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Christmas Day Under Indian Skies

ALTHOUGH Calcutta—even under the most favorable conditions—is bound to be "un-Christmassy," there is scarcely a "sahib," "mem-sahib," or, for the matter of that, half-caste, who lags behind the stay-at-home Briton in honoring Christmas Day. From the Vice-regal party to the semi-colored section of the community, and from the "cold weather" globe-trotter (who is "doing" India to escape from the unpleasantness of an English Winter) to the Anglo-Indian who has almost forgotten what Christmas at "home" is like, all unite in turning the opportunity to account. Indeed, many an exile attaches the utmost importance to the "burra din"—the "great day"—as the natives term Christmas Day, while the entire white population does not harbor a single Scrooge. All is mirth and jollity, good-fellowship reigns supreme, and the countless horrors of the departed "hot weather" and "rains" are speedily forgotten in the Christmas pleasure which the somewhat odoriferous capital affords. Such, then, is the cheery attitude common to the merry-maker and to the wise person who, "faute de mieux," is a philosopher.

"EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE"

In Calcutta all the world, having gone to bed at a reasonable hour, is astir on Christmas morning. For, delightful though the Spring-like temperature is throughout the twenty-four hours, it is freshest when the dew is on the grass of the "maidan"—the huge stretch of tree-shaded turf whereon the Calcuttaites have disported themselves from the time of the first "Governor-General." Long before the sun is at its brightest the native servants are astir, getting ready the early cup of Darjheeling tea and plate of fruit, both of which are served soon after the barefooted, stealthy black domestic has gently pressed the sleeper's big toe, this being the Indian method of rousing the sluggard. To mark their sense of what is due to the day, the 'bearer" and "ayah," respectively, gabble the equivalent for a Christmas good wish before going about their business. Half an hour later nearly every European in the city is to be found on the "maidan," riding, playing golf or tennis, or driving along the broad, well-kept roads. And all, of course, exchange Christmas greetings galore. Next comes breakfast, the large airy rooms (the walls of which are distempered), being decorated with holly and mistletoe, specially procured from the Himalayas, and odorous with the scent of innumerable roses, which grow in profusion in half the Calcutta gardens.

MORNING CALLS

After breakfast bungalow-to-bungalow visits are paid, the men driving themselves in every known variety of motor-car, gig, and pony-cart, while the women are often conveyed in taxis, neat victorias, or broughams driven by turbaned native coachmen, whose long, voluminous, wide-skirted coats of red, blue, yellow, green, puce, or purple are set off by a gaily-colored "kummerbund." Service at the Cathedral follows, and the afternoon is devoted to endless calls, comparisons of Christmas cards, and—where the "mem-sahib" is concerned—conversations in which the delinquencies of the black servants and the prices ruling in the "bazaar" are reiterated. "My Abdul is enough to try the patience of a saint. He's been with me fifteen years, and on Christmas Day, of all days, he goes [illegible] and gets drunk. . . . [illegible] 'Eggs at eight annas a dozen'—preposterous [illegible] pays more than six, and he ch[illegible] so little for the cooking ones that I sometimes dread the result! . . . Yes, I've been 'out' ten years, and I'm convinced that the 'up-country' servants we used to get are more honest than these Calcutta ones, even if they do you out of an anna in the rupee. . . . Of couse, I got rid of my 'khitmutgar' when I found that he was getting the stores from the 'bazaar' and charging me 'Europe' prices—the 'budmash!' . . . As the 'home' mail was due this morning, I wouldn't let Inyat, my new cook, try his hand at a plum-pudding. I knew the one I had ordered from London ought to arrive in time. Of course, he was furious, as he might have got a commission on the raisins, which would have been bought in the 'bazaar,' if I had let him make the pudding." Thus the "mem-sahib!"

WHERE WHITE AND BLACK MEET

For several decades it has been the "correct thing" for Calcutta society to foregather at the bandstand on Christmas afternoon. But custom has decreed that before the Anglo-Indian "jeunesse doree" walks in the beautifully laid-out and typically Eastern Eden gardens, where the Viceroy's band, or that of one of the regiments, discourses music suited to the tastes of its hearers, a visit must be paid to the Zoo. The half-caste contingent also puts in an appearance, the chocolate-complexioned men proudly showing off their startling neckties of emerald-green, sky-blue, or vivid carmine, and the womenfolk cutting an equally remarkable figure in ultra-gaudy furbelows and frills, fal-lals, and gewgaws which positively shame the rainbow. In addition to the "Eurasians," numbers of brown Burmese sailors, yellow-faced, pig-tailed Chinese traders, and wandering flat-faced Malays—resplendent in pale pink jackets of silk—gloat over the spectacle afforded by the seals and otters dining off little fishes, while the gigantic python's attempts to swallow a full-grown, squawking fowl at one gulp are a never-ending source of delight to them. And if a couple of hungry, cross-grained tigers come to blows over a choice morsel of goat's-flesh, the spectator's joy is immeasurable. The Zoo is also the happy hunting-ground of the "baboos" (native clerks) employed in the various business houses, for at Christmas time the heart of the white employer expands to such an extent that he cordially returns the salutation of his gratified dusky brother, returning him—with interest—"the compliments of the season." The "baboo," being easily pleased, cherishes the incident in the innermost recesses of his strange mind, the white merchant's condescension forming a topic of conversation in native circles for many days afterwards. In fact, he asks for no more valuable Christmas present than a pleasant word in response to his "Merry Christmas, Sar." Contentment is truly a blessed thing!

THE CHRISTMAS DINNER

The event of the day, as in Western countries, is the Christmas dinner. Its successful issue is a matter which engages the hostess's concentrated attention for some hours in advance while if it were possible for the "khansamah" (native cook) to change color, he would grow pale with apprehension every few minutes. In short, the "khansamah" who takes a proper pride in his work, besides being fired with a most laudable desire to keep in the "mem-sahib's" good graces, is aware that a well-cooked meal is the best means towards an end. The shrewd fellow intends to apply for a rise of pay, and, wise in his generation, he knows that the lady's purse-strings cannot be loosened unless the dinner gives satisfaction. So the anxious Ahmud centres his energies upon the roasting of the specially imported turkey, the baking of the mince-pies, and the boiling of the plum-pudding, while his leisure moments are devoted to thinking out a specially succulent curry. The last-named dainty, by the way, is served with slices of mango preserved in salad oil, "brinjal"—a pulpy vegetable, which is grilled—and some fifteen freshly-prepared condiments and spices. In the lordly three-storied houses of the rich and great everybody is looked after by the table-servants of the establishment, but the guests who are bidden to less pretentious bungalows usually bring with them their own dainties. Each white-clad menial stands behind the "sahib's" or the "mem-sahib's" chair, and nothing on earth will induce him to wait upon any one else.

THE COOK'S TRIUMPH

Some haughty English ladies who have little tolerance for Calcutta customs consider it "infra dig" to take any notice of the "khansamah." The affable, seasoned "mem-sahib," however, believes in awarding praise where praise is due, and if Ahmud succeeds in tempting the Anglo-Indianized palates of the diners, he can count upon being summoned into "the presence" and commended. "Call the cook," commands the mistress of the bungalow, and the expectant minion (who has been awaiting the welcome summons in an agony of apprehension, darts like an arrow from the bow to the "mem-sahib's" side. "Sub tik hail" is the terse comment, which may be translated, "It's all right." The host echoes her favorable pronouncement, and the gratified Ahmud, subserviently touching his forehead in token of an appreciation which is too deep for words, backs out of the room and seeks his hard native bed in the happiest frame of mind imaginable. It may be noted that if the menial's accomplishments include a bowing acquaintance with English, he is allowed to write out the menu. And this is how he performs his task:

Pe sup
Fis
Turky rosted, and cransbery saws
Foule currid
Plump pudin
Mince pi
Tupshee cake
Deserts

"Tupshee cake," it should be explained, is tipsy cake, and the dish is one in which the wine-bibbing cook takes especial interest. Though a Mohammedan, he will drink his fill of sherry and brandy (both of which figure in the recipe) and run the risk of opposing the teaching of the "Koran."

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE

The picnic is popular in Calcutta, and Christmas Day sees many picnic parties being conveyed in launches to the quaint old Dutch ruins along the River Hugli, and to the beautifully-kept Botanical Gardens. Those who are in no hurry to reach their destination charter picturesque country boats, while others, hiring the "ticca gharry" of the country, a strange vehicle which is a cross between an Early Victorian bathing-machine and a packing-case, are driven miles along the broad white roads which lead to likely places. When dusk falls, the picnicing merry-makers return, a musical accompaniment being furnished by myriads of chirping insects, croaking frogs, and yelling jackals, whose combined efforts inspire impressionist composers. The "Lieutenant-Governor" also gives a semi-official picnic, which takes place at the Botanical Gardens, and most of those who enjoy social eminence are invited to slake their thirst under an enormous and ancient banyan-tree, beneath whose branches a couple of hundred people could find shelter from a tropical downpour.

"THE DHALI"

In Calcutta it is customary for natives to give Christmas presents to their employees. The "baboo" lays at the merchant's feet a large shallow basket piled high with succulent Himalayan oranges, whose sweetness is actually greater than that of the luscious tangerine, dates procured from Smyrna, half-withered Casmiri white grapes which have almost become raisins, evil-smelling, greasy sweetmeats of "bazaar" manufacture, and a concoction of boiled rice, sugar and spices. The summit of the erection is crowned with a stiff, tightly-packed nosegay of flowers, bound with many a strand of gold or silver thread. "Dhalis," as these gifts are entitled, also are proffered by the servants, the size of the basket depending upon the financial standing of the giver. A well-to-do portly butler, with a sense of what [illegible] w[illegible] pend as muc[illegible] "master's p[illegible] boy, whose [illegible] nis, to scar[illegible] in fact, do[illegible] rose, whic[illegible] ation, by the gardener of the establishment. Indeed, so deeply rooted is the "dhali" custom that a disgraced servant who is under notice to leave makes a "salaam" and deposits his offering on the steps of the verandah.

THE BEST PRESENT OF ALL

The most appreciated present of all is the welcome budget of "home" letters which "mail day" brings, and if the mail steamer arrives at Bombay in time for the post-bags to reach Calcutta on Christmas morning, the exile feels that life is really worth living. Home taies mean a very great deal to most Anglo-Indians, and to know that they are remembered by their friends and relations in England raises them to the seventh heaven of happiness.—George Cecil, in The Lady.

Dealing with the question of Oriental immigration Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., [illegible] of the Central Conservative executive. Mr. Stevens said that the [illegible] Asiatic immigration [illegible] New York was two-fifths foreign and the same applied to nineteen cities in the United States of over 250,000 population. Conditions were the same in Canada, where the foreign born population was flocking to the cities and the centres of industry. He quoted particulars of the different nationalities entering Canada last year, among the undesirables being 7445 Chinese, 742 Japanese and 104,000 mixed nationalities, largely from Southern Europe, who presented difficulties almost equal to the Asiatic problem. The Chinese head tax system was inadequate, and he advocated a system of control, based on something like the agreement with Japan restricting the number that might enter each year.

Kennedy Funeral Leads to Suicide

DAVENTRY, England (UPI)—A 64-year-old woman was so upset at seeing President Kennedy's funeral on television that she took her own life, an inquest has ruled.

Mrs. Daisy Helena Druckett's body was found in a canal after she disappeared from a mental after-care home.

went heart surgery in Toronto.

The operation was a success and Mrs. Cherneski returned to her home here and her hobbies.

She put her painting skill

Engagement announced

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Officia announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Maria Elvira Suzanna, to Terrence Hanns Faust, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hanns Faust of Dewdney.

The wedding will take place January 30 in St. James United Church.

I call him 'Daddy,' he's much older than I, 80 deaf—was paying."

Swathed in mink h jewelry, the Miami h man's wife was acquitte charges she was freelo on ham, candy, strawbe bananas and string while shopping with husband.

Mrs. Schor said sh $1.20 for the items s She said she though was being accosted bers when security stopped her outsi supermarket.

"You see, I was my diamonds," she "And I told them have to steal, but eat on account of betes and insulin."

since New Year's ... it left Naimo for Gabriola. ... was dead on arrival. Damage

Good Morning— Wilf Bennett on page 5

AN OLD CUSTOM was followed over the weekend as Vancouver Sikhs left shoes outside their temple to take part in celebration in honor Sri Goru Gobind Singh, one of the sect's 10 founders. Six-year-old Kisoin Manhag searched for his shoes after attending the temple service.

Day U... Christme...

...owing off their startling neck-... green, sky-blue, or vivid car-... womenfolk cutting an equally ...are in ultra-gaudy furbelows ...als, and gewgaws which posi-...e rainbow. In addition to the ...umbers of brown Burmese sail-...ed, pig-tailed Chinese traders, ...flat-faced Malays—resplendent ...jackets of silk—gloat over the ...ed by the seals and otters din-...es, while the gigantic python's ...illow a full-grown, squawking ...p are a never-ending source of ...And if a couple of hungry,

IT is the Christmas season, above all other popular festivals, that keeps a matter-of-fact age in touch with the pleasant traditions, customs and legends of our ancestors. The quaint observances that marked all the feasts of the Christian year, have, for the most part, been utterly forgotten. Candlemas, Midsummer, and Michaelmas, to name but a few, pass without a memory of the popular rites formerly celebrated on these days. Easter is a wholly religious festival, but Christmas still calls forth many of those ancient pastimes and revels with which our forefathers used to speed the merriest season

...ON-STOP 'BIBLE' READING

Sikhs leave shoes at door

...undreds of pairs of shoes ...left at the door of the ...Temple, 1866 West Sec-...as members of Vancou-...Sikh population wound ...their most important cele-...tion of the year.

...bu Singh was elected pres-...t of the Sikh's Khalsa ...an Society and Gian Singh, ...retary.

...t started at 10 a.m. Friday ...en a non-stop reading of ...Sikh "bible," the Shri Guru ...anth Sahib, began.

The 1,400 page book, which is the focal point of the Sikh religion, was completed at 10 a.m. on Sunday with a "relay" of six priests and other temple leaders taking part around the clock.

It is a custom of the Sikhs to leave their shoes at the door before they enter the temple.

During the three days an estimated 3,000 Sikhs came to the temple to honor Shri Guru Gobind Singh, one of the sect's 10 founders, on the anniversary of his birth.

The nine leaders before Shri Guru Gobind Singh taught that salvation was through loving service to humanity. Shri Guru Gobind instilled a spirit of defence in the Sikhs because they were suffering at the hands of India's rulers.

He instructed every Sikh to add Singh to his name, a practice followed religiously today. It means "Lion."

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DANGERS OF AN ASIATIC INFLUX

Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., Tells Ward V. Conservative Meeting Why Immigration From Orient Must be Restricted.

WHITE RACES CANNOT ASSIMILATE ALIENS

Far Eastern Peoples Cannot be Brought to Our Standard But Will Reduce Us to Theirs—Meeting Loudly Applauds.

Dealing with the question of Oriental immigration, Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., addressed a meeting held at the Oddfellows Hall, Main Street, last evening under the auspices of the Ward Five Conservative Association. The hall was filled, in addition to the members of the association, a large number of ladies being present. The speaker held the advent of an Asiatic population as inimical to the best interests of the province, in which view he was strongly supported, judging by the applause of the audience. Mr. Joseph Phillips presided, and a programme was interspersed through the proceedings, which included speeches by Mr. C. E. Tisdall, M. P. P.; Dr. Maguire, M. P. P., and Mr. R. S. Pyke, chairman of the Central Conservative executive.

Mr. Stevens said that the question of Asiatic immigration was not only of importance to the provinve, but was also national in Canada, and it was also a serious problem in its relation to imperial affairs. The big business of Canada was to secure population for its vast heritage of fertile lands. The area involved was so large that we could not hope to populate it by the natural increase of those already here. We must look to those coming from other countries. It was desirable to secure immigrants who would early adapt themselves to the social and economic conditions of the country and who could be assimilated to our advantage and to theirs.

Illustration from U. S.

The United States provided an illustration of the seriousness of the question. There statistics of the census department showed that the urban population was made up of 51 per cent. foreigners. In the rural population 64 per cent. was native and only 20 per cent. foreign. It was amazing that only 20 per cent. of the immigration went to the farms. The City of New York was two-fifths foreign and the same applied to nineteen cities in the United States of over 250,000 population. Conditions were the same in Canada, where the foreign born population was flocking to the cities and the centres of industry.

He quoted particulars of the different nationalities entering Canada last year, among the undesirables being 7445 Chinese, 742 Japanese and 104,000 mixed nationalities, largely from Southern Europe, who presented difficulties almost equal to the Asiatic problem. The Chinese head tax system was inadequate, and he advocated a system of control, based on something like the agreement with Japan restricting the number that might enter each year.

Canadian Standpoint.

He did not wish to be understood as having no respect for the Asiatic, but from the standpoint of Canadian interests these people whom we could not assimilate would ultimately affect our standards of life, and as it was obvious they would not improve them, they must have the opposite tendency. He paid a high tribute to the ancient Chinese civilization, which had an ambassador at the court of Rome in the third century. They had a social and religious code, however, which prevented assimilation, although it was strong enough to assimilate a colony of a hundred thousand Jews which settled in China in the twelfth century, and of whom not a trace is left. In every other country the Jews maintained the same characteristics they did two thousand years ago, but China had swallowed them up. We could not have any hope of assimilating the Chinese.

The Hindu question, he said, introduced the Imperial element. They claimed to be citizens of the British Empire, but he held that they were not entitled to any more rights here than they had in their own country. He referred to a largely-advertised meeting of Hindus to protest against conditions in Canada. Out of the three thousand Hindus in Vancouver and Victoria, only 181 attended, and these were chiefly professional agitators, who made their living by exploiting their fellows in this country. He described at length conditions in India, and how impossible it was for such peoples to enter into our life here. It was a conglomeration of caste and religions. The Hindu, with his mystical cults, was proselyting in this country and the United States, and he read instances where overwrought women had been affected by their teachings. He wanted to know if it was desirable to have these mystics proselyting among Canadian women. No student of history could show where the Hindu civilization or the Hindu religion had done one thing for the benefit of mankind.

Conditions in India.

Of the three hundred and fifty million inhabitants of India only sixteen million had the semblance of represen-

Continued on Page 3, Col. 5.

DANGERS OF AN ASIATIC INFLUX

Continued from Page 1, Col. 7.

tative government, and in these places, chiefly cities, they elected half the representation and the government appointed the other half. The expenditures they controlled only amounted to 3,900,000 pounds, one-half of that being in Bombay and Calcutta.

The youthful marriages and polygamy he blamed as vicious and responsible for lack of vitality in the race. There were nine million girl-wives under fifteen years and two million under eleven years in India. Were we to be expected to admit this system here? And if we did not wish to stand for polygamy, which one of the plural wives would be admitted to this country? To assimilate there must be intermarriage, and who proposed to suggest intermarriage by our white girls with the Hindu or the Chinese? The negro in the Southern States and our own halfbreed red men showed the dangers of mixing the color in races.

He denied the statement given by the Hindus that Hon. Hobert Rogers, then Minister of the Interior, had promised them redress. What he had promised was full consideration only of their grievances. His veracity had been questioned in a Liberal paper when he charged that the Liberal Government had not protected this country from Japanese immigration, and he quoted official communications between Ottawa and London to indicate the different courses taken by the Borden administration as compared with that of the one preceding it.

HINDU'S DEPORTATION

Immigration Officers Claim That Natha or Bhagwan Singh Entered Vancouver by Misrepresentation.

Claiming that he entered Canada under misrepresentations contrary to Section 33 of the Immigration Act, local immigration officers yesterday afternoon arrested a Hindu named Natha Singh, known also, it is stated, as Bhagwan Singh, just as he was going to board the boat for Victoria. Deportation proceedings will be immediately commenced by Mr. Malcolm Reid, chief of the Vancouver Immigration bureau. Singh was released on bail in a cash bond of $2000.

Seditious Campaign.

Mr. Reid stated yesterday afternoon that he had received information to the effect that the Hindu, whom it is sought to deport, has been conducting a seditious campaign in Vancouver and that since his arrival here he has caused a great deal of dissension in the Hindu community. This latter view, is supported, immigration officials declare, by references to Bhagwan Singh in a Victoria Hindu publication known as the "Sansar." It was these references which led the immigration officials to further look into the case after the Hindu had successfully passed the board of inquiry last June.

Passed Examination.

The immigration officers say that Singh came to Canada as a returning Hindu, having secured a ticket from the C. P. R. agent at Hong Kong. On arrival in Vancouver he was put through the customary examination. He produced letters purporting to be from the general superintendent of the Pacific Coast Coal Company at Wellington, and he also had in his possession a savings bank pass book showing a balance alleged to have been allowed to remain in the bank during his absence in India. Bhagwan Singh also showed himself conversant with the city and with local distances.

Messrs. McCrossan & Harper have been retained by Bhagwan Singh, who will fight deportation.

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Passed Examination.

The immigration officers say that Singh came to Canada as a returning Hindu, having secured a ticket from the C. P. R. agent at Hong Kong. On arrival in Vancouver he was put through the customary examination. He produced letters purporting to be from the general superintendent of the Pacific Coast Coal Company at Wellington, and he also had in his possession a savings bank pass book showing a balance alleged to have been allowed to remain in the bank during his absence in India. Bhagwan Singh also showed himself conversant with the city and with local distances.

Messrs. McCrossan & Harper have been retained by Bhagwan Singh, who will fight deportation.

countries that they should unreservedly open their gates to the East Indians. All discussion, even, of the question will but intensify the determination of the white inhabitants of the continent to exclude them. It is vain accordingly for the Hindu residents of British Columbia to raise a fund, no matter how large, to fight for the admittance of their fellow-countrymen who here may be detained at United States ports.

In the republic to the south of us the feeling against the admission of Hindus is, we are given to understand, more extreme than it is in this country. The immigration authorities in preventing their entry are acting in direct accord with the ruling of the minister of labor. At the meeting held on Monday night in this city it was definitely asserted that Hon. Mr. Rogers had assured the British Columbia Hindus that their wives and children would be admitted to Canada and it is likely he did, but in view of popular sentiment it is probable that Mr. Rogers has concluded that it is impossible for him to fulfil a promise which would be equal to granting unrestricted entry.

With both countries practically in accord then in their opposition to the admission of Hindustania, it is altogether unlikely that an East Indian population will find a foothold on this continent.

Nor is it reasonable they should. The people of America have no animus against the Hindu, but they realize that he is not the proper settler for this hemisphere. His customs and manners, his religion and all his traditions make it impossible for him to become part and parcel of our social and political fabric. He cannot be assimiliated and will always be a stranger and an alien in our country. His methods of life, too, make him an undesirable competitor of our own people in the labor market. He is then best kept out and the wisdom of the governments will be demonstrated in adopting that course.

The threat of reprisals in India against Canadians is absurd. That such menaces should be indulged in is calculated to make the public here more resolute that the Hindus shall not become, in any considerable numbers at least, residents of Canada.

city from feeling the pinch of absolute want. The municipal council and the provincial government should pull together and we may yet not lose any of our present residents for lack of employment and we certainly shall lose many of them if wholesale dismissals such as is proposed go into effect.

Oct 1 1913

Not Desirable Immigrants

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Windsor Star October 1st 1913

SIXTEEN PAGES

DANGERS OF AN ASIATIC INFLUX

Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., Tells Ward V. Conservative Meeting Why Immigration From Orient Must be Restricted.

WHITE RACES CANNOT ASSIMILATE ALIENS

Far Eastern Peoples Cannot be Brought to Our Standard But Will Reduce Us to Theirs—Meeting Loudly Applauds.

Dealing with the question of Oriental immigration, Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., addressed a meeting held at the Oddfellows Hall, Main Street, last evening under the auspices of the Ward Five Conservative Association. The hall was filled, in addition to the members of the association, a large number of ladies being present. The speaker held the advent of an Asiatic population as inimical to the best interests of the province, in which view he was strongly supported, judging by the applause of the audience. Mr. Joseph Phillips presided, and a programme was interspersed through the proceedings, which included speeches by Mr. C. E. Tisdall, M. P. P.; Dr. Maguire, M. P. P., and Mr. R. S. Pyke, chairman of the Central Conservative executive.

Mr. Stevens said that the question of Asiatic immigration was not only of importance to the provinve, but was also national in Canada, and it was also a serious problem in its relation to Imperial affairs. The big business of Canada was to secure population for its vast heritage of fertile lands. The area involved was so large that we could not hope to populate it by the natural increase of those already here. We must look to those coming from other countries. It was desirable to secure immigrants who would early adapt themselves to the social and economic conditions of the country and who could be assimilated to our advantage and to theirs.

Illustration from U. S.

The United States provided an illustration of the seriousness of the question. There statistics of the census department showed that the urban population was made up of 51 per cent. foreigners. In the rural population 64 per cent. was native and only 20 per cent. foreign. It was amazing that only 30 per cent. of the immigration went to the farms. The City of New York was two-fifths foreign and the same applied to nineteen cities in the United States of over 250,000 population. Conditions were the same in Canada, where the foreign born population was flocking to the cities and the centres of industry.

He quoted particulars of the different nationalities entering Canada last year, among the undesirables being 7445 Chinese, 742 Japanese and 104,000 mixed nationalities, largely from Southern Europe, who presented difficulties almost equal to the Asiatic problem. The Chinese head tax system was inadequate, and he advocated a system of control, based on something like the agreement with Japan restricting the number that might enter each year.

Canadian Standpoint.

He did not wish to be understood as having no respect for the Asiatic, but from the standpoint of Canadian interests these people whom we could not assimilate would ultimately affect our standards of life, and as it was obvious they would not improve them, they must have the opposite tendency. He paid a high tribute to the ancient Chinese civilization, which had an ambassador at the court of Rome in the third century. They had a social and religious code, however, which prevented assimilation, although it was strong enough to assimilate a colony of a hundred thousand Jews which settled in China in the twelfth century, and of whom not a trace is left. In every other country the Jews maintained the same characteristics they did two thousand years ago, but China had swallowed them up. We could not have any hope of assimilating the Chinese.

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Continued on Page 3, Col. 5.

DANGERS OF AN ASIATIC INFLUX

Continued from Page 1, Col. 7.

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The youthful marriages and polygamy he blamed as vicious and responsible for lack of vitality in the race. There were nine million girl-wives under fifteen years and two million under eleven years in India. Were we to be expected to admit this system here? And if we did not wish to stand for polygamy, which one of the plural wives would be admitted to this country? To assimilate there must be intermarriage, and who proposed to suggest intermarriage by our white girls with the Hindu or the Chinese? The negro in the Southern States and our own halfbreed red men showed the dangers of mixing the color in races.

He denied the statement given by the Hindus that Hon. Hobert Rogers, then Minister of the Interior, had promised them redress. What he had promised was full consideration only of their grievances. His veracity had been questioned in a Liberal paper when he charged that the Liberal Government had not protected this country from

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He denied the statement given by the Hindus that Hon. Hobert Rogers, then Minister of the Interior, had promised them redress. What he had promised was full consideration only of their grievances. His veracity had been questioned in a Liberal paper when he charged that the Liberal Government had not protected this country from Japanese immigration, and he quoted official communications between Ottawa and London to indicate the different courses taken by the Borden administration as compared with that of the one preceding it.

...M is enough to try the patience ...e's been with me fifteen years, ...s Day, of all days, he goes ...Eggs at eight a... ...! My cook never has ... pays ...r the ...e-

sahib," howeve... where praise is ... tempting the A... diners, he can ... into "the prese... the cook," com... bungalow, and t...

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HINDU IMMIGRATION IN WESTERN CANADA

Mr. H. H. Stevens Writes on Great Problem—Very Few Hindus Desire Citizenship Rights in Canada.

Following is an extract from an article by Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., on "Hindu Immigration in the West," which he has contributed to the annual number of "The Monetary Times" of Toronto:

Of all the problems that have perplexed, and still perplex, perhaps this problem of Hindu immigration in the West is the most perplexing. Much has appeared of late in the columns of our daily papers on this vexed question as to whether British Columbia should exclude Oriental races. It is impossible for me, in the limited space at my disposal, to do more than touch the fringe of this great problem. Perhaps no other country has ever had a responsibility of greater magnitude than has Canada. It is the one problem carrying with it far-reaching effects on our own day and generation—far-reaching effects on the generations to come. In considering this problem in all its multifarious phases what we want most of all is a broad appreciation of facts. During the past thirteen years Canada has received something like 2,521,000 immigrants—equal to about one-third of the total population af Canada. It will be easy, therefore, to grasp what possibilities lie in the near future, and also to realize the tremendous responsibility imposed upon us in the selection of immigrants. I do not propose even to touch on the problem resulting from immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. Space forbids, also, dealing with the question of Japanese and Chinese immigration. My object is to deal with the vexed question—the question uppermost in all of our minds today—the Hindu problem and what it means to the people of the Pacific Coast.

Hindus and Labor.

Let me quote a brief paragraph from that monumental work, the report of the Commission on Immigration in the United States: "Usually the Hindus have engaged in the roughest and most unskilled labor. Certainly in Canada they are considered less desirable laborers than either Japanese or Chinese. Physically they are weak as compared with white men or with the Japanese, and slow to understand. The percentage of illiteracy is larger than in any other immigrant race. They are not easily assimilated, and there seems to be practically none of the people on the Pacific Coast who are not opposed to their immigration." This, I think, will be obvious to all who have made a study of the subject. Let me now deal briefly with the Hindu from the Imperial side of the question. The Hindu is a British subject, and as such is entitled to the protection of the British flag, but he is not a British citizen, nor has he ever been. However, he claims to be entitled to the same rights and considerations as a citizen. I most emphatically challenge this. The rights of British citizenship they have never had except in the case of a few instances. They base their claim to these on the ground of certain promises made by Queen Victoria—of Blessed and Glorious Memory.

