meeting go on record as being in favor of the total exclusion of Orientals from this country, believing it to be in the best interests of the Dominion." The above resolution was passed at the joint meeting of the Nelson Liberal Association and the Young Liberals a few evenings ago.

Dr. N. Wolverton was in the chair. W. O. Rylett said that he was opposed to the immigration of Orientals into this country. He discussed the question from the industrial side, and in doing so compared the Hindu to the white man in regard to capacity for work, trustworthiness and intelligence, declaring the white man superior in every respect.

J. C. Harris, of New Denver, said Canada could not afford to deal with the question by force. The Asiatics greatly outnumbered the British and were steadily coming to the front in the matter of armament, so that it was necessary that diplomacy be used to settle the question. The speaker thought that great care was needed in this respect.

Moral Standpoint.

Charles McInnes said that he looked at the question from the industrial and moral standpoint. There were already more laborers in the country than were needed and the addition of more, particularly of Orientals, who lived so much cheaper and so could work for less, was certain to add to the already grave question of the unemployed. He considered that the moral question was the greater of the two.

William Ebbs went into history and said that Canada was slow in dealing with the question and that the sooner it was decided the better. Delay meant trouble. He was opposed to the Asiatic.

Dr. Wolverton said that it was his opinion that there was very little to fear in regard to the "yellow peril." He thought that the whole white race would stand together should this thing threaten. He did not believe that to exclude the Hindus from Canada would be liable to disrupt the empire at all, nor would it foster revolt in India. Canada was excluding American citizens, citizens from the mother country, and they recognized the right, so why should not these Hindus? The white race had gone through hardships, sorrow and privation to open up this Dominion, and it should remain theirs; to them belonged the right to say who should partake of its gifts.

India's Good Will.

Dr. E. C. Arthur feared that were Canada to make a false step in the Hindu question it might lose for the empire the Indian colonies. It was his opinion that in time the yellow race would overrun and control the earth if not held in check. What could stand the British in better stead than the good will of the Indian empire with its millions? That the Asiatic was undesirable he did not doubt, they were inferior morally and to commingle the races was only to produce a race much inferior to either.

Rev. C. W. Corey said that although he was a minister of the gospel he did not believe that it was in the best interests of humanity that these races should mingle.

Edward Ferguson declared that in his opinion it was not the time to regulate Asiatic immigration but rather to prohibit it altogether and then go to work to get rid of Orientals already here.

POWER COMPANIES.

it still is. The farm democrat was twisted about another tree in such a way that it could not be removed. Every tree in the orchard was uprooted and the steel pump was twisted as though by a strong vise.

IS HUNGER STRIKE REAL FANATICISM OR ONLY PRETENDED?

Sun 8 June 1914

Hindus on Ship Reject Food Sent From Shore and Say They Will Not Eat Until Allowed Ashore.

No fresh features in the Hindu emigrant situation arose yesterday to break the dullness of a rainy Sunday afternoon on the waterfront. Apparently the emigrants marooned on the ship are still hunger striking. At about 9 o'clock on Saturday night a large quantity of provisions, in which fresh fruits and vegetables were included, was sent out to the ship by some city Hindus. The supplies were taken out by the immigration launch, but Gurdit Singh, the leader, rejected them, saying, "I and my brethren are determined to die if we are not allowed to land. We will not eat." One of the Hindus on the ship threatened to shoot Mr. Malcolmn Reid, the superintendent of immigration.

The Hindus on the steamer are trying to evoke pity by a hunger strike, but it is difficult to find out whether the hunger strike is real or a pretense. Nobody appears to know whether the Hindus have a supply of food or not. The immigration officers who have been aboard the vessel recently say that the Hindus have not the appearance of starving men. The religious devotions are still going on and prayers arise constantly from the Komagata Maru.

are protecting the peaceable lowlanders from the incursions of the Himalayan freebooting tribesmen.

And in return the Hindus are "politely" knocking at the door of a self-governing dependency of the British crown and demanding that the laws be altered to suit their convenience in order that they may swarm in and crowd out the white population. If this is a sample of their politeness may we be delivered from their impudence.

Has Mr. Bird or any of his sympathisers worked on the railroad in drenching rain with the skin frozen from his fingers handling ties and steel rails, etc., for 17 cents per hour, or waited anxiously on the wharf for the arrival of a steamer in order that he might work fourteen or fifteen consecutive hours at 20 cents per hour; or tugged and strained at roots, stumps and boulders until his muscles nearly cracked and his veins swelled almost to the point of bursting in the struggle against Oriental competition? The writer of this letter has, and therefore he has unbounded sympathy for his countrymen who are situated as he was twenty years ago, but not a grain for a crowd of Asiatic adventurers who are trying to force themselves into the country and starve out the wives and children of those who are struggling against fearful odds for an honest livelihood.

Mr. Bird says that as a Canadian he is thoroughly ashamed of our immigration department and their methods. I reply that it is a good thing for the country that Mr. Bird does not find the head of that department "a Reid shaken with the wind," and judging from the way Mr. Bird is trying by every means in his power to hamper those gentlemen in the conscientious performance of their duty, Canadians have no particular reason to be proud of him, and if he sees fit to don a turban, take the name of "Songh Birdhi Singh" and sail away on the Komagata Maru, we will try to bear our loss with dignified Christian resignation and fortitude.

FRANK L. VOSPER.

South Vancouver, June 6, 1914.

Mason & R
"FROM FACTORY
17 WESTERN BR
WHEN you buy a Ma
Player Piano, yo
perience of half-a-century

er on the wrong side of the door!

HUNGER STRIKE ENDS ON JAPANESE VESSEL AND TACTICS CHANGE

Sun 9-June 1914

Deadlock Between Emigrants and Immigration Officials Is Over and Hindus Come to Enquiry.

ORDER FOR SUPPLIES IS FORWARDED ASHORE

Vancouver Sikhs Make Offer to Assume Responsibility for Money Due Shipowners.

Yesterday two important events altered the aspect of the Hindu situation. Both showed that there had been a change in the way the land lies. Yesterday morning the Hindus, whose cases were before the court of enquiry, consented to come ashore and one of them, whose case was finished yesterday, was released from detention. He had been here before, of course, and investigation proved that he had the right to return. The court of enquiry will now proceed with its work unimpeded, and when it has finished with the cases of the Hindus, who have been here before and returned on the Komagata, it will run through the other cases.

The cases of those who have been in British Columbia before take much time. In the life of every Hindu of mature age there are always three important things—a lawsuit, a marriage and a funeral. In nearly every case the East Indian who returns to India from this country does so on account of one of these weighty matters. Usually his return to this country is delayed by circumstances which have arisen from one of these things, and the court of enquiry has to dwell upon these affairs. This takes time. The cases of the newcomers will be mere matters of routine.

Hunger Strike Ends.

The other event that changed the character of the situation yesterday was that the hunger strike came to a sudden end. Yesterday afternoon the Hindus on the Komagata sent an order for supplies ashore by the immigration patol launch, and the money to pay for the stores. The order was

(Continued on Page 4.)

the change in grades really improved the standard of the road.

9 June 1914 Sun

HUNGER STRIKE ENDS ON JAPANESE VESSEL AND TACTICS CHANGE

(Continued from Page One.)

filled by a firm of wholesale grocers and it was a large order. The provisions were sent out to the Komagata on the patrol launch Winnemac, and last night the Hindu passengers were all cooking and eating. Whether the hunger strike was real or only a bluff, it is over, and affairs are quite normal again aboard the steamer.

These events appear to denote that either Gurdit Singh, the leader of the enterprise, has changed his mind and climbed down from his high horse, or else that he no longer has the upper hand, and perhaps has lost his ascendancy over the others. At any rate there has been a change in the policy of the Komagta's emigrants, especially in their attitude toward the immigration department. At the court of enquiry yesterday the Hindus were not represented by counsel. They conducted their own cases.

Offer to Give Bond.

Yesterday two Vancouver Sikhs offered to assume responsibility for the money which is due to the ship's owners on the charter, and the other principal indebtedness of Gurdit Singh. This offer was made to the steamer's agents here, the firm of C. Gardner Johnson & Company, and immediately an outline of the new situation was cabled to the owners of the Komagata in Kobe, and the agents informed the owners that they were writing more fully and that the letter would be sent off on the Empress of Russia, which steams for Yokohama on Thursday, the day on which the charter money was to be collected by the agents according to the instructions received from the owners by cable.

In the letter the whole situation will be fully explained to the owners, as the Empress of Russia will reach Kobe on June 23, an answer by cable may possibly be received on June 24. So that, although the charter of the ship runs out on Thursday, it is not at all likely that she will leave port for some time.

The company formed for chartering the vessel was called the Guru Nanak Company, it appears, and the second tripe of the Komagata, which was to have been made from Calcutta to Vancouver direct, with Hindu emigrants, was advertised in Asiatic coast papers to take place in July. It was he inenion of the company, it seems, to purchase or build a steamer especially for this trade, if all went well.

Mill

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HINDU SITUATION IS WORKINGS OF KISMET

10 June 1914 Sun

(By Pollough Pogue)

I expected Bhai Badar Jhind to blare like an angry bull about the Hindu question, but he only said, with an air of calm benevolence, that it was the workings of Kismet.

Bhai Badar Jhind is a burly old Sikh bearded like a priest, but of military bearing. To me he has the look of a robber Khan who has embraced a clerical career in his old age, to make atonement for his sins, as great sinners of the romantic ages did often. He really is a kind of priest.

Most of the men of the nations of Khalsa in Vancouver respect his grey beard and white turban and come to him for advice. He is the repository of much knowledge of real estate transactions and lawsuits and private affairs rich in human interest.

Foreman of Gang.

He is the jamadar (foreman) of a gang of Sikhs who are clearing some land on a new street which at present is only a vista cut through the green woods which do not show on the blue prints.

Where the street ended in a swamp inhabited by frogs calling in a soft curdled chorus, I discovered Bhai Badar surrounded by black-turbanned Punjabis who were listlessly building brush piles in the small rain.

"We are sorry the ship came," said Bhai Badar, after we had conversed for some minutes. "It has made your people angry and they are preaching a holy war against Sikh, Muhammedan and Hindu. The whole affair appears to have been managed without forethought by Gurdit Singh, who though he is a Sikh of the Khalsa, is a fool. Now they must all go back to the Punjab, and we who are here, we are in Jehannum already.

Hated as Strangers.

"The people of this country hated us when we came, as strangers are always hated, but that fire had died down for lack of fuel. Now comes this fool and his shipful whose fate was written before they left India. Then happens all this noisy business and loud outcry against all Hindus."

A choir of mill whistles began to sound in a vague distant fugue from the city, and Bhai Badar called in Punjabi to the most youthful of his workers, who stood up tall in his beggar's rags from behind a stump at the call.

"Ho, Jinu Singh, you child of Eblis, you repository of nits, make all haste with your fire to heat the boiled pulse in the big cooking pot, or I'll cooper your ribs with my staff. It is time to eat Hamura hookum hai!"

Not Hunger Strikers.

"We are not on hunger-strike here," said the old man, humor striking fire in his deep old eyes. "We would ask you to eat, but what we have is coarse fodder and you would not touch it. The price of living, as your newspapers say, is not so high for us Indians, eh?" And Badar Jhind laughed until his grey beard shook. He has a great sense of humor, and he read my thoughts. He raised a water bucket to his Moses-like head and hoisted its rim until his bighook nose disappeared behind it. He drank a deep draught, for he seemed to be as dry as his jokes.

"Hai!" he exclaimed, setting the pail down. "By the ten courtesans of the seral with the blue wall, I was thirsty!"

Message to Gurdit.

I made a move to go. "Brother," said the old man, "if they let you on the ship, tell Gurdit Singh to go back to Hongkong, from whence he came, or to go to Jehannum, if he chooses. He has my blessing, wherever he goes. Tell him he disturbs my rest. Young men call me out of my bed to ask me whether they will give their money to aid him, or not. I tell them to keep their money."

And the old man turned away toward the cooking fire, flinging the last words over his shoulder.

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A. R. Dettarson, Winnipeg; C. W. Cor... T. Gwynn...

THE SUN 12-June 1914

GURDIT SINGH PLAYED GAME WITH THE GODS

(BY POLLOUGH POGUE.)

Gurdit Singh, the Singapore Sikh, who bit off more than he could chew, is in a perplexing situation. He stalks up and down the deck of the Komagata Maru, meditating on the dilemna and pulling at his grey beard. The argonauts whom he has lead to Vancouver are denouncing him and casting slurs upon him. Disaster has overtaken the voyage.

The adventurers are without money to pay for provisions and they depend on the benevolence of Vancouver Hindus for their daily chapattis. To supply the emigrants on the ship with provisions and other necessaries costs $200 a day. They are in debt about $18,000. And they are "broke."

They are finding fault with Gurdit Singh. They each paid him $100 in cash as passage money. This is twice the price of a third-class passage on a Canadian Pacific steamer from Hongkong. In this way Gurdit Singh raised the money to charter and provision the ship. It appears to have taken all the money he had. It was understood that he was a wealthy man, but it appears that he is a beggar. He has no money left. In embarking on this enterprise, he seems to have trusted in Providence. If the ship left port and turned her bows toward Japan her passengers would have to have a month's provisions. The Vancouver Hindus would have to pay for them.

Money-Making Chance.

Gurdit Singh, some time ago in Singapore, saw an opportunity to make some money and a reputation as a patriot at the same time. He formed a company, which consisted of himself and his trust in the special Sikh Providence. It was called the Guru Nanak Company, after one of the great Sikh gurus. Probably Gurdit hoped that Guru Nanak would give the enterprise his blessing. The company owned a piece of land which he and his brother held, and which is brother tilled in the Punjab. The lawsuit ran through several courts and took much time. Then there was a young girl in the village whom he had passed his honor to marry before he came to Canada, and so they were married. Then in the hope that God would give them a son, he waited and said many prayers and counted their beads, and in the course of events the son was born and, leaving his wife money enough to support her until he could send more, he travelled to Hongkong and took passage to Vancouver with the migrants of the Komagata. Nathan Singh intends to remain three years in British Columbia, working at his old job in the millyard and saving his money. Then he will go back to the Punjab for good. He will then have money to embark in trade for himself.

When Nathan Sigh recoiled from my question I gave him to understand that no mere ailen of no importance could baffle one of the lordly white race, and told him that his record of iniquity was known to me and that I could send hirı back on board the Komagata Maru if I so desired. He grinned and lit a cigarette. A Chinaman would have said, "No sabe," but a Sikh cannot pretend that he is not a linguist. Nathan Singh is well acquainted with the English language. His sheep's eyes were set on the Komagata Maru, with her brown awnings and her Japanese flag wreathing in the breeze.

"Do they think they'll get ashore?" I asked him.

"They never think they won't," answered Nathan Singh.

"They are sure they will."

"They are sure."

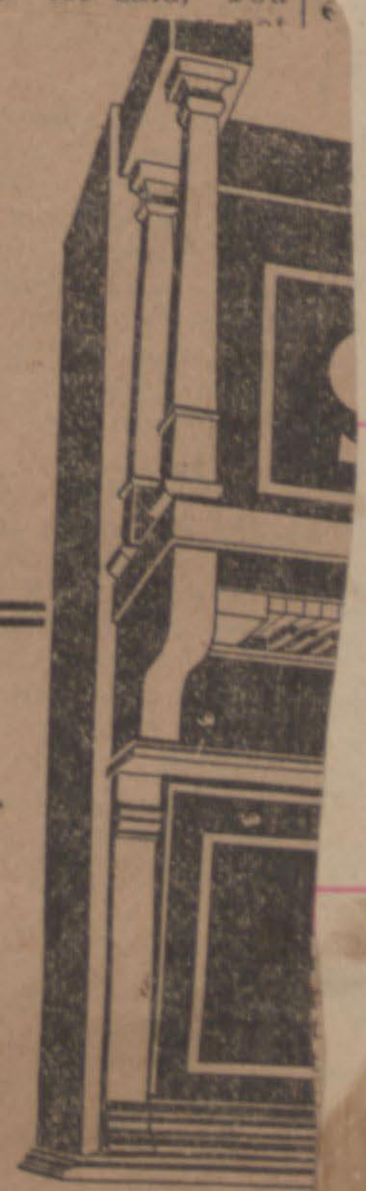
"How much did you pay?"

"I pay one hundred dollars, like the rest."

Tells of Bhagwan.

"I want you to tell me about Bhagwan Singh, you know him, don't you?"

"I know hom. At Hongkong he come aboard the ship. The temple gong rang and all the Sikhs went to the temple. Bhagwan Singh is a guru, a priest, and he spoke to the Sikhs in the temple. He said, 'You



HINDUS WERE ANXIOUS TO MARCH IN PARADE

13-June 1914

Promised to Be on Good Behavior, But Request Could Not Be Acceded to.

The Hindu situation and the immigration court of enquiry took a holiday yesterday. No features provided news either from the Komagata Maru or the shore end of the trouble. No cables arrived from the ship's Japanese owners for captain or agents, which is a record by itself. Nor did the agents send a single cable message to Kobe.

Not a single exciting event occurred all day that could in any way be connected with the Hindus. Yesterday morning the Hindus on the steamer sent a pathetic message ashore begging that they be allowed to put on their Sunday clothes and come ashore to take part in the pageant parade. They promised to be good if this were conceded to them, and they intimated that life was dull on board the steamer.

But Superintendent Reid could not grant them this small favor, though he has a feeling of compassion for the poor wretches who are leading a miserable existence aboard the crowded steamer. They were about the only people in the city, not in jail, who did not witness the pageant or take some part in the holiday which Vancouver enjoyed yesterday.

JAPANESE WASHIPS SUPPLIED WITH BIBLES

13-June 1914 Sun

GURDIT SINGH.

(By Frank L. Vosper.)

O Gurdit Singh! O Gurdit Singh!
Why did you to this country bringh
A crowd of Hindus 'neath your wingh
Against our laws, O Gurdit Singh?

O Gurdit Singh! O Gurdit Singh!
You knew you could not have your flingh,
Nor 'round your finger like a ringh,
Twist our enactments, Gurdit Singh.

O Gurdit Singh! O Gurdit Singh!
Your ship at anchor there will swingh
And turn to junk or anythingh
Before you land, O Gurdit Singh!

O Gurdit Singh! O Gurdit Singh!
You and your legal friends may wringh
Your hands and curse your stars and singh
Another tune, O Gurdit Singh!

O Gurdit Singh! O Gurdit Singh!
I guess you've found us tough as *lingh;
Now "git" by way you came, nor bringh
Another shfpload, Gurdit Singh.

*Ling, a fish plentiful on the Cornish coast, noted for its toughness.

LACROSSE FLOAT IN PARADE.

POINT GREY BRIEFS.

KERRISDALE, Point Grey, June 11.—W. A. Trites, No. 19 road, Richmond, proposing the resolution was that the directors should have the backing of the district council in letting the contract immediately and to a firm of approved stability regardless of recent developments as to home patronage. He believed the matter was too important to risk with a firm not known to be absolutely sound financially.

Councillor McLure endorsed these sentiments and said he was surprised that the city of North Vancouver had not moved before towards urging early construction. "If the directors in charge now are not public-spirited enough to let the contract, then their places should be filled by others who were." This brought a quick response from Reeve May, who said he was a director on the bridge company and the time had not come for the directors to act. They had nothing before them, the plans being in the engineer's hands. "There was some difference of opinion amongst the directors when the tenders were up," suggested Councillor McLure. "Not so," declared the reeve with emphasis.

15-June-1914

THE SUN

HINDUS ARE HUNGRY ON KOMAGATA MARU

Immigrants Dependant on the Charity of Local Hindus—Are on Short Rations.

There are no fresh features in the Hindu situation. Today the court of enquiry will convene at the immigration office and presided over by the superintendent of immigration, Mr. Malcolm R. J. Reid, will continue its work. It is expected that the court will deal with the cases of all the Hindu passengers on the emigrant steamer within ten days.

Nothing is known of the intentions of the local Hindu committee, but it is expected that Mr. J. Edward Bird, counsel for the East Indians, will begin his attempts to prove the illegality of the order-in-council that bars the Hindus out by habeas corpus proceedings this week.

The owners of the Komagata Maru will certainly order the ship to steam for Kobe this week if the money owing the vessel, according to the terms of the charter party is not paid Whether the local Hindus will pay it seems to be doubtful.

At present the Hindu emigrants aboard the steamer are on short rations and are depending for supplies on the local Hindus who provided them with what stores they can. It is understood that the supplies sent on board are barely sufficient to keep the pangs of hunger from the emigrants.

The fact that nearly all the Hindus were earnestly fishing yesterday appears to bear out the waterfront rumor that they are not supplied with sufficient food.

No blame can be attached to the local Hindus, who are under but a slight obligation to feed their fellow-countrymen. The immigration officials have nothing what ever to do with furnishing food for the Komagata's passengers. To provide provisions and to pay the other expenses of the Komagata's excursion party costs over $200 per day.

The emigrants have no money left and are altogether dependent on the charity of the Hindus on shore. And if the vessel's owners order her back to Japan, the Hindu passengers will have to be provided with a month's sea stores, for which the local Hindus will have to pay.

61 G. Wren
62 J. Wren
63 R. B. Simpson
64 J. McRae
65
66 J. B. Welch
67 P. R. Welch
68 W. E. Welch
69 J. McRae
70 Rae August
71
72
73
74

16. June 1914 Sun

The Weather

couver and Lower Mainland—to moderate winds; generally stationary or lower temperature.

PRICE, 5 CENTS

GOVERNMENT MAY LET A LIMITED NUMBER OF HINDUS IN ANNUALLY

Possibility that Dominion Authorities May Make Arrangement Similar to That with Japan.

SIR CHAS. H. TUPPER RETAINED AS COUNSEL

Local Shikh Offers to Take Responsibility of Charter with Unpaid Obligations.

There is a possibility that the Hindus who arrived here on the Komagata may not be deported after all, as it is rumored that the Dominion government is considering an arrangement with the Indian administration, through the British government, similar to the agreement with the Japanese authorities, which concedes admission to 400 Japanese annually. The number of Hindus who will be permitted to enter Canada yearly under this proposed agreement is not known, but it is believed that the arrangement has been suggested to the Canadian government by the British authorities as a solution of the puzzling problem of Hindu immigration.

It is more than a possibility that there have been conversations, as continental diplomats call them, between the Indian authorities and the British government on the subject of Hindu immigration to Canada. Anyone who is in touch with the local Hindus knows how disaffection is growing luxuriantly in India. There is no doubt that the Indian government has lost some sleep over the question of Hindu immigration to Canada.

May be Compromise.

The long delay in the carrying out of the law in the cases of the Hindus who came on the Komagata Maru suggests that the Ottawa government is considering some compromise. It is understood that the Dominion authorities have been asked by the Chinese government to concede to China a similar arrangement to that which this country has with Japan. This agreement would allow a limited number of Chinese to come to Canada each year, and the present plan, that Chinese entering Canada pay $500 head tax, would be cancelled. The significance of this is that China is growing in importance as a nation.

If the Dominion government should agree to similar arrangements with China and with the Indian government to that which it now has with the Japanese government, it means that the Oriental immigration policy of the Canadian government is weakening. It would also mean that the Hindus on the Komagata Maru might gain admission to this country after all. There appears to be little doubt that the government is stalling in their case. There has been plenty of time to enforce the presnt laws, yet the Hindus have not yet been sent back.

Counsel for Agents.

The owners of the Japanese steamer Komagata Maru have instructed their agents here, the firm of C. Gardiner Johnson & Company, to retain Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper as counsel to guard their interests in the troublesome complication that has arisen. Sir Charles acted as their counsel once before, when another steamer owned by them, the Fukui Maru, was damaged in collision with the Canadian Pacific steamer Princess Royal in Vancouver harbor several years ago.

The offer of a Vancouver Sikh, Rahim Singh, to take over the charter, with its unpaid obligations, from Gurdit Singh, who is unable to pay the amount which is past due, according to its terms, has been considered by the owners of the ship, who have made certain conditions to its being acceptable to them. The Dominion authorities are now considering this proposal, and the principal parties concerned are awaiting the opinion of the government in the matter.

Court of Enquiry.

The court of enquiry continued its work yesterday, but no decision was made in the cases before it. The Hindu who was dealt with by the court yesterday as one of the trachoma suspects.

The Komagata Maru will shift today from her present anchorage to a berth off the foot of Heatley avenue, to give space to the Japanese war vessels, Asama and Azuma, which are expected to arrive in the harbor from San Francisco on Friday.

WILL SPEND $46,000,000.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

HINDUS ON KOMAGATA IN CONTROL OF SHIP

Will Not Allow Skipper to Raise Steam to Shift Vessel to Another Berth.

Sun 17 June 1914

Because the Hindus will not allow her engineer officers to raise any more steam than will run the ship's sanitary pump (and they are not particular about that) the Komagata Maru did not shift to her new berth off Heatley avenue yesterday, but will tow down there today.

The Hindu passengers are determined not to let the ship leave port and yesterday when the black gang started to raise sufficient steam to turn the ship's engines up to fifty-five revolutions, the Sikhs on board became warlike and, brandishing their lathis, ordered Captain Yamumoto to draw his fires. The ship was to shift to make berthing room for the Japanese cruisers Asama and Azuma, due in port on Friday from San Francisco.

Japanese Alarmed.

The attitude of the Sikh passengers, who appear to be in control of the ship, has alarmed the Japanese officers and it seems more than probable that a prize crew of Japanese bluejackets from one of the cruisers will be put on board the Komagata when the warships arrive. The Sikhs scorn the Japanese, whom they call the monkey men, and if a guard of navy seamen is placed on board the Sikhs will not like it. When the ship will go to sea is as indefinite as ever, but the Japanese owners require, in addition to the sum owing on the charter, $11,000, and the $4000 for the coal part cargo which was purchased by Gurdit Singh in Yokohama, a large sum of money to cover the cost of holding the ship here during June and July and payment for the voyage back to Japan in case the Hindus are finally refused admission.

The total amount asked by the owners now is $40,000. The amount which Rahim and his syndicate were willing to pay if the charter were transferred to them was the $11,000 which was due last Thursday according to the terms of the original charter. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is now in charge of the matter, acting for the owners.

Continues Examination.

The court of enquiry continued its examination of the Hindu emigrants yesterday but the results, if any, were not favorable to the emigrants. One of the pilgrims addressed the court yesterday, in the hope that patriotic and diplomatic words might appease the wrath of the sahibs. His address was in part as follows:

"Before embarking on this exploratory and colonizing movement which it was hoped would add to the cohesiveness of the great empire of which we are proud to form a part we studied the matter carefully and discursively. The disintegrating laws which a misguided diplomacy have allowed to be passed were exhaustively analyzed after being promulgated thoroughly among those interested. We decided after mature deliberation that while the Dominion of Canada is not so great as India it is still a part of the globe-encircling empire and that we were not without adequate justification in coming here to make it greater by our brawn and brain.

Are Not Angry.

"We are not angry at the Canadian authorities as I have been given to understand by immature consultations held under extreme difficulties with my fellow compatriots from the deck of our prison ship. We are sorry deep down in our hearts that burst with patriotism; we are sorry some of my compatriots, lashed by the disgrace brought about by an almost unbearable restraint, may have shown that anger that betokens the depth of feeling of strong men. Some may have even prognosticated dire things. We have money, we have brains, we have initiative as the voyage now apparently so fruitless has shown. All we ask is to be treated as men and brothers. Let this false race prejudice be obliterated in a flood of real patriotism and we will stand shoulder to shoulder with you in making this Canada realize the consummation of which you dream."

The man who expressed himself in such beautiful language and waved the flag so handsomely is said to be a graduate of the University of Calcutta.

TAKING

The Sun

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When going on your vacation send us your address and your Sun will be forwarded to you without extra charge.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1914.

THE HINDU QUESTION.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, who has just returned from Ottawa, confirms the intelligence which preceded him from the federal capital—that the Borden government has in contemplation a solution of the Hindu question on lines altogether different to any previously suggested. The proposal now under consideration to which Mr. Stevens confesses he gives his approval is that a certain number of these East Indians be admitted annually under provisions similar to those governing the entry of Japanese. In a round-about way and manifestly for the purpose of softening the effect of his announcement Mr. Stevens says:

"I am convinced that the placing of the control of immigration to this country in the hands of the Indian government would offer the best solution of the difficulties which are now being experienced. The regulations would be made to apply to settlers only, of whom only a certain number would be allowed in each year."

This certainly is a radical departure of Mr. Stevens from his former attitude on this question. Is it possible that he expects the public here to receive without a demand for explanation his complete somersault on the question of admitting these people to Canadian territory. Until a few weeks ago there was no more determined opponent of Hindu immigration than Mr. Stevens. He raged on the platform against any suggestion that any of them be permitted entry under any conditions; he invaded ward meetings and public gatherings loaded with arguments against their admission. He pictured the peril to the moral as well as the economic life of the country by allowing them to settle on our soil. Nor did he limit his crusade against their entry to the confines of his constituency or of the province. He addressed meetings in Eastern Canada and even in the United States, of which country he was but a few years ago a citizen, in an endeavor to strengthen the sentiment against East Indian immigration in those portions of the continent remote from likelihood of immediate contact with these undesirable applicants for admission. It is only a few weeks ago, too, that he was thus engaged in preaching the gospel against Hindu immigration, and he now returns to Vancouver and tells his constituents that there is every probability of these people being placed on a parity with the Japanese whereby 400 of them will be admitted annually.

We have no doubt the government seriously intends to make such an arrangement as Mr. Stevens gives us to understand it is now considering; and his change of front on the question is, of course, the result of party pressure to which Mr. Stevens is particularly amenable. But he has yet to learn what the public of this city and province think of the proposal, and what they will say to him for his easy surrender of opinion once so loudly and fiercely proclaimed. We must not forget that if this arrangement is made the Hindus passengers of the vessel now anchored in the harbor will be allowed to land and that every year a number still larger than they constitute will obtain unquestioned entry to this province. Nor is this all. The privileges which they will enjoy under regulations similar to those governing Japanese immigration will permit them to bring in their wives. The result will be that in a few years we shall not only have a substantial colony of Hindus in our midst, but we shall have a colony which is being continually added to, not only from India itself, but by the natural increase of the resident here.

Mr. Stevens may be able to persuade his supporters here, as he seems to have persuaded himself, that this is an arrangement which should be satisfactory to all concerned; but we doubt very much if the thinking public of British Columbia will agree with him. Whether they agree with him or not, however, they will assuredly demand from him the grounds of his belief as well as the reasons which induced him to change his formerly entertained opinions.

HINDUS RISE UP IN ARMS AGAINST FATE

In Desperation They Utter Threat that They Will Not Allow Ship to Leave Port.

17 June 1914

The Hindus on the Komagata Maru are playing a desperate game. Yesterday they declared that they would not allow the Komagata Maru to leave port, but would resort to open war if her skipper attempted to get the ship under way to return to Japan. Captain Yamamoto will feel more comfortable when the two Japanese cruisers now on their way from San Francisco arrive in port. It is more than a possibility that an armed guard from one of the warships may be sent by Japan on the Komagata Maru to repress the turbulent Hindus.

Gurdit Singh, who launched the Hindu incursion which has made a few lines of history, has lost his sway over the migrants. They are insubordinate and Gurdit is practically a prisoner in his cabin. The Hindus are riotous and the Japanese skipper, Captain Yamamoto, is filled with alarm. The officials of the immigration department refused to discuss the trouble last night, but are prepared for an emergency. The United Service Club, the Imperial Service Club, the sergeants' mess of the 72nd Highlanders and the other regimental units are prepared to furnish armed men to deal with any situation that may arise. A large number of ex-service men in the city are available if necessary and if the unruly Hindus become ungovernable, an armed force will be placed on board the ship. The suggestion has been made that a hundred marines from the Japanese warships, which will arrive in port on Saturday, could be placed on board the Komagata Maru as passengers, to return to Japan on the vessel, without fear of international complications, in case the owners of the Komagata Maru order her captain to leave for Kobe, and the Hindus attempt to prevent the steamer from leaving port. It has also been suggested that if the Hindus make serious trouble, the Komagata Maru might be towed by one of the warships outside the three-mile limit, where the Komagata Maru could be boarded by armed seamen from the cruiser and the recalcitrant Hindus placed under subjection by force if necessary. So that if the Hindus carry out their threat to resist any attempt to move the ship, they will be unsuccessful. It appears to be likely that the Komagata Maru will receive sailing orders from her owners today and that as soon as the Japanese warships arrive, or as soon afterward as she can be got ready for sea, she will sail. If the Hindus make a forcible resistance abundant means will be found to quell the insurrection.

The immigration department has not furnished any supplies to the Hindus and does not intend to do so. It is under no obligation or responsibility to do so. The Hindus complain that they have insufficient food which is probably true. The only supplies they have had have been provided by the Vancouver Hindus. The Hindus on the Komagta Maru are public charges, and if no other reason exists for refusing them admission, this one should be sufficient. They apparently have no money.

They are disorderly, and evidently in an indomitable frame of mind. Apparently they realize that they have played their last cards.

The Komagata Maru will not shift to another berth, but will remain where she is. The Hindus refused to allow a tug to take her in tow yesterday, declaring that they would not permit the vessel to be moved at all.

paths of peace we...

The Sun

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1914—TWELVE PAGES

It Looks Like This

The doorkeeper:—If I let you get your foot inside, will you promise to stay out.

American Forger Sub[illegible] Norwegian Sailor[illegible] The San Que[illegible]

Shanghaied His Man in Nagasaki and Handed Him Over to Authorities on Board Ship.

(Sun's Leased A. P. Wire.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Peter A. Grimes, convicted of forgery in Shanghai and on his way to San Quentin penitentiary, California, shanghaied Alfred Johansen, a Norwegian sailor, in Nagasaki, Japan, substituted the sailor for himself and escaped, according to information developed today in a searching investigation by federal officials.

Not until Johansen told his story to a fellow Norwegian at San Quentin was it discovered that an innocent man was probably serving the three-year term of Grimes. Johansen does not speak English.

"Ashore from my ship at Nagasaki, I was in a saloon and drank with three men who approached me. After two drinks with them I remem-

MORE HINDUS COMING TO VANCOUVER IS THE RUMOR AT OTTAWA

Immigration Authorities at Capital Anxious for Departure of Komagata Maru and Passengers.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

OTTAWA, June 17.—The Hindu problem on the Pacific coast is giving the immigration officials no small amount of anxiety, and there will be relief when the Komagata Maru sets sail from Vancouver wits its load of trouble. It has been made abundantly clear that the government has no intention whatever of admitting them and the problem now is to get them back.

The news from Vancouver that there is apprehension lest the Hindus may commandeer the ship, and go where they please, is confirmed by official advices, and there may be something in the report that the Maru may be escorted across the Pacific by a Japanese cruiser now arriving at Vancouver.

It was rumored today that another shipload is coming from India and this was received with alarm at the department, but there is really no foundation for the report.

While the situation gives concern, it is believed here that there is a strong element of bluff in the threats of Gurdit Singh and his followers.

The upshot of the difficulty is likely to result in some kind of diplomatic arrangement to keep the Hindus at home.

KOMAGATA MAY SAIL FOR KOBE TOMORROW

Between noon today and midnight on Sunday the members of the Legion of Frontiersmen are to be prepared to gather at any time, uniformed, armed and ready for duty, at the corner of Hastings and Burrard streets. Capt. G. H. Sloan, the officer commanding this semi-official military organization, made up for the most part of ex-service men, seems to have received instructions to have his corps in readiness for duty in the event of an armed force being necessary to quell the riotous Hindus on the steamer Komagata Maru. Trouble is expected when the vessel leaves port, and she may leave within the next forty-eight hours. The Japanese cruisers, which are expected to arrive this morning, will be in port, and the skipper of the Komagata will call on Rear-Admiral Kuroi and tell the admiral the truth of the matter, which is that he is unwilling to take his vessel back to Japan without an armed guard on board, to discourage the warlike Hindus. The admiral cannot put bluejackets aboard the Komagata in the harbor, but outside the three miles he can, and it would be easy for the admiral to send men out on a steam launch from one of the cruisers with the Komagata to the three-mile limit, where the navy men might board the steamer. The corps of Frontiersmen may be called upon to act as guards on the Komagata until the Japanese navy men can board the ship outside.

The owners of the Komagata have cabled sailing orders to the captain of the steamer, and as soon as she can be made ready for sea she will leave port.

Sun June 19th 1914

HINDUS TO BE ASKED TO PAY THE HOSPITAL

Board of Directors Would Like Indians to Settle $7000 Account Against Them.

NO WOMEN ON THE BOARD

Request of Council of Women that One Be Appointed Impossible.

The board of directors of the General hospital last night decided, on motion of the chairman, Mr. J. J. Banfield, to remind the leaders of the Hindu colony here that the hospital directors would like payment of the $7000 odd that is owing the institution by the East Indians for treatment received. During the past seven years, stated Mr. Banfield, the institution had received the Hindus and treated them, but it had been found impossible to get them to pay. The amount owing was well up in the thousands and although representations had been made to the Dominion government, not one cent had been paid on account.

The Hindus contended that as the government in India paid the hospital fees they themselves as individuals should not be called upon to do so here. In view of the fact that the local Hindus had raised $14,000 for a ship's charter, Mr. Banfield thought that it was time they should again be notified of their obligations to the hospital and a resolution to this effect was passed, to be forwarded to Braham Singh.

No Women on Board.

A request from the Council of Women that a representative woman be given a seat on the board of directors of the hospital was not entertained. Mr. Banfield pointed out that they had no power in the matter. The hospital governors and the city council named the directors and the board could not grant special privileges to any class.

The hospital's income from all sources for May amounted to $21,747.36, made up as follows: Sustenation fund, city of Vancouver, $6945; government of B. C., $5161; municipal grants, Burnaby and West Vancouver, $507.70; fees from patients, $9128.70; miscellaneous, $4.05. The total expenses for the month amounted to $21,351.19, leaving a balance of $396.16.

Patients Treated.

The number of patients treated in May numbered 840 and the number of hospital days were 11,575. The per capita cost was $1.84 as compared with $1.98 in May last year and $1.87 in April, 1914. Forty-three free cases were admitted during May and 35 discharged. Four hundred and forty paying patients were admitted and 466 discharged. Of these 185 paid in full and 55 on account, while 226 did not pay anything.

ENTERTAIN PRINTERS

...the sc... "He did not answered ... worshipped the ... gods for the ... his days, and lived on charity."

"A... al, hal," exclimed the listeners in chorus.

...ame," began the tale, ... should begin, "a mendicant

SOME LEGAL ASPECTS OF HINDU SITUATION

Section 13 of Immigration Act Gives Department Almost Absolute Power.

19 June 1914

A writ of mandamus is a profound and puissant document, more frequently used in mediaeval times than now. It is a ponderous thing that everybody must obey. It is intended to expedite the course of events to give some precipitation to languid stallers, to turn inaction into actvity. This solemn document is what Mr. J. Edward Bird, counsel for the refugees from India's coral strand, proposes to employ to accelerate things in the cases of the Hindus, and if he gets this writ, his next step will be to get if he can, that fine old safeguard of the rights of man and relic of wicked King John's time, a writ of habeas corpus. This brusque old decree will demand that the leisurely immigration officials produce the body of a Hindu argonaut, and they will have to bring one of ichtyhophagi from the Komagata immediately. Then legal things would begin to happen, and a consequence might be that ultimately, after the law's interminable delays the Hindus would be released on bail. The bail would be nominal, and Bhai Gurdit Singh's tribesmen would probably scatter beyond collecting it again. It might occur that if they were not granted bail, they would be landed and housed in some building ashore from which they might escape. These things are just what the superintendent immigration. Mr. Malcolm R. J. Reid, is endeavoring to prevent, and he is working in the interests of British Columbia and Canada. In this present emergency, which is far more important and heavy with large significance than most of the populace think, he is performing a very useful work, in which he has some able assistance. He has for equipment the act respecting immigrants or immigration, which is a fairly strong act of parliament, but imperfect in spots. Superintendent Reid is a man of resolution, and section 23 of the act is fairly strong. If the time came when a little touch of despotism was needed, the immigration department might in view of the extraordinary situation that would have arisen, disregard, or perhaps a softer word would be better, the courts of the land on the strength of section 23. This situation calls loudly for firmness. Section 23 reads as follows:

"No court and no judge or officer, thereof, shall have jurisdiction to review, quash, reverse or restrain or otherwise interfere with any proceeding, decree or order of the minister or of any board of enquiry, or officer in charge has made or given under the authority of and in accordance with the provisions of the act relating to the detention or deportation of any rejected immigrant, passenger or other person upon any ground whatever unless such person is a Canadian citizen or has Canadian domicile."

On the strength of section 23, it appears that Superintendent Reid can snap his fingers at the courts, if he chooses to do so in the common interest.

The immigration act also contains about seventeen clauses, more or less, on any one of which the Komagata's passengers could be kept out of the country. So that the nomadic sons of Khalsa and the faithful followers of the only true God whose prophet was Muhammed, and the goggle-eyed worshippers of Shiv and Vishnu might as well accept what is written in the book of fate and recede quietly back to Hongkong and other odorous Asiatic ports, where they seem to have been casual beachcombers for some time before they came here.

Yesterday morning the ship was a cave of despair, but later in the day the adventurers keyed themselves up to a high pitch of fanatic excitement. A meeting was held, in which Gurdit Singh took no part, at which resolutions were passed. The Hindus are very fond of passing resolutions. As far as could be learned, the resolutions were all warlike. The cloven foot is showing on board the Komagata Maru. The big Sikhs, who belong to a warrier race, are growling and blustering threats. The big black-browed fellows are bullying the Japanese officers of the steamer and calling down curses on the heads of the white race. They freely declare that if any attempt is made to move the vessel from her anchorage they will immediately go to war. Yesterday the temple gongs boomed out a monotonous reverberation. In the the temple the priests chanted hymns.

Yesterday afternoon the patrol boat Winnemac took a load of flour and other supplies to the Komagata Maru. Not much progress was made by the board of enquiry.

The Hindus are in complete control of the vessel as far as the Japanese officers and crew are concerned. But if the mutineers attempt any real violence, they will be dealt with severely by the immigration authorities, who are fully prepared for instant armed action, if it becomes necessary in the interests of law and order. The picket boat Winnemac carries an armed crew, and other launches are available to place a sufficient force of armed men on the ship at very short notice.

Daily News-Advertise

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1914.

JAPANESE SHIPS NOW IN HARBOR

Greetings From Dominion Government Were Extended to Visitors by Superintendent of Immigration.

CIVIC AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES PAY CALLS

Visiting Officers Are Guests at Informal Banquet in Commercial Club Given by the Mayor and City Council.

Two of the Japanese Emperor's men-of-war, the first-class cruisers Asama and Azuma, famous fighting ships of the Japanese navy which played a prominent part in the Russo-Japanese war, dropped anchor in Burrard Inlet yesterday morning at 10.30. The flagship Asama is berthed to the eastward of the Komagata Maru and the Azuma is a little north of that vessel. The cruisers picked up local pilots at Point Atkinson. They will remain here until Tuesday when they sail for Victoria.

A large flotilla of Japanese fishing ... into the

Arrival of Japanese Ships in Harbor Has Nothing to Do with Hindus

Ottawa, June 20.—"I have received no communication from my government concerning the affair and do not expect any, for I consider this purely a commercial matter in which the Japanese Government has no particular interest. I do not treat the matter seriously at all, and I think there is nothing for the Canadian Government to worry about."

This statement was made today by C. Yada, Consul-General for Japan, speaking of the trouble over the Hindu question at the Coast.

"A squadron of Japanese training ships were to arrive at Vancouver today but so far I have not heard whether they did or not," continued the Consul-General.

"I received notice about a month ago that these ships were scheduled to arrive, so they have no connection with this case. Their coming is by arrangements made previous to this trouble.

"The Japanese consul at Vancouver, of course, has been keeping me informed of the developments, but if the lives of the crew are in danger from these exasperated passengers, well the boat is in a Canadian port and Canadian laws govern the case.

"But I think the Canadian Government can treat this situation quite lightly. To my mind there is no cause for excitement or worry."

Mr. Yada said that he had received no communication concerning the case either from the Canadian or Japanese governments.

DREADFUL DEATHS BRIDGE ...

6,000 ACRES FORFEITED

Officer

Sohan Singh.
R. B. Wing

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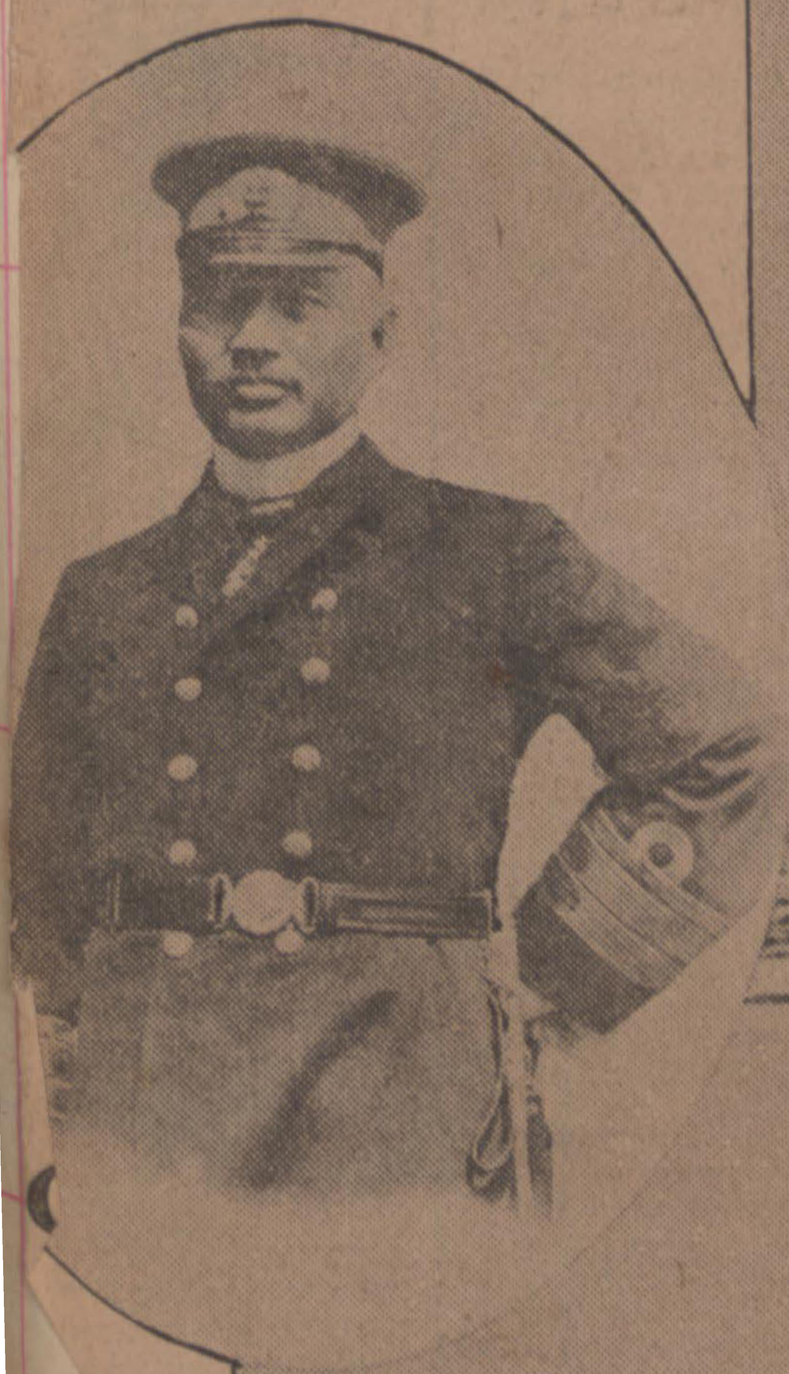
MONTH OF August 1917

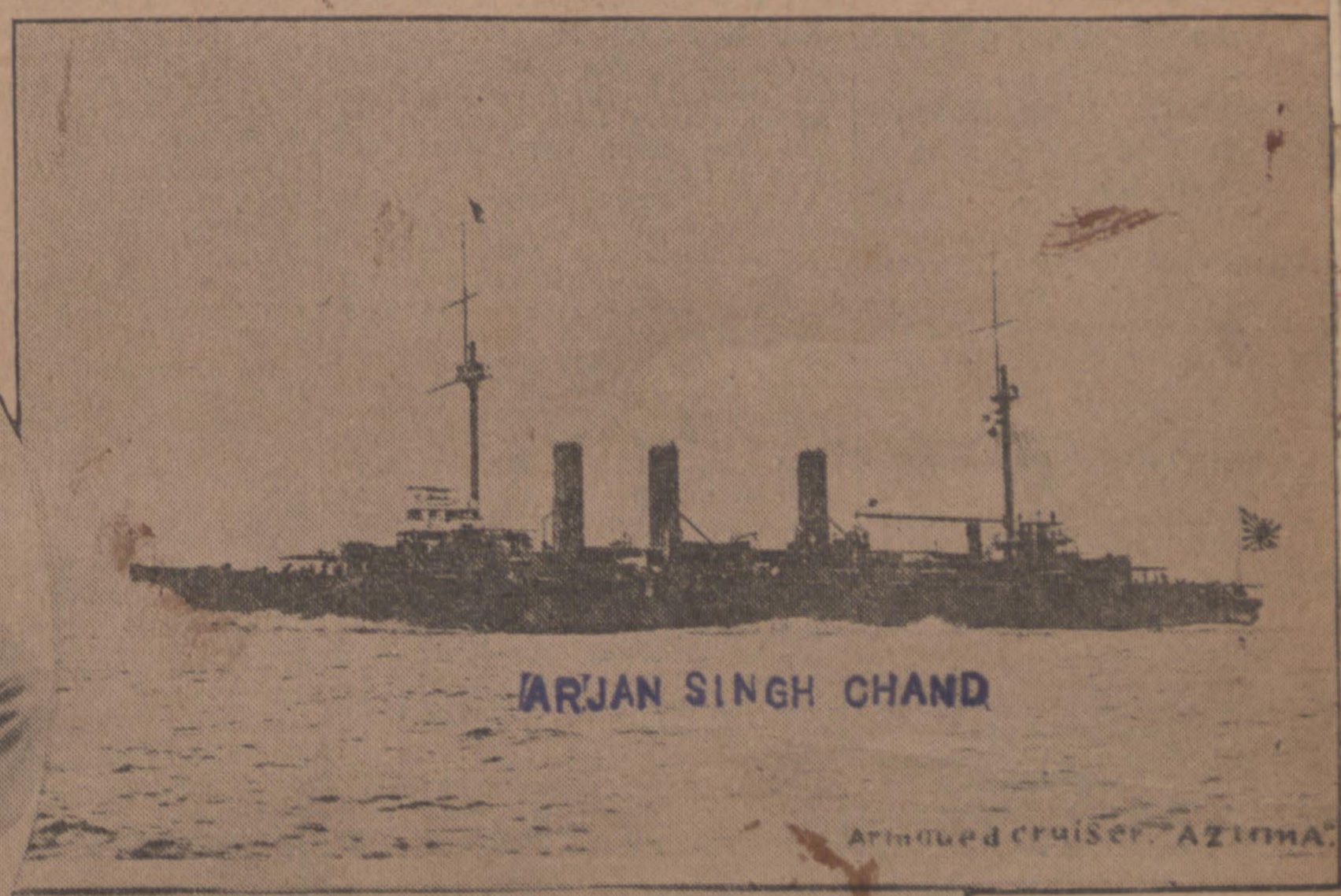
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total Time	Rate per Day	Total Amount	Paid on Account	Amount Due	Cash	Paid	Acc.		
12	11	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	340	3 75	127 50	44 11	83 35	Cash 70.00 5.00	28.50	31.	Sept 10 Sept.	438
10	11	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	113	3 00	33 90	18 16	15 70	1.00 6.35	10.70	11	Sept 20	439
12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	300	3 00	90 00	25 00	65 00		34.70	30		440

The Sun

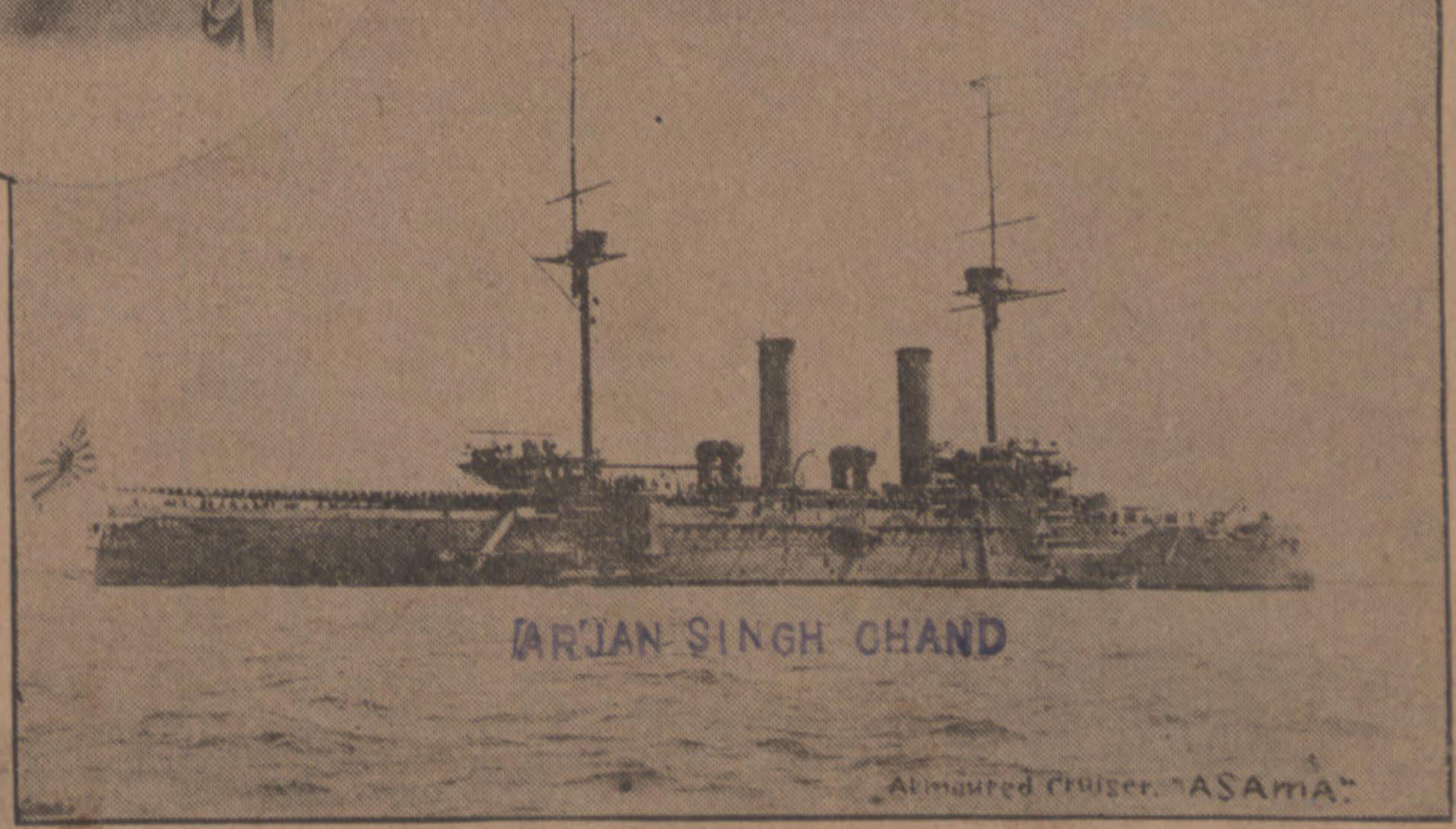
VER, B. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1914—SIXTEEN PAGES

Vice-Admiral Teijiro Kuroi and the Visiting Japanese Warships





Armoured cruiser "AZUMA"



Armoured cruiser "ASAMA"

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Memorandum Pad

The man who gets there is the man who advertises. Have you tried the ad. columns of The Sun?

Vancouver Sun June 22nd 1914

The

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 736 VANCOUVER, B. C., MONDA

HINDUS HOLD MASS MEETING AND PREACH SEDITION AND TREASON

Cloven Hooves of Hindus Show at Meeting Yesterday in Dominion Hall at Which Speakers Openly Advised Their Countrymen to Cast Off British Yoke—White Socialist Addresses Meeting—J. Edward Bird Also Speaks.

Whereas, the Hindus on the steamship Komagata Maru are unlawfully prevented by the immigration authorities from consulting with their legal adviser and from procuring provisions and water from their Hindu friends, making their lot on board one to which cattle would not be subjected, and whereas, such brutal and unlawful treatment of British subjects of the same type as the Hindus would not be tolerated in India, we urge the Dominion authorities, under the principle of do "unto others as you would have them do unto you," to see that the Hindus are saved without delay from the high-handed action of the immigration department. We, further protest that the action of the immigration officers in Vancouver are unlawful and so provoking that the Hindus will never forget or forgive the powers that be if they do not remedy the immigration situation here.

The chanting of one of the Sikh hymns, with an accompaniment of weird music from strange Hindu musical instruments opened a public meeting attended by about 800 Hindus and 200 white men yesterday afternoon in Dominion hall, and which the above resolution brought to an end. Copies of the resolution will be sent to Premier Borden and the secretary of state for India. The meeting was called by the United Hindu League and the Khalsa Dwan Society, to discuss the Hindu situation here, in which the plot is thickening. A number of the leaders of the Hindus addressed the meeting, in English and Hindustanee.

The Hindu speakers, with a free flow of language, poured forth tirades in their native tongue against the immigration officials, the newspapers of Vancouver, and the government. One speaker in a burst of eloquence warned the Japanese training ships now in Vancouver not to interfere with the Hindus. The Sikh orators declared that the government in particular and the white race in general were unjust and tyrannous in dealing with the Hindus. Several of the speakers raised the red flag. The superintendent of immigration was called an oppressor and a despot. Sedition and treason were openly and frankly preached.

But the gravest aspect of the meeting was the introduction into a Hindu meeting of white Socialists of the extreme type, by H. Rahim, a Hindu Socialist who is very active in spreading mischievous doctrines among the East Indians here. For the first time in Vancouver, a Hindu meeting was addressed by a white speaker of the violent type, a man named Fitzgerald. Two other notorious white Socialists were to speak, but did not appear.

Fitzgerald in a vehement harangue exhorted the Hindus to return to their own country and throw off the British yoke, and become masters in their own land. Then, he said, they might make such terms with Canada which would ensure their countrymen getting a fair show. He spoke of the governments of Canada and England, [illegible] in a [illegible] ing and contemptuous way, and held all through his speech close to the principals of anarchy. Mr. Fitzgerald appeared to be delighted that the Hindu bone of contention had given him an opportunity for rhetorical insolence.

The Hindu speakers who followed him, Balwant Singh, the priest of the Sikh temple, Rahim and Solau Lal, called upon the Hindus to follow his advice, return to India and hoist the banner of revolution. Their language was openly seditious and treasonable.

J. Edward Bird, the other white speaker, was the principal speaker at the meeting and spoke first. Mr. Bird is counsel for the Hindus and in his address he took up the legal aspects of the situation. The Hindus who came on the Komagata Maru, he said, had not come to gain entrance to Canada in spite of the immigration act, but wished to enter by perfectly proper means. The government was endeavoring to send them back without a fair trial.

Want to Test Act.

The Hindus desired to test the immigration act to find out if they could be kept out of the country legally. They felt that they were not getting a fair show. The old orders-in-council, Mr. Bird said, had been found to be faulty and the new ones might also have flaws in them. They were perfectly willing to accept the decision of the courts, but they wished to get their cases before the courts in order to get a fair trial.

Object of Mandamus.

Mr. J. Edward Bird said after the meeting that the notice of motion which was the first step in mandamus proceedings had been served on the immigration authorities and the object of the mandamus, he said, was to compel the immigration officer to give a decision in the cases of the Hindu emigrants who had been before the board of enquiry. The legal proceedings would began today. After a verdict had been given in one of the cases before the board, Mr. Bird will immediately begin habeas corpus proceedings to test the orders-in-council, which he is confident he can show are not legal.

The skipper of the Komagata Maru received orders from his owners on Saturday to steam for Kobe immediately. But the Hindus on board the vessel will not allow Capt. Yamamato to get up steam enough to start a winch to get his anchor up. The question of how to get the ship out of port without serious trouble has yet to be settled.

Calls Public Meeting.

Mayor Baxter, after having been requested to do so by many citizens has agreed to call a meeting of the citizens to morrow to discuss the trouble, and if possible take steps to get rid of the Komagata and her unwelcome passengers. The time and place of the mass meeting will be announced today.