Queen Victoria's Promise.

Now, Queen Victoria swore to do justice and deal with equity. It will be perfectly clear to all of us that she did not intend to grant these people any special rights or privileges—simply that as she represented the British Empire she would administer British justice without favor. In the minds of the Hindu community the rights and privileges of citizenship means the right of the few to exploit the many, and of this we have an example. Recently there was a mass meeting held in O'Brien Hall, Vancouver. This meeting was held in order to give them an opportunity to air their grievances. Out of the total number (some 2,000 in all) of Hndus resident in Vancouver and Victoria, only 181 Hindus attended.

Certain Type of Hindu.

Who do you imagine these men were? The men who live off and exploit their fellow-countrymen, many of them being of the most seditious character imaginable. Now this is the type of people who claim to have an absolute right to enter Canada as subjects of the Empire—these are the men who claim rights of British citizenship. When they come before us with their plausible arguments and then turn around and preach sedition, is this not sufficient to make any Britisher grit his teeth, put down his foot, and say come on?

The Sikhs.

A Hindu delegation went to Ottawa about two years ago in order to interview the Minister of the Interior. I was present at that interview. The delegation intimated to the Honorable Robert Rogers that they came on behalf of the Hindus of the Sikh class only. They spoke of the fact that the Sikhs were superior, that they did not ask the doors to be opened to the Hindu generally. They asked that a select few be admitted into the rights and privileges of British citizenship, while the vast majority of the other castes in India should remain outside. This privilege the Sikhs claim solely for themselves. So you can understand from this the type of person we are dealing with. The Sikhs number some 2,200,000 out of 350,000,000. If you throw the doors open to one caste you must throw the doors open to all.

Hindu Civilization.

Now, one other point which is vital—what has Hindu civilization and culture done for the betterment of mankind? I challenged some time ago the people of Toronto with that and asked them to come forward and give an example of what Hindu civilization had done for mankind. We know that with all their so-called philosophy, culture and ancient civilization, they have done nothing to lift themselves or in any way to advance modern civilization. Everything worth having in India today—peace, harmony, justice, industry—are due solely to British rule and Anglo-Saxon civilization. There is not the slightest possible doubt that the tendency of the Hindu in the West is to lower the standards of civilizatfon. They accept from 25 to 50 cents per day less than the Japanese or Chinese. Their standard of living is lower than that of any of the races with whom they compete.

No Assimilation.

Assimilation is impossible. To those who give thought to the subject or see the conditions of things in the West, they will fully realize and understand the truth of this. If space permitted I could show you the other side, viz., the health menace of alien races, one of the most serious aspects of this Oriental immigration. The diseases of this people and the diseases they bring with them are of more importance to us even than economic or social characteristics. As Doctor Nesbitt in an able article says: "If Eastern immigrants are likely to deplete the vitality of our people as the negro has done, it is a far more serious question than if they merely force an unwelcome economic competition upon us."

Scientific Study.

What I would plead for most of all in this article is a scientific study of the subject. We are not legislating for our own day—we are legislating for the generations to come. And assuredly if we are not careful we shall leave an awful legacy behind us. How shall we appear when we stand arraigned at the Bar of Posterity if we do not grapple with this problem and seek solution? Has the painful experience of South Africa no lesson for us? Look at Natal today and all that she has to face! It may be that we are wrong—it may be that in our great desire for a white man's country we have lacked vision. All that will be asked of us, however, and all that posterity will expect is careful inquiry according to our lights. In the scientific study of this subject we must look ahead. Whether we are right or whether we are wrong in our conclusion, viz., rigid exclusion, the charge that we have been wilfully indifferent can never be brought.

The Daily News & Province
Vancouver
December 22 1913

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HINDU'S UNIQUE SUIT AGAINST STEAMSHIP CO.

Company Refused to Sell Him Ticket to Bring Wife from Calcutta.

Victoria, Dec. 22.—A case involving an important principle is set down in the Supreme Court today, but as the Christmas holidays intervene it is doubtful if the case will be started until after the resumed sessions. It is the action brought by Bishan Singh against the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company, requiring the Japanese steamship company to sell the plaintiff a ticket for transportation of his wife to Victoria from Calcutta.

The principle involved is whether the company will be prepared to take the risk of the admission of Hindu women into Canada or not, in view of the continuous passage rendered possible in the opening of the line from Hongkong to Calcutta in the Indian service.

Upon the refusal of the local agent of the line some months ago to sell the necessary tickets, this present action was commenced. The immigration agent maintains that no discrimination is made between men and women from India, and that the steamship companies take the same chance with them as with any other immigrants, providing the newcomers are healthy and otherwise meet the requirements of the law. The companies safeguarded themselves by declining to issue tickets without return passage to India being deposited with them. A. H. MacNeill, K. C., is acting for the company.

The Daily News & Advertiser Vancouver
December 22 1913

[illegible] of the National Shakespeare Theatre, has [illegible] the Sapphire, which is [illegible] only years old, to the [illegible]

The yacht is now outfitting at Southampton, prior to her departure for Atlantic [illegible]

[illegible] den property is now definitely [illegible] to have been $13,750,000, and that of the theatre site $3,000,000.

HERNAN SINGH'S FATE IS DECIDED

Hindu Whose Deportation Has Been Keenly Fought Finally Results in Victory for Immigration Officials.

When the Empress of India will leave the C. P. R. wharves this morning en route for the Orient she will carry among her passengers the Hindu, Hernan Singh, whose deportation, so long sought by the Immigration authorities here, was at last accomplished. The deportation of Hernan Singh is of significance as it marks the first case in which the Immigration officials have won a clear-cut and undisputed victory over those who have contended on behalf of the Hindus.

Bhagwan Singh was ordered to be deported by Mr. Malcolm R. J. Reid, Immigration agent for this port, in the teeth of vehement protests lodged by counsel for the Hindu.

The deportation was the natural sequence of the dismissal by Mr. Justice Macdonald in Supreme Court chambers yesterday of the application for habeas corpus made on Singh's behalf. Mr. A. H. MacNeill, K.C., who previously appeared for the Hindu, was absent in Victoria, but the application was made by Mr. R. M. Macdonald, a member of the firm of MacNeill & Bird. His Lordship found that the man had been properly found guilty of misrepresentation by the newly-constituted Board of Inquiry. When a habeas corpus was first granted in Hernan Singh's behalf some eight or ten days ago, the Court found that the board was not properly constituted in having only seven of its members present instead of the eight necessary to form a quorum. Following this decision, Mr. W. B. A. Ritchie, K.C., counsel for Mr. Reid, communicated with Ottawa and secured from the Minister of the Interior, Hon. Dr. Roche, authority for changing the constitution of the Board to consist of the Immigration agent and two inspectors appointed at his convenience.

Hernan Singh, together with two white men and a Japanese, were placed aboard the Empress of India last night by immigration officers and locked up for safekeeping in the cage in the hold of the ship. The two white men are being sent back to Hong Kong as deserters from the Royal Navy, while the Japanese is being returned for coming to this country as a stowaway.

including railways and canals, amounted to $3,407,611 during December. Railway securities [illegible] a million. This expenditure is about the same as December, 1913.

The Daily News Advertiser January 10—1914

MANDAMUS IS REFUSED HINDU

Mr. Justice Gregory Refuses to Make Order Instructing Nippen Yusen Kaisha Line to Sell Transportation.

Special to the News-Advertiser.

Victoria, Jan. 9.—Bishen Singh, a Sikh priest, resident in Vancouver, was refused a mandamus instructing agents of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line to sell him transportation for his wife from Calcutta to Victoria, by Mr. Justice Gregory of the Supreme Court this afternoon.

The case was instituted on Thursday and concluded today. Mr. C. F. Davie appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. H. McNeill, K.C., of Vancouver, for the defendant company.

Mr. W. R. Brown, the company's Seattle agent, gave evidence to the effect that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha does not operate a passenger service between Calcutta and Hong Kong, although some Sikhs and Hindus had been given that passage on cargo vessels. The ships plying between those ports were freighters without accommodation for passengers and recently strict instructions had been issued not to sell tickets for the trip under any consideration.

It was argued by Mr. Davie that the company's schedule of sailings and other folders advertised a passenger service and that the evidence showed that it was the practice to carry passengers between Calcutta and Hong Kong. He considered it unfair discrimination to refuse a ticket to a woman, especially if she was prepared to take a chance on the accommodations, etc.

His Lordship held that it was not shown that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was operating a passenger service between the two ports named and dismissed the action.

[illegible] riot were in the police court to-day [illegible] were remanded on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly.

The Daily News Advertiser January 6—1914

Jan 6 1914

INDIAN OFFICIAL DEAD

Sir John MacPherson, Secretary of State in India, Dies Suddenly in London.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

London, Jan. 5.—Sir John Molesworth MacPherson, C. S. I., died suddenly today at Ryegate Station. He was born at Calcutta, India, August 8, 1853, and having been called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1876 was appointed advocate of the High Court at Calcutta in the same year. He was Deputy-Secretary of State for the Government of India in the legislative department from 1878 to 1895 and its secretary until 1911. He was also during the years 1910-12 a member of the legislative council of the governor-general. He was a prolific author upon legal subjects as affecting India.

[illegible] time and a party of invited guests will be present. Special cars will convey the party from Toronto to the scene of the ceremony January 2.

Dec 27 1913

$3 FOR FIVE YEARS' WORK

Innocent Man Ends Five Years' Servitude in Quebec Penitentiary Almost Penniless.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

Montreal, Dec. 26.—Sixty cents a year, or $3 for five years' work as a blacksmith—such is the remuneration accorded Geronimo Fatzari, the innocent man just liberated from St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary—is the sum of money placed in his hands by the prison authorities on his departure. With a formal "Get out" from his quondam custodians, and with a guard detailed to escort him to the train, the man wended his way citywards late Christmas Eve, only to find himself, once arrived here, a friendless and well nigh penniless victim of society's law.

The Daily News Advertiser January 10 - 1914

Shipping

HOW BHAGWAN SINGH BOARDED THE EMPRESS

Writer of Newspaper on Board C. P. R. Liner Tells of Manner of Hindu's Deportation From Victoria.

In the Empress of Japan, which arrived from the Orient on Thursday, was a newspaper produced on board by members of the two famous baseball clubs, which are touring the world and which left Vancouver on the Empress upon her last trip to the Orient. This contains much amusing comment upon different members of the party and their experiences of seasickness and other of the ups and downs of a sea voyage and, incidentally, an entertaining account of the Bhagwan Singh deportation incident as it appeared to strangers to the situation, who viewed it from shipboard. This runs in part as follows:

"A certain amount of romance might be woven about the shaggy person who has kept us company, even if domiciled a deck or two below our own. It seems that Singh, about a year ago, arrived at Vancouver on some mission bent. What it was the authorities could not actually ascertain, except that he was an agitator. He was ordered deported as an undesirable. There are lawyers in Victoria and Vancouver and these succeeded in getting out a writ of habeas corpus, which they served on the captain. The getting of Singh on board was attended with much difficulty, one officer losing part of his ear and another contributing a chunk from his hand.

Singh Nearly Free.

"A minute before the ship cast off from Victoria the captain had Singh bdought up before him, telling him that, as he had been served with a writ of habeas corpus, he would be compelled to let him go, and, with a wave of the hand, he showed Singh the gangplank. Singh started down the swaying piece of furniture, was a free man to within a foot of the end, when a cyclone of blue lit on his hapless form. There was a waving of arms and legs, but out of this mess shot two figures on the deck with a Victoria cop having a strangle hold on a Hindu.

Policeman Left on Deck.

"There was a clanging of bells in the engine room, the ship was under way with a dishevelled and likewise astonished policeman standing on deck. For a moment it looked like a free ride for one of Victoria's 'finest' to the land of cherry blossoms, but, just as the wharf was fading, half a dozen husky sailors shot the plank out, the cop took a leap for life and landed safe. As the ship moved along the wharf two lawyers kept abreast with it, heaping legal curses on the head of the captain. Just the same, it was the dungeon for the Hindu until the ship was out of sight of land. Then he was turned loose, only to have the storm break. That he was relieved two days later of a dirk, a foot and a half long, was simply an incident in his career on board. Possibly he was looking for the captain. There is a suspicion that he will lose more than a dirk when he arrives in Hong Kong."

In the end he never arrived at Hong Kong, as he got away from the Empress at Yokohama.

JUDGMENT GIVEN IN BHAGWAN SINGH CASE

The Daily News Advertiser Jan 15 - 1914

Mr. Justice Morrison Finds Order for Habeas Corpus Is Ultra Vires—Not Concerned With Alleged Contempt.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Morrison in the case of Bhagwan Singh, the Hindu priest, who was deported from Vancouver some weeks ago by the immigration officials after a series of exciting scenes, was received yesterday morning by the Vancouver Registry. His Lordship cancels the order for habeas corpus granted by himself in October last, and upon which the return of Bhagwan Singh and the attachment of Mr. Malcolm R. J Reid, Immigration Agent for Vancouver, was sought.

His Lordship finds that the order for habeas corpus which was granted on October 7 was obtained by the suppression or omission of a material fact, viz., that Bhagwan Singh was not in custody at that time. In regard to the allegations of contempt laid against Mr. Reid, His Lordship points out that that official is a responsible officer of a department of the Federal Government, and that, doubtless, if the incident complained of is founded on facts, that the Government will take proper cognizance of it. Under the circumstances, Mr. Justice Morrison states, he does not think he is called upon to display any undue sensitiveness about it. The dignity of the court, he adds, in such cases usually takes care of itself.

Mr. A. H. MacNeill, K. C, appeared for Bhagwan Singh on the applications, and Mr. W. B. A. Ritchie, K.C., for the Immigration Department.

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since 1898:

	1898. Miles.	1912. Miles.
British India	21,920	33,484
Canada	[illegible]	38,035
Australia	12,483	[illegible]
Union of South Africa	2,862	8,393
New Zealand	2,257	2,889
Rhodesia	[illegible]	2,358

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver Jan 23 - 1914

INDIA TO SUPPORT CLAIMS OF HINDUS

Viceroy of India Promises Sikhs Sympathy of Government in Attempting to Secure Entrance Into Canada.

Lord Hardinge recently received a Sikh deputation, who presented a memorial, dated Vancouver, Jan. 9, regarding the non-admission of Indians' wives and children, and the barriers raised by the Canadian immigration laws. They prayed the Viceroy to influence the Canadian and home Governments to cause the removal of their grievances and give fair play to all castes, creeds and colors.

Lord Hardinge, replying, said the Indian Government was keenly interested in the well-being of Indians throughout the globe. As the restriction requiring a continuous journey on a through ticket still remained, the situation was not satisfactory, and the Secretary of State had been addressed regarding the removal of the disability. This memorial should strengthen their cause, but his Excellency reminded the deputation that there was a very strong feeling in the classes wielding political influence in Canada against relaxing the restrictions, and that the recent decisions of the chief court ordering the release of some Indians under orders of deportation had produced forcible protests and a demand for more stringent legislation.

The Indian Government, Lord Hardinge said, would give its active sympathy and support, but it was impossible to foresee the ultimate result of its representations.

Earthquake at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—The seismograph at Chabot Observatory, showed a slight earthquake shock tonight. Windows were rattled in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley. No damage was reported.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver Jan 24 1914

HINDUS MAY BE KEPT OUT OF U. S.

Secretary of Department of Labor Suggests to Congress That Doors of United States Be Closed to Hindu Laborers

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor suggested to Congress today that the doors of the United States be closed hereafter to the Hindu laborer.

Injury to labor conditions on the Pacific Coast through an already unaccountable influx of Hindus and possible extension as to the same condition in the southern states were the reasons given by Mr. Wilson for urging their immediate exclusion.

The secretary's views were expressed in a letter to Speaker Clark. While the secretary did not discuss with President Wilson the questions brought up in today's letter he wrote, he said, after Commissioner General Caminetti of the immigration bureau had consulted John Bassett Moore and learned that no treaty would be violated if the recommendations were carried out.

The secretary suggested that the term "Asiatic labor" be defined as including all aliens east of a certain boundary line except those—such as Japanese and Chinese—whose immigration already is regulated by agreement between the United States and the governments in the Far East.

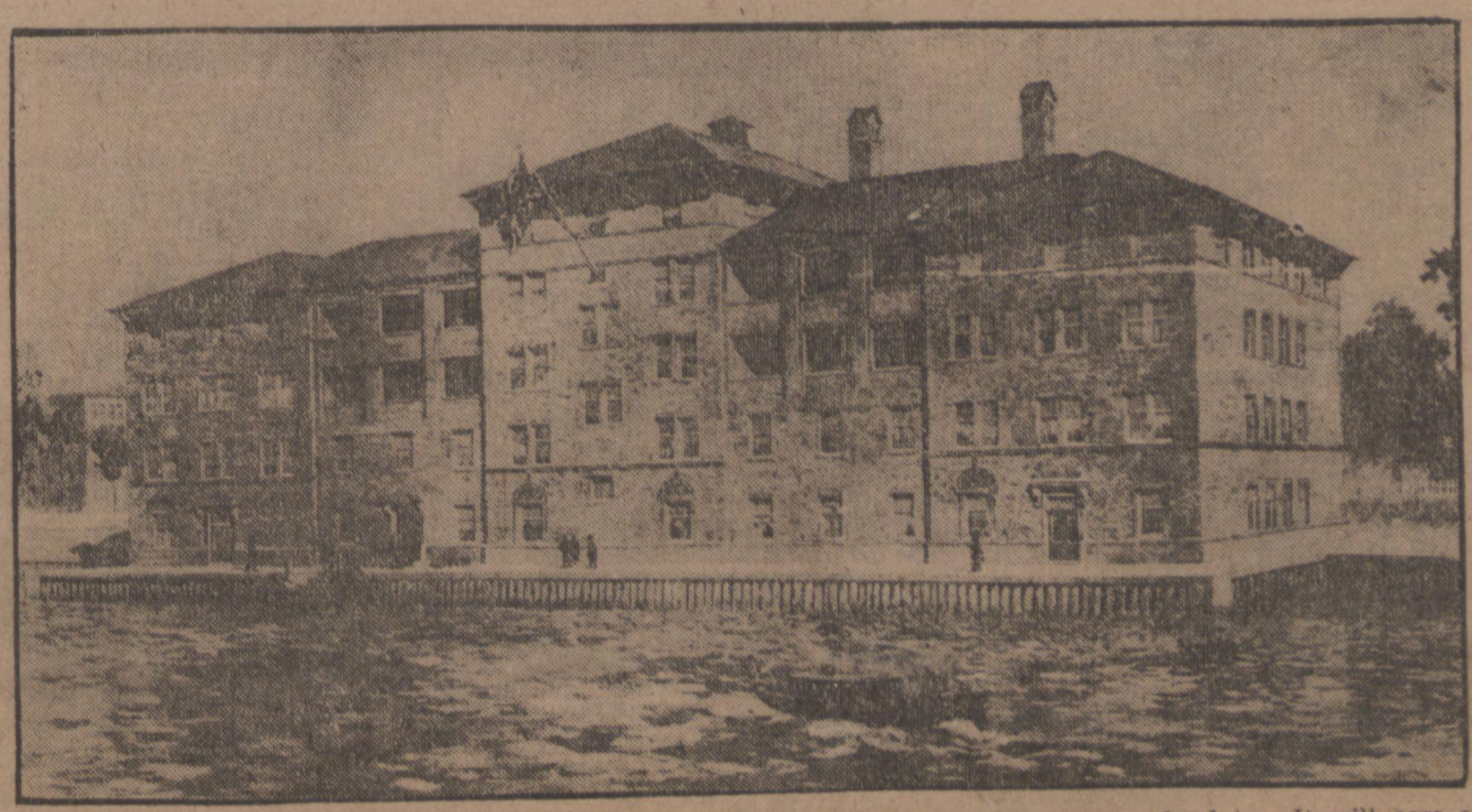
To solve the problem of Asiatic immigration not covered by existing restrictions Mr. Wilson proposed that a physical test be administered before any Asiatic laborers, as the term to be defined, are admitted. Physically defective aliens from Persia, Turkistan, Afghanistan, Siam and other Asiatic countries could therefore be prevented from entering into competition with American labor without violating any treaties Mr. Wilson believes, as there would be no discrimination against any particular race. He also suggested that perhaps all immigration intending to do manual labor might well be subjected to a physical test.

News-Adve

The Daily News.

SH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1914.

The New Immigration Detention Shed



The new immigration detention shed for which a con tract will be awarded at an early date. It will cost approximately $375,000 and be built on the waterfront at the f oot of Burrard Street.

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The Daily News Advertiser

BIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1914.

WHAT DOES INDIA DO FOR CIVILIZATION?

How European Nations Are Affected by Troubles, and Agitations of Great British Dependency.

The state of India today is said to be such that most countries might well envy and marvel at her progress—her advance has been immense. Yet, there is discontent and unrest in that country in spite of its accumulated wealth. There are three and a half million native Christians within it, but "the Indian peril" is gathering force, as no one can doubt who has studied the question. How few politicians of the Overseas Dominions, or even the United States, realize that a split with India can fatally affect their countries. In fact there is not a nation in Europe which would not suffer were such an event to take place. The present money stringency would sink into insignificance in comparison, for India, chiefly, is financing the world today.

The question has been asked, "What has India ever done for civilization," by a man whose government position should have demanded at least the knowledge that the average school child has of India in connection with the Empire, and the outside influences which affect this Continent so vitally. She (India) has given to the world and civilization religion and science. To the greatest Empire that has ever existed she has given commerce and wealth. Her magnificent trade has built up the power of this leading British Ayran race. There is no other country whose trade is so worth cultivating as India, therefore no nation is more worth studying to the English-speaking races. We might say India's nations, for she is made up of many nationalities, like Europe. The fifteen per cent. of the world's annual output of gold hoarded up in that country, which is still accumulating there, will, in some not very far distant day, enable India to dictate to her enemies.

Her armies are among the finest, or as fine, as any in the world.

India has a great deal to be proud of, and is a lovable nation, on the whole if only its impulsive, sensitive nature were properly understood.

In no country in the world is there to be found greater unselfishness and more deep-rooted religion. This hot-blooded people know no sacrifices sufficient for that which it respects and loves. The intellectual, scientific study of the soul and the hereafter are of more consequence to this advanced and highly evolved race (which has outgrown our kindergarten stage), than all the materialistic possessions so new to our still comparatively young civilization. In what part of the world can we find more beautiful cities and gorgeous surroundings than in India? And in what religion can we find finer spiritual teachings than the Indian Lord, Buddhas? He died 543 years before our Christ, who preached very much the same religion, in perhaps a more advanced form suitable to the age, and the same beautiful teachings with the same basic truth which runs through all religions. To quote Sir Edwin Arnold as an authority on the Buddhist religion, he says: "The extravagances which disfigure the record and practice of Buddhism are to be referred to that inevitable degradation which priesthoods always inflict upon great ideas committed to their charge."

Buddhism has in it the eternity of a universal hope, the immortality of a boundless love, an indestructible element of faith in final good, and the proudest assertion ever made of human freedom. This religion was one of India's great gifts to the world long before the birth of Christ, whose disappearance at a certain age (by the way), according to ancient records still in existence in India, was due to his visit to certain Essene colleges in that country. Her scientific gifts and knowledge of the phenomenal laws of nature are well known to educated people, and last, and by some will be considered, not least, her commercial and financial gift to the Empire—or the leading race of the world. All this has India given to civilization. She is "the goose that lays the golden egg," providing us with material wealth.

Now to return to the business side and commercial value of India within the Empire. British imports into India are as follows:

Cotton manufactures, metal (hardware and cutlery, silk, raw and manufactured; sugar, refined and unrefined; molasses and confectionery, woollen goods, liquors, railway plant and rolling stock, oils, machinery and millwork, coal, provisions, apparel, salt, glass, chemical and drugs, etc., paper, umbrellas and fittings, grain and pulse, dyeing and tanning material.

The chief articles of British produce exported to India are as follows:

In the year 1910—
Cotton manufactures, £23,271,783.
Cotton yarn £1,661,881.
Iron, steel and manufacture thereof, £6,180,769.
Copper and copper work, £1,202,453.
Machinery, £3,111,853.
Woollens, £1,154,844.

Exports From India.

Rice, wheat, cotton (raw manufactured), opium, seeds (oil seeds mainly), hides and skins, indigo, other dyes and tans, coffee, spices, lac (excluding lac dye), sugar (refined and unrefined), silk (raw and cocoons manufactured), oils, woods, wool manufactured, provisions, salt petre.

The transfrontier land trade (excluding treasure), was during three years:

	Rs. Imports.	Rs. Exports.	Rs. Total.
1909:	7,24,29,017	6,21,62,052	13,46,01,069
1910:	7,25,28,043	6,01,98,538	13,27,26,581
1911:	7,99,47,099	6,48,86,846	14,48,33,945

The total value of the coasting trade in imports and exports apart from government stores and government treasure, in 1908-09 was Rs. 106,62,37,540; in 1909-10 was Rs. 106,56,32,001; in 1910-11 was Rs. 105,88,91,656.

Money, weights and measures of India are as follows.

The Pie.....1-3 farthing
3 pie (1 pice) .....4 farthing
4 pice or 12 pie (1 anna).....1s. 4d.
16 rupees £1

There were in 1910 7225 telegraph offices in India.

The total capital expenditure on railways to the end of 1909 including lines under construction and survey was £322,692,000.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows for five years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign, trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India.

Nat. of Vessel	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	2,476	5,461,686	2,397	4,375,832	2,144	4,036,332	2,395	5,693,763	2,412	5,916,694
British-Indian	351	89,171	396	306,658	326	203,338	365	142,716	301	161,446
Foreign	546	1,284,803	548	1,349,049	496	1,247,512	540	1,375,921	541	144,149
Native	1,384	83,323	1,384	87,529	1,117	79,400	730	62,731	1,037	70,056
Total	4,767	6,919,983	4,725	6,119,079	4,082	6,566,582	4,030	7,275,971	4,291	7,582,345
Cleared	**No.**	**Tons.**	**No.**	**Tons.**	**No.**	**Tons.**	**No.**	**Tons.**	**No.**	**Tons.**
British	3,442	5,422,275	2,388	5,419,354	2,094	4,886,545	2,327	5,660,314	2,333	5,798,867
British-Indian	383	99,190	478	349,808	386	2,473,887	408	200,952	314	186,728
Foreign	558	1,257,179	517	1,271,626	493	1,242,720	540	1,411,950	505	1,340,572
Native	1,178	76,809	1,204	79,323	946	67,579	681	48,804	992	66,321
Total	4,562	6,855,453	4,587	7,120,101	3,919	6,444,241	3,962	7,322,020	4,144	7,392,183
Ent'd & Cl'rd	9,329	13,775,436	9,312	14,239,180	8,001	12,910,823	8,042	14,597,091	8,435	14,984,528

These facts, enumerated through their various phases, bring out in deep relief the continuous benefits in religion, art, science, commerce and refinement conferred upon the whole British Empire by the ancient knowledge derived from India. This interchange, combined with the commerce from her large population, have poured a plethora of wealth into our laps.

This is the answer to the question, "What has India ever done for civilization?"

AMY CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON.

The Daily News Advertiser
Feb. 10 1914

providing a Liberal seat. This [illegible] the basis of the last election. It may be claimed that the [illegible] would venture to say where the [illegible] is not likely to occur. This being so the readjustment of British Columbia should be an amicable proceeding.

LORD HARDINGE AND HINDU IMMIGRATION.

Lord Hardinge, who has the government of India on his hands, may be excused for taking a view of the Hindu question in South Africa and in Canada different from that held in those dominions. Perhaps, in his speeches to the delegations, he should have refrained from censuring or even criticising the administrations of the self-governing dominions. It is hard to see how such reflections can be of any permanent value even in the government of India, for it is quite certain that the procedure which the Governor-General of India disapproves will continue in Canada. In one respect Canada is not free from blame. By limiting Hindu immigration to persons who come by a continuous voyage we seem to have consented to direct immigration. This was a subterfuge, and when Lord Hardinge says that the rule has been too severely enforced he seems to assume that exclusion by this means was a mere incident, and not a method intended to produce absolute exclusion. So far as he holds out some sort of hope that these obstructions may be removed Lord Hardinge is preparing trouble for himself or his successors. It is absolutely certain that the exclusion will continue even though a direct steamship line between Canada and India shall be established. Lord Hardinge may condemn this policy, and may denounce it before the people of India, but it cannot be changed.

legal the condition printed on the steamship tickets exempting the company from [illegible] injuries by a passenger even through neglig[illegible]

The Daily News Advertiser
February 11—1914

HINDU INFLUX ALARMING

New Zealand Government Fears Consequences of Big Immigration of Indians Into Dominion.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

London, Feb. 9.—The Dominion Government is becoming alarmed at the great influx of Hindus that is taking place in New Zealand. For the past seven months there has been a steady increase in their numbers. Premier Massey declares "something must be done at once to prevent this undue influx."

FIELD MARSHAL EARL KITCHENER

1914. — The Daily News Advertiser

New Viceroy of India

While it is quite unlikely that Viscount Hardinge [illegible] date, the conviction is growing that when that time [illegible] ceded by Lord Kitchener as Viceroy of India.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

on the whole, "Here are Ladies" is a book to be thankful for. March 8—1914

"The Crescent Moon," Rabindranath Tagore, Macmillan and Co., Toronto, Canada.

Who has not heard of this sweet singer of Indian songs? If there be any so unfortunate let him be quick to remedy the state of things, for no writer of today, or of many days past, has evolved a saner, lovelier philosophy, and put it into a simpler or more musical form, than has this poet-sage of India. This present book should be in the hands of every mother in the land, for to the hearts of mothers specially does it make its appeal, and children love to listen to the little songs, which have the lilt of lullabys and the tone-color of the fairest flowers.

BABY'S WAY

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nt minion (who has rose, whic

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opening of spring."

These were the significant words Sir Richard McBride, Mayor J. A. Jones of Kelowna, in the course of an interview. This official from Sir Richard has been received with much enthusiasm in the Orchard City, and actual operations are being keenly awaited.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver March 8th 1914

INDIAN ORDER ILLEGAL

New Order Proposed by Maharajah of Indore Infringes on Rights of Crown.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

London, March 5.—The Maharaja of Indore has had a magnificent regalia made in London for an order which he intends to establish for personal service. The jewel represents the sun with a seven-pointed star in gold, encircled with diamonds, a wreath of lotus flowers with the motto "Forward and Trust in Providence" in sanscrit. The establishment of the order infringes on the rights of the Crown and as soon as the regalia reaches India the Viceroy will inform the Maharaja that he must refrain from wearing or presenting it. The Maharaja is well known in society circles here.

British Columbia who are out of employment.

A Living Wage.

"In connection with this, I feel sure that you will see that it will be necessary to raise their pay to a living wage, and would suggest that the Provincial

Continued on Page 4, Col. 4.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver March 22 1914

MARRIAGE WITH NON-CHRISTIANS

Registrar-General of Britain Points Out Risks Taken by British Women Marrying Under Moslem Law.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

Ottawa, March 21.—The Canadian Government is in receipt of a communication from the Registrar-General of Great Britain dealing with the question of marriages contracted under the English law between women of British nationality professing the Christian religion and Moslems, Hindus and other subjects or citizens of countries where poligamy or concubinage is legal.

He points out that the subject is imperfectly understood by British women, and it is in their own interests that they should apprehend as fully as possible the risks and responsibilities attendant upon such a marriage. The marriage of a man of British nationality, professing the Christian faith, with a Hindu or Mohammedan, even in a case when it is valid in all respects in this country, is not necessarily so when the husband goes to India or his own Mohammedan country.

This marriage in this country could not prevent him from taking another wife in India or a Mohammedan country if he so desired. In the case of a woman of British nationality professing the Christian faith who marries a Mohammedan who is not a British subject, she loses her British nationality on her marriage, and when the husband and wife land in any Mohammedan country they both become subject to the Mohammedan law. Further, the wife, having lost her British nationality, would appear to have become disentitled to the protection or assistance of any British authority, consular or otherwise.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1912.

SHIPPING NEWS OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY

Harlesden Is Back from a Trip to the Orient.

Sixty-one days from Newport News the British steamer Strathbeg arrived in port yesterday with government coal. She is one of a fleet of six Strath liners now en route from the Atlantic to this port with government coal. The steamer Portland is out sixty-one days from Norfolk with coal.

The British steamer Harlesden, which carried freight from Vancouver to the Orient for Dodwell & Co. arrived at this port from Kushido, Japan. Other arrivals were the Lyric from Salina Cruz and the Nome City from Tacoma and Seattle. The schooner Andy Mahony left for Tacoma and Seattle. The schooner Andy Mahony left for Tacoma to load a cargo of lumber and the liner Umatilla left with freight and passengers for the Sound.

Steamship men learned with regret yesterday of the death of E. V. Thorne, editor of the "Box of Curios," published at Yokohama, who died suddenly on March 17, while attending the carnival at Manila. The news of the said event was brought by Captain Thomas Baldwin, the aeronaut, who was a passenger on the Nile. Captain Baldwin accompanied the remains from Manila to Yokohama, being an old friend of the deceased. Thorne was 61 years old, and is survived by a daughter residing in London, and a son, Charles, who is now caring for the publication. Thorne, whose brother was a purser with the Pacific Mail for many years, was well known among transpacific steamship men.

The little steamer Gray Dollar, which was recently converted into an oil burner, has been sold by the Dollar Company to N. J. Savage. The steam schooner Yellowstone, which was sold a few days ago by Charles R. McCormick & Co. to Hill & Jerome of this port, brought $90,000. McCormick & Co. will retain the vessel for the present in service between San Francisco and the Columbia River.

The well-known barquentine Makaweli, fifty days out from Lyttleton for Grays Harbor, has been chartered by Hind, Rolph & Co. to load a cargo for New Zealand. Her rate was not announced. The British steamer Ikalis, under charter to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. to load a cargo of lumber for Port Pirie, Australia, left here yesterday for the Sound. She will call at Nanaimo before proceeding to loading ports.

The steamers Spokane and the Buckman left port yesterday for the Sound. The British steamer Wellington left for Comox to load a cargo of coal.

The schooner W. H. Dimond sailed for the North on a codfishing cruise yesterday. The steamer Nevadan arrived from Tacoma to complete her cargo for New York.

The schooner William Bowden is reported arriving at Iquique seventy-eight days out from Grays Harbor with 950,000 feet of lumber.

ay June 15 1914 Van Courier. B C

A Recent Photo of the German Crown

The German and English royal families most run to boys. It is a curious coincidence that the kaiser had only one daughter out of a large family, and his son, the crown prince, has not even one. King George of England has but one little princess in his home.

IBIA, WEDNESDAY, APRI

April 1st 1914

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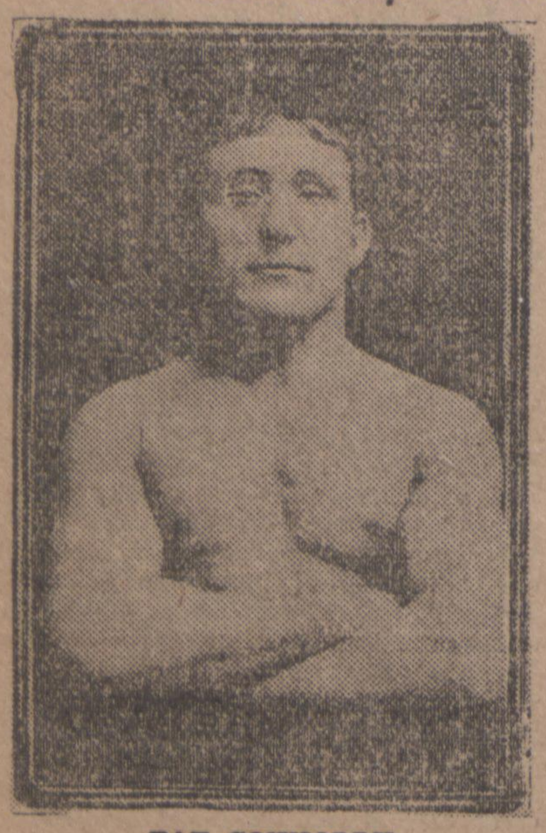
Schedule Drafted B
Pro. Lacrosse Leagu

Will Meet Hindu In Handicap Bout



PAT CONNOLLY

British heavyweight wrestling champion, who undertakes to throw Dalbagh Singh, champion of the Hindu colony, twice within an hour. They will meet on Friday night.

April 4-1914

DALBAGH SINGH EASY FOR PAT CONNOLLY

Hindu Wrestler Thrown Twice in Eight Minutes by Britisher Who Does Not Have to Extend Himself.

Dalbagh Singh, announced as the champion of India, met with speedy defeat at the hands of Pat Connolly, "Our Own Pat," as Vancouver wrestling fans are beginning to call the big Irishman who, by the way, has won some of his most spectacular handicap matches in Glasgow. The Hindu looked like a very formidable opponent as he rose in his corner of the wrestling ring to his full height of six feet two, but he was a child in the hands of the veteran British grappler who toyed with him for a few moments and then slapped him on his back on the mat.

The first fall was secured in approximately five minutes; the second in approximately three, and in neither bout did Connolly have to extend himself. The first fall was secured on a head hold and scissors, while a quick movement of the right foot of the Britisher sent Dalbagh Singh to the mat for the second, Connolly simply descending upon him and completing the fall.

Dalbagh Singh is a powerful man, and his defeat is attributed entirely to his lack of knowledge of the game. Connolly is familiar with wrestling from A to Z as his opponents have discovered to their cost, and however strong an antagonist may be, unless he is a scientific wrestling expert he stands absolutely no chance with the versatile grappler, who has tackled men of every size and every nationality under the sun.

Pat Connolly is a good friend of Vancouver, and he has done so much in the way of getting first class wrestling exhibitions pulled off here that the sport loving community owe him a deep debt of gratitude as there are other cities where he could stage bouts that would be more advantageous to him from a purely financial point of view. But "Pat" says he feels at home here and he likes the "boys." The reception given him last evening shows that the "boys" cordially return these sentiments.

After the main event "Pat" and his old friend Chet McIntyre entertained the crowd to a good exhibition bout. Chet had refereed the other encounter.

"NEWS-ADVERTISER" TELEPHONES
Circulation Department .....Seymour
Sporting Editor and Reporters.Seymour
Business Office and Advertising.Seymour
Job Printing and Bindery ....Seymour
City Editor and Social Dept. ..Seymour
New Westminster Office 97
North Vancouver Office 29

April 10 - 1914

VOLUME LII, No. 86.

SOLUTION FOR HINDU PROBLEM

Speaker at Presbyterian Synod Makes Suggestion for Dealing With the Immigration of Hindus Into Province.

CREATION OF A NEW PRESBYTERY AGREED TO

Plea for Just Treatment of the Chinese Is Made by Rev. Dr. Pidgeon — Social Service Work Results.

The sessions of the twenty-third Presbyterian synod of British Columbia were brought to a close about 6.30 last evening after the conclusion of what was regarded as some very important business and the body adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday of April, 1915, in St. John's Church, Vancouver.

Recommendations were sent on to the General Assembly for the establishment of a central office from which to carry on the general scheme of the church in British Columbia by which the work could be more systematized and strengthened. Another resolution providing for the dividing up of the territory with one officer in each to attend to all the church work under the budget, such as mission work, social service and moral reform, was amended so as to be sent back to the presbyteries for action instead of going on to the assembly.

At the present time the officials in charge of these departments have to cover the whole of the territory, creating a field too considerable for one man to administer efficiently, in the opinion of many of those present, and occasioning a great overlapping of effort as many of the lines of endeavor coincide in important features.

Missions to Hindus.

In a discussion of the mission work presented by Rev. Dr. Grant explanations of what was being accomplished among the foreign elements was described. In dealing with the Hindus Dr. Grant said that it was necessary to meet the immigrants early after their arrival as owing to the public criciticism to which members of their race were subjected a spirit of dejection and antagonism was engendered after they had remained here some time. Although the work with the Hindus was very hopeful it was overshadowed by these issues. He ventured as a solution of the situation that the flow of immigration to Canada should be stopped and that India's surplus population should be induced to locate itself elsewhere. This would inevitably result in many of the men now here leaving the country and with the diminution of the Hindu population it might be possible to secure legislation which would permit of the landing of the wives and families of the men in British Columbia.

This assertion brought up again some references to the entire Oriental question and Rev. Dr. Pidgeon referred to the popular feeling against Asiatics. He said that he was close in touch with the recent terrible happening in Vancouver and knew all the circumstances, but bad as they were it was an unjustifiable thing to use that dreadful murder against the Chinese at large. A wrong use was being made of the crime. It was a great tribute to the Chinese that notwithstanding the large numbers of them employed by white people that such few happenings took place.

"Delicate Situation."

Rev. Dr. Ferguson called attention to the fact that the missionaries in India and the native churches had memorialized the Canadian church on the restrictions being imposed on Hindus here. It

DAILY NEWS-ADVERTISER, V

Vancouver April 17-1914

g News

LITTLE DANGER FROM SHIPLOAD OF HINDUS

Immigration Inspector Says East Indians Now Said to Be En Route Here Will Not Be Allowed to Enter Canada.

"The statement may be correct or it may not; it is probably one of many rumors that we have been hearing for sometime past. If it is correct it simply means that when this shipload of Hindus arrives here they will have to return, as, under the Order-in-Council, B. C. 897, artizans or laborers, skilled or unskilled, are not allowed to enter British Columbia."

With these words Mr. Malcolm Reid, head of the Dominion Immigration Department for B. C., yesterday disposed of a statement wired to a Vancouver evening paper from London to the effect that German newspapers contained a message from Shanghai announcing the departure of the steamer Komagata Maru from Shainghai for Vancouver on April 14 with 400 East Indians on board, 200 from Shanghai, 150 from Hong Kong and the remainder from Nagasaki, the steamer having been chartered by a rich East Indian, Curdit Singh, in order to test what the Canadian authorities mean to do under the recent court decision that Canada is not justified in excluding natives of India.

"The truth is we have had these rumors cropping up so many times for the past year that we pay very little attention to them," continued Mr. Reid in conversation with "The News-Advertiser." "But this new Order-in-Council means that, if they cleared after March 31, they cannot be admitted here, that is if, as is presumably the case, they are laborers."

"Of course if they should prove to be wealthy tourists, then they would come in as tourists and go out as tourists," added Mr. Reid laughing.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver April 25 1914

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha started recently and applied the tariff out Puget Sound, and it is stated that other lines will probably meet [illegible] suggested that the cut will probably result in the companies losing money, as they assert that there is no profit in the $250 tariff to Japan.

HINDUS ARE DETAINED

Hindus Arriving on Yokohama Maru and Claiming to Be Return Men Are Detained for Inquiry.

The identification papers which they carried failing to satisfy the immigration authorities at Victoria, seven Hindus who arrived at the Capital city with the Yokohama Maru have been detained at the Immigration Building for more thorough inquiries. Information from Victoria is to the effect that the Hindus appear to have a good case, but that the authorities are determined to take no chances. These Asiatics claim to be bona fide return men desirous of landing at the first port of call on the Pacific.

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The Daily News Advertiser. Vancouver B.C.

April 30 — 1914

FOUR IMPLICATED IN DEATH OF HINDU

Dramatic Outcome of Inquest Into Death of Hindu Whose Supposed Remains Were Found in Brush Fire.

New Westminster, April 29.—Sensational evidence given at the adjourned inquest at Matsqui into the death of a Hindu named Sarbanor Libon resulted in three members of the Knudsen family being detained by the police pending further investigation.

William Knudsen has been held by the police for several days, and now his father and a brother are charged with complicity. A Hindu named Ragnal Singh implicated the Knudsens.

The story told by the Hindu on the witness stand was that M. Knudsen, a brother of the man first arrested in Seattle, kill Sarban and robbed the corpse of several hundred dollars. Afterwards C. O. Knudsen, the father, it was alleged, hauled the body away and threw it on a brush pile, where it was later cremated. The witness said he was frightened out of the country by the Knudsens, who repeatedly threatened to kill him. Ragnal Singh first tried to get into the United States, but was turned back at the border line. He then made his way east and had reached Medicine Hat when the police arrested him and sent him back to the Coast. Two other Hindus knew of the murder, but w.tness asserted they were also kept quite by threats.

The crime is alleged to tave taken place on Nov. 1, but it was not suspected for some time. Suspicion was aroused when charred bones were found in the remains of the brush fire. Sarbanor (or Libon), formerly worked for the Knudsens, and lived in a shack on their place. He was known to have a considerable sum of money on his person. The four accused are to be brought here to await trial.

The Daily News Advertiser

May 7 — 1914

HINDUS DUE THIS WEEK

Komagata Maru, With Five or Six Hundred Hindus for B. C., Should Reach Coast at End of Week.

Special to the News-Advertiser.

Victoria, May 6.—According to Shanghai exchanges, the Japanese steamer Komagata Maru sailed from that port on April 16 with a complement of between 500 and 600 Hindus aboard for British Columbia. The last issue of the New York "Maritime Register" has the steamer posted as clearing Shanghai on April 14 for Victoria. The Komagata Maru has yet to be reported sailing from Yokohama, but she would probably fail to touch at that port. Providing the Komagata Maru sailed from Shanghai as reported in the Shanghai papers, she will be due on this Coast at the end of the present week.

The immigration authorities are inclined to believe that the Komagata Maru will not attempt to land her passengers at Victoria or Vancouver, in view of the recent stringent regulations. It is feared that the Komagata Maru may attempt to make a landing at an isolated bay or cove on the west coast of Vancouver Island, or even on the Mainland Coast. Steps are being taken to prevent a landing of this nature, and it is probable that Government vessels will be instructed to keep a close lookout for the ship.

Sunday May 10 — 1914

with facts by one who knows. He remarks in another letter that compared with the miscellaneous peoples of Eastern Europe the Sikhs are gentlemen. His article may throw a little light on the question:

The Hindu Immigration Question.

"The necessity for just treatment of the Indian emigrants to Canada is vitally important, far more important in the case of the Dominion than in that of South Africa, for this reason; the emigrants to Canada are mainly Sikhs, largely it is true of the craftsman class and therefore non-enlistable (except in the pioneers and sappers and miners), still members of that Faith which did so much to stem the flood of revolt in 1858, and which has since proved its loyalty in nearly every tropical war which England has had to wage, and which forms the back bone of both the military and police force of so much of the Empire. The mere fact that men of this faith are being persecuted in some parts of the Empire must react unfavorably on recruiting and a glance at the composition of the Indian army will show how serious this factor may become. What is the good of the Indian government encouraging the spread of Sikhism among the Hindus of the Punjuab, with the avowed object of retaining the fighting spirit of the sect, when men of the sect are being unfairly (as they consider) used, in another part of the Empire. For it must be remembered that the Sikh is made, not born, the ceremony of the Pahal, or baptism by water and the sword is necessary, before the Hindu becomes a Sikh, a member of a militant sect, a brotherhood of warriors in which, theoretically, caste is subordinated to the free masonry of the miltary order.

"The use of the word Hindu is utterly misleading with reference to these emigrants; as we have seen these Hindus are largely Sikhs, but a certain proportion are Mussalmans, also of the Punjaub and also a largely recruited class in the Indian army, as before we must note that the Zemindar or landowning class are not prominent among the emigrants and this class is the one most largely enlisted, still the mere fact that Punjaub Mussalmans are receiving less than justice in this country must have serious effect in India, a country which we hold mainly because the cry for "Dohai," justice is never raised in vain. There is in addition this danger, it has been aserted until the assertion has become a truism that there can never be another Indian Mutiny because the regiments of the I. A. being mainly class company regiments i. e., regiments composed of the two elements of Hindus and Mohammandan these two being antagonistic, no mutiny is possible since these will never make common cause. Here in Canada we have the common cause, the common injustice, which may or must bring home to both that a united front is necessary in view of the common grievance. It is a far cry from a sense of injustice to mutiny, but, the danger is there, deny it as those ignorant of the Indian may, it is not too much to say that it is the ignorance of people in this country which has done so much to bring matters to their present pass.

Properly handled there is no more amenable and more easily governed man than the Sikh; by instinct he is loyal to the Raj and amenable to the law, and his dogged obstinacy is a strong element in his loyalty; he is also intensely jealous of his izzut, i.e., his personal honor, and both these characteristics make him easily influenced; both on the other hand make him sullen and dogged under injustice; the mere fact that th

mans; but nine out of ten of the present so-called Hindus in Canada are fighting men. If you wish to retain them at all (and it is an Imperial danger to exclude them and retain other Asiatics) then meet them half way, grant them the privilege they ask, in return for military service and see how gladly they will answer the call to arms if ever the necessity arises. The history of the pioneer regiments who enlist Lobana and Muzbi Sikhs, and that of the Burma Military Police, who also enlist classes not taken by the Indian army at large, are a proof that the fighting spirit is not confined to the Zemindar class. But again we must return to our original plea, if you will not use these men, at least do not abuse them. It is a source of danger to our Indian Empire. With arsenals and dockyards humming and clanging with preparations throughout the world can the Empire afford to antagonize these loyal men? Has Canada, which is dependent for defence on the rest of the Empire, the right to do so? Will you let these men say that the Sirkar of Canada denies them justice of which the Sirkar in India justly boasts.

A. I. DAWES,
Captain, Late I. A.

This letter requires no additions. One can simply plead that whatever we think on the question, at least let us treat these men more in line with our British sense of justice, and with less bigotry. This can be done without affecting our white country policy. If he is to be excluded, at least do it properly, and decently, or not at all. Make our policy of exclusion reach the Japanese and Chinamen first before being brutal to the compatriots of Gunga Din. One thing is certain, were an Asiatic invasion of Canada possible, the Sikhs would be the first to answer the call to protect British honor against the yellow races. How long may we expect this spirit to be maintained in India if we persist in injustice to those who have every right to privileges due to all British subjects?

These facts are given publicity not in an arbitrary spirit, but with due regard to maintenance of that ideal we of the Empire always boast of, viz: British freedom and justice.

ly LATES

The News Advertiser

May 1 — 1914

AL HATCH IS WINNER IN HANDICAP MATCH

N. W. Welterweight Champion Tosses Hindu Middleweight Grappler Twice Within Hour in Match for Side Bet.

Al Hatch, welterweight wrestling champion of the Pacific Coast, experienced little difficulty in winning a handicap match last night from Basanta, who claims the middleweight championship of India. Al undertook to toss the Hindu twice within an hour and turned the trick in exactly fifty-six minutes. As a result he pulls down $100, which was posted as a sidebet by the Hindu and his supporters.

Basanta assimilated lots of punishment and all that can be said of him is that he is game and likes the mat game. Hatch was the aggressor throughout and he flopped the Hindu around all the time, at times sending him hurling through the air, while when they were down on the mat he bumped his opponent around with ease. He secured the first fall in 18 minutes and the second in 38 minutes. The Hindu was hopelessly outclassed. He possesses great strength but lacks knowledge of the fine points of the grappling game. He broke toe holds of every description and gave Hatch a lot of worry but finally fell into a trap and succumbed to one of Hatch's deadly locks.

There was only a small crowd present, the majority being supporters of the Hindu grappler.

PAT CONNOLLY

British heavyweight wrestling champion, who undertakes to throw Dalbagh Singh, champion of the Hindu colony, twice within an hour. They will meet on Friday night.

April 4 1914

DALBAGH SINGH EASY FOR PAT CONNOLLY

Hindu Wrestler Thrown Twice in Eight Minutes by Britisher Who Does Not Have to Extend Himself.

Dalbagh Singh, announced as the champion of India, met with speedy defeat at the hands of Pat Connolly, "Our Own Pat," as Vancouver wrestling fans are beginning to call the big Irishman who, by the way, has won some of his most spectacular handicap matches in Glasgow. The Hindu looked like a very formidable opponent as he rose in his corner of the wrestling ring to his full height of six feet two, but he was a child in the hands of the veteran British grappler who toyed with him for a few moments and then slapped him on his back on the mat.

The first fall was secured in approximately five minutes; the second in approximately three, and in neither bout did Connolly have to extend himself. The first fall was secured on a head lock and scissors, while a quick movement of the right foot of the Britisher sent Dalbagh Singh to the mat for the second, Connolly simply descending upon him and completing the fall.

Dalbagh Singh is a powerful man, and his defeat is attributed entirely to his lack of knowledge of the game. Connolly is familiar with wrestling from A to Z as his opponents have discovered to their cost, and however strong an antagonist may be, unless he is a scientific wrestling expert he stands absolutely no chance with the versatile grappler, who has tackled men of every size and every nationality under the sun.

Pat Connolly is a good friend of Vancouver, and he has done so much in the way of getting first class wrestling exhibitions pulled off here that the sport loving community owe him a deep debt of gratitude as there are other cities where he could stage bouts that would be more advantageous to him from a purely financial point of view. But "Pat" says he feels at home here and he likes the "boys." The reception given him last evening shows that the "boys" cordially return these sentiments.

After the main event "Pat" and his old friend Chet McIntyre entertained the crowd to a good exhibition bout. Chet had refereed the other encounter.

Chinese Is Made by Rev. Dr. Pidgeon Social Service Work Results.

The sessions of the twenty-third Presbyterian synod of British Columbia were brought to a close about 6.30 last evening after the conclusion of what was regarded as some very important business and the body adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday of April, 1915, in St. John's church, Vancouver.

Recommendations were sent on to the General Assembly for the establishment of a central office from which to carry on the general scheme of the church in British Columbia by which the work could be more systematized and strengthened. Another resolution providing for the dividing up of the territory with one officer in each to attend to all the church work under the budget, such as mission work, social service and moral reform, was amended so as to be sent back to the presbyteries for action instead of going on to the assembly.

At the present time the officials in charge of these departments have to cover the whole of the territory, creating a field too considerable for one man to administer efficiently, in the opinion of many of those present, and occasioning a great overlapping of effort as many of the lines of endeavor coincide in important features.

Missions to Hindus.

In a discussion of the mission work presented by Rev. Dr. Grant explanations of what was being accomplished among the foreign elements was described. In dealing with the Hindus Dr. Grant said that it was necessary to meet the immigrants early after their arrival as owing to the public criticticism to which members of their race were subjected a spirit of dejection and antagonism was engendered after they had remained here some time. Although the work with the Hindus was very hopeful it was overshadowed by these teneg. He ventured as a solution of the situation that the flow of immigration to Canada should be stopped and that India's surplus population should be induced to locate itself elsewhere. This would inevitably result in many of the men now here leaving the country and with the diminution of the Hindu population it might be possible to secure legislation which would permit of the landing of the wives and families of the men in British Columbia.

This assertion brought up again some references to the entire Oriental question and Rev. Dr. Pidgeon referred to the popular feeling against Asiatics. He said that he was close in touch with the recent terrible happening in Vancouver and knew all the circumstances, but bad as they were it was an unjustifiable thing to use that dreadful murder against the Chinese at large. A wrong use was being made of the crime. It was a great tribute to the Chinese that notwithstanding the large numbers of them employed by white people that such few happenings took place.

"Delicate Situation."

Rev. Dr. Ferguson called attention to the fact that the missionaries in India and the native churches had memorialized the Canadian church on the restrictions being imposed on Hindus here. It was a very delicate situation considering the political situation in India.

The report on social service work was presented by Rev. Dr. Pidgeon and Rev. Dr. McGregor. The latter stated that 228 women had been taken in to the rescue homes and 70 per cent. of them proved true to their new life. Recommendations were passed urging amendments to the criminal code to keep horse racing within the limits of the law and the abolition of racetrack gambling altogether was stated to be the only solution of the trouble. Another clause recommended the raising of the age of consent.

Rev. J. R. Robertson, Rev. Dr. Ferguson, Rev. J. S. Henderson and Rev. J. J. Campbell spoke on the labor troubles on Vancouver Island and a resolution was passed calling on the Dominion government to appoint a royal commission to investigate the strike in the coal mining region so that public opinion could be educated to the real conditions and be able to exert the pressure of its influence in the matter.

Rev. C. H. Heustis, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance for British Columbia and Alberta, said that the promise had been obtained that there would be no more Sunday work on railway construction in British Columbia and other advances had been chronicled although the Sunday trading conditions were as yet unsatisfactory.

Fewer Licences.

Regarding the liquor traffic a resolution was passed urging a campaign for total abstinence and efforts to secure through legislation a lessening of the number of licensed places and a shortening of the hours in which liquor could be sold. It also advocated the securing of a local option law for British Columbia.

The Westminster Hall budget for the year was presented and in the discussion the work of that institution was highly commended. The needs for the year were put at $29,000, of which $25,987 will have to be contributed.

The Sunday school report as adopted recommended several changes, including the adoption of a cradle roll in each church and stronger efforts to retain the interests of the young in the schools with greater measures for training the coming ministers for Sunday school work.

A resolution of condolence with the family of the late Rev. Dr. Peter

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.

SOLUTION FOR HINDU PROBLEM

Continued from Page 1, Col. 1.

Wright of Kitsilano church was passed, expressing in the highest terms the esteem in which the deceased was held by the Synod.

The report on the young people's societies connected with the churches showed general progress and increasing strength. A recommendation that each presbytery should hold a summer school for instruction in society work was adopted but the suggestion that a special praise book with hymns adapted to the young was not concurred in, it being held that the old hymns were the best. It was recommended however that a section might be added to the hymn book of the church containing hymns for the young.

New Presbytery.

The synod concurred in overtures presented by the Presbyteries of New Westminster and Kamloops asking for the creation of a new presbytery at the northeastern corner of the province to be bounded on the south by the 52nd parallel and to have the 126th meridian as its western boundary. The synod recommended that the name of the new Presbytery be Cariboo, it being the intention of forming another new Presbytery, to be known as Prince Rupert later on.

A report of the Bible Society developed some criticism of that organization, it being reiterated that not sufficient provision was being made to provide Bibles for the foreigners who needed the Word badly.

This caused Rev. Mr. Van Munster of North Vancouver to rise in protest. It seemed to be the opinion he stated that it was only the foreigner that needed to have Christianity extended to him, there being a special purity attaching to the British-born. It was becoming rather offensive and as one of foreign birth himself he resented it.

With these words Mr. Malcolm Reid, head of the Dominion Immigration Department for B. C., yesterday disposed of a statement wired to a Vancouver evening paper from London to the effect that German newspapers contained a message from Shanghai announcing the departure of the steamer Komagata Maru from Shanghai for Vancouver on April 14 with 400 East Indians on board, 200 from Shanghai, 150 from Hong Kong and the remainder from Nagasaki, the steamer having been chartered by a rich East Indian, Curdit Singh, in order to test what the Canadian authorities mean to do under the recent court decision that Canada is not justified in excluding natives of India.

"The truth is we have had these rumors cropping up so many times for the past year that we pay very little attention to them," continued Mr. Reid in conversation with "The News-Advertiser." "But this new Order-in-Council means that, if they cleared after March 31, they cannot be admitted here, that is if, as is presumably the case, they are laborers."

"Of course if they should prove to be wealthy tourists, then they would come in as tourists and go out as tourists," added Mr. Reid laughing.

The Daily News-Advertiser April 25 1914

HINDUS ARE DETAINED

Hindus Arriving on Yokohama Maru and Claiming to Be Return Men Are Detained for Inquiry.