With the mandamus proceedings before the supreme court it is felt that the time has come for energetic measures. If the cases of the Hindus get before the courts the matter may end after the long legal strife which will follow, in the undesirable Orientals gaining admission to British Columbia after all.

Anxious to Sail.

Capt. Yamamato of the Komagata is very anxious to take his ship back to Kobe, but he cannot leave port without help. He had an audience with Vice-Admiral Kuroi on Saturday, but the vice-admiral cannot help him to get his ship out of port. If the ship were outside the three-mile limit, the Japanese admiral could put some men from one of the cruisers aboard to act as a guard. But the difficulty is to get the ship out of port. Then there is a possibility that the local Hindus will fulfill the terms of the charter and keep the ship in port for time. It was reported yesterday that they had satisfied the claims of the ship's owners.

When the mandamus application is taken up in the supreme court today an adjournment of the application will be asked for by the immigration department's counsel. There is a rumor in circulation that a complete shift in the legal wind may also take place today or tomorrow.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS VISITING VANCOUVER GET A WARM WELCOME

WIRELESS OPERATORS

-8

22 Jun 1914

The Sun

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When going on your vacation send us your address and your Sun will be forwarded to you without extra charge.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1914.

OUR NEW KNIGHTS.

To Premier Borden, Hon. George E. Foster, Mr. J. A. M. Aikins and Hon. Adam Beck, of the Ontario legislature, congratulations are extended by The Sun on their entrance into the distinguished circle of knights of the empire whose honors were secured "with unhatched rapiers and on carpet consideration." Mr. Borden's title was looked for as inevitable, but some surprise will be manifested at the selection of Mr. Foster for this favor. However, the knighthood will be more valuable to the minister of trade and commerce than to the premier. To Sir George Foster the members of his own party who have long held an invincible hostility to him on personal grounds will perhaps be disposed to show more consideration than they did to the untitled politician. They will forgive and forget his former sins, no doubt, since he has won recognition from his sovereign.

Why Mr. Aikins, of Winnipeg, should have been chosen for this honor from among so many aspirants it is difficult to perceive unless it is because of his curious conclusions on his return last year from Germany as to the existence of an emergency. That Mr. Beck has been created a knight may be taken as indicating that he is still in line for the high commissionership.

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MR. MARTIN RETURNING.

22 Jun 1914 Sun

RAILWAY SLEEPERS ORDERED FOR INDIA

The Hon. William R. Ross, minister of lands, has received a letter from the Dominion Creosoting Company, Limited, of Vancouver, who have received an order for 160,000 creosoted railway sleepers from the Bengal and North Western Railway Company, of India, expressing thanks to the forest branch of the department of lands for their efforts in interesting the India railway company in British Columbia lumber.

The India railways use annually very large quantities of railway sleepers, and the habit of the past has been to secure a large portion of this timber from Australia, but as the timber there is becoming scarcer the price is slowly advancing.

As a direct result of the efforts of the Hon. W. R. Ross, who is directing the forest branch in a campaign for trade extension in foreign markets this order for 150,000 creosoted ties has been placed with a British Columbia firm.

The specifications call for best quality well seasoned Douglas fir to be treated with twelve pounds of creosote per cubic foot under specified temperature and pressure conditions.

Arrangements have been made to have the forest branch inspect the ties, both before and after treatment, so as to ensure the specifications being strictly adhered to.

After the excellent qualities of Douglas fir have been tried out in India, there will doubtless be further large orders coming to British Columbia and the creosoting industry will be given a decided impulse.

Rev. George M... D.D., ...

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22 Jun 1914

The Sun

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At no time has the government adopted a decisive tone in referring to the question of Hindu immigration, and the Hindus have every justification if they believe that a little stronger pressure is all that is required to gain their object. This belief must be strengthened by the loose and unauthorized proposals of Mr. H. H. Stevens, the Vancouver representative in the Dominion house. Mr. Stevens last year was a "no surrender" exclusionist. Nothing would satisfy him but the erection of barriers which would entirely prevent the residence of Asiatics among us. He found fault with the Lemieux act because it opened the gate even to the slight extent of admitting some five hundred Japanese yearly, and severely criticised the former Laurier government for not standing out for a total exclusion law when Great Britain entered into her alliance with Japan. But for some reason Mr. Stevens has changed his opinion, and he now thinks that the Lemieux arrangement, having worked well in the case of the Japs, should be extended to the Hindus, and he intends at the next session of parliament to introduce a measure to this effect.

We confess that we like Mr. Stevens much better in his role of total exclusionist than in his new presentation. He then voiced the views of the great body of British Columbians on this question, while now he is simply trying to help his government out of a nasty situation at the expense of the people whose interests he was elected to serve. British Columbians are opposed to the admission of five hundred or five Hindus each year. Mr. Stevens' proposal means the creation and constant increase of a permanent Hindu settlement in British Columbia. It might be long in growing to proportions that would render it dangerous to the white population, but the time would assuredly come when the whites of the province would anathemize the indifference or shortsightedness of the legislators who had permitted the formation of the nucleus of a Hindu population. Mr. Stevens need not be seriously afraid that total exclusion will lead to widespread revolt in India. People well acquainted with that part of the empire say that the agitation for admission to the colonies is confined to a few irreconcilables, and that the great body of the people have little interest in the matter. But if it were otherwise, there would be all the more much the more reason why Canada and especially this part of Canada should stand firmly against any measure which would permit and encourage the creation of a permanent Hindu community in the Dominion.

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ly Check Suiting
alues for $1.25 a Yard
is a splendid quality and
ches wide, in many two-tone
aines at the price quoted.

rape Extase
75 Values for $1.15
has a crepe weave with a
finish and possesses a very
appearance. It is a strict-
material in every particular
apt itself specially to the
The width is 42 inches.

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y prepared to take ad-
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Memorandum Pad

The man who gets there is the man who advertises. Have you tried the ad. columns of The Sun?

Sun. 1914 June 22nd

The

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 736 VANCOUVER, B. C., MONDA

HINDUS HOLD MASS MEETING AND PREACH SEDITION AND TREASON

Cloven Hooves of Hindus Show at Meeting Yesterday in Dominion Hall at Which Speakers Openly Advised Their Countrymen to Cast Off British Yoke—White Socialist Addresses Meeting—J. Edward Bird Also Speaks.

Whereas, the Hindus on the steamship Komagata Maru are unlawfully prevented by the immigration authorities from consulting with their legal adviser and from procuring provisions and water from their Hindu friends, making their lot on board one to which cattle would not be subjected, and whereas, such brutal and unlawful treatment of British subjects of the same type as the Hindus would not be tolerated in India, we urge the Dominion authorities, under the principle of do "unto others as you would have them do unto you," to see that the Hindus are saved without delay from the high-handed action of the immigration department. We, further protest that the action of the immigration officers in Vancouver are unlawful and so provoking that the Hindus will never forget or forgive the powers that be if they do not remedy the immigration situation here.

The chanting of one of the Sikh hymns, with an accompaniment of weird music from strange Hindu musical instruments opened a public meeting attended by about 800 Hindus and 200 white men yesterday afternoon in Dominion hall, and which the above resolution brought to an end. Copies of the resolution will be sent to Premier Borden and the secretary of state for India. The meeting was called by the United Hindu League and the Khalsa Dwan Society, to discuss the Hindu situation here, in which the plot is thickening. A number of the leaders of the Hindus addressed the meeting, in English and Hindustanee.

The Hindu speakers, with a free flow of language, poured forth tirades in their native tongue against the immigration officials, the newspapers of Vancouver, and the government. One speaker in a burst of eloquence warned the Japanese training ships now in Vancouver not to interfere with the Hindus. The Sikh orators declared that the government in particular and the white race in general were unjust and tyrannous in dealing with the Hindus. Several of the speakers raised the red flag. The superintendent of immigration was called an oppressor and a despot. Sedition and treason were openly and frankly preached.

But the gravest aspect of the meeting was the introduction into a Hindu meeting of white Socialists of the extreme type, by H. Rahim, a Hindu Socialist who is very active in spreading mischievous doctrines among the East Indians here. For the first time in Vancouver, a Hindu meeting was addressed by a white speaker of the violent type, a man named Fitzgerald. Two other notorious white Socialists were to speak, but did not app[illegible]

Fitzgerald in a vehement ha[illegible] urged the Hindus to return [illegible] own country and throw off th[illegible] yoke, and become masters in [illegible]land. Then, he said, th[illegible] make such terms with Canad[illegible] would ensure their countrym[illegible] getting a fair show. He spoke of the governments of Canada and England, in fact of all governments in a taunting and contemptuous way, and held all through his speech close to the principals of anarchy. Mr. Fitzgerald appeared to be delighted that the Hindu bone of contention had given him an opportunity for rhetorical insolence.

The Hindu speakers who followed him, Balwant Singh, the priest of the Sikh temple, Rahim and Solau Lal, called upon the Hindus to follow his advice, return to India and hoist the banner of revolution. Their language was openly seditious and treasonable.

J. Edward Bird, the other white speaker, was the principal speaker at the meeting and spoke first. Mr. Bird is counsel for the Hindus and in his address he took up the legal aspects of the situation. The Hindus who came on the Komagata Maru, he said, had not come to gain entrance to Canada in spite of the immigration act, but wished to enter by perfectly proper means. The government was endeavoring to send them back without a fair trial.

Want to Test Act.

The Hindus desired to test the immigration act to find out if they could be kept out of the country legally. They felt that they were not getting a fair show. The old orders-in-council, Mr. Bird said, had been found to be faulty and the new ones might also have flaws in them. They were perfectly willing to accept the decision of the courts, but they wished to get their cases before the courts in order to get a fair trial.

Object of Mandamus.

Mr. J. Edward Bird said after the meeting that the notice of motion which was the first step in mandamus proceedings had been served on the immigration authorities and the object of the mandamus, he said, was to compel the immigration officer to give a decision in the cases of the Hindu emigrants who had been before the board of enquiry. The legal proceedings would began today. After a verdict had been given in one of the cases before the board, Mr. Bird will immediately begin habeas corpus proceedings to test the orders-in-council, which he is confident he can show are not legal.

The skipper of the Komagata Maru received orders from his owners on Saturday to steam for Kobe immediately. But the Hindus on board the vessel will not allow Capt. Yamamato to get up steam enough to start a winch to get his anchor up. The question of how to get the ship out of port without serious trouble has yet to be settled.

Calls Public Meeting.

Mayor Baxter, after having been requested to do so by many citizens has agreed to call a meeting of the citizens to morrow to discuss the trouble, and if possible take steps to get rid of the Komagata and her unwelcome passengers. The time and place of the mass meeting will be announced today.

With the mandamus proceedings before the supreme court it is felt that the time has come for energetic measures. If the cases of the Hindus get before the courts the matter may end after the long legal strife which will follow, in the undesirable Orientals gaining admission to British Columbia after all.

Anxious to Sail.

Capt. Yamamato of the Komagata is very anxious to take his ship back to Kobe, but he cannot leave port without help. He had an audience with Vice-Admiral Kuroi on Saturday, but the vice-admiral cannot help him to get his ship out of port. If the ship were outside the three-mile limit, the Japanese admiral could put some men from one of the cruisers aboard to act as a guard. But the difficulty is to get the ship out of port. Then there is a possibility that the local Hindus will fulfill the terms of the charter and keep the ship in port for time. It was reported yesterday that they had satisfied the claims of the ship's owners.

When the mandamus application is taken up in the supreme court today an adjournment of the application will be asked for by the immigration department's counsel. There is a rumor in circulation that a complete shift in the legal wind may also take place today or tomorrow.

WIRELESS OPERATORS

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MR. MARTIN RETURNING.

THE HINDU PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The Sun:—Sir,—What is this constitution we hear so much about. It seems to be a powerful affair. It is stronger than the government and stronger than the people. No one seems to know what it is only Mr. Bird. The government pass a law and then seem to tremble in their boots for fear Mr. Bird will say it is unconstitutional and the majority of the people are in the same state. They anxiously look over the paper every morning to see whether it is Mr. Bird or the government that is going to come out on top. When I was aboard ship and passed a law the man that declared it unconstitutional got off the ship, whether it was good for his constitution or not. If the government would do the same it would be a good thing for the majority of the white people here. We were here first and no man has any right to drive us out.

They send an officer here to carry out their instructions and any lawyer can interfere with him and haul him before the court, and if he doesn't do as they tell him they send him down; it does not matter what orders he got from the government. Now any one that wanted to interfere with one of my officers in the discharge of his duty had to see me. Under any other conditions the ship would come to grief. Why don't they pay Mr. Bird to allow them to carry out their laws and not be looking to other countries to make laws for them? It may be all politics. I am not much of a politician and can't see through it. I don't think there is any ill feeling against those Eastern people. I feel kind of proud of the Jap, and the Chinese are a quiet race. I don't know much about the Hindus, but the majority of the whites have got to come down to their mode of living or get out. I say fight for it first. I hope the mayor will call a meeting in a place where there is room to express an opinion.

A. M. SHARPE.

Vancouver, June 22, 1914.

"PASTOR" RUSSELL'S DOCTRINES.

ANOTHER SHIPLOAD OF HINDUS COMING

CALCUTTA, June 22.—With 400 Hindustani passengers on board, the Norwegian steamer Christian Nicheison, has left here for Vancouver via Shanghai. Her passengers were carefully selected for physical fitness and each man is free from disease and provided with the requisite amount of money. The steamer is under charter to a Calcutta woman of wealth, but it is understood that a Parsee merchant of Bombay, named Jamsetjee is interested in a Canadian emigration scheme on a large scale.

Memorandum Pad

Get behind the movement for the support of local manufacture in Vancouver.

Sun June 23rd 1914

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 737 VANCOUVER, B. C., TUESD

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO SEND AN ARMED FORCE TO VANCOUVER

Mr. H. H. Stevens Telegraphs Ottawa for Military Help to Prevent Outbreak if Hindus Land.

FEARS THAT COURTS MAY ORDER ENTRY

And that Public Opposition May Lead to Collision with Asiatics.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

OTTAWA, June 22.—The government has been asked to send armed forces to Vancouver to prevent a riot in connection with the Hindu situation in that city. A long telegram has been received from H. H. Stevens, member for Vancouver. Mr. Stevens stated that Malcolm Reid, the immigration official in charge at Vancouver, had been summoned to the courts to give reason why certain details in connection with the examination of the intending immigrants had not been carried out, and to show on what grounds they should not be allowed to land.

It appears that the examination has not been thoroughly carried out in all its technical details, and the fear is expressed that the court may decide against the department and an order made to have the Hindus landed.

Mr. Stevens states that if they are landed a riot will certainly ensue, and he anticipates that there will be bloodshed and disturbances of a very serious nature.

The people of Vancouver are bitterly opposed to the landing of the party. The fact that there are nearly 400 Hindus in a dangerous state of mind from their long confinement on board the vessel, and that they have friends of an unusual nature on shore, renders the situation one of great seriousness.

Many of the Hindus are trained soldiers, and it is feared that they will put up a strenuous fight.

Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the interior, is now in the West. The telegram therefore, was sent to the acting minister, Hon. C. J. Doherty, but he has left for Quebec so the premier has the matter in hand.

The result of the court proceedings at Vancouver is being awaited with considerable anxiety in official circles.

In an earlier account wired from the capital of Mr. Stevens' telegram to the department of the interior, which was published in the evening papers, the following occurred:

"Mr. Stevens is very anxious to get rid of the Hindus to the extent of

AMENDING BILL NOT GOVERNMENT'S LAST WORD ON MATTER

Impression Is Not Uncommon that Alterations by House of Lords May Eventually Be Accepted.

PRESENT MEASURE IS ONLY FORMER OFFER

Merely Gives Ulster Option of Voting Against Inclusion for Six Years.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

LONDON, June 22.—It is assumed here that the home rule amendmending bill, which Lord Crew introduced in the house of lords today, simply embodies the offer made by Premier Asquith on March 9 giving the Ulster counties the option of voting against inclusion in the administration set up by the home rule bill, for a term of six years.

But the impression is not uncommon that the bill is not intended to express the government's last word on the matter. An Ulster member today declared that nothing less than the complete elimination of the time limit in the bill will be satisfactory.

It is possible that the lords in passing the second reading of the amending bill will insert amendments perhaps providing for the indefinite exclusion of such Ulster counties as wish to keep out. The withdrawal of the postoffice from Dublin, the elimination of the customs department and clause reserving to the imperial government the administration of the land acts will also probably be insister upon.

Opinion inclines to the belief that the earl of Crewe will not issue an explanatory statement of the government's position during the debate on the first reading. Discussion will probably be reserved for the second reading next week.

The introduction of the amending bill into the upper house forms the chief topic for discussion in the morning papers. In no quarter, however, is there much hope entertained that it will be of such a character as to continue a basis of settlement.

The resignation of John Gordon, M. P., one of the members of Brighton, was announced tonight at a meeting of the local Conservative association. His resignation is due to ill-health. It is improbable that the Liberals will contest the seat, although it is regarded as by no means a hopeless seat from the Liberal point of view.

and turned over to a Japanese guard beyond the three-mile limit."

having them towed out of the harbor

CITIZENS WILL VOICE THEIR DETERMINATION TO SEND HINDUS AWAY

Mayor Would Like to Hear Order for Two Tugs to Hitch Up and Tow Komagata to Sea.

SITUATION SERIOUS TO TERMINAL CITY

Opinion of Prominent Citizens Is that Vessel Must Be Taken Away at All Costs.

This evening at 8 o'clock at the call of Mayor Baxter a meetng will be held in the Dominion hall for the purpose of giving expression to the unqualified objection of the citizens of Vancouver to the landing in British Columbia of the immigrants now in the harbor on board the steamer Komagata Maru. Every ctizen is invited to attend this meeting and join in whatever action is thought desirable towards preventing the landing of the Hindus who are now knocking at the city's doors in an effort to gain admittance in defiance of the immigration laws if the land.

When asked by The Sun yesterday to explain his action in calling a public meeting for tonight for the purpose stated above, his worship said there was a certan undesirable who came to Canada named Thaw. The government on that occasion did not wait long before it took action to rid the country of him, and Thaw was quickly rushed back across the international boundary after being told to get out.

Defying the Laws.

"Now," continued Mayor Baxter, "we have here in the harbor seeking admttance a boat load of undesirables trying to force their way in in defiance of our laws, and who will not stop at taking action in the courts to force their presence upon us. There is no room for them here. Work is not to be had for even our citizens. What I would like to see," declared the mayor, "is that orders be issued for a couple of tug boats to hitch on to the Komagata Maru and haul her with her load of undesirable out to sea.

"We do not want," he added, "this thing to get into the courts, and we want the government to do the same with this boat load of Hindus as was done with Thaw. By holding this meeting," continued the mayor, "we desire to show the government at Ottawa in a quiet way that we as citizens are behind them in any action that may be taken in ridding the country of these East Indians.

Undesirable Citizens.

"The Hindu is not a desirable citizen, and when I say that I am backed up by public opinion," concluded his worship. Mayor Baxter also intimated that the government would be willing to take immediate action to turn the Hindus homeward when they knew that the citizens of Vancouver had raised their voices in protest against the admittance of the Hindu.

Many prominent citizens of Vancouver expressed the view yesterday that the Hindu situation is a really alarming one and that the attendance of citizens at the public meeting should be very large in order to strengthen the moral affect of the meeting on the government.

"It's too bad that a larger place

(Continued on page eleven.)

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The Sun

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TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1914.

THE LAW IS CLEAR.

There is every prospect at the present moment that through the shuffling and inaction of the authorities at Ottawa the Hindus on board the Komagata Maru will be able to override the law and effect an entrance into British Columbia. Hon. Frank Oliver some time ago asked in the house whether the government intended to enforce section twenty-three of the act, which provides that under certain circumstances, the courts have no jurisdiction in immigration cases. He was given an evasive answer, so evasive, indeed, that it was quite clear that the government had not the courage to enforce its own act, and preferred by vexatious delays to tire the Hindus into giving up the fight and returning home.

Mr. Malcolm Reid and the immigration officials here have done all that they could to convince the unwelcome visitors that they would not be allowed to land, but Mr. Reid has been working alone, and the Hindus and their advisers have been quite well aware from the beginning that he lacked the backing of the government to take the final action which would have settled the whole matter at once and forever.

If the act is valid Mr. Reid can snap his fingers at the courts, but Mr. Reid cannot be expected to take such a stand unless under direct instructions from the government and it is most unlikely that he will take it, when he must knows better than anyone else, that he would in all probability be made the scapegoat in the end.

The government's policy of masterly inactivity has, however, led up to a situation, which is causing the bunglers at Ottawa considerable uneasiness, which has apparently been augmented by the exaggerated message which Mr. H. H. Stevens sent to the minister of the interior yesterday, in which he makes an urgent demand for armed forces to quell the disturbances which he professes to believe will occur once the Hindus begin to land. Why Mr. Stevens should interfere at all is difficult to see. If there were any real danger it is the duty of the chief magistrate of the city to make the appeal for help, and if the necessity should arise surely there is a sufficient force in Vancouver to control the situation. But no one except Mr. Stevens ever imagined that such a situation as he portrays in his message could or will arise. If the courts, through the remissness of the government, should order that the Hindus be admitted, the citizens of Vancouver will look to the government to take such action as will prevent such a thing occurring again. They will not, as Mr. Stevens seems to intimate, attempt to eject the interlopers. Nor do we think the Hindus themselves will give any trouble. They will be too happy in effecting their point to think of causing trouble.

Mr. Stevens says he is trying to induce the government to strengthen Mr. Malcolm Reid's hands in getting the Hindus out before the courts have time to deal with them, but he adds that it appears that it is not possible to invoke the section of the act which provides for action independently of the courts. But why is it not possible to invoke it? Simply because Mr. Stevens' friends at Ottawa will not invoke it, and will not give Mr. Malcolm Reid the authority. Mr. Stevens is playing a very transparent political game. He is doing his best to help the government out of an ugly hole, and at the same time to impress his constituents with his zeal as an exclusionist. But as the American says "it won't wash." Everyone knows that the government has only to give the order to Mr. Reid, and the courts will be powerless in the matter, and Mr. Stevens by the course he is pursuing will only convince the people of Vancouver that instead of being the statesman and patriot he professes to be, our member is a very small politician, whose whole outlook is personal and partisan.

There is one passage in Mr. Stevens' message, which will cause some surprise to those who only know him as a member of the Canadian parliament of provincial imperial proclivities. We refer to his suggestion that the Komagata Maru should be towed out of the Vancouver harbor and handed over to the tender mercies of a prize crew from one of the Japanese warships. Those of us who are not imperialists like Mr. Stevens would hesitate to convey a party of British subjects out of British territory and deliver them up to a foreign warship. If such a thing were done it would not surprise us if the whole of Hindustan should be set ablaze with indignation and resentment. Hindus, who do not care a brass farthing whether this batch of immigrants are admitted or not or how the Canadian immigration laws affect their countrymen, would feel outraged at such treatment being accorded them by British subjects. Nor would any Canadian who sets any value on the bonds of empire sanction such a course. We do not want the Hindus and we are determined not to have them, but we have not yet descended to ask a foreign nation to do police work for us among our own fellow-subjects. It is an idea that could only have emanated from an imperial brain like Mr. Stevens'.

TONIGHT'S PUBLIC MEETING.

24 Jun 1914

Sun Th

VANCOUVER, B. C., WEDN

VANCOUVER CITIZENS UNANIMOUSLY DEMAND EXCLUSION OF HINDUS

Mass Meeting Summoned by Mayor in Dominion Hall Firmly Declares Its Sentiments.

OVERFLOW MEETING IS HELD IN THE STREET

Resolutions Passed Urging Government to Support the Immigration Department.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Vancouver held in the Dominion hall last night, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That whereas the steamer Komagata Maru has been lying in the port of Vancouver from the 23rd day of May until the present date, with a shipload of undesirable immigrants demanding admission into the Dominion of Canada:

"And whereas it is the universal opinion of all citizens resident upon the Pacific coast of the Dominion of Canada, that the influx of Asiatics is detrimental and hurtful to the best interests of the Dominion, from the standpoint of citizenship, public morals and labor conditions:

"Be it therefore resolved that this meeting strongly urges upon the Dominion government the necessity of supporting the efforts of the immigration authorities undertaken toward the rejection of the immigrants aboard the steamer Komagata Maru and their immediate deportation;

"And that stringent legislation be enacted whereby such immigration may, in the future, be entirely restricted from admission to the Dominion."

"We have on the bench in British Columbia today, and here I speak with some hesitancy, men who are willing to give a decision in favor of the Hindus' contention and opposed to the sentiment which prevails among the people of this province," declared Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., speaking at the public meeting gathered in the Dominion hall at the summons of the mayor.

Hall is Packed.

The capacity of the hall is about 1000 persons seated, with gallery accommodation for another 200. All the seating accommodation was taken and several hundred persons stood throughout the meeting, filling the aisles and thronging right up to the base of the platform on which the speakers stood. About forty Hindus were in the audience, all of whom were together. It was noticeable that many white women were permitted to stand, neither Hindus nor white men thinking it worth while to rise and give them a seat. No arrangements had been made for the reporters who were forced to take notes and keep track of the speakers while standing and swayed back and forth by the movements of the crowd. The light was rather dim.

Outside on Pender street a mammoth crowd gathered, unable to gain admission, and vociferously demanded that a speaker be sent out to them from those gathered on the platform inside. After Mr. Stevens had finished his speech he went outside and attempted to address the throng from the seat of his automobile, but several hecklers in the throng insisted on firing a series of political questions regarding his record at Ottawa, at the speaker, who thereupon desisted from his efforts to speak on the Hindu question, with some irritation.

Penning the Hindus.

While the sentiment of the crowd ran high against the wearers of the turbans who were present, there was little effort at any rough handling. Some one who observed the throng humorously explained the lack of active resentment by saying that there were too many new four dollar straw

(Continued on page four.)

STEVENS KEEPS WIRES TO OTTAWA HOT WITH ANTI-HINDU MESSAGES

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

OTTAWA, June 23.—In the absence of Dr. Roche, minister of the interior, the prime minister is handling the Ottawa end of the vexatious Hindu problem. The situation continues to cause much anxiety in official circles, and it is not relieved by the report that another shipload of Hindus are enroute, prepared to contest their rights of entry.

Long code messages were received today by the immigration officials, who are reticent as to their contents, beyond asserting that the situation is serious. Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., it is said, is keeping the wires hot with messages that there will be riots if the Hindus land.

TORNADO DESTROYS

June 24th

The Sun

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1914.

HINDUS NOT WANTED.

The position of the Vancouver public on the Hindu question was made unmistakeable at the meeting held last evening in Dominion hall. The large room was packed to the doors and several thousand people were unable to gain admittance. The resolution calling on the Ottawa government to adopt a policy of total exclusion in regard to these people was carried as with one voice. There was no room for discussion; no call for argument; no need for speeches. The sentiment of the assemblage could not be misunderstood. It declared itself in the mere presence of such a great throng. The people of Vancouver are opposed to the entry of the Hindus who have come here in the Komagata Maru and they are as unalterably opposed to such immigration in the future.

But if the sense of the meeting was clear, direct and emphatic, it must be admitted that the utterance of the chief or, it might be said, the only speaker of the evening was anything but frank and honest. In the face of the popular demonstration, with which he was confronted, Mr. H. H. Stevens did, indeed, say that he stood "absolutely for a white Canada;" but in view of his statement made to an evening newspaper in this city on his return from Ottawa and of the repeated changes in his attitude on the question no confidence can be placed in his words. Mr. Stevens is not in reality opposed to Hindu immigration nor is he in favor of it. What he is concerned about is defending the Borden government and, while doing that, also persuading the people here that he is deeply in sympathy with local feeling. He cannot afford to take a position absolutely opposed to that of the government and neither can he run the risk of alienating the support of his constituents. It is all a matter of politics with him and he made it clear enough last evening that no decided attitude is to be expected on his part. He told the meeting that the government did not contemplate admitting a certain number of Hindus annually; what they did propose to do was to put it up to the Indian and British governments to stop the exodus towards Canada, and if that were not done the exclusion regulations would be applied here.

How different that statement is from the one he made on his return from Ottawa. He arrived back on the sixteenth of the present month and on that day he said, in speaking of this question:

"I am convinced that the placing of the control of immigration to this country in the hands of the Indian government would offer the best solution of the difficulties which are now being experienced. The regulations would be made to apply to settlers only, of whom only a certain number would be allowed in each year."

That is a very different position from the one he, at last night's meeting, credited the government with assuming.

Mr. Stevens is quite aware that the Borden government has been utterly remiss in its conduct of this whole matter and that the result of that remissness is the present state of affairs. And yet he evades telling the public the truth; he tries, in fact, to shield those who are really responsible for the present situation. How Mr. Stevens would have railed against the authorities had it been a Liberal instead of a Conservative government that was at fault!

"The ship now lying in the harbor," he said last evening, "came here in direct opposition to two orders-in-council prohibiting the entrance of Oriental labor." But had it been under a Liberal government that this ship was allowed to enter British Columbia waters Mr. Stevens would have asked, and he would have been right in asking, why the immigration officials, under government instruction, did not meet the ship at William Head and after examining the list of passengers, turn her back from there on the strength of the orders-in-council. Such action as that would have prevented any possibility of the courts being called upon to arbitrate; it would, in fact, have promptly and effectively settled the whole matter. That was the course that ought to have been adopted towards an invasion of foreigners whose intention was to cause trouble. But the Borden government shirked its duty when the time came for action; it desired to throw the responsibility on the courts and that is why it has been delaying and refusing to back up its officials in carrying out the law which it itself created.

Mr. Stevens dare not tell the truth regarding the delay in this Hindu matter; not only dare he not tell the truth, but he is trying to conceal the facts and to delude the public. And his contemptible attack on the members of the judiciary for interpreting the law as they find it should hold him up to the scorn of which those craven natures are deserving who would shift the responsibility they themselves should bear, to the shoulders of others. The judges interpret the law as they find it and if is found invalid the fault lies not with them but with those who made it—in this instance with the Borden government.

The whole truth, in fact, in regard to the situation here at present, is that it has been deliberately created by the government which does not wish to turn this shipload of Hindus back and which hopes that the courts will open the doors to them on the ground that the order-in-council is ultra vires.

DEATH OF HON. S. H. BLAKE.

The death of Hon. S. H. Blake, of Toronto, announced yesterday, will create regret among a very wide circle of people in the Dominion. One of the ablest and best known jurists of the country it was, however, as a champion of moral and spiritual ideals against the destructive tendencies of an age of doubt and indifference that he was best known throughout Canada. A man of vigorous faith and a high sense of his responsibilities to society at large, Mr. Blake was a type rather of the early Puritan that of even the militant churchman of today. His forcible personality and tenacity of purpose together with his strong conviction of duty made him a notable figure during many years in church of England affairs in Eastern Canada. Of a family distinguished by the number of able men it gave to the country, of whom the late Edward Blake was perhaps the most remarkable, he exemplified the best traditions of social and professional life throughout his long and useful career. He was a man of kindly nature and of simple and direct purpose and the country must always lament the loss of citizens of his stamp.

SECOND NARROWS' BRIDGE.

Unusual interest is being taken by the public of Vancouver in the meeting of the board of directors of the Burrard Tunnel & Bridge Company, which has been fixed for today to consider the awarding of contracts for the Second narrows' bridge. This is a project of the highest importance to Greater Vancouver, and the entire community is looking forward with no little anxiety to an immediate beginning on the work of construction. But in addition to the desire to see the work, so long delayed, commenced at once there is an even stronger public feeling in favor of local industries receiving the preference in the awarding of the contracts. It has been demonstrated beyond all cavil that local firms have the ability to successfully build the bridge within the required time, that they have financial backing which places them on an equal footing in that respect with the strongest of outside competitors, and if in face of these facts they do not secure the contracts, the board will have some difficulty in clearing themselves of the charge of disloyalty to the community in which they live. The bridge is a public project. Vancouver and the surrounding towns situated on the Inlet have all contributed liberally towards it, and the least the projectors can now do is to encourage local industries by making the structure, as far as possible, of home workmanship. We have the means here for supplying all the materials, the fabricated steel among them, and it would be a decided black eye to the city if these contracts were to go to outsiders. In a case like this the question of a few dollars more or less should not be considered. The matter has resolved itself into a fight between Eastern firms, which are anxious to get a foothold in the province and our local shops and if the latter do not get the preference it will mean a setback to our industries, which will have serious consequences.

FOOLISH EXTRAVAGANCE.

When certain action taken by Hon. Sam Hughes was described in the commons at the recent session as "a wild, reckless and foolish piece of extravagance," the condemnation did not come from one of the minister's political opponents, but from Mr. George W. Fowler, who is ordinarily one of the most partisan of all the Conservatives in the commons. Mr. Fowler's criticism was made because

d On Pe

Burnaby Jottings

BURNABY, June 23.—Arrange ments have been made for a mixe tournament to be played on the Ed monds Tennis Club's courts, Salisbur avenue, on Wednesday, July 1. A persons desirous of participating ar requested to send their names to th secretary or any member of the com mittee. Prizes will be awarded an refreshments served on the ground

The Burnaby appeals against as sessment have been adjourned b Judge Howay at New Westminste until Friday next.

Attention of those who intend t participate in the garden competitio which will be held in connection wit the exhibition of the Burnaby Hort cultural Society, is drawn to the fa that all entries will close on July The society's prize list is ready fo distribution and copies may be ob tained from Mr. A. McFee, Edmond

Under the auspices of the Gordo Presbyterian church a strawberry s cial will be held at the church pa lors next Thursday. An entertainm programme has been arranged ar the event promises to be a big su cess.

OFFICIAL CANVASSER FOR FARMERS' COMPAN

EBURNE, Sea Island, June 23.— Mr. W. E. Buckingham, of Sea islan secretary of the Lower Mainland M Shippers Association, has been a pointed official canvasser for the n co-operative organization, the Fra Valley Milk Producers Associati which will market milk direct to c sumers provided sufficient suppor forthcoming from dairymen of t lower mainland. Mr. Buckingh will commence his duties just as so as the printed blanks are receive

Richmond farmers support ldy the co-operation proposal, and st of them, it is understood, inte to subscribe stock in the company

VA

UNANIMOUSLY DEMAND EXCLUSION OF HINDUS

(Continued from Page One.)

hats present to risk being broken. Following the meeting, when the Hindus attempted to leave the building, the crowd made a good-humored effort to pen them in the hallway and the Hindus retreated precipitately up the stairway.

Rahim Sing, a local Hindu, then attempted to address the crowd from a balcony which projects over Pender street. The crowd jeered and hissed him and just as he was making his fifth attempt to speak a helmet and a pair of blue-clad policeman's arms came through the window and the orator was whisked out of sight, followed by the laughter of the crowd. Several other Hindus who were hustled by the crowd, were conducted down a lane by the police, while other officers held the crowd in check. Pender street was blocked for some time following the meeting, by the crowd, which seemed reluctant to disperse.

Mr. Stevens Speaks.

His worship, Mayor Baxter, introduced Mr. Stevens to the audience in the hall, and made a brief summary of the reason for the calling of the meeting. Mr. Stevens spoke strongly in favor of a white Canada and his remarks were cheered by the crowd.

"I think that the parliament of Canada should pass legislation of a distinct and definite type excluding Orientals from this country," he said amid applause. "There are only seven members in the house from this province and they are constantly met with the difficulty of educating the other members to the same views which we British Columbians hold regarding Oriental immigration. Next year we hope to have legislation on the statute books which will absolutely prohibit the entrance of Orientals to this country." (Cheers). "The question is, how are we going to close the door and keep it closed in face of the ignorance in the minds of the easterners regarding existing conditions in the West?

Against Orders.

"The ship now lying in the harbor came here in direct opposition to two orders-in-council prohibiting the entrance of Oriental labor, or any kind of labor for the period of six months. This meant not only Hindus, but laborers from any country. This ship left the Orient deliberately to test the validity of these orders. The Hindus believed that, if they came to this isolated port of the empire, the sentiment of the whole empire would be so strongly in their favor that Canada would be forced to let them in.

"It is the intention of Mr. Bird (hisses and prolonged jeers) to carry this case from court to court in endless litigation so that the immigration officers shall be forced to suspend their powers of refusing admission until the case is settled in courts.

"We have on the bench of British Columbia men who are willing and ready to give a decision opposed to the sentiment of the people. They say to us, why don't you take this case to the courts. I say that we are willing to take the case to the courts if we can find a fair court to go to. (Cheers.)

Hope of Hindus.

"Others say to us, why don't you simply send the ship back to Japan. This is a Japanese ship and so long as it pays its harbor dues and remains by the laws of the harbor, we have no right to eject it. If these Hindus had come to this port by one of the ordinary steamship lines they would have been on their way back to the Orient long ago. These Hindus know that they have no right to enter Canada, but they hope that, by a series of legal proceedings, they will be able to get a stay of deportation proceedings for months and put us all to a long bill of expense. Let me say in conclusion that we cannot afford to allow these men of a distinctly different type of humanity to come here. So far as I am concerned, I stand

24 Jun 1914 Sun

HINDUS IN THE CITY ARE AFRAID OF RIOT

Progress of Events in a Very Disturbing Situation Which Has Developed.

NEW CHARTERERS BUSY

Make Attempt to Get Aboard the Komagata Maru But Are Kept Away.

Yesterday the application made by Mr. J. Edward Bird, counsel for the Hindu emigrants, for mandamus to force the immigration board of enquiry to give a decision in the case of one of the emigrants who has been examined by the board, was again adjourned in court for the reason that counsel was not ready to go on with the matter. It will come up again today.

Yesterday morning, H. Rahim, a Hindu, and several Sikhs, among whom were Balwant Singh, head priest of the Sikh temple, and Bhag Singh, president of the United India League, went out to the Komagata Maru in a launch and tried to get on board the ship, but the attempt was stopped by the immigration department patrol. A police patrol wagon met them at the dock when they landed from the launch, but no arrests were made. Rahim is the editor of the Hindustanee, an East Indian paper printed in English in Vancouver.

Wants to Go Aboard.

This event supplied a little excitement in the morning. Mr. J. Edward Bird endeavored to get permission from Mr. Malcolm Reid to go on board the vessel and have a conference with his clients, but it was in vain. Then the lawyer announced to Sir Robert Borden for permission that he would make a direct appeal to go on board.

Captain Yamamoto, of the Komagata, who talked quite freely about his troubles a few days ago, has nothing to say now. The interests of his owners having been looked after for the time being, the captain is quite content, and evidently looks forward to a long stay in port. The captain's passengers also are happier, for the sky seems to be brightening a little for them. They were very tranquil yesterday, and apparently they did not know of the attempt made by the shore Hindus in the morning to get on board. The departure of the Japanese cruisers had a good deal to do with their good nature. They felt very uncomfortable while the warships were in port, not knowing what to expect, and were holding themselves in readiness for a fight.

The New Charterers.

It was reported last night that the shore Hindus intend to make another and more resolute attempt to board the Komagata today, and it may be that some stirring events are about to happen. Rahim and Bhag Singh are the men to whom the steamer's charter was transferred, and they think they have a legal right to go on board a ship of which they are the charterers. In other circumstances it would be absurd to try to keep men who are in the position of charterers from going on board their own vessel, for they are in the same position as a man who rents a house and pays a month's rent. But in this case the firmest measures are necessary, and as long as the immigration officials here are in charge of the situation, these men will not be allowed on board the vessel.

Probably on account of the meeting in Dominion hall, the Vancouver Hindus were cautioned by their leaders yesterday not to show themselves in numbers in the down-town streets last night. The Hindu leaders were evidently a little afraid of hostile demonstration and only a small number of Hindus attended the meeting.

Peninsula

25 Jun 1914 Sun

WESTMINSTER OPPOSES ENTRY OF ORIENTALS

Laborites Deprecate Any Attempt to Admit Hindus Into British Columbia.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 24.—Local labor men tonight overwhelmingly endorsed the idea of Mayor Gray calling a mas meeting of citizens to protest against the attempt being made by Hindus to land at Vancouver. With few exceptions all the delegates voted solid against the entry of Asiatics into Canada, comparing the movement with that in Ulster.

The small opposition were of the opinion that the present clamor was a political dodge, but this was deprecated by a large majority. Tonight's action will probably be taken up by Mayor Gray tomorrow and arrangements made for the renting of the opera house.

Delegate Gibbs spoke on the Hindu situation in Vancouver, Secretary Warden seconded the motion of Gibbs to the effect that a mass meeting be called. Delegate Caraply spoke against the labor men being drawn into the question, stating that it was but a political move.

Alderman Dodd spoke in favor of the mass meeting. He cited the fact that many industries have been captured already by Asiatics. It was, he said, a case of many of the merchants being driven out by the Asiatics and he advocated the co-operation of the labor men with the business men to rid the country of this dangerous class of emigrants.

The motion was overwhelmingly carried to request the mayor to call a mass meeting.

Hindus Will Not Be Allowed To Land Say Govt. Officials

25 Jun 1914 Sun

Strong Protests Received at Capital from British Columbia Against Relaxation of the Regulations.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

OTTAWA, June 24.—Another batch of protests from British Columbia against any relaxation of the regulations which would permit of the entry of the Hindus, was received by the government this morning. Included in the list was a strongly worded resolution from the New Westminster board of trade.

It is said that so far as the government is concerned there is no intention of admitting the Hindus, but the difficulties of geting rid of them are all too apparent.

The Evening Free Press says that owing to pressure from the Imperial authorities this batch of Hindus is to be allowed to land.

This is denied in official circles.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1914

INSULT TO THE JUDGES.

Mr. H. H. Stevens' wanton insult to the judiciary of this province, indulged in by him at the anti-Hindu meeting on Tuesday night, was a subject of very general comment throughout the city yesterday. The mildest reflection upon his utterance was that it was in extremely bad taste but that from politicians of Mr. Stevens' stamp nothing better is to be expected. But the opinions expressed by members of the bar and by prominent citizens did not so lightly acquit the city's representative. It is recognized on all hands, of course, that Mr. Stevens' assault upon British Columbia's judges was simply intended to place upon their shoulders the fault of which the Borden government, which Mr. Stevens is bound to defend, is guilty. But even at that, it was not only entirely unnecessary, but it was infamously unjust to attempt to persuade the public that the members of the bench, who find that the law is bad and who say so are acting unfairly. Mr. Stevens' charge is nothing less than that the judges of our courts are unworthy of trust; are unfaithful to their duty. That there may be no misapprehension regarding what Mr. Stevens did say and say with the utmost deliberation we quote his words as reported in the News-Advertiser of yesterday:

"I say this with some hesitation," is his expression, "that we have in British Columbia some judges who are willing to give judgments contrary to what is the clear meaning of the act. We are prepared to go to court with this case if we could get a fair court to go to, but there is too much at stake. We all know the intention of the act is to restrict immigration, but there may be some technical loophole."

Thus, in a brief paragraph does the federal member of parliament for this city condemn the entire judiciary of the province as unfit to be trusted, and as faithless to their oath. There is too much at stake, he says, in the settlement of the Hindu question to permit the members of our courts to decide upon it.

Will the public of British Columbia endorse that view of our judges? Our conception of the Canadian judiciary has always been that it is above suspicion and beyond reproach. That is the reputation it has enjoyed, not only in Canada, but beyond our boundaries and the honesty of the members of the British Columbia bench has never been called in question until Mr. H. H. Stevens came here from the United States to make the discovery that they were not to be trusted.

As we have stated, when our judges find that the law is bad there is nothing for them to do but to say so. They do not make the laws; they interpret them. The responsibility for the laws lies with the government and the regulation by which it is sought to keep out the Hindus was the creation of Sir Robert Borden and his cabinet. Mr. Stevens appears to realize that that regulation is faulty and will not stand the scrutiny of the courts. It will not stand the scrutiny of the courts because in all likelihood it was intended that it should be unable to. That is one among other roundabout ways the Borden government has of accomplishing its ends. Then because the courts pronounce it bad Mr. Stevens says the judges are dishonest; whereas the dishonesty is with the government which framed the regulation so that it would be declared invalid by any conscientious tribunal.

Mr. Stevens' remarks will be treated with the contempt they deserve by the members of the bench in this province; but should not the public, who placed this individual in parliament as their representative, teach him to be respectful to men of the bench of our judges?

NAMES

Partap Singh
Uttam Singh
Gobal Singh
Joe Kelly
Jim Kelly
F. Hamilton
H. Gardner
Dowanda
Manuela Singh

still [illegible] So [illegible] She is most grateful for all the help that has been given her, and will

[illegible] they will be allowed to land. In order to remain on the ship for such a long period the Hindus will be compelled to renew their charter, otherwise they may be carried back to the Asiatic coast on the vessel.

The legal proceedings and the charter will certainly cost the Hindus a lot of money. It is quite possible that in case they are defeated in the British Columbia court of appeal, they may give up the fight. It is again possible that after an adverse decision of the supreme court of Canada in the matter, if it is taken that far, may discourage them. The charter will be most expensive to keep up, and it costs about $200 a day merely to keep the Hindus on the ship supplied with food.

Correspondence

To the Editor of The Sun:—

Although the writer is quite in accord with the policy of Asiatic exclusion and fully agrees that we should endeavor to keep this a white country, it is nevertheless deplorable that the public in following lines of least resistance do not support their policy by also taking a calmer and more logical view. Of even more importance we should take an imperial view, and in our resolve to exclude Asiatics we must follow common sense and reasonable lines. Just as a treaty with Japan prevents too much Japanese immigration, we can act more imperially, and with greater justice, if we take steps to come to an arrangement with the indian government, instead of crudely suggesting that these others be kicked out. Besides the Indian government can be asked to accept responsibility so that our hands be kept clean. Unless we maintain the right of any British subject to due protection and justice we cannot hope to maintain our reputed sanctity as British subjects. Without going to extremes to wilfully create a feeling of resentment we can just as easily act along civilized imperial and perfectly calm lines. If those Hindus in the Komagata Maru have any rights whatsoever under Canadian or imperial laws to enter Canada no arbitrary or dogmatic methods like those which seem to reach popular opinion can do ought but far-reaching harm. Let us follow the law entirely. If the matter is taken to law, the decision of the judges must carry. The suggestions of Mr. H. H. Stevens, popular man though he is, are unfair, and as to judges' untrustworthiness, are illegal and threatening. Further, they suggest that the desires of H. H. Stevens must be carried out by the judges, and not the law. So far as I can see, every one who speaks in public on the subject shows strong inclination to follow the majority, and whether the majority has thought out the common sense of it or allowing unreasoning passion to sway them is of no importance so long as speakers keep in favor. What a backboneless bunch we are becoming. We believe in the bludgeon, not justice.

I appeal for thought. Will thinking men take up this question as an imperial question? We can keep Hindus out. We can make the needed arrangements with the Indian government, but by simply booting out undesirables regardless of greater questions, we act insanely and ignorantly, not to say selfishly, so far as the rest of the empire is concerned.

On the surface it looks as though the general public is in full accord to adopt even riotous methods. There are more factors at work than the ordinary person has any idea of. Those who would gladly see the empire topple are undermining like beavers. Pretended support to the Hindus is publicly given and revolution preached. They then form a good nucleus of a public meeting and suggest arbitrary methods by the whites and so the pretty game goes on, and the bait is being taken.

Would any old member of the United Empire League now resident in the city communicate with me. Many reasons suggest the resurrection of the league.

Yours truly,
FRANK E. DORCHESTER.

[illegible] next Monday morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of examining the designs, and to receive the engineer's report.

Sun 1914

LEGAL BATTLE BEGINS OVER HINDU QUESTION

It May Be Carried by Either Side Through All the Courts to the Privy Council.

NOT ALLOWED TO LAND

Must Remain on Komagata Such Lengthy Time—Charter Must Be Renewed.

The application for mandamus made by the counsel for the Hindus, Mr. J. Edward Bird, has been dropped, the counsel on both sides having agreed to start the battle in the courts without skirmishing and fight it out to a finish. A new motion for a habeas corpus will be made today in the case of Wazir Singh, one of the passengers who came on the Komagata, in order to test the order-in-council which was made to keep out immigrants unless they have arrived directly from their own country.

This is the first shot in the battle, and before the smoke has cleared away this application will be dismissed, by mutual agreement of counsel, and the matter will be brought before the court of appeal, now sitting at Victoria. Appeal proceedings will be commenced before the end of this month, and the court of appeal will be asked to make an early decision.

There will be an appeal from the decision, whatever it may be, of the court of appeal, to the supreme court of Canada, which opens early in September. There is no appeal from the decision of this highest court in Canada, except to the privy council, and it is possible that the case of the Hindus may reach the privy council.

In the meantime the Hindus on the ship will very likely remain where they are. It appears to be improbable

Sun 26 June 1914

The Sun

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FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1914

RIDICULOUS PROPOSALS.

Mr. H. H, Stevens' antics over the Hindu situation here would be amusing if they did not reflect ridicule on the city which he represents in parliament. While at Ottawa Mr. Stevens was evidently held in check by his leaders. At any rate he had nothing to say while the government marked time on the question of dealing with the Komagata Maru passengers, and even when it became apparent that they were evading the plain duty of enforcing the law which provides that the immigration department has the power to deal with such cases independently of any action of the courts, Mr. Stevens remained silent.

Away from the restraining influence of his political chiefs, however, Mr. Stevens has proceeded to show the real mettle that is in him, and it is only owing to the fact that he is a mere intermeddler whose advice has been treated with contempt that the riots which he wishes the Ottawa authorities to believe are imminent have not been precipitated, and the people of India as well as the imperial government given a real ground for complaint against Canada. Mr. Stevens' first proposal was that the ship with her load of Hindu passengers should be towed out of the harbor into neutral waters and there handed over to the Japanese cruisers which were here last week. Stirling imperialist as he is he saw nothing wrong in calling on foreigners to police British subjects, and was quite willing that fellow-citizens of the empire, who have broken no law, should be treated not as criminals, for criminals would have had the protection of the laws, but as enemies.

But if his first proposal shocked the public sense of decency and self-respect, his latest scheme for getting rid of the objectionable people who are knocking at our doors, displays a still greater lack of the judgment and sanity which the representative of a great city should possess. Mr. Stevens' plan, which we learn from one of his own party newspapers, was well matured, provided for no less than the forcible seizure of the three hundred and fifty Hindus on the Komagata Maru and their deportation back to Asia on the C. P. R. steamer Empress of India. To use the word of the journal which reports his scheme, he proposed to "shanghai" these people, clap them on board the liner and convey them to the nearest Asiatic port under strong guard. It is not to be supposed for a moment that the C. P. R. would have lent itself to any such project. The government, too, turned down Mr. Stevens' coldblooded suggestion. It is strange, indeed, that anyone possessing a grain of commonsense could have expected a responsible administration to adopt a proposal, which had it been put into effect, would have set the empire by the ears, and have given the imperial authorities some show of reason for interfering in a matter which Canada considers to lie wholly within her own jurisdiction.

If Mr. Stevens by this time does not realize that his exclusion efforts are misplaced and mischevious, it is to be hoped that Mr. Borden will enlighten him. In his zeal to help the government and distract the public attention from the fact that the trouble has reached its present acute stage solely because the Ottawa authorities have avoided taking the action they should have, Mr. Stevens has only succeeded in making it more clear where the real fault lies. He has at the same time covered himself with ridicule and he has earned the contempt and disfavor of all respectable citizens for his uncalled for and unfounded attack on the judiciary of the province.

CALLS UPON CANADA NOT TO ADMIT HINDU

Englishwoman in India Sends Letter to Mayor Telling Canadians to Stand Firm.

CONDITIONS IN THE EAST

White People, Declares Writer, Have to Live Terrible Existence with Oriental.

A letter written in India and addressed to the "president of the city council," reached Mayor Baxter yesterday. It refers to the attempt of the Hindus to gain an entry into Canada and calls upon Canada to be firm and not admit the East Indians. In part it says:

"INDIA, May 29.—May Canada be firm and able to hold her own against all Orientals is the earnest wish and prayer of every English woman and man who knows India and its vilely low, common inhabitants! Here in India we can only exclaim in the face of the policy of the present government, "God help the European." If Canada and Australia are not determined, no matter what the loss to the empire, to keep all Orientals out of their domains, within five years, if not a lesser period, there will not be a corner of the globe for the white man or woman to exist in.

"And it will be the white woman who will be insulted and dishonored, for the Oriental being such a low, filthy-minded brute (his own females being no better) has no respect whatsoever for woman, in fact to him all women are no better than dogs. If English women know of all their own sisters have to endure in the native states, their blood would boil.

The Consequences.

"The consequences will be terrible if you give in to the Oriental. What is going on all round us in this degraded land is hidden from us, and most often by the government, but we know too much, after having served in a native state.

"I refrain from giving my name for political reasons, but you may depend on my knowing what I am writing about. I, myself, with my husband, am looking forward to visiting British Columbia again, perhaps there to retire after having one's life worn to a shred dealing with the Oriental for twenty years now. But we shall keep far from it if we find it is "India transported" we are going to. When we leave India, we want to leave the Oriental behind, too, forever.

"May God help you to be firm to the bitter end! Britain's policy toward Indians has ruined India for the white race! Take no heed of Britain's advice now.

"Ask those of us who are living out here, and know, not the tin-gods and heaven-born, living in Simla, but we who have to go through untold discomfort on the plains of India, living in a temperature which registers 106 degrees in the room at 7 p. m., after sunset; we'll tell you things which will make you stand aghast.

"For God's sake, be firm.

"ENGLISHWOMAN IN INDIA."

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to him in the death of his [illegible] must help him to [illegible] another. By the way, we have had no reply to our petition for hay and oats for him. Can not some of our members in Ladner, or some other nearby place offer him a home? Yours, etc.

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dress all communications to The Sun Sunshine Department, 711 Seymour street, phone Seymour 8530. Visiting hours are from 10 to 12 every morning.

GURDIT MAKES MONEY AND CARES NOT A RAP

Local Hindus Are Tired of Having to Subscribe and Coffers Are Empty.

It is learned from a reliable source that the Hindus on the Komagata Maru are losing the last vestige of love for their leader, Gurdit Singh. It is said that the members of the expedition each contributed amounts varying from $25 to $100 to be held in trust by Gurdit, and now that they need the money and are requesting its return, the only assurance they can get is that he "will look after it."

About $40,000, as calculated in our money, is claimed to have been put up by these Hindus and after paying $22,000 for the ship's charter and, at the outside, $6000 for provisions, etc., Gurdit is said to have banked the balance in Japan. Gurdit's following now claim that he does not care whether the ship goes back or stays here, seeing that he has made his pile.

To Get Money Back.

Bhag Singh and H. Rahim, who are leaders of the majority faction of the local Hindus, have already received many thousands of dollars for the purpose of aiding their brothers on board the Komagata Maru, and they have taken over the ship's charter, but the local Hindus are now cogitating as to what possible chance they can have of getting their money back, no matter how their dispute with the Canadian authorities ends.

If any further funds are required to aid those on the Komagata Maru or other Hindus reported to be coming on another ship, it will not be forthcoming, because the coffers are empty. It looks as though Gurdit Singh had corralled all the money on board ship, whilst Bhag Singh and H. Rahim raked in all there was on land.

Costly Undertaking.

Last year a party of Hindus arrived in Seattle and while the dispute was being settled between them and the United States government as to their right to enter the country the local Hindus put up a cash bond of $35,000 to enable them to land and go to work in the meantime, so that taking it all in all, the bringing of Hindus to this coast has resulted in a big drain on those Hindus already domiciled here.

There are two factions among the local Hindus, the one largely in majority being against British rule.

MUNCHI SINGH MAY BE A FAMOUS SIKH

His Case, to Be Argued Monday Before Appeal Court, May Reach Privy Council.

On Monday before the court of appeal in Victoria the appeal from Mr. Justice Murphy's order refusing a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Munchi Singh, one of the Hindus who came on the Komagata Maru, will be taken up. It will be argued by Mr. J. Edward Bird, counsel for the Hindus, who will try to show that the three orders-in-council on the strength of which the Hindus are excluded are ultra vires, and will claim that the last order-in-council providing for the exclusion of artisans, is within the jurisdiction of the province of British Columbia only.

Mr. W. H. D. Ladner is representing the immigration department in the case, which is of great interest.

There were no fresh developments in the local Hindu situation yesterday, the interest having shifted temporarily to Victoria, where the court of appeal is sitting. When the appeal has been argued and a decision given in the case of Munchi Singh, the next appeal will take the case before the supreme court of Canada, which will not sit until September. Whichever way the case is decided it is likely to reach the privy council ultimately, and it is quite possible that the name of the simple Sikh cultivator, Munchi Singh, will become famous before the final decision in his case is given.

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mier and his finance minister, at the very time the negotiations were in progress, denied that any agreement with Mackenzie and Mann was under consideration. When that agreement was presented to parliament, the ministers forced it through in the form approved by Mackenzie and Mann. Not a single Liberal or Labor amendment designed to protect the public interest was accepted. Mackenzie and Mann wanted $45,000,000 at the public expense and Mr. Borden took care to see that they got it on their own terms.

GOVERNMENT IS ASKED TO HELP CLEAR LAND

Associated Boards of Trade Pass Important Resolutions at Meeting.

THE HINDU QUESTION

Police Protection in Fraser Valley Considered Altogether Inadequate.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 26.—The first annual convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of the Western Mainland of British Columbia convened in the board of trade rooms, this city, today. With the exception of Vancouver and North Vancouver practically every district was represented. Among those being present were A. O. Buchanan, Maple Ridge; A. M. Verchere, Mission City; D. S. Curtis, New Westminster; William Potter, Richmind and Point Grey; John Fairhall, Eburne; W. Jack, Eburne; G. Abernethy, president board of trade, Maple Ridge; George Small, New Westminster; D. S. Martyn, Maple Ridge; Stuart Wade, secretary board of trade New Westminster, and Councillor Allen, Burnaby board of trade.

The following officers were elected: E. O. Buchanan, Maple Ridge, president; William Potter, Richmond and Point Grey, vice-president; E. Stuart Wade, secretary board of trade New Westminster, secretary-treasurer. A letter of regret for non-attendance was read from President Stark, of the Eastern Association of Boards of Trade. Eight resolutions were adopted to the following effect:

Drives Farmers Away.

First.—The appointment of a standing committee of agriculture. This committee to take up the matter of co-operative marketing, also to request the government to assist the farmers in their land-clearing operations, it being pointed out that the excessive cost of such clearing drove many prospective farmers from the valley.

Second.—A resolution calling upon the railroads to ship produce in small or broken lots on their baggage cars at freight rates. It was stated that in many cases freight trains were too slow for perishable goods, and at present, baggage and express rates were so high that the producer was greatly handicapped.

Third.—A resolution stating that provincial police force, as at present constituted, was wholly inadequate to privide protection for the citizens of the Fraser valley as shown by the recent crimes committeed at Abbotsford, Agassiz and Mission. This resolution calls for the reorganization or re-establishment of the provincial police force and requests the provincial government to take up the matter with the Dominion government in connection with organizing a police force modelled after the Northwest Mounted Police.

The Hindu Question.

Fourth.—The endorsation of the action of the Dominion government in keeping out the Hindus. After considerable discussion this resolution was so worded to include all Asiatics, in the resolution.

Fifth.—A resolution calling upon the secretary to write to the secretary at Port William, where the formation of a Dominion board of trade is contemplated, with the view of hoving a representative in that body.

Sixth.—Endorsing the proposition of the hundred-year peace centenary.

Seventh.—Requesting the government to immediately take up the matter of placing the Yale road, which is a portion of the interprovincial highway at Jones mountain in shape for traffic.

Eighth.—Requesting that the rules of the road in which it is now compulsory to turn to the left be changed to the right in conformity with the majority of localities on the North American continent.

Ninth.—Calling on the government to speed the good work now going on in deepening the channel in the Fraser river.

D. S. Curtis, chairman of the general market and produce committee, trade, advocated concerted action towards the betterment of marketing conditions. He deplored the fact that it was so hard to get the farmers to co-operate and cited the great amount of produce being shipped into British Columbia, while the Fraser valley and other districts could amply supply the same for some time to come. He pointed out that in all other industries things were being looked after, but in farming and marketing no advancement has been made.

Secretary Wade stated that there was a strong combine of Vancouver commission men on Water street whose aim was to freeze out all not in the ring. He stated that he had absolute proof that the entire crop of strawberries of Vashon island on the American side were bought by Vancouver commission men, leaving local berries to one side. He appealed to the associated boards of trade to assist the Fraser valley department league in breaking up this combination, assisting the producer to secure a higher price for his priduce and at the same time making the price to the consumer much more reasonable.

The B.C. Manufacturers' ...

29th June 1914

THE LITTLE HINDU WORLD OF THE MAR

Fanatic Hindus on Komaga Make Vows to Die Rathe Than Return to Orient.