The identification papers which they carried failing to satisfy the immigration authorities at Victoria, seven Hindus who arrived at the Capital city with the Yokohama Maru have been detained at the Immigration Building for more thorough inquiries. Information from Victoria is to the effect that the Hindus appear to have a good case, but that the authorities are determined to take no chances. These Asiatics claim to be bona fide return men desirous of landing at the first port of call on the Pacific.

The Daily News-Advertiser May 10 1914

PLEA FOR JUST TREATMENT FOR SIKHS IN CANADA

(By Frank E. Dorchester.)

The policy of a white Canada is one which however how good it may be, is undoubtedly a cause of many grave injustices to British subjects from India.

The writer has no intention of opposing the white Canada policy, but the unique treatment meted out to the natives of India in this city, is calculated to create a revulsion of feeling against the methods employed and a desire to support fellow subjects against more favored but less worthy Asiatics.

The strong desire to exclude Asiatics blinds many of our statesmen as to the unfairness of the harsh treatment handed out to the Sikhs in comparison to the way Japs and Chinamen are treated.

Feeling that Imperialism or true Canadian nationalism cannot be best served by injustice, the writer made inquiries as to the type of Hindu coming into Canada. Without discussing the question of allowing Hindu immigraton, it is simply desirable however, that our treatment of the Hindu or Sikh be just, and the bitterest enemy of Asiatics cannot call our present treatment just.

In the face of the fact that Sikhs are British subjects, that their loyalty is at present assured, and that they have fought for the flag, whilst Japs and Chinese are alien in every way, and in blood or caste far inferior, it appears that we are perpetrating injustice constantly on these men.

The following letter from Capt. I. A. Dawes, L.F., late Indian Army, deals

The News-Advertiser May 1 1914

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...rding praise sense of what ... succeeds in pend as muc ...lates of the "master's p ... summoned boy, whose ...ded. "Call nis, to scar ...ess of the in fact, do ...on (who has rose, whic

...ity which is too often lacking to our King Emperor, whose co-religionists have so often fought shoulder to shoulder with British regiments, and who do not know the meaning of the word surrender. What is the use of building monuments to the heroes of the Guides who died with Cavagnari at Kabul, or of the 86th who sold their lives so dearly at Saraghars, when here in Canada they are treated as niggers and worse than the Chinese and Japanese, whom they despise. Personally knowing their loyalty, their many virtues, having lived among them and commanded them, it is galling in the extreme to see them lumped in with coolies from Hong Kong and Canton, for there are among them men who have worn the uniform, and who once were proud of the King Emperor's service. One of the objections to the Sikh is that he drinks to excess. It is true that as a sect the Sikhs do not abstain, but there is a reason not generally known for his use of alcohol in this country. The Gurus in the early days forbade the use of tobacco in any form to the Sikh, but in place of tobacco, he uses to counteract the extremely malarial conditions of his country, a large amount of opium. This is eaten, not smoked. In a regiment which enlists Sikhs it is sold in the canteen, on service it is a ration; he never, or very rarely exceeds, but uses it as a drug and a tonic; when he cannot get it he feels the lack acutely, and it is a strong reason for his use of alcohol in this country where he cannot get his accustomed opium. It may be said that there has been no argument advanced in favor of the Sikh as an emigrant. This is mainly because there is no popular argument except prejudice to answer. If it is determined to exclude the Sikh let him be excluded and deport those already in the country, but if this is done then the Chinaman and the Japanese should also go. If he is to be admitted he must be allowed to bring his wife; it is unfair to make him live in a state of enforced celibacy, and it is another larger reason for his use of strong liquor; by nature he is an intensely domestic man; if he is forced to live an unnatural life it must be expected that he will be guilty of excess in some form or another. I have spoken with many Sikhs in this country, and found them willing to speak openly when they find one knows their language, and in nearly every case one gets the same arguments. Their own land is over-crowded and full of plague, and they wish to come to another under the flag, but they want to know where they stand—if this is to be kept a white man's country, if all the colored men are to be excluded—then they are prepared to go, but they cannot see how in justice they can be excluded when Chinese and Japanese come in. They see Japanese women coming in, their own women are denied admittance, this they consider, and consider rightly an invidious distinction against them as British subjects.

Canada is pitiably weak from a military point of view, here are men of a fighting creed who have never yet failed when called on; and the following suggestion is made for what it is worth. Offer admittance to Sikhs and Punjabi Mussalmans with their families for five years on condition that they are willing to serve as militia in regiments of their own under white officers. There are plenty of retired Indian army officers who would be glad to serve with them. If you wish the best classes you must let them take up land, and there are no better farmers than the Jat Sikh and the Zemindar classes of Punjabi Mussal-

...ters to you, sons which help to draw ...ters, sons that we have tried to ...

The Daily News Advertiser
~~May 13 – 1914~~

CHARGE OF FORGERY NOT SUBSTANTIATED

No Defence Necessary in Case of Babu Singh—Court Comments on Rate of Interest Charged Hindu Borrower.

Babu Singh, a Hindu, was acquitted on a charge of forgery at the assize court yesterday morning, Mr. Justice Gregory instructing the jury that the Crown had not established that the accused had either committed or uttered the document complained of and in consequence there was no evidence against him. No witnesses were called for the defence.

The evidence showed that in April, 1913, Babu Singh had negotiated for a loan of $1200 which he said was for Bagwan Singh. Property in South Vancouver was offered as collateral to a note. The money was secured from Mr. C. H. Smith, a broker and moneylender in the Holden block, who acted for Mr. Alex. Tipping. The latter viewed the property and said it was ample security, accepting a deed to the land, in addition to the note, and giving an acknowledgement to the effect that the property was to be reconveyed on the note being satisfied. This deed was registered in the Land Titles office, its presence being discovered in an effort to sell the property last fall.

Cheque Identified.

Mr. C. H. Smith identified a cheque for $1200 which he said bore the signature of Mr. Tipping, the latter being out of the city at present. It was endorsed by Bagwan Singh and to his order. He also identified the note produced, which was for $1320.

"Why $1320?" asked Mr. Justice Gregory. "I thought the loan was for $1200."

Mr. Smith explained that the $120 was interest for the sixty days the note was to run. After that it was to bear five per cent. interest a month on the unpaid balance. Mr. Smith understood that some $400 had been paid on the note.

"It doesn't hurt you any to negotiate loans at that rate of interest, does it?" inquired the court.

"Oh, we get all kinds of rates nowadays" replied Mr. Smith.

"Yes, Shylock did, too," commented the judge.

Mr. R. M. Robson, a real estate agent, told of discovering the registered deed in connection with a proposed deal for the property. He said that Babu Singh had told him that he had power of attorney to sign for Bagwan Singh. He said that he believed that the signature "Bagwan Singh" on the deed, in English, was written by Babu Singh but he could not say that the Hindustani signature underneath the English signature was not the signature of Bagwan Singh in his native language. He admitted that he was not an expert in Hindustani.

Crown Case Closes.

The Crown closed its case after the court had refused to admit the evidence of a provincial policeman which was hearsay evidence as to the whereabouts of Bagwan Singh and the defence asked for a dismissal.

The court agreed that it could not recall any evidence to show that Babu Singh had signed the deed wrongfully and proposed to so instruct the jury. The Crown asked for an adjournment to secure further evidence. "You have already stated your case is closed, and it cannot be reopened," stated the court, quoting the precedents. "You cannot have two shots at it."

The court suggested that the jury might get their heads together and arrive at a verdict without leaving the box but they retired for several minutes before giving as their opinion that the accused was not guilty on the evidence put before them.

Mr. H. E. A. Robertson acted for the Crown in the absence of Mr. Taylor, K.C., and the accused was represented by Messrs. Frank McDougall and Hamilton Read.

extend time for filing and registering mortgage: order made.

P. G. E. Railway and Lot 4, D.L. 554; payment out; order made.

Supreme Court Chambers.

(Before Morrison, J., May 12).

In re Maritime Trust Co.—Application for costs. Stands until today.

Chew Lumber vs. Howe Sound.—Application for fiat. Stands until Thursday.

Sardara Singh vs. C. P. R.—Application to have $1,300 paid out of court. Stands until Friday.

Cook vs. Cook.—Application for directions. Stands until Friday.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver B.C.
May 14 – 1914

HINDUS CANNOT GIVE EVIDENCE AT ASSIZE

Oriental Cannot Be Examined if an Atheist and Cannot Be Asked if He Is a Christian, Says Counsel.

A charge of robbery with volence is now being tried before the Assize Court, one Barima charging Muran Sigh and Harry Singh wtih having seized him on Oak Street, near the golf links, on April 1 and taken $40 from his inside coat pocket. Evidence for the prosecution closed yesterday afternoon with the story of the complainant himself who detailed the circumstances of the alleged dacoity and the statement of Mr. Ernest McRae, who stated that he had paid Barima $36.20 that afternoon and that there had been al altercation between Barima and Muran Singh over $14, which the latter claimed was owing him.

When Barima was called to the box Mr. Hamilton Read, who, with Mr. Campbell, appears for the accused men, objected to his evidence being taken, quoting Crankshaw as his authority that the evidence of no man who does not believe in God, or who does not believe in a future state, could be accepted in any Canadian court. He stated that this contention had been upheld in the preliminary hearing.

Christian a White Man.

The complainant, Mr. Read claimed, held no belief in God or in a future state. The man believed, he said, that after the death of his present body his spirit entered that of some animal, a cow, a peacock or an elephant.

"That might be an unpleasant prospect for the elephant," commented the court, who desired to question the witness and asked first if he was a Christian. Mr. Read objected, saying that such a question would be interpreted by Barima to mean was he a white man? There was no authority, he said, for accepting a Hindu's testimony in Canada. Under the penal code of India there were provisions by which the natives could be sworn on the waters of the Ganges, by swearing on the god Buddha or on an oath administered by a Buddhist priest.

Mr. A. D. Taylor, K. C., for the Crown, said that the only thing necessary was to find out if there was anything that would bind the man's conscience to tell the truth.

The Court—I am strongly of the opinion that Mr. Read is right and if he establishes this point he can take a reserve case on it. But we must go ahead.

Turning to the witness Mr. Justice Gregory asked: "Are you a Christian?"

Sikh Without a Beard.

Mr. Read objected to the question on the ground that if he said he was he could not be questioned further.

"He does not know what the question is. He will think you are asking him if he is a white man."

However, the question was asked and Barima said he did not understand, and that was his answer to several questions put with the idea of establishing whether he believed in a future state as understood by the Christian faith. Finally he said he was a Sikh.

"With your beard off?" exclaimed Mr. Read.

Barima said that it was all right for a Sikh to have his beard off in Canada and that he did not lose caste by having a shaven chin in this country. He finally stated that what he would say would be the absolute truth and the evidence was proceeded with.

It was to the effect that Muran Singh and taken him by the throat and abstracted the money from his inside coat pocket, Harry Singh standing by but not taking an active part. He denied that he had ever owed money to either Muran Singh or Harry Singh, or that they had spoken to him asking for money or otherwise. He knew them by sight only. He had never told anybody that he had made a mistake in charging the men with the crime. There had been no others around when it happened. In addition to the $36 received from Mr McRae he had $4.

In addition to stating that he had paid the money to Barima and that Muran Singh had quarrelled with Barima over $14, Mr. McRae said that there was a number of Hindus being paid off about the same time and that they left singly and in pairs, going in the same direction that the complainant and the two accused had taken.

The case will be continued today.

The Daily News Advertiser
COLUMBIA, THURSDAY,
~~May 14 – 1914~~

10

OUTBREAK OF TRIBAL FANATICISM IN INDIA

Native Soldier at Tank Shoots Dead Three British Military Officials and Two Members of Frontier Constabulary.

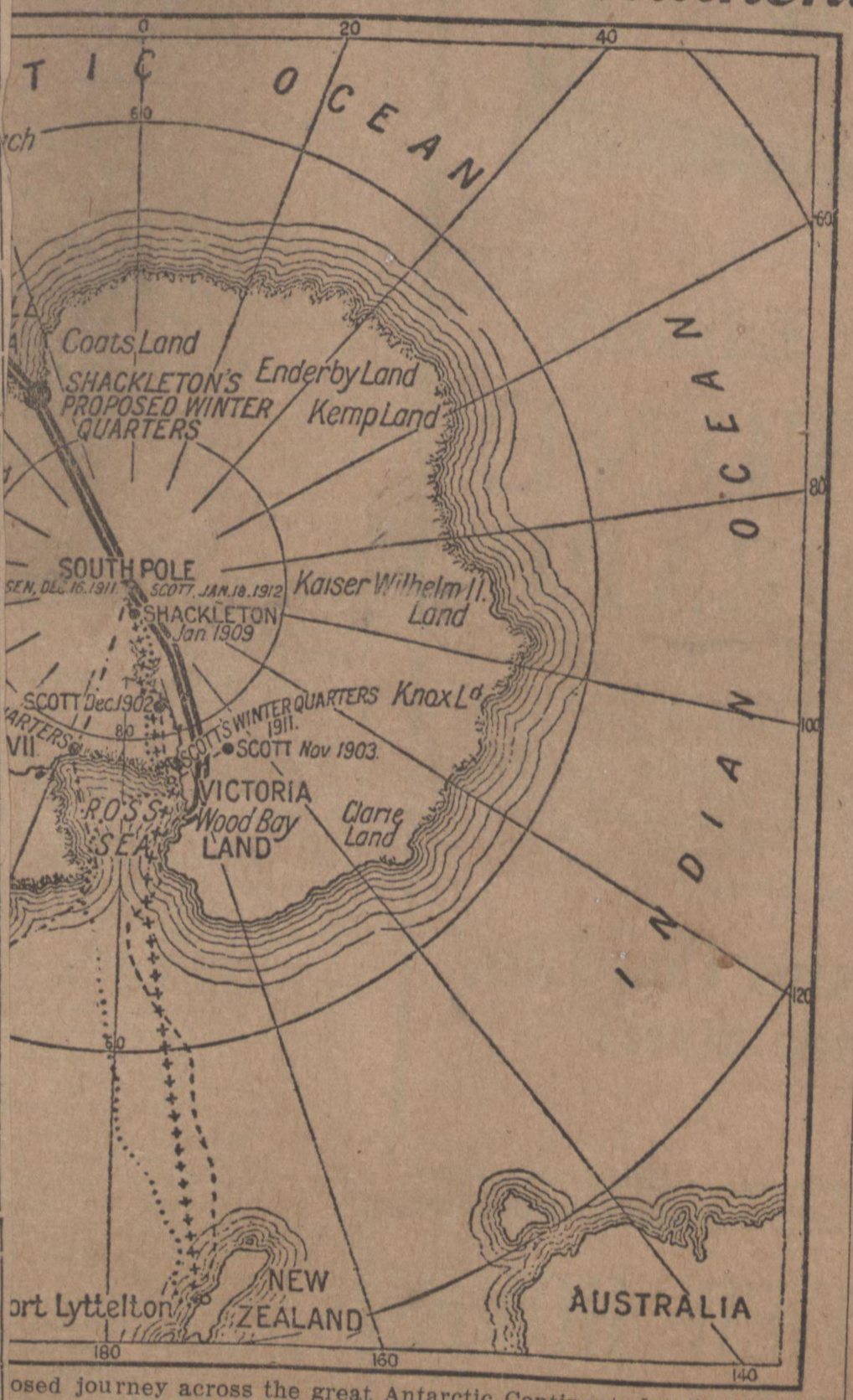
Peshawar, India, May 13.—Details have been received of a lamentable outbreak of tribal fanatiscism at Tank. A Mahsud Waziri orderly of Major Dodd, political agent at Waziaistan, ran amok. He shot dead Major Dodd, Lientenant Hickie of the 32nd Mounted Battery, and Captain Brown of Vaughan's Rifles. The orderly in addition killed two men of the Frontier Constabulary and wounded a third before being killed by men of the Constabulary.

All the officers concerned were on duty with the Waziristan Militia. The attack was sudden and unprovoked. Recently an application of the tribal levy policy to the Darajat and Mahsud Waziris was strongly criticized. It was remarked that men under the influence of the Mullahs enlisted in local corps with the express purpose of murdering their British officers, and many have been murdered. After each crime measures have been adopted to cease recruiting from murderers' class, the gaps being filled from the distant frontier of the Punjab. It is contended that these irregulars are a poor substitute for trained veterans.

This is the worst frontier tragedy since the Fort Sandeman outrage 18 years ago, and it is remarkable that this tragedy should have synchronized with the inauguration of the Swat Canal, which will irrigate nearly 400,000 acres, and is the greatest work hitherto accomplished for increasing the prosperity of the frontier.

Major Dodd was born in 1872, and joined the Norfolk Regiment in 1892. He was transferred to the Indian Army, the 27th Punjabs, in 1896. He served in the Waziristan expedition of 1901, and for his services was mentioned in dispatches. In 1903 he was appointed commandant of the Northern Waziristan militia, a post which he hald for five years. In 1910 he was appointed political agent at Wano and commandant of the Southern Waziristan militia. Major Dodd was created a C. I. E. last year, and by his death the Indian Government loses a capable and promising officer.

# of Antarctic Continent



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nber of those who participated in Captain Scott's famous polar

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The Daily News Advertiser

COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, May 14 1914

OUTBREAK OF TRIBAL FANATICISM IN INDIA

Special Price

Values here that will interest th
materials at very modest cost. N

BROCADED RATINE for smart
of excellent appearance and desir
fashionable colors. Regular $1.50

CHECK RATINE SUITING
design. Comes 40 inches wide.
$1.25 a yard.

FRENCH VELOUR RATINES-
in such colors as old rose, Copen
French grey or white; full 42 inc
values for **$1.95** a yard.

GOLFENE VELOUR is a very
and comes in all the latest novelt
Regular $3.50 values for **$2.75**

Values in Fine Musl

Fine Muslin Cors

Regular to $1.25 values, for .....

Regular $2.75 and $3.00 values, fo

Extra special corset covers at **50**

Crepe corset covers, regular 50c

Feather Neck

Of regular $3.50 and $3.75 va
Of regular $4.50 values, for
Of regular $6.50 values, for
Of regular $8.75 values, for
Of regular $10.00 values, for

Attractive Net

Of regular $2.50 value, for **$1**
Of regular $3.00 value, for **$1**
Of regular $3.50 value, for **$**
Of regular $4.50 value, for **$2**
Of regular $12.50 value, for **$**

Smart Marabou

Regular $8.50 values, for **$6.**
Regular $10.00 values, for **$7**
Regular $15.00 values, for **$1**

The Seal of Prosperity

is ultimately attached to every-
one who *thinks* of the future.
Dollars grow from pennies.
It is never too early in life to
start saving.

k of Canada

..... $ 5,000,000
..... 3,500,000
..... 69,000,000

BRANCHES:

EIGHT BRANCHES

MO
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PRINCE RUPERT
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nches in Canada, extending from Hali-
ent facilities for the transaction of all
d correspondence invited. Travellers'
ilable in all parts of the world.

BROKERS
ontreal Stock Exchange
RICHARDS STREET
a and Cotton executed for cash or on
and Chicago. Direct private wire to

Vancouver Winnipeg

News-Advertiser

COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1914.

First Crossing of Antarctic Contment

Map illustrating Sir Edward Shackleton's proposed journey across the great Antarctic Continent, details of which are published today. With Sir Ernest will be a number of those who participated in Captain Scott's famous polar expedition.

The Daily News-Advertiser
May 19-1914

Lima, Peru, May 18.—The political crisis has become tangled by the arrest of a group of 121 senators and deputies who received a national congress gag proclamation from Roberto E. Leguia, acting president of the republic.

HINDU BOAT IS EXPECTED FRIDAY

Steamer Komagata Maru With Five Hundred Hindus Is Expected at Victoria on Friday of This Week.

Special to the News-Advertiser.

Ottawa, May 18.—Word has been received here that the steamer Komagata Maru which sailed recently from Shanghai with 500 Hindus on board is expected to reach Victoria on Friday of this week. The steamer was chartered especially by a wealthy Hindu with a view to testing the Canadian laws which have hitherto been invoked to bar out Hindus. The arrival of the steamer is awaited with considerable anxiety at Ottawa as it is realized this is the first serious effort which has been made by the Hindus to test the Canadian laws. They have undoubtedly abundance of money and a vigorous effort will be made to the Dominion to allow the British subjects from India to enter freely into Canada.

Arrival Illegal.

Orders have been sent to the immigration authorities at Victoria not to allow the Hindus to land or to deport them from British Columbia. The Government believes the arrival is on illegal and unconstitutional grounds and the immigration authorities are taking action in consultation with the Justice Department. The immigration officials believe that they can stop the entry of the Hindus on two grounds. They will first invoke the order in council which was passed on April 1, which prohibits the entrance of all artisans and laborers into British Columbia for a period of six months. If the Hindus evade this order by establishing that they are not artisans nor laborers the authorities will use the law which prohibits the entrance into Canada of Orientals except by direct passage from the country of their nativity. The present steamer, it is claimed, did not sail direct from India, but from Shanghai.

Technicality Overcome.

Recently Judge Hunter upset a similar order-in-council on the grounds that it would not comply with the Act. This technicality has been since overcome by a new order-in-council and it is believed that it will stand the tests in the courts. The arrival of these Hindus will likely mean the beginning of a long legal fight which will be carried to the Privy Council. The result of the fight will be of the deepest importance both from a provincial, national and Imperial standpoint. The forcing of the issue by the Hindus may in the end result in more drastic legislation in regard to the influx of Orientals to Canada. The British Columbia members at Ottawa are waiting the arrival of the steamer and the fight which will likely follow with the greatest interest.

"NEWS-ADVERTISER" TELEPHONES
Circulation Department .....Seymour 8
Sporting Editors and Reporters.Seymour 4
Business Office and Advertising.Seymour 4
Job Printing and Bindery ....Seymour 4
City Editor and Social Dept. ..Seymour 4
New Westminster Office .....
North Vancouver Office .....

May 22 - 1914

VOLUME LII, No. 121.

HINDU INVASION NOW IMMINENT

Japanese Steamer Expected to Reach Vancouver or Victoria Today With 370 Hindu Immigrants Aboard.

KOBE SHIPBROKERS CHARTERED VESSEL

Mr. Gardner Johnson Explains How Vessel Came to Be Consigned to Him and How He Knew Nothing About Hindus.

Victoria, May 21.—With 375 East Indians on board bound here from Hong Kong, Shanghai and points in Japan, the Japanese steamer Komagata Maru, Captain Yamamoto, arrived off William Head quarantine station tonight. She will be examined by quarantine officials tomorrow morning and subsequent to securing her release will be boarded by Victoria and Vancouver immigration officials who will decide whether she will be allowed to proceed to her destination, Vancouver.

The East Indians have been brought here by Gurdit Singh, a man of considerable wealth, who lives in Calcutta. The object of the voyage is to test the immigration laws of the country. Speaking to a representative of "The News-Advertiser" tonight from the deck of the Komagata Maru, Gurdit Singh said he was determined to fight the matter out in the courts as he believed that the people of British India should have the right of entry in all portions of His Majesty's Dominions. "There are thousands of natives of my country," he said, "who are anxious to come here. The reason why I chartered the Komagata Maru was to ascertain at first-hand whether it was the intention of your government not to permit East Indians to come to Canada. If we are turned back the matter will not rest there. I intend to use every legitimate course I can pursue to find out if it is true that East Indians will not be permitted to land in your country."

Would Not Discuss Subject.

Gurdit Singh, beyond the foregoing, refused to discuss the subject of his arrival with his fellow-countrymen. What he had to say would be said to the courts if it was necessary for him to go there to seek redress. Of the East Indians aboard he stated that 160 had been taken on at Hong Kong and the balance at Shanghai and Japanese ports. The vessel had been chartered by him for six months at a cost of $66,000. She carries a crew of forty [illegible] and a cargo of coal which it is hoped to dispose of at Vancouver.

Throughout tonight two launches stood by the Komagata Maru to prevent any attempt being made to land any of her passengers.

The Komagata Maru sailed from Yokohama on May 4.

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The Komakata Maru has no cargo, but she carries 1500 tons of coal, which she took aboard at Muroran, a well known Japanese coaling port, as ballast, and with instructions to Mr. Gardner Johnson to arrange for it to be sold here if possible, and if the Komakata Maru was allowed to berth—for clearly the charterers had considerable doubt as to whether the Canadian Government would allow this proceeding.

No Knowledge of Hindus.

"I wish the public to clearly understand—and I would like you to give this special prominence—that only the ship, and not the Hindus, is consigned to me," observed Mr. Gardner Johnson emphatically. "Not only have I nothing to do with bringing these Hindus to British Columbia, but, as a matter of fact, in common with most other Vancouver people, I think, regarded their possible arrival as a figment of the imagination. I held that opinion until this morning when I received this communication from Japan, which had arrived on the Empress last night. I at once cabled to Japan what was likely to happen."

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The letter then proceeded to speak of her shipment of 1500 tons of coal with a request that it be sold if the vessel did not have to turn back.

"The charter-party," continued Mr. Gardner Johnson, "allows the ship to cruise in Asia, not north of Vladivostock nor west of Suez, European Asia excluded, including Australia, excluding Africa (with the exception of the Mauritius), including the west coast of Canada."

The Daily News-Advertiser
Published by
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561 Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C.
J. S. H. MATSON.

THE DAILY NEWS-ADVERTISER
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One year $5.00
Six months $1.50
Mailed, postpaid, to the United States and Honolulu, 50 cents per month.
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New York Representative — George B. David Company, Inc., 171 Madison Ave., New York.
Eastern Canadian Representative—Henry W. King & Co., 303 Bell Telephone Bldg., Toronto.
SATURDAY ..... May 23, 1914

THE HINDU IMMIGRANTS.

While the disposition of the Hindus who have been brought here by Gurdit Singh is an affair to be discussed with some reserve as a semi-judicial matter before a departmental court, the enterprise presents some aspects which may be reviewed. The Hindu magnate, who has taken it upon himself to bring to Canada some hundreds of persons whom the regulations of this country exclude, seems to have acquired the belief that British citizenship alone confers the right to go to any part of the empire and settle there. No such right exists. Last year 175 British citizens, of whom 16, were from the British Islands, were rejected at Canadian ports and returned to their homes. In the year before 237 British citizens from Great Britain were not permitted to land. Rejected persons from Australia, Newfoundland, the West Indies and other British countries brought the number up to 252. In addition 540 immigrants from the British Islands were deported after landing in 1912. The number so deported in 1913 was 559. These were people born in Great Britain and of European races. Their British citizenship gave them no licence to come to Canada and remain here.

Before this episode is concluded Gurdit Singh will have gathered some information which may be of value to him. He will learn among other things that a wealthy Hindu with a shipload of his countrymen will have no more influence in changing the policy of Canada than the poorest Hindu would exercise if he came alone.

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"Now, let me explain to you how she came to be consigned to my firm. About three years ago the Suki Maru

Continued on Page 4, Col. 2.

HINDU INVASION NOW IMMINENT

Continued from Page 1, Col. 1.

came to this port with some cargo consigned to me. She was run into by a C. P. R. steamer while she was lying at anchorage inside Brockton Point, and a claim was made against the C. P. R. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and I settled that claim. Because I was concerned in that matter the owners of this steamer, the Komagata Maru, consigned her to me, asking me to look after her. It is clear that her owners know what is likely to happen to her, and their communication tells me to cable to them what the Canadian Government is going to do."

Mr. Gardner Johnson added that the Komagata Maru had no wireless, but—estimating by her speed—he believed that she would arrive today. He was on the point of leaving the city for some days and had everything packed when he received the message, and at once decided to stay and deal with this matter. He communicated with Mr. Malcolm Reid, the head of the Immigration Department for British Columbia.

Inquiry at the immigration offices elicited the fact that Mr. Reid had left the city. No information was forthcoming as to his destination.

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LEAVES FOR HERE

Acting Under Instructions From Ottawa and Satisfying Himself That All Are Well Dr. Nelson Grants Pratique.

FATE OF CONTINGENT TO BE DECIDED HERE

All Hindus on Board Are Being Vaccinated on Way From Victoria—Vessel Is Due to Anchor Early This Morning.

Special to the News-Advertiser.

Victoria, May 22.—Acting under instructions from Ottawa, Dr. H. R. Nelson, medical superintendent at the William Head quarantine station, boarded the Komagata Maru at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and after satisfying himself that all on board were in good health, granted the vessel pratique.

By 7 o'clock the Komogata Maru was under way for Vancouver where the ultimate fate of Gurdit Singh and his company of 375 Hindus will be decided.

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

FOR A NEW NORTH

May 23-1914 - Saturday - Vancouver Daily Province

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sahib," however, believes in awarding praise where, praise is due, and if Ahmud succeeds in tempting the Anglo-Indianized palates of the diners, he can count upon being summoned into "the presence" and commended. "Call the cook," commands the mistress of the bungalow, and the expectant minion (who has

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The Daily News Advertiser
VANCOUVER, BRITISH

May 23 - 1914

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Daily Province
May 23—1914

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(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 article in the Times today, wherein it is pointed out that the arrival of the Komagata Maru brings to a head a crisis which has been slowly approaching for along while. The Times says that behind the imperial aspects of the case lies the wider question of mixing East and West, and adds that the problem recently assumed acute proportions in South Africa.

BIA, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1914.

WEST FA[illegible]ertiser

A Ver[illegible]

PEERS VINDICATE LORD MURRAY'S HONOR

GOVERNMENT TO SHUT OUT HINDUS

Immigration Department Here Awaits Official Notification That Hindus on Steamer Will Not Be Admitted.

NO HINDUS ALLOWED TO SET FOOT ASHORE

Japanese Leaps Overboard While En Route From Victoria and Is Drowned While Trying to Reach Shore.

The dramatic test of the Anti-Asiatic immigration laws of Canada by the party of Hindus now aboard the Japanese steamer Komagata Maru in Burrard Inlet, is not likely to be successful.