Saturday night it was perceive the immigration officers, who guarding the Komagata Ma there was something unusu on aboard the ship but a pro absence of explanations prev Yesterday morning the immigr men caught a flash of the truth last night somebody let the ca of the bag.

The truth is like a wild A night's story. It takes the back to fabled Baghdad. On day Har Kondoo, the silver-be chief priest on the ship, who guru in the temple of the Carp in Amritsar, is said to have f a suicide club among the more lute of the Sikhs on the ship. said to have been agreed by th redest compacts that sixty o Sikhs on the steamer will not to the Orient, but will die re the authorities if an attempt is to send them back to the O coast on the Komagata or any ship. All the weapons on the gata except the revolvers carr the Japanese officers, are in sion of these desperate Hindu have taken the most binding lous vows that they will die with weapons in their hands if an is made to deport them. These are a few knives, a revolver and two or three swords. Bu Sikh has his lathi (ponounced which is a thick stick like a walking stick. In the Punjal ing religious riots and other the burly Sikhs make free these lathis, which are the Sik lalah.

So it appears that if an ende made to deport the Hindus who on the Komagata the attemp give ample chance for trouble Hindus on the ship have hear if the courts give adverse de in their cases they will be de and the Sikhs on the steamer as they have asserted from th that they will not return to the They came here resolved to stay they will die fighting if they are allowed to land. The Sikhs are a very obstinate race and during the time the Komagata has been anchored in the harbor the Sikh priests on her have been kindling religious fanaticism among her Sikh passengers. On Saturday the desperados on the ship are said to have formed a secret organization, each member of which took a solemn pledge not to leave Vancouver harbor alive. The agreement was drawn upin writing and signed by six red hand prints in regular Oriental secret society style. The prints are those of the right hands of six men who are sworn leaders, and it is said that the hands were dipped in real blood. It is hard for matter-of-fact minds, unaccustomed to things set in a key of fantasy, to take this kind of thing seriously, but these swarthy-colored Sikhs are quite capable of a desperate enterprise of this kind. Our minds are not primitive enough to take in the extent of their fanaticism.

Another thing that was apparent on the Komagata yesterday is that Gurdit Singh's life is in peril. Threats against him are freely made and it may become necessary for the authorities to place a special guard at his cabin door or to take him off the ship. Sikh, Mohammedan and Hindu on the ship openly accuse the former Singapore pawnbroker of many iniquities. Being a man of peace with a large regard for his own skin, Gurdit is frightened and remains locked in his cabin. Outside the cabin door, in the alleyway, stand the argonauts, shouting, "Give us back our money," and profusely using the eloquent language which in the Orient, is considered proper in such cases.

The Sun

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1914.

WILLING TO SUBSCRIBE TO SEND HINDUS EAST

Mayor of New Westminster Says That Is Remedy for the Orental Problem.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 28.—Tomorrow in St. Patrick's hall, the citizens of New Westminster in mass meeting assembled will voice their sentiments in regard to the Hindu immigration problem brought to a climax by the arrival in Vancouver harbor of the Komatgata Maru with her load of Hindus.

This mass meeting which is called by Mayor Gray in response to requests from practically every public body in the city, will differ from the Vancouver mass meeting insofar as organized labor is concerned, as some of the prominent labor men of the city will occupy seats on the platform. Also, the meeting will be broader in its scope, owing to the fact that the majority of public bodies requesting the call of the meeting worded their resolutions so as to include all Asiatics.

Mayor Gray will be the principal speaker of the evening, his worship being in favor of sending the Hindus to Ottawa by popular subscription, and has announced that he personally will subscribe a substantial amount towards a fund for that purpose, in the event of the Hindus being allowed to land.

Mr. Taylor, M. P., has been invited to address to the meeting, but it is not yet certain whether he will attend. The regular council meeting which is usually held on Monday evening will convene in the afternoon to enable the mayor and aldermen to attend the mass meeting.

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policies, [illegible] alize are antagonistic to every principle of good government.

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BORDEN AND THE HINDUS.

Premier Borden, according to the News-Advertiser, is not admitting the Hindus, but is supporting the local immigration authorities and has ordered the enforcement of the law which is intended to prevent their admission. But how about section 23 of the act, which reads as follows:

"No court and no judge or officer thereof shall have jurisdiction to review, quash, reverse or restrain or otherwise interfere with any proceeding, decree or order which the minister or any board of enquiry or officer in charge has made or given under the authority of and in acocrdance with the provisions of the act relating to the detention or deportation of any rejected immigrant, passenger or other person upon any ground whatever unless such person is a Canadian citizen or has Canadian domicile."

Surely the News-Advertiser cannot contend in the face of the arrangement which the crown has entered into with counsel for the Hindus to take an appeal to the courts, that Premier Borden is enforcing this section of the law, the section which gives the government absolute authority in the matter, and which if it were invoked would at once put an end to any further hope the Hindus or their counsel might have of gaining their point. The truth is that Sir Robert Borden and his government have not only left the local immigration officials to fight the present battle alone, but have tied their hands by preventing them from using the full authority they have under the act.

SURPRISING CLAIMS

down the old police building by the chief of police of that day and the police commission. Not one cent had been wasted and reports to that effect were erroneous.

Vancouver Sun June 30th 1914

COUNCIL ON RECORD AS OPPOSED TO THE LANDING OF HINDUS

The following resolution, moved by Alderman Hamilton and seconded by Alderman McBeath, was unanimously carried, as indicated by the chorus of "ayes" and the "Hear, hear" from Alderman Kirkpatrick, which greeted its submission to the city council:

'Whereas, the Japanese steamer Komagata Maru has been lying in Vancouver harbor for over a month with several hundred Hindus on board who are attempting to gain admittance to Canada in deliberate contravention of the Dominion immigration regulations.

"And whereas it is known that if these Hindus succeed inlanding it is the plan of the promoters of the scheme to brings thousands of their compatriots into this country.

"And whereas the presence of these people would prove a serious menace to our civilization, both economically and socially, besides intensifying the present unsatisfactory labor condition.

"This council, therefore, desires to place itself on record as unalterably opposed to the admittance of Hindus and other Asiatic races into this country, and that his worship, the mayor, be authorized to send a telegram to Premier Sir Robert Borden conveying this expression of the council."

PROPER SEWERAGE IS

Vancouver Sun

erroneous

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PROPER SEWERAGE IS

153	3.75	[illegible]
300	3.50	105.00
288	3.50	104.30
282	3.50	98.70
284	3.75	106.50
130	3.50	[illegible]

[illegible] be necessary.

June 30th 1914

HINDU IMMIGRATION STRONGLY PROTESTED

Citizens of New Westminster Go on Record as Opposing Orientals Landing.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 29.—At a well attended representative meeting in St. Patrick's hall this evening, with Mayor Gray presiding, the citizens voiced their sentiments in opposition to the landing of the Hindus now on board ship in Vancouver harbor. A resolution was unanimously passed endorsing the stand taken by the immigration officials in Vancouver and calling upon the government at Ottawa to pass such legislation that will effectively exclude all Asiatics from this country.

Mayor Gray went on record as being in favor of the total exclusion of Asiatics, and stated that he would head a subscription to secure a fund with which to send the Hindus to Ottawa in box cars in the event they were allowed to land.

President Cammeron, of the trades and labor council, said he was glad to see that the shoe was at last pinching the other fellow's corn, and that the business man had awakened to the menace of Oriental immigration. It was the duty of organized labor to co-operate with the business man at this time and rid the country of the undesirable immigrants now trying to force their way into the country.

Alderman Bryson thought that still another class, the large manufacturer, must have his eyes opened before the question would be dwelt with in the manner that would be most effective.

Col. Taylor in addressing the meeting stated that he had come to receive a mandate from the citizens of New Westminster. He stated that he had always been opposed to the Asiatics and he felt sure that the other members from this district felt the same as he did. There were three strong points upon which a fight could be made in the courts against the landing of the Hindus and he had the utmost confidence in the courts and had reason to think that the Hindus would win their case.

The first point was that the Hindus on the Komagata Maru had not come direct from the point of their origin. Second that the Hindus had not $200 in their possession as required by law, and the third and strongest point, the order-in-council, which prohibits the entry of all artisans or laborers from any country whatsoever.

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The premier o[illegible] who, in yester[illegible] power, with [illegible]lly his former [illegible]

30 Jun 1914 — Sun

COUNSEL FOR HINDUS ATTACK LEGALITY OF EXCLUSION MANDATE

Lawyer Contends Before Supreme Court that It Goes Beyond Powers of Governor-in-Council.

VICTORIA, June 29.—Counsel for the Hindus confined on board the Komagata Maru took up the entire day trying to convince the court of appeal that Mr. Justice Murphy was wrong when he refused Munchi Singh a writ of habeas corpus. In fact they had not got through when the court rose for the day, and will continue their fight tomorrow.

Mr. Robert Kennedy, K.C., and Mr. J. Edward Bird are appearing for Munchi and his fellows, while Mr. W. B. A. Ritchie, K.C., and Mr. W. H. D. Ladner are representing Immigration Inspector Malcolm Reid, who is also here. All five judges are hearing the appeal.

Mr. Cassidy prefaced his argument by stating that he did not propose to make any argument on the constitutionality of the immigration act, although the notice of appeal set that out as a ground of appeal, but he maintained that the order for Munchi's deportation was not authorized by the act in some of its statements, and that the order-in-council in some regards went beyond the power of the governor-in-council.

He held that the governor-in-council had no power to prohibit any particular class of immigrants from entering the country because they had not a specified amount of money.

His interpretation of the law was that it gave the government power to allow a man to enter if he had a certain sum, but that it could not refuse him entry because he did not have it.

He took the view also that the power to refuse entry to an immigrant, who had not come by continuous journey from the country of his origin, only arose in individual cases, and was not intended as a general prohibition of all newcomers, who came here indirectly. On the point of the prohibition of laborers and artisans, Mr. Cassidy admitted the existence of power, but contended that the evidence was not sufficient to show that Munchi was a laborer.

Mr. Ritchie at once objected that the court could not review the proceedings of the board of enquiry, but Mr. Cassidy maintained that no legislation could take away an appeal against authorized proceedings. If no appeal was to lie, then the board could make any decision it liked, and there was no redress.

Chief Justice Macdonald remarked that this seemed to be just the case, since parliament had enacted that there should be no redress. Mr. Cassidy declared the finding of the court in Munchi's case a deliberate misfinding, since the man had himself sworn that he was a farmer and not a laborer. The chief justice reminded him that the court had to accept the finding as a bonafide one, and Mr. Cassidy withdrew the adjective. Members of the court expressed the opinion that no matter what Munchi might have sworn as to his means of obtaining money, the absence of funds in his possession was sufficient to throw doubt on his credibility.

In the afternoon Mr. Bird took up the running, expanding some of Mr. Cassidy's arguments. He maintained that Munchi was a farmer and had come by continuous journey, and that it was a most high handed proceeding to refuse him admission.

[illegible] take him tw[illegible]rs. [illegible] of 1,198 mi[illegible] or Vigo in Sp[illegible] which sixteen hours will be needed. From Vigo to Plymouth, he expect[illegible] hours.

June 30th 1914

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July 1 1914 — Sun

MAYOR WOULD SEND HINDUS TO OTTAWA

Mayor Gray Offers at Protest Meeting to Pay Orientals' Way in Box Cars to Dominion Capital.

New Westminster, June 30.—"Resolved: That this mass meeting hereby endorsed the stand taken by the immigration officers in connection with the attempt to land he 350 Hindus now aboard he Komagatu Maru in Vancouver harbor, and further goes on record as absolutely opposed to the immigration of any Asiatics into Canada, and orders copies of this resolution to be forwarded to the premier, Sir Robert Borden, the minister of Trade and Commerce, and other members of the Dominion cabinet."

The above resolution was passed without a dissenting voice at a crowded meeting in St. Patrick's hall last evening.

The resolution was originally worded to include Hindus only, but Ald. Dodd stoutly maintained that he would not vote in favor of it unless the total cessation of Asiatic immigration was advocated. The meeting loudly cheered the labor champion, and the required change was made.

Mayor Gray reiterated his willingness to head a subscription to send the Komagatu Maru Hindus, should they be landed, as a box car delegation to Ottawa, a suggestion which found much favor with the audience.

Col. Taylor, M. P., said he had always b[illegible] opposed to Asiatic immigration, and he felt sure his sentiments were shared by the other members from this district. In the course of his speech he repeatedly said he did not believe the Hindus now clamoring at Vancouver's door would be allowed to enter. Col. Taylor said he did not believe any court in the land would allow the Hindus to enter Canada. The order-in-council, while only passed as a temporary measure, could remain in force for an indefinite period, and was in itself an insurmountable obstacle.

7,622 tons, making a [illegible] to date of 173,861 tons.

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July 1st 1914

The Sun

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1914.

MR. STEVENS' POSITION.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, member for this constituency in the federal house, seeks to shift the responsibility he is under to the public of Vancouver, in the matter of Hindu immigration, from his own shoulders, but he cannot accomplish that by attacking private citizens or imputing to them a line of action which they have never pursued either in the present or in the past. At a meeting of the Conservative Ass'n of Ward Six held Monday evening Mr. Stevens adverted to the question of the admission of the East Indian passengers of the Komogata Maru now in the harbor, but instead, as he ought to have done, of clearly defining his own attitude and that of the government at Ottawa and of confining himself strictly to facts he wandered off into a personal attack upon Mr. F. C. Wade, who has taken no more part in the discussion of the Hindu issue than any other citizen and who has not expressed his views, on the admission of these people, in The Sun or in any other newspaper as far as we know, either under his own signature or editorially. Because Mr. Wade is the president of The Sun company, Mr. Stevens wishes to create the impression with the public that he was responsible for the articles dealing with the Hindu situation and that those articles were designed to make the issue a political one. Let us say definitely that those articles in this paper dealing with the Hindu situation and that those articles were designed to make the issue a political one. Let us say definitely that those articles were neither written nor inspired by Mr. Wade nor was there the slightest intention in publishing them, of making the question a political issue. That Mr. Stevens is well assured of this, we are so confident that we do not hesitate for a moment to charge him with deliberate and intentional mistatement, a charge under which no respectable man, no man who is fit to represent the public in parliament or in any resposible capacity, should be satisfied to lie.

Mr. Stevens' attack upon Mr. Wade is in keeping with the small subterfuges to which it has ever been his habit to resort when he could not answer accusations directed against him or defend his public conduct from merited censure. In the present instance the government at Ottawa has been at fault in not dealing decisively with this matter of Hindu immigration and Mr. Stevens himself admitted this, unintentionally perhaps, when he stated at the public meeting last week that he hoped that next session a law would be passed at Ottawa absolutely excluding them. That mere statement itself is an indictment of the government's action since the federal authorities have had abundant knowledge, for a long time past, of the need of such a stringent regulation. But the government was afraid to take such action although it knew it to be in the interests of the people of this province and of Canada generally. It accordingly temporized and did so in the hope that it might unburden on the courts the popular hostility that would be aroused by the admission of these East Indians, by permitting a law which it knew to be bad to be declared so by the judiciary. And with this design of the government Mr. Stevens fell in. He was compelled to do so. His political existence necessitated compliance. Therefore, he came back from Ottawa, where he had announced on the floor of parliament that freedom of entry, to this country, for the Hindus was the price we had to pay for empire, and told us that the East Indians should be placed on the same footing as the Japanese whereby a certain number of them should be admitted annually. Both at Ottawa and at Vancouver he conceded his surrender to the government's intention to allow these people to come in.

After fully realizing the strength of popular feeling against this proposal, however, he preceived that persistency in such a course would mean defeat at the polls and accordingly, whether with the permission of his party managers or not, he announced himself as an uncompromising opponent of the admission of Hindus to Canadian territory. It was because The Sun exposed the wavering course pursued by Mr. Stevens on the question, and drew attention to the repeated somersaults he had made in the brief period of three months that that gentlemen indulged in his tirade against Mr. Wade on Monday night.

Neither Mr. Wade nor The Sun object to anything that can be said regarding their position on this question so long as the facts are adhered to. But as we have said Mr. Stevens did not adhere to facts. He wandered and wandered consciously and deliberately into the realm of untruth. He misrepresented the position of Mr. Wade on the question and he departed equally from veracity when he said that The Sun wished to drag the question into the political arena. The Sun has always been opposed to Hindu and all other Asiatic immigration on principle and has consistently and ceaselessly written against permitting the entry of these peoples. Nor has Mr. Wade ever advocated their admission as Mr. Stevens sought to mislead his hearers into believing. Mr. Wade, in 1911, wrote a number of letters to the local press protesting against the treatment accorded to the Hindus then in the country. And Mr. Wade was right in taking the position he did. The treatment meted out at that time to the Hindus who had been allowed entry was shameful and was a reflection upon our humanity. No one can defend cruelty to the strangers in our midst whether it takes the form of violence towards them or of neglect of them when they are suffering from hunger and disease. That was what Mr. Wade protested against. The question of their general admission he stated to be one for future consideration, although it had not at that time assumed the aspect it possesses today.

Mr. Stevens should be careful not to talk of what is or is not decent in the conduct of public men. If he were tested by any standard that the public would regard as fair he would not be permitted to retain his seat in the house of commons for a day. He has not only been faithless to his duty as a representative of the public, but he has employed his position for sinister private ends, as his seizure or attempted seizure of Spanish bank and the seine fishing in Howe sound waters for companies of which his private partner was the most conspicuous member, clearly demonstrates. He has not pursued a course while in public life that can win for him the esteem of pure minded men. But because he cannot do that, there is no reason why he should villify those whose reputations are clean and whose motives are honest.

But Mr. Wade can afford to treat with indifference and contempt the irresponsible utterances of a man, who by devious and mole-like methods secured a nomination to parliament against the wishes of his party, who uses his office for questionable purposes, and who when he finds his political leaders and himself in a position he can neither explain nor excuse resorts to attacks upon the judiciary of the country to whom is entrusted the interpretation and enforcement of the law.

SIXTY-TWO REPORTS

July 2nd 1914

THE VANCOUVER WORL

ASSIFIED

July 2nd 1914

HINDOOS WAITING FOR SOMETHING NEW TO TURN UP

Board of Enquiry Resumes Sessions—Habeas Corpus Case to be Decided Next Monday.

With the completion of the hearing of the appeal in the Munchi Singh case, at Victoria, the board of inquiry of the immigration department is resuming its sessions to examine the various claimants for entry into Canada aboard the Komagata Maru. The Court of Appeals is expected to hand down its decision in the Munchi case next Monday. If, as is generally expected, the court refuses to issue the writ of habeas corpus applied for, further appeal may be taken, but it is not likely that the disposition of the Hindoos of the Komagata will await any further proceedings.

Just how the deportation of those ordered deported by the board of inquiry is to be accomplished has not yet been decided, but it is possible that instead of being returned to Hongkong aboard the Komagata, they may be shipped back on other vessels as opportunity offers. The Komagata Maru can remain here until the end of this month, under the present arrangements made with the owners by the local Hindoos, who paid up the balance of the charter money. Whether she will sail then or not remains to be seen. The vessel has now been in the harbor nearly six weeks.

Peace prevails among the East Indians, both ashore and afloat, pending the decision of the Court of Appeals, and no more are starvation strikes, suicide clubs and other absurdities heard of along the waterfront.

In the general discussion of the fate of the Komagata passengers, the mistake is frequently made that the Komagata and her human freight will be taken back to India, and that her arrival would be the signal for riots among King George's Asiatic subjects. However, the ship did not come from India and will not go there. The Hindoos of the Komagata could raise no disturbance in Hongkong or Shanghai that would disturb anyone but the native police of those parts.

him severely hurt and summoned the police ambulance. Mr. Langley was an employee of the Delaney Sand and Gravel Company.

New advertisement

July 3rd 1914

Trouble Expected in India.

Sir Edward French, who is in charge of the police department in the Punjab, India, arrived in the city last evening and registered at the Hotel Vancouver. He and Lady French landed in Victoria last week, and before going to England they will spend some time in a tour of the United States and Canada. He has been connected with the police department in India for over ten years, serving part of that time on the northwest border. He took an active part in apprehending the men who tried to assassinate Lord Hardinge a few years ago. He stated that there was considerable sedition in India, and eventually, he believed, there would be bloodshed. The Komagata Maru experience would no doubt be used by the sedition mongers as another cause of complaint against British rule.

Death of Mr. W. L. Pagan, Jr.

ing [illegible] its successful completion, business shall be the first many of its leaders have been asking.

CANADIAN ATTITUDE ON HINDU QUESTION PLEASES AUSTRALIA

July 3rd 1914 Sun

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

LONDON, July 2.—The Telegraph's Sydney correspondent says the proposed amendment to the New Zealand immigration act, aiming for the exclusion of Hindus and other Asiatics, follows the general trend of the Australian laws, including a dictation test. Feeling has been warmly in favor of the Canadian attitude, and satisfaction is expressed that the dominions are being brought into uniformity and are adopting a common practice. The matter will probably be raised at the imperial conference next year.

CROPS LOOK WELL.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

REGINA, July 2.—With the exception of the territory surrounding Swift Current, where the lend is very light and sandy the condition of the crops in Saskatchewan is beyond question better than it was last year at this time. Mr. T. Cromie, head of the statistical branch of the department of agriculture, stated today that wheat was beginning to head out and was from twelve to eighteen inches high, averaging around fifteen inches.

The preliminary hearing will take place in the Bowsby police court on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

July 2nd 1914 Sun

INDIA SURE TO MAKE TROUBLE REGARDING CARGO OF KOMAGATA

No matter how ends the present controversy over the shipload of Hindus now in the harbor, there is certain to be some trouble about it in India, according to Sir Edward French who is here en route to England on a vacation trip after a long period of attention to duty as chief of the British police system in the district of Punjab, India.

Sir Edward has served ten years with the India police system, both in the Punjab and along the northern border of the country. He took a prominent part in the apprehension of the native who attempted the assassination of Lord Hardinge. He is accompanied by Lady French and is stopping at the Hotel Vancouver. Sir Edward and Lady French plan to go east this week.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

July 4th 1914 Sun

AND DEALER

HINDU BOGEY AGAIN RISES OVER HORIZON

News of Second Steamer Load Again Disturbs Vancouver and Seems to Be True.

The cablegram from Calcutta which appeared exclusively in The Sun about two weeks ago stating that a steamer had left that port with several hundred fresh Hindus on board, bound for Vancouver via Asiatic coast ports, appears to have been correct, for information reached Vancouver yesterday that the vessel had left Hongkong, and is now crossing the Pacific to this port.

Further information is said to have reached here that this second shipload is well provided with funds from native sources which also appears to verify The Sun's cable, which stated that a Parsee merchant on the Bombay side was financially interested in the venture.

Gurdit Singh Knew.

Gurdit Singh, the leader of the Hindus who came here on the Komagata, has been expecting the arrival of a second party of East Indians, and it is more than probable that his expectations were based on facts of which he became aware before he left Hongkong. Whether the fresh enterprise is in competition with his own immigration scheme, which, as originally planned, was on a large scale, or whether he is an accomplice in the new project, is hard to say. The wily Oriental could not be expected to make any revelations, but, as has been said, he has been expecting the second ship to thrust her nose through the Narrows at any time.

From further information received, there seems to be no doubt that the vessel is behind her schedule, and should have been here now, instead of just having left Hongkong.

When she does arrive, the problem of the immigration department will suddenly extend itself. This second ship left Calcutta, and her passengers, it is said, can comply with every one of the regulations. They have been hand-picked, so the report has it, for physical fitness, and freedom from disease, they are well supplied with money and they are coming by direct route from an Indian part.

May Be Preparing.

If the information which states that the second steamer load has left is not correct, it seems very likely that a second party is at any rate preparing to leave, and will sail within a short time. This probability is alone sufficient to awaken the people of British Columbia to the serious nature of the Hindu immigration question, and to the fact that some immediate and definite action is necessary to stop this immigration.

WITNESS HAS APPENDICITIS.

Owing to the fact that [illegible]

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The divine right of kings evidently has brought himself under c[illegible]

FORCE WILL BE USED IF NECESSARY ON HINDU BUCCANEERS

Sun 6th July 6th July 1914

Pirates of Komagata Will Be Subdued by Boarding Party if They Do Not Surrender This Afternoon.

The five Hindu passengers on the Komagata Maru who were allowed to come on board the immigration picket boat to have a conference with some Nanaimo Hindus and were not allowed by their travelling companions on the steamer to return to the deck of the Komagata, have not been landed yet and immigration officers say that they will not be. The five are still dwelling on the small patrol launch during the day and sleeping on the big customs gas cruiser Winmac at night. They were transferred to the Winamac at 8 o'clock last night and they will be put on board the smaller boat which maintains the patrol in the day time, this morning.

They will never get ashore, but the immigration department does not intend to keep them on the little gas boats indefinitely either. Today they will be placed on the Komagata again, by force if it is necessary to use force. The immigration officials will stand no more piratical work on the part of the Hindus, who are in control of the ship, and the coffee-colored buccaneers will have to surrender today or get shot, it was reported last night from a reliable source.

The facts are that the Hindus on the steamer have practically mutinied and taken possession of the ship, as was stated in The Sun several days ago, and the Japanese officers and crew of the vessel are outnumbered and powerless to prevent the mutineers from doing whatever they please. Their high-handed actions are to be checked, and they are to be forced to take the five Hindus on board again. Also the "riot act" is to be read to them, and they are to be given to understand that if they do not behave they will be severely dealt with.

Some patience, which the amateur pirates have mistaken for weakness, has been shown in their case. But henceforth they are to be handled with the firmness which is the only thing they understand, if they do not play the game according to the rules.

The Japanese captain has not shown the white feather, as some people think. He has behaved all along as a sensible, law-abiding skipper should. Captain Yamamoto is a good little man and his officers are not cowards, but they have 350 savages aboard and naturally they are helpless.

When the Hindus on the steamer drew up the side ladder so that their fellow countrymen who had descended the side of the ship to the patrol launch could not get aboard again they thought they were performing a notable piece of strategy, but it will not help their case any. It was really a very stupid performance and the Hindus will gain nothing by this kind of thing. As has been said, several Nanaimo Hindus were taken out in the immigration patrol boat because they explained that they wished to talk to some of the Komagata's passengers. The immigration officers were good natured enough to allow the five from the ship to come aboard the launch to converse with their fellow countrymen. Then the Hindus aboard the ship laid hold of the tackles and hauled up the side ladder, so the five have lived on the government boats since Saturday morning, when the thing happened.

WOUND ROUND SHAFT.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

[illegible] July 4.—Horace

7th July 1914

The Weather

Today's forecast: Vancouver and Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds; generally fair and warm.

Sun

PRICE, 5 CENTS

HINDUS LOSE APPEAL MUST NOW RETURN ON KOMAGATA MARU

Court Decides that Dominion Government Has Absolute Authority in Matters Relating to Immigration.

BRITISH SUBJECTS CAN BE EXPELLED

Only Canadians or Persons Domiciled Here Come Within Court's Jurisdiction.

(Special to The Sun.)

VICTORIA, July 6.—By a unanimous decision of the five judges of the court of appeal today the Komagata Maru's passengers will have to return to their native land. The decision emphasizes the absolute power of the Dominion government in all matters of immigration, the validity of the orders-in-council, under which the Vancouver immigration officials have been working, and the absence of any right of review by the civil courts of any decisions reached by boards of enquiry.

Chief Justice MacDonald declared that the sovereign power in respect to immigration into the Dominion was vested in the federal government by the B. N. A. act, that in Munshi Singh's case the board of enquiry had acted within its jurisdiction, and that its decisions were not open to review except by the minister of the interior.

Mr. Justice Irving went into the powers conferred by the B. N. A. act, and held that it was plain beyond question that Canada had complete power to exclude or expel, not only aliens, but British subjects, who were not Canadians, whether they hailed from Calcutta or London. These orders-in-council had been properly passed and for non-compliance with the requirements of each of these, Munshi was refused permission to land and was ordered deported. Presumably, his lordship added, the man was somewhere detained pending deportation, but there was no affidavit from him claiming that he was under restraint, as was demanded by the rules governing habeas corpus applications. The omission of this showed that the true point for the court's consideration had not been appreciated, this point being whether or not he was illegally restrained, and not whether or not he ought to be admitted to Canada. That court was not one of appeal from the board of enquiry, but solely on the point of whether or not any person was unlawfully deprived of liberty. On the argument that Munshi was not a laborer, and that his own evidence should not have been rejected, his lordship remarked that courts frequently rejected a man's evidence, and added: "The point is not what Munshi Singh was in India, but what he would be in Canada, and I think the board was right in coming to the conclusion that he would be an unskilled laborer in this country."

On the point of jurisdiction the judge said that section 23 of the immigration act dealt with two classes of people, those who were Canadians or had a Canadian domicile and those who were rejected immigrants or passengers. The right of the civil courts to intervene had not been taken away with respect to the first class, they having the right to appeal by way of certiorari on the ground of alleged want of jurisdiction or fraud. As to the second class, he should not say that these rights had been taken away for they never existed. Once it was established that a person was rejected and was not a Canadian or with Canadian domicile, the civil courts had no jurisdiction to investigate the correctness of that decision.

Mr. Justice McPhillips stated that in his opinion the courts were absolutely inhibited from interfering with proceedings under the immigration act, the meaning of the statute being plain and its language apt. His lordship concluded by expressing the opinion that Canada as a nation, complete in herself, might enact any law the imperial parliament might enact. Canada had as full a right to act in the best interests of the nation, where a national situation had arisen, as had the imperial parliament. Parliament having to deal with a national crisis, had acted, and the courts had only to see that the law was carried out.

Mr. Justice Martin and Mr. Justice Galliher concurred on all points with their brothers.

A GRAVE DECISION.

Wag Court Hind. Cook Con

owner. Mr. Bowser's sudden interest in the wants and necessities of the actual settler is suspiciously like a political play. He has been content during all the years he has been in office to let the actual settler fight his battle alone; he has, indeed, been so instrumental in increasing the difficulties of the settlers' position, that only those new to the province and ignorant of the government's callous neglect of its agricultural interests, could be deceived. British Columbians will no more believe in Mr. Bowser's awakened interest in agricultural development than they believe Hon. W. R. Ross, when in the face of actual statistics, he says that the government has not sold the best lands of the province to speculators, and that there are millions of acres of arable land now open to settlers. Applicants for lands at the government offices have a different story to tell. They can find plenty of wild land to buy at from $10 to $40 an acre, but when they wish to homestead they find it as difficult to locate Mr. Ross' millions of acres of open territory, as Mr. Ross would himself were he placed in a position where he would be compelled to tell the truth.

HINDUS ON KOMAGATA ONCE AGAIN WILL SEE INDIA'S CORAL STRAND

Wed 8 July 1914 — Sun

(Continued from Page One.)

the steamer they sent the medicines. But they do not intend to send any more provisions aboard.

Must Leave Quick.

It is understood that the Dominion authorities will furnish provisions beginning today, and will put sufficient stores aboard for the return passage on the understanding that the steamer will leave port for the Asiatic coast as soon as she can be made ready for sea. It appears to be true that Gurdit Singh and his party are without money to purchase supplies themselves. The passengers on the steamer are now on very short rations.

It was obvious yesterday that the local Hindus wish to speed the parting guests on their way. They do not wish to keep them here any longer, but they desire to get the part cargo of coal discharged without the excessive cost of lightering it, and to load outward cargo in order to get back in profits some of the money they have poured out since the Komagata arrived in Vancouver.

Ship To Be Cleaned.

Before the ship is ready for sea she must be cleaned and disinfected. At present she is in a very unsanitary condition, and it is a wonder that she has had so little sickness on board. The passengers themselves have bowed submission to Eismet and yesterday they struck their colors as the following document will show:

"July 7, 1914.

"J. E. Bird,—We hereby instruct you to waive Board of Enquiry for all on board Komagata Maru and to negotiate for return of Komagata Maru to Hong Kong, under either of plans discussed or under any arrangement you may make. GURDIT SINGH."

"The following committee sign for passengers K.M., after full explanation to them. Hernam Singh, Amar Singh, Harnam Singh, Sunder Singh, Nabia Kamah Singh, Beer Singh."

Witness:

"I hereby certify that this comprises whole committee."

"DALGIT SINGHH."

"I, Doctor Raghu Nath Singh do not agree, as I belong to non-immigrant class. "RAGHUNATH SINGH."

All Harmony.

In an interview, Mr. Bird said yesterday afternoon that he was permitted for the first time to visit the Komagata Maru, and that he found everything on board very harmonious. Mr. Gurdit Singh and the passengers on board, while deeply regretting the judgment of the court was against them, accepted it without any hesitation, and it now reported that their only anxiety is to be permitted to sail at the earliest possible opportunity for their home. Mr. Bird showed a copy of the Daily Press Extra, published in Hongkong, dated March 28, 1914, showing that the Komagata Maru was published as sailing from the port of Hongkong for Vancouver.

"Mr. Gurdit Singh produced a letter from Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, barristers, 9 Queen's road, Hongkong, certifying to him under date of March 24, 1914, that there were no restrictions or regulations against his sailing from Hongkong for British Columbia, and relying on this latter, and believing that he was right, that the judgment of the court in British Columbia had opened the doors completely for the entry of his passengers, he made ready to sail.

"The governor of Hongkong, however held the ship up from March 24, until April 4, and refused clearance for the ship, meanwhile cabling to the governor-in-council at Ottawa, and to the home office in London, advising that the ship was there with a full passenger list of Hindus, bound for Vancouver, and asking for instructions as to whether the ship was to be detained or not. The governor of Hongkong, through the colonial secretary Mr. Severn, who is a personal friend of Mr. Gurdit Singh, subsequently intimated that not having had any reply raising any objection to the sailing of this ship, gave the clearance, and on April 4, 1914, the ship sailed for Vancouver, and it appears to have come as a complete surprise to Mr. Gurdit Singh and his passengers that their entry into Canada was refused.

"This apparently puts an entirely different light upon the situation. Gurdit Singh and his passengers, instead of desiring to force their entry into Canada against the laws of Canada, came here in the utmost good faith, believing that they had a right to enter.

An Expensive Trip.

This venture has cost in the neighborhood of $75,000, of money absolutely wasted and squandered owing, apparently, to the inactivity of the department at Ottawa, and of the home office. Mr. Gurdit Singh, relying upon the opinion given him in Hongkong by a reputable form of solicitors, of standing there, took the proper course, and through the government officials, secured contract passage under section 31 of the ordinance in Hongkong for each member of the passenger list of the Komagata Maru, and these matters were only brought to Mr. Bird's attention on his going on board and having an opportunity of interviewing Mr. Gurdit Singh, and it is surely a matter of regret that these matters never came to light before, as an entirely different complexion is put upon the situation.

Barrister's Opinion.

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"We are, therefore, of opinion that provided their tickets are properly obtained from a passage broker, any Indians can leave the colony for any destination unless they are bound under contract of service.

"Yours faithfully,

"WILKINSON & GRIST."

The Komagata Maru will leave Vancouver with her passengers as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The immigration department is preparing a general deportation order, and there remains now only the matters of the cargo and of provisioning the vessel to be settled.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION

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Board

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ARE AGAIN ABOARD THE KOMAGATA MARU

Threatened With the Police, Hindus on the Komagata Raised the White Flag Yesterday Evening.

July 7/1914

The dark war cloud which threw a shadow over the Hindu prison hulk Komagata Maru yesterday has melted away. The amber-colored prisoners of the Komagata have metamorphosed from warriors to peaceful captives again and the Hindu situation, which had an ugly look yesterday is again characterized by more or less tranquility. The featured five who have occupied so much space on the front pages of the papers since Saturday are again aboard the Komagata. The far-famed five who were marooned by their fellow argonauts on Friday and have since been living an aquatic life on board government gas boats in the harbor, were once more allowed aboard the fragrant Komagata last night. Yesterday was a busy and hectic day for the immigration officers. Early in the afternoon the gas cruiser Winamac carried Supt. Reid and J. Edward Bird, counsel for the Hindus, out to the Komagata. Mr. Reid personally delivered an ultimatum to the rebellious Hindus. At 8 o'clock, he said, the folorn five would be brought to the ship's side. If the side ladder, which has been triced up since Friday, was not down and if the fatuous five were not taken on board the ship, he would bring a force of police from the shore and they would board the ship, and the turbanned denizens of India's coral strand would be chastened with clubs or something worse. This was the ultimatum. It was a choice between peace and war.

Then Mr. J. Edward Bird, the counsel for the H[illegible] addressed them from the top of [illegible]maca's house work, and advised [illegible] choose the paths of peace and let the storm blow over. Mr. Bird's pacific remarks were translated to the mass of unwashed humanity crowding the rail of the steamer by several linguists. The lawyer also broke the sad news to them that the court of appeal had given judgment against them. This was received with expressions of dismay.

At a little after 8 o'clock last night a squad of police were in readiness to go on board the steamer and give the Hindus some schooling if it were necessary. But it wasn't. The Winamac went out to the Komagata with Superintendent Reid, Inspector Hopkinson, Inspector Howard and several immigration officers, and Alderman Woodside. The police were waiting for a hurry call to the waterfront. There seemed to be an abundant chance for trouble and the waterfront was alive with people who desired to witness what they could from the wharves. The winamac was navigated alongside the smaller launch in which were the fugitive five. In a few minutes this small picket boat went alongside the Komagata. The mediation of Mr. Bird and the intercession of the peace party on board the steamer and the firmness of Mr. Reid, had been successful. The Komagata was flying a flag of truce. The white flag was the side-ladder, which was lowered away in its usual position at the ship's side. Those who had beheld from the wharves this sign of peace knew that the trouble was over. The launch drew up alongside the ladder and after some parley between Mr. Reid and Gurdit Singh and a few other Singhs, the faltering five went up the ladder and were restored to their happy, though fragrant marine home. So the police were not needed. There was some small show of hesitation on the part of the Hindus at the last minute, and Mr. Reid had to again threaten to summon the police. He was in no mood for trifling and pulled out his watch.

"Now, I'll give you two minutes more in which to make up your minds," he shouted, "at the end of two minutes I'll send for the police."

Bhai Gurdit and the others threw up their hands to signify surrender.

"Send the five up," yelled Gurdit. And the fatigued five marchel up the ladder.

owner. Mr. Bowser's sudden interest in the wants and necessities of the actual settler is suspiciously like a political play. He has been content during all the years he has been in office to let the actual settler fight his battle alone; he has, indeed, been so instrumental in increasing the difficulties of the settlers' position, that only those new to the province and ignorant of the government's callous neglect of its agricultural interests, could be deceived. British Columbians will no more believe in Mr. Bowser's awakened interest in agricultural development than they believe Hon. W. R. Ross, when in the face of actual statistics, he says that the government has not sold the best lands of the province to speculators, and

See These Handsome Things

Fancy Silks including taffetas, oriental satins, in many attractive 21 inches wide. Regular 7½ values; to clear at, a yard.

Silk Moire Suitings, Broche, Damos in a beautiful range of come 36 to 40 inches wide. Regular to $5.00 values; to clear at, yard.

Silk Brocades and Brocades magnificent colors; very high rics. Regular $5.00 and $6.00 a yard .....

Fancy Silks in Dolly Varden, Roman stripe effects, 21 inches ular $1.00 and $1.25 values for

Black Peau de Soie in Bonne teed quality. Comes 21 inches black only. Regular $1.75 a yard ..... nes for, a yard .....

Colored Silk Crepon in 40-inch shown in a wide range of colors lar $1.50 value for, a yard.

Crash Towelling— 18 inches wide; reg. 15c for, 18 inches wide; reg. 17½

Superior Tea Towelling—Sc 16 inches wide; reg. 15c, y 24 inches wide; reg. 25, y

Honeycomb Bedspreads—F full double bed size. Regu only .....

High-grade Hemstitched an ered Huck Towels—Extra pure linen.

Size 22x36; reg. 65c for, e Size 23x40; reg. 75c for, e Size 25x44; reg. 85c for, e Spec. guest size; reg. 50c

White Turkish Towels—E values. Regular 30c each Regular 45c each for .....

Brown Linen Turkish Towe prior qualities.

Regular 65c for, each... Regular 85c for, each... Regular $1.00 for, each... Regular $1.75 for, each...

Marseilles Bedspreads—Full size. Regular $3.00 for..... Regular $3.50 for..... Regular $4.00 for.....

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"We are, therefore, of opinion that provided their tickets are properly obtained from a passage broker, any Indians can leave the colony for any destination unless they are bound under contract of service.

"Yours faithfully,
"WILKINSON & GRIST."

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ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION

Begins one page forward

Board

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ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION

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Regular $4.00 for ....
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High-grade Hemstitched and Hemmed Huck Towels—Extra pure linen.
Size 22x36; reg. 65c for, each
Size 23x40; reg. 75c for, each
Size 25x44; reg. 85c for, each
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White Turkish Towels—Extra values. Regular 30c each
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SEA SERPENT IS SEEN BY HINDUS ON SHIP

Three of Komagata's Indians Say They Saw Marine Monster Close to Steamer.

Though perhaps not among the clauses in the immigration act which disqualify the Hindus on the Komagata from becoming Canadians, another reason has come to light for the deportation of several Hindus on the ship. It is that the truth is not in them, which is clearly shown by the picturesque statements of Kutta Singh, Mutta Lal and Mahmed Khan, who claim to have seen a sea monster from the rail of the steamer yesterday. Their story is highly improbable and indicates a lack of candor which is most immoral.

It is clear that men who freely invent such a hideous fiction are not desirable as citizens. It is a well-known fact that the sea serpent is not among the marine fauna of British Columbia waters. In the Orient there may be enormous serpents, both terrestial and marine, but the festive wolf-fish is the only member of the marine monster family that inhabits these Western waters. Therefore the story of the three turbanned fishermen of the Komagata may be branded, before it has had free circulation among the truth-loving people, as the purest fabrication.

Influence of Drug.

It is easy to give a plausable explantation of the source of such a narrative. East Indians are addicted to the use of a drug that deforms the vision, and perhaps these Hindus were under its influence and thought they saw the monster they describe. This would free them from the cloud of suspicion they are now under, that of deliberate falsification. But it is somewhat improbable that they are supplied with the drug. Also their story is that they were fishing at the time. Persons under the influence of this particular variety of sedative are too sleepy even to fish.

Their statement was made to an immigration officer, and so extreme and improbable was the story that even the immigration official rejected it at once as a falsehood. It is, briefly, that at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, this trio from the foothills of the Himalayas, Kutta Singh, the cultivator; Mahmed Khan, the woodcutter, and Mutta Lal, the cowherd, while lanquidly fishing for the toothsome dogfish over the stern rail of the Komagata, beheld a monster, as long as one of the steamer's lifeboats, which would be about twenty-two feet, and in form like a snake, with a head something like that of a seal, but with long fangs like a Japanese dragon. They say the thing broke its back out of the water like a whale coming to the surface and lifted its head, and sneezed violently at the three Hindus.

Reptile Disappeared.

They sprang back from the rail, according to their story, and when their curiosity overcame their fear, and they looked cautiously over the rail again, the marine reptile had disappeared, and they saw it no more. But just after the daylight had faded from the harbor last night the Hindus state that they heard weird screams from the direction of the Burnaby shoal light, and it was suggested by a customs officer with an intellect as bright as his buttons, that the serpent might have fouled the dolphin, and that the screams heard by the Hindus might have been the reptile expressing his opinion of the harbor commission, the authors of the dolphin, a work that has been much criticized.

The immigration officials declined to be interviewed last night on the subject of the sea serpent, and the C. P. R. police who patrol the wharves, when asked if they had seen the sea monster, would not say whether they had or not, in fact, they would not say anything. The longshoremen were not so reticent, however. When asked if he had seen it, a longshoreman exclaimed:

"Aw, guwan, yur kiddin'!"

Another longshoreman, after thinking the matter over, said that if the triple-dashed Hindus had seen anything, it must have been a sealion.

"What kindo hop do them Hindus eat, fella?" he enquired. "Is it coke, no, says you. It's something different. Well, take it from me, fella. It all depends on the dope you drink what you see. If you go for a sleigh ride, you see a six-cylindered mill with a self-starter and all the makins, when she's really only a little old one-lung heap o' scrap. If you go on a trip through Chinatown (take opium), why it's devils you see with six tails. Them Hindus must ha' been eatin' something that enlarges your vision. That's it, fella, take it from me!"

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a boy can put on.
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browns. All bloo
breast coats. Fo
values $6.50 to $9.5
prices, per suit ...

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Board

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Memorandum Pad
The Sun's volume of Heart Songs is what every home must have. Make a point to get right after the book today.

The Sun

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 750 — VANCOUVER, B. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1914—TWELVE PAGES

July 10th 1914
Sun

July 18.
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HINDUS ON KOMAGATA ONCE AGAIN WILL SEE INDIA'S CORAL STRAND

Only Ask Dominion Government to Pay Cost of Provisions for the Run Across Pacific to Orient—Vancouver Hindu Colony Tired of Supplying the Wherewithal to Buy Food and Medicines for the Tourists.

Mr. J. Edward Bird, chief counsel for the Hindu passengers of the Komagata Maru, yesterday afternoon telegraphed to the Dominion government in his clients' behalf asking the government to allow the steamer to come alongside a dock to discharge the part cargo of Japanese coal, 4000 tons, which she has aboard, and to load outward cargo for the Orient. The local Hindus, to whom her charter was turned over, have secured considerable outward cargo for the vessel here.

The cost of lightering her coal and the expense of loading cargo from scows in mid-stream will eat up the profits, and Mr. Bird informed the Ottawa authorities in his telegram that the local Hindus would deposit a large sum with the government as surety that the Komagata's passengers would remain on board the vessel while she was docked. In addition to this bail it is understood that they are willing to pay the cost of a guard large enough to make it certain that none of the Hindus would escape.

Mr. Bird also asked the government, it is understood, to pay the cost of a month's provisions for the passengers on their return passage across the Pacific. The local Hindus who have been furnishing their fellow-countrymen on the ship with provisions and water, have not sent any supplies on board for three days, and they declare they will not provide for the passengers any longer. Yesterday they received an urgent request from Dr. Raghunath Singh, the ship's doctor, for medical supplies, and owing to the fact that there are a number of cases of sickness on

(Continued on page four.)

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION QUESTION FOR NATIONS OF THE ENTIRE WORLD

International Conference, Declares Dr. McKay, Should Reach Understanding with Asiatics.

SOME UNDERSTANDING MUST BE ARRIVED AT

Rev. J. K. Unsworth Suggests Immigrants Conform to Local Standards or Go.

That the people of Canada should take the initial step in calling together a great international convention, in which the British races and all the leading powers of the world should participate, and to which representatives of the East Indian, Japanese and Chinese races should be invited, to discuss the question of outlets for the surplus population of the Oriental countries, where they could, by colonization, work out the genius of their own civilization, was the suggestion made by Rev. Dr. McKay last night, speaking on the Oriental immigration question in the First Congregational church.

A mutual understanding between the Orient and the Occident

The Hindu Question as It Stands

ORDER FROM OTTAWA FOR DEPORTATION OF KOMAGATA HINDUS

In Event of Trouble They Will Be Sent Back in Batches by Different Ships.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

OTTAWA, July 7.—The judgment of the British Columbia court of appeals having upheld the validity of the orders-in-council excluding the four hundred Hindus at Vancouver, the immigration department proposes that they shall be deported without further ado. Instructions to that effect have already been sent to the immigration officers at Vancouver in the event of a judgment favorable to the government's contention.

It will be for the local officers of the department and the owners of the Komagata Maru to see that the orders are carried out. In the event of trouble, it may be necessary to deport the Hindus in batches by different ships, but that is a matter to be arranged by those on the ground.

So far as the department is concerned its position is that all classes of labor should be kept out of British Columbia for a stated period. The constitutionality of this order being vindicated by the courts, there is nothing to do but to send back home those who have come over in deliberate violation of it.

Much satisfaction is expressed in official circles over the outcome of the proceedings, and the unanimous finding of the appellate court as to their regularity. It is recognized, however, that the question is not settled by the disposition of this case, and a diplomatic arrangement is likely to be sought by amicable methods, whereby the Sikhs will be induced to stay in their own country rather than come here where they are not wanted.

DOMINION TO ...

...AND FOOD ...THE PANGS ...DAYS' FAST

...rd Saying They Have Nothing ...ponsible for Supplying Ship? ...magata and Dr. Rugunath ...een Threatened.

...'s of the committee of ss. Komagata ...we have nothing to eat from three ...hen you were informed on 7th ...on the 6, 7, '14 and again we ...were given no answer. ...nger and thirst. ...e the trouble to arrange, if you can, ...dition, for water and provisions.

Sd. SUNDER SINGH.
...GH. Sd. HARMAN SINGH.
Vancouver, 7. 9. '14."

...a Maru are famishing with hunger ...hey sent the above letter to their ...tor of Immigration Malcolm R. J. Reid ...mmigration and other officers to hold ...ecame incontrollable, and riot broke ...urbulent Hindus surrounded Mr. Reid ...m on board as a pledge that they ...tinson, the interpreter, attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters in fluent Hindustani.

This did not allay the violence of the hungry mob. Howls from the ringleaders fanned the flame and some of the Hindus drew revolvers and many flourished sticks and rusty swords. For several minutes there appeared to be abundant chance of serious trouble on the steamer, but the coolness of the white men assuaged the turmoil, but did not restore tranquility.

Threatened to Kill.

Mr. Reid and those with him were shouldering a path through the mob

(Continued on page four.)

month's provisions.

NEW RULE GOVERNS

...to that occupation on the Canadian prairies, would fall behind the rest of the agricultural population and would drift into the cities and towns where their trading instincts and their low standards of living would result in demoralization of the labor market and the business of the small shopkeeper. Nor would the fact that the presence of this ...

...ness of the drowning. The provincial police are now searching for the man who gave the Indian the liquor.

BASKET PICNIC.

WEST VANCOUVER, July 8.—The Vancouver Musical Society will hold a basket picnic here on Saturday afternoon. The ferry will convey the party from the North Vancouver ferry wharf to the Fourteenth street wharf at 2 o'clock.

LOOKED LIKE INTENDED SUICIDE

The citizen who was brandishing a fierce looking razor says it wasn't suicide but corns he was thinking about. Needless to say his wife bought him Putnam's Corn Extractor and hid the razor—very wise, because Putnam's cures in 24 hours; try it. 25c at all dealers.

Mr. Adam S. Johnston this morn... renewed his application for bail for Jewel, the Hindu charged with assaulting Fred Kerr with a club some weeks ago. The application was

...ers of cement from Tod Inlet.

| | | |

NO FRESH INTEREST IN HINDU QUESTION

Sun 9th July 1914

Immigration Enquiry Board Is Continuing Its Work of Examination.

There were no fresh features in the Hindu situation yesterday. At the immigration department, the work of the board of enquiry is continuing. Supplies of food and water are running very short on the Komagata Maru. It is reported that several new cases of sickness have developed, and that the ship's doctor is short of medical stores.

Negotiations for outward cargo are said to be actively going forward between the Hindu charterers and local business firms. It is hardly possible that the government authorities will allow the ship to come alongside a dock, and the 4,000 tons of coal she brought from Japan will probably be lightered and the outward cargo loaded from scows. These operations will take considerable time, so that the ship's departure is an event which is not likely to take place for a week at least.

In the meantime, the question of providing the Hindus on the ship with food and water is an anxious one. Something must be done at once, for it would not do to let the unfortunate Indians starve to death in a Christian port. The Vancouver Hindus have decided definitely that they will not furnish any more provisions. They do not wish to encourage their fellow-countrymen to stay in Vancouver any longer. The Dominion government has been asked to provide the ship with supplies, but have not yet replied to the request.

The sum asked by the Hindus as the price of their departure is said to be $25,000. This amount is to cover harbor dues, cost of cleaning the ship and other expenses, like the cost of wireless plant, besides a month's provisions.

NEW RULE GOVERNS

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July 10th 1914 Sun

Memorandum Pad

Are you keeping Saturday, July 18, a vacant date for the Liberal picnic at Hastings Park?

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 752

HINDUS DEMAND FOOD TO ALLAY THE PANGS OF THREE DAYS' FAST

Send Pathetic Letter to Mr. Bird Saying They Have Nothing to Eat or Drink—Who Is Responsible for Supplying Ship? —Riot Takes Place on Komagata and Dr. Rugunath Says Life Has Been Threatened.

"Sir,—We the undersigned members of the committee of ss. Komagata Maru beg to draw your attention that we have nothing to eat from three days, as you know already about us when you were informed on 7th instant.

"We informed Mr. Reid about this on the 6, 7, '14 and again we reminded him twice yesterday but we were given no answer.

"We are suffering much from hunger and thirst.

"We beg that you may please take the trouble to arrange, if you can, taking pity on our such miserable condition, for water and provisions. Yours truly,

Sd. VIR SINGH. Sd. SUNDER SINGH.
Sd. AMAR SINGH. Sd. HARMAN SINGH.

"Mr. J. E. Bird, Barrister-at-law, Vancouver, 7. 9. '14."

The 352 Hindus on the Komagata Maru are famishing with hunger and thirst, and yesterday morning they sent the above letter to their counsel, Mr. J. Edward Bird.

Yesterday afternoon Chief Inspector of Immigration Malcolm R. J. Reid went on board the ship with several immigration and other officers to hold a board of enquiry, when the Hindus became incontrollable, and riot broke out on the ship. In desperation the turbulent Hindus surrounded Mr. Reid and told him they intended to keep him on board as a pledge that they would be supplied with provisions and water. Mr. Reid objected to being held as a hostage, and Inspector Hopkinson, the interpreter, attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters in fluent Hindustani.

This did not allay the violence of the hungry mob. Howls from the ringleaders fanned the flame and some of the Hindus drew revolvers and many flourished sticks and rusty swords. For several minutes there appeared to be abundant chance of serious trouble on the steamer, but the coolness of the white men assuaged the turmoil, but did not restore tranquility.

Threatened to Kill.

Mr. Reid and those with him were shouldering a path through the mob

(Continued on page four.)

Mr. Adam S. Johnston this morn- renewed his application for bail for Jewel, the Hindu charged with assaulting Fred Kerr with a club some weeks ago. The application was

... acres of cement from Tod Inlet.

AN ABSURD SUGGESTION.

A Toronto publication, the Courier, makes the suggestion that the Hindus, whom British Columbia refuses to receive in its territory, should be permitted to settle on land in the Middle Western provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan where, it affects to believe, they would make good husbandmen and would eventually be absorbed by the rest of the population.

Were the suggestion one simply made by the Courier little attention would probably be paid to it, but when it is considered that that paper is regarded as being the mouthpiece of corporate influence it may be that in certain capitalistic quarters favor will be shown to the proposal. In addition to this the idea would undoubtedly be cordially entertained by many Eastern people who are anxious, for what they claim to be religious reasons, that no restrictions shall exist to the entry of East Indians into Canada. It is possible accordingly that more attention may be given to the suggestion than it would merit as merely one made by the Courier.

We should imagine that the people of the prairie provinces are entitled to be consulted in a matter of this kind before it could be seriously considered and we are greatly mistaken if our fellow-citizens east of the mountains are any more inclined than we in British Columbia are to have Hindu coolies established in their midst. Of course the idea that these Orientals could be assimilated in the Middle West any more than they can be in British Columbia is an idle one and not worth discussing. They cannot be absorbed anywhere in Canada—at least not within a hundred years time. Nor have we any assurance that they would make good farmers. In fact there is every probability that they would be unable to adapt themselves to that occupation on the Canadian prairies, would fall behind the rest of the agricultural population and would drift into the cities and towns where their trading instincts and their low standards of living would result in demoralization of the labor market and the business of the small shopkeeper. Nor would the fact that the presence of this coolie population, in that part of Canada, would constitute a source of cheap labor, for the railway enterprises of Mackenzie and Mann, compensate the public for the peril to which they were thus subjected.

Nor should the determination of this question be with the Middle Western people alone. The problem of Asiatic and especially, perhaps, of East Indian immigration is one that every part of Canada is entitled to a voice in solving; because it is a national question. Should the Hindus be admitted to the prairies we should soon have them in British Columbia in numbers. The way in which they increase and spread is demonstrated by the problem they have become in South Africa. They would soon become a problem of similar magnitude and danger to Canada and to every province in Canada.

British Columbia, although it has been mortgaged by the McBride government, to its fullest value for a generation to come, for the benefit of Mackenzie and Mann, realizes that it cannot allow the Hindus to settle within its boundaries, much as the C. N. R. magnates might desire it, and the Dominion, even if it finds, as it will, that it will be compelled to hand over many more millions of dollars to the same enterprising gentlemen that control the British Columbia government, should perceive that it will not do to risk the future of the country by permitting these Asiatics to settle on the prairies even though by pursuing such a policy Mackenzie and Mann would be able to secure an abundance of cheap coolie labor.

HINDUS DEMAND TO ALLAY THE PANGS OF THREE DAYS' FAST

(2) 10 July 1914

(Continued from Page One.)

toward the side-ladder grating when the ship's physician, Dr. Ragunath Singh, who is the regimental surgeon of the native battalion quartered in Hongkong, shouted through an open port in the house to Mr. Reid that the Hindus had threatened to kill him, and entreated the immigration officers to give him some protection. He told the white men that the Hindus were keeping him a prisoner in his cabin and that they had taken away his sword. It appears that for some reason the Hindus are infuriated against him.

Mr. Reid ordered the Japanese officers of the ship to release him and to protect him. The Japanese officers are courageous and are armed, but in the past they have followed a pacific course because they thought it was wisdom to do so. But they agreed to defend the life of the doctor.

Another Uproar.

Mr. Reid and those with him then left the ship, keeping unruffled faces, and when the government boat left the side of the steamer, uproar arose again from her decks. Gurdit Singh, the head of the party; Dr. Ragunath Singh and their friends aboard have won the disfavor of the others, who blame Gurdit Singh for the disaster that has overtaken them, and the mob, exasperated by hunger and thirst, may make an attack on the leaders at any time with serious consequences.

Mr. Reid and his party went ashore and sent a message to Mr. Bird, inviting him to a conference to discuss methods of dealing with the situation. To this message Mr. Bird sent the following reply:

At Officials' Peril.

"July 9, 1914. M. R. J. Reid, Esq., immigration inspector, city:

"Dear Sir—Mr. Pratt, of my office, has called me up asking me to see you and Mr. Ladner, one of your counsel, in connection with the serious condition on board ship, owing to the starvation of passengers on board the Komagata Maru. There are numbers

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The B. C. Electric has not sullied and the car journed until Saturday to police to see the other the light, which occurred

Fifty dollar fines an from the bench have fal the lights on lower Colu Charles Jones, a negro, police court this morning to a charge of taking pa tray. He was cut and various parts of the bod swathed in bandages.

Mr. Adam S. Johnston this morn renewed his application for bail for Jewel, the Hindu charged with assaulting Fred Kerr with a club some weeks ago. The application was again refused on the ground of failure to furnish the court with a certificate from the physician in charge that Kerr is out of danger.

I. O. O. F. Installation.

The half-yearly installation of the officers for Royal City lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., will be held tomorrow evening in the instituows, hall. The officers to be installed are: C. Turner, N. G.; L. Netherby, V. G.; J. M. Hyslop, R. S.; J. R. Lawrence, P. G., treasurer, and E. F. ... After the installation the candidates from Central will be followed by a ba

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July 11th 1914. Sun Vancouver

INDIANS FEASTING AFTER THEIR FAMINE; MAY LIBEL STEAMER

The immigration department is furnishing the Hindus on the Komagata with supplies of food and water temporarily. Nothing of interest took place yesterday in the situation. Everything was quiet aboard the vessel.

Mr. J. Edward Bird, acting for the

July - 11th 1914 - Sun

shore Hindus who are the charterers of the ship, is endeavoring to make some arrangement with the powers that be to bring the ship alongside a dock to discharge her part cargo of coal, and to load outward cargo. In case he fails in this he may libel the ship in the admiralty court in behalf of the shore Hindus, for the money they have spent. The charterers think they have a strong case and are preparing to make much trouble for the authorities.

11 July 1914 - Sun

Hindus in South Africa.

There are approximately 200,000 ... about ... province ... were im- ... intations, ... They ... modern ... slavery— ... if they ... could pay ... they paid ... ted their ... ded its ... of the ... Natal, which necessitated the mobilizing of the mounted police, and the imperial soldiers being kept standing at arms, while trains were held ready to rush to the scene of the trouble. The police armed with carbines and revolvers had several skirmishes with the meek and mild black brothers, who, armed with sugar-cane knives, were in every case the aggressors. These Hindu coolies do not remain in the mines or sugar-fields. In Durban, the largest city in Natal, there are coolie waiters, coolie servants, coolie shops, coolie porters on the railways, and coolie drinking places; much the same state prevails in Maritzburg. In Capetown the coolie has driven the Jew or Ssotchman out of business. In Johannesburg the Asiatic is gradually checking the European shopkeeper. The same movement is taking place in Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Kimberley and in all the camps on the river diamond fields. Natal is no longer a whiteman's country, even the clerk's job is taken by Ba Ba. As the cotton-planters of the United States were the orginators of the negro trouble, so are the tea and sugar planters the originators of the Asiatic trouble in the United States of Africa. The end is not yet. But this is the worst curse that the rapacity of men has fastened on to that unlucky country.

FRUSTRATE HINDU PLOT TO AID ESCAPE FROM THE KOMAGATA

Sun July 13th 1914

Launches Approach Vessel to Pick up Hindus Who Might Leap Into the Water.

The Hindus on shore have said that their interest in their countrymen on the Komagat has cooled, but to all appearances, some of the shore Hindus plotted to aid some of the rejected immigrants on the Komagata to escape from the steamer early yesterday morning.

[illegible] yesterday morning several gas-boats, hired by Hindus, moving quietly, with covered lights, approached the steamer in the darkness. They came from the eastern end of the waterfront, where the gas-boats of many beachcombers and fishermen are moored. It was noticed the night before that a large number of Hindus were gathered along that end of the waterfront, which is chiefly taken up by millyards, fisher huts, and float-dwellers' cabins. It is unusual for the Hindus to collect on the waterfront, for they love water about as much as cats.

The immigration department's patrol boat, doing packet duty around the Komagata, saw the approach of the Hindu launches and warned them not to come any nearer to the steamer's side. At first they did not obey, and the immigration officers placed ammunition clips in their Ross rifles. But when the warning shouts had been repeated two or three times, the Hindu gas-boat came no nearer, but circled around for some time. Their shouts were answered from the steamer's decks which were alive with Hindus.

There was a rumor along the waterfront yesterday that several of the Hindus on the steamer were about to leap overboard and try to reach the nearest Hindu launch by swimming, but were prevented from doing so by shouts from the immigration patrol boat. Last night the immigration guard was doubled and extra ammunition served out.

The supplies of food and water on board the Komagata are not purchased at the government's expense. They are not paid for by the shore Hindus. They are charged against the owners of the steamer. In fact, the government insists that the owners have now the pleasant responsibility of supplying the stores for the Hindus on the vessel. The government has declined to furnish provisions, as the immigration act says clearly that rejected immigrants are to be provided with the necessaries of life by the transportation company that brought them. The government has nothing more to do with the Hindus who came on the Komagata, or will have nothing more to do with them after the boards of enquiry are completed in a day or two. They will then all be rejected immigrants, to be deported as soon as possible. The Hindus must be fed and will get provisions and water from some source as long as they are in this port.

It appears to be likely that unless they are deported on other vessels, they may be here for a long time yet. There is abundant chance of the Komagata being entangled in a legal web which will keep her in port for some time yet. The first strands of this web are now being woven, and before the Komagata is on the high seas again, with a course set for the coast of Farther Asia, her owners will probably have more reason to wish the Hindus all in the depths of Gehenna than they already have. Claims are being made by the counsel representing the charterers that the owners have not fulfilled the charter agreement because the Hindu passengers have not been landed, and the charterers demand damages from the owners because the ship is not free to discharge cargo or to load outward freight. The Komagata may be plastered with a libel, which is a very strong marine document which, when once attached to the Kom[illegible] mast, is very likely to keep [illegible] port for a month or two, [illegible] owners will not settle the clai[illegible] out a legal fight.

VOLUME 3, NUMBER [illegible]

July 14 1914

MUST OBTAIN WATER TO ASSUAGE THIRST DECLARE THE HINDU

Threaten to Come Ashore and Get Is if Officials Will Not Come to Their Assistance.

MESSAGE TO DUKE IS SENT LAST NIGHT

Tell Governor-General They Are Dying for Want of Proper Food and Water.

The Hindus on the Komagata will be as glad to leave Vancouver harbor as the authorities and the citizens will be to get rid of them, if half the stories of hardships and discomforts that come from the vessel these days are true. According to all the reports the Hindus are sick of the whole situation, and would be glad to leave tomorrow if they were provided with sufficient food and water to last them until they got back to Asia.

Yesterday their objections took the usual form of communications to the governor-general and to the chief inspector of immigration. According

(Continued on page four.)

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Prosecution is trainer of the Irish-American athletic club

Six

Hindus in South Africa.

There are approximately 200,000 Hindus in South Africa, and about 150,000 of these afflict the province of Natal. Most of them were imported to work in the tea plantations, sugar fields and coal mines. They came under indenture—the modern religious word to describe slavery—and on the understanding that if they were not repatriated they would pay a poll-tax of $14.58 a year. They paid the poll-tax until they realized their strength, then they demanded its abolition. This was the cause of the recent insurrection in Natal, which necessitated the mobilizing of the mounted police, and the imperial soldiers being kept standing at arms, while trains were held ready to rush to the scene of the trouble. The police armed with carbines and revolvers had several skirmishes with the meek and mild black brothers, who, armed with sugar-cane knives, were in every case the aggressors. These Hindu coolies do not remain in the mines or sugar-fields. In Durban, the largest city in Natal, there are coolie waiters, coolie servants, coolie shops, coolie porters on the railways, and coolie drinking places; much the same state prevails in Maritzburg. In Capetown the coolie has driven the Jew or Scotchman out of business. In Johannesburg the Asiatic is gradually checking the European shopkeeper. The same movement is taking place in Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Kimberley and in all the camps on the river diamond fields. Natal is no longer a whiteman's country, even the clerk's job is taken by Ba Ba. As the cotton-planters of the United States were the originators of the negro trouble, so are the tea and sugar planters the originators of the Asiatic trouble in the United States of Africa. The end is not yet. But this is the worst curse that the rapacity of men has fastened on to that unlucky country.

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MUST OBTAIN WATER TO ASSUAGE THIRST DECLARE THE HINDUS

14 July

(Continued from Page One.)

to Sohan Lal, a Vancouver Hindu, several were received at the immi- gration office yesterday and a tele- gram was sent to the Duke of Con- naught.

Gurdit Singh sent the following message to Chief Inspector Reid

"No passenger ever saw and may never see such a rough, heart-rend- ing, unlawful and brutal treatment which we have seen. Sometimes we have to go for days without food and drink, not to speak of other hard- ships. If this state of things con- tinues a little longer we shall be un- done. Even the most criminal pris- oners are not to be treated the way we are treated and we know not what offense we have committed. When we came we consulted all the legal authorities in Hongkong and also we cabled to the governor-general in Canada and the secretary of state for India asking them if there was anything preventing us landing in Canada, to which no answer had been vouchsafed, and thereby we were told by our solicitors that there is no bar to enter Canada, but when we reached here the Canadian people and the im- migration authorities gave out among the public that they want to test the strength of the Canadian laws which is quite absurd and we think perhaps owing to those foul misrepresenta- tions, we are treated in that way.

"And that is why, perhaps, we are not given sufficient food to eat and a sufficient quantity of water to drink. These two things are now to be taken away even from the dumb animals, even the animals have their food at

HAS A CORN ANY HOOTS?

Yes, and bruises and stems as well. Can it be cured? Yes, by ap- plying Putnam's Corn Extractor: it's painless, safe and invariably suc- cessful. Insist on only Putnam's Ex- tractor. 25c at all dealers.

LANGFORD, July 13.—Nolification is given by the minister of agriculture in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette, that, under Women's Institutes Associations Act, women's institutes have been granted permis- sion to organize at Langford, Atche- lim, as postmistress. Crescent Beach, with Mrs. [illegible] still retain its postoffice.

Four July 15th 1914. Sun

The Sun

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1914.

THE HINDU QUESTION.

The actively seditious among the Hindu residents of Vancouver are calling for volunteers to go back to India and make Canada's refusal to permit East Indian laborers to settle in this Dominion the basis of a campaign, among the native race of Hindustan, against British r in that dependency. This appe too, is meeting with some s apparently, and little doub that a few of the more vi reits, at least, who profes sent, in their heated u sentiments of their c return to the lan with the intention agitation agains in India. Th heads will upon the people is doubtful. But even if they did succeed in greatly increasing the unrest there and in creating a crisis it is difficult to see that any blame could rest with the government and people of Canada. That the people of this Dominion would regret any outbreak of trouble in India, cannot be questioned and they would especially lament the fact that any action of theirs or of their authorities should be indirectly and remotely the cause of danger or embarrassment to British rule in that country. But in justice to themselves, to their descendants, to the race and to the true interests of the empire there is no other course for them to adopt than to exclude a class of immigration, which would begin with demoralizing our labor conditions and, if unrestricted, would end by making this province, at least, a part of Asia, to all intents and purposes.

We cannot allow that; we cannot afford to imperil our own security, our own existence as a white country, to avert unrest in India. Besides no matter what we did, how widely we threw open the doors of our Dominion to the entry of the Hindus, it would not prevent or diminish discontent in Hindustan. It is absurd to say it would, or to issue warnings to us here to be careful of Hindu feelings lest we help to provoke another mutiny. If there is to be an uprising in India, and some well informed Englishmen who have studied the question at close quarters seem to think there is, it will occur uninfluenced by anything we may do or may leave undone.

In the circumstances it would be ridiculous for us to impair the character of our population—since it would be useless to do so. We should simply, by encouraging Hindu settlement here, be sharing the trouble with India instead of averting it. And this, it seems to us, would be the height of folly. And if, as some predict, Great Britain lost India in the second or third generation from now, with what contempt our posterity in this country would have reason to regard a short-sighted course, which had burdened them with a population they could not assimilate and for whom our standards of morality and ideas of free government had no meaning.

Nor must we forget that in the event of trouble in India, of perhaps a second mutiny, which might result in the loss of the dependency to the empire, the responsibility will lie chiefly with a large and influential class of the British people themselves. As Kipling, the poet, and more acute observers than Kipling, even, have not wearied, during some years now, of pointing out, the democracy of Britain have failed to perceive that the Indian people will never, will not, at least, for generations to come, be able to understand our Western ideas of personal liberty and representative government; and that by the policy of associating them to the government the shortest cut is being taken to organizing rebellion against British authority.

In addition to this the government of Great Britain allows such men as Kier-Hardie to preach sedition to the Indians themselves. What can be expected from such a course as that pursued towards a people who for thousands of years have known no kind of government save that of tyranny; whose most remote traditions tell nothing of any rule except of that by the sword; who have ever been kept in subjection by armies and at the present moment owe their obedience to British law because of the terror of the military and because of that alone.

It is the encouragement which liberal Britain has been giving and is continuing to give to the aspirations of the natives that will lose her the great country which was won by the policy of Pitt and the genius for command and for organization of Clive and Hastings. If India is to be lost to the empire it will not be the refusal of Canada or of any other of the overseas dominions to open its doors to a few hundred or a few thousand or for that matter a few hundred thousand coolies from Calcutta or Bombay, that will be the cause. The fault will lie with the British people themselves and their absurd attempt to instil into minds which cannot comprehend them, the ideas of government and freedom which have been the slow growth of ages among ourselves.

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is not known that they ever sent ne arms to India from Vancouver. It pears to be the intention to ship d ne over on the Komagata if they J be purchased and smuggled on J rd the steamer.

Another plausible supposition is fi some of the Hindus are planning ab act of violence here. For some m they have been uttering threats. It is quite possible that they may be plotting to carry some of their threats into effect.

Nothing fresh has developed in the in of the rejected immigrants on the Komagata. Everything was quiet and peaceful aboard the steamer yesterday.

There was a story on the waterfront yesterday that the Komagata needed some repairs before she goes to sea, and it seems likely that this story has a truthful foundation, as the owner is very old. It is understood that the repairs needed are engine-room defects which developed on the trip from Japan.

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to Sohan Lal, a Vancouver Hindu, several were received at the immigration office yesterday and a telegram was sent to the Duke of Connaught.

Gurdit Singh sent the following message to Chief Inspector Reid

"No passenger ever saw and may never see such a rough, heart-rending, unlawful and brutal treatment which we have seen. Sometimes we have to go for days without food and drink, not to speak of other hardships. If this state of things continues a little longer we shall be undone. Even the most criminal prisoners are not to be treated the way we are treated and we know not what offense we have committed. When we came we consulted all the legal authorities in Hongkong and also we cabled to the governor-general in Canada and the secretary of state for India asking them if there was anything preventing us landing in Canada, to which no answer had been vouchsafed, and thereby we were told by our solicitors that there is no bar to enter Canada, but when we reached here the Canadian people and the immigration authorities gave out among the public that they want to test the strength of the Canadian laws which is quite absurd and we think perhaps owing to those foul misrepresentations, we are treated in that way.

"And that is why, perhaps, we are not given sufficient food to eat and a sufficient quantity of water to drink. These two things are now to be taken away even from the dumb animals, even the animals have their food at

HAS A CORN ANY ROOTS?

Yes, and branches and stems as well. Can it be cured? Yes, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor; it's painless, safe and invariably satisfactory. Insist on only Putnam's Extractor, 25c at all dealers.

LANGFORD, July 13.—Notification is given by the minister of agriculture in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette, that, under the Agricultural Associations' Act, women's institutes have been granted permission to organize at Langford, Atchelam, as postmistress. Crescent will still retain its postoffice.

Phone Seymour 3540.

Hosiery

Lines in white or tan lisle 35c and 50c values for ..... **25¢**

Regular 25c values to clear ..... **10¢**

Drawers with sateen waist to button; come with loose knee. Regular 35c values ..... **25¢**

Regular 25c for **15¢** and Regular 30c value; ..... **20¢**

Lace silk hose with double top, sole and heel. Regular $2.00 values, pair. $1.25

children's socks in sizes up Regular 25c values to clear ..... 10¢

Pure thread silk hose in tan Less than $1.50 values, to pair ..... 75¢

Lisle hose in light and medium sizes in black, white and tan in black or tan. Regular values, to clear 3 prs. $1

In addition to this the government of Great Britain allows such men as Kier-Hardie to preach sedition to the Indians themselves. What can be expected from such a course as that pursued towards a people who for thousands of years have known no kind of government save that of tyranny; whose most remote traditions tell nothing of any rule except of that by the sword; who have ever been kept in subjection by armies and at the present moment owe their obedience to British law because of the terror of the mili- y and because of that alone.

It is the encouragement which lib- al Britain has been giving and is ontinuing to give to the aspirations f the natives that will lose her the great country which was won by the policy of Pitt and the genius for command and for organization of Clive and Hastings. If India is to be lost to the empire it will not be the refusal of Canada or of any other of the overseas dominions to open its doors to a few hundred or a few thousand or for that matter a few hundred thousand coolies from alcutta or Bombay, that will be cause. The fault will lie with British people themselves and r absurd attempt to instil into ds which cannot comprehend , the ideas of government and dom which have been the slow th of ages among ourselves.

ALLIANCE WITH LIQUOR.

eral, cut me another wheelbarrow full of resignation daisies; this game seems

July - 16th 1914 Sun

Vancouver Hindus Are Alleged To Have Attempted to Purchase Material to Manufacture Bombs

Automatic Pistols Are Also in Demand, But Shopping Expedition by No Means Successful.

Tracing a rumor to its source yesterday, it was found that several Vancouver Hindus had attempted to purchase automatic pistols at a city hardware store, and that one of them made an attempt to buy the materials for the manufacture of bombs. It is possible that the Hindus wished to buy these implements of destruction to send them to India on the Komagata Maru, which will leave in a few days for Hongkong with her Hindu passengers.

Several of the local Hindus are very active in carrying on revolutionary work among their fellow countrymen here, and have several times collected money which was sent to India to aid in promoting sedition there. But it is not known that they ever sent firearms to India from Vancouver. It appears to be the intention to ship some over on the Komagata if they can be purchased and smuggled on board the steamer.

Another plausible supposition is that some of the Hindus are planning some act of violence here. For some time they have been uttering threats, and it is quite possible that they may be plotting to carry some of their threats into effect.

Nothing fresh has developed in the case of the rejected immigrants on the Komagata. Everything was quiet and peaceful aboard the steamer yesterday. There was a story on the waterfront yesterday that the Komagata will need some repairs before she goes to sea, and it seems likely that this story has a truthful foundation, as the steamer is very old. It is understood that the repairs needed are engine-room defects which developed on the voyage from Japan.

the paths of peace

Indigent 'Arold—I wish the bloomin' tyrants would get a-'old of me.

Hair Oil and Toothbrushes Are Urgently Required on Komagata To Prepare for the Trip to India

July 17th 1914 Sun

Hindustani Tourists Becoming Particular Regarding Their Personal Appearance.

The Hindu dandies on the Komagata sent a request ashore yesterday for a barrel of hair oil and a gross of toothbrushes and combs. It could not be learned whether these simpering popinjays will get their toilette supplies. The rejected immigrants also sent a message to Superintendent of Immigration Malcolm R. J. Reid, asking him to come aboard the ship and stating that they wished to confer with him on pressing affairs that would not wait. Mr. Reid is not paying any more visits to the ship, and permits no one to do so. The Komagata is more completely isolated than she has been since her arrival in the harbor. Only when supplies are doled out to the recalcitrant Hindustanis the immigration officers visit her and then their stay is short.

The ship is more carefully guarded than ever. The government gas cruiser Winamac, the chartered patrol launch Mary Ellen, the Winiwac power tender and a rowboat full of armed guards did picket duty around the steamer last night. The crews of the picket boats are armed with loaded rifles, and the boats are supplied with rockets to signal to the waterfront police if it were necessary. There is a special constable stationed at the end of pier A to watch for signals.

Last night the ship boiled with some sort of excitement. While most of the Hindus are submissive and ascribe their bad luck to Kismet, and let it go at that, firebrands are numerous among the passengers, and every now and then they attempt to kindle the others to some kind of eruption. They make flaming speeches at big meetings which take place generally at night, and the whole crowd, bursting with a sense of its wrongs, erupts freely, letting the ashes fall where they will. Evidently a meeting of this kind was held aboard the ship last night.

Abundant threats have been made by some of the local Hindus against the life of Superintendent Reid. Usually these are not taken seriously, but recently they have been so numerous that some precautions have been taken to protect the superintendent. The boldest of these threats have reached the immigration office through the Hindu spies employed by the department, and in one or two instances these threats have been made by men who are known to be quite capable of committing mischief. During the last few nights a special armed watchman has been guarding the superintendent's residence.

The formal deportation orders will probably be issued today and afterwards, it is expected that events will move rapidly towards the last act in the drama of the Komagata Maru's unlucky cruise.

WOMAN THOUGHT LOST | AIR OF LOCAL JAIL

Sunday Colonist
Paul Jones

...ark. If you have a wife, bring her. If you have a baby, bring it. If ...em all along. And, young man, don't forget to bring HER. If you fail ...ere is to be a real picnic, for real folks. Speeches, music, dancing, races, ...erything. Come along!

July 18th 1914 Sun

Arrest of Hindu With Firearms Gives a Clue to Sedition Drama

Washington and Canadian Police Are Co-operating in What May Prove to Be Serious Affair.

Surdah Singh was arrested yesterday afternoon at Huntingdon by Canadian officials after he had been escorted across the international boundary line by U. S. immigration officers, according to word received in this city last evening. The charge preferred against Surdah Singh is that of carrying concealed weapons, a number of revolvers having been found on his person. He is now held in Huntingdon.

Surdah Singh's arrest followed after an effort had been made by the East Indian to buy firearms in wholesale lots in Sumas, Washington. The United States police are now assisting the Canadian authorities in the attempt to round up five other Hindus who, it is claimed, are trying to purchase large quantities of firearms in the small border towns of Washington state.

It is believed that the attempt to purchase in wholesale lots, firearms and ammunition by the local Hindus is part of a well arranged plan, not only to equip the rejected immigrants on board the Komagata Maru with weapons, but to ship by the vessel firearms and ammunition to India, where an attempt would be made to smuggle them into the country to assist in the declared intention of some of the Hindu leaders, to carry on the work of sedition and revolt against British rule, following the action of the Canadian immigration department in refusing the Komagata Maru's shipload of East Indians to land on Canadian soil.

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SEARCHLIGHTS PLAY ON KOMAGATA TO REVEAL HINDUS' MOVEMENTS

(Continued from Page One.)

Owing to the possibility that the shore Hindus might make an attempt to take arms and ammunition off to the Komagata last night, the big tug Sea Lion, still battle-scarred from the fight, joined the gas cruiser Winamac and the launch Jessie Ellen in doing picket duty around the Komagata. The Sea Lion carried the special police in the service of the immigration department, 35 in number, armed with Ross rifles. The crowds who assembled on the Burrard street overhead way, and along the waterfront, hoping that another attempt to get aboard the Komagata would provide them with some excitement. Nothing was done or will be done until tomorrow or the next day. When another attempt is made to get the ship out of port, it will be done properly, so as to leave no doubt of success. It will be planned with the utmost care and skilfully carried out.

Not Seriously Injured.

The Sun has received the most authentic information that there were no Hindus seriously injured in the fight. There are several men on board the steamer who are hurt, but they received their injuries from falling down a hatchway while passing coal up from below in baskets. Yesterday morning they were busy passing coal from the hold and sending up more bricks and lumps of concrete, and other junk and scrap, to be prepared to repel the boarders again.

At a conference yesterday morning between Captain Yamamoto and the chief engineer of the Komagata, who it appears owns an interest in the steamer, that the report that the mutineers had removed working parts from the ship's machinery is untrue. The engineer officer stated that the power plant of the ship was in good order.

Chartering of Vessel.

At this conference it was disclosed that the ship was chartered to the Hindus by the Hongkong agent of the line, who is a German. It was done without the knowledge of the company, Y. Sato & Company, of Kobe. So well informed were all concerned regarding the purpose of the voyage of the Komagata and the intention of Gurdit Singh and his followers to endeavor to break down the immigration regulations of Canada, that the then captain of the Komagata declined to have anything to do with the expedition, and Captain Yamamoto was substituted for the other commander, who clearly foresaw trouble upon the ship's arrival at Vancouver.

Another important development announced yesterday is that Captain Yamamoto, his officers and crew, have offered to leave the ship, but this the Japanese consul, Mr. Hori, will not permit, and has instructed Capt. Yamamoto to keep him informed so that if drastic measures become necessary he may cable his government at Tokio. Capt. Yamamoto is now on board the ship.

A small force of city police appeared at pier A last night about 11 o'clock, but returned after having observed the situation and seen that everything was quiet.

In the battle of yesterday morning only three shots came aboard the Sea Lion from the Komagata, and none were fired from the Sea Lion. One of the bullets passed between Superintendent Reid and Inspector Hopkinson, who were standing on the bridge deck of the tug. The special police in the service of the immigration department wished to return the fire, but were restrained by Mr. Reid. These men behaved extremely well and were very stady. There was nothing resembling a panic on the Sea Lion. Everyone on the tug behaved with remarkable coolness and steadiness.

Furnishes Arms.

Hernan Singh, Bagh Singh and Balwant Singh, local Sikhs of prominence, who were arrested at Sumas with arms and ammunition in their possession, were yesterday taken by the American authorities to Seattle and will be handed over to the tender mercies of the immigration department here and doubtless will be deported.

The keen interest shown by educated East Indians in the Western United States, in the Komagata's passengers, is shown clearly by the fact that these three Vancouver Sikhs met by previous arrangement the notorious Hindu agitator, Taraknath Dass, on American soil. Taraknath Dass either furnished them with the arms and ammunition which they had or facilitated the purchase of them.

In a letter to the immigration department here the deputy superintendent of police at Shanghai said that the Komagata Maru had carried away some of the worst Sikhs in Shanghai. What happened in the harbor early yesterday morning bears this out. In the battle which took place between the police and the Hindus about thirty-five police were injured, several badly. The following is a list of the worst cases:

Chief McLennan, bad bruises and cut on face.

Inspector Wilsher, hit on head and badly cut.

Inspector Scott, knocked unconscious by blow of brick.

Police Constable Call, two ribs broken.

Capt. Robertson, of the tug Sea Lion, cut over the eye by flying glass from the pilothouse windows.

Detective Tisdall, cut on face.

Detective McLeod, hit on arm.

Detective McArthur, knocked overboard.

Police Constable Welch, scalp cut.

Detective Ricci, scalp cut.

Police Constable Johnson, head cut.

Police Constable Deacon, bruises.

Deputy Chief MacRae, cuts and bruises.

None of the special police in the immigration department service were seriously injured, though many of them were struck. They escaped because they were standing up in the bow of the Sea Lion and were less exposed. They were all on duty yesterday.

Dressings were made by Police Surgeon Panton and Immigration Surgeon Munro, on the Sea Lion. When the tug reached her berth after the fight the ambulances took fifteen injured men to the hospital. All are now doing well. P. C. McCall, whose back is injured and who had two ribs stove in, is the worst injured. Sergeant Munro will be bed-ridden for a few days, with the injury to his knee.

The Hindus on the Komagata have practically raised the black flag on the vessel, and considerable force may be needed to bring them to subjection.

The big tug Sea Lion, with 125 Vancouver city policemen and 35 special police went off to the Komagata Maru at 1 o'clovk yesterday morning to tame the Hindus and make them let the Japanese engineers raise steam to take the ship to sea on her homeward voyage.

It was thought that so many men would not be needed. Fifty men, said everybody, were all that were necessary. The policemen on the Sea Lion went to war treating it as a joke.

Howling masses of Hindus defended the ship with lumps of coal and bricks and chunks of concrete dug out of the boiler-seatings, and fire-bars. For ten minutes the policemen on the decks of the Sea Lion were showered. It was like standing underneath a coal chute. The only reply the police could make to these volleys was to heave the bricks back at the Hindus and play a stream of cold water at rather low pressure on them from the hose the Sea Lion's deckhands use for washing down the decks. So, when about forty men had been hurt, some badly, and all the windows in the tug's housework on the port side smashed, she backed away from the steamer's side and returned to pier A. When she dropped back out of range and the Hindus could no longer throw rocks at the police, they threw scorn at them. In the quiet of the night, their triumphant howls and their taunts in the liquid languages of Hindustan carried far over Burrard inlet.

The Sea Lion's unsheltered decks were warm places while the fight lasted. When the tug approached the steamer, the searchlight was aimed at the Komagata's decks and showed the Hindus drawn up in battle array. The light beam blazed on naked sword blades and on two or three rifle barrels. One man held a revolver. But most of the Hindus were armed with big ten-foot bamboos. Some of them had the long iron bars the stokers use to trim the fires with. Several had axes. One had a cleaver from the galley tied to a long bamboo. Some had big knives fastened to the ends of sticks. Some had capstan bars and pump brakes.

Coal Ammunition.

On the deck, close to the rail, were heaps of coal and piles of hunks of concrete and bricks that must have been torn out of the boiler seatings. Iron junk from the engine room and fire rooms was piled on the deck. They had abundant ammunition. As the tug hauled alongside, Chief of Police McLennan, who was in command of the city police, Deputy Chief McCrea and Inspector of Detectives McLeod, Inspector MacIntosh, Inspector Craig and Inspector Wilshire, and the police sergeants, with 120 men, prepared to clamber on board the Komagata. Chief Inspector of Immigration Malcolm Reid, and Inspectors Paul Howard, Hopkinson and Naftel, with officers Lawrence Dence, Gwyther, Nelson, McColl and Sergeant Quinney, the tall hero of many hard victorious campaigns, and the thirty-five constables sworn in for special duty by the immigration department, also made ready to scale the topsides of the Komagata.

A voice hailed from the Komagata asking for Inspector Hopkinson and a conversation in Punjabi took place. The Hindu spokesman told Inspector Hopkinson that war would begin if the tug attempted to make fast to the steamer.

"You had better go away and leave us alone," said he. "Nobody will be allowed to come aboard. We are prepared to fight. This ship is going to stay here. She is not going to move. If you start a fight the Hindus will show you how to fight. If you make fast we will jump into your boat and fight you and take chances. The Hindus are not afraid."

Grappler Takes Hold.

No notice was paid to this and a lucky cast of a hook on the end of a bowline grappled the Komagata's rail. Half a dozen Sikhs tried to cast it off and leaning over the rail hacked at the line with axes. Then the pumps of the tug were started and the hose laid. Chief of Police McLennan held the nozzle and the water was turned on. The heavy stream began the battle. The chief aimed the stream at the bearded faces above him and for a few minutes the shock of the solid jet of cold water drove them back from the rail. But the hose would not stand the full pressure of the pumps and struggling against it, the Sikhs grabbed chunks of coal and bricks and hove them down on the crowded decks of the tug.

Hindu War Yells.

Shouting aloud their war yells they rained down lumps of coal of twenty pound weight, and chunks of cement and fire bars and bricks. Sikhs and Mohammedans fought against the driving stream from the hose pipe, exhibiting a desperate courage, and showering down the convenient coal hunks and bricks. The air was full of coal and ferocious yells.

Up on the top of the Komagata's housework stood a couple of priests, A Sikh gasain and a Moslem mollah. They were encouraging the fighters with wild howls. The Sikh was apparently chanting a war-song. The Mohammedan doubtless was shouting to the followers of the prophet that the faithful who died fighting would gain paradise. An enthusiastic Hindu with a rifle fired a harmless shot down on the deck of the tug.

On the Sea Lion's decks men were getting hurt. About half of those on the Sea Lion were struck. Police Chief McLennan, who held the hose pipe, and who stood on the forward deck without any shelter, was battered by many projectiles. Inspector MacIntosh, who stood beside him was hit several times. Inspector of Detectives McLeod took a smashing blow in the arm from a ponderous chunk of coal. Blood began to flow freely as the men were pounded on the heads. Inspector Wilshire's uniform reddened with blood from a bad scalp cut. Inspector Dave Scott was knocked senseless by a blow behind the ear. Men began to go down on the crowded decks and a stream of wounded men staggered into the captain's cabin, where Police Surgeon Panton was busy bandaging the cuts.

Falls Into Sea.

Detective McArthur who stood on the rail of the tug, was knocked overboard by a brick. He was rescued with difficulty by Inspector Hopkinson and a special policeman. Bricks and lumps of coal punched the glass in the steering house where Captain Robinson of the Sea Lion, had his face cut open by a fragment of glass that followed the flight of a rock. Dozens of the men who were exposed received slight injuries. Sergeant Deacon, Detective Tisdale, Detective Ricci and Deputy Chief McRae had their faces and heads hammered by bricks and coal. Ricci's head was badly gashed. Constable Imlah staggered into the deck house with a ghastly wound which looked at first like a skull fracture. He collapsed. Inspector Craig was hit on the knee.

Constable McKinnon grabbed up a brick that had ripped his face open and drove it back at the Sikh who had thrown it. The Sikh threw up his arms and dropped with his face stove in. Many of the policemen were returning the coal and bricks, and their aim was true. A Hindu had his face ripped open by a jagged chunk of concrete.

"Lively" Is the Word.

Constable McCall of C division, Kitsilano, had two ribs broken in by a big chunck of coal. The Sea Lion's house-work was getting smashed in, and heavy missiles covered the floors of the neat cabins of the ship's officers. The beautifully clean and tidy interiors of the rooms were full of wreckage of glass and window frames and furniture. A Sikh was chopping with a butcher's cleaver at the heavy hawser which held the tug fast to the ship when Capt. Anderson of the harbor patrol launch climbing on the rail, twisted it out of the Indian's grasp and dealt him a savage blow with it. Constable Johnson had his helmet split clean in two by the axe-stroke of a Hindu, who leaned far over the rail to swing his weapon.

Constable Johnson, whose head was cut by the blade, grabbed the axe, but the Hindu dodged. The city police behaved with admirable coolness and courage. No shots were fired by the police, though the provocation was great. Chief McLennan had instructed the men before they left the pier not to shoot, and once or twice during the worst of the fight the chief's voice was heard, telling the men to keep cool and not to draw their guns. The Vancouver police maintained all the best traditions of being highly trained. They kept cool and made the best of a trying situation. Chief McLennan handled his men with great coolness and judgment, and received the most able assistance from his officers.

H. H. Stevens, M.P., who was on board, was uninjured, although there was practically no shelter on the Sea Lion's decks, but Mr. W. H. Ladner, one of the counsel for the immigration department, was hit several times. Mr. Malcolm Reid also was where the rocks were flying thickest.

Dr. Munro, the immigration office doctor, and Dr. Panton had plenty of work to do. Eight policemen were badly injured and later went to the hospital.

Tug Goes Astern.

About fifteen minutes from the beginning of the battle the headline was chopped through. Captain Robinson of the Sea Lion telegraphed his engineers astern and the big tug, her decks strewn thickly with coal and bricks and iron junk, dropped slowly back from the ship's side. The Hindus yelled more loudly than ever and shook their daggers and swords and clubs in the air. They made many derisive remarks, among which were promises to cut the hearts out of any dogs of the white race who came aboard the Komagata. Tom-toms and conches began to boom out on the steamer and the wild barbarions danced on the decks, brandishing their weapons and screaming, flushed with victory.

During the fight most of those on the port side of the Sea Lion crowded to the starboard side to get as far away from the missiles as possible and the tug took quite a bad list to starboard. This was an additional danger, as this list was maintained for several minutes and the tug was slowly canting over. The officers of the Sea Lion ordered the crowd to trim the vessel, which they did.

Inspector Hopkinson, of the immigration department, exposed himself recklessly during the fight and was uninjured, though rocks flew all around him.

It was the intention of the immigration department to put the sea stock which was purchased by Mr. Reid aboard the Komagata when she was outside.

Cost of Victuals.

This sea stock cost the government about $6,000. It was piled on Pier A ready to be loaded. A part of it was loaded on the Sea Lion but was discharged last night and the whole of the supplies were stored.

The Hindus are in complete possession of the Komagata and declare that they will not give up possession. They are utterly defiant and reckless and ready for anything.

Several of the heavy wooden clogs worn by most of the wild Hindus on the Komagata were thrown on the Sea Lion's deck during the fight. The clogs, bamboo clubs and boat tillers were thrown down, were carried away by souvenir hunters who boarded the tug at her berth yesterday morning.

Captain Yamamoto of the Komagata and Dr. Ragunath Singh and his wife and little boy are ashore. Dr. Ragunath will cross on the Japan to Hongkong to rejoin his regiment, which is on station there. He is thoroughly sick of the whole thing. He joined the Komagata at Hongkong to come here on a holiday trip, having got leave of absence. Gurdit Singh was not seen on deck during the battle.

What Caused the Fight.

The events that lead up to the battle are as follows: Early on Saturday evening Captain Yomamoto sent a letter to Chief McLennan asking the aid of the police to help him to regain control of his vessel. The Hindus were in open mutiny. The captain had attempted to assume command and had ordered his engineers to raise steam. He was cleared from the port and all his papers were in order.

It is reported that on Saturday night in the Sikh temple a Hindu drew a revolver upon Hossa Rahim, one of the charterers of the Komagata Maru, while the latter was making a hot speech. The other Hindus communicated with the police and the alleged culprit was arrested.

There is division in the shore Hindu camp, and the two sides taking part in this incident each gives it a different coloring, the one alleging that the man arrested deliberately pulled a revolver on and pointed at Rahim, and was only prevented from shooting him by immediate seizure, and the other alleging that he had the revolver thrust into his hand by his enemies, who were executing a ruse to make it appear that he alleged arming of the Hindus for the purpose of helping those on board the Komagata Maru was paralleled by similar arming upon the part of members of the other Hindu section, who are favorable to the immigration authorities.

It would appear to be the case, however, that the arrested Hindu is a man who, when Bhagwan Singh—the priest who was deported sometime ago under exciting circumstances—was arrested for preaching sedition in the sikh temple, made a complaint to the police against him and was, thereafter greatly disliked by the Rahim section.

Saturday night, about 8:30, commenced his speech, which with the arrest of Bagh Singh, Singh and Balwant Singh the day for carrying arms and tion on their persons. Accor men present, Rahim made sc remarks with reference to th couver immigration departme its attitude towards the pas aboard the Komagata Maru. A in his audience thereupon ar put the point to the speaker stead of putting others less wel than himself in jeopardy, he endanger himself in the intere fellow-countrymen. It was was making this statement tha cording to the Hindus an t and left of him—he had a thrust into his hand, while shouted: "Look out! Rahim is going to shoot you." W he was at once overpowered police sent for and he was jail.

WASHINGTON, July

21 July 1914 Sun

HINDUS MUST CONFORM TO LAWS OF DECENCY

Hair-Combing Exhibitions on Sunday Mornings Leave Much to Be Desired.

SWEAT SHOP PRACTICES

Woman Inspector Makes First Report on Conditions She Found in City.

The habits of the members of the Hindu colony in the vicinity of Hastings and Nanaimo streets have become a subject of complaint by residents in that district, and Alderman Enright brought the matter to the attention of the civic health committee yesterday afternoon. The Hindus there are are constituting themselves a nuisance, declared the Ward Three alderman, and residents have complained that on Sunday mornings especially, these Hindus, without regard to the common decency perch themselves on boxes and chairs outside their cabins, with only one small garment on them, and in full view of passersby, spend the morning combing their hair.

The committee decided to have the police notified to investigate the alleged indecency on the part of the Hindus and Dr. Underhill is also to look into the sanitary conditions prevailing among them.

Woman Inspector's Report.

Miss Teresa K. O'Connor, the recently-appointed lady inspector for the civic health department, had her first report to Dr. Underhill, medical health officer, read to the civic health committee yesterday afternoon. Since May 28, when she entered upon her new duties, Miss O'Connor has visited 135 different places, consisting of shops, factories, laundries, beaches, parks and public buildings where female help is employed. Some of the places have been visited twice and the parks and stores at least once a week.

The places inspected by Miss O'Connor employ 2,283 females. Of this number, 1,148 are employed in shops and stores, 314 in corporations, 446 in laundries, 276 in factories and the remainder in other activities of life. Miss O'Connor states that she found sanitary conditions in the larger places, generally speaking, satisfactory, but in regard to the smaller shops, she very often did not find this the case. "I have in mind at the present time," she said, "one sweat shop in particular, which is thirty-nine feet long by eight feet wide with only one window at the front for light and ventilation. In the same room there is a gas stove for heating irons. Six females and five males are working in the shop and there is only one poorly ventilated toilet at the back of the shop for the use of all."

No Seats Provided.

Some departments of stores, it was stated, are not provided with any seating accommodation for employees. One store visited, which employs nearly 100 girls, provides no seating accommodation at all, and only three seats were to be seen in the whole store.

The report continues that as regards conditions in factories, girls are generally seated when at work when possible, but in laundries the work is done standing. The building is generally hot and on an average, on three days a week, the girls work nine hours a day. In most cases hours are satisfactory and always satisfactory in the larger stores.

Disgusting Practices.

Miss O'Connor, in her report states she finds a great nuisance prevailing throughout nearly all the places where females are employed in that undesirable language is written on the walls of the toilet rooms. "I find this the case at the bathing beaches and in two of the terminal waiting rooms. In almost every case, however, the difficulty is being overcome by repainting the walls."

On motion of Alderman Ramsay a copy of the report will be sent to Mr. Gordon, factory inspector, and also referred to the city solicitor, and the medical health officer as to what course the city should take to eliminate the conditions reported to exist.

Food Inspected.

Mr. F. Sanford, assistant food inspector, in his report to Dr. Underhill, medical health officer, states that during the past four months 380 visits had been made to butcher shops, 400 to fish stores and wholesale places, and 241 to fruit stores. The majority of butcher shops and fish stores, stated Mr. Sanford, were now equipped with up-to-date counters and fixtures for protection from flies, dust, etc. The fruit stores, states the report, are closely watched during the hot weather and, continues Mr. Sandford, they require a lot of attention to keep them from breaking the law.

Within the last few days several shipments of hogs and veal, which had become soured and unfit for human consumption, had been condemned at the railway depots. For this state of affairs the assistant inspector declares that the shippers

TEA

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 20.—

LITTLE BUSINESS DONE.

Little business of public interest was transacted at the meeting of the city council tonight. A number of routine character were before council, and these, with the exception of the accounts, constituted the total of the business that

aid in his power toward organization, and said the weekly report would be of great benefit to the farmer as it would enable him to ascertain where to sell and when to sell.

...ulled account of his in-
...at both the Vancouver
...estminster markets. He
...upon the council the neces-
...anization and the establish-
...al selling circles. This, he
...would assure better pack-
...prices for the producer and
...nowledge of what the mar-
...d and what markets were

DRESS SKIRTS, REGULAR TO $8.50 FOR $3.75

Popular styles in fine serge, novelty suitings, in plaid and check effects; various good models in navy, brown, tan, etc. Excellent value at the low price

$19.50 SUMMER DRESSES FOR $12.50

Attractive models in pretty crepes and voiles de-very latest of the new summer styles, including models with the new draped and overskirt splendid collection at a remarkably low price.

Granville St. Phone Seym. 3540

...1, passed 1.—Edith A. E. Armstrong 605.

Inman Avenue.—Number of candidates 1, passed 0.

Kingsway West.—Number of candidates 15, passed 8: Mabel C. Ralph 702, Mary I. Buxton 686, Irene Emery 655, Philip D. Kelly 629, Dorothy Murray 596, Edith E. Price 582, Arthur R. Hulton 564, Hazel A. Wilson 550.

Nelson Avenue.—Number of candidates 3, passed 1: Roy R. Brown 589.

Schou Street.—Number of candidates 1, passed 0.

Abbottsford Centre.

(Matsqui Municipality)

Aberdeen.—Number of candidates 1, passed 0.

Bradner.—Number of candidates 2, passed 0.

Clayburn.—Number of candidates 2, passed 1: Violet V. Stewart 589.

Dunach.—Number of candidates 1, passed 0.

Mount Lehman.—Number of candidates 6, passed 4: Luck E. Owen 755, Beatrice L. Lehman 600, William O. Owen 575, Lawrence M. Reid 551.

Poplar.—Number of candidates 2, passed 1: Clarice M. Tretheway 591.

Sumas Municipality.

Huntington.—Number of candidates 3, passed 1: William E. Brown 602.

Non-Municipal Schools.

Abbotsford.—Number of candidates 13, passed 3: Helen G. MacCallum 640, E. Frank Parton 582, Alma V. Hammond 555.

Cultus Lake.—Number of candidates 2, pasesd 0.

Agassiz Centre.

Agassiz.—Number of candidates 7, passed 2: Eleanor M. Bentley 716, Mary Wilson 562.

McBride.—Number of candidates 8, passed 1: Annie Sumpter 550.

Chilliwack Centre.

Chilliwack Central.—Number of candidates 28, passed 27: Jennie Thomson 829, Lawrence Hacking 826, Vina Brad-

...market for $24 per ton. ...h have reached

50

July 21st 1914 Sun

RAINBOW DUE IN BURRARD INLET TODAY

Fighting Ship with Regulars and Force of Navy Men Will Lie Alongside Komagata This Morning.

Sun 21 July 14

FORCE MAJEURE IS ONLY ALTERNATIVE

Hindus on the Japanese Vessel Are Said to Be Preparing to Resist Boarders.

Two hundred officers and men of the Sixth regiment and the Irish Fusiliers will assemble at 7 o'clock this morning on the Burrard street viaduct. This will be the first of the stirring events which will take place today. Superintendent of Immigration Malcolm R. J. Reid reeceived a telegram from Commander Hose, of the Canadian cruiser Rainbow stating that his ship would arrive in Burrard inlet this morning at 7 o'clock. In addition to his crew, Commander Hose will have a strong force of regular troops from Esquimalt on the Rainbow.

According to a dispatch from Ottawa, Hon. C. J. Doherty, acting minister of militia, yesterday instructed the militia department to place the permanent force at Superintendent Reid's disposal. Early this morning a conference will take place on board the Rainbow between Commander Hose and the officer commanding the permanent force, Chief of Police McLennan, Superintendent Reid, H. H. Stevens, M.P., Chief Carlisle of the fire department, W. H. D. Ladner, representative of Bowser, Reid & Wallbridge, counsel for the immigration department, Dr. Munro, medical officer of the department, official Interpreters Hopkinson and Gwyther of the immigration department, and the officers commanding the militia. At this conference of the powers, plans will be made for the subjugation of the rebellious Hindus on the Komagata Maru.

Say Will Fight.

The outlaw Hindus have constructed defenses in the shape of breastworks of timbers buttressed with coal along the rails of the steamer, and they assert that they will fight. Parleys have taken place between the immigration officials an dthe Hindus, but peace cannot be negotiated. The Hindus ask as the price of peace, more than the authorities will concede, and the Hindus have declined reasonable offers.

H. H. Stevens, M.P., and Inspctor Hopkinson went off to the steamer yesterday and delivered a telegram which arrived yesterday from the duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada, to the Hindus. What was in the telegram was not known. It may have contained some good advice from an old soldier, which was thrown away. If the former commander-in-chief of the Indian army advised the Hindus to accept peace and obey the laws of Canada, his advice was rejected.

Declines Proposal.

Guldit Singh, secretary to Gurdit Singh, in behalf of the mutineers, made a proposition to Inspector Hopkinson which did not appear reasonable to the immigration officials. The inspector made a proposal in which was included everything the immigration department will concede, but this was declined. It was an offer to load the supplies for the return passage on the ship, and allow two of the shore Hindus, Rahim and a Sikh who is secretary of the Sikh temple, to come aboard the steamer

(Continued on page four.)

1

tawa had abundant ... of the intention of this shipload of Hindus to come here a considerable time before they left Hongkong. A cable message was sent by their leaders to the governor-general asking if the Canadian laws would interfere with their landing and stating that they were advised by legal firms in Hongkong that no objection would be taken to their entry. Had the Ottawa government taken the course they ought then to have taken; had they answered that there was a law excluding East Indians and that that law would be strictly enforced, it is more than likely the ship would never have sailed and we should have no further trouble from the Hindus. But the Ottawa government did not reply to the message of enquiry and the Komagata sailed with her passengers who took it for granted that they would be allowed to land. The silence of our government gave them encouragement to come.

When the Hindus on this ship reached here the immigration authorities at this port did their duty and refused them permission to land. But neither the government nor our representative in parliament backed up in firm and decided manner the officials. No decided attitude was taken by the administration, no statement was made which would convince the Hindus that they would not be allowed to enter. Parliament was then in session and Mr. H. H. Stevens was at the capital and might have been expected to impress upon the ministers the advisability for prompt and vigorous action, which would have convinced the passengers of the Komagata of the futility of their endeavor to gain admission to Canada, which to them was a land of promise. But he did not do this. A policy of delay was adopted and Mr. Stevens himself gave notice in parliament of his intention to introduce a bill placing East Indian immigration on the same footing as Japanese immigration whereby a restricted number would be permitted enter annually. This proposal st covered the number of passenrs on the Komagata and was natally regarded by them as a dece intended to give them admison to the country. They were us encouraged to hope, as they d been encouraged by the silence the government before they left ongkong.

But Mr. Stevens, when he returnd to Vancouver after the session the house, found that his prosal, much ... he might urge it price of empire, was far om meeting the views of his conituents. He found them intensely pposed to it anl in a panic he aused a public meeting to be called t which he completely abandoned is former attitude and clamored oudly for absolute exclusion. From hat time Mr. Stevens has been, to se his own expressive phrase, keepng the wires hot with messages to Ottawa and has been allowed to lominate the situation here. In he hope that the courts would prohounce the order-in-council, excludng the Hindus, ultra vires, a test case was submitted to the appellate judges. But the politicians' trick failed. The judges found the order valid and nothing was left for the the government to do but to admit the Komagata's passengers as they wished to do or to drive them back to Asia.

It was an unpleasant alternative. To get rid of the Hindus was by no means easy and to admit them would have been fatal to Mr. Stevens' political career. In the circumstances it might have been thought that diplomacy would have been resorted to. One fact which, however slightly it might effect the minds of the public here, should have had its due weight with our ministers and members of parliament, was that these East Indians are our fellow-subjects and that for that reason they should not be subjected to indignity or treatment of such a nature as to arouse a feeling of antagonism among their millions of countrymen in Hindustan. With this in mind it might have been thought that negotiations would have been entered into with the government of Great Britain and India whereby influence would have been brought to bear upon the Komagata's passengers to return to Asia. But no efforts were made at diplomatic arrangement. Instead of that Mr. Stevens proposed, when the Japanese warships were in port, that this vessel with three hundred and seventy-five of our Indian fellow-subjects should be towed out beyond the three-mile limit and placed at the absolute mercy of these battleships of a foreign power. It was a suggestion that had it been carried into effect would have aroused and justly so the fiercest indignation of the empire. The good sense of our public here, however, disposed of that proposal as soon as it was made.

Even after that suggestion got its quietus there was ample time for communication with the authorities in Great Britain and India which might have resulted in a peaceful depature of the Komagata. But Mr. Stevens to whom the engineering of the whole matter had been left by a weak government, appeared to think that some spectacular act was necessary to clear him of the offense of having counselled the yearly admission of four hundred of these people. Deliberately, therefore, he arranged for the night attack which was frustrated by the alertness of the Hindus on Saturday at midnight. With a force of one hundred and fifty men armed with rifles he stole upon this shipload of Indians whom he imagined would be asleep and would be easily overcome. He risked, for his own political fortunes, the lives of the citizens whom he mustered for the attack. And now that he has been frustrated in his heroic effort to capture an unarmed vessel he has arranged to bring the Laurier navy, held in so much contempt by the government and reviled so much by himself, to his aid. The Laurier navy and the sailors from the despised and berated Niobe are to be requisioned to force these unwelcome applicants for admission to the country from our shores.

As we have said we cannot allow these people to settle in our midst, but the method of getting rid of those who have been encouraged to come here, by our government and to linger in our harbor so long buoyed up by hope that they would be allowed to land, is one that should be given careful consideration. They have not been treated frankly by the Borden government, and what will result from a violent dismissal of them from our waters is something that might well call for serious reflection, especially by those who make loud declarations of imperial sympathies.

Nor is the danger to which so many of our citizens may be exposed to be oevrlooked. There may be a conflict. These Hindus are fatalists and intrepid fighters and if they are to be overcome the vessel of which they are in possession may be a shambles before the struggle is ended. The blood of our own citizens will probably mingle with that of the East Indians. If it does the fault will lie with Mr. Stevens and the Borden government.

But does not an incident such as this argue the desirability of a national navy to prevent encroachments upon our country by those whom we do not want on our soil? Does it not suggest the possibility of such a need; and can we say when that need may not arise?

MINISTER'S NORTHERN TOUR.

As time passes a few facts are brought to light about Attorney-General Bowser's northern tour which the correspondents of the government newspapers, who accompanied the ministerial party, did not consider of sufficient importance to mention in their reports, but which nevertheless are of interest as bearing on the estimation in which the administration is held in the outlying portions of the province, and also as shedding some light on the Bowserian method of dealing with opposition. At the town of McBride, according to the accounts in the government newspapers at the time, the meeting held by Mr. Bowser and Hon. W. R. Ross was marred only by one incident. One man in the audience had the temerity, which he very quickly had cause to regret, to suggest that the administration made a business of selling liquor licenses to the highest bidders. Mr. Bowser, we are told, squelched him with a ferocious glare, and the proceedings thereafter flowed smoothly and without interruption.

From information now coming in, it appears, however, that the people of McBride were not quite so ready to take all that the ministers told them for gospel truth as we were led to believe. The spirit of criticism seems to have been very much in evidence at the McBride meeting,. and the critics had the support of a very large portion, if not of the majority, of those present. So strong, indeed, was the dissenting element, that Mr. Bowser's provincial police thought it necessary to interfere, and serve peremptory notice on the audience that the meeting had not been called for the discussion of public questions — though it was a public meeting —but solely to enable the government speakers to harangue the citizens of McBride.

There was no attempt to disturb the meeting, and if the ministers had not been fully convinced of the inability of their policy to stand criticism, they would have welcomed an opportunity to explain and defend the government's course. Instead they permitted, if they did not inspire, the suppression of free speech at the meeting. The attorney-general, moreover, allowed the employes of the department which is especially under his management, to exercise an authority which does not belong to them and which would be tolerated in no country where public opinion has a chance to make itself felt. However, this incident and a few others which occurred in the course of the ministerial tour are not closed. The time is not very far distant when the people of the north will have an opportunity to assert themselves and their views in a way that will be still less pleasant to the attorney-general than the mere exercise of free speech at a public meeting, and to judge by the impression which the government party created during the trip, they will not be slow to take advantage of it. There is, of course, the danger of the ballot being manipulated, but the experience of Sir Rodmond Roblin in Manitoba, where it is doubtful whether the government with a machine as carefully planned and as unscrupulous as that of the party in British Colmbia, has been able to secure a working majority in the legislature, must, we imagine, have raised serious doubts in Mr. Bowser's mind as to the reliability that can be placed on any organization once the people are roused to a sense of the unfitness of a party to govern.

IMPRESSED BY ROCKIES.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

OTTAWA, July 20.—"The Rockies have impressed us far more than the alps of Switzerland," stated Col. Wilde, of London, Eng., who, together with his wife, have almost completed a seven months' tour of the world.

Col. Wilde, who several years ago retired from active service, gave some of the impressions of his tour today. In speaking of the Canadian Rockies, he said that while they were not as high as the Alps, they were far more impressive and far more accessible.

OFFICERS ASKED TO RESIGN.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

LONDON, Ont., July 20.—At a general meeting of the Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association, the resignation of the paid officers, Alfred Robinson, secretary for twenty-five years; W. K. Taylor, the assistant; and J. T. Green, treasurer, were asked for. Since the election of officers, rumors have been afloat that some of the ballots were irregularly signed.

CAUGHT IN QUICKSAND.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

OUTLOOK, Sask., July 20.—Bruce Fraser was drowned in the South Saskatchewan, here, this afternoon. He and three other lads were bathing when young Fraser slipped into the quicksand on a small sandbar, and while he could swim he was not strong enough to overcome the current. His body has not been recovered.

Empress Theatre

At the Empress theatre last night a capacity house was gathered to witness the first performance in this city of the very successful play, "The Morals of Marcus," and incidentally to welcome back that most popular of leading ladies, Miss Maude Leone, who has fully recovered from her late illness and again resumes her position with the Lawrence Company. The play is a dramatization of William J. Lockie's famous novel, "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne." The book is very closely followed in the play and the company last night fairly surpassed themselves in its interpretation.

The play deals with the love of a professor of archaeology who when the story opens is writing a history of the morals of the Renaissance period for a young girl, Carlotta, a Syrial girl, who has just escaped from a Turkish harem, and arrives in England, in a most extraordinary manner. The girl has ran away from the harem with a young English tourist who subsequently left her stranded. In her quest for shelter she happens in on Sir Marcus Ordeyne, who is shocked at the impromptu arrival of the young girl in tattered garments and generally unkempt appearance. Sir Marcus is a cynic and his heart has become as musty as his books, but he gives the girl shelter and she becomes an inmate of his home, accusing him all sorts of trouble with his relatives. The staid old cynic finally falls in love with the girl and then the villain, in the form of one of Sir Marcus' best friends, turns up and persuades Carlotta to elope with him, in order to save Sir Marcus from the fury of the offended Turk, from whose harem the girl escaped. But she returns later to Sir Marcus and all is well, and their troth is plighted all over again as the curtain falls.

Miss Leone as Carlotta was most attractive. She was the irresistible girl of eighteen full of wiles and graces, with a strong desire to ask embarrassing questions, and anxious to learn the eternal feminine in her new surroundings. Sir Marcus, as portrayed by Mr. Del Lawrence, was a clever study in evolution from the crusty old cynic bachelor to the impetuous lover, no longer young in years but thoroughly rejuvenated in heart.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. Von Weithoff were prominent in the roles of Sebastian Pasquale and Hamdi Effendi respectively and Mr. Russell and Mr. Layne also did good work. The ladies of the company were all well placed and effective in their characterizations, especially Miss Daisy D'Avra, who had the particularly lovable and sympathetic role of Sir Marcus' old French housekeeper. The minor characters were all well taken, the piece is elaborately staged and "The Morals of Marcus" will stand as one of the Lawrence company's very best productions.

Miss Leone's reception by the crowded house on her first entrance was most enthusiastic and the progress of the play was interrupted until she had advanced to the footlights and expressed her thanks most prettily. She was the recipient also of a large number of beautiful floral offerings.

LIBERAL MAJORITY INCREASED.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, July 20.—As the result of the recourt of the votes cast in Portage La Prairie constituency, the majority of E. A. MacPherson, Liberal, over Hon. Hugh Armstrong, Conservative, is increased from six to ten. Mr. MacPherson made a net gain of four votes.

RAINBOW TO ARRIVE IN BURRARD INLET EARLY THIS MORNING

2

(Continued from Page One.)

and converse with the rejected immigrants, if the immigrants would sign an agreement to let the crew of the ship raise steam and prepare the ship for sea.

The Hindus were not in a conciliatory frame of and would not accede to Inspector Hopkinson's condition that they were to permit the stokers to lay fires and raise steam five hours before the provisions were put on board.

So the Hindus have made every preparation they can for an encounter with a large military and naval force today, and there is nothing to do but to employ force to compel them to remain passive while the ship raises steam and proceeds on her voyage. A large number of handcuffs and other fetters, which the immigration department has provided itself with, will be used after the Hindus have been overpowered, unless they are then prepared to accept peace and promise to return to Hongkong quietly.

May Be Big Fight.

If they are still inclined to be belligerent today, an attack will be made on them which is bound to be successful, though the price of success may be some casualties on both sides. Many of the Sikhs on the Komagata are tough fighters, and many of them have seen military service.

Fortunately in view of the situation, a large party of seamen from the cruiser Niobe, with their officers, arrived yesterday from Halifax and were immediately taken to Victoria to join the Rainbow. These men are seasoned bluejackets, many of whom were in British warships before they joined the Niobe. It is also fortunate that the Rainbow was available when her services were needed here, for her presence will make it a comparatively easy task to subdue the outlaws. Without a ship of war it might have been a very difficult job, even for a large military force.

Last night the three vessels who maintained the patrol around the Komagata on Sunday night were again on duty, and a careful watch was kept all night to see that there was no communication between the shore Hindus and those on the ship.

Some Wig-wagging.

It was reported, however, yesterday that some signals were exchanged surreptitiously between the Komagata and the shore Hindus by wig-wagging. The wig-wagging is said to have been done from Stanley park. The patrol of the single picket boat which is on duty during the day does not keep a very strict watch on the ship, because this is quite unnecessary in daylight. It is quite possible therefore that some code words may have been exchanged.

From Hindu sources a story came last night that these messages had been to the affect that the Hindus on the Komagata were resolved to fight today, because they preferred to die fighting than to return on the Komagata. The Japanese crew of the steamer will be landed this morning. Some of the crew came ashore last night. The Japanese consul, Mr. Y. A. Hori, has advised this step, because he does not wish the Japanese merchant mariners to be mixed up in any fighting.

Three Hindus Held.

BELLINGHAM, July 20.—Three Hindus, who claim they are Canadian subjects, are being held by United States immigration officers at Sumas on the border, pending a hearing looking to their deportation to India. The men held are Balwant Singh, Sikh priest, of Vancouver; Bhag Singh, secretary of the Gurn Nanak Mining and Trust Company, and one of the men who chartered the Komagata Maru to carry 352 Hindus to Vancouver; and Hanam Singh, of Victoria, a graduate of a Seattle high school. Taraknath Das, a citizen of the United States, who holds a degree from the Un'versity of Washington, is defending the men, holding that they should be sent back into Canada.

The three Hindus crossed the line, and while in Sumas, it is alleged by the immigration officers, purchased guns and ammunition. When they started back across the line they were held on the charge of having in their possession arms purchased in the United States. Two white men, attorneys from Seattle, arrived here today to assist in the defense of the Hindus.

July 21st 1914

The Sun

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TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1914.

A QUESTION OF METHOD.

That Hindu immigration must be excluded from British Columbia is a question on which all reasonable people in this province are now agreed. They would prove a peril to us from an economic standpoint; if they were admitted in large numbers they would be a menace to our moral standards; as we could not absorb them into the general population they would become an increasing danger, even if they were permitted to settle here in limited numbers; the best policy, then, is to exclude them altogether; it is with us a matter of self-defense to do so, and it would be idle for the government of India or of Great Britain or for the people of India themselves to quarrel with us for pursuing a course that is in our own immediate and future interests and for our national welfare.

Unfortunately, however, this is not the point of view from which our government at Ottawa and our representatives in parliament have regarded, or even now regard, the question. They have treated it from its political side and the consequence is that they have brought about a condition of affairs that is calculated to cause trouble to the home government and the government in India. A glance at the state of affairs which has arisen by the arrival and sojourn in this port of the steamer Komagata Maru with her three hundred and seventy-five Hindu passengers, seeking admission, will clearly enough demonstrate this; and emphasis will be given to the blundering of our government and politicians by the method which, it now appears, is to be taken to get rid of these unwelcome visitors.