Advices received by "The News-Advertiser" from Ottawa, yesterday, indicate that the minister whose duty it is to administer the immigration laws, will carry them out to the letter. Dr. Roche is fully decided on the [illegible] to that power, far-reaching, almost unlimitable as it is, which is exercised in this country in the main with a full sense of responsibility, and, in the long run, with our characteristic English love of generosity and fairplay." (Cheers.)

Education in Nova Scotia

The report of the Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia, just issued, shows that the perceptage of the whole population attending school is 21.98—the largest percentage at school in any country in the world. The total enrolment is 108,241 as compared with 106,725 in the previous year, and the number of public schools has increased from 2662 to 2692.

Immigration Law to Be Enforced in Regard to Hindus, Says Minister of Interior

Special to The News-Advertiser.

Ottawa, May 23.—Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, when asked what action the Government proposed to take with regard to the Hindus who arrived at Vancouver on the Komogata Maru early this morning, and whose landing is disputed by the Immigration Department, replied: "The situation is simply this, that we are going to enforce the law."

There are two reasons why they can be kept out. First, by the Order-in-Council passed on April 1 last all laborers and artisans of any country with the exception of Japan are barred from admission to British Columbia for the next six months owing to industrial conditions prevailing at the present. Japan is excepted from the order owing to the fact that a treaty exists which allows a few Japanese to enter Canada in a year.

In the second place, Gurdit Singh and his followers did not come direct from their native land to Canada as prescribed by law, but arrived in China and Japan in small parties during the year, and were collected by the Komogata Maru prior to the vessel starting her voyage across the Pacific.

HON. W. J. ROCHE

A TEST CASE

The enterprising Hindu who wishes to make a test case by bringing 375 of his countrymen to Canada would have been better advised if he had tried his experiment on a smaller scale. Ten or twenty persons could have tested the jurisdiction of Canada as well as a whole shipload. But because this is a test case the Government will have to deal with it in the light of the fact that three hundred million residents of India have the same right as these few hundred to come to Canada and demand admission. In the person of this representative group all Hindustan is at the gate. No reason can be given for the admission of these applicants, or rather these claimants, which does not apply to every other Hindu in the Indian Empire.

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lub Bag Section

[illegible]ight case, but strong; made of tough [illegible]n brown japanned metal; outside [illegible]d lock, handle and catches. Size 24-[illegible]n $2.50

[illegible]atting case, bound on all edges with [illegible]ther corner pieces well riveted, cot[illegible] straps and inside press tapes. Size [illegible]nch $3.00

[illegible]woven matting, with extra heavy ker[illegible]er corner pieces, outside straps and [illegible] Just a little deeper than the ordin[illegible] 24-inch, $3.25; 26-inch $3.50

[illegible] board case, in dark brown, leather [illegible] catches and handle. Size 24-inch, [illegible] $1.75

[illegible]oard case, in smooth finish, two out[illegible] 24-inch $2.25

[illegible]ol case, in tan, stout body on steel [illegible]side straps. Size 24-inch, $3.00; 26-[illegible] $3.25

[illegible]d fibre case; looks like real leather; [illegible]rown, leather corners, good lock and [illegible]5; 26-inch $3.00

[illegible]se, made of hard red fibre, strong [illegible] pocket and press straps, outside [illegible]ch, $3.50; 26-inch $3.75

[illegible] walrus grain sheepskin and leather [illegible]od lock, catches and handle. Size [illegible].25; 18-inch $4.75

—Main Floor—Near Entrance.

[illegible]ummer Knitwear for

[illegible]noted here we strongly recommend, bec[illegible] garments, as well as the usual Spence[illegible]mbinations—Light weight, low neck a[illegible]ce, trimmed with deep crochet lace. [illegible] .....

[illegible]d Combinations—Low neck, short sleev[illegible]ce, trimmed with lace; also tight knee[illegible] .....

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Daily Province
May 23—1914

THE DAILY

JAP LEAPED FROM KOMOGATA MARU LAST NIGHT

(Continued From Page 1.)

Province that the vessel called at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji and Yokohama. She called 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 have 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 article in the Times today, wherein it is pointed out that the arrival of the Komagata Maru brings to a head a crisis which has been slowly approaching for a long while. The Times says that behind the imperial aspects of the case lies the wider question of mixing East and West, and adds that the problem recently assumed acute proportions in South Africa.

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per is there any question of the
mory of the Edison Phonograph
r hear Thomas A. Edison's latest
ement. He
NEW TONE
DISC
IONOGRAPH
realize you are face to face with
ical talking machine you have ever
that reproduces all music absol-
lifelike and natural.

second was the decrease in price—(Laughter)—and now one very often got more news for a halfpenny than for a penny.

He would not enter into the vexed question of the advertisers, or drambooks, or a discussed Press; but they would agree that these changes, whether for good or for evil, obviously enlarged the area of the beneficent operations of the Newspaper Fund.

There were a number of problems in connection with the relations of the Press and the public which might form in the civil service or for a possible distinction in our universities; for instance: Which institution could a democratic country more readily dispense: Which institution could a stance: Which institution could a distinction in our universities; for instance: Which institution could a democratic country more readily dispense with: Is Parliament or its Press? (Laughter). Or, again—and this was a less drastic suggestion—would the world be better or worse off if for a month, there was a complete and unlimited time, a forelight or perhaps a Press without a Parliament or its Press? (Laughter). Or there was the widest suppression of newspapers? (Laughter). Or there was the wider

Which is to Cost $7,700.

Permits for the week closing with Friday have a larger total than the previous week, the number being $13,265. Wednesday was the heaviest day of the week when the sum being $22,250. The largest permit was issued to the Vancouver School Board for a reshingle wall for the Britannia High School at a cost of $7,700. Next in size was the permit for an apartment house on Mt. Tenth Avenue West, granted to Mr. A. Warner, the cost of which is to be $1900.

A little more than one-third of the amount is to be expended in dwellings to cost one thousand dollars and more. For this class of building the total was $15,550, divided among seven dwellings, the average cost therefore being $2220. One of these was for a $6000 dwelling to be erected in the Kitsilano section at the Twelfth Avenue West for Mr.

DIA, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1914.

PEERS VINDICATE LORD MURRAY'S HONOR

GOVERNMENT TO SHUT OUT HINDUS

Immigration Department Here Awaits Official Notification That Hindus on Steamer Will Not Be Admitted.

NO HINDUS ALLOWED TO SET FOOT ASHORE

Japanese Leaps Overboard While En Route From Victoria and Is Drowned While Trying to Reach Shore.

The dramatic test of the Anti-Asiatic immigration laws of Canada by the party of Hindus now aboard the Japanese steamer Komagata Maru in Burrard Inlet, is not likely to be successful.

Advices received by "The News-Advertiser" from Ottawa, yesterday, indicate that the minister whose duty it is to administer the immigration laws, will carry them out to the letter. Dr. Roche is fully decided on this point, and it would appear that the cabinet will endorse his decision.

Thousands of Vancouver people yesterday gazed out across the Inlet at the steamer whereon several hundreds of turbanned natives caught a Pisgah-glimpse of what to them is the promised land. But they were not allowed to set foot ashore, and although hundreds of their fellow-countrymen congregated on the waterfront, all communication between the ship and the shore was barred except to a few privileged members of the crew who wished to purchase supplies.

Immigration Officials Aboard.

Early in the morning the chief of the Immigration Department, Mr. Malcolm Reid, Mr. Gardner-Johnson, to whose firm the vessel (but not the Hindus) is consigned, went aboard, and after a brief stay came ashore with Captain Yamamoto, the chief engineer, and the chief steward—all Japanese, and the immigration officials, who had been on duty all night. The captain formally entered the Komagata Maru upon the Customs books.

In the course of conversation with "The News-Advertiser" Mr. Gardner-Johnson said he had not discussed the future of the vessel and her passengers as he was not prepared to do so at the present and as it was clear that nothing could be done until a definite decision was made known from Ottawa. He admitted that they wanted to discuss these matters with him, but he decided it wiser not to do so for the present. The chief engineer and the chief steward had come ashore in order to see to matters connected with their department aboard.

Continued on Page 17, Col. 3.

GOVERNMENT TO SHUT OUT HINDUS

Continued from Page 1, Col. 3.

Mr. Gardner-Johnson, in reply to a question, said he found Mr. Gurdit Singh, the rich Hindu who is responsible for bringing the vessel and her passengers here, a very charming and really well-educated man.

most courteous, speaks English and has a Mr. Gardner Johnson.

Sharp Watch Kept.

"We are keeping the very strictest patrol," observed Mr. Reid in the course of a chat. No Hindu will be allowed ashore, but it was necessary to allow the Japanese captain, chief-engineer and chief steward for business purposes in connection with supplies.

The Hindu aboard the Kamagata Maru are a remarkably fine-looking lot of men, from Gurdit Singh, who is a finely built, handsome grey-bearded man, down to some of the youngsters—for some are little more. They are of all ages, bearded and clean shaven, and a good many are able to speak English.

As well as the regulations preventing Hindus entering Canada who have not made the direct journey, another disqualification is the fact that the men on the Komagate Marue have not the necessary money in their possession. In regard to this Gurdit Singh says he can get ten thousand dollars through the banks from India the moment he is allowed ashore. Gurdit Singh declares he will fight the whole question out in the courts but as Monday is a legal holiday and the deportations of the shipload may be ordered and effected in the interval, it is not thought that his chances of success are strong.

On the way to Vancouver early yesterday morning a Japanese dived overboard the Komagata Maru when the vessel was off Turn Island, intending apparently to swim to the beach. As he was caught in a strong current there is little hope that he succeeded in his design.

During the morning signals were made from the ship to the shore and messages exchanged by semaphore. A member of the immigration staff who understood the signals noted them and handed over the messages to Mr. Malcolm Reid.

WEST E[illegible]ertiser

A [illegible]

Immigration Law to Be Enforced in Regard to Hindus, Says Minister of Interior

Special to The News-Advertiser.

Ottawa, May 23.—Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, when asked what action the Government proposed to take with regard to the Hindus who arrived at Vancouver on the Komogata Maru early this morning, and whose landing is disputed by the Immigration Department, replied: "The situation is simply this, that we are going to enforce the law."

There are two reasons why they can be kept out. First, by the Order-in-Council passed on April 1 last all laborers and [illegible]sans [illegible] any country with the exception of Japan are barred from admission to British Columbia for the next six months owing to industrial conditions prevailing at the present. Japan is excepted from the order owing to the fact that a treaty exists which allows a few Japanese to enter Canada in a year.

In the second place, Gurdit Singh and his followers did not come direct from their native land to Canada as prescribed by law, but arrived in China and Japan in small parties during the year, and were collected by the Komogata Maru prior to the vessel starting her voyage across the Pacific.

HON. W. J. ROCHE

A TEST CASE

The enterprising Hindu who wishes to make a test case by bringing 375 of his countrymen to Canada would have been better advised if he had tried his experiment on a smaller scale. Ten or twenty persons could have tested the jurisdiction of Canada as well as a whole shipload. But because this is a test case the Government will have to deal with it in the light of the fact that three hundred million residents of India have the same right as these few hundred to come to Canada and demand admission. In the person of this representative group all Hindustan is at the gate. No reason can be given for the admission of these applicants, or rather these claimants, which does not apply to every other Hindu in the Indian Empire.

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The Daily

The Daily news Advertiser

Tuesday may 26 – 1914 VANCOUVER, BRITISH

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT

HINDUS TO PASS MEDICAL TESTS

Medical Examination of All on Board the Komagata Maru Will Begin Today and May Last Three Days.

NO FURTHER WORD HAS ARRIVED FROM OTTAWA

Immigration Regulations Will Be Carried Out by Local Officials — Ship's Papers Already Handed in.

There were few developments over the week-end in connection with the steamer Komogata Maru, which has 375 Hindus on board. Early yesterday the ship's papers were presented to the immigration officials, and the vessel is now officially entered as arriving in this port. The delay in complying with this formality, due to unfamiliarity with the immigration regulations, will sit most heavily on the passengers on board the vessel.

Today the immigration officials will begin a medical examination of the Hindus on board. It is expected that this will occupy two and perhaps three days. When this is completed, the usual examination to inquire into the physical fitness of those on board to enter the country as required under the immigration act, will be made. Until the medical examination is completed and a medical clearance issued no one will be allowed to go on board the Komogata Maru.

Hndus on Waterfront.

The vessel continues to be the object of much interest and hundreds of citizens journeyed to the waterfront on Sunday and Monday to have a look at the vessel. Among the number were many Hindus but the latter made no further attempts to establish long-distance communication with their compatriots on board.

Mr. Malcolm R. J. Reid, immigration officer, stated last evening that no further word had been received from Ottawa, and he refused to make any prediction as to how long the Japanese vessel would remain in port.

"We intend to carry out our regulations to the letter," he stated. "There are several points on which the Hindus may be kept out of the country, but at present we intend to go ahead with the medical examination. If that is met successfully other action will be taken to carry out the law governing such immigration. There is the Order-in-Council passed on April 1 which prohibits the entrance of all artisans and laborers into this province for a period of six months. If this should be successfully evaded, there is the law which prohibits the entrance to Canada of Orientals except by direct passage from the country of their nativity."

Disposal of Cargo.

As soon as the medical clearance is issued the vessel may dispose of its cargo, which in this case is 1,500 tons of Japanese coal. Mr. Reid pointed out that even if this is sold in port it will not be necessary for the vessel to be drawn up alongside a pier. The coal could be unloaded on lighters in her present position.

The statement of Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, is taken to mean that the Hndus will not be allowed to land, but further instructions are expected by the local immigration officials.

The Daily News-Advertiser

Published by
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J. S. H. MATSON.

THE DAILY NEWS-ADVERTISER

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One year $3.00
Six months $1.50

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Eastern Canadian Representative—Henry W. King & Co., 303 Bell Telephone Bldg., Toronto.

TUESDAY ..... May 26, 1914.

HINDUS AND JAPANESE.

When a Hindu seeking a home in Canada complains that even foreign Oriental people are preferred before him, he has a certain technical basis for argument. By an agreement made by Mr. Lemieux, on behalf of the Laurier administration, the Government of Japan promised to allow only a small number of Japanese to come to Canada in any year. It will be remembered that this agreement followed the arrival of 8,000 Japanese in 1907, after Canada ratified for herself the British treaty with Japan. The story is a long one, but the essential fact is that the Laurier administration did not accept the Imperial Government suggestion to reserve the control of immigration. Without this reservation Canada bound herself to permit unrestricted immigration from Japan. The Canadian Parliament was persuaded to ratify the treaty in this form by the assurance of Mr. Fisher that Japan had given him a written undertaking to restrict such immigration. Afterwards, when Mr. Fisher was asked to produce his written pledge, he corrected his statement and said that the promise must have been verbal. Parliament was told by Sir Wilfrid that no laborers would be allowed to come to this country from Japan, and not more than about ten a month of any class would be permitted to come. Immediately after the treaty was ratified Japanese came by thousands. Then Mr. Lemieux went to Japan and made his agreement, the details of which he declared to be secret.. The public part is contained in an indefinite letter from the Japanese Foreign Minister, who says at Japan "will give careful consideration to local conditions prevailing in Canada with a view of meeting the desires of the Government of the Dominion as far as is compatible with the spirit of the treaty and the dignity of the state."

In the seven years since then a few hundred Japanese have entered Canada annually under this arrangement. These are not supposed to belong to the laboring class, but there is no guarantee against it. Canada is no longer bound by the treaty which got us into this difficulty. When the time came to renew it, Canada, under another administration, recovered the privilege of regulating her own immigration. This was done to make the country independent of the grace of a foreign power, and not because the small immigration allowed was thought to be dangerous. Nevertheless, even this small immigration makes a discrimination against British subjects in India, which it may be advisable to remove. No doubt such a course would be disagreeable to our Asiatic ally, but it is worth considering whether we owe more to allies of the British Empire than to the British Empire itself.

But whatever action is taken it cannot change the attitude of this country toward Hindu immigration. If the slight immigration of Japanese that is now permitted shall be found an obstacle to the enforcement of Canadian policy the discrimination will be removed without admitting shiploads of Hindus.

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WEATHER FORECAST.

Victoria and vicinity—Fresh to strong winds mostly westerly and southerly; generally fair; not much change in temp.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds; generally fair with slower temperature on Thursday.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver

June 3—1914

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Mr. Gardner Johnson, to whom the vessel (but not the Hindus), was consigned, added that he was empowered to collect two months' charter money, amounting to 11,000 Hong Kong dollars, and certain other monies. If this is not forthcoming, the Komagata Maru will have to return at once. Asked regarding a possible refusal of payments, he said he was authorized to sell 900 tons of the 1,500 tons which the Komagata Maru carries, just leaving her enough coal to carry her back to the Orient.

Messrs. Sato & Co. are the agents for the owners of the vessel, who are the Shinyei Kisen Kaisha of Kobe.

The local developments yesterday point to the speedy departure of the Hindus, as, according to the statement made by Mr. J. E. Bird, counsel for the Hindus, before the immigration court of inquiry, that inquiry, from his point of view, has become a farce, and the Hindus have decided to retire from the legal

Daily

The Daily News Advertiser

VANCOUVER, BRITISH

June 4—1914

HINDUS MAKING APPEAL TO KING

Would-Be Immigrants Telegraph His Majesty and Duke of Connaught That They Are Without Food and Drink.

IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS DENY THE ALLEGATION

Suggestion Is Made That the Hindus Intend to Follow Suffragette Tactics and Declare a Hunger Strike.

The outstanding event yesterday in connection with the Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru, now anchored in Burrard Inlet, was a strongly-worded despatch to King George, Buckingham Palace, London, and to H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada at Ottawa, informing His Majesty and the Governor-General that the Hindus aboard the Maru have been starving and without water for two days.

In the course of conversation with "The News-Advertiser," Mr. J. Edward Bird, the legal representative of the Hindus, made himself responsible for this statement and added that copies of the cablegram had been forwarded to him by Mr. Malcolm Reid, head of the Immigration Department here, through whom all communications from the ship had to come.

Allegation Is Denied.

Immediately upon receipt of the above information, a representative of this paper got into touch with Mr. Gardner Johnson, to whose firm the Komagata's cargo is consigned, and Mr. Malcolm Reid with the result that both of these gentlemen asserted most emphatically that the Komagata was well supplied with provisions and water. As a matter of fact no less a quantity than 200 tons of water had been sent to the vessel that morning.

Asked as to what took place when he went aboard that morning and formally demanded of Gurdit Singh payment of the charter money, Mr. Gardner Johnson stated that the leader of the Hindus definitely refused either to make any statement or to pay any money until he was enabled to do so in Mr. Gardner Johnson's office ashore.

"I told him," said Mr. Gardner Johnson, "that I was not the government and that I could not comply with his request, but this had no effect upon his decision."

Mr. Gardner Johnson added that he later saw Mr. Reid and obtained his consent to allow a man belonging to the Komagata Maru to come ashore and buy any provisions that were wanted aboard, but this offer was refused by the Hindus.

"Gurdit Singh has absolutely no excuse with reference to the provisioning or watering of the ship, because he is now well aware that he can send anybody he wants ashore to get the necessary provisions—himself excepted," observed Mr. Gardner Johnson. He added that he had not yet cabled to Messrs. Sato and Company of Kobe, agents for the owners, and that he should not do so until the eighteen hours was up, as in the meantime there might possibly be some satisfactory developments. If Gurdit Singh has not paid the necessary money or been enabled to land the passengers by June 12, the captain will be ordered to return.

Incidentally it may be stated that there is a special clause in the charter that the charterer, in this case Gurdit Singh, shall feed his men. Such was the official statement made to "The News-Advertiser."

LY NEWS-ADVERTISER, V

June 4—1914

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters Can Be Published Only Over the Writers' Names.

Treatment of Hindus.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—As a city and a country we are writing history and we are writing a very ugly page just now.

Our treatment of the Hindus on the Japanese ship lying in our harbor is a disgrace to any civilized nation.

Imagine it! A shipload of free men who, if they wished, could not call themselves anything but subjects of King George V, members of our Empire, held prisoners on a ship with an imaginary line drawn round it, and not a visitor allowed on board save officials, and we boast of British liberty and British fair play! We had better wear mourning for all this was dead and buried here long ago. Some of those men have relatives and friends residing here, and we will not allow them to speak or shake hands. Yet this is supposed to be a Christian country. What a joke! If it is not a sin to speak so contemptible hypocricy the official thanksgiving service in the Oddfellows' Temple, commencing Sunday with a special sermon, commencing Sunday with a big six-day programme has been arranged, commencing Sunday, the de-

Oddfellows to Celebrate.

New Westminster, June 3.—Forty or fifty New Westminster Oddfellows will go to Victoria on June 8 to attend the jubilee celebration of the institution of Oddfellowship in this province. A big six-day programme has been arranged, commencing Sunday with a special thanksgiving service in the Oddfellows' Temple, commencing Sunday, the de-

South Burnaby Conservative Association

The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held in the Riverway East School on Friday, June 5, at 8 p.m., sharp. Colonel Taylor, M.P.; Messrs. J. J. Miller and R. C. Hodgson will address the meeting on matters affecting the welfare of the province and Dominion. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all Conservatives in the district.

Contract for School Let.

New Westminster, June 3.—The contract for the Central School at Coquitlam was today awarded to the Coquitlam Construction Company. The building will cost $13,478.20. Seven tenders were submitted. Plumbing work was awarded to the Coquitlam Hardware Company for $1330, while Dunsmore & Sweeney secured the heating work with a tender for $1675.

Vancouver, with the Government. They wished to find out the exact attitude of the province in connection with the annexation proposal before taking any further steps in the matter.

Councillor Rutledge said South Vancouver was in a better condition financially today than it had been a month ago. He thought that all permanent work should in future be done under the local improvement plan.

Mr. William Morris of the School Board said there was an appropriation large enough to temporarily employ several men in cutting wood for the municipality.

The association decided to ask the council to readjust the system of naming streets, so that different sections of the same thoroughfare should not have different names. The reeve and Councillor Rutledge were asked to take up with the B. C. E. R. the discontinuation of the 11:45 car trip from Victoria Road to Joyce Street.

Land Office Staff Picnic.

The first picnic of the staff of the Land Registry office to Lynn Valley proved so successful yesterday that the officials have decided to make it an annual event. Leaving the city at about noon some fifty merry-makers did not return until after refreshments in the form of a basket supper had been disposed of at the canyon. A feature of the afternoon was the baseball game between the Benedicts and the Bachelors, the match resulting in a win for the latter with a score of 9 to 8. The batteries for the victors were Crummer and Fleming and for the losers Pascoe and Matheson. The 100 yards race, included in the programme of sports, will also be run every year, a barrister having promised to donate a cup to be competed for annually. The winner yesterday was Mr. F. Crummer, who proved the champion in most of the sports in which he participated. Mr. George Matheson was second, and Mr. J. Graham third. Other results were three-legged race, Messrs. Geo. Matheson and Crummer; second, Messrs. Marshall and Harvey; third, Messrs. Flemming and Morrison. Hop, step and jump, first, Mr. Crummer; second, Mr. J. Graham; third, Mr. W. Harvey. Long jump, first, Mr. Crummer; second, Mr. H. Morrison; third, Mr. J. Graham. Fat man's race (contestants all over 180 pounds), first, Mr. M. Pascoe; second, Mr. M. Stewart; third, Mr. G. Emery.

RUSSIA TO BE VISITED

Hundreds of European Astronomers Will Take Up Stations in Russia to View Coming Eclipse.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—Russia is looking forward to an international astronomical invasion for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse on August 21.

In the west of Europe, including the British Isles, it will be visible only partially, but Russia will be favored by a vision of a total eclipse. It will begin in Norway, pass through Sweden and the Baltic, and then travel through Russia from northwest to southeast, retreating to Asia Minor and Persia. The duration of the total eclipse will vary from a few seconds to a few minutes, and it will be the longest at Minsk, where it will last 2¼ minutes.

The Russian observatories, astronomical and physical research societies, as well as the universities, have all arranged already their places of observation at various spots from Riga in the northwest to Theodosia in the southeast, and the chief expedition of the Russia Astronomical Society has even gone outside the confines of the Empire, to Asia Minor.

European astronomers, on their part, will invade Russia. Mr. Frank Watson Dyson, F.R.S., will, at the head of a large staff, make observations at Minsk itself on behalf of Greenwich Observatory. Mr. H. F. Newall, F.R.S., will lead an expedition from the Cambridge Astrophysical Observatory to Theodosia. The same place will have also astronomical expeditions from Paris, Potsdam, Madrid, Argentine, Nice and Algiers. Yet a third English group from the Royal Astronomical Society, under Professor A. Fowler, will establish itself at Kieff, where, in close proximity, astronomers from the Leak Observatory will also watch the heavens.

Not far from Kieff, also on the Dnieper, there will be an expedition from Catania.

15

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Mr. Malcolm Reid, head of the immigration department for British Columbia, who is conducting the inquiry, when seen by "The News-Advertiser" last night, said he had received no intimation that the Hindus had decided to discontinue the fight and added that the inquiry would proceed as usual today.

Mr. Bird's Opinion.

"For myself I firmly believe that orders have been received from Ottawa that these Hindus are not to be admitted, no matter what the testimony is," observed Mr. Bird when interviewed. "I am firmly convinced after having spent a great deal of time looking up the law that every one of these Orders-in-Council can be beaten in the courts. There is no question but that they are ultra vires and unconstitutional. The present temper of the Hindus is to drop everything and go back, but I would not care to say until I have taken it up with them later that they may not try to get an appeal into the courts.'

"The News-Advertiser" published yesterday morning an account of a threatened disturbance aboard the Komogata Maru on Monday night leading to the decision of Inspector Reid to remove his officers from the vessel in case they should receive bodily harm and maintain only an armed boat patrol in the vicinity of the vessel. The account of what took place aboard has been greatly exaggerated elsewhere, but it is admitted that the Hindus are indignant and had decided among themselves—without, it would seem, the consent of Gundit Singh—to no longer tolerate the presence of guards on board. No bodily violence of any kind was received and there was no attempt to inflict it.

Mr. Stevens' View.

Mr. W. A. Blair, secretary of the Board of Trade, received the following letter from Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., yesterday in reply to the telegram on the Hindu question forwarded on behalf of the Board of Trade: "I have your lettergram of the 22nd inst. and desire to thank the Board of Trade for their support of me in my stand on the Asiatic immigration question. I can assure the Board of Trade that the government will exhaust every known legitimate method to restrict this immigration. I am in constant touch with the Minister and feel quite confident that this effort will not be successful."

The Daily News Advertiser

VANCOUVER, BRITISH
June 4—1914

HINDUS MAKING APPEAL TO KING

Would-Be Immigrants Telegraph His Majesty and Duke of Connaught That They Are Without Food and Drink.

IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS DENY THE ALLEGATION

Suggestion Is Made That the Hindus Intend to Follow Suffragette Tactics and Declare a Hunger Strike.

The outstanding event yesterday in connection with the Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru, now anchored in Burrard Inlet, was a strongly-worded despatch to King George, Buckingham Palace, London, and to H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada at Ottawa, informing His Majesty and the Governor-General that the Hindus aboard the Maru have been starving and without water for two days.

In the course of conversation with "The News-Advertiser," Mr. J. Edward Bird, the legal representative of the Hindus, made himself responsible for this statement and added that copies of the cablegram had been forwarded to him by Mr. Malcolm Reid, head of the Immigration Department here, through whom all communications from the ship had to come.

Allegation Is Denied.

Immediately upon receipt of the above information, a representative of this paper got into touch with Mr. Gardner Johnson, to whose firm the Komagata's cargo is consigned, and Mr. Malcolm Reid with the result that both of these gentlemen asserted most emphatically that the Komagata was well supplied with provisions and water. As a matter of fact no less a quantity than 200 tons of water had been sent to the vessel that morning.

Asked as to what took place when he went aboard that morning and formally demanded of Gurdit Singh payment of the charter money, Mr. Gardner Johnson stated that the leader of the Hindus definitely refused either to make any statement or to pay any money until he was enabled to do so in Mr. Gardner Johnson's office ashore.

"I told him," said Mr. Gardner Johnson, "that I was not the government and that I could not comply with his request, but this had no effect upon his decision."

Mr. Gardner Johnson added that he later saw Mr. Reid and obtained his consent to allow a man belonging to the Komagata Maru to come ashore and buy any provisions that were wanted aboard, but this offer was refused by the Hindus.

"Gurdit Singh has absolutely no excuse with reference to the provisioning or watering of the ship, because he is now well aware that he can send anybody he wants ashore to get the necessary provisions—himself excepted," observed Mr. Gardner Johnson. He added that he had not yet cabled to Messrs. Sato and Company of Kobe, agents for the owners, and that he should not do so until the eighteen hours was up, as in the meantime there might possibly be some satisfactory developments. If Gurdit Singh has not paid the necessary money or been enabled to land the passengers by June 12, the captain will be ordered to return.

Incidentally it may be stated that there is a special clause in the charter that the charterer, in this case Gurdit Singh, shall feed his men. Such was the official statement made to "The News-Advertiser."

LY NEWS-ADVERTISER,

June 4—1914

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters Can Be Published Only Over the Writers' Names.

Treatment of Hindus.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—As a city and a country we are writing history and we are writing a very ugly page just now.

Our treatment of the Hindus on the Japanese ship lying in our harbor is a disgrace to any civilized nation.

Imagine it! A shipload of free men who, if they wished, could not call themselves anything but subjects of King George V, members of our Empire, held prisoners on a ship with an imaginary line drawn round it, and not a visitor allowed on board save officials, and we boast of British liberty and British fair play! We had better wear mourning for all this was dead and buried here long ago. Some of those men have relatives and friends residing here, and we will not allow them to speak or shake hands. Yet this is supposed to be a Christian country. What a joke! If it is not a sin to speak so [illegible] hypocricy [illegible] the official thanksgiving service in the Oddfellows tabernacle on Sunday, the day [illegible]

Oddfellows to Celebrate.