It is now established, beyond doubt, that the government at Ottawa had abundant intelligence of the intention of this shipload of Hindus to come here a considerable time before they left Hongkong. A cable message was sent by their leaders to the governor-general asking if the Canadian laws would interfere with their landing and stating that they were advised by legal firms in Hongkong that no objection would be taken to their entry. Had the Ottawa government taken the course they ought then to have taken; had they answered that there was a law excluding East Indians and that that law would be strictly enforced, it is more than likely the ship would never have sailed and we should have no further trouble from the Hindus. But the Ottawa government did not reply to the message of enquiry and the Komagata sailed with her passengers who took it for granted that they would be allowed to land. The silence of our government gave them encouragement to come.

When the Hindus on this ship reached here the immigration authorities at this port did their duty and refused them permission to land. But neither the government nor our representative in parliament backed up in firm and decided manner the officials. No decided attitude was taken by the administration, no statement was made which would convince the Hindus that they would not be allowed to enter. Parliament was then in session and Mr. H. H. Stevens was at the capital and might have been expected to impress upon the ministers the advisability for prompt and vigorous action, which would have convinced the passengers of the Komagata of the futility of their endeavor to gain admission to Canada, which to them was a land of promise. But he did not do this. A policy of delay was adopted and Mr. Stevens himself gave notice in parliament of his intention to introduce a bill placing East Indian immigration on the same footing as Japanese immigration whereby a restricted number would be permitted to enter annually. This proposal just covered the number of passengers on the Komagata and was naturally regarded by them as a device intended to give them admission to the country. They were thus encouraged to hope, as they had been encouraged by the silence of the government before they left Hongkong.

But Mr. Stevens, when he returned to Vancouver after the session of the house, found that his proposal, much as he might urge it as the price of empire, was far from meeting the views of his constituents. He found them intensely opposed to it anl in a panic he caused a public meeting to be called at which he completely abandoned his former attitude and clamored loudly for absolute exclusion. From that time Mr. Stevens has been, to use his own expressive phrase, keeping the wires hot with messages to Ottawa and has been allowed to dominate the situation here. In the hope that the courts would pronounce the order-in-council, excluding the Hindus, ultra vires, a test case was submitted to the appellate judges. But the politicians' trick failed. The judges found the order valid and nothing was left for the government to do but to admit the Komagata's passengers as they wished to do or to drive them back to Asia.

It was an unpleasant alternative. To get rid of the Hindus was by no means easy and to admit them would have been fatal to Mr. Stevens' political career. In the circumstances it might have been thought that diplomacy would have been resorted to. One fact which, however slightly it might effect the minds of the public here, should have had its due weight with our ministers and members of parliament, was that these East Indians are our fellow-subjects and that for that reason they should not be subjected to indignity or treatment of such a nature as to arouse a feeling of antagonism among their millions of countrymen in Hindustan. With this in mind it might have been thought that negotiations would have been entered into with the government of Great Britain and India whereby influence would have been brought to bear upon the Komagata's passengers to return to Asia. But no efforts were made at diplomatic arrangement. Instead of that Mr. Stevens proposed, when the Japanese warships were in port, that this vessel with three hundred and seventy-five of our Indian fellow-subjects should be towed out beyond the three-mile limit and placed at the absolute mercy of these battleships of a foreign power. It was a suggestion that had it been carried into effect would have aroused and justly so the fiercest indignation of the empire. The good sense of our public here, however, disposed of that proposal as soon as it was made.

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As time passes a few facts are brought to light about Attorney-General Bowser's northern tour which the correspondents of the government newspapers, who accompanied the ministerial party, did not consider of sufficient importance to mention in their reports, but which nevertheless are of interest as bearing on the estimation in which the administration is held in the outlying portions of the province, and also as shedding some light on the Bowserian method of dealing with opposition. At the town of McBride, according to the accounts in the government newspapers at the time, the meeting held by Mr. Bowser and Hon. W. R. Ross was marred only by one incident. One man in the audience had the temerity, which he very quickly had cause to regret, to suggest that the administration made a business of selling liquor licenses to the highest bidders. Mr. Bowser, we are told, squelched him with a ferocious glare, and the proceedings thereafter flowed smoothly and without interruption.

From information now coming in, it appears, however, that the people of McBride were not quite so ready to take all that the ministers told them for gospel truth as we were led to believe. The spirit of criticism seems to have been very much in evidence at the McBride meeting, and the critics had the support of a very large portion, if not of the majority, of those present. So strong, indeed, was the dissenting element, that Mr. Bowser's provincial police thought it necessary to interfere, and serve peremptory notice on the audience that the meeting had not been called for the discussion of public questions — though it was a public meeting—but solely to enable the government speakers to harangue the citizens of McBride.

There was no attempt to disturb the meeting, and if the ministers had not been fully convinced of the inability of their policy to stand criticism, they would have welcomed an opportunity to explain and defend the government's course. Instead they permitted, if they did not inspire, the suppression of free speech at the meeting. The attorney-general, moreover, allowed the employes of the department which is especially under his management, to exercise an authority which does not belong to them and which would be tolerated in no country where public opinion has a chance to make itself felt. However, this incident and a few others which occurred in the course of the ministerial tour are not closed. The time is not very far distant when the people of the north will have an opportunity to assert themselves and their views in a way that will be still less pleasant to the attorney-general than the mere exercise of free speech at a public meeting, and to judge by the impression which the government party created during the trip, they will not be slow to take advantage of it. There is, of course, the danger of the ballot being manipulated, but the experience of Sir Rodmond Roblin in Manitoba, where it is doubtful whether the government with a machine as carefully planned and as unscrupulous as that of the party in British Colmbia, has been able to secure a working majority in the legislature, must, we imagine, have raised serious doubts in Mr. Bowser's mind as to the reliability that can be placed on any organization once the people are roused to a sense of the unfitness of a party to govern.

IMPRESSED BY ROCKIES.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

OTTAWA, July 20.—"The Rockies have impressed us far more than the alps of Switzerland," stated Col. Wilde, of London, Eng., who, together with his wife, have almost completed a seven months' tour of the world.

Col. Wilde, who several years ago retired from active service, gave some of the impressions of his tour today. In speaking of the Canadian Rockies, he said that while they were not as high as the Alps, they were far more impressive and far more accessible.

OFFICERS ASKED TO RESIGN.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

LONDON, Ont., July 20.—At a general meeting of the Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association, the resignation of the paid officers, Alfred Robinson, secretary for twenty-five years; W. K. Taylor, the assistant; and J. T. Green, treasurer, were asked for. Since the election of officers, rumors have been afloat that some of the ballots were irregularly signed.

CAUGHT IN QUICKSAND.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

OUTLOOK, Sask., July 20.—Bruce Fraser was drowned in the South Saskatchewan, here, this afternoon. He and three other lads were bathing when young Fraser slipped into the quicksand on a small sandbar, and while he could swim he was not strong enough to overcome the current. His body has not been recovered.

Empress Theatre

At the Empress theatre last night a capacity house was gathered to witness the first performance in this city of the very successful play, "The Morals of Marcus," and incidentally to welcome back that most popular of leading ladies, Miss Maude Leone, who has fully recovered from her late illness and again resumes her position with the Lawrence Company. The play is a dramatization of William J. Lockie's famous novel, "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne." The book is very closely followed in the play and the company last night fairly surpassed themselves in its interpretation.

The play deals with the love of a professor of archaeology who when the story opens is writing a history of the morals of the Renaissance period for a young girl, Carlotta, a Syrial girl, who has just escaped from a Turkish harem, and arrives in England, in a most extraordinary manner. The girl has ran away from the harem with a young English tourist who subsequently left her stranded. In her quest for shelter she happens in on Sir Marcus Ordeyne, who is shocked at the impromptu arrival of the young girl in tattered garments and generally unkempt appearance. Sir Marcus is a cynic and his heart has become as musty as his books, but he gives the girl shelter and she becomes an inmate of his home, accusing him all sorts of trouble with his relatives. The staid old cynic finally falls in love with the girl and then the villain, in the form of one of Sir Marcus' best friends, turns up and persuades Carlotta to elope with him, in order to save Sir Marcus from the fury of the offended Turk, from whose harem the girl escaped. But she returns later to Sir Marcus and all is well, and their troth is plighted all over again as the curtain falls.

Miss Leone as Carlotta was most attractive. She was the irresistible girl of eighteen full of wiles and graces, with a strong desire to ask embarrassing questions, and anxious to learn the eternal feminine in her new surroundings. Sir Marcus, as portrayed by Mr. Del Lawrence, was a clever study in evolution from the crusty old cynic bachelor to the impetuous lover, no longer young in years but thoroughly rejuvenated in heart.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. Von Welthoff were prominent in the roles of Sebastian Pasquale and Hamdi Effendi respectively and Mr. Russell and Mr. Layne also did good work. The ladies of the company were all well placed and effective in their characterizations, especially Miss Daisy D'Avra, who had the particularly lovable and sympathetic role of Sir Marcus' old French housekeeper. The minor characters were all well taken, the piece is elaborately staged and "The Morals of Marcus" will stand as one of the Lawrence company's very best productions.

Miss Leone's reception by the crowded house on her first entrance was most enthusiastic and the progress of the play was interrupted until she had advanced to the footlights and expressed her thanks most prettily. She was the recipient also of a large number of beautiful floral offerings.

LIBERAL MAJORITY INCREASED.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, July 20.—As the result of the recourt of the votes cast in Portage La Prairie constituency, the majority of E. A. MacPherson, Liberal, over Hon. Hugh Armstrong, Conservative, is increased from six to ten. Mr. MacPherson made a net gain of four votes.

RAINBOW TO ARRIVE IN BURRARD INLET EARLY THIS MORNING

(Continued from Page One.)

and converse with the rejected immigrants, if the immigrants would sign an agreement to let the crew of the ship raise steam and prepare the ship for sea.

The Hindus were not in a conciliatory frame of and would not accede to Inspector Hopkinson's condition that they were to permit the stokers to lay fires and raise steam five hours before the provisions were put on board.

So the Hindus have made every preparation they can for an encounter with a large military and naval force today, and there is nothing to do but to employ force to compel them to remain passive while the ship raises steam and proceeds on her voyage. A large number of handcuffs and other fetters, which the immigration department has provided itself with, will be used after the Hindus have been overpowered, unless they are then prepared to accept peace and promise to return to Hongkong quietly.

May Be Big Fight.

If they are still inclined to be belligerent today, an attack will be made on them which is bound to be successful, though the price of success may be some casualties on both sides. Many of the Sikhs on the Komagata are tough fighters, and many of them have seen military service.

Fortunately in view of the situation, a large party of seamen from the cruiser Niobe, with their officers, arrived yesterday from Halifax and were immediately taken to Victoria to join the Rainbow. These men are seasoned bluejackets, many of whom were in British warships before they joined the Niobe. It is also fortunate that the Rainbow was available when her services were needed here, for her presence will make it a comparatively easy task to subdue the outlaws. Without a ship of war it might have been a very difficult job, even for a large military force.

Last night the three vessels who maintained the patrol around the Komagata on Sunday night were again on duty, and a careful watch was kept all night to see that there was no communication between the shore Hindus and those on the ship.

Some Wig-wagging.

It was reported, however, yesterday that some signals were exchanged surreptitiously between the Komagata and the shore Hindus by wig-wagging. The wig-wagging is said to have been done from Stanley park. The patrol of the single picket boat which is on duty during the day does not keep a very strict watch on the ship, because this is quite unnecessary in daylight. It is quite possible therefore that some code words may have been exchanged.

From Hindu sources a story came last night that these messages had been to the affect that the Hindus on the Komagata were resolved to fight today, because they preferred to die fighting than to return on the Komagata. The Japanese crew of the steamer will be landed this morning. Some of the crew came ashore last night. The Japanese consul, Mr. Y. A. Hori, has advised this step, because he does not wish the Japanese merchant mariners to be mixed up in any fighting.

Three Hindus Held.

BELLINGHAM, July 20.—Three Hindus, who claim they are Canadian subjects, are being held by United States immigration officers at Sumas on the border, pending a hearing looking to their deportation to India. The men held are Balwant Singh, Sikh priest, of Vancouver; Bhag Singh, secretary of the Gurn Nanak Mining and Trust Company, and one of the men who chartered the Komagata Maru to carry 352 Hindus to Vancouver; and Hanam Singh, of Victoria, a graduate of a Seattle high school. Taraknath Das, a citizen of the United States, who holds a degree from the University of Washington, is defending the men, holding that they should be sent back into Canada.

The three Hindus crossed the line, and while in Sumas, it is alleged by the immigration officers, purchased guns and ammunition. When they started back across the line they were held on the charge of having in their possession arms purchased in the United States. Two white men, attorneys from Seattle, arrived here today to assist in the defense of the Hindus.

MONTH OF 22 July 1914

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total Time

ORDERS FROM OTTAWA WERE TO HANDCUFF RECALCITRANT HINDUS

Immigration Officials Here Also Authorized to Send Guard to Hong Kong Aboard the Maru.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

OTTAWA, July 21.—The immigration department this morning was awaiting news from Vancouver with reference to the execution of its plans for the subjection of the Hindus on the Komagata Maru. So far as official Ottawa is concerned, the last word has been said, and it is now for the authorities in Vancouver to see that it is carried out by way of deportation.

In view of Saturday night's disorder every precaution has been authorized to see that the Sikhs are put into a state of complete subjection, and it was with that object in view that the Rainbow with a greatly augmented crew was sent to the base of operations.

The instructions are that the Hindus are to be handcuffed. This means is considered necessary owing to their demonstration on Wednesday, and their general menacing attitude. Whether they will be sent home on the Maru or by the Empress of Japan depends very considerably on the day's developments, and this is left largely to the discretion of the officials.

If the return trip is made on the Maru a squad of guards will likely go along to assure the observance of order during the voyage, and to assist the crew in handling any unruly passengers.

The calling out of the militia is evidently of local origin at Vancouver. When any trouble is thought to be imminent, the local authorities have the right to call on their militia to aid the civil power. This presumably was the course taken in the present case, as it is learned that the use of the militia was not the result of any instructions or orders from Ottawa.

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ment issued the following statement which covers the submission of the Hindus: "The trouble between the immigration department and the Hindus on the Komagata Maru was finally settled this evening, and the Hindus accepted the terms offered to them some time ago by the government. The Dominion authorities have consented to provision the ship as far as Hong Kong and supply it with medical stores. The authorities declined to concede anything further than this, and even this, it is not compelled to do by law, but does it as a special act of grace, and because the charterers of the vessel were unable to bear the expense."

During the day a series of demands were made by the Hindus, one being that the government pay the fares of the rejected immigrants to Hong Kong, and advance the money in cash. The immigration department refused to consider this, knowing that Gurdit Singh, the Hindu leader, had collected double fare from every passenger, before leaving Hong Kong. A request was made that the government should pay two months' charter to enable the Komagata to go to Calcutta. This was also refused. The Hindus then asked the government to pay the fares of each passenger from Hong Kong to Calcutta. In regard to this request a deadlock prevailed for several hours, the government firmly refusing to concede it.

Only Provisions.

The officials declared that the only concessions that would be made were the provisioning of the ship and putting a sufficient quantity of medical stores on board. The attention of the government was drawn to the fact that many Hindus, who contributed to the charter fund did so in perfect innocence. On their behalf requests for compensation were made and refused as the government recognizes no legal responsibility, but promised to investigate these claims by a special tribunal appointed by Sir Robert Borden, but without any guarantee that the same would be recognized.

After numerous conferences between Mr. Marin Burrel, Malcolm Reid, R. L. Reid, of Bowser, Reid and Wallbridge, counsel for the immigration department, and Mr. W. H. D. Ladner, Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., Inspector Hopkinson, and J. A. MacNeill, acting for the Hindu committee ashore, finally decided to advise those peaceably. They have taken this excellent advice, and furthermore have promised to observe the laws and have promised to help the captain and crew during the voyage. A letter to this effect was put in the hands of the committee requesting them to have it signed.

Ottawa Approves.

During the day the wire was busy between Ottawa and Vancouver, and Premier Borden was kept in constant touch, and frequently gave advice as to steps to be taken. All the plans of the local authorities were approved by Ottawa, but, with the distinct understanding that they were not to be used except in the event of extreme need. From the first the position taken by the Dominion government has been that the law must be respected and enforced.

During the whole Komagata Maru experience the immigration department has been working overtime and has done its duty well, and deserves commendation. The usual patrol around the Komagata was kept up last night.

The following letter was addressed to Captain Yamamoto by the Hindus:

"Vancouver, B.C., July 21, 1914. Captain Yamamoto, ss. Komagata Maru, Vancouver. Dear Sir,—Negotiations between the Hindu representatives on shore and the committee of our ship have resulted to our satisfaction, and we are now in a position to authorize you to get up steam, preparatory to leaving this harbor, and I hereby give you instructions to do so on receipt of this letter.

"Yours truly, H. Raheim for self and Bhag Singh, charterers of ss. Komagata Maru.

"Witness, Gurdit Singh."

Waited for Battle.

Not since the days of the Japanese riots in 1907 have the citizens of Vancouver been so wrought up as yesterday, when nearly 30,000 watched all day from the harbor front for the expected battle between the Hindus and the sailors of H.M.C.S. Rainbow. From 9 o'clock in the morning until late at night, when the gunboat and the Komagata Maru were mere etchings pricked out against the harbor night with electric lights, thousands clung to their places along the shore front. The expectation of witnessing a pitched battle between the wild warriors from the hills of India and the men of the Rainbow was what held the purpose of the crowd steadfast.

A great drama was played for their eager gaze; a plot unique in the history of the empire unfolded itself before them. Never before has such a spectacle been offered to Vancouver, and there is little likelihood that it will ever be again.

Keen to See Fight.

Yesterday saw the conclusion of a struggle which has been watched by all the empire with intense interest since its commencement two months ago. In its nature it was not unlike the famous "Boston tea-party" of a century and a half ago. The difference in the denouement is marked, however, for, in the former case the tea was thrown into the harbor and in this case the tea was treated with diplomatic skill. That there was not active warfare yesterday on Vancouver's harbor was actually a matter of audible regret. The crowds gathered to see war and they were impatient of the slow course of official action.

Vancouver's waterfront offers a magnificent grandstand, built to order. It has been used many times by the citizens for spectacles which took place upon the harbor waters, but never before has such a spectacle or such a crowd been seen in this city. The roofs of the skyscraping structures on Hastings and Granville streets were black with people, and the windows below were crowded. Thousands lined the wharves and piers. Thousands filled the street ends which open onto the harbor. Throughout the day thousands stood upon their spots of vantage and sent boys to nearby cafes for food. On the roof garden of Spencer's building, hundreds actually remained throughout the day, buying field glasses from the store below and having their food sent up to them from Spencer's dining room.

Armed for the Fray.

All day long the wharves bore the appearance of active military occupation. The 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, the Sixth regiment (duke of Connaught's Own Rifles), the Ambulance Field Corps, the Vancouver police and special immigration officers, with Ross rifles, were all under arms and ready for service. Hundreds of boats of all sizes filled the harbor and so numerous were they that the Australian liner steamship Niagara had much difficulty in reaching her berth when she arrived from her long trip about 4 o'clock.

As night came down over the city, the crowds did not appreciably diminish and the two ships which lie in the stream, the Rainbow and the Komagata Maru, grew vague in the darkness. Only their lights showed where they lay, the quarry and its guard. At intervals the powerful searchlight of the Rainbow streaked a white path through the harbor dark, waving back and forth over the water.

Hindus Watch Shore.

Boats, hitherto unseen, sprang into vivid relief. The decks of the Komagata Maru were seen to be lined with Hindus. Many of them stood wrapped in blankets which wreathed their heads, shoulders and swept about their limbs, giving them the appearance of Bedouin Arabs. Sounds of shouting, cries and the music of a mouth-organ came to the crowds on the shore.

When finally the watchers grew weary, the throngs disintegrated and went to pieces. The task of guarding the Komagata Maru was left to the lean grey cruiser, which lies only a few hundred yards away from the anchorage of the Japanese ship. Marking the location of the Japanese vessel was a soft pink glow above her funnels that her firemen were performing their long delayed task of getting up steam.

Mr. Burrell's Opinion.

"I have been very interested all day in watching Hindu events, and I believe that with the sailing of the Hindu ship in the morning a satisfactory solution of the matter has been reached," last night at the Hotel Vancouver said Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of the interior, who reached Vancouver yesterday on a tour of the West.

Asked as to what effect the Hindu controversy might have as to future immigration, Mr. Burrell said that he did not care to enter further into the subject. He expects to remain on the coast for several days. The greater part of yesterday he was with Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., and the immigration officers having in charge the Hindu affair, and he was very much out, he said.

NO BLOOD IS SPILT PERSUADING HINDUS TO LEAVE VANCOUVER

Sun 22 July 14

(Continued from Page One.)

When they beheld the gray cr[illegible] thrusting her ugly nose past the [illegible] narrows, they cooled. The troops [illegible] caused them to have a less f[illegible] desire for a real fight.

Department's Statement.

Last night the immigration de[illegible]

[illegible]r. and Mrs. H. Alfred Bellamy, of [illegible]oria, arrived yesterday at Glencoe [illegible]e.

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[illegible]ss Mollison has returned from [illegible]chan, V.I., where she has been [illegible]ng relatives.

Memorandum Pad

The advertising columns of a newspaper like The Sun are the windows for the big stores. You can make the best display there.

The

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 762 VANCOUVER, B. C., WEDN

NO BLOOD IS SPILT PERSUADING HINDUS TO LEAVE VANCOUVER

Arrival of Rainbow Helps Komagata's Passengers to Make Up Their Minds—Agreement Is Reached for Provisioning Ship for Run to China—All Cash Demands Refused—Gurdit Singh on Right Side of Ledger.

Last night at 8 o'clock a telegram full of significance darted along the wires between here and Ottawa. It was from Superintendent of Immigration Malcolm R. J. Reid to the immigration department at Ottawa and it began "Komagata getting up steam."

It was a somewhat lengthy telegram, but its first sentence was the most important in it, for it signified that the Komagata Maru is about to leave Vancouver to make the Pacific crossing back to Hongkong. It also signified that the most dramatic chapter in the history of Canadian immigration had ended. It meant that the most vexing and tedious trouble that any Canadian immigration agent ever had to worry him and flay his nerves raw is over. Everyone in Vancouver rejoices that it has come to a peaceful end.

Most people expected it to end yesterday in violence and scenes of blood. The picturesque preparations for real war yesterday in the harbor blackened the waterfront with great crowds of people, who assembled to see a naval battle on a small scale, a spectacle that, reflected in the imaginations of the citizens, attracted to the wharves and the waterfront streets, and the roofs of buildings that looked on the harbor, more people than ever assembled on the Vancouver waterfront before.

The stirring news which yesterday morning's paper contained, and the presence in the harbor of a grim war-gray cruiser with deadly guns and British bluejackets and the business-looking khaki-dressed troops with shining rifles, thrilled the minds of thousands of people, who, thirsty for excitement, waited eagerly all day for romantic events to happen.

By great good fortune, these citizens were not provided with the kind of entertainment they were hungry for. The earnest efforts of H. H. Stevens, R. L. Reid, Malcolm Reid and other mediators, to avoid violence and turn the Komagata's passengers into the paths of peace were successful. The immigration superintendent was firm and would not concede anything.

The Hindus on the Komagata were most rebellious yesterday morning and had constructed breastworks on the decks, and prepared for an attack.

(Continued on Page 5)

WARN PARTY WORKERS TO GET READY FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS

Unionists Believe that Government Will Be Defeated by Irish Faction and Bolting Liberals.

LITTLE HOPE FROM KING'S CONFERENCE

Last Word Lies with Nationalists and the Covenanters of Ulster.

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

LONDON, July 21.—In compliance with the King's summons, which all speak of, in accordance with the time honored tradition, as "command," the eight party leaders most vitally concerned with a settlement of the home rule deadlock, met at Buckingham palace today for the purpose of trying to reach an agreement.

The King received them with a speech, which, also according to constitutional custom was framed by the premier. In this speech, the King pointed out the seriousness of the situation and the narrow margin of difference which now exists, and expressed the hope of a friendly solution of all difficulties. The eight leaders, some of whom were

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The Sun

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1914.

WILL GO PEACEABLY.

Now that the Hindu question, as far at least, as the passengers of the Komagata Maru are concerned, has been arranged and we are to be rid of them on peaceful terms and at comparatively little cost, it might not be out of place to glance at the light in which our citizens here have been placed by the ill-advised course pursued by a few frenzied politicians, for, it is needless to say, Vancouver will be associated, in the minds of the world, with the night attack upon the steamer in the Inlet and with the demand for the aid of the cruiser Rainbow which, under instructions from the government, promptly responded to the call.

That the public of this city have not yet realized fully the absurdity of the attempt made, early on Sunday morning last, under cover of darkness, to capture control of the Komagata Maru and, so to speak, force the Hindus to their knees, was because they have been too close to the scene to obtain the proper perspective. Spectators, practically, of the daily [illegible] which have occurred since the vessel reached here from Hongkong [illegible] interested in the issue of the Hindus efforts to obtain admission, they only saw in the night attack one blunder more glaring than the many blunders which had preceded it. They were also too weary of the whole affair to find amusement in the incident or even to be stirred by the fact that so many of their fellow citizens had been exposed to real danger. But if our own public failed to appreciate the farcical side of the episode or the rediculousness which has characterized the management of the whole affair, as Mr. Stevens with the consent of the government ordered it to be managed, the people of eastern Canada, by reason of their more detached viewpoint, have been better able to se it in the right light. And some of the more independent of the government newspapers in older Canada refuse to regard the matter from a political standpoint. Among these is the Ottawa Citizen, one of the sanest among the government papers of the East, which says:

"It would seem to be about time that someone in authority realized the gravity of the Hindu problem in British Columbia. The handling of the Japanese steamer Komagata Maru with its shipload of British subjects from India is clearly not a matter to be left to a few machine politicians. It should never have been left to them. Since the coming of the ship to Vancouver it has been painfully evident that the petty politicians, both provincial and federal, were out of their depths. The latest exploit of sending a tug laden with police and armed gunmen to deal with the Hindus at 2 o'clock on a Sunday morning is surely the limit of comic opera government."

The Citizen, too, has a very proper comment on the calling in of the Rainbow to overawe or subdue these fellow subjects of ours from Hindustan, who desire also to be our fellow citizens.

"The Canadian immigration law with regard to the landing of the Hindus," it says, "would seem to have been conceived in an evasive way by the Liberals, but it will take something bigger than the statesmanship of Sir Richard McBride and Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., to get Canada out of the muddle the Dominion and the empire is now in over it. Nor will the latest official move to introduce the cruiser Rainbow on to the scene add to its dignity. The Rainbow has been a subject for stupid partizan ridicule ever since it came to Canada. After ridiculing it, to use the little British-Canadian cruiser against the British Indian subjects would seem to be the height of inconsistent imperialism."

The government crowned its stupidity by ordering half a thousand pairs of handcuffs with which to bind the Hindus when captured. The news of this thoughtful act by the authorities at Ottawa, received in the press despatches, might have been attributed to the desire of the correspondents to give a touch of humor to the situation, had not the handcuffs actually been sent. We hope this latter proceeding on the part of the government will be kept as dark as possible. What would have been thought of us as a people had we sent these fellow subjects back whence they came with hands bound with iron, although they had done nothing more than seek an entrance to our country. Mr. Stevens would, forever, have been compromised, despite his willingness to make sacrifices for the empire and the imperialism of the Borden cabinet would have ceased to be credited.

It will be said, perhaps, that we should be satisfied since we shall hardly have any further trouble from the Hindus. Of course that we should escape further annoyance from that quarter is an agreeable reflection; but after all it would have been more satisfactory had we found a less undignified method of getting rid of our visitors. It would have been less embarrassing to the government of India had we refrained from violence and trickery in our dealings with them. It should not be forgotten that it was by a government of "imperialists," by a government that had gained office on the weight and strength of their imperialism, that this shattering blow at imperialistic sentiment was delivered.

AN UN-CANADIAN RECORD.

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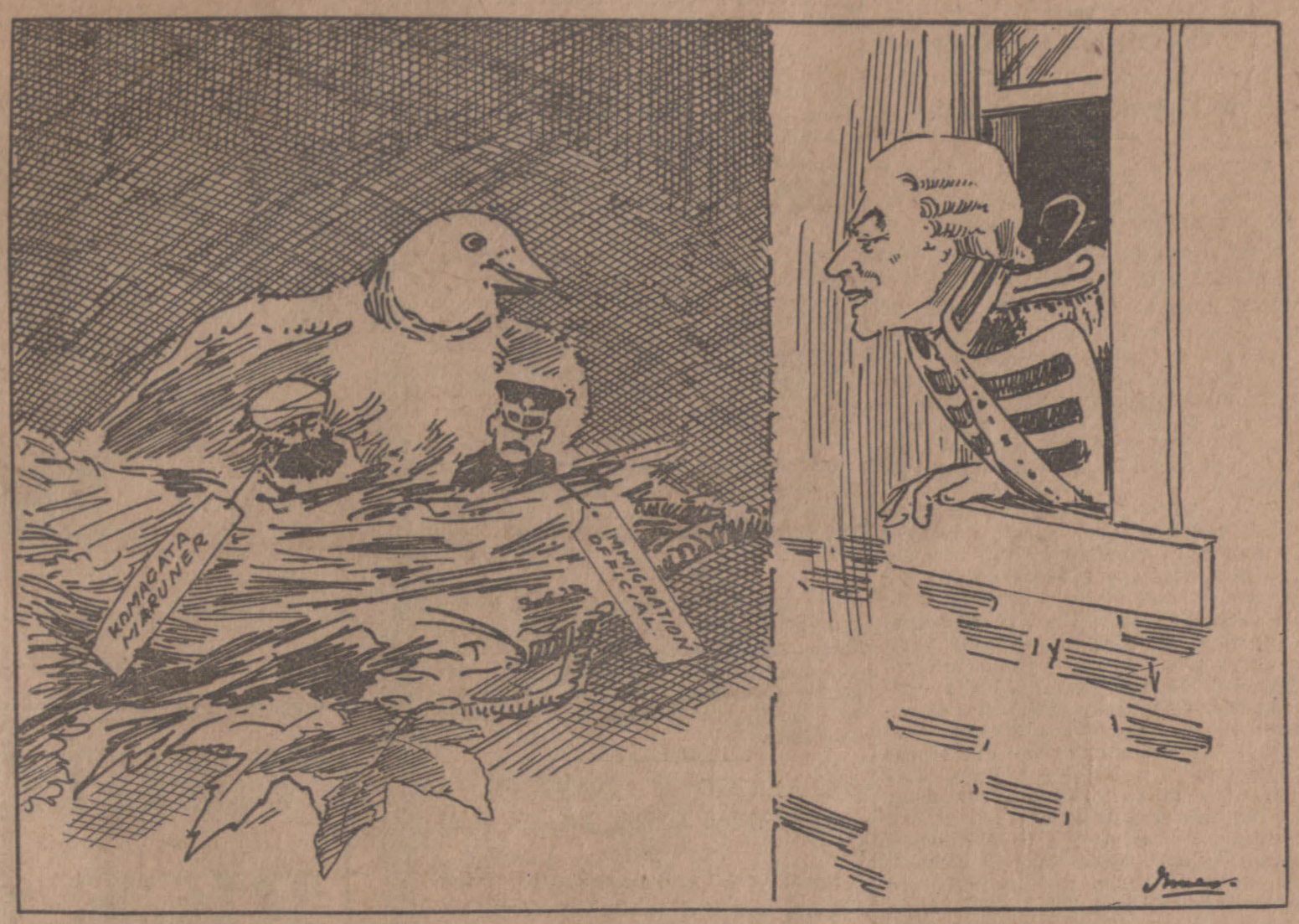
The Sun

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1914—TWELVE PAGES

Good News!



The Dove of Peace (to Capt. Vancouver)—You can take off your clothes and get some rest now, Captain, I've got them both to sleep.

"Poor Old Harman Singh" Knocks Once Again at Dominion's Door To Secure Admission to Canada

Makes Pathetic Appeal to Immigration Officer Reid for Old Acquaintance Sake.

Two letters were received by Superintendent Malcolm R. J. Reid from Hindus on board the Komagata Maru last night, which are highly illuminating. Harman Singh is once more knocking at Canada's gates demanding admittance. It will be remembered that several months ago Harman Singh was in Vancouver and made a most determined stand to prevent his deportation. He hired the services of a lawyer and, when his case had been lost in the provincial court, refused to leave the building where he was safe, since the immigration officials had been ordered not to touch him while he was technically in court, on pain of being charged with contempt. The officials waited outside the building until it was closed for the night and the Hindu was ejected. He was then arrested and deported.

However, Harman is a persistent character, if nothing else, and he is once more trying to get in. Full of despair at the failure of his countrymen to get in in bulk, he last night addressed a pathetic personal appeal to Mr. Reid, asking him to let him in on the grounds of old acquaintance. "I have lost $300 in gold," he wrote, "and am in great trouble. It has cost me a great deal to come here again. I know that you can do anything that you want and if you will only let me in I will always pray for your happiness and prosperity. Please let me in, your poor old Harman Singh."

Another letter, signed Bhan Singh, reflects unkindly upon his fellow-passengers. For some reason Bhan Singh has won the enmity of his fellows and he states in his letter that he particularly fears the return voyage because of threats made against him. "They threatened to kill me on the way over," he writes, "and they put me in handcuffs for a whole night. Please let me come ashore, for I do not want to spoil my life living with an uneducated group of savages."

Stevens, R. L. Ru-, other mediators, to avoid violence and turn the Komagata's passengers into the paths of peace were successful.

(Continued on Page 5)

HINDUS ARE CERTAIN TO LEAVE THE INLET EARLY THIS MORNING

So Declares Immigration Inspector Malcolm Reid Who Says All Is Ready for Departure.

WILD RUMORS AFLOAT CONCERNING THE BOAT

Two Live Sheep, Some Eggs and a Brass Pot Total of the Latest Demands.

The Komagata Maru will likely leave port at an early hour this morning, the reports at a late hour last evening being to the effect that she was to pull out at 5 o'clock. Up to midnight all sorts of wild rumors were circulated about the streets, but after all the reports had been sifted to the bottom it was found that nothing out of the ordinary had taken place.

At 10 o'clock the Komagata had steam up and the engines were reported to be in good shape. A story was going the rounds that four of the Japanese crew on the vessel had been thrown overboard and that Pilot Johnson was being held aboard the Hindu ship. There was absolutely no foundation on which these stories could have been based.

Wanted More Food.

The truth of the matter is that the Hindus had simply asked for a few cases of eggs, a couple of brass pots and some live sheep. This apparently was taken to mean that they were about to begin making another series of demands and it was not long before men of the Irish Fusiliers, 72nd Highlanders and the D. C. O. R. mustered on the wharves in anticipation of further trouble. The fact that such alarming reports of trouble were being circulated throughout the city resulted in thousands of persons congregating about the scene, but the militiamen were ordered to patrol every avenue leading to the docks and the people were kept back with little difficulty.

No threats were made by the Hindus on board the ship and they showed no surliness whatever. On the contrary, some of them even helped the men in the stokehold. It was later discovered that Pilot Johnson had not been on the Komagata Maru as reported.

No Sign of Trouble.

When it was indicated that the Hindus on the ship were making further demands, Mr. J. H. MacNeill with a party of the shore Hindus went out to the vessel, only to find that no trouble existed. The Japanese captain of the Komagata was surprised at the arrival of the committee bearing the intelligence that rumors of trouble were afloat, and it was explained by him that his passengers were showing no aggressiveness, but had every desire apparently of carrying out the terms of the agreement they had entered into. They merely asked for the things above mentioned, which the government however refused to give them.

At 12 o'clock a rig belonging to a grocery store arrived at the wharf with three cases of eggs, and these were put aboard the launch Jessie Ellen and taken out to the Hindu ship. These eggs Mr. Macneill purchased for the Hindus and paid for himself.

Many Rumors.

At an early hour this morning there were still rumors of all sorts, one to the effect that a Norwegian ship with 400 Hindus aboard had been reported off Cape Flattery, and which the cruiser Rainbow had been ordered to intercept. Another report was that the two Japanese war vessels which recently visited this port were lying in the offing to pick up the Komagata Maru when she reached the three-mile limit, with the purpose of escorting her across the Pacific.

The immigration authorities were in communication with Cape Flattery after midnight, and no such information was obtainable from there. Everything was going along peacefully at 3 o'clock this morning, and the indications were that this morning would see the last of the Komagata Maru and her Hindu passengers.

Items of Interest

Mrs. Mary MacNeill, formerly of Phoenix, is being sought by the police in order that she may take charge of the estate of her late husband who was killed in a mine recently.

The Sun

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THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1914.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

One circumstance, that will not soon be forgotten, in connection with the effort of our government and port authorities to induce the Hindu passengers of the Komagata Maru to comply with the demand, that they return to Asia, was the presence of the cruiser Rainbow, in the harbor, as a factor, in the situation, with which our unwelcome visitors were given to understand they would have to reckon. Manned by the sailors from the companion cruiser Niobe the Laurier fleet was certainly well represented on this occasion, nor could Premier Borden, who remained in Ottawa, as we were informed by the press despatches, to learn the result of placing this Canadian warship in commission, have overlooked the fact that it was the use of the despised and contemned navy, which his predecessor in office had begun to create for Canada, that he had sanctioned. When we recollect the ridicule that was poured upon the acquisition, by the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of the Rainbow and the Niobe, "the tinpot navy" as it was dubbed by the malice of the Conservatives, it is a matter for surprise that Sir Robert Borden should call for assistance from such a quarter; it is a matter for still greater surprise that, after his deliberate declarations against the construction of a Canadian navy, not only on the ground of the expense it would entail and the time it would require to attain efficiency (from a quarter to half a century), but by reason of the uselessness to Canada of such an establishment, he should now give such direct contradiction to his whole argument as his summoning the Rainbow, for service, must be regarded.

The trouble created by the passengers of the Komagata Maru is a small incident enough in itself, leaving out of count, that is, the conflagration which we are warned it may occasion in India, but is it not suggestive of what might, at any time, occur on a larger scale and in circumstances that could not be so easily disposed of? Does not the fact that in this instance a Canadian cruiser had to be ordered to the scene of misunderstanding between our own officials and the Hindu applicants for admission to the Dominion argue the possibility that events might arise on our seaboard that would yet more imperatively demand the presence of a warship under the immediate authority of our government?

Premier Borden and the supporters of his naval policy of contribution were never weary of telling us that while the navy of Great Britain is all-powerful on the ocean we shall have no need of ships of our own to protect our shores and that it was to our interest as well as that of the mother country and the empire that we should assist in strengthening the British force in the North sea. This doctrine, it is true, was not that which was first preached by the Conservative leaders, but it was hastily adopted when it became necessary to repudiate the national programme entered on by Sir Wifrid Laurier. And it is a doctrine which even this slight incident which has been created by the Komagata Maru has proved to be untenable.

Had the Rainbow not been at the command of the authorities in this case what would have been the result? Without a warship to overawe the passengers of the Komagata Maru how should they have been brought to terms? They would have been as intractable in the presence of other vessels as they were when the night attempt to board their ship was made from the Sea Lion. They would simply have defied the authorities and we should have been made ridiculous by our efforts to get rid of them. The militia, it is true, might have stood off and made of them targets for their rifle practice, but that would scarcely have done. Nor should the situation have been made any easier had there been a British warship in these waters. In the first place our government would have possessed no authority over a vessel of the admiralty; and in the second place it would be quite impossible to ask a ship of the imperial navy to overawe subjects of the empire who were simply asking for admission to our dominion. Such participation in a dispute of this nature would at once place the British government in an impossible position with regard to the native peoples of India. If this incident was to terminate without a clash in which blood might have been shed it was necessary that we should have means of our own at hand to assert our strength; and the only means adequate was a warship like the Rainbow. And if similar situations should be created in future, whether between us and our East Indian fellow-subjects, or between us and the subjects of a power friendly to Great Britain we should have to have our own ships at hand to enforce our orders in our own [illegible] in the ridiculous position of being unable to assert ourselves.

It seems to us that Sir Robert Borden, by capping his absurd management of this entire matter connected with the arrival and sojourn of the Hindu passengers of the Komagata Maru in this harbor, by calling on the cruiser Rainbow, has shown the absolute necessity for a fleet, equivalent at least to a naval unit, such as Sir Wilfrid Laurier planned and would have built, and which Sir Robert and his followers, with a view simply to political expediency, went up and down the country ridiculing and disparaging. Since Sir Robert has had so soon to call for the services of the Laurier navy would it not be well if he frankly and honestly confessed the error of his ways and returned, as he yet may do, to the discarded naval policy of the Liberal leader?

ONTARIO LEADERSHIP

[illegible] an immigration [illegible] dious trouble that any Canadian immigration [illegible] orry him and flay his nerves raw is over. Every- [illegible] joices that it has come to a peaceful end. [illegible] pected it to end yesterday in violence and scenes [illegible] turesque preparations for real war yesterday in [illegible] ed the waterfront with great crowds of people, [illegible] see a naval battle on a small scale, a spectacle [illegible] the imaginations of the citizens, attracted to the [illegible] waterfront streets, and the roofs of buildings that [illegible] harbor, more people than ever assembled on the [illegible] front before.

[illegible] news which yesterday morning's paper contained, [illegible] ae in the harbor of a grim war-gray cruiser with [illegible] British bluejackets and the business-looking khaki- [illegible] with shining rifles, thrilled the minds of thousands [illegible] thirsty for excitement, waited eagerly all day for ro- [illegible] happen.

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The immigration superintendent was firm and would not concede anything. The Hindus on the Komagata were most rebellious yesterday morning and had constructed breastworks on the decks, and prepared for an attack.

(Continued on Page 5)

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VOLUME 3, NUMBER 762 July 22-1914

NO BLOOD IS SPILT PERSUADING HINDUS TO LEAVE VANCOUVER

Vancouver Sun

Arrival of Rainbow Helps Komagata's Passengers to Make Up Their Minds—Agreement Is Reached for Provisioning Ship for Run to China—All Cash Demands Refused—Gurdit Singh on Right Side of Ledger.

Last night at 8 o'clock a telegram full of significance darted along the wires between here and Ottawa. It was from Superintendent of Immigration Malcolm R. J. Reid to the immigration department at Ottawa and it began "Komagata getting up steam."

It was a somewhat lengthy telegram, but its first sentence was the most important in it, for it signified that the Komagata Maru is about to leave Vancouver to make the Pacific crossing back to Hongkong. It also signified that the most dramatic chapter in the history of Canadian immigration had ended. It meant that the most vexing and tedious trouble that any Canadian immigration agent ever had to worry him and flay his nerves raw is over. Everyone in Vancouver rejoices that it has come to a peaceful end.

Most people expected it to end yesterday in violence and scenes of blood. The picturesque preparations for real war yesterday in the harbor blackened the waterfront with great crowds of people, who assembled to see a naval battle on a small scale, a spectacle that, reflected in the imaginations of the citizens, attracted to the wharves and the waterfront streets, and the roofs of buildings that looked on the harbor, more people than ever assembled on the Vancouver waterfront before.

The stirring news which yesterday morning's paper contained, and the presence in the harbor of a grim war-gray cruiser with deadly guns and British bluejackets and the business-looking khaki-dressed troops with shining rifles, thrilled the minds of thousands of people, who, thirsty for excitement, waited eagerly all day for romantic events to happen.

By great good fortune, these citizens were not provided with the kind of entertainment they were hungry for. The earnest efforts of H. H. Stevens, R. L. Reid, Malcolm Reid and other mediators, to avoid violence and turn the Komagata's passengers into the paths of peace were successful. The immigration superintendent was firm and would not concede anything.

The Hindus on the Komagata were most rebellious yesterday morning and had constructed breastworks on the decks, and prepared for an attack.

(Continued on Page 5)

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SORRY BUNGLING.

Sir Robert Borden, the Dominion premier, has associated himself fully with Mr. H. H. Stevens, in the methods employed by the federal member for this city, in getting rid of the Hindus. His telegram of congratulation and approval, the effect of which Mr. Stevens has eagerly communicated to the press, is comprehensive. Nothing that Mr. Stevens has done is repudiated. Everything is confirmed. The night attack of Sunday last is included in the list of the acts which have received ministerial commendation. And the employment of a superior force to compel the departure of the Hindus is especially referred to as a matter for congratulation.

We are not now finding fault with the calling in of the cruiser Rainbow. The Hindus had to be convinced that they would not be allowed admission to Canada and that they could not indefinitely remain in our harbor. As they would not go voluntarily compulsion was apparently necessary. But we should not forget that it was owing to the mismanagement of the whole matter by the government at Ottawa that compulsion became necessary. Every encouragement was given the Hindus to hope that they would finally be allowed to land, and it was only after public opinion had made itself felt that decided steps were taken to order them away. Then events occurred quickly and force became unavoidable.

How differently the entire incident would have been handled under an intelligent administration. In the first place the enquiry sent from Hongkong would have been answered and the Hindus would have been assured in unmistakeable terms that their admission to Canada was impossible. Had they not been deterred by that official intelligence they would have been met at every step after their arrival with obstacles to their advance, and in the meantime, diplomacy would have been resorted to. The British and Indian governments would have been placed in possession of all the reasons for our regulation to exclude these people and good judgment would finally have prevailed. The matter would have been settled without resort to violence or threats or the display of force.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier would never have called upon the navy as Sir Robert Borden did and there would have been no fear of trouble in India as a consequence of the refusal to admit the Komagata's passengers into Canada. Those who are afraid of what may be the result in India, and Mr. Stevens appears to be one of them, would not have to calculate on the inability of these deported Hindus to get back to their native land in time to cause trouble.

As far as the immigration authorities here are concerned, they deserve the highest credit for the way in which they acted throughout and they would have handled the matter better than it was handled had Mr. Stevens not interfered with them. The city police, too, and the militia performed the duty they were called upon to discharge in a manner that they had no reason to be ashamed of. All the bungling lies at the door of the government which Mr. Stevens represented, and it was certainly very sorry bungling at the best.

July 24th 1914
Sun

Memorandum Pad

Have you got that book of Songs yet? Yours will be the you miss this opportunity.

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 764

CRUISER WAS READY TO SLIP ANCHOR OF KOMAGATA IF NEEDED

Had Maxims Mounted in Stern to Sweep Foredeck if Sikhs Tried to Stop It.

WOULD HAVE TOWED MARU OUT OF POR

How Bagh Singh Tried a La Bluff by Threat to Libel Ship for $35,000.

"Passed out: Komagata Mai under convoy of cruiser Rainbov

This extremely pleasant news cai from Victoria yesterday and unless t Rainbow's wireless aerials flicker out some additional news that has n been made public, this is the la that will be heard of the Japane steamer Komagata Maru, Capta Yamamoto, master, until she reach the coast of Asia, unless some sh reports her. She steamed out Vancouver harbor yesterday morni 10 minutes after five with her 3 Hindu tourists, and the cruis stealing after her like a gray shado Her departure terminates the mo astonishing and audacious attempt t enter Canada in opposition to th immigration laws ever made.

The chartered government tug, Sea Lion, followed the two vessels, with Superintendent Reid and other immigration officials on board, and never did men speed a parting guest with more joy. Since the Komagata arrived here on the morning of May 23 she has given the Dominion immigration officers here more trouble than Canadian immigration officers ever had before. Three regiments of troops, with rifles and maxims, and a powerful cruiser with great guns and bluejackets, were needed to drive this pestilential ship out of the port, and the citizens were provided with a spectacle of a sort never beheld before in a Canadian port.

On Wednesday night Taraknath Dass, a Hindu lawyer and a notorious agitator and seditionist of San Francisco, and counsel for the two Sikhs, Balwant Singh, chief priest of the Sikh temple here and Bbag Singh, who are in jail in Washington state for smuggling guns over the boundary, attempted to stop the departure of the Komagata by advising Bhag Singh to serve a notice on C. Gardner Johnson, Superintendent Reid and Mr. Hori, the Japanese consul. This Bhag Singh, on the strength of his alleged rights as one of the charterers

(Continued on page four.)

July 24th 1914
Vancouver. Sun

CRUISER WAS READY TO SLIP ANCHOR OF KOMAGATA IF NEEDED

(Continued from Page One.)

of the ship, did at once. The three gentlemen named received about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night telegraphic notices that Bhag Singh demanded $35,000 and threatened to hold the Komagata in Vancouver by legal means if it were not paid at once.

Superintendent Reid immediately telephoned to Mr. Gardner Johnson, the agent of the owners of the Komagata Maru in Vancouver, and the Japanese consul that the Komagata was now out of the jurisdiction of the courts and in the hands of the military and naval authorities. Also, so as not to take any chances, he called out the troops again. Commander Hose of the cruiser Rainbow, acting with commendable celerity, made preparations to slip the anchor of the Komagata Maru if the Hindus on board her made any more trouble and tried to delay the appointed sailing time. Commander Hose mounted one of the cruiser's largest and most efficient quick-firing guns on the after deck of the Rainbow, to sweep the forecastle [illegible] the Komagata clear of Hindus if any [illegible] made to prevent the Rainbow's [illegible] from slipping the anchor. That when the anchor was slipped, the cruiser was to take the Komagata in tow and drag her out of the harbor.

These were emergency plans to be carried out in ca[illegible] and Commander Ho[illegible] farther trouble, would have executed [illegible] and Mr. Reid been necessary. A part of it had plans was to put the troops [illegible] these cruiser.

There is no doubt that in spite of their agreement to leave peaceably the Hindus had prepared to make further trouble at the last hour, but they were again overawed by the cruiser and the troops. Their demands for additional supplies were bluffs to gain time. But for the admirable firmness of Mr. Malcolm Reid and Commander Hose of the cruiser, they would not have left when they did. Whether Bhag Singh, on the strength of having been one of the charterers, could have held te ship by some legal process is not known, but it is possible that he might have done so.

Last night a report was in circulation that the second Hindu immigrant steamer had arrived at the quarantine station at William Head. This proved to be without foundation, but there appears to be some reason for fearing that the Norwegian steamer Christian Micheison, which was reported from Calcutta to have been chartered by a second party of Hindus, is really on the way. She was reported out of Calcutta some time ago. If she arrives, the immigration department has the most carefully matured plans concerning her. The useful Rainbow will again be employed but this time far sterner measures will be taken. The second ship, if it comes, will be chased out of port without ceremony.

Mr. Malcolm Reid, at a late hour last night had received no radio messages from the Rainbow. Commander Hose promised to send out wireless news of any important development and would have met the Norwegian steamer carrying the second party of Hindus if she had been in the straits. So that the chances appear to be that last night everything was quiet in the straits and that the Hindus were behaving themselves and that no incoming Hindu ship had been sighted.

BANDITS HOLD UP TRAIN.

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Daily Province

INCE, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1921.

GURDIT SINGH UNDER ARREST

Man Who Headed Komogata Maru Party Held as Agitator.

Was Responsible for Much Excitement Here Early in 1914.

A despatch announcing the arrest in the Punjaub of Gurdit Singh as an agitator will recall to Vancouver people the activities of Gurdit in these waters early in 1914, when he headed the party of 300 Sikhs, brought here on the Japanese tramp steamer Komogata Maru. As a result of that expedition more than one hundred deaths occurred.

The Komogata Maru expedition was the outcome of a German plot, immigration officials believe. At that time there was much unemployment in Canada and the bars were rigidly up against unskilled labor of any color or nationality. In spite of this the Komogata Maru arrived with her 300 passengers and for three months swung at her anchors in Burrard Inlet while the question of the admission of her Sikhs was discussed. The Hun plan was to create unrest in India.

The Dominion immigration authorities refused the Asiatics admission and ordered the ship to leave. The Japanese captain declared that the Sikhs had taken possession of his ship and would not allow his crew to raise steam.

One Saturday night a number of Vancouver police boarded the tug Sea Lion and went out to the ship to take charge, but the Sikhs pelted them with coal and garbage, and even more unpleasant things, and with her pilot house windows smashed, the Sea Lion sheered off.

RAINBOW ARRIVES.

Eventually the assistance of the naval department was secured and H. M. S. Rainbow steamed into Burrard Inlet one spring morning with gangplanks rigged ready to drop across the rail of the Komogata Maru and with fire hoses and steam hoses ready to drive back the Sikhs should they make any resistance. In addition, the local militia forces were called out and held on Pier A to deal with any emergency.

The Inlet was alive with craft of every description carrying spectators of the "Battle of Burrard Inlet," but the arrival of the navy men induced Gurdit Singh to change his mind, and he announced he was ready to sail. At daylight next morning Vancouver Pilot B. L. Johnson boarded the ship and slowly the anchors were hoisted, and she steamed through the Narrows escorted by the Rainbow and the Sea Lion, carrying immigration officials. The rail of the Komogata Maru was lined with scowling faces, and the Sikhs shook their slippers at the officials as a mark of hate.

MANY LIVES LOST.

Even then the excitement was not all over, for on the run through Active Pass two of the Japanese crew jumped overboard and attempted to swim to land, but the cruiser lowered a boat and picked them up.

When the Komogata Maru passengers reached India they rioted, and more than one hundred lives were lost in the fight between them and the police. In Vancouver also bloodshed followed, for Inspector Hopkinson of the Dominion immigration service was shot down and killed in cold blood in a corridor of the courthouse while a trial of some Hindus was in progress. There was also a shooting affray in the Sikh Temple here.

German gold also did its hideous work in Singapore when a Punjabi regiment mutinied. The arrival of naval vessels squashed this, and the mutineers were rounded up, tried by court-martial, found guilty of breaking their oath to their King-Emperor and were shot in batches. A member of The Province staff has the death warrant which was posted in Singapore over the posts to which the mutineers were tied for execution. It is printed in Hindustani, Chinese and English.

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NOON EDITION THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE NOON EDITION

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR—No. 177. VANCOUVER, B. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Hopkinson Killed by Hindu Witness

Mewa Singh Confesses That He Alone Did Today's Shooting

Mr. William C. Hopkinson, chief assistant to Malcolm Reid in the Dominion government immigration inspection service in Vancouver, was shot in the Vancouver courthouse on Georgia street this morning by a Hindu named Newa Singh.

Mr. Hopkinson was killed almost instantly.

His assassin was immediately arrested by the police.

It appears that Hopkinson was standing in the main corridor of the courthouse near the witness room, when a party of Hindus passed by.

Five shots in all were fired. Hopkinson tried to grapple with Mewa when the first shot was fired, but the second brought him to his knees. Then Hopkinson collapsed to the floor and three other shots were poured into him.

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Immediately the shooting began, there was a great scattering of the Hindus, who had been standing in the hall. Eight of them fled towards the front door, but all were stopped by policemen before they could leave the building. All have been locked up in the cells of the provincial police at the court house. No other Hindus are allowed near the court house this morning, and the police are keep searching [illegible]

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Mr. W. A. Campbell, a witness in the cases now before the court, saw Mewa Singh had [illegible] declared that Mewa Singh had [illegible] that [illegible] der. Not a word was spoken, he [illegible] a Province reporter. Hopkinson was standing just outside of the door of the witness room in the corridor when Mewa Singh stepped towards him, and without saying a word shot. The wounded man turned and grappled with his assailant, who shot him again and again.

Head Janitor James McCann heard the shots and turning dashed towards the place with City Detectives Norman McDonald, Crewe and Sunstrum. They met seven or eight Sikhs and Hindus running down the corridor and calling to the detectives to stop them. McCann and McDonald continued to the place where Hopkinson's body lay. Mewa Singh, with two smoking guns in his hands, turned and threatened McCann as he dashed towards him. Never hesitating McCann sprang upon the man and grappled with him for the possession of the revolvers. He succeeded in wrenching them from his hands and threw the fanatical Sikh towards McDonald, saying "Here, take him." McDonald caught him while McCann put the guns in his pockets.

"I shoot. I don't care," is what Mewa Singh is understood to have said to McCann when arrested.

The other Sikhs and Hindus arrested and held as witnesses are Jula Singh, Cabal Singh, Bacat Singh, Banta, Jawala Singh, Dalip Singh, Sohan Lal and Sundar Singh. They all fled following the shooting, with the exception of Sohan Lal, who cowered terrified in the witness room.

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When searched Mewa had cheques from other Hindus amounting to $386 upon him. It is thought that the shooting was the result of a diabolical plot. Mewa in his cell at the provincial police headquarters was cool and collected. When asked why he had done the shooting, he started a tirade in broken and unintelligible English, the only words which could be understood were frequent references to the British. He finally said that he would talk willingly through the intermediary of an interpreter.

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INSPECTOR HOPKINSON

Canadian Immigration Inspector William C. Hopkinson, who was shot today by a Hindu.

PROVINCE NOON EDITION

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

du Witness

d Today's Shooting

Mr. Wil[illegible] C. Hopkinson, chief assistant to Malcolm Reid in the Dominion government immigration inspection service in Vancouver, was shot in the Vancouver courthouse on Georgia street this morning by a Hindu named Mewa Singh.

Mr. Hopkinson was killed almost instantly.

His assassin was immediately arrested by the police.

It appears that Hopkinson was standing in the main corridor of the courthouse near the witness room, when a party of Hindus passed by.

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B. C. apple today, but next will go one better.

PRICE, 5 CENTS

MEWA SINGH SAYS CRIME JUSTIFIABLE

Before Sentenced to Death Tells Court Why He Murdered Immigration Inspector Hopkinson.

ACTED IN GOOD CAUSE DECLARES THE HINDU

Wrongs of Orientals Must be Righted and He Was the Instrument, Says Accused.

Sun-Sat Oct 31, 1914

Exactly ten days after the murder of Inspector Hopkinson in the corridor of the provincial courthouse, his murderer, Mewa Singh, was found guilty and sentenced to death yesterday in a courtroom scarce a dozen feet from the scene of the crime. This is an unequalled record for the courts of justice in British Columbia and recalls to mind the despatch of English courts, especially in the case of Dr. Crippen.

Mewa Singh, Punjabi, a soldier, and, by the confession of his name, a Lion, with shoulders thrown back and hands crossed upon his breast, stood in the prisoner's box in the assize court while the words which meant death to him were pronounced in the even tones of Mr. Justice Morrison. On trial for his life, he confessed his guilt, spoke of his expected death and awaited the pronouncement of sentence.

The trial lasted less than three hours. Not a single Sikh was admitted to the courthouse, all being turned away at the door. "Ask him if he has anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him," said Mr. Justice Morrison to the interpreter.

"Be merciful to me. I did it in a good cause," replied the Sikh, and signified that he was ready.

"Tell him I can do nothing except pass the sentence prescribed for such an offense," said his lordship.

"I sentence you to be taken back to the jail from whence you came and detained until the 11th day of January, when you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

Amid the utter silence of the court, Mewa Singh bowed his head and was led away between the officers of justice.

Throughout the progress of the trial, which was marked by several unique features, Mewa Singh sat hunched up in the prisoner's dock. Beyond a frequent twisting of his thin, shapely hands, over which the leaden bracelets drooped, he showed no sign of strain. Once while talking with Mrs. Dalton, he smiled merrily. As he turned away with the smile still upon his dark face, he found the eyes of the entire court fixed upon him and the smile vanished.

The evidence of the crown was of the briefest description. Mr. James McCann, head janitor, who disarmed the Sikh; Messrs. W. A. Campbell and Paul Caldwell, the witnesses to the shooting, and Dr. Curtis, who at-

(Continued on Page 1.)

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

NOON EDITION

NCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMB

NOON EDITION

THE Hopkins Mewa Singh

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR—No. 177.

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BOMB EXPLODES; TWO MEN KIL

Block of Nine Tenements pletely Wrecked—Twe Persons Injured.

Occupants Blown Th Windows—Woman Suffers

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terrified in the witness room.

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(Continued on Page 3.)

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ... TO ENGAGE

MEWA SINGH MAKES DEFENSE STATEMENT AT COURT OF ASSIZE

(3)

Oct 31/14

(Continued from Page 3.)

exonerated, there was no more case against me. Mr. Hopkinson went to the immigration and I went home.

Says His Prayers.

"All night long it haunted me that here I am a man that says my prayers and these men harass me like this with these wrong statements and trying to disgrace me and bring me into trouble. I kept this in my heart all that night and could not sleep with thinking that this desgrace should follow me about. Why should Mr. Hopkinson bring me down to this disgrace. Then two or three days after I was going along Hastings street there I met Baboo Singh. I said "Good morning" to him and asked him how he was. Baboo Singh said to me "Which side are you going to give evidence, our side or their side?" I said to him. "I do not know just now. I will see at the time." Then from the other side of the street Gurdit Singh was coming. Gurdit Singh's village is Bilga.

"When Gurdit Singh was coming Baboo Singh used bad languege to Gurdit Singh and said, "I am going to ask Mewa Singh in front of Gurdit Singh and see if he will say on which side he is going to give evidence," to get me to say in Gurdit Singh's presence. Then again when Gurdit Singh was there he asked me which side I was going to speak for. I turned around and said, "I will tell the truth I saw in the temple and nothing else." Gurdit Singh told me to tell the truth and say whatever I saw in the Sikh temple. Do not go behind the truth. Baboo Singh turned around and said to Gurdit Singh, "You go to the court and tell the truth. Mewa Singh will say whatever we want him to because we have the power over him." Then Baboo Singh started using abusive language to Bhag Singh, the man that was dead. He said "We have killed him," and he abused his little girl. Then Gurdit Singh told Baboo Singh "Do not abuse Bhag Singh. Do not abuse the dead man." Baboo Singh said, "Yes, I will."

"Those two men abused themselves among each other. They both used bad language. Then Baboo Singh hit Gurdit Singh in the face. When I saw them fighting I divided them and said, "Brothers do not fight," and I told Gurdit Singh to go home. When Baboo Singh hit Gurdit Singh he hit him with a stick on the head. Then they went away after the fight was over and Baboo Singh came near me and threatened me there and said, "If you do not give evidence on our side you will have to be fixed." At that time Seren Singh was there too. Baboo Singh kept on swearing at me and using bad language but I never said anything back to him. Again Baboo Singh said, "We are all powerful in Vancouver. We can do what we like with you. I alone have the immigration department behind me. I can fix you. You can do nothing. I am all powerful. I have you all fixed."

"After leaving Baboo Singh I began to take all this to heart and began to think it cannot go on. This went deep into my heart. Then when I went to the police court I gave true evidence. Then I walked about Vancouver kind of frightened after giving the evidence. Then again I was alone and met Baboo Singh. He askded me "Brother, where are you going?" Baboo Singh said, "What work do you do?" I said "I live away and do some work" and Baboo Singh said, "If you walk about Vancouver we will kill you, but I will show you you cannot, we will kill you." I took all this deeply to heart. I thought I must do something. I then thought it better to die. I will die like a man straight. These people have disgraced us altogether. They think we are nothing. Sikhs are nothing. There is nothing of us left. We are walked on. There is no judge listens to us. These four men are all powerful. No one can do anything here except Bela Singh, Baboo Singh, Mr. Reid and Mr. Hopkinson. That is why I have killed Mr. Hopkinson and I have sacrificed my own life."

Describes Methods.

"Hopkinson was a deceiver, both to the gavernment on one side and to us Sikhs on the other, and was a bloodsucker. He catches hold of two or three on one side and two or three on the other and uses them as the tools in front of the government. Anyone that could pay Hopkinson properly he would manage to get them off. He would do the government over, bring new men [illegible] in here and say those are old [illegible] that have been here before. He [illegible] take $100 from each of the ne[illegible] He used to take from both the [illegible]ernment side and from our side. [illegible] government listened to Hopkin[illegible] and never paid any attention to us. We are poor, only coolie men, and whatever Hopkinson said was law. The government listened to him completely.

"Everyone knows that Hopkinson did these underhand things and it must be brought to light. The European public must be aware of the fact that Hopkinson draws money from us poor native men. In the Vancouver public there are a few who are Christian men who have received us with the proper spirit. The others have treated us like dogs.

"For two months I have gone with Bela Singh and saw Mr. Hopkinson doing all these underhand things, taking money, etc.

Alone He Did It.

"After going with Bela Singh then my eyes were opened. I could not believe before that Hopkinson used to do these things but now I know it is a fact I have never, and no one in the world, has known what underhand bad dealings have gone on in Vancouver and without anyone's help or suggestion from anyone I alone killed Mr. Hopkinson.

"Any meetings that we ever had in the Sikh temple were in the bottom storey, and there where we always talked about not having been allowed to have our wives here, but that was never talked of in the top storey where the shooting was done. That shooting disgraced the temple. Mr. Hopkinson has brought us all these cases and troubles and has taken the money to the government and has left us almost without bread and all this has been through Mr. Hopkinson.

"After seeing all this I shot Mr. Hopkinson. It is to show the Vancouver public the truth of this matter and of our sufferings and Mr. Reid, Bela Singh and Baboo Singh.

"There is no use the Vancouver public listening to Mr. Reid and Baboo Singh any longer. If they listen to them there can be no justice done to us and in the cause of justice I wish this exposed and the Sikhs helped. If they listen to Baboo Singh and Mr. Reid the trouble will go on. That is why I have taken Mr. Hopkinson's life and am going to give my own, and the trouble w[illegible]ever end while the government [illegible] police listen to these tales [illegible] Mr. Reid and Baboo Singh. [illegible] is my wish that I, Mewa [illegible] wish this thing cleared up.

Will Talk to Cl[illegible]

"I would like four Christian clergymen to talk to me and I will show them from my Holy Book that the action I have taken to right this great wrong is in that book, because I am a God-fearing man and it is with that view I have taken the right action and I would like to talk to four Christian clergymen and I will read to them out of the Gratha Saba and show them how it is the wrong has been done. I must get rid of a sinner that does wicked things like that, to save the rest of the community from trouble. That is why the deed has been done.

"I have always read three sentences in the morning from the Gratha Sahb and two in the evening, not ever to tell a lie, and it was for the Gratha Sahba (God's Son) I did this. I could not bear to see the wrong done.

"That is why I have lost myself to save this wrong. I am a lonely man, I have no wife. I have not got the immigration department behind me, nor the committee behind me and I have sacrificed myself for this good cause."

MEWA SINGH TO BE TRIED ON FRIDAY

28th October 1914 Daily Province Vancouver

Hindu Proposes to Go into the Box and Tell Why He Shot at Hopkinson.

The trial of Mewa Singh for the murder of Immigration Inspector W. C. Hopkinson has been fixed for Friday, and is said will be made, the occasion by Mewa Singh to make a public statement of the motives which led him to the shooting. This statement, it is said, will show that the shooting had nothing whatever to do with the Komagata Maru affair, but is connected with the shooting affray in the Sikh temple and the prosecution of Bela Singh.

Mr. E. M. N. Woods has been retained by the friends of the accused to appear for him at the trial, but what line of defence will be adopted is not yet known. Mr. Woods appeared this morning in the Assize Court on behalf of Mewa Singh when the case was set down for hearing on Friday morning.

The trial will be a short one, and will, it is expected, be over before the court adjourns on Friday evening.

GERMAN LOSSES LARGE

TRIAL OF MEWA SINGH SET FOR WEDNESDAY

Sat 24 Oct? 1914

Never has the machinery of the law moved with more alacrity than in the case of Mewa Singh, who shot and killed Inspector Hopkinson in the corridor of the courthouse on Wednesday morning last.

The indictment was handed to the grand jury at 10:40 on Friday morning, and in a little more than one hour a true bill was returned. The trial was immediately set for Wednesday next, October 28, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the last witness for the crown had been notified to be in attendance.

This constitutes a record for the province, and possibly for the Dominion, and will do much to teach other members of the community that the arm of the law is active, strong and sure.

Conspiracy Suspected.

What the police believe to be a conspiracy leading up to the murder of the late Inspector William C. Hopkinson, has been unearthed, and as a result three of the leaders of the Hindoos were placed under arrest last night. These are Balwant Singh, a former priest of the Hindoo temple; Rahim Singh, who arranged to take over the charter of the Japanese boat, the Komagata Maru; and Carter Singh, who was one of the committee and, in fact, the leader of the disturbances during the Komagata Maru trouble.

The former of these prisoners was also arrested at the time of the Komagata Maru trouble for an alleged attempt to smuggle arms into Canada. These Hindoors are charged with inciting the murder of Inspector Hopkinson. The charge in the court language is that "of unlawfully counseling to procure persons to murder other persons."

57

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To-night! Clean your bowels and end headaches, colds, sour stomach.

Get a 10-cent box now.

Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and bad colds—turn them out tonight and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels, or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour, fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret tonight straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken.

MEWA SINGH MAKES DEFENSE STATEMENT AT COURT OF ASSIZE

(2)

(Continued from Page 1.)

Oct 31/14

tended the dying man, told their stories. There was no cross-examination. When Mewa Singh was asked if he was guilty, he said yes. The court refused to accept his plea and he was instructed to plead "not guilty," which he did. Upon entering the witness box, he again plead guilty.

"I have made a statement to Mr. Woods," he said. "I wish that statement to stand. Please read it."

Mr. Woods, appearing for the accused, then read this statement, which follows. In it, following the reading of this statement, Mewa Singh rose and began to chant in a sing-song voice. When he had finished Mrs. Dalton translated. He had told in song the story of his wrongs and the wrongs of the Sikhs in Vancouver. The statement was as follows:

Mewa Singh's Statement.

"First put down about my property and whatever the money is and Mr. Woods will get that money from me. I have some lots and I wish them to be given to my brother. I do not wish to employ any barrister to defend me in this case that is going on, that is my whole wish. Will it do me any good to have a lawyer? If it will then I will have Mr. Woods defend me in this case and do your best for me.

"My name is Mewa Singh. Up till today I have been a man that has always had my prayers, a God-fearing man. There are no words in my language to express the sorrow and troubles and worries I have had to put up with here in Vancouver.

"All of us living Sikhs when we go to the Sikh Temple it is with the object of saying our prayers, but these others have gone to ruin altogether, and others going into the temple and firing there destroyed the goodness of the temple, spoilt it by having them shooting and the men being killed there.

Then the Dream.

"In the temple that day that the shooting was done by Bela Singh, that day the police caught hold of me and tightened me up and said, "Did you do the shooting too?" And when they caught hold of Bela Singh, Bela Singh said, "Why I have done this shooting in the temple Mr. Reid and Mr. Hopkinson are well aware of it. They know why I have done this shooting." At the time that Bela Singh did that shooting we were saying prayers that anybody hearing them would have warmed their hearts together and come to God with hearing those words, and Bela Singh first of all shot Bhag Singh, and he had two little children, without thought Bela Singh killed him and leaving those two little infants without a mother. Bhag Singh had no wife, just the two little children. Seeing that badness done there, the killing of the innocent people, has burned into my heart.

"We, as soldier men, have to swear on the Sikh Bible, which is held in great respect and the Gratha Sahba is wrapped up in valuable silks to keep it sacred. It is precious and of great value and we treat it in that respectful way. Before Bela Singh did the shooting in the temple two or three hundred of our Sikhs would go to that temple. Since then they have fallen off and they have no respect for it and ten men do not go now.

Says Are Responsible.

"All this trouble and all this shooting Mr. Reid and Mr. Hopkinson are responsible for, and I shot Mr. Hopkinson out of honour and principle to my fellow men, and for my religion. I could not bear to see these troubles going on any longer.

"You, as Christians, would you think there was any more good left in your church if you saw people shot down and killed in it, and you could not put up with it because it would be bringing yourselves to a nation that is dead, to tolerate such conduct, and it is better for a Sikh to die than to bring such disgrace and ill-treatment in the temple. It is far better to die than to live. I for my ownself I have always said I did not want a barrister, and I do not expect any justice. I know I have shot Mr. Hopkinson and I will have to die, but it is for the others that the case will be properly represented and to help all the others, and show this treatment to the public, and bring it in front of them. There is no justice issued out to you by the judges, nor the police, nor any of them and that is why I am giving my life to show this matter up. I understand God's ways and am a God-fearing man. I say my prayers for an hour in the morning, and half an hour at night. When I know that this wrong has been done I cannot expect God to bless me if my prayers were not accepted. I know my prayers have been accepted and God knows between the right and wrong. In our prayers it says that we must see right done. We cannot shut our eyes and see wrong done.

"Let our best judges and barristers fathom this out, why Mr. Hopkinson has been shot, and get at the end of this trouble. They are always doing evil before us. The other men may go and drink and do whatever they like and go to the immigration and are accepted as right. We that are God-fearing and say our prayers are being crushed and dragged down. I cannot, as a God-fearing man, look on at that any longer.

Carrying a Gun.

"In Sumas I had a case against me and I got a pistol and the immigration men caught me and I was taken in front of the judge, and was fined $58. After that case was dismissed they brought another case against me saying that I had brought the firearms from one country to the other, and that time Bela Singh, Hopkinson and Reid went there. When I was locked up at Sumas they took me out of the gaol and Hopkinson, Mr. Reid and Bela Singh said "You have got to say that these pistols are for Bhag Singh, Balwant Singh and Harnan." When they took me out of gaol Mr. Reid, Mr. Hopkinson and Bela Singh said to me, "I will get you off free if you say that Bhag Singh, Balwant Singh and Harnan have given you these pistols to give to Mr. Raheim." I turned around and told them, "You can cut me into little bits but I will not tell that lie for you." Bela Singh said this to me but the others, Reid and Hopkinson, told Bela to say it to me. First of all the three said it and then Bela Singh kept on saying it to me. First of all the three followed me around for days and afterwards only Bela Singh.

"Mr. Hopkinson said to me again, "I am all powerful here. I can get you right off if you make that statement." I told Mr. Hopkinson, "I cannot. I am a God-fearing man. I may be cut into little pieces but I cannot say that." Then Bela Singh said to me, "Give Mr. Hopkinson some dollars and get it settled." I said, I will give you the dollars but a lie I will not tell. The case where I was charged they had it put aside and dismissed. I paid $40 to Bela Singh. Mr. Hopkinson was present.

"They told me the whole case is settled. There will be nothing more about it. I do not know if they had really settled this case or not, but I got a letter from the Ottawa government. After my case was all dismissed from there, one day Bela Singh took me down to the immigration office. He took me inside and Mr. Hopkinson was present. Mr. Hopkinson started writing a letter, and he turned around and asked me to tell him where I came from, my father's name, my village and everything. Mr. Hopkinson and Bela Singh were present in the office. I told them all this and they wrote it down. Mr. Hopkinson said, "Do you not remember I got you off five years gaol the other day. Now you tell me the names of the men I want to know." They then asked me to give the names of the men that are against the government. They said, "You know them, give out their names and tell us." I told them I did not know who is with the government or against the government, I can give you no information.

"Tighten Me Up."

"Then again they said to me in in that office, Mr. Hopkinson and Bela Singh, to say that those pistols that I had at Sumas were given to me by B[illegible] and Har[illegible]an to give to Mr. [illegible] and th[illegible] we will be your friends. "No," I said, "I have given you the dolla's before and now again you tig[illegible]ten me up and want me to tell lies. I cannot give innocent men away and get them punished by making false statements." Then they said to me, "If you will not make this statement then you are no friend of ours. We cannot make any friendship with you." Then Mr. Hopkinson went and brought another man who was a white man. I cannot say if he was a barrister or who he was, but Mr. Hopkinson brought him there.

"Mr. Hopkinson took the letter that had been written first, the truthful letter, and tore it up; before he went out to call this strange man in he destroyed the proper letter with the truth in it. And then when he brought the other man he started to write down another statement. I do not know who he was, whether he was an immigration barrister or who he was. Mr. Hopkinson and Bela Singh kept on saying, "We got you off five years, cannot you make that statement for us," and I still refused and said "No," but I told him exactly how I went to Sumas and what happened at Sumas and I made no wrong statements. For some lot that we had in Seattle that is what we went for and I told the truth in that statement. I cannot tell you any more why we went there, only for this lot.

"Then they kept talking in English, which I do not understand, I neither read nor write it. Mr. Hopkinson said to me, "Cannot you give us some of the names? Do not be afraid. Put down Raheim's name or anyone. Do not be afraid. I will help you through."

"Mr. Hopkinson said, "When you went to Sumas was Raheim at the Sikh temple or not? Cannot you tell us that?" I said, "I do not know." Mr. Hopkinson again reminded me by saying, "I have got you off five years about those pistols and you cannot do this little thing for me. Come along and make this false statement. Do not be afraid." Then Bela Singh turned to Mr. Hopkinson and said, "Mr. Hopkinson, this is a God-fearing man who says his prayers. Do not make him tell any lies." After they wrote th[illegible]tter I would not sign it or hav[illegible]thing to do with it, and Bela S[illegible] and I went out to my home. T[illegible]is the whole story, it stops here.

Geting[illegible]e Letter.

"Then the let[illegible] came to me from Ottawa. I wen[illegible]to the post office and they told m[illegible] "Go and get Mr. Hopkinson and [illegible]ou can get this letter. If Mr. [illegible]pkinson signs for this letter you w[illegible] get it, otherwise you cannot." An[illegible] I went off to get Mr. Hopkinson t[illegible] the immigration. When I met Mr. [illegible]pkinson we talked and Mr. Hopkins[illegible] said "You are a witness of Bela Singh," when we were going along to the postoffice. Mr. Hopkinson said to me on the way from there, "Now you are going to give evidence about Bela Singh. You turn around and give evidence on this side in favour of Bela Singh, otherwise it will be bad for you. You will go the same road that Bhag Singh and Badden Singh have gone" and threatened me.

"On the way from the postoffice he said this to me. I said, "Mr. Hopkinson, after taking money from me and threatening me and getting me to write all these things why do you tell me I will be killed like Bhag Singh and Badden Singh? What are things coming to, and then you write that letter which you knew was not true and you take dollars from me and then you want me to give evidence now in favour of Bela Singh and threaten my life." Mr. Hopkinson said to me, "I am all powerful in this Vancouver." Then he said at the postoffice after the letter was opened it was found to be about the pistols, etc., and it was handed to me and they opened the letter and read that it was about the pistols, and in that letter I was

(Continued on Page 8.)

Jan. 12th 1915. Tony

HINDU DIES ON SCAFFOLD

Murderer of Immigration Inspector Hopkinson Pays Penalty of Crime in New Westminster Gaol.

New Westminster, Jan. 11.—In a tremulous voice Mewa Singh chanted prayers early this morning on the scaffold at New Westminster gaol till the bolt was shot home and he died for his crime of murdering Immigration Inspector Hopkinson in the corridor of the Vancouver court house in October last.

Clad in a pair of ragged trousers, a shirt, open at the throat, and wearing felt slippers, he stepped on the gallows at three minutes past eight. He was accompanied by Belwant Singh, the Hindu priest, who chanted Sikh prayers with the condemned man, and even after the trap was sprung continued his supplications.

Mewa Singh walked quickly to the trap and stood while the hangman, Ellis, adjusted the noose. The condemned, who stood by with his hand on the shoulder of the priest, motioned him away just before the bolt was drawn.

Outside the gaol, a small band of Hindus gathered in the grey dawn, while at the Sikh temple over four hundred others attended.

After the execution the body was turned over to the Sikhs. Lined up five deep and led by a band of drums and cymbals and the carriage containing the body, the Hindus began the march to Fraser Mills. Over five hundred Hindus took part in the procession. The body was cremated this afternoon at Fraser Mills and the ashes scattered to the winds.

Mewa Singh, besides being the first Hindu ever hanged on the American continent, also has the distinction of being tried and sentenced for murder in the shortest time in the annals of justice in Canada. The trial took but one hour and forty minutes. Mewa Singh leaves a white wife and one son, who took part in the procession to Fraser Mills.

New advertising

RATEPAYERS MEET

The New advertiser 14th Jan. 1915

MEWA SINGH'S EXECUTION

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Vancouver, B.C.

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"Mewa Singh's report through Mit Singh, the priest who visited him the morning he was to be executed.

"I conversed for about 32 minutes with Mewa Singh, who was hanged one minute past eight. When I went up to him I saluted him first and then advised 'O my brother! remember the name of God as thy life has to depart in a few minutes from this false world. With these words the water stood in [illegible] on beholding th[illegible] Mewa Singh [illegible] with [illegible] composure

The [illegible]

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"The brief message runs thus: 'My religion does not teach me to bear enmity with anybody, no matter what class, creed or order he belongs to, nor had I any enmity with Hopkinson. I heard that he was oppressing my poor people very much. I made friendship with him through his best Hindu friend to find out the truth of what I heard. On finding out the fact I, being a staunch Sikh, could no longer bear to see the wrong done both to my innocent countrymen and the Dominion of Canada. This is what led me to take Hopkinson's life and sacrifice my own life in order to lay bare the oppression exercised upon my innocent people through his influence in the eyes of the whole world. And I, performing the duty of a true Sikh and remembering the name of God, will proceed towards the scaffold with the same amount of pleasure as the hungry babe does towards its mother. I shall gladly have the rope put around my neck thinking it to be a rosary of God's name. I am quite sure that God will take me into his blissful arms because I have not done this deed for my personal interest but to the benefit of both my people and the Canadian government.

"'It is with great regret that the [illegible] taking [illegible] of military preparations are [illegible] Ivanoff, commanding the southern armies.

Not Directed Against Bulgaria.

London, Jan. 14.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Sofia says it is announced there that Rumania has informed Bul-

Total Time	Rate per Day	T Am

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"After this he told me the heroic deeds of true Sikhs. He also gave me a statement of his accounts asking me to tell his executors to pay out to the last farthing or penny to the man whom I really owe something, and what is still left out of my property by clearing out my debts that be spent in some good cause, such as for schools and temples.

"After a few more words the time of execution drew near. Then I was asked to stay one side and he was handcuffed. He then instantly started to sing a hymn which meant 'O my mind sing the praises of God who is thy support and friend at the last moment and be not forgetful of him for a moment.'

"I myself also joined with him in the recitation of this hymn. He gladly and cheerfully stepped towards the scaffold and without the slightest sign of nervousness raised the head to receive the fatal rope. The executioner pulled the cap over his face and then put the rope around his neck to finish his job; but he was heard singing God's hymns until the fatal rope choked his throat. To the best of my knowledge the bird of his life instantly flew away from the cage. His body was brought to the undertakers, where it was bathed according to the Sikh religious rites and then in a hearse was carried to the B. C. E. R. depot, where about four or five hundred Sikhs were standing to pray for the soul of the dead.

"Before the funeral procession started a photograph was taken and then the procession followed the hearse to the Fraser Mills, B. C., singing hymns, notwithstanding the heavy rain. The procession moved so slowly that it took about three hours to reach the pyre. There was no disturbance of any kind and the police of New Westminster assisted the procession very much and everybody was very thankful to them for their assistance. Though the rain rained heavily all the way through, it stopped when fire was set to the pyre and the body was soon cremated."

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By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

London, Jan. 13.—King George has commemorated the anniversary of the Russian New Year by appointing Grand Duke Nicholas as Honorary Grand Commander of the Bath. The King has also conferred the Order of the Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George on General Yanatchevitch, Chief of the Russian General Staff; General Danilloff, director of military operations; General Russky, commanding the northern armies, and General Ivanoff, commanding the southern armies.

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March 14th 1915
Vancouver B.C.

THE SUN

SHOOTS TWO HINDUS IN A GROCERY STORE ON GRANVILLE STREET

Wounded Men Are in Hospital With Serious Wounds and Jagat Singh is in Prison Cell.

The Hindus started their old shooting games last night and one man is lying at the General hospital with a bullet wound in the head, in a very serious condition and likely to die, while another is lying in the same institution with a bullet in his foot. Shortly after 7:30 o'clock last night shots were heard at the corner of Granville street and Third avenue inside a Hindu grocery store at that spot, and P. C. (188) Lefler and P. C. (22) Watson immediately made for the scene of the shooting and noticed a Hindu run from the store and turn west on Third avenue. The officers gave chase and managed to capture the Hindu who gave his name as Jagat Singh. He was found carrying a brace of wicked-looking revolvers, one a .44 and another a .38. These were taken from him and one was found to have had five shells discharged while the other was fully loaded.

On being further searched he was found to have concealed in a pocket an ugly-looking broadsword about two feet long while his pockets were loaded with live shells for the revolvers. He was taken back to the store at 1829 Granville street where the officers found that a Hindu, Ratan Singh, had been shot through the head, the bullet entering the right eye, destroying it while he has another ugly wound in the back of his head. A second Hindu, Aman Chand, had been shot in the right foot. They were immediately conveyed to the General hospital where they were given attention and it is stated that both are expected to recover.

At the time of the shooting Bela Singh and another Hindu, Bal Makand, were in the store. Ratan Singh is an employee at the store and when Jagat Singh was noticed outside it is stated Bela warned him to look out for trouble but was answered not to be afraid. Jagat Singh entered the store and said something to Ratan Singh and then commencing firing, hitting Ratan in the head and wounding the other Hindu. Five shots in all were fired but Bela Singh escaped injury by rushing from the store while the other man ducked behind the counter.

WESTMINSTER LIBER...

JURY'S VERDICT SAYS JAGAT SINGH'S BULLET WAS CAUSE OF DEATH

"Deceased came to his death at the Vancouver General hospital on the 19th of March last from the effects of a bullet fired from a gun in the hands of Jagat Singh, near the corner of Granville street and Third avenue, Vancouver, on the day previous." Such was the verdict rendered by the jury at the inquiry yesterday afternoon at the police station, into the death of Rattan Singh. The inquest was presided over by Coroner Jeffs. Two Hindus present at the time of the affray testified that they entered the store just previous to the shooting. Bela Singh was in the store at the time and shortly after their arrival, told the proprietor that he was suspicious of a man prowling outside and that he feared that he intended some harm. The proprietor of the store said that so long as he stayed in the store no harm could come to him.

Later the two men left with Bela Singh and another Hindu, Balu Kand, who said he was fifteen feet from Bela Singh when he heard a shot fired when they were just outside the door of the store. Four of five shots were fired and on looking round he saw Jagat Singh fall. He took the wounded man inside the store while Bela Singh went for the police. P. C. (188) Lefler and P. C. (22) Watson testified to hearing the shots and capturing the accused in a lane at the rear of the store and finding upon him two revolvers, one of which had had five shots fired therefrom, a large quantity of ammunition and a two-foot broadsword.

...ported missing—Willoughby, Lieut. Northamptonshire Regiment.
Previously reported wounded, now reported missing—Willoughby, Lieut. R. M., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Johnstone Times
23 March 1915

VERDICT OF MURDER

How Ratan Singh Was Twice Chased and Shot By Jaget.

The coroner's jury sitting yester day came to the conclusion that Rata Singh, a Sikh, and an ex-Britis soldier, had come to his death from gunshot wound at the hands of Jag Singh, which is practically a verdic of murder against the latter. Th principal witness at the inquest wa Bela Singh. He said that he and tw others were in the store of the d ceased conversing with him. The d ceased was a loyal Britisher and ha expressed the wish that he could g back to India and enlist for serv against Germany. While they we talking Jaget Singh came to the fr door and intuitively they all thou that he was bent on evil-doing. ran out the back door. When Ja Singh went away they re-entered store. Jaget Singh came back ag by the front door and when t again ran out into the alley he lowed and opened fired. Ratan Si fell mortally wounded and anothe the party was shot in the foot. Singh kept on running till he fo a policeman. The policeman saw Ja Singh running along the alley wi revolver in either hand and arre him. Besides the two revolvers J Singh had a razor-edged sword had he been attacked by some o own countrymen would probably sold his life dearly. As it was he the policeman little trouble. Singh said that Jaget Singh w revolutionary and had threatene of the loyal Sikhs, the depor among them.

IN AGAIN: OUT AGAI...

May 18th 1915
New advertiser
Vancouver B.C.

THE DAILY ...

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would be to wait for his money without interest and the other to discount the mortgages. As the discount would be very great on a mortgage for, say eight years repayable in small monthly payments without interest, it would appear that the better plan of the two would be to retain the mortgages rather than attempt to discount them.

"In addition to the assets reserved for the contract-holders, the auditor's statement shows a surplus of $8,942.50 of assets over liabilities, exclusive of the surplus reserved for contract-holders. This is subject to realization of assets amounting to $15,311.63 on which there is almost certain to be considerable depreciation."

HINDU SAYS KILLING WAS IN SELF-DEFENCE

Jaggat Singh in Assize Court Swears He Was Employed to Do Murder by Men Who Attacked Him

In the Assize Court yesterday Jaggat Singh was placed on trial charged with the murder of Rattam Singh, a compatriot. In his defence the prisoner stated that he had been attacked and he further made grave allegations against the men who were the chief witnesses against him. The case is conversant with some of the individuals who have been associated with the series of tragedies which have occurred in the local Hindu colony.

The alleged murder occurred on the 18th of March near Third Avenue at its ending at the Granville Street bridge. The prisoner was arrested by P. C. Lefler behind a barn, a pistol in each hand. One revolver was fully loaded, the other containing five empty shells. The wounded man, who subsequently died in the hospital, was found by the officer in a Hindu store kept by Hamar Chan at 1829 Granville Street. Bela Singh and others of the Hindus told in court that Jaggat Singh had attacked them and that in the attack Rattam Singh had been shot. Bela Singh had escaped harm by getting away.

Prisoner's Story.

The prisoner told a story full of detail. He said that he had been given the revolvers about the middle of January last by Bela Singh, Baboo Singh, Pertab Singh and Dr. Rangeneuth, the latter being the Hindu physician who arrived in Vancouver on the Komagata Maru. A long bladed knife, which was found on him, he said, was his own. In his first conversations with the men who had given him the pistols he had accused them of being mixed up in the killing of people in the Hindu temple and said that he did not want anything to do with them. The killing he referred to was the affray which occurred nearly a year ago in which the temple priest and several others were shot, Bela Singh being acquitted after two trials at the assizes of last fall on charges growing out of the fracas.

In the conversations regarding this matter the four men had told the accused: "We kill the people and nothing comes of it. Nothing happens to us. Come and stay with us and do as we do. We will give you a hundred dollars if you will kill Gurdit Singh and Tara Singh. If you do this we will save you and nothing will happen to you."

The prisoner in his story alleged that they had informed him that what they did in the way of killing was done with the knowledge of Immigration Department officials.

But according to his story he had refused in his own mind to do the wicked things they suggested to him although he took the money and the weapons. They saw him several times, he said, and importuned him to do what they wanted.

Alleged Threat.

He put them off several times but finally he met Gunga Ram, Bela Singh and Baboo Singh on the street and Bela Singh had said: "If you do not do our work we will do that work to you." After that the prisoner said he carried the pistols for his own protection and a few days later he met Bela Singh and Rattam Singh on Granville Street bridge and avoided them crossing the bridge and going to the store of Hamar Chan over whose place he roomed. Half an hour, after thinking the men would have gone away he came down and they followed him. Rattam Singh had attacked him, knocking him down and choking him. Bela Singh had said to Rattam Singh: "He has a pistol," and the big man who was sitting on his chest put his knees on the prisoners' arms. He had then fired several shots with his pistol but did not know if he had hit anybody, or where the bullet went.

The case will be continued this morning when the prisoner will be cross-examined by the Crown prosecutor, Mr. A. H. MacNeill, K.C. Mr. E. N. M. Woods is acting for the defence.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION...

18th May 1915
The World
Vancouver

JAGAT SAYS HE IS VICTIM OF MURDER PLOT

Bc

Declares He Was Attacked Because He Would Not Kill Men at Behest of Conspirators.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY DEFENCE IS OFFERED

Prisoner on Trial for His Life Tells His Own Story of Shooting.

Varied evidence, both sensational and contradictory, was furnished at the trial of Jagat Singh on Monday afternoon, when the several stories of the shooting on Granville street last March were told.

Hamar Chand, the man who was shot in the foot at the time of the affray, and Bela Singh, who figured so prominently in the Komagata Maru trouble, and later in the shooting in the Sikh Temple, were the star witnesses for the crown, the former testifying to the fact that the men in the store immediately prior to the shooting were more or less intoxicated.

Hamar also stated that the shot was fired while the accused and the deceased were struggling on the ground a little distance from his store.

Bela Singh denied being intoxicated, and swore he had had only two drinks, both of these being taken in the store from a bottle carried by the deceased, Rattan Singh. The witness also stated that he saw the accused point two guns towards the deceased and fire in his direction, after which witness ran for the police. He denied that he had ever given the accused $100, or that he had heard of money being given to him, and stated he had not spoken to the accused man for two years.

Prisoner Tells Stirring Story.

In his opening address to the jury, Mr. E. M. N. Woods, for the defence, said he would put his client in the box, when the jury would hear a tale which would surprise them, and also prove his client's innocence of the charge.

Jagat Singh then took the stand and told a story which, if true, is indicative of the intricate nature of the troubles in the Hindoo colony, and of the extent to which the hatred of the different parties is carried. He stated that he came to the city from a farm early in January, and later met Bela Singh and Baboo Singh, who asked him to go and live with them.

Later they urged him to join them in disposing of certain Hindoos in the city who were opposed to him, the names mentioned being Tara Singh and Gurdit Singh, giving him their assurance that nothing would happen to them, and that for his services he would receive $100.

Accused was told by them that whatever was done was done with the full knowledge and consent of Mr. Reid, superintendent of immigration, and that he was not to be afraid that anything would happen to him as he would be got off. The men were to be removed because they had been instrumental in getting the conspirators out of their positions with the immigration office.

Was Paid $100.

At a later date the accused met Bela Singh, Baboo Singh, Dr. Raganuth and Partab Singh, under the Georgia-Harris viaduct, when Bela Singh gave him $100 and the two revolvers produced, saying, "Don't be afraid. I have killed men and I am free."

During the next month or so accused continually put them off, and was chided by them for not doing the work they had paid him to execute, and told him that unless he did the job he would be put out of the way.

Accused then told the story of the evening of the shooting, and stated that in consequence of their threats he carried the revolvers on that occasion.

He swore that Bela Singh told Rattan Singh, who was a much taller man than the accused, to beat him up, and that the latter threw him on the ground, whereupon Bela said, "Now finish him," to which Rattan replied, "All right, I will kill him now." Accused fired in self-defence and did not know where the shot went, as he was under Rattan Singh at the time.

At this point court adjourned until 10:30 Tuesday morning.

Cross-Examination.

In the endeavor to shake Jagat Singh's story of the alleged conspiracy of which he claimed to be a victim in connection with the shooting of Rattan Singh, Crown Prosecutor A. H. MacNeill, K. C., put the accused through a searching cross-examination this morning in which he succeeded in committing Jagat to the statement that the instructions to kill were given him by Bela Singh, Baboo Singh and Dr. Raganuth, on January 24. Later in rebuttal Bela Singh was called to prove that he was in Victoria on that date. E. N. M. Woods, counsel for the defence, stated that Jagat's evidence really was that Bela Singh had told him it was January 24 on the day that the money was handed over.

Jagat gave evidence this morning that on the day after his arrest Dr. Raganuth came to him and asked him why he had shot Rattan Singh when the pistols were given to him to shoot other men. The doctor was also said to have asked him to say that certain other Hindoos had given him the weapons. The doctor had promised, Jagat said, that if he did this he would fix it with Malcolm Reid, the immigration inspector, to get him off. Jagat said that Inspector Reid came to see him on the following day in connection with this matter. Inspector Reid was called in rebuttal, and denied that he had gone to the jail to see Jagat. One of the detectives had called him into the cell to see if he knew Jagat, and that was all that happened.

The case will go to the jury this afternoon.

May 19th 1915
New advertiser
Vancouver

CONDITIONS AWFUL SAYS DR. M'INTOSH

City Health Committee Inveigh Against Conditions Under Which Chinese Peddlers Keep Fish

"Is it not our duty to warn the people of Vancouver against buying fish from Chinese peddlers?" was the question Ald. Gale, chairman, invited members of the Health Committee to express an opinion upon yesterday.

"The thing to do is to advertise as freely as we can the conditions that come to our attention, and then surely people would be seized with nausea," said Dr. McIntosh.

"The proposition is a serious one," added Ald. Gale.

"It is awful," emphasized Dr. McIntosh.

The medical health officer, Dr. Underhill, felt that if only Chinese peddlers of food were compelled to register, it would be a big forward step, and he was instructed with the chairman to once again take up the question of the registering Chinese peddlers, not for the purpose of deriving a revenue, but so as to better able to keep them under observation.

That Chinese are far from dainty in handling other food products than fish was disclosed in a report from the food inspector that information had been laid against four Chinamen for bringing into the city in swill wagons the carcases of hogs. Complaints that this was being done were followed up by the inspector. In the court the counsel for the defence of the Chinamen sought the dismissal of the cases, on the ground that the bylaw related to food exposed for sale, and the city solicitor will take up the question of amending the bylaw by making it apply to food in preparation for sale.

Meat Inspection.

Dr. McIntosh insisted that the whole question of meat inspection would need provincial action, along the line of the Dominion law. He had visited a number of slaughter houses, and while they were all scrupulously clean, it was only in those which were subject to the Dominion act, that is, those shipping meats to other provinces or other outside points, there was any inspection of meat. He had been in slaughter houses where there was no inspection beyond that of the butcher, who, if he saw anything like an abscess, called the manager to tell him how much to cut away. Expert inspection was needed. In one of those slaughter houses he himself cut into an animal and showed tubercular glands. Under government meat inspection one-half per cent. of all beef was condemned, and the percentage was higher in hogs.

Dr. Underhill reminded the committee the council, some years ago, turned down the proposal for a municipal abattoir, which would have largely settled the difficulty.

On the motion of Dr. McIntosh, a resolution will go forward to the provincial board of health, asking them to point out to the Provincial Government the absolute necessity of appointing an inspector of abattoirs, whose duty will be to inspect and pass upon all meat that is being prepared for consumption.

The medical health officer reported that he had brought to the attention of the building inspector a number of old buildings in Chinatown he condemned from the sanitary point of view, with the hope that they would also be condemned from the structural point of view.

The position of Miss Cameron, the lady health inspector, will not be filled while she is serving as an army nurse, but Miss Hill, the nurse of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, has consented to give assistance in every possible way.

Not in Titanic Disaster.—Mr. H. M. Daly happily one of the survivors of the Lusitania was not in the Titanic as has been stated. One experience of disaster at sea has been quite enough.

JAGGAT SINGH FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Jury Brings in a Recommendation to Mercy and Asks for Law Against Selling Liquor to Hindus

Jaggat Singh was found guilty of the murder of Rattam Singh on March 18 last, the jury adding a recommendation to mercy. They were deliberating for over half an hour before bringing in the verdict, and during that time asked to have read over to them the evidence of Dr. Curtis, who had made the post mortem examination of the body of the dead man. The Crown witnesses swore that the prisoner had shot the victim at a distance of some paces, while the story of the prisoner was that Rattam Singh had attacked him and was kneeling on his chest and choking him when he fired the fatal shots. The jury desired a repetition of the medical evidence showing the course of the bullet.

In pronouncing the prisoner guilty, the jury added a rider as follows: "In view of the fact that several murders have been committed by Hindus of Vancouver, presumably under the influence of liquor, we are of the opinion that the public peace demands that the Hindus should be prohibited from using or being furnished any intoxicating liquors whatsoever."

Mr. Justice Murphy, in remarking on the verdict and their recommendation for mercy, said that he could not take the latter into account himself, but that he would see that the matter was called to the attention of the authorities at Ottawa. He would also see that the recommendation made by the jury in regard to the use of liquor by the Hindus was also placed before the authorities.

Death Sentence Passed.

On asking the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, and the prisoner saying that he had nothing to say, the death sentence was passed, the court naming August 4 as the date, one day after the day set for the execution of T. McKillarney, "Mickey the Dago," sentenced to the capital punishment in the same court last week for the murder of Detective Lewis.

The prisoner was in the witness box for nearly the whole of yesterday morning undergoing cross-examination at the hands of Mr. A. H. MacNeill, K.C., Crown prosecutor. He was taken over all the ground of the story told the day before, and under the examination he uncovered several discrepancies which, on being pointed out to him, he admitted that he might have made, but declared that what he was then telling was the truth. One of the principal discrepancies was in regard to a large knife, a weapon with a very heavy blade and a couple of feet in length, which he had on his person when arrested. The day before, in telling his story in court, he had declared that he had loaned the knife to Bela Singh, and that the latter had returned it to him on the night of January 24, at the time he alleged that Bela Singh, Baboo Singh, Dr. Ranganeuth and the others had given him the $100 and the two revolvers to kill members of the Hindu colony opposed to them. Yesterday he said that he had shown the knife to Bela Singh several days subsequent to the meeting, that he had told Bela of having the knife, and that the latter had accompanied him to his room to look at it.

Mr. Justice Murphy called attention to this variation in the story, and repeated what the prisoner had said the day before. Jaggat Singh, after a moment's silence, replied: "I don't deny that I might have said what you have written down against me, but it is the truth I am telling now."

The court asked to see the knife, which was lying on the table in front of the prisoner, and the ponderous blade in its big leathern sheath was handed to the bench.

"What do you do with a knife like this?" asked the court.

The prisoner replied that he had bought it for the killing of sheep and such other animals, as is the custom in his country.

At the Police Station.

Under examination by his counsel, Mr. E. M. N. Woods, Jaggat Singh said that when he had been in the police station the day after the shooting he had been visited by Dr. Ranganeuth, who had said: "Look here, we gave you these pistols to kill someone else; why have you killed one of our own men?" The prisoner had replied that it was no fault of his that he had been attacked. Dr. Ranganeuth, he said, had told him: "Even now, if you will come forward and say that it was not Baboo Singh, Bela Singh and myself who gave you these weapons and give the names of the men at the meeting (supposed to be some revolutionary Hindu meeting), Mr. Reid and others of the immigration officers will come forward and get you off. Say these things and Mr. Reid will put great favor on your side."

The prisoner said that he had refused to do as he was asked, and that Dr. Ranganeuth had left telling him that Mr. Reid would come and see him personally. The next day the prisoner said Mr. Reid did come to see him, but the prisoner said that he would not converse with Mr. Reid because he did not know enough English.

Later in the trial, Mr. Malcolm Reid, immigration inspector for British Columbia, was called by the Crown in rebuttal. He said that he had been in Nanaimo on St. Patrick's Day (the date of the killing was March 18), and from there had gone to Chemainus and Victoria, arriving in Vancouver possibly a couple of days later. He had seen the prisoner in the city gaol. Mr. Reid said he was at the gaol in regard to a German reservist held prisoner, such visits being of almost daily occurrence since the war started, and one of the detectives had asked him if he knew the Hindu held for the shooting. He said he did not know, and at the request of the officer went to look at the man. He did not know him, and said so. Then he left the gaol.

Another fact in this connection developed later in regard to statements made by the prisoner that Bela Singh, Baboo Singh and others had told him that they were acting with the authority of Mr. Reid in directing these killings, and that was that at the time the accused said they were acting on Mr. Reid's instructions and advice, the immigration officer was in Ottawa, having gone to the capital in the middle of January, and remaining there until on in February.

Bela Singh's Statement.

The accused man had deliberately stated that he had met Bela Singh and the others on January 1, and that the time he had been hired to do the killing was on the evening of January 24. Bela Singh was called in rebuttal, and stated that he had been in Victoria from the middle of December until January 2, trying to arrange through Premier McBride to get the Government to take a company of Sikhs for the war. On January 22 he had interviewed Major-Gen. Sam Hughes in regard to the same matter, and a couple of days later had gone again to Victoria on business connected with it.

19th May 1913
The World.
Vancouver B.C.

RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY ADDED TO JURY'S VERDICT

Jagat Singh Found Guilty of Murder and Sentenced to Death—Hindoos and Liquor.

"Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy," was the verdict of the jury which tried Jagat Singh for his life, in the assize court yesterday. Mr. Justice Murphy informed the jury that the recommendation would be forwarded to Ottawa, and without adjourning the court, sentenced Jagat to be hanged on August 4, the day following the execution of Terence McKillarney.

An unusual incident was the bringing in by the jury of a recommendation that liquor should not be sold to Hindoos. The recommendation was worded as follows:

"In view of the fact that several murders have been committed by Hindoos in Vancouver, presumably under the influence of liquor, we are of the opinion that the public peace demands that the Hindoos should be prohibited from using or being furnished any intoxicating liquors whatever."

In the course of the trial evidence was given by the crown witnesses that Bela Singh and Rattan Singh, the murdered man, had been drinking heavily the evening before the murder. In analyzing the case for the defence, which was that these two men assaulted the accused, Mr. Justice Murphy pointed out that liquor inflamed the passions of men, and made them unaccountable for their actions. There was no evidence that Jagat Singh had been drinking.

Discrepancies Noted.

The jury was out for less than an hour. It returned once to have the evidence of the doctor, who made the post-mortem examination, and of Hamar Chan read. The verdict was delivered just at 6 o'clock.

In his charge to the jury Mr. Justice Murphy referred to several discrepancies in the crown's evidence. Bela Singh swore that the bullet was fired at about 20 feet, yet the doctor's evidence showed that the powder had burned Rattan's face and set fire to his turban. There was also a wound on his head which might have been inflicted by a blow from the pistol, and the downward course of the bullet was such as to create doubt that it could have been fired by a short man at a tall man from 20 feet. Jagat's story was that they were scuffling on the ground and that he had to fire to save his life. His lordship warned the jury that if they found they could not believe the direct evidence for the crown they should look very carefully at the purely circumstantial evidence.

The World gives admissions to the Pantages Theatre with certain classified ads.

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New advertiser Vancouver
Nov. 20th 1913 B.C.

"NEWS-ADVERTISER" TELEPHONES
Circulation Department .....Seymour 3
Sporting Editor and Reporters..Seymour 39
Business Office and Advertising.Seymour 40
Job Printing and Bindery ....Seymour 41
City Editor and Social Dept....Seymour 42
New Westminster Office 857
North Vancouver Office 398

VOLUME LII, No. 122.

DEPORTATION OF HINDU IS FOUGHT

Lawyer Gets Writ of Habeas Corpus and Sends Wireless Message to Steamer Which Was Taking Hindu Away.

LATTER IS RELEASED BUT AGAIN ARRESTED

Immigration Authorities Place Him Aboard Empress of Japan Before She Sails—Exciting Incidents of Case.

For the first time in Canada's history a court order was issued by wireless telegraphy yesterday when the registrar at the Vancouver Courthouse sent a message to the steamer Princess Alice, en route to Victoria, ordering stay of the deportation of a Hindu, Bhangwan Singh. The immigration authorities had decided to deport the Hindu, but a writ of habeas corpus and to-day. Notification of the issue of the writ was sent to the steamer by wireless telegraphy.

When the wireless message announcing the issuance of the habeas corpus order from Mr. Justice Morrison reached the ship there was danger of a heavy personal conflict between the Hindus on board and the immigration officers. The officers under Mr. Reid refused to recognize the order or to comply with it and kept Bhangwan Singh out of sight, although it is alleged that he was being bodily injured in his struggles with his captors. He was taken aboard the Empress of Japan, which sailed at 11 o'clock last night.

The sound of his suppressed voice in one of the cabins almost set the spark to the eruptive tendencies of the Hindus and in the opinion of several passengers who witnessed the incident, it is a wonder that the occasion passed off as it did. Just how the officers conveyed Bhangwan Singh from the Princess to the Empress is difficult to know.

The wireless message was looked upon by the counsel, who was fighting on behalf of the Hindu whom it has been sought to deport for some time, as the only means of preventing certain deportation. It was an act in an interesting chapter of stirring events, which included the re-arrest of Bhangwan Singh, who had been under bail bond, and the unique journey of Mr. J. E. Bird, counsel for Singh, who in his excitement forgot to go ashore in time and was taken to Victoria on the Alice.

Hindu Arrested.

Bhangwan Singh entered Canada some time ago and was subsequently arrested by the immigration authorities on the ground that he had entered this country by misrepresentation. An appeal was made to the Minister of the Interior by the Hindu's counsel, Mr. J. E. Bird, and the minister ordered a rehearing of the case. The result of the rehearing was an order for deportation. This order was, however, made the basis of a second appeal to the Ottawa authorities.

"It was arranged between us and the immigration department here," said Mr. Clarence Darling, whose firm has been appearing for Bhangwan Singh, "that the Hindu should be admitted to bail, and the sureties renewed from time to time pending the arrival of a decision from Ottawa on our appeal. Bail was fixed at $2,000."

Mr. Darling stated that an order of habeas corpus had been secured from Mr. Justice Morrison, but that it had not been deemed necessary to proceed under the habeas corpus until they were called upon to do so.

"Today," said Mr. Darling "Bhangwan Singh got notice that he was to appear at the immigration offices. Mr. Bird, who has been looking after the case for Singh, dispatched Mr. Risteen from our office with instructions to renew the bail. [illegible] stepped on.

Mr. Risteen went with Singh to the immigration depot. The officers there, I am led to understand, said that the affair had been hanging fire for so long that they would agree to admit him to freedom at his own recognizance pending further developments. Hardly had the Hindu been given his freedom than a plain-clothes officer clapped on a pair of handcuffs and hurried him down to an automobile. Mr. Risteen, who was aware that there had been some little information laid against Singh at the Police Station, hurried off in that direction, believing that he had been taken there."

In the meantime Mr. Bird had been informed of the new developments and hastened down to the C. P. R. wharf, as he had the impression that an effort might be under way for the deportation of the Hindu. Mr. Bird saw the immigration inspector, Mr. Malcolm Reid, going aboard the boat and, stepping across the gang-plank engaged him in conversation. This would appear to have been of a rather animated nature. At all events, Mr. Bird forgot for the moment time and place, and when he at last glanced around him it was at a fast receding shore. The Princess Alice was headed out for mid channel on her way to Victoria.

Modern invention here intervened in Mr. Bird's behalf, and after assuring himself that Bagbwan Singh was aboard he soon had the atmosphere between Point Grey and Vancouver vibrating with messages. As a result Mr. Darling immediately issued the writ of habeas corpus which he had been holding in case of necessity.

But to issue is not to serve, and a taxicab was soon hurrying the young barrister to the courthouse.

Wireless Message Sent.

Mr. Darling rushed into Mr. Pottenger's office and asked the registrar to send a wireless message to Mr. Reid on board the Princess Alice, informing him that the habeas corpus had been issued. The registar said that he could

Continued on Page 10, Col. 4.

DEPORTATION OF HINDU IS FOUGHT

Continued from Page 1, Col. 1.

not do this unless it were sanctioned by one of the Supreme Court judges.

The barrister then hurried to the presence of the Chief Justice. The latter was presiding over a civil action but courteously heard Mr. Darling, although in his haste the young barrister had left his gown behind. The chief justice referred the matter to Mr. Justice Morrison, who was familiar with the case, and the criminal assizes were interrupted while Mr. Darling made his application. Mr. Justice Morrison told the registrar who chanced to be in court at the time, that he did not see anything amiss in issuing the writ in the manner desired.

A telegram was soon flashing across the gulf to the Princess Alice, directed to Inspector Reid, and informing him that a writ of habeas corpus had been issued in the case of Baghwan Singh and was awaiting him in Vancouver.

[illegible] this point also many bodies

Sun
20th-1913

[illegible]PARTMENT [illegible]E'S ORDER; [illegible] IS DEPORTED

[illegible]e boat was held an hour, but the [illegible]ain declined to detain a mail [illegible]mer longer while they were disc[illegible]ing legal points.

[illegible]hagwan Singh, the Hindu priest, [illegible]whom a writ of habeas corpus was [illegible]ed by Mr. Justice Morrison in su[illegible]ne court chambers over a month [illegible] was yesterday afternoon taken [illegible] to Victoria by Immigration Of[illegible] Reid to be deported on the Em[illegible]ss of India, which was to leave [illegible]e in the evening at 7 o'clock. At [illegible] same time a wire was sent by [illegible]istrar Pottinger, of the supreme [illegible]rt, to the immigration officer, at [illegible] order of Mr. Justice Morrison, in[illegible]ing that the order of habeas [illegible]us should be observed.

[illegible]he order was made during the ses[illegible] of the criminal assizes on the [illegible]uest of Mr. Clarence Darling, part[illegible]d of Mr. Bird. The Hindu was [illegible]ss in the same position as was Harry [illegible]taw when he was being rushed [illegible]oss the line while a habeas corpus [illegible]t was out for him in the court at [illegible]ntreal.

14th May 1915
The World:
Vancouver B.C.

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The World gives admissions to the Pantages Theatre with certain classified ads.

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...gul... mo...

Dur... estate, Mr. Ca... subscribed liberally to funds for the establishment of the scholarships. He was a manufacturer in Sarnia.

DEPORTATION OF HINDU IS FOUGHT

Continued from Page 1, Col. 1.

not do this unless it were sanctioned by one of the Supreme Court judges.

The barrister then hurried to the presence of the Chief Justice. The latter was presiding over a civil action but courteously heard Mr. Darling, although in his haste the young barrister had left his gown behind. The chief justice referred the matter to Mr. Justice Morrison, who was familiar with the case, and the criminal assizes were interrupted while Mr. Darling made his application. Mr. Justice Morrison told the registrar who chanced to be in court at the time, that he did not see anything amiss in issuing the writ in the manner desired.

A telegram was soon flashing across the gulf to the Princess Alice, directed to Inspector Reid, and informing him that a writ of habeas corpus had been issued in the case of Baghwan Singh and was awaiting him in Vancouver.

...the rocky coast of Lake Huron, against which the ... may be seen dashed to pieces. Just at this point also many bodies drifted ashore.

Vancouver - Sun
Nov. 20th - 1918

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT IGNORES JUSTICE'S ORDER; HINDU PRIEST IS DEPORTED

Despite Telegram from Mr. Justice Morrison, Man Is Shipped Back to Orient.

(Special to The Sun.)

VICTORIA, Nov. 19.—Bhagwan Singh is now on his way to the Orient on board the Empress of Japan in obedience to the order of deportation made at Vancouver today. There was a big crowd of Sikhs down at the outer wharf and a small demonstration took place among them when they saw their countryman being hurried away in spite of the telegraphic order to hold him. Mr. J. E. Bird, of Vancouver, was at the wharf also, but his plea to hold the man here was unheeded. The immigration officials took the ground that the telegraphic order was no valid one upon which they could act.

Bhagwan was got off the ship once, but the officials shoved him on board again and the captain said he did not care what happened the man.

The boat was held an hour, but the captain declined to detain a mail steamer longer while they were discussing legal points.

Bhagwan Singh, the Hindu priest, for whom a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Mr. Justice Morrison in supreme court chambers over a month ago, was yesterday afternoon taken over to Victoria by Immigration Officer Reid to be deported on the Empress of India, which was to leave there in the evening at 7 o'clock. At the same time a wire was sent by Registrar Pottinger, of the supreme court, to the immigration officer, at the order of Mr. Justice Morrison, insisting that the order of habeas corpus should be observed.

The order was made during the session of the criminal assizes on the request of Mr. Clarence Darling, partner of Mr. Bird. The Hindu was thus in the same position as was Harry Thaw when he was being rushed across the line while a habeas corpus writ was out for him in the court at Montreal.

The Vancouver Daily Province
29th Nove. 1913

TWENTIETH YEAR—NO. 2220

TIDE BREAKS

Overcome Embankments of Sea a Islan

LETS DOWN BARS FOR HINDUS TO ENTER

Chief Justice Gives Written Judgment Which Is Very Sweeping.

Says Orders-in-Council Are Ultra Vires of the Statute.

Nothing Now to Prevent Hindus Coming Here in Shiploads.

Decision Is Upon Case of Bhagwan Singh and His Friends.

That the orders-in-council hitherto restraining Hindus from entering the province, except under very special circumstances, are ultra vires, and that Hindus can not be excluded except on the grounds of idiocy, disease, crime or mendicancy, is the effect of a sweeping written judgment given by Chief Justice Hunter in the case of Bhagwan Singh. Bhagwan Singh is the Sikh priest who was forcibly deported by Immigration Inspector Reid and his men over a week ago, and in which further proceedings are threatened. Bhagwan Singh is said to be a graduate of a university and one of the most highly educated of Hindu religious teachers. Mr. J. E. Bird argued the case for the Hindu, and Mr. W. B. A. Ritchie, K. C., for the immigration department.

Counsel for Bhagwan Singh dwelt on the fact that the order in council on which his client was sought to be deported, was not an order in council made in good faith, in that it prescribed that a native of India must come to this country "upon their tickets purchased in this country, or purchased in Canada." He argued that this was clearly shown by affidavits filed on the application, and Mr. Justice Murphy in a previous case had stated that this portion of the order in council could not be characterized as anything but a trick, and that it was beneath the dignity of Parliament to resort to such methods in dealing with fellow British subjects.

On this point the chief justice said he had nothing to do with the question of whether it was beneath the dignity of Parliament to resort to such tricks, he had to administer the law as he found it and the argument advanced by Mr. Bird on this point could not be sustained, but that on other points the order-in-council was bad.

A Wide Application.

Section 37 of the Immigration Act says that as a condition of landing in Canada, "immigrants must possess *in their own right money* to the prescribed amount according to their race, occupation, etc." On this point his lordship points out that the order-in-council uses the words: "No immigrant of Asiatic origin shall be permitted to land in Canada unless, etc.," whereas, "Asiatic race" and not Asiatic origin is contemplated in the section of the act on which the order-in-council is based. He points out that under this order, the sons of British officers and British residents in India could be excluded from entering Canada, as they are of Asiatic origin though not of Asiatic race.

His lordship further points out that the act only requires persons to possess money "in their own right," whereas the order in council requires that they have it in "actual and personal possession," and that a person may have money in their own right in deposit with any bank in Canada, without being in actual and personal possession of enough to satisfy the terms of the order in council.

As to the other order in council referring to natives or citizens coming by a continuous journey from India, and which had been previously declared ultra vires by Mr. Justice Morrison in the case of in re Rahim, the learned chief justice concurs, as the order in council refers to "natives or citizens," whereas the statute merely says "a native or naturalized citizen." His lordship says he assumes the Legislature had some manifest intention when it amended the Act in 1908 to insert the word "naturalized" to give it larger classification. His lordship holds that the word native is to be used as an adjective qualifying the word citizen.

Text of Judgment.

The following is the text of the written statement of Chief Justice Hunter. It was received here today from Victoria. As can be seen, it [illegible] further than his oral judgment.

"As to your [illegible] counsel,' Mr. Bird, [illegible] ceedings, so that the question their concerns the other thirty-five. The main dispute was to the validity as to the orders in council known as P. C. Nos. 926 and 920, passed on May 9, 1910.

"At the outset, Mr. Bird vehemently urged that Parliament knew that it was impossible for Hindus to come to a Canadian port by a continuous journey and that it had employed a [illegible] to place a ban on Hindus as a race and that therefore the court ought to be astute, if possible, to defeat the alleged injustice. As to this it seems necessary once more to point out that in dealing with acts of Parliament the court is not concerned with questions of expediency or good faith, but only with their validity and interpretation.

"To consider the two orders-in-council as to No. 926 it is objected that the expression "Asiatic origin" used wherever the statute uses Asiatic race. It is obvious that the word "origin" includes more than the word "race." A person born in India of British parents, domiciled there, had the money in his own right, in a Victoria bank at the time of his arrival, he would satisfy the requirements of the statute, but not those of the order-in-council. The order-in-council is, therefore, bad on this account. Other objections were also urged, but it is unnecessary to deal with them.

"As to the order-in-council number 920, this order-in-council has already been declared invalid by Mr. Justice Morrison in Rahim's case, 16 B. C. R., 471, on the ground that it omitted the qualifying word "naturalized" before the word "citizen," in conformity with the amending act, and no doubt, as he says, the fact of the change in the statute, and I might add that this amending was assented to only [illegible] days before the order-in-council passed.

"Mr. Taylor, however, urged, the order-in-council might be upheld in part, so far as regards the requirements by the natives. The difficulty is that the word "native" is used as a noun in the order-in-council and would therefore include persons of British race born in India, which it is difficult to suppose Parliament intended, whereas in the statute it is used as an adjective qualifying the word 'citizen,' and it is obvious that the expression, 'native,' includes more than the expression, 'native citizens.'

"The court, having concluded that the persons detained were entitled to their discharge on these grounds, it was then urged by Mr. Taylor that they were also held because of misrepresentation, but the order for deportation does not state that this was the reason for detention. The only reason so-called, assigned, which could have any bearing on this matter given in section 33. This section is a number of sub-sections the act, to refer to, and I do not think in this way as a [illegible] compliance with deportation.

"Common justice requires, and I think Parliament so intended, that when a person is ordered to be deported out of the country, the reasons for so doing should be clearly stated, in order that he might at least know what was the reason and in any event a reason stated in such a fashion would not constitute a good return to a writ of habeas corpus.

"Reference was also made to section 23, which purports to limit the jurisdiction of the court to interfere with deportation proceedings. It is, however, specifically enacted that such restriction applied only to proceedings "had under the authority and in accordance with the provisions of this act" and it would indeed be strange to find that the doors of the court were shut against any person of any nationality, no matter what [illegible] act [illegible] would be of Asiatic origin, but not of Asiatic race.

"The prohibition in the order-in-council *therefore* exceeds that contained in the statute itself and is accordingly to be [illegible]

63

Perfect combustion
a light fire ha
burns, or splits into

Province
Nov 20/13

Vancouver Province
Novem. 20th 1913

TWENTIETH YEAR—N

FOR LARG

Has Begun Campaign---New P

TO COMMIT MR. REID FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

J. Edward Bird Applies to Chief Justice for an Order Today.

Court Suggests that He Must Have Affidavits Properly Prepared.