New Westminster, June 3.—Forty or fifty New Westminster Oddfellows will go to Victoria on June 8 to attend the jubilee celebration of the institution of Oddfellowship in this province. A big six-day programme has been arranged, commencing Sunday with a special thanksgiving service in the Oddfellows tabernacle on the day [illegible]

Contract for School Let.

New Westminster, June 3.—The contract for the Central School at Coquitlam was awarded to the Coquitlam Construction Company. The building will cost $13,478.20. Seven tenders were submitted. Plumbing work was awarded to the Coquitlam Hardware Company for $1330, while Dunsmore & Sweeney secured the heating work with a tender for $1675.

South Burnaby Conservative Association

The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held in the Riverway East School on Friday, June 5, at 8 p.m., sharp. Colonel Taylor, M.P.; Messrs. J. J. Miller and R. C. Hodgson will address the meeting on matters affecting the welfare of the province and Dominion. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all Conservatives in the district.

Hundreds of European Astronomers Will Take Up Stations in Russia to View Coming Eclipse.

RUSSIA TO BE VISITED

St. Petersburg, June 3.—Russia is looking forward to an international astronomical invasion for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse on August 21.

In the west of Europe, including the British Isles, it will be visible only partially, but Russia will be favored by a vision of a total eclipse. It will begin in Norway, pass through Sweden and the Baltic, and then travel through Russia from northwest to southeast, retreating to Asia Minor and Persia. The duration of the total eclipse will vary from a few seconds to a few minutes, and it will be the longest at Minsk, where it will last 2¼ minutes.

The Russian observatories, astronomical and physical research societies, as well as the universities, have all arranged already their places of observation at various spots from Riga in the northwest to Theodosia in the southeast, and the chief expedition of the Russia Astronomical Society has even gone outside the confines of the Empire, to Asia Minor.

European astronomers, on their part, will invade Russia. Mr. Frank Watson Dyson, F.R.S., will, at the head of a large staff, make observations at Minsk itself on behalf of Greenwich Observatory. Mr. H. F. Newall, F.R.S., will lead an expedition from the Cambridge Astrophysical Observatory to Theodosia. The same place will have also astronomical expeditions from Paris, Potsdam, Madrid, Argentine, Nice and Algiers. Yet a third English group from the Royal Astronomical Society, under Professor A. Fowler, will establish itself at Kieff, where, in close proximity, astronomers from the Leak Observatory will also watch the heavens.

Not far from Kieff, also on the Dnieper, there will be an expedition from Catania.

Land Office Staff Picnic.

The first picnic of the staff of the Land Registry office to Lynn Valley proved so successful yesterday that the officials have decided to make it an annual event. Leaving the city at about noon some fifty merry-makers did not return until after refreshments in the form of a basket supper had been disposed of at the canyon. A feature of the afternoon was the baseball game between the Benedicts and the Bachelors, the match resulting in a win for the latter with a score of 9 to 8. The batteries for the victors were Crummer and Fleming and for the losers Pascoe and Matheson. The 100 yards race, included in the programme of sports, will also be run every year, a barrister having promised to donate a cup to be competed for annually. The winner yesterday was Mr. P. Crummer, who proved the champion in most of the sports in which he participated. Mr. George Matheson was second, and Mr. J. Graham third. Other results were three-legged race, Messrs. Geo. Matheson and Crummer; second, Messrs. Marshall and Harvey; third, Messrs. Flemming and Morrison. Hop, step and jump, first, Mr. Crummer; second, Mr. J. Graham; third, Mr. W. Harvey. Long jump, first, Mr. Crummer; second, Mr. H. Morrison; third, Mr. J. Graham. Fat man's race (contestants all over 180 pounds), first, Mr. M. Pascoe; second, Mr. M. Stewart; third, Mr. G. Emery.

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The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver June 5 — 1914

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We get back to the demand that Canada shall be thrown wide open to as many millions of Hindus as choose to come here. It is no use to talk of admitting Sikhs and shutting out Mohammadens, of welcoming people from the Punjab and excluding the natives of Bengal, of accepting former soldiers and rejecting civilians, of opening the doors to three hundred men now at the gate and shutting out three millions who may be here tomorrow. We have given space to those who protest against this exclusion, but is there one of these correspondents who will say that Canada should be wide open to all Asiatics or to all British subjects of all the continents?

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Ten minutes later the two swarthy, black-bearded and turbaned gentlemen and their Japanese companions were sitting side by side upon a form in one of the rooms of the immigration shed, undergoing a stiff cross-examination, the Hindus by a white interpreter who spoke Hindustani, and the Japanese, who spoke broken English, by Mr. Reid himself. Briefly, the result of this examination was that all admitted the [illegible], and after they had been sternly

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Noted Theosophist Leader Points Out Britain Has More to Lose Than Other Nations by Arousing Colored Peoples

London, June 27.—Mrs. Annie Besant, the noted Theosophist, has written for "The Daily Chronicle" a vigorous article on the subject of the exclusion of Hindus from the Overseas Dominions of the Empire. She says in part:

"The Indian Government has forbidden the export of indentured laborers to Natal, but has not touched voluntary emigration. Apart from agents' promises, many emigrate, allured by news of the success of relatives and friends in foreign lands, and their influx is arousing keen antagonism among white settlers already in possession, as in British Columbia now. Australia fears that unless it excludes, the Pacific many become 'an Asiatic lake,' and it is said that the battle for the world's Empire will be fought out on the Pacific. If that be so, a far-sighted statesmanship would conciliate Indian feeling, so that the 300,000,000 of India may not learn to look to Japan with hope as they turn from Britain in despair. Australia may yet have to plead to India for protection against invasion, and she may yet cry to those for defence whom now she excludes from her sparsely populated lands.

The Right of Force.

"What is the right in the white skin, India is now asking, to take the lands of colored people, and to exclude others from the lands which the whites then claim as their own? The right of force? But that is a dangerous claim in India, where 300,000,000 of colored people face some thousands of whites. The right of brains? But Indians meet the English in England, and prove themselves to be equal with the whites, though examined in a tongue which is not theirs, sometimes even to be the superiors of the pick of English Universities; colored skins do not prove inferior brains, and some say that much of the trouble arises from the fear that colored men may prove to be as good as white ones in every walk of life.

"This question is arousing India as a whole, and that for the first time. Indians passionately assert their equality as a race, and deny that the color of a skin should be a political and social disqualification. Individual superiority they are quick to recognize and to honor, but they resent a governing caste founded on color. Local troubles in India Britain has faced before, but here a whole colored nation is massing itself against white injustice; Britain cannot play off one party against another, for all parties are one on this question. The peasantry are roused against the color bar, and the women are on fire. It is not the educated class alone which here is concerned, as in political questions; it is a whole nation which is on its feet, demanding for its men or women the elementary human right to move freely at their will.

Goading India.

"In the Middle Ages peasants were serfs, bound to the soil; but never yet has there existed a whole nation of serfs, fettered to the ground on which it lives. If the Colonies try to create this unheard-of condition, they will goad India into a determination to force the question of self-government, so that she may defend herself against such aggression. They are pushing to the front the perilous problem of colored versus white all the world over, a veritable Armageddon of nations.

"Great Britain has more to lose than any other nation by an arousing of the colored peoples against the whites, and it is this which the Colonies are precipitating with an incredible recklessness. 'This question of the treatment of Indians in South Africa,' said Lord Ampthill, 'is a test of our fitness to be an Imperial people, the test of the fitness of democracy to deal with external affairs.'

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North Vancouver Office 29

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VOLUME LII, No. 134.

ARE HINDUS ON MARU STARVING?

Mr. C. Gardner Johnson States That Story of Starving and Thirsty Hindus is All "Nonsensical Talk."

CHARTERER IS BOUND TO SUPPLY PROVISIONS

Gurdit Singh Is Responsible for Supplying Provisions to His Passengers, According to Statement.

"Kindly permit me to put at rest all this nonsensical talk regarding the Hindus starving or being thirsty on board the SS. Komagata Maru," writes Mr. C. Gardner Johnson, the well known shipping broker of this city, to whom the Japanese vessel is consigned. In the course of a comprehensive statement forwarded by him yesterday to "The News-Advertiser."

Mr. Gardner Johnson points out that the several clauses of the charter-party definitely state that the owners shall provide any pay for all the stores, fuel, and wages for the crew and also the insurance, in connection with the Komagata Maru; and that the charters shall pay all charges and expenses arising through taking steerage passengers.

Gurdit Singh Refuses.

Mr. Gardner Johnson mentions that his firm sent off to the ship 200 tons of fresh water two days ago, and that, when Gurdit Singh sent a list of the provisions he requires ashore to Mr. Reid of the Immigration Department, Mr. Reid arranged for the charterer to send a man of his own ashore to make the purchases and to return to the ship with them. Gurdit Singh refuses this and so Mr. Gardner Johnson obtained prices for him and sent them off to the ship, offering to buy the provisions for him upon receiving funds, "of which," adds Mr. Gardner Johnston, "he has plenty."

Proposal for Settlement.

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The full text of Mr. Gardner Johnson's statement is as follows:

"Kindly permit me to put at rest all this nonsensical talk regarding the Hindus starving, or being thirsty, on board the S.S. Komagata Maru. I quote from the Government Form of Charter-Party, signed by Gurdit Singh, the charterer, and signed by A. Bune, for the owners, by telegraph authority, dated Kobe, Japan, March 23, 1914, both signatures witnessed. Gurdit Singh is on board the Komagata Maru in our harbor; myself and my firm represent the ship owners and his agents in Kobe, Japan:

Clause 2 of Charter-Party reads as follows:

"2. That the owners shall provide and pay for all oils, paints and deck

to the title "Christian," unless ... low or admit the same vital necessities for the welfare of other races in process of evolution. Without this realization we become a menace to the rest of mankind, who are awakening to the fact. All the world belongs to humanity at large, who should have co-operative claims in it. The leading nation that has not a high enough standard, or is not strong enough to co-operate and mix with the rest of mankind, from any part of the world without falling short of its standard of civilization or deteriorating will not remain a leading nation, but, as in past histories, will have to make room for another, more promising one which will extend benefits to all nations, without hogging the common rights and privileges to itself. It is a matter of life and death to every race that the gates of the whole world be kept open for ...

DIVIDEND NOTICE
Dominion Trust Company

BUTE STREET HOSPITAL R... OPENED.

Mrs. Margaret E. Johnson, gradua... of the Boston City Hospital, Bosto... Mass., has taken over the managemen... of the Bute Street Hospital, which la... ly has been closed for repairs. Th... formal opening will be held next We... nesday, when public inspection is cord... ally invited. The hospital will be read... for the reception of all medical, surg... cal and maternity patients after We... nesday.

Mrs. Johnson comes to this city wit... fifteen years of nursing experience, tw... years of which was spent conductin... the Truro Private Hospital at Truro, N.S. **

To Entertain "Ad" Men.

The citizens of Vancouver will experience a very busy time next week when they enter upon the entertainment of the thousands of visitors who will be attracted here by the convention of the Pacific Coast Advertising Men's Association, the grand concatenation of the Hoo-Hoo and the first annual Grand historical pageant of Vancouver. Hundreds of the "Ad" men are already on their way, the first delegations to attend the convention, those of San Diego and Los Angeles, having left their home cities yesterday morning. They will be joined in San Francisco by that delegation and those of Sacramento, Oakland and Stockton, and on Wednesday next will pick up the Portland contingent. On Thursday morning every delegation will be on hand, Seattle coming up 100 strong and Tacoma, Portland and Spokane in lesser numbers. The convention committee of the Ad men alone is making arrangements for the entertainment of close to 600 visitors in all, and their plans are now in such shape that the only thing necessary to complete success is good weather during the time the convention is in progress. In conjunction with the pageant celebration the Junketeers of ... are preparing a pageant ... the ... Hoo-Hoo ... Pacific ... Coast ... Advertising ... Men's ... Association ... Hoo-Hoo ... Grand

Circulation 3
Reporters 5
Sporting Editor and Reporter 6
Business Office and Advertising Manager 7
Job Printing and Bindery ..... Seymour 4
City Editor and Social Dept. 87
Office 2
New Westminster Office 29
North Vancouver Office 18

June 8 - 1914

VOLUME LII, No. 134.

ARE HINDUS ON MARU STARVING?

Mr. C. Gardner Johnson States That Story of Starving and Thirsty Hindus is All "Nonsensical Talk."

CHARTERER IS BOUND TO SUPPLY PROVISIONS

Gurdit Singh Is Responsible for Supplying Provisions to His Passengers, According to Statement.

"Kindly permit me to put at rest all this nonsensical talk regarding the Hindus starving or being thirsty on board the SS. Komagata Maru," says Mr. C. Gardner Johnson, the well known shipping broker of this city, to whom the Japanese vessel is consigned. In the course of a comprehensive statement forwarded by him yesterday to "The News-Advertiser."

Mr. Gardner Johnson points out that the several clauses of the charter-party definitely state that the owners shall provide any pay for all the stores, fuel, and wages for the crew and also the insurance, in connection with the Komagata Maru; and that the charters shall pay all charges and expenses arising through taking steerage passengers.

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Mr. Gardner Johnson mentions that his firm sent off to the ship 200 tons of fresh water two days ago, and that, when Gurdit Singh sent a list of the provisions he requires ashore to Mr. Reid of the Immigration Department, Mr. Reid arranged for the charterer to send a man of his own ashore to make the purchases and to return to the ship with them. Gurdit Singh refuses this and so Mr. Gardner Johnson obtained prices for him and sent them off to the ship, offering to buy the provisions for him upon receiving funds, "of which," adds Mr. Gardner Johnston, "he has plenty."

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Clause 2 of Charter-Party reads as follows:

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showing what the owners shall provide and pay for.

Clause 32, reading as follows:

"Charterers shall pay all charges and expenses arising through taking steerage passengers, and shall supply all provisions, water, galleys, cooks, fittings and medicines, medical stores, also doctor and purser (if required by charterers) in every respect and accordance with the Hong Kong ordinance and to the satisfaction of the emigration officer, Hong Kong, passenger certificate for a full complement of steerage passengers for which she measures under the certificate with the necessary boats and rafts to be provided by the owners. Charterers to pay for emigration licence at Hong Kong;"

shows what the charterer, Gurdit Singh, shall provide and pay for.

Fresh Water Sent Off.

"For further explanation I would like it to be known that, without authority other than the captain's, we sent off to the ship 200 tons of fresh water two days ago, and are prepared to send off 200 tons more today.

"And when Gurdit Singh sent a list of the provisions that he required ashore to Mr. Reid, chief of Immigration Department, and Mr. Reid handed same to me, thinking I should, for the shipowner, provide, I showed the Charter-Party Clauses 2 and 32 to Mr. Reid, who was kind enough to at once arrange for the charterer to send a man of his own ashore to make the purchases and return to the steamer with same. On Gurdit Singh refusing to do this, I have obtained prices for him and sent them off with a letter offering to buy for him (on his giving me the funds, of which he has plenty) and send them aboard.

"Please do not let us have any more

Continued on Page 4, Col. 7.

ARE HINDUS ON MARU STARVING ?

Continued from Page 1, Col. 1.

criticisms from parties not aware of the facts, and once again let me assure you that myself and my firm represent the ship owners, not the charterer or his Hindus."

Hindu's Statement.

Late last night a Hindu who gave his name as Sohan Nal, and who stated that he was a member of the committee of the 350 Hindus are seeking admission into Vancouver, some hundred Hindus already here are going to Ottawa in vain for work. A large number of unskilled labor informed "The News-Advertiser" last evening that he was simply besieged by Hindus seeking employment and anxious for something to do. He had all the men he needed and was obliged to turn them away, much as he would have liked to help some whom he knows to be reliable and industrious laborers. No one has more reason to desire the departure of the new consignment than their compatriots now in this country. They would simply swell the ranks of the unemployed.

IN MEMORIAM.

Many Canadian cities and towns will today give expression to a common sorrow. Memorial services will also be held in cities of the Mother Country, which have lost some of their people in the Great Disaster. Especially will the sympathy of the multitude in Vancouver and elsewhere go out to the Salvation Army, which has lost so many of its leaders and workers in the various departments of religious and benevolent activity. The large delegation of Salvation Army officers on the Empress of Ireland comprised those who had large responsibility, whose counsel was sought by their fellows, and who would now have been engaged in planning the services of the future. The Army will find men and women to take their place, but now the mourners know the meaning of the poet, who, witnessing his student friends returning from the war, complained: "In these bright lines I only see the gaps."

A HINDU IMMIGRATION PROPOSAL.

In answer to our enquiry whether any of those who protest against the exclusion of the Hindus seriously favor the open door to all Hindus, we have a letter from Mr. Julien, who says he is ready to let them all in. But he proposes conditions. He would make them all go on the land and stay there. He would make it an offence to hire a Hindu for other employment. If they leave the land and become indigent he would make them work for the public at fifty cents per day until they had earned enough to pay for their deportation.

These are among the discriminations which our correspondent would impose on the freely admitted Hindus. He does not think that many would accept the terms. We have a Hindu question now, but it is the simplest that can arise. If we admit Hindus on terms which mark them as a separate people, banish them from our cities, shut them out of honest and recognized employments, locate them in special compounds, make it a crime to treat them like other workers, compel those who cannot live on the farm to serve for a pittance, and then drive them out of the country we shall indeed have a Hindu question.

We can imagine the hysterics at the Sikh temples, the messages to the King and the viceroys, the deputations to Ottawa, the appeals to the viceroy of India. It would be the greatest day for Gurdit Singh in all his life. With the next it would be hardly necessary for the Hindu leaders and spokesmen to better writers to invent even a starving and thirst story. The truth would almost meet their case.

When the King reads the telegrams from the starving and parched Hindus on board ship, and learns that they are rejecting free offerings of the best that Vancouver has to eat, he will begin to be tired. His Majesty has heard of the hunger strikers before.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters Can Be Published Only Over the Writers' Names.

Admission of Hindus

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser."

Sir,—The Oriental policy of Great Britain has enabled her to become the leading nation of the world, as anyone who has studied the subject knows. In blind ignorance Canada, whilst endangering its own position as a nation, is doing its best to sever this connection of the Empire with India, in many ways. We are laying such a mine of hatred round us, that not only is the integrity of the Empire threatened, but the future position of the white race all over the world, I may add, in the near future.

We have small ideas for the building up of British Columbia's trade if we imagine we can permanently get along without India.

Japan and China are free to favor trade with any country, but with India it is different, which is part of the great Empire she, chiefly, has helped to build up.

We, as a great nation, have been kept alert and strong through emigrating round the world. In this way we have gathered wisdom and civilization or knowledge, therefore, we have no right to the title "Christian," unless we stoop low or admit the same vital necessities for the welfare of other races in process of evolution. Without this realization we become a menace to the rest of mankind, who are awakening to the fact. All the world belongs to humanity at large, who should have co-operative claims in it. The leading nation that has not a high enough standard, or is not strong enough to co-operate and mix with the rest of mankind, from any part of the world without falling short of its standard of civilization or deteriorating will not remain a leading nation, but, as in past histories, will have to make room for another, more promising one which will extend benefits to all nations, without hogging the common rights and privileges to itself. It is a matter of life and death to every race that the gates of the whole world be kept open for constant emigration and commerce. A people that cannot "gather out of all nations" will stagnate and gradually deteriorate before dying out; therefore, all countries are the general heritage of humanity, and it behoves the leading nations to keep their open, for the general use of the human race, whilst protecting a high standard of civilization. These are the duties exacted of Christians, which are plainly and distinctly laid down in the Bible, for us to observe. Failing these duties it is prophesied, "There shall be a time as never was," the natural outcome of cause and effect.

We, as a (self dubbed) civilized, leading race are not given wealth and strength, knowledge and power, to satisfy our own greed and to monopolize entirely for our own use. "To whom much is given much shall be expected." Any unreasonable discrimination against the Oriental, outside the palpable degenerate, will delay the materialization of Vancouver's great commercial future. We should never lose sight of Great Britain's success, chiefly built up on her Indian trade.

As regards commerce with the Orient, we cannot expect success in courting India's trade, whilst enforcing the barbaric, disgraceful Orders-in-Council here, which debars the entrance of wives of the Hindus already in this country. Such an irresponsible law shows an utter disregard of the moral safety of the women of this country, and an utter disregard of political dangers now menacing the Empire, which appears as if the enemies of the British Empire had gained such a political pull that they are in a position to handle the ropes of power.

We have, without comment, Turks, Balkans and negroes, with their women-folk, many of whom practice plurality of wives, if not far worse; also, they are non-Christians, yet the wives of the Hindus are strangely debarred. The one nation which means so much to the integrity of our British Empire is picked out of all others for this bestial insult, which fact looks suspicious like intrigue, and would be worth enquiring into.

With this knowledge it is plain that those who lend themselves to hinder the wives of the Hindu coming in to this country are either enemies to the Empire or hopeless fools. There are people who still consider themselves Christians whilst acting towards the Hindu in exact contradiction to Christ's distinct teachings. All will be held responsible for the natural outcome of their acts. Sooner or later the result of this shameful cruelty will find its way to our own doors. Have not nations, as great as our own in the past, been wiped out of existence for the same indiscretions, having to make room for others more promising and less corrupt, though at the time more primitive?

We do not attempt to practice what our well-financed missionaries have so long preached in the Orient, namely, "The universal brotherhood of mankind," (which should be, the "Co-operative brotherhood) and British justice." In consequence the Oriental is now taking the Christian preaching literally, meeting him more than half way, as it were, and expecting practical proof of this great Christian spirit which he professes (in his parrot-like talk). If the Christian races are superior to others, and they have true faith, with a fixed standard of civilization, they need not fear wrong assimilations when mixing with other races. But the truth is the white race is far from being entirely civilized. It cannot bear a test of its standard and the effect of forcing their religion on other countries, with its assumed responsibilities through the possession of Oriental lands.

We are totally unprepared, in our avarice and greed, to possess the wealth of the world, to share any of our stolen booty, and also totally unprepared for that which we have invited and brought upon ourselves through our preachings, namely, the inroad of foreigners into our country, who labor under the false impression that we are all civilized, and that Christianity has made Christians of us beyond the professing of it.

AMY CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON.

The Grandstand for the Pageant.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—I have had this question put to me several times today: "Who ordered trees to be cut down to make room for a grandstand?" My reply is: I did not, nor even express a wish that it should be done. As far as I know, no member of the committee gave such an order. More than that I cannot state at the present moment. Yours,

J. FRANCIS BURSILL.

Vancouver, B.C., June 6, 1914.

A representative of "The News-Advertiser" saw several members of the pageant committee who all denied giving any instructions for the trees to be cut down and, in addition, stated that they had no power to give such an order ever had they been so inclined.—Ed.

Free Entrance of Hindus.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—In this morning's paper you ask if there any one who would advocate the free entrance of the Hindus into Canada? I would answer hundreds, and I am one of them. I would go further: I would give them free land and the franchise, subject, however, to a condition or two, such as:

They must all go on to the land, clear and cultivate it for five years. At the end of the term they should be given a Crown grant of all land cleared and in cultivation, provided it was not less than five acres. At the same time if they could speak and write English they should be given the franchise.

It may be said they would not go on to the land, or if they did would not stay there, but would drift into the labor market. I quite believe it, and would meet it by providing that any one employing an Oriental without first having obtained a licence and paid the fee should be subjected to a heavy penalty; further, if an employer should collect the fee from an employee he should be sent to gaol without option of fine.

It may be further said, this being so they would become a charge on the public. Quite so. This should be met by making it the law that every Oriental not working on his own land or for

Continued on Page 5, Col. 1.

Treatment of Hindus.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir:—I have read with great interest in your correspondence columns the letter sent by Mr. Ernest Munnings, Post Office Box 144, Kerrisdale, and headed "Treatment of Hindus."

May I ask, through your valuable columns, if Mr. Ernest Munnings is the same gentleman who has, on various occasions, consulted the Hindus on behalf of the immigration authorities, and who, I understand, was, at one time, an applicant for the permanent position of official Hindu interpreter?

And further, is it the Mr. Munnings who wrote a communication to the local newspapers a short time ago, upbraiding the local officials for deporting the priest, Bhagwan Singh?

BABOO SINGH.

Vancouver, B. C., June 4, 1914.

The So-Called Hindu Question.

To the Editor of The News-Advertiser:

Sir—Are we not in Canada making ourselves rather ridiculous over what is called the Hindu question? The Dominion has admitted and is admitting many most undesirable Europeans, Galicians, Armenians, Doukhobors and many others. The Doukhobors, for instance, are welcomed and allowed to enter our glorious country under conditions that no man should be allowed to come in, viz.: That they should not be liable to bear arms. Yet we are keeping our men of tried loyalty, who have fought for our Empire in many climes and arduous campaigns and wear medals to prove that loyalty.

Would it not be possible to let in the Indian subjects of the Empire who have proved their loyalty by having served in the Indian Army? Their loyalty by their service cannot be questioned. I have lived several years in India and can vouch for the absolute loyalty of these men. I have spoken to hundreds of these men and am sure that no more loyal subjects of the Empire exist.

I feel certain if ever this Dominion is attacked by an enemy (and who, I suggest is not such a remote possibility as many people think) that no more loyal body of men could be found in any part of the Dominion than the Sikhs. Can this be said of some of the peoples I have mentioned? Are we in the Dominion to be forever welcoming the many laborers of foreign birth who are continually fomenting trouble in this country in our many strikes and our law courts? For confirmation of this I would draw your attention to the case which is now going on in Vancouver.

WALLACE WRIGHT.

Vancouver, B. C., June 4, 1914.

Authorship of Poem.

To the Editor of The News-Advertiser:

Sir—With regard to the authorship of the poem, "Dominus Illuminatio Mea," recently publicly read by the late Laurence Irving at the concert for the Newfoundlanders, Wm. Lyon Phelps has this to say, quoting a letter signed Richard Doddridge Blacmore, 1879:

"Having lately been at the funeral of a most dear relation I was there again (in a dream) last night, and heard the mourners sing the lines enclosed, which impressed me so that I was able to write them without change of a single syllable. Surely I never heard or read them before to my knowledge. They do not look so well on paper as they sounded; but I like to print them, here they are. Only, please, do not put my name, beyond initials, or send me money for them."

The extract is from "Essays on Modern Novelists," by Wm. Lyon Phelps, in the Carnegie Library some three or four years ago.

WINIFRED PLOWDEN.

Treatment of Hindus.

To the Editor of The News-Advertiser:

Sir—I have read Mr. Bird's letter to you, published in this morning's paper, and beg to ask why some of the 320 races and languages in India should expect to be treated differently from those from Ireland or Scotland? I put aside the question of all other European nations.

I believe that the law is that for the present no artisan and no laborer is to be admitted as an immigrant into this country. If that is so the law must be enforced without fear, favor or affection.

The mere fact that there are some 390 individuals is of no effect. It looks like a show of force, and is no more than if 390 Canadians had asked the same question. Is the question would have been just as easily tried out over the case of one man who tried to enter against the rules.

E. A. JENNS.

Vancouver, B. C., June 4, 1914.

The Hindu Question—A Reply to Mr. Bird.

To the Editor of The News-Advertiser:

Sir—After reading the letters of Messrs. Munnings and Bird in your issue of this morning I feel impelled to trespass on your valuable space on a matter which is causing the national question.

Both these gentlemen dilate on what they consider the injustice done Mr. Gurdit Singh and his countrymen in their not being allowed to land. Mr. Bird, as a matter of fact, has gone far to fitted out this expedition Gurdit Singh knew of the strong feeling in Canada against Asiatic immigration. He knew, or might have known, the congested state of the labor market here; he knew that there were thousands of white men here for whom it was impossible to find employment, and, as the result of the Federal Government had been obliged to adopt to prevent the influx of any more unskilled labor. If, in the face of these facts, he chose to load a ship with laborers and bring them here he has simply made a mistake, as one, Mr. Bird, as a lawyer knows, that there is no legal enactment but what bears heavily on someone, and is by far the lesser evil to send those men back to India than to allow half the number of white men in it was their intention to displace to starve for lack of being able to earn the means of sustenance.

Why, for instance, is the population of India increasing at such a rapid rate as it is? Because the cruel visitations of famine and plague are becoming less and lesser frequent. The first due to the reclaiming of vast areas of arid land by irrigation and the introduction of modern methods of cultivation; the second by improving in the face of the strongest prejudice and opposition the sanitary condition of the cities, towns and villages.

Internal wars have ceased and repeated military expeditions are gradually teaching the Ghilzais, Kyberries, Afridis and other Himalayan tribes that they must seek some healthier recreation and more honest occupation than plundering their peaceful lowland neighbors.

All this may not be the outcome of pure benevolence but the East Indians are benevolence but the East Indians are benefiting all the same, and in return they are "politely" trying to force themselves on British self-governing communities against the wish of the majority of the people. Mr. Bird is full of tender solicitude for his dear Asiatic friends and says they have many friends, etc. But I strongly suspect that back of this benevolence there is in many cases the lingering hope that that lot may be cleared of that gardening job done by their protegee from Asia ten or fifteen or twenty per cent. cheaper than their fellow-countrymen could possibly do it.

Has Mr. Bird ever worked on a railroad with the skin frozen from his fingers handling ties and steel rails, cleaning up ditches, grading, etc., in cold drenching rain at 17 cents per hour? Or stood on the wharf anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamers of India or China in order that he may enjoy the privilege of working fourteen or fifteen hours at 20 cents per hour? Or tugged and strained at land clearing until his head was almost cracked and his ribs were on the point of bursting? Well, the writer of this letter has passed through the same and similar experiences and he has too much sympathy for his fellow-countrymen who are being "politely" trying to force them out of the means of supporting their wives and families.

Mr. Bird says that as a Canadian he is ashamed of the immigration department.