Bhagwan Singh Was Forcibly Deported by Immigration Officials.

Hindu Priest Sent Back in Spite of Mr. Justice Morrison's Telegram.

In spite of a wireless message over the authority of the Supreme Court forbidding the immigration authorities on board the C. P. R. steamer Princess Alice from carrying out the deportation of Bhagwan Singh, the deportation was carried out last night at Victoria. The Hindu priest is now on board the steamer Empress of Japan, which is speeding its way westward across the Pacific Ocean, while the immigration officials are back in town after one of the most exciting deportations in which they have taken part. What later developments there may be to the case have not yet appeared, though further developments are threatened by Mr. J. E. Bird, counsel for Bhagwan Singh, who says that the present is the first time in the history of Canada that a writ of habeas corpus has been disobeyed by a government official.

Mr. Bird at the Boat.

The first intimation that the immigration officials intended to deport Bhagwan Singh was yesterday afternoon when he was ordered to appear at the immigration offices. Previously he had been out on bail awaiting the result of a second appeal to the minister of the interior against an order for his deportation. It was thought the object of the summons was to arrange for the renewal of his bonds, but, according to Singh's counsel, the man was freed from his recognisances, placed under arrest and rushed in an automobile to the steamer wharf and placed on board the Princess Alice, which was ready to sail for Victoria.

Mr. Bird, who hastened to the boat, got into a heated argument with Immigration Agent Malcolm J. Reid, during which the boat pulled out. The "wireless" was at once called into action by the lawyer, who instructed other members of his firm to proceed to the courthouse and obtain an order from the Supreme Court forbidding the deportation of Bhagwan Singh until the writ of habeas corpus, issued a month ago, but never made use of, had been served.

Sent Order by Wireless.

Mr. Justice Morrison, who is familiar with the case, stopped the ashwhood heard the young barrister, and yeared in his haste ungowned, courtorized the registrar to send a gratioler by wireless to the immi- writ officers in the [illegible] sued a habeas corpus had been iscouver, [illegible] awaiting them at Van-

It is al[illegible] his offic[illegible] that Inspector Reid and wireless [illegible] refused to recognize the [illegible] the orde[illegible] a valid one, and [illegible] ly on [illegible] the Princess A which carr[illegible] tied the Hindu [illegible] milion at 1[illegible] Empress of Ja[illegible] large number [illegible] out of the [illegible] board the Prin[illegible] at night. became known [illegible] were was not to be obe[illegible], and when greatly excited. A [illegible] court or gathered at the out[illegible] of Hi[illegible] held a small demons[illegible] harf. Empress was about [illegible] captain of the Empress [illegible] sel back an hour while [illegible] raged between Mr. Bird an[illegible] tor Reid, and then declined [illegible] his mail steamer any longer.

Mr. Bird Comes Back.

An application to commit S[illegible] tendent of Immigration Malc[illegible] Reid to jail for contempt of [illegible] to be made at Victoria on [illegible] morning before Mr. Justice [illegible] according to the plans of Mr [illegible] ward Bird, counsel for [illegible] Singh, the Hindu priest, [illegible] forcibly deported on the E[illegible] Japan last night. It is [illegible] to secure the deportation [illegible] defied a writ of habeas [illegible] by Mr. Justice Morris[illegible] ver and notification o[illegible] by wireless to Mr. Re[illegible] in the day he defied [illegible] corpus issued by Mr. [illegible] at Victoria and served [illegible]

The matter was [illegible] Chief Justice Hunter [illegible] the opening of the cha[illegible] Mr. Bird, [illegible] court, asked [illegible] list was called. He [illegible] the writ of Mr. Ju[illegible] served on Mr. Reid [illegible] of the Empress of Ja[illegible] sought legal advice a[illegible] refused to allow [illegible] remain on board.

"Mr. Reid announ[illegible] he was acting on [illegible] department at Ottawa [illegible] recognize Mr. Bird, "and [illegible] said Mr. Bird was removed [illegible] blank motion after [illegible] was in motion [illegible] he secured a gang [illegible] Bhagwan Singh bod[illegible] on board of the de[illegible] Mr. Reid insisted that [illegible] of the government [illegible] der the orders of th[illegible] k your Lordship [illegible] the grave indign[illegible] just upon this cou[illegible] You need not [illegible] ity of the court," [illegible] replied Chief Justice Hunter. "The question is have you got this matter properly be fore me on proper material?"

"I have not yet had time to prepar affidavits. I have only just arrive from Victoria," replied Mr. Bird.

"Well, I cannot act unless the mat ter is properly before me, and I don see what is the use of making th grand-stand play. You had bette proceed properly, by filing an applica tion supported by affidavits before th judge whose order has been ignored, decided the chief justice.

Mr. Bird has since stated his inten tion of proceeding before Mr. Justic Murphy at Victoria on Monday morn ing.

The proceedings were watched with interest by a large following o Bhagwan Singh's Hindu friends and supporters.

November 1914

DAILY PROVINCE, VANCOUVER

HINDU ADONIS UP FOR TRIAL

Bela Singh Accused of Double Murder in the Sikh Temple.

4 November 1914

Mit Singh Arrested on Charge of Conspiring to Murder.

On a charge of [illegible] Bhag Singh and Badan Singh in the Temple on the evening of Sept. 5, Bela Singh, an employee of the immigration department, is on trial in the assizes today. His defence is that he shot and killed the men in self defence.

Bela Singh is a man of remarkably fine presence and has the reputation of being the best looking Hindu in the city. He was for five years a signaller in one of the Sikh regiments in India and fought during the Boxer rebellion in China. His counsel, Mr. Frank McDougal, is endeavoring to show that Bela Singh had been singled out for revenge by disloyal Hindus, because of his loyalty to the immigration authorities and that he had been threatened with death by several of the Hindus at the Temple.

At the close of the evidence of Mit Singh, priest at Fraser Mills, who was one of the witnesses for the crown, he was taken into custody by city officers on a charge of conspiring with other persons to murder other persons. Rahim, Kartar Singh and Sohan Lal were arrested on similar charges two days after the death of Immigration Inspector Hopkinson. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mit Singh at that time, but the officers were unable to locate the man until this morning when he turned up to give evidence against Bela Singh. His arrest occurred immediately after he had left the Courthouse.

Lechmman Singh, the first witness called by the crown said he was in the temple at prayers with his friends in the upper room on the evening of September 5 when Bela Singh entered. Bela made a bow before the altar, placed a gift thereon and then sat on the floor near Bhag Singh, the president. Suddenly witness heard shots and looking up from his prayers saw Bela Singh with a revolver in each hand. Bela fired at Bhag Singh who was standing up against a wall, while the other men ran out of the room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Frank McDougal the witness denied that he had been present at meetings in the temple at which Sohan Lal in the presence of the priest Balwant Singh and the president Bhag Singh, had read from a Hindu paper called "Mutiny" and had advocated killing Bela Singh. He admitted he knew Bela was in the employ of the immigration department. At the time of the Komagata Maru incident, witness had subscribed $50 towards a fund Balwant Singh was collecting.

Mit Singh, another Hindu who was present said the congregation was praying for the soul of Argan Singh at the time Bela entered. Witness, who was secretary of the temple at the time, called the police and saw Bela Singh arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. McDougal witness denied that he had been dismissed from office for not accounting for $1087 sent by Hindus in California to assist the men on the Komagata Maru.

"The lawyers got most of the money," said Mit Singh, amid laughter in court. He said he is now priest of the congregation at Fraser Mills.

"No sir, that is quite a lie," said in answer to the suggestion that he had been present at meetings at which Sohan Lal had advocated killing Bela Singh, because he had assisted in securing the deportation of Bhagwan Singh.

Pointed [illegible] "Mutiny" was [illegible] admitted it advocated [illegible] along with the deportation of Bhagwan Singh read by Mr. McDougal, and checked up by the witnesses, it said referring to Hindus employed by the government, "arrangements must be made to get rid of these men first." He denied that this referred to Bela Singh or that Sohan Lal had openly advocated killing Bela Singh first and Inspector Hopkinson next.

"Do you know if Bela had any enemies?" asked Mr. McDougal.

Witness smiled and said, "I do not know."

"Are you a friend of his?"

"I love all my fellowmen."

Jargar Singh, who was present at the shooting and went to Bhag Singh's assistance, said he lifted him up, saying, "Brother, what is the matter?" and Bhag Singh replied, "I have been shot." He was then bleeding profusely.

Cross-examined, Jagar admitted that on the previous Sunday a crowd of Sikhs had gathered outside the Temple with sticks and loaded canes. Among them was some of Bela's friends, but Singh refused to allow any one to enter the temple with a stick, but Bela's friends refused to surrender their sticks.

"At that meeting did you not hear Bhag Singh say, 'You are an immigration dog and you are not wanted here?'"

"No, I was not inside at the meeting that day," replied the witness.

A. D. Taylor, K. C., is prosecuting for the crown. The trial is presided over by Mr. Justice Morrison.

The appeals of a number of city [illegible] against the 8 o'clock closing

tives, Messrs. J. M. [illegible] shallsay and R. Robinson [illegible]

4th

Sumas

PERTAB SINGH IS SENT UP FOR TRIAL

Hindu Charged With Attempted Murder, Has Hearing at Abbotsford Friday.

ABBOTSFORD, Dec. 4. — Pertab Singh, charged with attempted murder of Mitt Singh at the Hindu temple near Abbotsford on Oct. 3 last, was committed for trial by Justices of the Peace Merryfield and King yesterday, while the counter charge of assault, inflicting grievous bodily harm with intent to murder brought against Mitt Singh, Dedar Singh and Inder Singh was withdrawn by Constable Peter Ramsay Keay on behalf of Matsqui municipality. At the request of Provincial Inspector Owen, Mr. J. E. Bird of Vancouver, who was in attendance in behalf of Mitt Singh on the assault case, which was later withdrawn, acted as prosecutor for the Municipality of Matsqui, assisted by Provincial Chief of Dectives Green and Provincial Inspector Owen.

Mr. Hamilton Read appeared for the accused, Pertab Singh, and in opening his cross-examination, attempted several times to bring in the Komagata Maru incident in Vancouver harbor, as well as incidents in connection with the late Inspector Hopkins' death.

Mr. Bird, however, strenuously objected to this evidence being admitted, and in this he was upheld by the court. Mr. Merryfield, J. P., stated that he saw no reason why the Komagata Maru incident should be brought into the case.

Mr. Read submitted that he was entitled to ask any questions of the witnesses which would tend to impeach the credulity of the witnesses, and asked that his remarks be put in the court notes.

Priest Testifies

Mitt Singh testified that he was the regular priest at the local Sikh temple, also that he holds services at Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Fraser Mills occasionally. In reference to the night of the shooting he stated that shortly after 9 o'clock on the night of Oct. 3, after the worshipers had departed, he put out the verandah light and prepared his bed on the floor of the temple. He left the inside light burning. While he was disrobing he heard steps on the verandah outside. He called in English: "Who are you?" Then in Hindustani he repeated the question, but in both instances received no reply.

He then turned on the verandah light by means of a switch and backed towards the rear door of the temple. Suddenly the front door opened and he saw Pertab Singh standing there with a revolver in his hand. Pertab had a sort of rain hood over his turban. Accused had then fired point blank at Mitt Singh, the bullet whizzing past his right shoulder. He tried to escape by the back door; but Pertab Singh cried: "I won't let you go, because I came to take your life!" Accused stepped forward and fired the second shot. The bullet grazed his left shoulder, burning his shirt, but inflicting no wound. Accused was then, according to witness, but six or seven feet away. Mitt Singh called out for help, crying out that Pertab Singh was shooting at him. At the same time he caught his assailant by the hand which held the revolver and knocked the weapon to the floor. They then grappled and in the scuffle rolled down the steps of the temple. Mitt Singh claimed in his evidence that then Pertab Singh cried out to some one: "Where are you? You came with me to help me." No one came, however.

Grabbed a Pitchfork

Mitt Singh then grabbed up a pitchfork which was handy and beat his assailant on the back of the head. He testified that Pertab Singh made a motion for his pocket as if to secure another revolver, and he was anxious to put his assailant "out of business."

Witness then grabbed up a stable lantern and struck Pertab Singh in the face repeatedly. It was then that Dedar Singh and Inder Singh came on the scene and held accused. Later Lab Singh and Tunga Singh came up, the latter going after the police. Pertab Singh was able to walk upstairs, but shortly afterwards laid down.

The police arrived about 10 o'clock and took charge of Pertab Singh. On his person, according to Constable De Lair of Sumas, accused had nine loaded cartridges in his pocket. These cartridges would fit the gun found on the temple floor.

Amar Singh, the next witness told of seeing a man on verandah from the house of Sunda Singh, where he was stopping. He did not recognize him, however. He heard the shots and saw the man enter the temple. He heard the man says: "I've come to take your life!" His other evidence corroborated that of Mitt Singh as to events on the ground outside of the temple and the arrival of the police.

Objection to Translations

During the taking of evidence a well dressed Hindu in court continually arose and objected to the translation of evidence by Mr. Brooke, the official interpreter, remarking: "Make him translate right."

"Mr. Brooke is doing right," announced the interpreter in attendance for counsel for the defence. Witness stated in his evidence that he had cried to Pertab Singh: "You bad man—you shoot in Hindu temple!"

Inder Singh was called and gave practically the same evidence in the case as the former witnesses.

After the testimony of Constable De Lair, the case for the prosecution closed, and the accused reserved his defence. Pertab Singh was taken to New Westminster last night, there to await trial in the higher courts.

The counter charge was then taken up, and as announced, the information against Mitt Singh, Dedar Singh and Indar Singh was withdrawn.

Mr. Bird stated to the court on behalf of the three Hindus that he would vouch for their appearance at any time before the grand jury to prosecute and give evidence against Pertab Singh.

4

Vancouver Province June 3-1914 B.C.

PROVINCE, VANCOUVER,

HINDU GIRLS ARE NOT ALLOWED IN

Missionaries Disappointed in Efforts to Take Tots to United States.

Youngsters Had Lived Degraded Life in a Hindu Temple.

When Rev. E. G. Eaton and Mrs. Eaton of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene left Calcutta for Vancouver with two little Hindu girls in their charge they did not take into account the rigid immigration laws which bar their protegees from entering the United States. They arrived on the Empress of Russia last Saturday morning with the intention of proceeding to Pasadena, Cal., to place the two children in the university maintained by their church in that city in order to train them for service in the missionary field in India.

The local branch of the United States immigration service refused to allow the children, aged 7 and 14 respectively, to cross the international border and an application directed to the secretary of state in Washington has also been turned down. They have addressed another appeal to the authorities in the American capital and are eagerly awaiting a reply. In the meantime the girls are detained on board the Empress of Russia while the two missionaries are in a quandary as to what to do to find a solution of the difficulty.

Children Were Degraded.

Pathetic stories of the child wife and infant marriage customs which obtain in India are related by Rev. Mr. Eaton and his wife. The youngest of the two girls was rescued from a Hindu temple in Calcutta, where she had been held for eighteen months for immoral purposes. The case of the other child is similar. The 7 1-2-year-old child has undergone some terrible experiences. She is only a tiny tot, quite small for her age, and it seems incredible to believe the revolting stories that are related about her life of degradation.

Discussing their work in India, Rev. Eaton and Mrs. Eaton this morning told The Province that they went to Calcutta to establish a rescue home under the auspices of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene about eighteen months ago. They have rescued 133 child wives and widows and have taken care of them in the home. There are 25,000,000 widows in India, a large proportion of whom are children ranging from five to fifteen years of age. Some of the marriages are contracted while the principals are infants in arms but as a rule they do not live together until the girl reaches the age of ten.

Known as "American Mother."

Mrs. Eaton, who has been acting as superintendent of the institution in Calcutta, is known as the "American Mother." She and her husband formerly lived in Pasadena. Mrs. Eaton visited India four years ago and was so impressed with the terrible conditions which obtained in Calcutta that she returned to the United States and organized a campaign to raise funds for the establishment of a rescue home especially for the child widows.

Her voice quivered with emotion as she spoke today of the work which she and her husband had been obliged to leave on account of ill-health.

"The rescues are often carried out in the face of the greatest opposition," she said. "It makes one's heart ache to see the terrible conditions which obtain in Calcutta. We never anticipated trouble in taking our proteges into the United States when we left. We had looked after the children and grown to love them and we had figured on taking them to the college to receive training for missionary work.

"The children are refused admission to the United States on account of their age, both being under the prescribed limit for 18 years, under one of the sections of the regulation.

The Daily Province Vancouver B.C. Oct. 1914.

IA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER

RAM SINGH WAS ACQUITTED BY JURY

Evidence Proved He Was Not Guilty of Murdering Argan Singh.

Gun Which Argan Bought for His Protection Accidentally Exploded.

Ram Singh, a patient-faced elderly Sikh with a great reputation among his countrymen for piety, was this morning placed on trial in the Assizes on a charge of murdering his former friend, Argan Singh. Ram Singh is said to have spent his six weeks in prison in meditation and devotions. Whether that was effective or not, the fact is that before the case had proceeded much more than an hour his innocence was proved by the Crown witnesses, and Mr. Justice Morrison instructed the jury to formally enter a verdict of "not guilty." Ram Singh left the court with a large number of his friends, looking very grateful for the turn of events.

Argan Singh was found dead by the police in a house at 1747 Third avenue west, Kitsilano on September 3. All that could be learned from the Hindu inmates went to show that the gun which shot Argan Singh was at the time in the hands of Ram Singh. Detective Jewett who found the revolver and cartridges in the garbage can of the house placed Ram Singh under arrest.

This morning the Crown called Sucha Singh, Hari Ram and Bahal Singh the three eyewitnesses of the shooting to give evidence. All of them told the same story, namely that Argan Singh had bought the pistol home and invited Ram Singh to examine it. Ram Singh excused himself, saying that he did not understand firearms and was afraid of them. "It is not loaded" said Argan Singh, who handed the revolver to Ram Singh. Ram Singh took it in his left hand and gripped it, when the weapon exploded, shooting Argan Singh through the neck. Ram Singh dropped the gun and picked Argan up, but Argan died in a few minutes, after gasping out "I did not know it was loaded." Bahal Singh said that it was himself who had taken the revolver and cartridges and put them in the garbage can.

The statement of the three witnesss tallied exactly with the statement made by the accused to Inspector W. C. Hopkinson of the immigration department immediately after his arrest, and led to Mr. Justice Morrison instructing the jury that the Crown had failed to make out any case.

It may be explained that police suspicion fell upon Ram Singh at the time, because Argan Singh had been afraid of his life following the finding of the dead body of a friend whom he believed had been murdered by enemies. He had bought the revolver for his own protection. The tragedy is linked with the greater tragedy which occurred later in the Sikh Temple, when Bela Singh a friend of the two dead men, after returning from Argan Singh's funeral is said to have opened fire killing and wounding eight persons. Mr. G. Roy Long who defended Ram Singh this morning [illegible] Mr. Frank McDougall in the defence of Bela Singh next week.

Pinella, a Spaniard

Daily Province Vancouver B.C.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915.

SENTENCE DAY AT THE ASSIZES

Benistant and Kallethe Get Three Years Each; Baboo Singh Gets One Year.

Sentences of three years apiece in the penitentiary were imposed at the close of the assizes today by Mr. Justice Murphy on Ulysses Benistant and Joseph Kallethe, a German. Benistant had been found guilty of attempting to murder his wife, a young Belgian woman. Kallethe had been found guilty of performing an illegal operation on a young woman patient at his bath establishment on Granville street.

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"Your offence is one that strikes at the foundation of society, and is regarded with great seriousness in this country," said his lordship to Kallethe. "I have no doubt from the skill you displayed that you have had much practice, and there is no place in Canada for the professional abortionist."

Juggins, who has a half-witted appearance, grinned round the courtroom and in answer to his lordship's question before sentence, replied, "I guess it's all figured out now."

"If I thought," said the judge, "that you were responsible for your action, I would have had you whipped, for that is the only proper sentence for men who attack women. But I do not think you are responsible. I think it is a sanitarium you should be sent to, but I have no power to send you there."

To Baboo Singh the judge pointed out the serious nature of the crime of forgery, and the heavy sentence allowed by law. In imposing a term of only one year in prison, he said he was giving effect to the recommendation of the jury for mercy, as the jury was a means of expression of public opinion.

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CHANGE IN SCHEDULE

65

Vancouver Province June 3-1914 B.C.

PROVINCE, VANCOUVER,

HINDU GIRLS ARE NOT ALLOWED IN

Missionaries Disappointed in Efforts to Take Tots to United States.

Youngsters Had Lived Degraded Life in a Hindu Temple.

When Rev. E. G. Eaton and Mrs. Eaton of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene left Calcutta for Vancouver with two little Hindu girls in their charge they did not take into account the rigid immigration laws which bar their protegees from entering the United States. They arrived on the Empress of Russia last Saturday morning with the intention of proceeding to Pasadena, Cal., to place the two children in the university maintained by their church in that city in order to train them for service in the missionary field in India.

The local branch of the United States immigration service refused to allow the children, aged 7 and 14 respectively, to cross the international border and an application directed to the secretary of state in Washington has also been turned down. They have addressed another appeal to the authorities in the American capital and are eagerly awaiting a reply. In the meantime the girls are detained on board the Empress of Russia while the two missionaries are in a quandary as to what to do to find a solution of the difficulty.

Children Were Degraded.

Pathetic stories of the child wife and infant marriage customs which obtain in India are related by Rev. Mr. Eaton and his wife. The youngest of the two girls was rescued from a Hindu temple in Calcutta, where she had been held for eighteen months for immoral purposes. The case of the other child is similar. The 7 1-2-year-old child has undergone some terrible experiences. She is only a tiny tot, quite small for her age, and it seems incredible to believe the revolting stories that are related about her life of degradation.

Discussing their work in India, Rev. Eaton and Mrs. Eaton this morning told The Province that they went to Calcutta to establish a rescue home under the auspices of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene about eighteen months ago. They have rescued 133 child wives and widows and have taken care of them in the home. There are 25,000,000 widows in India, a large proportion of whom are children ranging from five to fifteen years of age. Some of the marriages are contracted while the principals are infants in arms but as a rule they do not live together until the girl reaches the age of ten.

Known as "American Mother."

Mrs. Eaton, who has been acting as superintendent of the institution in Calcutta, is known as the "American Mother." She and her husband formerly lived in Pasadena. Mrs. Eaton visit[illegible] and was so h[illegible] tions[illegible] she [illegible] org[illegible] for [illegible] hor[illegible]

WE PROCEED TO
REAL EARNESTNESS
SHOES IN THE
STANCES MADE
SUCH MAKE AND
ERT'S BOOT

The Daily Province Sat. October 1914. Vancouver B.C.

IA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER

RAM SINGH WAS ACQUITTED BY JURY

Evidence Proved He Was Not Guilty of Murdering Argan Singh.

Gun Which Argan Bought for His Protection Accidentally Exploded.

Ram Singh, a patient-faced elderly Sikh with a great reputation among his countrymen for piety, was this morning placed on trial in the Assizes on a charge of murdering his former friend, Argan Singh. Ram Singh is said to have spent his six weeks in prison in meditation and devotions. Whether that was effective or not, the fact is that before the case had proceeded much more than an hour his innocence was proved by the Crown witnesses, and Mr. Justice Morrison instructed the jury to formally enter a verdict of "not guilty." Ram Singh left the court with a large number of his friends, looking very grateful for the turn of events.

Argan Singh was found dead by the police in a house at 1747 Third avenue west, Kitsilano on September 3. All that could be learned from the Hindu inmates went to show that the gun which shot Argan Singh was at the time in the hands of Ram Singh. Detective Jewett who found the revolver and cartridges in the garbage can of the house placed Ram Singh under arrest.

This morning the Crown called Sucha Singh, Hari Ram and Bahal Singh the three eyewitnesses of the shooting to give evidence. All of them told the same story, namely that Argan Singh had bought the pistol home and invited Ram Singh to examine it. Ram Singh excused himself, saying that he did not understand firearms and was afraid of them. "It is not loaded" said Argan Singh, who handed the revolver to Ram Singh. Ram Singh took it in his left hand and gripped it, when the weapon exploded, shooting Argan Singh through the neck. Ram Singh dropped the gun and picked Argan up, but Argan died in a few minutes, after gasping out "I did not know it was loaded." Bahal Singh said that it was himself who had taken the revolver and cartridges and put them in the garbage can.

The statement of the three witnesss tallied exactly with the statement made by the accused to Inspector W. C. Hopkinson of the immigration department immediately after his arrest, and led to Mr. Justice Morrison instructing the jury that the Crown had failed to make out any case.

It may be explained that police suspicion fell upon Ram Singh at the time, because Argan Singh had been afraid of his life following the finding of the dead body of a friend whom he believed had been murdered by enemies. He had bought the revolver for his own protection. The tragedy is linked with the greater tragedy which occurred later in the Sikh Temple, when Bela Singh a friend of the two dead men, after returning from Argan Singh's funeral is said to have opeped fire killing and wounding eight persons. Mr. G. Roy Long who defended Ram Singh this morning, is to act with Mr. Frank McDougall in the defence of Bela Singh next week.

Pinella, a Spaniard

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Daily Province Vancouver B.C.

, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915.

SENTENCE DAY AT THE ASSIZES

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MEDICAL.

THE SALVATION ARMY MATERNITY Hospital. Arrangements made with the matron, Adjutant Bond, 1280 Eighth avenue west.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

W. SAWERS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public. Molsons Bank Building.

FRANK C. SAUNDERS, BARRISTER, Solicitor. Law office 619-620 Birks Building.

28th December 1914

portunity of securing some publicity for the city of Vancouver. Many of the children attended the [illegible] given by the C. P. R. at the Hotel Vancouver on the afternoon.

December 1914

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28th

CHANGE IN SCHEDULE

"NEWS-ADVERTISER" TELEPHONES
Seymour 6824
Seymour 38

THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVI

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR—No. 16. WEATHER SYNOPSIS: GENERALLY FAIR AND MILD VANCOUVER, B. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1915—18 PAGES. NET CIRCULATION YESTERDAY 43,354.

NOW IN LAST PASS for Supremacy in Strategical Position in Carpathians Battle Now on—Page 5

GARNERS TWO HARVESTS Grain and Human Beings Are Reaped Along Battlefront —Page 5

Bethlehem Steel Sent **JUMPS** Skyrocketing by New York Bulls—C

SIKH WAS KILLED BY EXPLOSION AT NIGHT

Dynamite Outrage on Third Avenue, Kitsilano.

Mutab Singh Murdered and Two Compatriots Injured.

Search for Two Hindus Seen in Vicinity Just Before the Explosion.

Outrage Regarded as a Continuation of the Komagata Maru Feud.

No one has as yet been arrested in connection with the dynamiting outrage in Kitsilano last night, when Mutab Singh was killed outright and Deelepa Singh and Payhan Singh were seriously wounded, although the detectives were at work all night in an effort to locate two Hindus who were seen running away from the vicinity of the explosion a moment before it occurred. The house at 1748 Third avenue west, in which Mutab Singh and his companions were asleep at the time, was totally wrecked, while a dozen houses in the vicinity were badly shaken by the shock of the explosion and hardly a single pane of glass remains whole in the neighborhood.

Following the murder, several weeks ago, of Rattan Singh, a member of the Bela Singh faction in the Sikh community and the open statements that other murders would follow, the authorities are of the opinion that it is a continuation of the Komagata Maru feud which has already resulted in the violent deaths of many persons connected directly or indirectly with the Komagata Maru.

A Friend of Bela.

Mutab Singh, it is stated, was a warm friend of Bela Singh, as were also all the men who were resident in the dynamited house.

Last night, they retired to bed early in the evening, and were all asleep before 11 o'clock, when, without warning, a terrific explosion occurred beneath the northeast corner of the cottage, directly under the room in which Mutab Singh was sleeping.

Several sticks of dynamite must have been used as the whole front of the house was literally blown into match wood while earth and rocks were hurled for a distance of hundreds of yards. The houses in the immediate vicinity rocked and shook with the concussion, while every window in the neighborhood was blown out. Great stones crashed through the fronts of several of the houses opposite the devastated residence.

Men, and women with little children rushed out into the street in their night clothing, only to hear the horrified shrieks of the wounded and frightened inhabitants of the wrecked building. In the darkness it was impossible for them to tell the extent of the damage, and it was not until the arrival of the fire brigade with a powerful searchlight that the police, who had arrived from C substation, under the direction of Sergeant Murdock MacLennan, could organize a systematic search of the ruins.

Removed from Ruins.

Deelepa Singh and Payhan Singh were the first to be removed from the debris, while the six or seven other East Indians who were sleeping in the house were found in the ruins, but they fortunately escaped injury. Several of them were clinging to an iron bed in the upper storey of the building.

The police ambulance arrived a few moments later and the injured men were rushed to the General Hospital, where it is thought they will recover.

Just before the explosion, two East Indians were seen running along Third avenue, and it is suspected that they were the men who placed the dynamite bomb under the house. The charge must have been a large one—too large for the work for which it was intended, experts in powder work declare, for the greatest force of the explosion went downward and tore a great hole in the earth, shattering a great granite boulder which served as a portion of the foundations.

The rocks and debris of the building were hurled with awful force across the street. One rock went right through a house occupied by East Indians, while another boulder crashed through a residence and knocked the base board of the front room away from the wall and against a woman who was sitting on a chair nursing an infant.

A little table which was in the front room of the wrecked house was thrown fifty feet in the air and fell again on the roof, where it remains. The mattress of the bed on which Mutab Singh was sleeping was blown to atoms and the felt filling is scattered around the vicinity.

Murder Not Unexpected.

The body of Mutab Singh, who was a foreman at the False Creek Mill, was horribly dismembered, and it was some time before it could be gathered together. It was removed to the T. Edwards undertaking parlors, where Coroner Jeffs will hold an inquest.

Before he left for the Orient several weeks ago, Dr. Raganath Singh informed the authorities that there would be more murders, as he had learned that an attempt would be made to exterminate all the friends of Bela Singh as well as Bela Singh himself.

Today Walaite Ram, a Hindu, will appear in the Police Court on a charge of carrying offensive weapons. He, it is alleged, attempted to draw a revolver on Bela Singh about ten days ago, but was overpowered by Bela Singh and several of his companions and was carried to the police station, where a plentiful supply of ammunition was found in his pockets.

It is stated that a seditious publication printed in California is being circulated amongst the East Indian colony, in which the murderer of Inspector Hopkinson is extolled, and in which Jaget Singh, the man alleged to have been the murderer of Rattan Singh, is praised for his work. It is thought that this publication is having the effect of inciting the Hindu revolutionists in this city to further deeds of violence. The paper was refused the privileges of the mail shortly before the death of Inspector Hopkinson, but it is still being brought into the country.

TO HAVE A SAY IN SETTLING PEACE TERMS

Dominions to Be Fully Consulted, Colonial Secretary Has Promised.

British Parliament Reassembles—Considers Questions Concerning War.

Authorities Have No Intention of Prohibiting Sale of Beer.

Enquiry to Be Made Regarding German Reprisals on British Prisoners.

London, April 14.—Parliament reassembled today with a fair attendance. The first hour was devoted principally to questions concerning the war.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, promised that the dominions would be consulted fully in regard to the terms of peace.

Mr. Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary of war, made the announcement that there had been 1546 promotions to commissions from the ranks since the beignning of the war. He also gave what was regarded as a possible clue to the intentions of the government concerning the drink question. He said that beer was the only intoxicant now permitted in the canteens and that it was not the intention of the authorities to prohibit its sale.

Announcing in the House of Commons that the British foreign office had requested the American ambassador in London, Walter H. Page, to telegraph to the American ambassador in Berlin, James W. Gerard, to find out what truth there was in the reported German reprisals, Neil Primrose, parliamentary undersecretary for foreign affairs, added:

"If this report be true we can hope only that these prisoners are being treated as well as are the crews captured in submarines in this country."

Premier Asquith announced that the House would sit for only three days work. He also stated, in reply to a suggestion that the members ought to follow the lead of King George, and abstain from alcohol, that the suppression of alcoholic liquors at the Palace of Westminster was a matter for the House and not the government to decide.

STILL TALKING OF BIG BRITISH VICTORY

Armies Are Feeling the Touch of Spring Weather and Are Anxious.

General Headquarters of the British Army in France, April 14.—In the trenches along the British front sprawling from Ypres to La Bassee, officers and men alike are still talking of the battle last month at Neuve Chapelle.

The officers characterize this British victory as likely to be recorded as the greatest local success of the war, and the privates hail it as evidence that the German line can be broken whenever their leaders decide this must be done, and that the ground gained will outweigh the inevitable losses sustained.

The misgivings in England with regard to the British losses at Neuve Chapelle are hardly justified in view of the advances gained in the opinion of staff officers at the front. One officer explaining today the strategic importance of this dent in the German line, said the Germans in six weeks more, had they continued to hold Neuve Chapelle, thus flanking the British on the north and south would have inflicted losses equal to those sustained by the attackers on that memorable March morning. Thus the British would in a short time have lost just as many men, the speaker declared, without the physical and moral advantage scored by the spurt forward.

The mild weather of spring prevails today along the battle line, and the British private, the man from Canada, and the fighter from India all feel very much like a football team, confident of its ability to score against the other side when the ground is a little drier.

DYNAMITED HINDUS' HOME

The dynamite bomb which Inight exploded in the home of Mutab Singh at 1748 Third Avenue west, was placed under the corner of the house directly behind the fence posown in the picture. A bed in which one Hindu was sleeping is shown in the ruins of the upper storey while a table which stood in the front room can be seen on the roof at the right corner.

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MONTH OF

New advertiser Vancouver
14th. april. 1915 - 8 - 6

"NEWS-ADVERTISER" TELEPHONES.
Manager .....Seymour 6624
Circulation Department .....Seymour 38
Editors and Reporters .....Seymour 39
Business Office and Advertising..Seymour 40
Job Printing and Bindery .....Seymour 41
New Westminster Office 877
North Vancouver Office 84

The

No. 89. THIRTY-FIRST YEAR.

HINDUS BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE IN KITSILANO HOUSE

Mutab Singh Is Killed, Two Other Hindus Are Injured and House Is Wrecked by Dynamite Explosion—Eight Other East Indians in Dwelling Escape Unharmed.

With an explosion that shook houses for blocks around, the home of Mutab Singh, 1748 Third Avenue West, was blown up shortly before midnight. The body of the Hindu who was sleeping immediately above the place where the explosion occurred, was mutilated beyond recognition, while two of his ten roomers were so badly bruised about the body that they had to be taken to the hospital.

The police are of the opinion that the tragedy is the climax of the feud which already resulted in the death of several residents of the Hindu colony, and in the murder of an official of the Immigration Department. It is stated that Mutab Singh, who was the boss Hindu in a False Creek sawmill, belonged to the party opposed to Bela Singh.

The explosion blew off the entire front of the two-storey frame building, and when Sergeant MacLennan and P. C. Creighton reached the scene they found the supporting pillars of the front of the second storey had been torn away and the front half of the building a mass of debris. In the middle of a little corner room, lying near his shattered bed, lay the body of Mutab Singh. His head had been blown off and his arms were missing. In the adjoining room, Duleep Singh and Ban Singh were found suffering from severe injuries.

Roomers Were Asleep.

Mutab Singh had built the house some four years ago, and asleep in it at the time of the explosion were ten roomers, some of whom were fellow workmen with him in the False Creek mill, while others were employed in other mills. In addition to Duleep Singh and Ban Singh there were: Gormack Singh, Baba Singh, Narian Singh, Basant Singh, Bagil Singh, Kishan Singh, Deman Singh and another Duleep Singh. Every bed in the house was overturned and the occupants tumbled out into the middle of the crowded rooms.

Mutab Singh, the landlord, occupied a little corner room with a window opening on to the street. The only other room on the ground floor with a window on the street was occupied by Duleep Singh and Ban Singh, while in a bedroom under the eaves of the low building Basant Singh roomed alone. The other seven Hindus slept in a crowded condition in two other rooms, one a central room in the lower storey between kitchen and Mutab Singh's room, and the other at the head of a steep stairway directly behind the Basant Singh's room. Some of them had a bed to themselves, while others slept two in a bed.

When the explosion occurred and the supporting pillars in the front of the building were torn away, the floor of Basant Singh's room sagged cornerwise, and the sleeping Hindu, bed and furniture slid down into the little grass plot in front of the house.

All Retired at Nine.

According to some of the inmates of the house, they had all gone to bed at 9 o'clock. They knew nothing about anybody being around the place between that time and the time of the explosion. None of them kept any powder or other explosives in the house.

Although there is no basement, there is sufficient space between the flooring and the ground for a person to crawl about. But even this was not necessary in case someone had wished to murder Mutab Singh. His bed was close to the eastern wall of the building, which is on the south side of the street, and a stick of dynamite (if it was one) could easily have been placed in the space under the unfortunate Hindu's bed by merely reaching the hand in from the side of the house.

It was stated by some of the neighbors that a young lady had informed them that when she was coming down Third Avenue about 11.15 she saw two Hindus running westward. They had just reached the corner of Cedar Street and Third Avenue when the detonation occasioned by the explosion startled the neighborhood and reduced the home of the Hindus to a pile of matchwood.

It is a wonder that more houses in the vicinity were not wrecked. Wreckage from the building flew for several blocks, and the vibration communicated itself to houses as far west as Arbutus Street on the west and Granville on the east. Adjoining Mutab Singh's house on the east is a three-storey frame building, inhabited by some twenty Hindus. There is only about eight or ten feet between the two houses, and some of the beds in the larger building were also upturned and their occupants deposited on the floor.

All Windows Smashed.

In the little house immediately opposite the one blown up, lives Partab Singh and several roomers. Partab Singh, all the windows of whose home were smashed, claims to have no knowledge whatever of the inmates of the house opposite. Asked whether he knew if Mutab Singh had had any dispute with a fellow countryman recently, Partab Singh said "No, I know nothing. I do not go out for fear of being hurt."

The homes of several white people in the block living on both sides of the street were also more or less damaged, and the windows along the front were broken. The debris strews the street for a distance of half a block or more, and, attracted by the noise of the explosion and the cries of some of the victims a crowd of whites, Hindus and Orientals blocked traffic along the street for some hours.

For a time it was feared that several Hindus had been imprisoned in the wrecked building and for over an hour after the first reports of the explosion came in the police carried on a search for bodies. Mutab Singh's body was brought out upon a stretcher and laid on the boulevard covered by a blanket until the arrival of the "dead wagon." It was then conveyed to the T. Edwards Company undertaking parlors, where an inquest will be held by Dr. Jeffs.

The work of searching for bodies was greatly facilitated by the searchlight from a hose wagon, which had arrived in response to a fire alarm. Exclamations of surprise was heard among the curious assembled in front of the building that the explosion had not been followed by a fire. The police up to an early hour this morning could find no trace of any burned woodwork.

Corner of Building Sinks.

Inasmuch as the entire corner of the building had sunk down considerably in the vicinity of the place where the explosion apparently emanated, the authorities could not find any dynamite. It is unknown how the dynamite or whatever explosive was used was set off—whether it was by electricity or by fuse.

At about the same time Mutab Singh built the house in which he lived he had constructed other buildings in the same district, and was considered to be fairly well off. The rents from lodgers, who were crowded into rooms irrespective of sanitation, are said to have amounted to quite a sum each week. Among a certain set of Hindus he was quite popular.

Evidently fearing fire, Gormack Singh and his fellow-roomers started immediately after the explosion to drag their bedding and clothing out into a little verandah or porch, which runs the whole length of the back of the house. At about midnight all their personal belongings were piled indiscriminately on the verandah, and the owners were wandering disconsolately among the ruins, apparently at a loss what to do. That Mutab Singh was well respected was indicated by many expressions of sorrow and commiseration by his former roomers.

The police stated this morning that they were quite positive that the affair was not accidental. Detectives Ricci and Imlah are investigating the case, and it is stated that they will make an arrest this morning.

Loan for Railway Passed.

Edmonton, April 13.—The resolution providing for a government loan

TELLS COURT HE WAS THREATENED

NOV. 7th 1917 Province

Sher Singh Gives Evidence in Trial of Sikhs for Murder.

That Sapoorn Singh, one of the accused, threatened a crown witness with death if he told what he knew about the death of Lal Singh, was evidence given in the assizes Thursday at the trial of Gopal Singh, Tara Singh, Hernam Singh and Sapoon Singh, for murdering Lal Singh in May, 1917.

Sher Singh, the man who said he was threatened, gave evidence this morning that he saw Lal Singh's turban in Sapoorn Singh's possession after the disappearance and that Sapoorn Singh said they had killed Lal. Sapoorn grabbed the turban, which was recognized by a peculiar tear at one end, and threw it in the fire, said the witness. He also testified to having seen bloodstains on Gopal Singh's coat.

William Andrew Rock, who lives near the Riverside Mill, where the crime is said to have been committed, said he found a bloodstained vest at the mill a few months after the murder, but never reported to the police because he did not want to quarrel with the Hindus, who lived all around him.

Many unusual incidents marked the trial. Several of the witnesses, including Sher Singh, took their oaths on the holy book of the sikhs instead of on the Bible. Sher Singh insisted upon an interpreter, but Mr. J. Edward Bird, counsel for the defence, declared that he could tell by the expression on the witness' face that he understood the question before it was interpreted and was using the interpreter to gain time for his answer. Mr. Justice Gregory asked the witness some questions in English, which he answered hesitatingly, and the interpreter was permitted to continue.

The witness admitted, however, that he is married to a white woman with whom he has to converse in English all the time. He said also that he had shaved his beard and abandoned his turban shortly after taking a renewed oath of allegiance to his religion. Examined then as to the sacredness of his oath on the Sikh holy book, he said he believed in any book that had the name of God in it.

Mr. Henderson objected to the cross-examining of Sher Singh about his religion, saying that to cast reflection on him for abandoning the Sikh reli-

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28th April 1915 B.C.

THE VANCOUVER WORLD

SNAPSHOTS

A. M. Beattie's present address is 507-508 Vancouver Block. Phone 864.

Garden, hammock or verandah chairs. Special $1.25 each. Ritchie, Brand & Co., 723 Robson street.

To Visit the Exposition—Mrs. W. B. Lanigan, of Winnipeg, wife of the assistant freight traffic manager of the C. P. R., is at the Hotel Vancouver today. She will proceed to the California exposition with friends.

Building Permits—On Monday there were issued by the civic building department permits to Messrs. Macdonald, Marpole & Co. for $2400 offices on Main street, and to A. F. Binney for a $3000 house at 1935 Twelfth avenue, west.

No Sedition at Fraser Mills—Munchi Ram, of Fraser Mills, a leader of the colony of 200 Hindoos, asked this paper to deny on his behalf that there had been any seditious meeting in Fraser Mills recently. Ram said that his fellow-countrymen at Fraser Mills were all loyal.

The Vancouver Advertiser 14th Jan - 1915 - Vancouver B.C.

News-

SH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY,

India Has Sent 200,000 Troops Already to Front

Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, whose photograph appears above, announced yesterday that East Indian troops to the numbers of 200,000 had already been sent to France, Egypt, East Africa and Mesopotamia (where operations of a decisive nature have already been taken against the Turks.)

GERMANS DRIVEN

Would Allow Hindus to Bring Their Wives

July 30 1915

World

Vancouver World

Imperial War Conference Discusses Question of Great Importance to British Columbia.

OTTAWA, July 30. — An official resume of the deliberations of the final sessions of the imperial war conference held in London and attended by Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues in England was cabled to the director of public information here by the British ministry of information. The cable reads as follows:

"The fourteenth meeting of the imperial war conference first discussed at the instance of the government of Canada, the various problems respecting demobilization, particularly connected with transportation. Ultimately, on the suggestion of the war office representatives, a resolution was passed agreeing that an advisory and executive committee, to be known as the military demobilization committee of the British Empire, should be set up forthwith. This committee will consist of representatives of the military of the Allies and of the dominions and of the colonies, and the representatives of the war office of India, and the ministry of shipping in the United Kingdom, under the chairmanship of the secretary of state for war or a deputy appointed by him.

Discuss Naturalization.

The remainder of the discussions at this sitting concerned naturalization. The conference passed a resolution recommending that a special conference, representative of all parts of the empire, should be held at the earliest practicable date to examine and report on any question connected with nationality or nationalization which any government represented at the special conference may desire raised, and upon any suggestions which may be made for amending the existing law. This conference will be probably convened shortly, so that overseas representatives may have an opportunity of attending before leaving the United Kingdom.

At the fifteenth meeting of the conference, the first subject discussed was reciprocity in treatment between India and the dominions. This discussion followed on a resolution passed by the conference last year, accepting the principle of reciprocity, and a further resolution was passed that effect should now be given to last year's resolution, in pursuance of which the conference agreed as follows:

Inherent Function.

(1)—It is the inherent function of the governments of the several committees of the British commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own people by means of restricting immigration from any other community.

(2)—British citizens, domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits for purposes of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education. The condition of such visits should be regulated on the principle of reciprocity as follows:

(A)—The right of the government of India is recognized to enact laws which should have the effect of subjecting British citizens domiciled in any other British country to the same condition in visiting India as those imposed on Indians desiring to visit such country.

(B)—Such right of visit or temporary residence shall in each individual case be embodied in the passport or written permit issued by the country of domicile and subject to vise there by an officer appointed and acting on behalf of the country to be visited if such country so desires.

(C)—Such right shall not extend to visit or temporary residence for labor purposes or to permanent settlement.

May Bring in Wives.

(3)—Indians already permanently domiciled in other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition:

(A)—That no more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each Indian.

(B)—That the individual so admitted shall be certified by the government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian.

(C)— The conference recommends other questions covered by the memorandum presented this year and last year to the conference by representatives of India insofar as not dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs of the resolution, to the various governments concerned with a view to early consideration. The remainder of the subjects dealt with at this meeting were confidential, except that the discussion on the imperial court of appeal was continued and again adjourned.

COAL COMPANY FINED FOR ROBBING PUBLIC

"Patriotic Duty" Was Performed at Good Round Profit.

HELENA, Mont., July 30.—United States District Judge Geo. M. Bourquin today rendered judgment in which he fined the Sootless Coal Company of Bear Creek $8476 for overcharging for coal in violation of the government price. The company was given leave to ask for a stay of execution to refund the overcharges, with the intimation that the court then might modify the sentence.

The defendant pleaded guilty and contended that it could not sell without loss at the government price, and continued to sell coal as a patriotic duty.

The court said that it performed its patriotic duty at a good, round price and that as a matter of fact it went on strike against the government, law and consumers, and committed many felonies. The court adds that it won its strike without being called an I. W. W., or even being threatened with direct action.

MEIGHEN IN WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, July 30.—Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., minister of the interior, accompanied by Mrs. Meighen, arrived in Winnipeg last night.

LEMON JUICE TAKES OFF TAN

Girls! Make bleaching lotion if skin is sunburned, tanned or freckled

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear, and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

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June 11th 1915

NEWS-ADVERTISER, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Right of the Hindu.

"To India," by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu: copied from "The Hindustani Student."

O young, through all thy immemorial years!
Rise, mother, rise, regenerate from thy gloom,
And like a bride high-mated with the spheres,
Beget new glories from thine ageless womb!

The nations that in fettered darkness weep,
Crave thee to lead them where great mornings break;
Mother, O Mother, wherefore dost thou sleep?
Arise and answer for thy children's sake!

Thy future calls thee with a manifold sound,
To crescent honors, splendors, victories vast;
Waken, O slumbering mother, and be crowned,
Who once wert Empress of the sovereign past.

How Can Canada Show Her Gratitude to India?

With profound admiration for our brave and splendid Sikhs and Ghurkas fighting at the front, who came so promptly to the help of the Empire in this great struggle for human freedom, I now venture to ask is there nothing we can do here in Canada to asknowledge all that these magnificent men of India are doing towards defending Canadian freedom, as much as any other country within this Empire? Splendid old India has, at her own expense, eagerly given her soldiers and is anxious to supply more to lay down their lives for an Empire whose race, she considers, sprung from the same Aryan origin as her own. It is said that "India has sent soldiers, whose service during the mutiny is imperishable, to defend the freedom of Canada, which is now being decided in France, before Canadian soldiers could reach the front."

In France and England they cannot show their gratitude too much to the Hindus, who are welcomed and petted everywhere. Here, where they are the only nation forbidden, their wives and families, how will Canada show her gratitude to the few representatives of generous India?

We have Sikhs here whose money has all been invested in this country and spent on Empire-manufactured goods, while helping to clear great tracts of bush lands. No father is more loving to his family than the Sikh and no man can feel separation from his wife more keenly.

Are we "welcoming the stranger within our gates," and is this separation of the Sikh from his wife what Christ would advise?

On the whole we may say the Sikh is better behaved under these strained conditions than the white man when denied the refining influence of family ties or his women folk.

A small gang of four or five Hindus have created trouble here at times, but these do not represent the Sikh community. These few having mastered the English language to aid their criminal propensities, were able to terrorize and tyrannize over their countrymen and by technicalities, evade the law. We cannot call our own white race "shining lights" regarding the law courts, judging from the newspapers. We could well afford to overlook a few outbreaks of the Sikhs, who compare favorably, as a nation, with any other within the Empire now serving at the front so magnificently. They are now, as in the past, heroes on the battle field, and as gentle as a lamb with women and children, proving their noble

The New advertiser 12th December 1914 Vancouver B.C.

VER, BRITISH COLU

NTY-ONE V.C.'S EN TO HEROES

Award for Gallantry ttlefield Is Awarded to Twenty Men Since Beginning of War.

FIRST INDIAN SOLDIER RECEIVES DECORATION

Most Conspicuous of Recipients Is Captain Bradbury of "L" Battery, Who Served Gun After Losing Legs.

By News-Advertiser-Leased Wire.

London, Dec. 11.—The granting of ten Victoria Crosses within the last few weeks brings the total number of these awards during the present war up to twenty-one.

The cross is the highest reward given to the British army "for some signal act of valor or devotion performed in the presence of the enemy." The decoration is accompanied by a pension of fifty dollars a year. Official lists of surviving holders of the honor at the beginning of the present war contained about 150 names.

The ten latest awards are as follows:

Private Sidney Godley, Royal Fusiliers, for coolness and gallantry in firing his machine gun under a hot fire for two hours after he had been wounded at Mons on August 23.

Driver Job Drain and Driver Fred Luke, Royal Field Artillery, at Le Cateau, on August 26, as volunteers, helping to save under fire from hostile infantry 100 yards away.

Major Charles Yate, deceased, King's Own Light Infantry, commanded one of two companies that remained to the end in trenches at Le Cateau on August 26; all other officers being killed or wounded, led his nineteen men in a gallant charge. Wounded; died in hands of his opponents.

Drives Gun Out of Action.

Lance - Corporal Frederick Holmes, King's Own Light Infantry, at Le Cateau on August 26, carried wounded man from trenches under heavy fire; later assisted to drive a gun out of action by taking place of a wounded driver.

Captain Edward Bradbury, deceased, Royal Horse Artillery, organized defence of battery against heavy odds at Nery on September 1.

Captain William Johnson, Royal Engineers, at Missy on September 14, under heavy fire, worked two rafts bringing back wounded and returning with ammunition.

Drummer Spence John Bentask, Lancashire Regiment, for taking command and succeeding in holding a [illegible] after his officer had been sh[illegible] and other deeds of bravery.

Bombardier Ernest Harlock, now sergeant, R. F. A. [illegible] war in which it has been possible for an Indian to win the Victoria Cross. Eligibilty to the distinction was one of the boons granted by King George at the Durbar of [illegible].

8 December 1914 Province Vancouver B.C.

turbances, fostered by German influence, promoted by little groups of native agitators. But the mass of the people of all races accepted at once, and nobly accomplished the defence of the Indian Empire and the support of the British Empire. When emissaries of the enemy showed the people that Great Britain would not be able to keep an army in India to coerce the natives, or even to protect the frontier, the Governor-General did not contradict the statement. He told India plainly that British soldiers would be withdrawn. The lesson that the people of India drew was not that India should revolt but that the people would defend the frontiers of India, provide soldiers for other fields, and contribute large sums of money for war services. In 1918, at the critical stage of the war, the Legislative Council met and resolved on still further contributions.

Official members said little. The decision was left with native representatives. These by an overwhelming majority rejected amendments and modifications proposed by Nationalists. They declared that in time of war they did not propose to raise political and constitutional complaints. In the meantime those who condemned the Montagu report before they saw it had modified their attitude. All but the extremists were disposed to welcome the measure, as an important concession in the direction of self-government.

The measure seems to be general in its character. We believe that the area of local, provincial and general jurisdiction is yet to be defined, and that many details are yet to be worked out. But the bill is taken in India and in Great Britain as an admission that the people of India are potentially capable of political responsibility.

19 December 1914

Vancouver Sun 19th December 1914 B.C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER

INDIA'S CREW MAY COME BACK HERE

Articles Expire This Month, and Men Expect to Be Shipped Home.

One of the crew of the late C. P. R. liner Empress of India, Captain Hailey, R. N. R., now in the Indian hospital ship Loyalty, writes from Bombay under date of October 27, stating that the men's articles expire on December 31, by which time they will be at a French port. They then expect to be sent back to Vancouver via Liverpool, unless they prefer to sign on under the Gaekwar of Baroda, who purchased the liner and who, it is believed, will retain her as a yacht at the termination of the war.

The Empress of India had a smooth passage from Singapore to Bombay, but fear of the Emden—which was then creating diversion—led the India to run with lights out. The writer adds that Bombay is a city of magnificent buildings which outclass the best we have here.

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Chief Justice Hunter in Supreme Court chambers yesterday granted an order to Mr. Andrews, receiver for the National Mercantile Company to receive the mail addressed to that company, which has been held by the post office authorities since November 17, it being stipulated that the receiver must be in a position to hand the mail over to the court at any time, if called on to do so.

Order to Secure Mail.

Mr. Justice Macdonald yesterday gave judgment in the suit of the Winton Motor Company against Eugene and Harriett Pelletier. The suit arose out of the sale of two motor cars which had been seized by the company and replevined, the two defendants having gone on the replevin bond.

Judgment for $3400.

B. G. Walker, J. P., President of the Burnaby Central, will take the chair.

... Artillery, for con-
...antry on September 15 near
Vendresse; although twice wounded persisted in returning to lay his gun each time after his wounds were dressed.

Lance-Corporal Dobson, Coldstream Guards, for bringing wounded men into cover on two occasions while under heavy fire.

Conspicuous Hero.

The most conspicuous of these heroes is Captain Bradbury, whose battery "L" made a determined stand near Compeigne on the last day of the retreat towards Paris. Battery "L," while covering the retreat, was attacked by a strong German force with ten field guns and two maxims. Three British guns were brought into action, but two of them were quickly silenced. Capt. Bradbury and his men served the remaining gun so well, however, that all but one of the German guns were silenced, and when battery "L" was relieved this gun was captured. An account of the action says:

"Captain Bradbury was the real hero. He got the gun into action and gave the orders. Munday knelt on one side as ranging officer; Bradbury, Campbell and Giffard with the battery sergeant-major, gunner and driver, served the gun. Bradbury had one leg taken off, but still went on. Campbell and Munday were killed. Bradbury had his other leg taken off and Giffard was badly wounded, but still the gun kept going, and when battery "I" came up, they found the Germans had bolted. Only the sergeant-major and Giffard, who received five bullets, survived."

Three Victoria Crosses have now been awarded in connection with this fight, Sergeant-Major Dorrel, and Sergeant Nelson having already received the decoration. In addition Lieut. Giffard, Gunner Derbyshire and Driver Osborne were awarded French decorations.

First Indian Decorated.

The first Indian to be recommended for the Victoria Cross is Havildar (Sergeant) Gagna Singh, of the 57th Wilde's Rifles. The Havildar, with fifteen men, was attacked in the trenches just before dawn by an overwhelming German force. In the brief hand-to-hand struggle which followed sixty Germans were killed. Gagna Singh, sole survivor of his little company, was left for dead in the trench with five bullet wounds. When picked up he still held tightly the sword of a German officer whom he had killed.

This is the first war in which it has been possible for an Indian to win the Victoria Cross. Eligibilty to the distinction was one of the boons granted by King George at the Durbar of 1912.

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YESTERDAY'S LATE NEWS

MAHARAJA PLANS ANOTHER WEDDING

June 8th 1915

With Sixth Wife He May Add One More to the List.

Pasadena, Cal., June 7.—Fearing thieves may be stationed along his line of travel, the Maharajah of Kapurthala, who with his sixth wife, Princess Dujon, is resting here before going to the two California expositions, today stated he would pay a reward for the capture of Lorenze von Armin, who robbed him of passports, money and valuable papers in Salt Lake City. The Mahajarah, his wife and retinue of servants will leave tomorrow for San Diego.

The princess was frankly shocked at the bathing suits worn by girls and women at the resorts in Southern California while the prince declared himself disappointed because there were not more very young girls disporting themselves on the sands yesterday when they were at Long Beach. The Mahajarah may add another to his long list of wives.

"I may marry an American girl. She doesn't have to be an heiress, either. She must be young and beautiful though, and have blue eyes and fair hair."

MORE STREET PAVING

...tchum maybe at store. Me no selum."

Settled Their Dispute In the Sikh Temple

"That is the best news I have heard for some time," said Magistrate Shaw on being informed that charges against three Hindus, who were alleged to have assaulted another of their countrymen, had been withdrawn. It was explained that the parties met in the Sikh Temple on Wednesday and satisfactorily settled their differences.

"I wish a lot more people would go to their respective 'temples' and square things up instead of coming into court with their troubles," said the magistrate feelingly.

Arrested by Detectives Sinclair and Ricci with cocaine in his possession, Alexander Anderson was ordered by Magistrate South to pay a fine of $200 and costs, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

At the general meeting of Vancouver Customs Association held in the G. W. V. A. Clubrooms the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, D. C. Darrach; vice-president, James Ker; executive committee, M. A. Bush; C. J. Cocker, A. Farrington, W. V. Green, H. J. Horner, J. G. Lowry, K. McLeod and G. Sweet; secretary, H. G. Hunt. Five members of the executive committee have yet to be elected to represent the outside staff of the port.

CORRESPONDENCE

DEFENDS THE HINDUS.

Editor of The Sun:—Sir,—The committee of the Sikh temple has consulted with me with regard to publication published in the Daily Province of December 11, 1914, headed "Hindus' Offer is Being Considered." In that article several inaccuracies the published, but the particular one that I wish to refer to has reference to the priest and secretary of the temple, in which it is said: "It is rumored that the priest and secretary of the temple have resigned their offices because of their refusal to contribute towards the defence fund of the men who were arrested upon the charge of counselling the murder of Inspector W. C. Hopkinson. They are declared to be neutral in the feuds existing in the East Indian colony and do not want to side with any party."

22nd December 1914

Vancouver, B. C.,

This statement has no truth in fact. Balwant Singh is the priest, and was priest at the time of the trial of Bela Singh, and was charged by the crown with conspiracy, which charge was subsequently withdrawn. He has not resigned and at the present time is acting as priest at the temple. The secretary is Gopal Singh, and he has not resigned.

I have no desire to go into the recent trial of Bela Singh and all the antecedent history but I would ask that where papers undertake to publish news in reference to the Hindoo colony that they would be somewhat particular in getting their information so that it may be accurate.

For some months past it is quite clear to myself that news in the paper, which as a rule is accurate, so far as the Hindoo colony in the city is concerned is very one-sided, the information evidently coming from one source and with one object in view. This was so apparent before the assizes and after the death of Bhag Singh, who was killed at the temple, that I felt almost compelled to write, and have the letter or the draft of the letter in my possession, but in view of the fact that Bela Singh was to be tried for the murder I thought under the circumstances it would be best not to write, leaving the matter to the courts to decide, but since the assizes several items have appeared which are coming from the same source, all in the line of trying to establish the fact that the Hindoo colony in the city is divided into two camps, one loyal, headed by Bela Singh, and all the others not his followers being classed as disloyal.

This is not the situation at all. There are many, many men, Sikhs, who do not approve of Bela Singh and his methods, that are most loyal, but Bela Singh and his followers, who are not many, see that the loyalty game suits them, and they are playing it for all they are worth, and some people are foolish enough to accept Bela Singh's statements, and apparently they are using the press where they can to create a false impression with the public.

I have not any hesitation in stating from a close observance of the officers of the Khalsa Di Wan society and those connected with the Sikh temple, that their loyalty to the empire is beyond question, but they have, and I think rightly so, objected to the methods in vogue in the immigration office and I am writing this letter in simple justice to these men who feel that the misrepresentation of their position does them an injustice, and if in future where you receive information for the purpose of publication relating to the Khalsa Di Wan society or the Sikh temple, you would get in touch with the secretary, Gopal Singh, or Balwant Singh, the priest, you would find them only too ready to give you all the information you may desire, so that the public may be put in possession of the real facts.

The whole trouble in the Indian colony, and it is a very long story, and it is not my purpose to go into details in respect to same, except to state that after an observation of the East Indian in this city of some six years, I am satisfied beyond all question that Bela Singh and his small number of followers by no means represent the best element amongst the East Indians of this city.

Yours sincerely,
E. M. N. WOODS.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 1914.

INDIA PONDERING IF SHE SHOULD BREAK OR STAY

So Declares Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri in Address to Club at Capital

WOULD SOONER SEEK DESTINY ELSEWHERE

Than Be Labelled Inferior, He Says; Refers to British Columbia

By Canadian Press

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—"The people of India are in a somewhat morbid condition of mind. The question within their minds is whether to remain within the Empire or to get out of it as quickly as they can. They would like to answer that question in the affirmative and so remain in the British Empire, if they could do so on terms compatible with their self-respect. But if they are to remain within the Empire only on terms of inferiority—if this sinister condition is to be imposed—then, rather than remain branded permanently with inferiority, they would, at whatever peril and cost, seek their destiny elsewhere."

FEDERAL ACTION

In the foregoing declaration Rt. Hon. Sastri, member of the council of state of India, summarized India's attitude toward the British commonwealth of nations in an address before the members of the Canadian Club at its luncheon here Saturday.

The speaker based his argument for, first, federal action, followed by provincial concurrence, on the high ground that such a course of empire enfranchisement was pledged to the representatives of India at the recent imperial conference of Dominion premiers. In offering other reasons, the Hon. Mr. Sastri stated that the fulfillment or non-fulfillment of this pledge would be of great significance in determining the relationship of India to the entire Empire.

In dealing with his subject as it concerned Canada, and particularly British Columbia, he said that the law in that province expressly barred Hindus "whether British subjects or not," from the exercise of the franchise.

BRITISH SUBJECTS

"The statesman who drafted such an enactment and the community which consented to it, could not have a proper appreciation," he added, "of what is meant by a British subject."

Continuing, Mr. Sastri said that one possible source of opposition—that from the labor leaders of the coast—was removed. "I have been authorized by officials of the labor movement in Vancouver to say," he declared, "that as long as the country is free from unrestricted immigration from India, they have no objection to the Hindus now in the country being extended the franchise."

TODAY RECALLS LONDON AIR RAID

Five years ago tonight London experienced a new terror. For the first time in history there was a night attack from the sky. The first night aeroplane attack on London was made by the Germans, Sept. 4, 1917. There was much terror at first, but London soon learned to take these raids coolly.

Sep 8/1922
Vancouver Province

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

A British statesman is able to identify the proudest day of his life. The occasion is the final reading of the bill reorganizing the Government of India, and the statesman is Hon. E. S. Montagu, the author of the bill. It is called a home rule measure. While it does not come near to the demands of the Nationalists, it does confer greatly increased political power upon the native population, more especially in municipal and provincial affairs.

When the war was at its height the Montagu commission was holding its enquiry and preparing the statement known as the Montagu-Chelmsford report. This report has run the gauntlet of severe criticism, and is the basis of the measure which has passed the House. The report was long and complex. It contained many obscurities. But as a charter of responsible government it deserves a place in British history beside Lord Durham's report on Canadian affairs fourscore years ago.

The Montagu report was bitterly assailed by the Nationalist agitators and their press before it was issued. It did not go far enough to please the extremists, nor would any other finding which did not release India from British control, and transfer the authority to the highly aspiring, highly incapable, relatively small company of revolutionists. The report also displeased business men of Bombay and Calcutta—not all of them Europeans—who thought it dangerous to entrust so much authority to uneducated and inexperienced people as the measure proposed.

Complicated as the situation was in Canada at the time of the Durham report that poliitcal situation was simplicity itself compared with the constitutional problems to be solved in the enlargement of self-government among the peoples in India. Instead of two races and two great religious divisions among two or three million people, mostly literate, and all accustomed to representative institutions, there are a hundred times as many people, mostly illiterate, composed of many races, speaking many languages, professing many and diverse faiths. Some are governed almost wholly by their own kings and chiefs, some mainly by British officials, some participate in authority under mixed councils of Europeans and natives. They are divided by castes, by race traditions, by want of mutual intercourse and want of sympathy. Most of them are better acquainted with the people of the British Islands than they are with the natives of distant provinces. Nearly all of them would rather be subject to British autocracy than under the control of natives of other races and faiths than their own. The commission and the British Parliament have tried to meet the situation by increasing local autonomy in the communities where the people are most alike, by establishing stronger provincial administrations and legislatures, and devolving the largest possible amount of domestic affairs upon them.

The splendid part taken by India in the war had a great influence in the promotion of this legislation. It is true that there were a few dis-

Vancouver Province 8th Dec 1919

FRANCHISE UP TO PARLIAMENT

Prime Minister Makes Reply To Requests of Indian Spokesman.

Says Question Will Be Submitted to the House in Due Course.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—(By Canadian Press).—Parliament is to be invited to consider the extension of the Dominion franchise to natives of India, resident in Canada. A few days ago, Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, a member of the council of state for India, interviewed the Prime Minister and members of the Dominion Government to urge the enfranchisement of his fellow countrymen.

INTERVIEWED CABINET.

Hon. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, has now issued a copy of a letter he had written to Mr. Sastri on the subject. The letter, which is dated September 5, reads:

"In reply to the representations made by you at the interview with my colleagues and myself on Friday of last week, and which were the subject of further conference between us yesterday, I desire to assure you that, at the earliest favorable moment, the government will be pleased to invite the consideration of Parliament to your request that natives of India resident in Canada be granted a Dominion parliamentary franchise on terms and conditions identical with those which govern the exercise of that right by Canadian citizens generally.

FOR PARLIAMENT ONLY.

"The subject is necessarily one which Parliament alone can determine. It will be submitted to Parliament for consideration when the franchise law is under revision.

"In conveying to the Government of India an expression of the attitude of the Government of Canada in this matter, we hope that you will not fail to make it clear that at the present time, in eight of the nine provinces of which our Dominion is composed, the federal franchise is granted to natives of India resident in Canada, on terms which are identical with those applicable generally to Canadian citizens."

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INDIA PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED

Province June 28, 192

Dr. Coleman Tells Kiwanis Club Difficulties of Country Becoming United.

Praises Missionaries, But Doubts if Christianity Best For Interests.

Problems of India were discussed in an interesting address at the Kiwanis Club luncheon by Dr. Coleman, director of agriculture in Mysore, India, and brother of Dean Coleman, president of the club.

The difficulty of India ever becoming a united nation with its 147 different languages, its division of castes, and its diversity of religious beliefs and varying climatic conditions was pointed out. While the outlook was troubled two years ago, and disaster was predicted in relations with Great Britain, Dr. Coleman said that conditions had changed wonderfully since, due to the Indians obtaining more responsibility in their own government, and the stern measures taken by Great Britain to suppress the agitators.

While Ghandi was generally credited by the English with being a conscientious Indian, who thoroughly believed in the mission he led, those who had the best interests of India at heart were convinced that his policy was futile, he said.

Dr. Coleman, who stated he doubted if India would be Christianized in the next 1000 years and also doubted whether at present it would be in the best interests of India for the big type of Indians to embrace Christ[illegible]ity, had a good word to say [illegible] great work of the missionari[illegible] the outcast c[illegible]sses.

The annua[illegible] show [illegible] was staged [illegible] the lunche[illegible] Mrs. Charle[illegible] Macaulay, wi[illegible] beautiful Caroline Testout roses, winning the George Fowler Cup.

Wives of members were guests at the gathering and there were prizes for the tallest and shortest women present and the longest married woman. Mrs. Burnett, mother of Dr. W. B. Burnett, won the last-named [illegible] with a record of fifty-three years [illegible] married life.

The Ann Lochead quintette delighted the meeting with two selections.

THE DAILY NEWS-ADVERTISER, VAN

THER FORECAST.
vicinity—Strong winds or outherly and westerly; unsettled with occasional rain.
and—Winds mostly easterly, unsettled and mild with

CE FIVE CENTS

CONTROL OF HASTINGS PARK IS CRITICIZED

East End Clubs to Be Th[illegible]

HOUSE DEBATES ASIATIC PROBLEM

Mr. Stevens Speaks at Length in Favor of Policy of Exclusion in So Far as Possible of Orientals.

SEVERE CRITICISM OF HINDUS AS A CLASS

Hon. W. J. Roche States There Will Be Definite Announcement of Government's Policy Before March 31.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

Ottawa, March 2.—The Asiatic problem as it affects Canada, and more particularly British Columbia, was the subject of an extended debate in the Commons today. Hon. Frank Oliver started the ball rolling by moving for all particulars relating to the order-in-council passed on December 8, last, prohibiting the entry into British Columbia between that date and March 31 next of laborers and artisans. He criticized the government for the exception from this order of Chinese and for a portion of the time the Japanese.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux spoke in praise of the Japanese as a nation. He said that they could not be kept out of the country, but the arrangement restricting the number of arrivals each year was a good one and should be continued. As to the Hindus it was to be remembered in considering their case, that they are British subjects.

Exclusion of Asiatics.

Mr. Stevens, Vancouver, spoke at length in favor of a policy of exclusion in so far as possible of Asiatics. He said he would welcome an agreement with China similar to that in effect with Japan.

Mr. Stevens was severe in his criticism of the Hindu as a class. He said they could not be admitted in large numbers without completely destroying our standard of civilization.

After Mr. Barnard, Victoria, and Mr Burnham, Peterboro, had been heard

ALL INDIA LOYAL TO KING-EMPEROR

Lord Haldane Addressing Vice-Regal Council States That Moslems Have Abandoned Any Sympathy With Turks.

TURKS BETRAYERS OF INTERESTS OF ISLAM

Universal Demonstration of Loyalty Shows One More of Germany's Miscalculations Which Will Bring Her Ruin.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

London, Jan. 13 (through Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—A special dispatch from Delhi, India, says: "His Excellency, Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, delivered a striking speech before the Vice-Regal Council today on the participation of the Empire of India in the war. The galleries of the Council Chamber were crowded, and the address of the Viceroy was listened to with the most intense interest. Lord Hardinge, at the outset, expressed regret at the participation of Turkey in the European conflict as an ally of Germany, and reviewed the events leading up to that event. His Excellency proceeded:

"'I am well aware that many of the leading Moslems of India have done their duty to the utmost to avert war; but the authorities at Constantinople turned a deaf ear to all pleas. It is a striking fact that while thousands of Moslems are now fighting in the ranks of the British, French and Russian armies, not a single Moslem fights in the German ranks. It is no exaggeration to say that Enver Pasha's military clique, under Germany's compulsion, betrayed the interests of Islam, and that the Turkish Government, in submitting to it, has abdicated its sovereignty, and Turkey must now face the consequences of those actions. But, however the tide of events may shape, there can be no doubt that the Holy places shall remain inviolate and that Islam will still be one of the great world forces.

Unswerving Loyalty.

"'From the moment that the intervention of Turkey appeared probable, it was clear that among the Moslems of India there would be a natural sentiment of sympathy with a great Mohammedan power. But when the character and motives of this war became fully known and realized by the Moslems of India, [illegible] sentiment was [illegible] swept aside by their feelings of unswerving loyalty to the King-Emperor and to the Empire whose cause they recognized to be that of freedom, honor and justice. The other great Indian communities were not behindhand in demonstrations of their attachment to the throne and Empire, and a towering wave of patriotism and loyalty swept over India from shore to shore.

It has been a source of gratification to me to witness this universal demonstration of the loyalty of all classes and creeds of the people of India. This has been one more of Germany's miscalculations, which will bring about her ruin.

"'What has been particularly satisfactory to us all has been the splendid behaviour of the Indian troops at the front. No troops could have behaved more gallantly. This is recognized by all. We knew it could not be otherwise. It has also been a source of pride to us all that, in accordance with the boon announced at the King-Emperor's Durbar, two Victoria Crosses have already been awarded to brave Indian soldiers, this much-coveted decoration having in one case been bestowed by the hand of the King-Emperor himself.

In Five War Theatres.

"On a previous occasion I announced that India would send forces of over 70,000. Since then we have done much more, thanks to the energy and powers of organization of the commander-in-chief and the military authorities. British and Indian troops have been fighting side by side in five theatres of the war—France, Egypt, East Africa, the Persian Gulf and China. We have dispatched or are dispatching nearly 200,000 men overseas to fight for the Empire of which we are proud to be a virile, living unit. These have been relieved by a certain number of fresh troops from England, so that at the same time we have maintained our military forces on the frontier unimpaired.

"'We are all proud of our military forces and of their gallantry. The fact that the Government of India was thus able to help the Mother Country in this supreme test is a mark of my absolute confidence in the fidelity and gallantry of our troops and in the loyalty of the Indian Empire. That confidence is being every day more and more justified. We feel no doubt regarding the ultimate triumph of right over might."

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Sastri Will Tell Facts About India In Address Here To-morrow

August 15 1922

COMMONWEALTH CITIZENSHIP

Sun. July 31, 1922

Editorial Vancouver

RIGHT-HON. SRINIVASA SASTRI, who told Vancouver a few months ago just what beneficial effect would follow the granting of the franchise to the thousand or so East Indians in British Columbia, has gone back disappointed to his own country and is now originator of a bill in the Indian Assembly which provides for the disfranchisement of all "colonials" in India.

Mr. Sastri argues that since East Indians have not the full rights of British citizenship in Canada, Canadians should not have the full rights of British citizenship in India. His logic is incontrovertible.

The situation is simply this: there are two kinds of British citizenship; that possessed by residents of the British Isles and that possessed by residents of overseas dominions. Residents of the British Isles are citizens anywhere in the Empire. Residents of overseas dominions are citizens abroad only by special privilege.

There is a far deeper and more significant issue at stake than the matter of the Indian franchise.

All our conceptions of imperial citizenship need a thorough overhauling. Is it right that India should have the power to limit the citizenship of Canadians and not the citizenship of Britishers?

If so, Canadians are occupying a more minor position in the imperial scheme than we have thought.

The matter should be settled without delay.

Correct this sentence: "John hasn't had a touch of his old indigestion," said the bride, "since he began eating my biscuit."

sitting here, will not be prejudi

16 Aug 1922

MR. SASTRI TO SPEAK AT LUNCHEON TODAY

SRINIVASA SASTRI, foremost spokesman for the people of India, and opponent of the insurgent forces of the Mahatma Gandhi and other so-called non-co-operationists, will speak before the Canadian Club at a luncheon today at noon in the Empress Hotel ballroom.

Members of the Women's Canadian Club are invited to attend at 12:30 o'clock to hear the address.

Rev. Dr. W. Leslie Clay will preside.

Victoria

14 Aug 1922

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, MO

SASTRI TO ASK GOVERNMENT FOR VOTE FOR HINDUS

To See Oliver, But Will Not Re-open Immigration Question

Plans to Tell United States Real Facts About India

Rt. Hon. Siinivasa Sastri, leader of the forces in India opposed to the non-co-operation of Ghandhi and advocating greater freedom for India within the British Empire, will remain in Victoria for about a week, or at least until he can urge upon Premier Oliver and his ministers the desirability of giving Indians living in British Cosumbia the vote. During his stay here Victorians will have an opportunity of hearing the noted Indian at the Canadian Club Wednesday at noon, when he will speak on "Indian and transition."

"My mission to Canada is to secure for the resident Indians the full rights of Canadian citizenship and, as I understand that the Indian population is practically confined to British Columbia, I shall spend some time in this Province," Mr. Sastri told The Times when he reached here on the Makura from Australia Saturday. "I am very hopeful that the Canadian authorities will see the justice of our claim. I am confident, I may say, that the Australian authorities upon whom I urged the same contention, will grant the franchise to Indians all over Australia."

Immigration.

Mr. Sastri announced that while on that he would make no attempt to re-open the East Indian immigration question. "By an agreement of 1908," he [illegible] "no Indians [illegible] allowed to [illegible] Canada for [illegible]ment. No[illegible] [illegible]ian authori[illegible] [illegible]mpt-

be re-opened. No, I come simply to secure, if I can, the franchise for the Indians who already are living here. The immigration question is no part of my present mission."

Facts of India.

Mr. Sastri announced tha while on this Continent he would endeavor to tell the people of the United States the facts of the Indian situation—facts which, he said, had been misunderstood and distorted in America. "While I am in Canada, I am a representative of the Indian government and, as such, I am not so free to speak as I shall be when I cease to be such a representative. When I leave Canada for the United States I become a private individual, and I shall then be able to speak with more complete freedom. I hope to be able to give Americans a better idea of the Indian situation, of the relations between India and Britain and Britain and India, because at present these relations are badly misunderstood. During my last visit to the United States I learned, too, that propagandists of the extreme factions in India have been active."

Finance India's Problem.

Asked how the Montague-Chelmsford scheme of government was working out in Canada, Mr. Sastri, who supported the scheme at its inauguration, replied, "It is working out even more satisfactorily than we had expected.

"India's great problem to-day," he went on, "is finance. Our financial difficulties are very serious, and at present there seems no immediate hope of their solution. We cannot, by even with our utmost exertions, make our budget balance under present conditions. What is vitally needed to right our finances is a reduction in army expenditures which, of course, are controlled in England. If this reduction could be made we probably could adjust our financial affairs. It is not that the number of soldiers under arms is growing, but that the expense of supporting them has increased enormously. Yes, our main problem to-day is one of finnace."

While conditions have [illegible]tled in Ind[illegible] [illegible]ances [illegible]

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16 th Aug 1922

New Constitution Marks Doom of Autocracy In India, Sastri Declares

But Many Difficulties Hedge Road to Real Freedom and Unity, He Tells Canadian Club; Neither Religion, Race Nor Color Determine Franchise In His Country, He Says Significantly.

India's problem of diverse races, of varied religions, of aggressive minorities, all of which beset her road upward to real democracy—was outlined to the Canadian Club to-day by Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri in his first public address in Canada and one of the most masterly speeches ever heard here.

While Mr. Sastri contented himself in his address with a description of conditions as they exist, in one pointed paragraph he referred to the object of his mission to Canada to secure the franchise for his countrymen here. In India, he remarked pointedly, the franchise is denied to no man for his religion, his race, or his color.

Autocracy Doomed.

"In opening our legislatures Lord Chelmsford made the statement that in the government of India autocracy is dead, but he would have been really within the limits of strict accuracy if he had said that autocracy in the government of India was doomed," Mr. Sastri commenced. "More and more as our new constitution evolves you will find that the Government becomes more and more responsible to the wishes of the people as expressed in the regular constitutional form of resolutions or enactments of the legislature.

Reasonable People.

"When our constitution was first framed in the Winter of 1919," Mr. Sastri recalled, "it was only after a great deal of preliminary deliberation and discussion. In the course of these discussions, the people of India, modest and reasonable and moderate, a sthey always have been in their demands, would have been contented with a form of government like that of the United States in this respect—we did not wish our executive to become responsible in the constitutional sense to the parliament that might be set up. We would have been contented with an executive which would not be dismissable by any adverse vote of the Legislature.

"But so high was the estimation of the capacity of Indians to manage their institutions among the influential men of England that it occurred to them that nothing short of responsible government should be fixed as the ultimate goal of India."

Diarchy Control.

Mr. Sastri went on to describe the system of government set up in India under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. This system in the provincial governments, he pointed out was known as "diarchy." In this system the governor was advised on certain matters by one group of councillors who were responsible to the British Parliament, and on other matters by councillors responsible to the local parliament. While this system prevailed in the provinces, the central government of India, he explained, was still completely free of responsibility to the people. In law the Viceroy and his councillors were supreme.

"But in fact," Mr. Sastri added, "it is in the Central Government that the people's wishes find their best fulfillment.

Problems of Franchise.

"These institutions, when fully developed will be on the lines of the British constitution," Mr. Sastri went on, "but will be varied, as you would expect, to meet conditions in India. We have dared, if I may use that word, to vary the British institutions for use in India and those variations have been imposed upon India rather than initiated by India, and they are in accordance with the highest thought of Englishmen who are experienced in Indian affairs.

"The franchise is the basis of the new Indian constitution. You who live in Canada with a small population scattered over a great country much larger than India cannot realize the difficulties with which we have to struggle in attempting to find a satisfactory and just basis for the franchise.

New Light on Old Subject

"When a commission went about India to find a true and just basis of franchise it was immediately confronted with terrible difficulties because of the varied conditions and races in different parts of the country. You doubtless have heard since you started school that the races of India were constantly fighting each other and were unable to form the strength which is possible in other nations. The sooner you get rid of that impression, however, the better, because it has no relation whatever to the real facts of Indian public life to-day.

"It is true that we have many races and religions. While this may be considered as a weakness in a certain sense, I am prepared to maintain in the light of my experience that in some ways this very condition is a source of strength, that it has brought us experience and knowledge in the way in which races and religions can be harmonized. It has taught us to tolerate one another and has instructed us in the art of recognizing one another and to believe that at some time, working together, that we may yet form one composite, rich and varied whole. So the future of India is full of hope both for her people and for humanity itself.

"It is true that we have varying religions but they have not been able to assimilate each other. No one religion has, like the Christian religion, been armed with temporal power to conquer another religion. But you find in many parts of India that men are treated alike in a political and economic sense regardless of their religion. I could mention a number of examples to show this condition.

The Mohammedans Position.

"At the same time, however, when that commission started out to find the true and just basis for the franchise it was met with enormous difficulties. To go back a little, when Lord Morley was Secretary of State for India the Mohammedans made strong representation to him to protect them in legislative matters from a government which would not be Hindu in religion. They were a minority but a powerful one and deserved protection, they argued. They wanted a franchise of their own and representatives of their own in parliament. So, against the convictions of a lifetime, Lord Morley had to agree to such a system and communal electorates were sanctioned for the first time—an illustration of the fact that compromise is the essence of practical politics and of the fact that if you ride a hobby beyond a certain point you can do nothing of importance in this world.

"That principle of communal franchise, so established, is alien to democracy, but we have introduced it into our system out of necessity. Since the Mohammedans had secured legislative protection—their own franchise and their own members in parliament—naturally other minorities demanded the same privilege—and as they were weaker they could justly claim that they needed that protection, and that privilege even more than the Mohammedans. Among the European residents of India, among whom democracy should find its high water mark we found that they, too, wanted the same protection as the Mohammedans.

"You must expect that from a European community," Mr. Sastri added with a smile, "because wedded as Europeans are to their democratic institutions they are still more wedded to their interests.

Religion in Politics.

"And then we had the half-castes who also claimed protection, and we had to yield also to the Sikhs in the Punjab and the Christian Indians in Madras. Justice did not prevail, and impartiality found no scope. The communities we could not put down we put down, that is all. As a result, it is certain in our parliaments we shall be divided into groups and parties on general issues, and these groups and parties will be cross-cut by other groups and parties formed on religious lines.

"Still we must look forward to a time when India will have so developed that it will be possible to abolish these communal electorates and everyone will be on a common voters' register.

Effect on Individuals.

"Now lamentable as the present system of communal electorates is as a general principle it is more lamentable still in the case of the individual. Take for example a Britisher who is willing to live in India as a citizen of India and not as a European resident—that highest type of imperialistic Englishman which is rare. There are a few Englishmen like that whom I have met. Under our present system those men cannot follow out their principles. Then cannot vote on the common register as Indian citizens. The man must vote as a European. In other words our system forces a man to be a Hindu, a Mohammedan, a Sikh or a follower of some other religion.

"In this respect," Mr. Sastri admitted, "our constitution labors under a defect. We are stereotyped by law. We would abolish all this but the time is not yet. It was found impossible to found a franchise otherwise, but some day we shall rise out of these difficulties. I don't like these present arrangements but, I repeat, they could not be avoided.

Rights of Minorities.

"Nevertheless I venture to make this comment—in India we have learned the necessity of protecting the rights of minorities. We will not allow minorities to suffer if we can help it. We stretch our institutions and violate the principles of democracy, we go far to conciliate these minorities. It is no part of our purpose to engender misgiving which may prevent these minorities joining heartily in the constitution.

"In India," Mr. Sastri concluded significantly, "We do not withold the franchise from any man because of his home, his race or his skin, whether it is the skin of the European or, as the poet has so eulogistically described it, whether it bears the burnished livery of the sun."

President's Remarks.

Thanking Mr. Sastri for his address, Dr. Leslie Clay, the President, declared that the noted Indian leader's visit to Canada must benefit this country and give it a better understanding of conditions in India. Visits like that which Mr. Sastri is paying to Canada, he said, helped to do away with the narrow provincialism of thought which was one of the weaknesses to be guarded against by the British Empire.

THE DAILY COLONIST, VICTORIA, B.C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1922

SAYS INDIA IS NEARER UNITY

Present Government Has Serious Defect, But All Minorities Protected, Mr. Sastri Tells Canadian Club

"In India we have learned, if anything, the lesson of paying due attention to the interests of minorities. We will not allow them, if we can help it, to suffer, and we strain the constitution sometimes to carry out that principle."

In these words Srinivasa Sastri, noted Indian leader and opponent of radicalism, summed up before the Canadian Club a clearly-expressed and eloquent description of his country's struggle for democratic government, and also sounded the keynote of his argument for giving his countrymen the electoral franchise here, the purpose for which he came to Canada.

Addressing 300 members of the Canadian Club and Women's Canadian Club in the Empress Hotel grill room, Mr. Sastri briefly outlined India's recent constitutional progress, declared that the most serious defect was the recognition of communal electorates, but emphasized that the foundation had been laid for racial, religious and political unity.

"At times, in our effort to protect minorities, we have violated the accepted principles of democracy and we have gone dangerously far in that respect, some people have said," asserted Mr. Sastri. "But no part of our policy has been such as to engender discontent. We don't withhold the franchise from anybody merely because of difference of race, kin or territory."

Rev. Dr. W. Leslie Clay, president of the Canadian Club, introduced Mr. Sastri as a distinguished son and loyal servant and accredited representative of Canada's wealthy, romantic and idealistic sister in the family of British nations.

Empire's Dangers

"The principal elements of danger to the Empire," said Dr. Clay, "are territorial vastness and variety of races, but those qualities should also be the source of Imperial strength. Our very virility has perhaps led us to ignore the problems and aspirations of other sections of the Empire. We must endeavor to cast aside provincialism and cultivate a broader recognition of Imperial needs, for it is our duty and privilege as citizens of Canada to protect also the interests of the whole Empire."

"My subject has been announced as 'India in Transition,'" said Mr. Sastri. "I can remember when I was a boy, more than forty years ago, lecturers seemed to think that their discourses were incomplete unless they stated that India was in transition. All things are in transition always. India, like any other country, is always on the move, and let us hope that it is moving towards better things. Lord Chelmsford some time ago declared that in India autocracy was dead. Perhaps that was an exaggeration. It would be more accurate to say that autocracy was doomed. By gradual stages we are eliminating irresponsible power and the government has become more and more responsive to the wishes of the people.

"When the new constitution was framed in 1919, after much preliminary deliberation and discussion, India, modest and reasonable and moderate as it has always been, would have been contented with a form of government similar to that of the United States in this respect—that it did not wish the executive to be responsible direct to parliament. It would have been satisfied with an executive that was not dismissable by the adverse vote of the legislature.

Represents the People

Mr. Sastri explained the so-called diarchy system now enforced in the provincial administration of India, whereby the executive was responsible in certain branches of government to the Imperial authorities and in others to the wishes of the local assemblies, with their own ministers and advisors to the governors.

"The Central Government is still comparatively free," he said. "The Viceroy and his counsellors are supreme, but it is my frank belief that the people's wishes find better expression there than in the provincial governments.

"The constitution of India is based on the British constitution, but it varies in many particulars, as one would reasonably expect, on account of the vastly different conditions in India—different from those in any other country where the British constitution has been adopted as a general background with more or less success.

"Nevertheless we have dared—if I may use the expression—to alter the British constitution for India's purposes, and it has met the wishes of a very large section of the population, although it has been imposed rather than initiated by the people themselves. The constitution has been framed, however, by men who know the true conditions in India, and if not English in general nature, is English in conception and English in adaptation to Indian requirements.

"In respect to the electoral franchise there is the greatest variation. The franchise has always presented a difficult problem, and Canadians, with about 8,000,000 people scattered over a domain many times larger than India, can have no conception of the difficulties encountered by those who drafted the 1918 franchise plan.

Can Reconcile Factions

"There may be an impression that it is impossible to reconcile the religious elements of India's population and that it is essential to treat them as separate entities. If that impression is generally held in Canada, it is time that it was dispelled, because it is inaccurate and has no relation to India's real problems. I am prepared to maintain that in some ways this condition is a source of strength and that it is possible to harmonize the religious factions, educate them to a spirit of toleration of one another, and attain a measure of efficient co-operation between them, resulting in one composite, rich and varied nationality. The future lies in the lap of the gods, and no man dare delineate it, but the future is full of hope. A great principle has been evolved which can best be described perhaps as conciliatory co-ordination.

"In Hyderabad we have a majority of Mohammedans and a few Hindus. In Kashimir Hindus are predominant, with a few Mohammedans, but in both states there is no difference in the franchise privileges of those elements, and both are afforded the same economic and political facilities.

"Long ago the Mohammedans of India feared that they might suffer at the hands of Hindu domination, and the All-India Moslem League was formed. The Western notion of full democracy, and no doubt the right one, is absence of recognition of all these differences, such as might be represented by territorial electorate or franchise according to occupation, business or religion. Nevertheless, it seemed impossible to prevent an alien idea to creep into the constitution, and to protect the Mohammedan minority the principle of communal electorate was recognized. That was a precedent and many other factions claimed equal title to political protection. One would have expected the European population to be most strongly opposed to communal electorates, but they pointed out that they had large interests and that they could not afford to be merged into the general electorate. Wedded as they were to democratic institutions, still more wedded were they to their interests. We had to yield to their wishes and a certain number of seats were allotted to them. Half-castes demanded the same thing. The Silkhs of Punjab wanted it, and so did the Christian Indians of Madras, who declared that they had no faith in Europeans, Mohammedans or Hindus. A score of other communities made the same clamor, and they had to be accommodated.

Compromise Possible

"These communal electorates will certainly divide into groups or parties, and in addition there will be religious alignments. There is a compromise and a fully democratic form that may be adopted, reservations of seats being the principal feature, but with a general electorate and no longer a great number of distinct groups. Multiple electorates have already been put into operation in Madras.

"We think that while this form of representation has been found unavoidable in the beginning, we must look forward to a time when it may be found feasible to abolish all communal electorates and adopt instead a plan whereby all will be on the same register.

"There are several lamentable aspects of the present form as it affects the individual. Take the case of the Englishman, who represents the highest form of British Imperialism, who believes in the same rights for every portion of the Empire—and that's rather rare. But suppose this Englishman wants to be a citizen of India rather than a member of merely the European section of India. Suppose he wishes to help in the establishment of a true democracy and belong to the general community. There are many who hold that aspiration, but the present arrangement precludes these high-minded types from doing as they wish.

"The British constitution will not yield its richest fruits so long as racial and communal differences are perpetuated. The present system is a danger to future democracy, but the time does not seem ripe to abolish it altogether. It was unavoidable, because without it there would probably have been no constitution at all."

RIGHT HON. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI AND HIS SECRETARY, MR. G. P. BAGPAI

Mr. Sastri, who is a leader of Indian thought and has represented his country at the arms parley in Washington, the imperial conferences in London and the Genoa economic conference, addressed the Canadian Club yesterday. He is a member of the Privy Council and a member of the Council of State of India. Mr. Bagpai is a member of the Indian Civil Service and a graduate of Oxford.

STRIKERS WOULD

The Vancouver Province

SH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1922.

FEWER HINDUS IN PROVINCE

Number Steadily Decreasing, Canadian Club Is Told.

Hon. Srinivasa Sastri Appeals For Better Treatment of Countrymen.

An appeal to Canadian Club members as citizens to take action to have existing laws amended so that the East Indians now resident in British Columbia may have the franchise, was made at a luncheon of that body today by Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, member of the Indian council of state, in an eloquent speech.

Mr. Sastri based his plea for votes for his countrymen on two things: common justice and the fact that their numbers are diminishing.

At the Imperial conference in 1918 a resolution was passed by the representatives of all the Dominions to the effect that "in the interests of the solidarity of the British Commonwealth that Indians lawfully domiciled in the various parts of the Empire should be respected," he pointed out. In Australia and New Zealand these rights have been respected and Indians may now vote, but Canada has yet to do her part, he declared.

The number of Indians in British Columbia has of late years decreased from 6000 to 1100, according to official figures, the speaker said. This, coupled with the fact that immigration from India is now stopped until such time as the Canadian and Indian governments jointly decide that they wish it to reopen, removes all menace from the granting of the vote to these "fellow British subjects," he said.

QUOTES LABOR VIEW.

When he reached Canada he was told that it would be impossible to grant the Indians the franchise because of the opposition of labor men, he stated. Since he came to Vancouver he had conferred with important officers of the Trades and Labor Council, who expressed themselves as being in favor of granting the franchise to the Indians who now live in British Columbia, he said.

"Is it too much to ask," said the speaker, "that you will remove an injustice which is causing a feeling of revolt against the Empire in the hearts of millions of Indian subjects?"

He felt that he would not appeal in vain to the people of British Columbia in a matter where the interests of the Empire were involved.

MEAN GOOD FAITH.

The granting of the franchise, said Mr. Sastri, would be positive proof to the millions of India that the white people controlling the destinies of the British Empire were prepared to grant to their colored brethren complete equality of citizenship.

The word of Canada was given at the Imperial Conference in 1921 by Mr. Meighen, the then prime minister, that the disabilities of Indian subjects domiciled in the Empire would be removed.

"What has India to do with your Liberals, or Conservaties—or Liberal-Conservatives?" he added amid loud laughter. "India as a whole deals with Canada as a whole. There can be no question of parties where imperial matters are concerned.

"India claims to be treated openly, of her own right, on a basis superior to peoples alien to the Empire," he said.

Mr. Sastri urged that the pledge of

Westminster Presbytery Attends Funeral Of St. Matthew's Minister

The funeral of Rev. A. Macaulay, who for the past seven years was pastor of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, took place this afternoon from St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

The Presbytery of Westminster was called in special session at 2:30 p.m. and assembled in the vestry of St. Andrew's Church to make the final arrangements. A resolution of deep appreciation of the work of Mr. Macaulay and of sympathy with his wife and family was passed and the members of the Presbytery took their places in the seats reserved for them in the church.

Rev. J. S. Muldrew, moderator of presbytery, conducted the service in the church and at the graveside. Rev. Dr. Smith of Westminster Hall, gave the address, in which he spoke of the unselfish spirit and self-sacrificing work of Mr. Macaulay. Rev. J. S. Henderson and Rev. J. R. Robertson, moderator of the Synod of B. C. led in prayer and Rev. R. G. MacBeth read the scripture lesson. A large number of friends of the deceased, and members of the congregation of St. Matthew's attended the service. Interment was in Mountain View cemetery.

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known authorities on hospital and medical matters, together with discussions of various hospital problems, and "get-together" luncheons will compose the three-day programme.

Mr. George Hadyon, managing secretary of the Vancouver General Hospital, will preside at the Tuesday morning session at which there will be a general conference on business administration and finance. A luncheon, under the auspices of the New Westminster Kiwanis Club, will follow.

Nursing Service Conference.

of this city. [illegible] who was attended, wore a taupe suit with a coming hat. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Beech left for San Francisco taking with them the good wishes of a host of friends, for both have been prominent in educational circles in the city for some time past, Miss Ma[illegible] Queen as a teacher at King Edward High School and latterly at the High School of Commerce, and Mr. Beech as principal of the High School of Commerce and director of night schools. On their return they will take up residence [illegible]

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PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1923

CITIZENSHIP BAN ON HIGH HINDUS

Supreme Court Passes on Upper Caste.

OREGON CASE IS SETTLED

Papers Given Bhagat Singh, Then Are Revoked.

SCIENTIFIC PART DENIED

Technicalities Not Considered in Deciding Whom Law Considers "Free White Person."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—A high caste Hindu is not a "free white person," within the meaning of the naturalization law, and therefore under the recent decision of the court excluding Japanese is not entitled to citizenship, the supreme court held today in an appeal brought by the United States against Bhagat Singh Thind.

The court ruled that the words "white person" must be given the meaning they have in common usage and are not to be applied through a scientific study determining whether the persons affected descended from white stock.

Papers Granted in Oregon.

A certificate of citizenship was issued to Thind, a high caste native of India, born in Punjab, by the United States district court for Oregon. He had entered the United States prior to the passage of the exclusion act of 1917. The government took the case to the ninth circuit court of appeals, which asked the supreme court for instructions as to whether a high caste Hindu of full Indian blood was a free white person within the meaning of the naturalization

In a Corner of the World
All Our Own.
Louis James. A-3779 75c
How Ya Gonna Keep Your Mind on Dancing.
Joe la Hare. Eddie Cantor.
A-3784 75c
Falling. Elliott Shaw.
I'm Just a Little Blue (For You). Nelson and Hart.
A-3791 75c
COMIC AND NOVE
Cohen 'Phones Ah[illegible]

NEW FIGHT REPORTED

[illegible] of San Francisco as "Gadhr press," on the charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States by fomenting rebellion in India against British rule. Bhagat Singh, who was on friendly terms with Bhagwan Singh visited him several times after he had been sent to prison. While denying that he was connected with the alleged propaganda of the Gadhr press, Bhagat Singh frankly admitted that he advocated the principle of India for the Indians and would like to see his country freed from British rule, but was opposed to armed revolution to accomplish that end.

In 1917 congress passed an act under which Hindus were excluded from the United States, but did not affect the status of Hindus [illegible] lagged five weeks.

[illegible]l action on this bill. The senate [illegible]mittee, it is said, has its pro[illegible]mme prepared for presentation [illegible] should bring it out right away [illegible] the house committee has been [illegible]vided since the session opened and [illegible]as not yet agreed upon a definite [illegible]rogramme. Time for the introduction of bills closes with end of [illegible]e present week, which brings the [illegible]ecessity for haste on the part of all committees, the bills of which have been held back until the levy limit question had been disposed of.

Having defeated house bill No. 29 the house became unanimous on the next measure, house bill No. 163, under which cities, counties and townships may purchase sand, gravel and rock from the lands in the capitol building grant, passing the bill 96 to 0.

Several Bills Passed.

House bill No. 164, increasing fees charged by county auditors from 20 to 100 per cent; house bill No. 85, requiring state-owned cars, except those of the governor and peace officers, to have the name of the state and the department in which used painted on them, and two other minor bills, also [illegible] passed.

[illegible] a new constructi[illegible] the naturalization law which [illegible] narrow the Caucasian race to the [illegible] who are today commonly known [illegible] that designation, and thus write [illegible] word "Asiatic" into the law as effectively as though it had been placed there by those who in 1870, when the statute was amended, tried [illegible] have it so incorporated.

Congress Debate Is Cited.

The government recognized that while the debate in congress at[illegible] that period were filled with references to "undesirable Asiatics," the Chinese and Japanese, rather than the people of India may have been in the minds of the legislators. When the naturalization law was later amended in 1875 again the word "Asiatics," the government pointed out, was the word commonly used in the debate.

So clearly had it been the opinion of congress that it was desirable to exclude, "Asiatics," the government

TWO FRESHMEN [illegible]

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other states.

H. B. 287, by Reyn[illegible] money for quarantine [illegible]

H. B. 149, by Shelt[illegible] money to combat boll[illegible]

H. B. 354, by fisher[illegible] provide payment of [illegible] county for supplies fo[illegible]

H. B. 173, by Ha[illegible] Willamette river belo[illegible] commercial fishing.

H. B. 338, by Lee[illegible] pensation for Lucy A[illegible]

H. B. 327, by com[illegible] affairs—To appropria[illegible] ory at Tillamook.

H. B. 346, by He[illegible] money for relief of [illegible] Dindinger.

H. B. 14, by Woo[illegible] school elections.

H. B. 328, by Lo[illegible] corporations without [illegible] ness in state.

H. B. 299, by Ca[illegible] demnities for loss of [illegible]

H. B. 333, by Sin[illegible] appeals from juveni[illegible]

H. B. 194, by Co[illegible] governor and state [illegible] irrigation securities [illegible]

H. B. 170, by [illegible] state water board a[illegible] perintendent.

H. B. 106, by C[illegible] salaries of officers [illegible] ways.

H. B. 175, by Ki[illegible] insurance companies [illegible]

S. B. 219, by Elli[illegible] of articles of foreig[illegible]

H. B. 179, by L[illegible] solidation of contig[illegible] for high school pur[illegible]

NEW HOUSE

Appropriations [illegible] by Measure[illegible]

STATE CAPIT[illegible] 19.—(Special.)—T[illegible] were introduced [illegible]

H. B. 401, by [illegible] committee—Provid[illegible] and maintenance [illegible] home known as Th[illegible]

H. B. 402, by [illegible] committee—Approp[illegible] state board of hea[illegible]

H. B. 403, by [illegible] committee—Appro[illegible] Oregon employme[illegible] at Portland.

H. B. 404, by [illegible] committee—Appr[illegible] Deschutes county [illegible]

H. B. 405, by [illegible] committee—Provi[illegible] premiums, etc., s[illegible]

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Oregon Daily Journal

WITHER THE ON SHE FLIES OWN WINGS

PORTLAND, OREGON, ON DAY EVENIN, FEBRUARY 19, 1923.—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TW

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Bhagat Singh,
Revoked.

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D. C., Feb. 19.—
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rnment held that the cer-
cate was procured illegally in that
Thind, being a Hindu, is not a white
person and not lawfully entitled to
naturalization.

Thind was admitted into the United
States in 1913 and is 28 years of age.
He entered the American army during
the war with Germany, served six
months and was honorably discharged.

NATURALIZATION EXAMINER IS PLEASED OVER DECISON

V. W. Tomlinson, naturalization commissioner, was overjoyed when informed today that the supreme court had held that Hindus are not white men and cannot become American citizens.

"I have fought Thind's case through all the courts," he said. "The supreme court decision will automatically cancel the citizenship papers of a number of Hindus who have been naturalized since United States District Judge Wolverton's decision in the Thind case."

Thind entered the United States at Seattle in 1913, along with 75 other Hindus. Immigration authorities tempted to turn them back, but the case was appealed to the supreme court and the men allowed to enter.

Thind stayed and tried to get citizenship, but failed. He was drafted into service during the World war, and while at Camp Lewis, wearing the uniform, again asked for papers. His request was denied by Federal Judge Edward E. Cushman of Tacoma on grounds that a Hindu is not a white man.

After the war Thind applied in Portland. Judge Wolverton then handed down his famous decision admitting the Hindu. Tomlinson, on behalf of the naturalization bureau, had a petition for cancellation filed and United States District Attorney Humphreys handled the suit for the bureau. Judge Wolverton overruled the petition and it was carried to the circuit court of appeals, which refused to act upon it, but certified it direct to the supreme court, with the result that the decision reversing Judge Wolverton was handed down today.

Bhagat Singh Convicted.

When Bhagat Singh and others were convicted at San Francisco as members of the Gadhr party or "Gadhr press," on the charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States by fomenting rebellion in India against British rule. Bhagat Singh, who was on friendly terms with Bhagwan Singh visited him several times after he had been sent to prison. While denying that he was connected with the alleged propaganda of the Gadhr press, Bhagat Singh frankly admitted that he advocated the principle of India for the Indians and would like to see his country freed from British rule, but was opposed to armed revolution to accomplish that end.

In 1917 congress passed an act under which Hindus were excluded from the United States, but did not affect the status of Hindus who had entered the country prior to that date, leaving the court in the present case only to determine the question whether a Hindu of the caste of Bhagat Singh is a "white person."

Race Experts at Variance.

Ethnologists, historians and others have always differed in classifying the different races and peoples, a fact emphasized by the supreme court in the Japanese naturalization cases when it adopted a classification of its own, stating that for the purposes of determining the meaning of the words "white person," it would hold that they were synonymous with the words "a person of the Caucasian race." But this definition was not intended, the court added, "to establish a sharp line of demarcation between those who are entitled and those who are not entitled to naturalization."

The basis for the contention of Bhagat Singh that he is a "white person," was that he is a descendant of the Aryans of India, who, it is claimed, belonged to the Caucasian race. The government admitted that the caste to which Bhagat Singh belonged was commonly recognized as a part of the Aryan family, but it contended for a new construction of the naturalization law which would narrow the Caucasian race to those who are today commonly known by that designation, and thus write the word "Asiatic" into the law as effectively as though it had been placed there by those who in 1870, when the statute was amended, tried to have it so incorporated.

Congress Debate Is Cited.

The government recognized that while the debate in congress at that period were filled with references to "undesirable Asiatics," the Chinese and Japanese, rather than the people of India may have been in the minds of the legislators. When the naturalization law was later amended in 1875 again the word "Asiatics," the government pointed out, was the word commonly used in the debate.

So clearly had it been the opinion of congress that it was desirable to exclude, "Asiatics," the government said, that the construction given the words, "free white persons," should be that given them in 1790 when congress wrote them into law and that naturalization should be restricted to what then was known as white persons.

LAND OWNERSHIP AFFECTED

Hindus Placed Under Anti-Alien Ban in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The decision of the United States supreme court today holding that high-caste Hindus are not subject to citizenship, places such residents in this state under the anti-alien land law and affects large tracts of their actually owned and leasehold lands in the state, Attorney-General Webb said.

Mr. Webb said that possible actions against the land-owning and land-leasing Hindus under the anti-alien land law "would be considered when the occasion arose."

Today's decision he held to be of the same importance as the Japanese exclusion decision and "of vital importance to the whole Pacific coast."

While the Brahmins own some land in California, the greater amount of their land is controlled through leases, principally in the rice lands of the Sacramento valley.

HINDUS TO LOSE PAPERS

Revocation of Naturalization Expected as Result of Decision.

The Thind case, which is expected definitely to settle the eligibility of Hindus to apply for American citizenship, arose in the local United States district court. It is expected that the supreme court's ruling will result in the revocation of naturalization papers held by many Hindus in the northwest states.

Thind, a full-blooded high-caste Hindu entered the United States, with 75 of his countrymen, at Seattle in 1913. Immigration authorities attempted to turn them back, but the courts blocked such actions.

Thind attempted to gain citizenship, but failed. During the world war he was drafted and sent to Camp Lewis. While serving there he appeared in the court of Judge Edward E. Cushman in full uniform and requested his papers. They were denied.

After the war Thind applied in Portland for citizenship and Judge Wolverton handed down a famous opinion, holding that the Hindu was a white man and entitled to citizenship. Naturalization officials objected, filed a petition for the cancellation of the papers and were overruled by Judge Wolverton. United States Attorney Humphreys appealed the case to the United States circuit court of appeals, which refused to pass on it and certified it directly to the supreme court. Yesterday's decision by that tribunal was the final action in the matter.

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Province Tuesday July 12 1922

THE DAILY PROVINCE, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, TUESDA

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FOUND HIDDEN UNDER PLANKS

HUKMA SINGH, whose death will be investigated by a coroner's jury today.

WAS HINDU MURDERED?

Body of Missing Hukma Singh Found Under Sidewalk on North Shore.

Bloodhounds Employed, But Discovery Was Accidental —Inquest Today.

NORTH VANCOUVER, July 11.—Mysteriously missing for a week, the body of Hukma Singh, son of Dhian Singh, Sikh, living in Point Grey, was found early Monday night beneath a disused sidewalk off the Esplanade, east of St. George's avenue, on the site of the Union Cedar Mills.

From its decomposed condition, it is considered probable that the body had lain there, or in the near vicinity, since a week ago Sunday, the last day on which the 15-year-old youth was seen alive. On that day he had paid a visit to his uncle, Bhan Singh, who is employed at the mill, and according to reports made to the police, he was thought to have boarded the North Vancouver ferry No. 2 the same evening bound for his home.

The finding of the body followed a private investigation conducted from the Sikh Temple in Vancouver, and was due to the fact that one of the searchers, Hira Singh, was an unusually heavy man. Bloodhounds belonging to the Oakalla Prison Farm, which had been employed, picked up a strong scent in a shack near where the body was found, but before they could follow up the scent, Hira Singh, coming down the rotting sidewalk with several other Hindus, stepped upon a loose plank, one end of which tipped up, exposing the body of the dead boy.

FOUR HELD FOR ENQUIRY.

The police were immediately notified and ordered the body removed to Harron Bros.' undertaking parlors where an inquest is being held today. The condition of the body prevented a close examination and the exact cause of death will not be known until the inquest has been concluded. In the meantime several Hindus are being held for investigation, among these being Elola Singh, Than Singh, Jawala Singh and Terlochen Singh.

The deceased's father had advertised for information regarding his son for the past week without results and it was on Sunday that approximately 200 Sikhs gathered in the Sikh Temple and decided to defray the cost of conducting an independent investigation. Gurdit Singh, the private investigator appointed, came over to the North Shore Monday afternoon, accompanied by the bloodhounds and three other Hindus, Hira Singh, Balmukand and Samund Singh. The dogs immediately found a hot scent in the shack, outside which and some distance away was what appeared to be bloodstains on the grass, but before they could reach the body it had already been accidently discovered, as already stated, by Hira Singh.

NO MOTIVE FOR CRIME.

Although foul play is suspected nothing definite can be stated until after the police, under Chief Stewart, have completed their investigation and the coroner's jury has returned its verdict. Dhian Singh, the father, was present when his son's body was discovered.

So far, no motive can be discovered which would have led to the murder of the lad, as he was well-known and popular among the Hindu population on both sides of the Inlet, and his youth almost precludes the possibility of his having an enemy. The police are making every effort to clear up the mystery. Late Monday night or early last Tuesday morning a youth's clothes were found on the beach. But they were not those of Hukma Singh and are believed to have been placed on the shore to indicate suicide by drowning.

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Vancouver Sun

You in

OUVER, B. C., Wed July 13, 1922

TIDES—Low, 3:15 a.m.; high, 8:09 a.m.; low, 2:38 p.m.; high, 9:55 p.m. (Standard time).

BLOWN TO B

PRIMITIVE BELIEFS SAID TO ENTER INTO CREMATION OF BODY OF MURDERED HINDU BOY, HUKMA SINGH

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ONE of the religious beliefs said to be held by the Hindus is that so far as the minds of the murderers or alleged murderers are co burned.

It is stated that this belief entered into the case of Hukma Sing whose dead body was found concealed under an unused sidewalk i After the inquest and a formal charge being laid against Terloshin, a Temple at Kitsilano and the body of the boy was cremated, as shown

Oil rags and paper found near the body were at first believed to made, or was to have been made, to burn it.

In the above picture the Hindu is seen in the centre of the circle applying the torch, igniting the funeral pyre. The ceremony was w many women and children, in addition to the Hindu relatives and frien case.

PATROL WATCHES MARINE DRIVE FIRE

SOUTH VANCOUVER, July 12.—A bush fire on the Marine Drive at 6 o'clock, this evening, for a time endangered the Dominion saw mills, but was checked by the fire department before the flames had spread to any great extent.

A patrol is being maintained tonight in case of further outbursts.

Creditmen Will Picnic.—The Canadian Creditmen's Association will hold their annual picnic today at Bowen Island, leaving by the 9:15 boat this morning. More than 150

city are asked him. He Those Vancouver stated he was suffering from loss of memory.

Weighing 145 pounds, height, 5 foot 7 inches, he has brown hair, Grey eyes, fresh complexion. His beard, of two weeks' growth, is black and Grey. His old brown hat was purchased at William Dick's, and has "W. H." inside the crown. He wears an old dark brown suit, and is slightly built.

He does not know if he is married or single. Tonight he came to the home of Mrs. H. Holford, Mahon Park. She directed him to the police station and Bert Brown delivered him to the constable on duty there.

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ancouver Sun

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(Copyright, 1922, by The Vancouver Sun)

ONE of the religious beliefs said to be held by the Hindus is that the crime of murder is expiated so far as the minds of the murderers or alleged murderers are concerned, if the body of the victim is burned.

It is stated that this belief entered into the case of Hukma Singh, the 15-year-old Point Grey Hindu, whose dead body was found concealed under an unused sidewalk in North Vancouver Monday night. After the inquest and a formal charge being laid against Terloshin, a meeting of Hindus was held in the Temple at Kitsilano and the body of the boy was cremated, as shown in the above picture.

Oil rags and paper found near the body were at first believed to indicate that an attempt had been made, or was to have been made, to burn it.

In the above picture the Hindu is seen in the centre of the circle of spectators and devotees, just after applying the torch, igniting the funeral pyre. The ceremony was witnessed by a big crowd, including many women and children, in addition to the Hindu relatives and friends of the principals in the murder case.

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FIFTH HINDU SURRENDERS

Jawala Singh Will Be Witness at Preliminary Murder Hearing

NORTH VANCOUVER, July 12.—A second Jawala Singh has put in an appearance in the Hukma Singh murder mystery, in addition to the Hindu of the same name who was one of the three released Tuesday in bail of $3000. He will appear at the preliminary hearing Friday of the charge of murder entered against Terloshin Singh in connection with the death of the 15-year-old Point Grey lad, whose body was found here Monday evening.

This second Jawala Singh, wanted as a material witness, came to the North Vancouver police station voluntarily this morning, later being released on his own recognizance.

Police and other investigators who have been working on the case were unable to throw any new light on the murder mystery, but declared the hope they might unearth additional facts to present at the hearing Friday, at which Terloshin Singh will be arraigned.

Hira Singh, president of the Sikh Temple, Vancouver, who found the body of Hukma, is an old Sikh detective and worked as such in his own land. Weighing 256 pounds, he stands 6 feet 1 inch.

Bhan Singh, one of the Hindus held for investigation, stated today he is not the uncle of Hukma Singh. Hindus of North Vancouver had reported the boy spoke of him as "uncle."

Bhan is out on bail of $3000. It is understood that from the time the boy disappeared Bhan made efforts to locate him by telephoning to Cloverdale and other places, where Hindus whom the boy might have visited reside.

ANOTHER FOREST VIOLATION

ہندوستانی تارک الوطنان کینیڈا کی حمایت میں

ایک عظیم الشان جلسہ

ARJAN SINGH
CHAND

گورنمنٹ کنیڈا نے چند ایک ایسے قوانین وضوابط پاس کر دیئے ہیں کہ جن سے ہمارے اہل وطن کا وہاں جانا عملاً قطعی بند ہو گیا ہے۔ بلکہ ان ہزارہا ہندوستانیوں کے بال بچوں اور بیویوں کو بھی وہاں داخل ہونے نہیں دیا جاتا۔ جو کنیڈا میں برسوں سے آباد اور کروڑوں روپیہ کی جائدادیں رکھتے ہیں لیکن چینی اور جاپانی وہاں بآسانی داخل ہو سکتے ہیں حالانکہ وہ ملک ہمارے عادل اور رحمدل بادشاہ جارج پنجم کا ہے۔ کنیڈین گورنمنٹ کے ان قوانین وضوابط کی سختیوں کے خلاف اہل ہند اور عادل گورنمنٹ ہند کی خدمت میں اپیل کرنے کے لئے کنیڈا کے تارک الوطن اہل ہند نے اپنے تین ڈیلیگیٹ سردار نند سنگھ صاحب سہرا۔ سردار بلونت سنگھ صاحب۔ سردار نرائن سنگھ صاحب ہندوستان میں بھیجے ہیں۔ لہذا کنیڈا کے تارک الوطن اہل ہند سے اظہار ہمدردی کرنے اور وہاں کے قوانین تارک الوطنی میں نرمی کرانے کے لئے گورنمنٹ عالیہ کی خدمت میں میموریل بھیجنے کی غرض سے تمام اہل لاہور کا

ایک عظیم الشان جلسہ

بتاریخ ۱۸ ماہ اگست ۱۹۱۳ء بروز سوموار بوقت ۵½ بجے شام بریڈلا ہال میں بصدارت عالیجناب سردار بگھیل سنگھ صاحب رئیس اعظم کلہ ضلع لاہور و تعلقہ دار اودھ منعقد کیا جائے گا ؛

اس جلسہ میں کنیڈا کے ہندی تارک الوطنوں کے حالات پر ان کے ڈیلیگیٹوں اور دیگر معززین کے پُر از معلومات لیکچر ہوں گے۔

جملہ ہندو مسلمان و سکھ باشندگان لاہور سے درخواست ہے کہ وہ اس نہایت ضروری اور اہم جلسہ میں شامل ہو کر مشکور فرماویں ؛

آپکے نیازمند

رام بھجدت چوہدری۔ بی۔ اے پلیڈر
مرزا جلال الدین بیرسٹر ایٹ لاء
مہر سنگھ چاولہ آنریری مجسٹریٹ

سکرٹریاں

ARJAN SINGH
CHAND

The Sun

VER, B. C., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1913—SIXTEEN P

EXCLUSION PROTESTED BY HINDUS

Mass Meeting Asserts that Dominion Government Has Not Lived Up to Its Agreement.

SPIRIT IS PAROCHIAL IS CLAIM OF SPEAKERS

Declare that Men Domiciled Here Should Have Right to Bring Their Families.

"We, the Hindustanis of Canada, assembled in a mass meeting at the O'Brien hall, Vancouver, B. C., on this 15th day of June, 1913, request the Dominion government of Canada that the promise given to our delegates on December 15, 1911, by the then minister of the interior, Hon. Robert Rogers, that families of the Hindustanis domiciled here shall be admitted into Canada, be given effect to in a suitable manner without any further delay. We further request that the secretary of state for India and the colonies be advised of the decision of the Dominion government as to their intention in this most vital question, of our civil life in this country affecting us as British subjects and as men."

This resolution was carried at a thronged meeting of Hindus held yesterday afternoon. A resolution was also carried asking continued co-operation "in this most vital question affecting ourselves, our homes, and our little ones, and which is a standing disgrace to India, to Canada, to Great Britain and to the British empire as a whole."

Resolution No. 1 is drafted for transmission to Ottawa. Resolution No. 2 is to be sent to the representatives of the Hindus in London, Eng., who advocated their case before the British authorities, and to the United India League, and Canadian Indian immigration committee of it which is working toward the desired end.

One Family.

Accidentally, perhaps, but with very marked effect on the meeting there were present the members of the one family in V[illegible] special act of grace. The tall turbaned husband, a fine looking man, carried his baby daughter into the hall, and beside him walked, attired in spotless white Indian dress, his wife.

Summing up the meeting in English, the president, one of Vancouver's leading Hindus, told of the efforts of the Hindus for five or six years to gain the right of admission to Canada as British subjects for their wives and children. He thought it

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poor economic policy for Canada to prefer the continuation of a system by which the Hindu workers and wage-earners here send home a large proportion of their earnings to support the families they would willingly have with them in Vancouver and British Columbia. The claim made by opponents of the admission of Hindu families to the effect that the climate is unsuitable for them, the president declared to be disproved by actual statistics.

At present the mortality amongst Vancouver Hindus is but 7 per 1,000 as compared with 12 or 14 per 1,000 for the white population. That if the right sought by the Hindus to have their families admitted to Canada is much longer refused the Hindu nation as a whole will retaliate in manner unpleasant for Canadians in India was hinted by the speaker, who suggested that disregard of such demands made by sections of the old great empires of the world, demands rooted deep in human instincts, had brought about the downfall of those old empires and might do the same again even for the British empire.

Strongly sympathising with the struggle of the Hindus to have their rights as British subjects, Mr. R. C. Campbell-Johnston addressed the meeting. His speech was vigorous, and whether wholly understood or not by the audience, was applauded.

Parochial Spirit.

"Canada has had the presumption to say to you," he said, "that you are not to have your wives and families beside you, and to say that even such men of your race who have taken their degrees at Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh universities are not fit to associate with the people who are inhabiting British Columbia and Canada, not mentally and the equal of those who are pouring into this country. This is not British; it is parochial spirited, unworthy of a British dominion."

Mr. Campbell-Johnston referred to the official welcoming by Sir Richard McBride and his representatives of Chinese commercial representatives on board the Empress of Russia, as in curious contrast to the attitude of Canada and the McBride administration toward the Hindu British subjects here, and said further: "Last night at the German Club Dr. F. B. Vrooman had the audacity to parcel out this continent amongst the English, the Americans and the Germans. I cannot congratulate Dr. Vrooman on his imperial policy.

"Canada has shown herself today to be independent in spirit by not giving $35,000,000 to Britain for dreadnaughts, but nevertheless Canada is British, of the British stock and you as British subjects have gone about this in a manner showing that you understand the British constitution, and I congratulate you on the splendid stand you are making."