Hospital Tag Day.

New Westminster, June 6.—Today was tag day for the Royal Columbian Hospital, about fifty young ladies being on the street corners selling tags. A little over $400 was realized by the sale.

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Continued from Page 1, Col. 1.

criticisms from parties not aware of the facts, and once again let me assure you that myself and my firm represent the ship owners, not the charterer or his Hindus."

Hindu's Statement.

Late last night a Hindu who gave his name as Sohan Nal, and who stated that he was a member of the committee of Hindus appointed for the purpose of looking after the Komagata Maru, telephoned "The News-Advertiser" office and made a lengthy statement to the effect that when aboard the launch yesterday upon the occasion of the meeting of Mr. J. Edward Bird and Mr. Gurdit Singh, the latter told them in Hindustanee that their countrymen were starving to death and requested them to bring provisions. This they were doing yesterday, and had got to within sixty feet of the Maru when the immigration boat halted them. They had, however, time to call to their countrymen, a few of whom responded with weak voices that they had had no food of any description since Tuesday, and that their comrades were too weak to come to the rail.

Mohammed Akbar of 1226 Powell Street, the proprietor of a grocery store, called on "The News-Advertiser" last night to state that since May 27 when he supplied as a gift a large quantity of provisions for the Komagata's passengers, nothing, to his knowledge, had been allowed to be sent on board by the immigration officers. Mohammed Akbar said everyone along the waterfront refused to take the provisions, which included flour, sugar, beans, curry, rice, etc., because they were afraid of the immigration department, but he managed to get a scow afterwards and arranged for it to be taken out to the Komagata in tow of a gasoline boat whenever the tide suited. Next morning he found the scow gone and he presumes the provisions were delivered as he has seen nothing of them since.

warned not to repeat it and told that the immigration people would be quite prepared to take any provisions aboard that they, the Hindus, liked to bring to the detention shed, they were set free.

Is There a Hunger Strike?

A hunger strike or not a hunger strike—which is it? This is the question which it is not possible for either the immigration department or the legal representative of the Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru to answer definitely, although according to a somewhat hysterical "extra" published last night and containing no additional information beyond what had appeared in the morning paper, the question had been answered beyond any possibility of doubt.

There is no doubt that the local immigration officials yesterday received a verbal message from the Hindus that they had decided to eat nothing further until they should be put ashore. On the other hand, Mr. J. Edward Bird, the legal representative here of the Hindus, in the course of a two-hour conversation in English with Gurdit Singh, the leader of the Hindus, heard no mention of any such proceeding.

Mr. Bird determined yesterday afternoon to make another effort to get into touch with his clients, and proceeded, together with several local Hindus, on a gasoline launch to the Komagata.

Continued on Page 4, Col. 3.

HINDUS FAIL TO GET ABOARD SHIP

Continued from Page 1, Col. 3.

This time he was premitted by the immigration authorities to hold conversation with Gurdit Singh, who left the Komagata and boarded the barrister's boat. What happened during this conversation Mr. Bird would not divulge, but he stated that he would this morning have a proposition to put up to Mr. Reid which he believed would be a reasonable solution of the whole difficulty.

An interesting feature of Mr. Bird's meeting with his client was the handing over to the barrister by one Gurdit Singh of a document which stated that the Hindus aboard were starving and that no attention had been paid by the authorities to their demand for provisions.

Ratepayers Oppose Entry.

The Grandview Ratepayers' Association were on record last night as strongly supporting the action of the immigration authorities in regard to the Komagata Maru and the policy of the exclusion of all Asiatics. One speaker thought the fruit of the long agitation on the Coast was at last being realized, and said it was encouraging to find kept out of the country men who could live on half the amount that was required to decently support people of the white races.

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Assign

An closing out an estate in three weeks, or force three lots, comprising a the City of New Westm

City Band Band Concert

Music furnished by

Stanley Park

3 to 5 o'Clock

This Afternoon

Take Robson or Pender St. cars to Park. Special service from Granville and Pender Sts.

HUTH STREET HOSPITAL RE-OPENED.

Mrs. Margaret E. Johnson, graduate of the Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass., has taken over the management of the Huth Street Hospital, which late-ly has been closed for repairs. The formal opening will be held next Wednesday, when public inspection is cordially invited.

Some Interesting Figures Regarding Vancouver's Population.

Some interesting figures regarding the population of Vancouver are given in the Vancouver City Band Bulletin, which appears in the Sunday issue of the Toronto "Telegram": "George Rappele, K.C., was the son of a Methodist minister, Rev. Stephen Rappele, and was born and educated in Ontario. His family is of German descent. He entered on the study of law in the University of Toronto, and was called to the bar in 1883. In his studies he displayed marked brilliance, and carried off the gold medal of the Upper Canada Law Society. He practiced in Toronto in partnership with the late John Bain, K.C., and William Laidlaw, K.C. He was president of the Osgoode Hall Literary Society in 1890 and 1891. He was appointed official referee in September, 1907, and in addition to a great number of matters which were referred to him by the courts he has been called on to act in a number of important cases. He was appointed Deputy Attorney-General in 1911, and in addition to a great number of matters which were referred to him by the Government he has been official referee in Chambers since 1912. He was a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto, and was a member

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North Vancouver Office 3

June 7th 1914

VOLUME LII, No. 135.

NO STARVATION AMONGST HINDUS

Medical Officer of Immigration Department Visits Komagata Maru and States Hindus Show No Sign of Starving.

GURDIT SINGH REFUSES TO PAY FOR MEDICINES

Owners Order the Collection of Price of Coal Cargo Immediately and Also the Balance of the Charter Money.

Ocular demonstration was afforded Dr. A. S. Monroe, medical officer to the Immigration Department at Vancouver, aboard the Komogata Maru, yesterday afternoon, that the Hindus aboard are not starving, as has been so frequently asserted by their fellow-countrymen ashore and by themselves.

It is true that the doctor, when seen by "The News-Advertiser," would not make a definite statement to the effect that the Hindus were not starving, but he did express the opinion that, as far as he was able to judge from the appearance of Hindus whom he saw while he was conversing with the Hindu doctor on the deck of the Maru, there was no suggestion of starvation. Incidentally he told of a dramatic incident as his boat approached the vessel.

Hindus Disappear.

"When we got to within twenty yards of the ship," he said, "we heard the Hindu who was on watch give rapid orders with the result that everyone whom we could see on deck, with the exception of three or four, scuttled for the hatchways and disappeared."

The object of Dr. Monroe's visit to the Komagata Maru was to meet the Indian doctor who had sent an application ashore that he would like to get aboard certain medicines. The visit, however, was unavailing, as Gurdit Singh absolutely refused to advance any money to pay for the medicines. Dr. Monroe, who was accompanied by Mr. Malcolmn Reid, had a lengthy conversation with the ship's doctor.

"I understand that you want some drugs, doctor," he observed to the Hindu medical man, who speaks perfect English. The doctor replied in the affirmative.

"If you will come ashore and collect them, I will go with you," explained Dr. Monroe, "but you understand that under the terms of the charter, the charterer will have to pay for them."

Refused to Pay.

The Hindu doctor at once proceeded to see Gurdit Singh and returning said the Hindu leader absolutely refused to pay.

Eventually Dr. Monroe and Mr. Reid left the ship without any instructions to secure the medicines.

The ship's doctor, who is assistant surgeon in the Rajput regiment, now stationed at Hong Kong, and who is accompanied by his wife and child, is on a three months' leave. As a matter of fact he is taking his holidays in this very original way.

"I asked the second officer of the Komogata if he had seen anyone ill," Dr. Monroe stated, "and he replied that he had not. He is a Japanese. Dr. Monroe further explained that the few Hindus he did see looked fairly well, but it was quite possible the close quarters and the worry which the strangers were experiencing might have caused a certain amount of indisposition among them.

With reference to a scowload of provisions which were sent aboard through the immigration authorities by Mohammed Akbar, to which allusion was made yesterday in "The News-Advertiser," it was stated that Gurdit Singh had refused to have the provisions aboard.

Cable from Owners.

Yesterday Mr. C. Gardiner-Johnson, to whom the Komagata Maru is consigned, received a cable from the owners from Kobe, Japan, instructing him to collect the price of the coal immediately, and that the balance of the charter money and all the balance of the expenses must be paid by June 11. Gurdit Singh has absolutly refused to pay the charter money because the immigration authorities will not allow him to land and it is expected that the coal will be sold to Vancouver people; the money remitted to the vessel's owners and the Maru will sail from Vancouver on June 11. Of course sufficient coal will be left to carry her back to her destination.

The immigration court of inquiry has been discontinued as Gurdit Singh refuses to allow ashore the men the immigration officials want for the purpose of examination.

Hindu Becomes U. S. Citizen.

San Francisco, June 6. — Taraknath Das, a Hindu, post graduate student of the Univeristy of California, was admitted today to citizenship. He is the fourth Hindu to become an American. Federal Judge H. T. Dooling in ruling on his case, held that Hindus of Das' caste are conceded by precedents to be Aryans. Das is a graduate of the University of Washington and was a delegate to the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference on International Arbitration.

WEATHER FORECAST.
Victoria and vicinity: Strong winds, mostly westerly; cloudy, generally fair; stationary or higher temperature.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

HINDUS AGREE TO ACCEPT FOOD

Would-Be Immigrants Notify Officials That They Will Take Food When Sent on Board for Their Use.

FRIENDS ASHORE MAY PROVIDE NEEDED MONEY

Action of Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., at Ottawa, Is Endorsed at Meeting of Central Ratepayers' Executive.

The alleged hunger strike of the Hindus on board the Komagata Maru terminated yesterday afternoon, when Gurdit Singh, the leader of the Hindus, sent a message to the immigration officials to the effect that he would like provisions sent aboard for the consumption of the 375 passengers with him on the ship.

This is the first intimation since the Komagata arrived that the authorities have received that food was required. The immigration officials hastened immediately on receipt of the message to send a considerable supply of the necessaries of life aboard. Today the rest of the supplies will be despatched.

Doubtful Hunger Strike.

It seems extremely improbable, according to the statement of Dr. Munro medical officer of the Immigration Department, published, that the Hindu passengers have attempted anything at all in the nature of a hunger strike although they have tried to convey, both by messages abroad and by verbal communications here, the impression that they were imitating the suffragettes and starving themselves in order to draw attention to the grievances which they allege they are suffering. Now however, this particular phase of the Hindu question has been disposed of for the present.

Although Mr. J. Edward Bird, who has represented the Hindus throughout the controversy, had no statement to make when interviewed by "The News-Advertiser" last night, as he had not been out with his Hindus clients during the day, it is understood that he is now only acting for them in matters relating to habeas corpus proceedings or similar legal questions.

Offer Made by Hindus.

An interesting feature yesterday was the statement that an offer had been made by certain Hindus in the city to assume all indebtedness for the charter money of the Komagata and an intimation from the Japanese captain of the ship, Capt. Yamamoto, that he would not leave Vancouver until the Japanese cruisers arrived here about June 19.

Mr. C. Gardner-Johnson, agent for the owners, who received the offer of the charter money, immediately cabled to his principals that he was writing fully by the Empress of Russia, which sails to the Orient on Thursday next.

The Central Ratepayers' Association gave authority to the secretary last night to telegraph to Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., and the government at Ottawa, expressing their complete opposition to Asiatic immigration and commending the stand the government had taken. The resolution at first only specifically mentioned Mr. Stevens, but members of the association recalled the strong support that had been promised both by the Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, and the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, when on the Coast, for the policy of the exclusion of Asiatics.

Ottawa, June 8.—A bill to amend the Immigration Act and to exclude from Canada all Asiatics south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude was introduced in the House of Commons this morning by Mr. H. H. Stevens, member for Vancouver. The bill does not propose to apply to the citizens of any country which has a treaty with Canada in regard to immigration. The amendment was seconded by another British Columbia member, Mr. H. H. Barnard of Victoria.

Mr. Stevens, in introducing the bill, pointed out that Canada had had a great deal of difficulty for years dealing with the problem of Asiatic immigration. At present there were three methods in vogue. First, there was immigration with Japan. This was controlled by an arrangement between the two countries. Second, there was Chinese immigration. There was a head tax on Chinese of $500. Third, the Hindu immigration was controlled by means of a clause in the act which declared that immigrants must come by direct route from their native land.

endum by counties, the Lords may amend the proposition to more purpose. This amendment [illegible] time comes before the Commons and might be made the basis of compromise. For the [illegible] Commons [illegible] that Home Rule cannot [illegible] before the [illegible] election be made applicable [illegible] without civil war. And the Government will most surely avoid civil war.

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THE EMPIRE AND THE HINDU QUESTION.

We are occasionally told that Canada is making trouble for Great Britain in India by refusing admission to the Hindus. If this were so it would be an important consideration. Canadians do not desire to make Britain's great burden of Empire harder than it is. Rather they will be glad to do their share towards the performance of the Imperial task. But Great Britain is not asking or suggesting that the Canadian doors should be thrown open to the hundreds of millions of India. No intimation has reached this country, so far as the record goes, that British statesmen, or the government of India, desire such a thing. Recent history must have taught Downing Street that troubles are more likely to occur in India from admission of Hindus into Canada, than from their exclusion.

No incident outside of India has so disturbed the Hindus at home, or given so much trouble to the Indian government, as the regulations against the Hindu population in Natal, and the legislation in South Africa. Natal has been trying to do what some correspondents of this paper have recommended for Canada. Hindus have been admitted as a special servile population. They have been indentured for a time to certain employment. When their time was up they were subject to special poll taxes if they left this vocation. They have been practically excluded from most kinds of labor. Laws have been passed to prevent their migration from Natal to other provinces. Naturally they have protested against these restrictions on their liberty, and limitations on their activities. They claim the rights of British citizens on British soil.

Their numbers in Natal were large enough to make it possible for them to appeal to force. In Natal there are 50,000 more Asiatics than Europeans. The consequence was that a Hindu riot was a serious affair and cost some lives. This episode has given trouble to the India Office and the Colonial Department which exclusion would have avoided. If Downing Street were consulted concerning the Hindu question in Canada the ministers would probably decline to offer advice, but with their experience of Natal there is no doubt that they would be best satisfied if the Hindu question with the Hindus themselves, were kept out of Canada.

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NEW ZEALAND'S WAY WITH HINDUS

Premier Massey Says Increase of Population Is Essential in Dominion, But That It Does Not Want Hindus.

Special Cable to the News-Advertiser.

Wellington, New Zealand, June 8.—Speaking to a delegation interviewing him in regard to the peace movement, Premier Massey said today that he was anxious to preserve peace, but that the Empire could only be kept together by an efficient defence system. It was right that the Colonies should do their share in contributing to the defence of the Empire.

In connection with the suggestion that the Government of New Zealand should apologize to Japan or endeavor to explain away the statement made by General Sir Ian Hamilton, the Premier said he had no intention of doing anything of the sort. He might not agree with some of the opinions of General Hamilton, but he was not going to reflect upon a man who had done such good work for the Empire.

The present Government, he said, would stand or fall by its defence policy, and if the promoters of the peace movement did not approve they could vote against the Government. This sally was greeted by cries of "Hear, hear" by members of the deputation.

Speaking in Christchurch subsequently, Premier Massey said that New Zealand was heavily in debt. A larger population was essential, but New Zealand did not want Hindus. Next session the Government hopes to enact legislation making it impossible for the Hindus to come here. He felt very strongly on the subject. The country did not want Hindus at all.

-Advert
The Daily News Advertiser
DAY, JUNE 10, 1914.

FOURTEEN HINDUS ALLOWED ASHORE

East Indians Who Have Been in British Columbia Before Are Allowed to Land From Komagata Maru.

NEWCOMERS NEXT TO UNDERGO EXAMINATION

Ship's Manifest Shows Many Arrivals Are Laborers and as Such They Are Barred by Order-in-Council.

Yesterday saw the release of 14 additional Hindus who had been able to prove to the officials constituting the Court of Inquiry of the local immigration department that they had reasonable grounds for remaining for a certain length of time in India, after having been resident in Canada. This make 22 of the returned Hindus from the Komogata Maru, now anchored in Burrard Inlet, who have been released.

This morning opens a very important phase in the development of this particular drama, for the Court of Inquiry will commence examining those passengers aboard the Maru who are newcomers. These will be in the nature of test cases. The law that applies to these are cases in the law that Mr. Edward Bird, legal adviser to the Hindus, says is unconstitutional. The immigration authorities will probably make the claim that under this regulation no more Hindus should be allowed in because they have not come direct from their homeland and because they are laborers and artisans. The manifest taken by the ship's officers when the Komagata Maru left the Orient describes many of the passengers as laborers, for Gurdit Singh especially fitted out this expedition with the declared intention of testing and, if possible, breaking the law dealing with this matter and for this purpose he filled his ship with all classes of Hindus.

Varied Party.

It was stated yesterday, in conver sation with "The News-Advertiser," the some of the Hindus have been policeme in Hong Kong and that others were me who were soldiers in a regiment ther but who were about to be paid off, a Gurdit Singh secured them as membe of his party in order to get as ma different classes as possible.

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under Inspector Beyte will leave Regina [illegible] not known how many men there will be in the party, but supplies and equipment must be taken for three years.

HINDUS NOT TO RETURN AT ONCE

Examination of Hindus Who Are on First Visit Is Begun —Rev. J. Unsworth on Our Assumption of Superiority.

Announcement to the contrary notwithstanding, it can be definitely stated that the Komagata Maru with her load of Hindu passengers will not leave Burrard Inlet on her return voyage today. The immigration authorities do not believe that Capt. Yamamoto received any cable message ordering him home. The court of inquiry proceeded as usual yesterday.

The investigation entered upon a new phase as the first cases of those Hindus who do not claim to be returned settlers but who admit that this is their first visit to the country were opened. Five of these cases were investigated but no decision was reached. These five men were rejected on medical grounds at the first examination, and one of the principal witnesses was Dr. Munro, medical officer of the immigration department, who gave evidence bearing on this point. Although Mr. J. Edward Bird, the Hindus legal representative here, was not present in person his office was represented.

So far as present indications go, the inquiry into the arrival of the Hindus will take its normal course.

Rev. J. K. Unsworth's Policy.

An immigration policy based on the principal that none should be admitted to Canada from any country who could not in time be given complete and full citizenship was advocated by the Rev. J. K. Unsworth at First Congregational Church last night. But it was not a policy based on any assumption of racial superiority. If they sought a mind, he said, that pondered the universe and upon its God, upon the relationship of the individual soul with the soul of the world, upon nature and our being, then the East Indian mind was superior. He was not surprised that the men on the Komagata Maru foamed at the mouth when they saw the Empress of Russia slide into her berth and unload over 300 Chinese coolies who were helots as compared with them.

No Helot Class.

Not that he wished to give admittance to the Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru; he wished to see them sent back. He was in favor of a strict immigration policy, based both on the principle of self-protection and on the principle that we must share what we have with other people. He would admit only those who could be brought up to our standard; the forcing of a helot class upon us by transportation companies and contractors was economically and morally unsound. He thought the process of education for Canadian citizenship should begin in the land from where the immigrant came and then when here the immigrant should be compelled to learn our language, our laws, our history and our national life, and to conform in every way with our standard in life. Working on the principles he had set out he believed that by the second or third generation there would be no distinction between their standard of life and ours. Such restrictive immigration could be obtained he thought by "gentlemen's agreements" such as the government now had with Japan.

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averted. The Panama Canal will be open to the world on equal terms, like the Suez Canal, which was in the mind of the negotiators of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

THE KOMAGATA EPISODE.

One might suppose from the accounts and comments published in the East that the Vancouver people were somewhat excited over Gurdit Singh and his consignment of Hindus. In fact the incident has made no sensation in this town. The mild interest displayed on the arrival of the ship has died out, and any spectacular effort by the pilgrims to revive it by bogus hunger strikes and threats of revolution in India have miserably failed. No more successful were violent speeches in the Sikh temple, and profuse offerings of money and title deeds which afterwards found their way back to the pockets of the donors. From the beginning there was no question what would happen. The case of these applicants was more hopeless than that of any other Asiatics who have sought admission. It was not pretended that they came within the regulation requiring direct sailings. They were also excluded by the recent regulation against the importation of laborers from any country. Their case was not improved by the fact that this was presented as a test case, on which appeal was to be made to the King and persons in authority.

Not only have the European people of Vancouver been perfectly calm over this matter, but the interest of the Hindu residents has almost entirely subsided. There are some semi-professional agitators who will keep up a discussion and make what they can out of it, but most of the Hindus here are laborers who find it hard to obtain employment. Whatever their leaders may say the working men are not anxious to see three or four hundred more Hindus in the labor market. They are all shut out from employment on public contracts and from railway construction work. The lumber mills now favor European labor, and work at land clearing is becoming scarce. Hindus who are out of work, or who by arrangement with their comrades are working half-time, cannot be made enthusiastic over the open door to their countrymen. When the Japanese ship sails away with her Hindu freight her departure will be witnessed with more relief by the Hindu residents than by any other class of people in Vancouver.

June 15—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.

ard promised Colonel Hutchinson that the entire field staff of the department would be placed at his disposal to get the particular class of exhibits which would be considered the most useful from an educational standpoint, as an advertisement of the mineral resources of the country.

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June 16 1914

HINDUS CAN PAY CHARTER MONEY

Committee of Local Hindustanees Willing to Relieve Gurdit Singh of His Responsibilities as to Komagata.

There is no doubt whatever that representative Hindus in Vancouver have the charter money for the Komagata Maru and are ready to pay it when called upon. As a matter of fact the statement was made yesterday that they have the cheques marked and they are anxious for the owners to turn the charter over to them.

Also, there is little doubt that Gurdit Singh is quite willing that they should take this responsibility and is quite prepared to turn it over to the local committee of Hindus. It is understood that the latter want to secure the vessel for a return trip to carry cargo for the Orient.

Owners' Conditions.

The owners have considered the offer of Rahim Singh and other Vancouver Hindus to take over the charter, but before agreeing have made certain conditions. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Mr. George McCrossan of McCrossan & Harper, who have been retained by Rahim Singh, have been in consultation at intervals for the past ten days. The outcome of the first conference was that the conditions which the owners want observed and the proposals of Rahim Singh to take over Gurdit Singh's responsibilities have been forwarded to Ottawa for the Government's consideration.

Mr. McCrossan is acting for the individual Hindus who have arranged for the creation of the trust fund. Mr. J. Edward Bird, who has been representing the Hindus hitherto, is acting in all matters pertaining to their admission into Canada—such as the board of inquiry and any applications in court.

To Change Anchorage.

This morning the Komagata Maru will change her anchorage to a position off Heatley Avenue. This is necessary owing to the arrival of the Japanese cruisers Asama and Azuma, due here Thursday or Friday from San Francisco.

The Board of Inquiry continued its sittings yesterday. It further inquired into the conditions of the Hindus aboard the Maru. Nothing of interest developed.

lines of accessories. It is with the
to the public. Our stock will stand
CARBON-NIT:
This Carbon Remover is endorsed
facturers. It will keep your engine
it, and costs but a few cents per a
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½-pt. cans, each
1-pt. cans, each
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ELECTRO SHINE BRASS POLISH:
½-lb. cans, each
1-lb. cans, each
5-lb. cans, each

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters Can Be Published Only Over the Writers' Names.

Hindu Immigration.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—The three items in my letter re the above deal only indirectly with the Hindu, or rather the Oriental question, and that, too, from a B. C. and not a Canadian point of view.

The first part states shortly what has been advocated again and again during the last twenty years, namely, a change in the Provincial Land Act—a simplification and extension of the present method of land pre-emption, placing it on practically the same footing as a mining claim and so enable any one, irrespective of race or color, to stake out a garden, homestead or farm and, provided he brings it into cultivation, to obtain a Crown grant for as much as he shall have cleared or brought into use during a specified period.

The second part—a fine for the employment of an Oriental without a licence—is also not new, and is not designed against the Orientals but our own citizens, who talk loudly—very loudly—against the Orientals but steadily employ them at, to them, exceedingly high wages and so deliberately provide the main inducement which brings them here. Its object is to compel these to bring their cackle and their acts in line—to either honestly stand up for the Orientals or cease to employ them.

As far as my judgment goes, the cry against the Oriental is largely fictitious, mainly political, and used by the politician and his friends as a vote producer. Careless whether it be for the good of the province or not—insincere, in so far as their words and works do not agree. Even your friend, "A Large Employer of Unskilled Labor," is only sorry that he has no work for them. "He would have liked to help some whom he knows to be reliable and industrious."

The third part is also "old goods." It has been advocated by the press again and again. Not so long ago if I mistake not the "News-Advertiser" praised the government when it suggested the best way to settle the "hobo question" was to compel every hobo, "vag." or other without any visible means of support, irrespective of color or race, to go to work in roadmaking and land clearing till they had earned enough to pay the expense of deportation.

These suggestions would not, as B. C. is now doing, "mark the Orientals as a separate class;" nor would it "locate them in special compounds"; it would treat them as fellow citizens and honest men. It might, however, compel our white citizens to cease talking against the Orientals or cease employing them.

Between this city and Prince Rupert, along the coast and on the islands there is ample room for ten thousand small holdings and fishing stations. If by the means herein proposed any other ten thousand men—Orientals, whites or blacks—could be led to take hold and bring them into cultivation, substantial steps would be taken to stop the sending of "the many millions of dollars" (see the "News-Advertiser") which are now being sent out of the province for produce which should be produced here." And all this without lessening but rather enlarging the field for white labor, even though all the settlers might be Orientals.

F. E. JULIAN.

Vancouver, June 8, 1914.

The Hindu Question.

To the Editor of The News-Advertiser.

Sir,—Kindly indulge me once more with sufficient space in which to reply to those who are in favor of unrestricted Oriental immigration. Your editorial most effectually disposes of Mr. Julian's wild chimerical, utterly impracticable scheme. I can only add that in the language of an old Cornish neighbor of mine it would "make a wuss matter bad."

In reply to Mr. Wright I can truly say no man admires the Sikhs or appreciates the services they have rendered the Empire in times past more than I do; but I would remind Mr. Wright that all over the Empire there are thousands of Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen who have rendered equal, perhaps more, service than they, who receive very scant recognition from the Empire for which they have fought, to whom a little substantial consideration would be a well-deserved blessing. Amy Campbell-Johnston's letter from a purely sentimental standpoint is certainly a beautiful production. Weighed, however, in the balances of palpable practical present every day facts it is sadly found wanting. This lady advocates a free unrestricted migration of all classes of all nations into all parts of the world. A principle of which all practical statesmen in all parts of the world have signified their unqualified disapproval. She then refers to Holy Scripture in support of her contention. But while we accept most cordially St. Paul's declaration to the people of Athens that "God . . made all nations of men (created) of one blood to dwell on the face of all the earth we note that he added, "and determined the times appointed and the bounds of their habitation" (Acts 17 and 26; Dean Alford's version). This clearly shows that there are certain portions of the earth for which certain races were not adapted, and that "times"—circumstances—would come when migration of those races would be unadvisable. A migration, for instance, of Esquimaux to the West Indies would be very nearly on the same lines as a migration of Hindus to Canada. Section 95 of the British North America Act clearly leaves the matter of immigration in the hands of the Federal and Provincial governments, or uncertainty or vacillation has been or uncertainty or vaccillation has been displayed in the past, the time has certainly arrived when the two governments should act promptly, firmly and in perfect harmony.

As regards the trade question, I do not think the merchants and traders of India will be so stupidly blind to their own interests as to forego the profits accruing from their trade with the Empire because a shipload of laborers and ex-soldiers were debarred from landing at a British port where there are already hundreds of their countrymen on the verge of starvation.

I pass over Mrs—or Miss—Campbell Johnston's ill-concealed sneer at Christian missions, merely expressing my surprise that a lady of her undoubted literary attainments could demean herself by writing in such a strain as she has.

I now pass on to what I regard as the most practical solution of this difficulty, and which you and one of your evening contemporaries have so clearly set forth in your editorials. It is briefly this: That the Imperial and Indian governments, to whom the matter clearly belongs, take the thing in hand and dispose of the surplus Indian population by diverting the stream of emigration into countries under British protection, where, as I have pointed out in previous letters, the climatic and social conditions are similar to their native land. Take Southern Persia for instance, at one time densely but now thinly populated on the same latitude as the Panjaub, and within easy reach either by land via Kandahar or by sea via Kurrachi. Then there is the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, less than one-third the distance from India than Canada. On the same latitude as Madras, rich in animal, vegetable and mineral products, which British blood and money rescued from the depredations of the Bagarrahs and slave-dealing Arabs in 1898, which British brain is now successfully governing and which now awaits British-Indian muscle to develop to the mutual advantage of the country and the immigrants.

I have sufficient respect for the intelligence of the East Indians to feel sure that when it is made clear to them that Canada is as effectually closed to them as tropical Africa or India is to the English farmer, but that either or both the countries named afford scope for their energies and means for their enrichment as soon as the British Indian government removes whatever slight obstacles are in the way and assists them in settling on the land, they will gladly avail themselves of the opportunities thus offered and they will rightly regard the Canadian Government as their best and truest friend, and the sending away the passengers of the Komagata Maru via the way they came the greatest act of kindness that could ever be done them.

Mr. Editor, I am, as most of your readers know, not a professional writer, but just a tiller and cultivator of the ground, and while everything that concerns the welfare of Canada affects me most deeply it is a pleasure to discuss those matters calmly and dispassionately, feeling certain that the immigration office in working faithfully in the best interests of every race and class.

FRANK L. VOSPER.

South Vancouver, June 8, 1914.

State Aid For Blind.

To the Editor of "The News-Advertiser."

Sir,—The letter of Mr. Frank Richards in Tuesday's paper in the above connection meets my highest approval, together with all right-thinking people. Nothing can be of a higher aim than "To help those who cannot help themselves." It is most decidedly true that a great proportion of blindness has been proved to be preventable through ignorance of nurses and parents. The International Sunshine Society, with its worthy president general, Mrs. Alden, with headquarters in New York, saw the needs of doing something for the alleviation of blind babies, and thus founded a home for blind babies. A report of the fiscal year 1911-1912, a period of eighteen months, shows the average monthly outlay to be $1,367. The state pays $3.30 a year for each child. I certainly think this government could not adopt any wiser movement than to provide for the education and training of the blind, as well as assisting in every possible means medical practitioners to secure information of infantile and defective eyesight in adults. Partial blindness has of late years become a most important study, and, it has been a blessing to many who would otherwise have been blind for a lifetime. The Western Blind Association, with headquarters in this city (hon. corresponding secretary 3263 Fleming Street, are doing a noble work in this young province, and any one knowing of blind people should communicate to the above address.

R. JAMES.

Admission of Orientals.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—Ventilation of this Hindu proposition discloses the fact that popular opinion is thoroughly aroused on the subject, and that no mere pronouncements ex cathedra or evasion by sidestepping the matter on a technicality born of exigencies regarding labor conditions will suffice.

Despite the editorial in today's issue, I am ranged up alongside Mr. Julian. New Zealand can handle immigrants all right and so can British Columbia. Western Canada found in the Doukhobors possibly the best settlers the Dominion ever had, and be assured that the leaven of British justice is just as good and potent as American yeast. Canada will not stand for "compounds" which represent Anglo-Indian loafers at their worst. Neither will Canada stand for "vagrants." But this country is in the main an agricultural nation, and there is room for all. The jobs in mining, lumbering, farming and fishing that the white man sneers at must be filled. We give our own people the first chance every time, but if they don't want to work then others must perforce fill their shoes. It is the law of the survival of the fittest, which transcends all other laws because it is the law of the Universe of Nature. Are we afraid of these men? They do not come to supplant us. They come to serve us. The white man rules. They know it. Surely there is a whole lot of balderdash to this yellow peril business. It may be better to limit immigration to those we can assimilate, but if there is a Japanese or a Chinese, or a Doukhobor, or a Hindu settled in Western Canada, and improving Western Canada, we are not going to say him nay at the request of scavengers from Europe or agitators of the I. W. W. persuasion. North America is a continent of which Canada is the larger half. It is utterly impossible to talk of colonizing Canada by excluding one-quarter of the world. Our plain duty, human as divine, is to make it clear that people from the Orient must be prepared to accept such ruling and discipline as may be necessary to ensure a Canada white to the harvest of destiny. The Semitic, the Ethiopian, the Caucasian, the L[illegible] all have passed through the re[illegible] crucible. Why not Mohammed an[illegible] fucius?

Let none have apoplexy in [illegible] speak as a fool.

A. E. H[illegible]

Committee of Local Hindustanees Willing to Relieve Gurdit Singh of His Responsibilities as to Komagata.

There is no doubt whatever that representative Hindus in Vancouver have the charter money for the Komagata Maru and are ready to pay it when called upon. As a matter of fact the statement was made yesterday that they have the cheques marked and they are anxious for the owners to turn the charter over to them.

Also, there is little doubt that Gurdit Singh is quite willing that they should take this responsibility and is quite prepared to turn it over to the local committee of Hindus. It is understood that the latter want to secure the vessel for a return trip to carry cargo for the Orient.

Owners' Conditions.

The owners have considered the offer of Rahim Singh and other Vancouver Hindus to take over the charter, but before agreeing have made certain conditions. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Mr. George McCrossan of McCrossan & Harper, who have been retained by Rahim Singh, have been in consultation at intervals for the past ten days. The outcome of the first conference was that the conditions which the owners want observed and the proposals of Rahim Singh to take over Gurdit Singh's responsibilities have been forwarded to Ottawa for the Government's consideration.

Mr. McCrossan is acting for the individual Hindus who have arranged for the creation of the trust fund. Mr. J. Edward Bird, who has been representing the Hindus hitherto, is acting in all matters pertaining to their admission into Canada—such as the board of inquiry and any applications in court.

To Change Anchorage.

This morning the Komagata Maru will change her anchorage to a position off Heatley Avenue. This is necessary owing to the arrival of the Japanese cruisers Asama and Azuma, due here Thursday or Friday from San Francisco.

The Board of Inquiry continued its sittings yesterday. It further inquired into the conditions of the Hindus aboard the Maru. Nothing of interest developed.

Britishers' victory. The lower cut shows Captain Vivian Lockett, who backed up the American forwards in yeoman fashion. The final score in the game was: England 4, America 2½.

The Daily News Advertiser June 17-1914

ARMED PROTEST ONLY IMAGINARY

Immigration Authorities Deny Story of Opposition by Hindus to Removal of Komogata Maru in Harbor.

It is very improbable that the Komagata Maru will be removed from her present berth to one opposite Heatley Avenue today, as official intimation was received in the city yesterday that the two Japanese cruisers Asama and Azuma will not arrive here until Saturday and it is just possible that they may not reach port until Sunday. The only reason for moving the Maru was in order to make room for the cruisers at the anchorage which she now occupies, and it was understood that the war vessels would arrive on Thursday or Friday.

No Difficulty Anticipated.

The Hindus aboard the Maru, under the impression that the vessel was about to be moved—they knew not where—appear to have protested against a proceeding which was never attempted. The immigration authorities stated yesterday they did not anticipate the slightest difficulty about the removal of the vessel to her new berth and they intimated that any sensational story about armed opposition to this manoeuvre must have been imaginary. It is probable that the warships, the tide being suitable, will enter the harbor at six o'clock Saturday morning.

Yesterday the Court of Inquiry continued, Mr. J. Edward Bird again representing the Hindus. Seen afterwards by "The News-Advertiser," Mr. Bird said that expressed the opinion that the immigration authorities in this inquiry matter were just marking time.

"Only two cases were disposed of in the course of the day," he said, "and at this rate the length of the investigation is practically unlimited."

From another source it was learned that in the course of cross-examination Dr. Munroe elicited the fact that a number of Hindus aboard the Maru are suffering from a loathsome disease.

The legal aspect of the situation continues as complicated as ever. That the Hindus ashore are prepared to put up the full amount of the charter money has been absolutely clear and further that if it is necessary to keep the vessel here any length of time in order to help them in gaining their ends, they are quite prepared to pay the increased charter money.

There appears to be a number of reason why this offer cannot be accepted, and Sir Hibbert Tupper, who with Mr. George McCrossan is acting for the Hindus, yesterday cabled the owners of the vessel at Kobe on the matter. It is stated that a new situation has arisen owing to the action of the Japanese Consul-General at Ottawa who has been making inquiries into the situation.

The Daily News Advertiser June 17-1914

MBIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1914.

TREATY MAY SOLVE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

Mr. H. H. Stevens Says Government Is Considering Settlement of Hindu Problem Along Japanese Treaty Lines

Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., who returned from Ottawa yesterday indicated that steps are on foot to effect a permanent solution of the Hindu immigration problem along the lines similar to the agreement which governs the entry of Japanese to Canada. He said the Dominion government might enter into an agreement with the Indian authorities along these lines, as the matter had been under advisement for some time.

"The Dominion authorities are absolutely determined that the law with reference to the admission of Hindus shall be strictly enforced," he said. "The delay in returning the Kamagata Maru is caused by the belligerent attitude adopted by the natives themselves, who are asking for special privileges and are trying to evade the regulations.

"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."

He said he had been assured that his Asiatic Exclusion bill would be considered next session. This act would prevent the admission to Canada of all natives of countries south of the 50th parallel, within certain prescribed limits which would include China, Japan and India.

Mr. Stevens expressed satisfaction with the redistribution bill and said it was a satisfactory measure and fair to both parties. He expressed regret that the Senate threw out the proposed amendment to the British North America Act to afford additional senatorial representation for British Columbia by giving the province three more members but hoped that the question would be more successfully treated next session.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver June 17-1914

St. John's, Nfld., June 16.—The fund for the relief of the sufferers by the sealing disaster last March closed today. The total subscription is one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The newspapers express grateful appreciation of the generosity of the outside world, from which nearly half the subscriptions were received.

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J. S. H. MATSON.

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WEDNESDAY ..... June 17, 1914

OUR JAPANESE VISITORS.

Vancouver will give a cordial and hospitable welcome to the Japanese ships which are about to visit this port. These ships, with their officers and men, represent the navy of the only power in the world with which Great Britain has a formal defensive alliance. Besides this, British people are entitled to feel some special interest and pride in the navy of Japan, for while Japan went to Germany for the pattern of her military organization, she was a student of Britain in the creation of her navy. Many of the war vessels of Japan, unlike those of Great Britain, have been tried in war. It is not long since these visiting ships and some of the officers were in the firing line. The courtesy due to any nation would call for hospitable notice of a ship or a squadron from its navy, but the relations existing between Britain and Japan enter into this reception and give it additional cordiality.

A DOUBTFUL EXPEDIENT.

It is suggested that an arrangement may be made between Canada and the government of India similar to that between Canada and Japan whereby a few hundred Hindus should receive permission to leave India to settle in Canada. The main purpose to be served by this regulation would be the removal of an apparent discrimination against the Hindus in favor of the Japanese. No substantial relief would be afforded to India by the acceptance of three or four hundred Hindus. The concession was no material advantage to Japan but was sought as a sort of a solace to wounded pride. It could hardly serve such a purpose in India and would be not unlikely to cause more friction than it would prevent. For once more we say that the admission of Hindus into Canada would have the same results as in Natal. It would raise new questions much more troublesome than the question of exclusion.

But if it were proposed that the government of India should permit three or four hundred Hindus to settle in Canada every year, it is not likely that the company now at our gates would be selected. Mr. Gurdit Singh is not the kind of a man to make the selection, nor would the chosen immigrants be picked up at Singapore or some other port outside of India.

man decided there was "nothin' doin'." Trusting that our decision will meet with approval of your readers and thanking you for the courtesy of your columns, we remain, for the Sixth Regiment Band,

E. A. CAMPBELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Daily News Advertiser
June 17 — 1914

Hindus in Canada.

To the Editor of The News-Advertiseer:

Sir—"The Chief Captain answered with a great sum obtained I this freedom. And St. Paul said But I was born free." Recently a Canadian got into trouble in South America and the British Foreign Office was called upon to interfere in his behalf, not because he was a Canadian, but because, like Paul, he had been born free—a free-born Britisher. At the very same time at Burrard Inlet, Canada, three hundred Hindus—every one of them free-born Britishers—were being discriminated against, unjustly, so they thought, and each of them had as good a right to the protection of the British Foreign Office.

But the British Foreign Office is precluded from action on their behalf because Great Britain has given to Canada and all the Dominions unconditionally and free of all cost all the territories they own and the absolute right to govern them and themselves as they will.

After the battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo, when Great Britain obtained the sanction of all the world to the undisputed possession of what she had won, it was found that in addition to all the money, blood, lives and anguish spent, there was still a debt of over twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling to be paid. This unpaid debt, spread over all the territory of the Empire—of which Canada was a part — works out at about six shillings per acre.

Since then about one-half of this debt has been paid and in addition thereto all the cost and charges which she has been put for their defence. Nevertheless, Great Britain does not feel that she can go back on her gift or claim any right to interfere in any of the domestic affairs of the Dominions.

Further, a few years ago, when the writer was in London, he suggested to Mr. Chamberlain—then Colonial Secretary — that it might be well if the Colonial Office would suggest a certain line of action to the Dominions. He said: "No. We must not let a suspicion of an idea arise that we desire to influence their action in the slightest degree." During the next session of Parliament, however, he caused an act to be passed which made the suggestion operative in the Crown Colonies.

Recently Mr. Churchill, less wise, suggested to Canada a certain line of action re the navy. Immediately the fat was in the fire and is there still. Only last week at Ottawa it was set sizzling over the naval volunteers. After this we imagine Great Britain will refrain from hinting to Canada what should or should not be done in this or any other domestic affair of the Dominions.

When, however, the press and the man in the street, as every day we find them doing, give the non-interference of Great Britain as a justification of the treatment of the Hindus, we are compelled to believe they prove too much, and that through and through, in their heart of hearts, they are conscious that Great Britain is honestly playing the game, and the Dominions are not.

T. E. JULIAN.

Vancouver, June 10, 1914.

The Daily News Advertiser
June 17 — 1914

Shipping

JAPAN IS ENTERING INDIA'S COAST TRADE

British Company Suffering from Japanese Competition While Shut Out from Japan's Own Coastal Trade.

It has recently been urged by Sir A. Monteath, representing the British-India Steam Navigation Company, that it is unjust for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to engage in the coastal trade of India, while Japan herself has closed the whole of her own coast to foreign steamers.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, however, contend that the closing of the coastal trade of Japan to foreign vessels was quite a different matter, and stated that since the coastal trade of India is open to all foreign countries, it is unreasonable to expect the Japanese company to refrain from engaging in the service.

Japan-Bombay Service.

Negotiations are now proceeding between the British and Japanese governments concerning the competition between the British-India Steam Navigation Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the Japan-Bombay service, the question having recently been raised in the British House of Commons.

The question has become very complicated as a result of another Japanese shipping concern beside the Nippon Yusen Kaisha having entered into competition. In the Indian marine transportation business not only the coastal cargo trade of India but the transportation of many laborers between Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras and the neighborhood is undertaken. Before the Nippon Yusen Kaisha opened its service, the British-India Steam Navigation Company had a monopoly of this traffic, but when the Nippon Yusen Kaisha entered into competition it became popular among the laborers and succeeded in dealing a heavy blow to the British concern.

Sir A. Monteath, representing the British company, went to Japan last year and lodged a protest with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha..

British Company Losing.

Inasmuch as the British company will suffer heavy losses if the present condition is maintained, it has appealed to newspapers and members of Parliament in order that the question may be taken up as a political problem. As a result negotiations with Japan have now been opened by the British government.

On the other hand, it is stated that Mr. Fukagawa, of Saga, desiring to cut in in the coolie-carrying trade on the Indian coast, opened a service in April of this year and placed the Taisei Maru (3,400 or 3,500 tons) on the run. According to latest reports on her first voyage the vessel transported between 3,000 and 4,000 laborers, and the business is regarded as extremely promising. This service has nothing to do with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, but inasmuch as it constitutes a further competitor of the British concern, the situation has become greatly aggravated.

"It will," says the "Asahi," "be interesting to learn what attitude the British concern will adopt towards the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Mr. Fukagawa in the future, and at the same time the development of the negotiations between the Japanese and British governments should be closely watched."

Now that the British-India Steam Navigation Company and the P. & O. S. S. Company have amalgamated, the first-named company may change its attitude, but in any event a settlement must be arrived at because the losses of the companies concerned will be considerably increased if the present state of affairs be allowed to continue.

The Daily Province
June 18 — 1914

Y PROVINCE, VANCOUVE

DIPLOMACY NOW ON HINDU QUESTION

Rumor that Another Shipload Is Coming Across Pacific Is Denied.

London, June 18.—The whole question of Asiatic emigration to Canada is being thoroughly gone into. Negotiations are proceeding between the home departments and the Canadian, Indian and Chinese Governments, with a view of arriving at some settlement under which the same conditions of admission to the Dominion will be made applicable to Asiatics of all nationalities. It is understood that the Indian and Chinese authorities are agreeable to the arrangement on lines of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1911. Hon. George H. Perley is taking up the question with the Imperial Government.

Ottawa, June 18.—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 with its load of trouble. 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 Komagata Maru may be escorted across the Pacific by a Japanese cruiser.

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.

"When are the cruisers coming?" was the first question Captain Yamamoto asked The Province this morning.

The Japanese master of the Komogata Maru is undeniably anxious and does not attempt to conceal his feeling.

In the course of a conversation with The Province today he confirmed the stories published by this newspaper for some days past that the Hindus on the steamer were acting "ugly" and had refused to allow him to shift ship.

"They are afraid that we were going out with them," said the captain. "After it was explained that we only wanted to move the vessel down the harbor, they still would not let us go because they feared we were going a long way up the harbor where their friends could not get to them. At present shore Hindus come off in boats and shout to them and our passengers were afraid we intended taking them somewhere where their friends could not speak with them."

"When are the cruisers coming?" the skipper asked again.

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they are strongly urging that the question be reopened. If the question is reopened there will not be sacrifices on the part of the Government for the sake of unanimity which have been made in the present bill.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver June 19 - 1914

BILLS AGAINST HINDUS NOT PAID

Hospital Board Will Endeavor to Collect Now That Hindus Show Ability to Pay Large Sum for Komagata Maru.

The Hindus in Vancouver can raise $14,000 to pay charter money for the Komagata Maru but disclaim any obligation to meet the cost of the medical and surgical treatment which their sick countrymen have received in the hospital in the last seven years.

On that account the directors of the General Hospital last night passed a resolution, upon the motion of the chairman, Mr. J. J. Banfield, calling attention to the fact that in the last seven years the treatment of Hindus had cost the hospital at least $5000 and that repeated endevaors to collect part of the money had failed, and deciding to make an effort to collect from Bangwan Singh or some other leader of the Hindu community the amount owing to the hospital. The fear was also expressed that if the Hindus now aboard the Komagata Maru were admitted, a great many of them would also become public charges and an additional tax on the hospital. A copy of the resolution will be forwarded to Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P.

Hindus' Attitude.

"I thought the Dominion Government was going to do something in the way of contribution for their maintenance in the hospital," said Dr. Procter.

"We have endeavored to collect something from the government for the accounts of these people but without success," Mr. Banfield replied. "I have also interviewed the Hindus and they do not consider themselves at all liable. They say they receive medical care in their own country from the government."

"Why don't they stay there?" inquired Mr. Kernighan.

Mr. Devine asked if other Orientals paid better and was told that they did very much better.

Maru's Position Unchanged.

However the Hindus aboard the Komogata Maru may regard the circumstances that their vessel is not to be conveyed to another berth, there is no doubt whatever that the Vancouver immigration authorities are extremely pleased that the Maru is to be allowed to remain at her present berth. They were never keen upon her removal to Heatley Avenue, as in her present position she is directly under their eyes and within easy reach.

The question of starvation or a hunger strike aboard the vessel is not now a live one. Only yesterday morning a man was sent ashore from the Maru to request that permission might be given for the purchase of a quantity of provisions to be delivered by the Government patrol boat, and as a result the little vessel took aboard last night fifty sacks of flour and a quantity of other provisions. The list had been given to the committee of local Hindus, who had made the purchases and brought the food to the immigration headquarters.

New Westminster Office .....
North Vancouver Office .....

The Daily News Advertiser

VOLUME LII. No. 146.

June 20 - 1914

COURT INVOKED TO AID HINDUS

Lawyer for Hindus Will Apply on Monday Next for Writ of Mandamus Against Immigration Officials.

HABEAS CORPUS MAY THEN BE APPLIED FOR

Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Says Government Is Determined on Exclusion of Hindus and Will Stand Firm.

Monday will be another development in the Komagata Maru drama.

"The News-Advertiser" learned last night that Mr. Edward Bird, on behalf of his Hindu clients, will apply on Monday in the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Murphy for a writ of mandamus against Mr. Malcolm R. J. Reid, Mr. P. Howard and Mr. Thomas Elliot, who comprise the Board of Inquiry at present investigating the rights of the Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru to enter Canada. This application has already been filed.

The object of the application is to compel the Board of Inquiry to render decisions as they deal with each case. Until such decisions are rendered it is impossible for the matter to be taken into the courts.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

Seen last night by a representative of this paper, Mr. Bird said, "I cannot get a habeas corpus until the immigration authorities reject one or more of the Hindus and this Mr. Reid has refused to do until all the cases have been dealt with, a proceeding which may occupy months."

Mr. Bird drew attention to the statute which in section 33, subsection 4, states that immediately at the conclusion of the Board of Inquiry the inquirers shall either admit the applicant or reject him or hold him for deportation.

If the Court of Inquiry should be compelled to render a decision Mr. Bird argues that he may get a chance of testing the Order-in-Council. The Hindus are not at present in custody; they are only knocking at the door of Canada and until some definite action is taken by the board it is impossible for the legal advisers of the Hindus to take the matter into court.

There is the possibility that the arrival of the Japanese warships today may relieve a situation which is rapidly becoming strained. If the captain of the Komagata Maru is unable to find

J. S. H. MATSON.

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SATURDAY ..... June 20, 1914

THE HINDU SITUATION.

If the courts find themselves obliged to determine whether the Hindus on the Komogata Maru can be excluded under existing regulations, they must decide according to law as interpreted by the judges. We do not propose to discuss that aspect of the case. But there is no doubt that the Government of Canada has undertaken to exclude such immigrants. The ministers believe that parliament has given them sufficient power. Otherwise they would have asked for more. They have given the Immigration Department authority which they consider adequate for the purpose, and the department has made regulations supposed to meet this case and others of the kind. This is a matter requiring some vigilance. Whatever authority the government has should be exercised, and if the regulations are not adequate no time should be lost in making them so.

The policy of admitting Hindus is not in question in regard to this particular group of adventurers. Their admission would be an abandonment of the right to exclude, restrict, control or regulate immigration from India, or, for that matter, from other countries, and would be an invitation to another and another similar expedition. Whatever may be the imperial view of Hindu immigration, we may be sure that the peace of the Empire will not be promoted by admission after this fashion.

THE DAILY

The Daily News Advertiser
June 20 1914

Shippin

PROTEST AGAINST JAPANESE COMPETITION

Carriage of Coolie Laborers on Indian Coast by Japanese Ships Is Subject of Protest by British Company.

Intelligence brought by the Empress of India, which arrived in port on Thursday, suggests that there is a great deal of interest taken in the Orient upon the question of the coastwise trade in India by Japanese vessels and the protest filed, by the British-India Steamship Company which was dealt with on the shipping page of this paper a few days ago.

"This matter is likely to be further complicated as a new Japanese competitor has now appeared in the field," observes "The Japan Daily Mail." "Along the coast of India, in the vicinities of Calcutta and Madras, with Rangoon as distributing centre, several hundred thousands of native laborers move from one place to another during a year, and the transportation of these laborers was monopolized by the British-India Steamship Company. Since the N. Y. K. invaded the field, providing better accommodation, the British concern was compelled to alter its attitude towards those laborers, and even to reduce the fare in order to attract passengers.

"The protest filed by the British India Steamship Company was to the point that whereas Japan forbids foreign vessels to engage in coastwise trade at home, it is unfair that Japanese vessels should interfere in the coastwise trade of other countries. The N. Y. K. replied to the effect that whether Japan forbids foreign vessels to trade along her coast is one thing, but that for her people to engage in any trade where such is permissable is another. Thus no compromise was reached.

"Mr. Fukagawa Kijuro of Saga City has now begun a new service between Rangoon and Madras, transporting the native laborers, since April last, with a steamer of 3,500 tons. The vessel is said to have carried about 4,000 natives on its first voyage and the prospect is believed to be bright. Although the new enterprise by Mr. Fukagawa is entirely outside the field in which the N. Y. K. is engaged, it will be equally a competitor of considerable strength from the standpoint of the British Company. The appearance of this new rival is believed to be another cause which induced the British Company to appeal to the Foreign Office at home to protest against Japanese competition."

The coastwise trade of India is open to the world.

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tion is the sentiment of the ratepayers of North Vancouver.

Yours truly,

Provincial Manufacturers' Assn. of B.C.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver
June 20 1914.

Canada, Hindus and the Empire.

To the Editor of The News-Advertiser.

Sir,—When Great Britain gave to the Dominions their lands and selfgovernment she did not foresee any changes in the relations between the various subjects of the Empire, but acted as if she believed "I am a Briton" would continue to be like "Romanus Sum" among the Romans, an equal privilege of protection for all her subjects everywhere and anywhere all the world over, and as in Great Britain itself a free pass to every part of the Empire regardless of race or color.

The discrimination which the Dominions are giving against the citizens of the Indian Empire and the colored subjects of the Empire generally is producing new features which will have to be adjusted in an equitable manner, or Great Britain will be compelled, whether she likes it or not, to reconsider the whole matter.

If a citizen of one of the Dominions gets into difficulties—as a Canadian citizen recently did in South America—has a right to call for the whole strength of the Empire to maintain his rights, as this Canadian did, and this on no other ground than that he was a British subject; a citizen of the Indian Empire for precisely the same reason should be able to claim the same protection in Burrard Inlet or elsewhere. But the unconditional gift of self-government to the Dominions prevents Great Britain from giving it to him. In equity, therefore, she is bound to devise some method whereby he shall be compensated for the loss of this privilege, or by which he and a citizen of the Dominion shall be placed on precisely the same footing within and without the Empire.

The Dominions in using their freedom to debar the colored races from their full benefit as British subjects go dangerously near to debarring their own citizens from protection outside of the Empire. Unless they can devise some better plan to accomplish the end in view than "Keep them out," and the British subjects in India shall steadily press their claims as British subjects, Great Britain will gradually but surely have to deny this protection to the citizens of the Dominions or even finally by a steady continuance of the pressure be compelled to discard one or all of them, or the India Empire, or face a civil war in India.

Canada has a population of 7,000,000, and a total trade with Great Britain of about $220,000,000 a year.

India has a population of more than 300,000,000, and her annual trade with Britain is over $400,000,000.

As a source of strength public men in Canada have said and voted for what they said in the Commons and Senate that they cannot consider that when Great Britain is at war that Canada is also at war or can necessarily be called upon to take any part therein.

India, on the other hand, though given the right not to send her army out of her own territory, has in Egypt and elsewhere waived that right and can be depended on to furnish sufficient men to outnumber the combined armies of all Europe, and all Europe knows it.

Again, if a civil war should be stirred up in India as an outcome of the discrimination against its citizens by the Dominions it is very doubtful if either of them would consider its suppression as forming any part of its duty to itself or the Empire. In this, as in all other matters, they can use their freedom for or against Imperial unity, and this each Dominion will determine for itself.

Of the more than twelve hundred millions sterling of debt left when Great Britain confirmed herself in the undisputed possession of the Empires she had won, on every acre of land now owned by the Dominions there still remains rather more than 75 cents to be paid by the stay-at-home Britons. This sum, over seven hundred and twenty millions sterling she has to carry and pay out of the profits derived from her trade, and this trade is kept and extended by the strength of her army and navy. Without India it is difficult to discover how this can be done. But with India either with or without any or even all of the Dominions, it can be done, and if done without the Dominions it will be done with an increase of respect from all the nations of the world if the discovery be made to do away with friction, discord and a lack of fair play produced by either of them using its freedom in what it conceives to be its own interest regardless of its effect upon the rest of the Empire. I have suggested what I believe would amply meet the case from a local or British Columbian standpoint. But Canada has to take a much wider and probably a much simpler view. But whatever she takes ought to be founded on a joint agreement between the other Dominions, India and Great Britain. The initiation, however, must come from one or other of the Dominions of Great Britain, in the words of Mr. Chamberlain, will be careful not "to allow a breath of a suspicion to arise that she desires in any way to influence their action. She will play the game. Will Canada? She will play the game and if the exigencies thereof demand a discard she will discard.

T. E. JULIAN.

Vancouver, June 18, 1914.

VICTORIA OBSERVATORY.

Weekly Weather Report, From 10th to 16th

Three tenders were received by the Burrard Inlet Tunnel Co. One of the three was given under agreement with the local shops to have all the steel fabricated in British Columbia. The other two were Eastern firms. The Manufacturers' Association of B. C. investigated the standing and ability of the local tenderers and sent the following letter to the Tunnel Company, which speaks for itself:

May 23, 1914.

To the Directors of the Burrard Inlet Bridge & Tunnel Co., Carter-Cotton Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Gentlemen, — Re Second Narrows Bridge.

Whereas this association, by deputation on the 12th inst., made certain re

See other side

POLITICAL PRISONERS JAILS.

The Secretary, All-India Political Relief Committe, Lucknow writes:—

We have decided to publish the names of political prisoners who are still in the jails. They are scattered in different provinces in India. It is difficult to prepare an exhaustive list of such prisoners. An attempt has however been made by the Committee, and the following is the list of the political prisoners confined in the Jails in the Punjab only including those who were convicted in the old Lahore Conspiracy Case:—

State prisoners.—Karam Singh village Dhut (Kapurthala State); Wasdeo Singh, Pannay, (Gurdaspur); Ram Kishan, Jhang (Gurdaspur); Ihsan Ilahi (Lahore); Chaman Lal, Majitha (Amritsar); Teja Singh "Azad" (Akalgarh); Chanan Singh, Dhakowal (Distt. Hoshiarpur).

Interned after two months' lock up in the Fort:—Bhagat Singh (Bilga, Jullundur); Achhar Singh (Chhina, Amritsar); Jaswant Singh (Kairon, Amritsar); Dula Singh (Jalaldiwal, Patiala); Bachan Singh (Larkhanwala, Ferozepur); Khar Singh (Mahla Kalan, Ferozepur); Raja Singh (Saidullapur, Hoshiarpur); Munshi alias Munsha Singh (Piplanwala, Hoshiarpur); Amar Singh (Buldana, Jullundur); Bhuja Singh (Chak Maidas, Jullundur).

Newly Interned.—Master Gajjan Singh (Govindgarh, Ludhiana): Harjap Singh, M.L.A., (Mahilpur, Hapur); Katar Singh (Landeki, Ferozepur); Prem Singh (Sarabha, Ludhiana); Ram Singh (Isru, Ludhiana); Harnam Singh (Chajewal, Ludhiana); Lal Singh (Pamal, Ludhiana); Ratan Singh (Mangli, Ludhiana); Jagat Ram (Hariana, Hapur).

Others now imprisoned under other charges.—Iqbal Singh (Dhadial, Hapur); Somnath Lahri (Calcutta); Gurmukh Singh (Laltan, Ferozepur, 1914-15); Parmanand of Jahsni Central Jail Lahore.

Now in the Fort.—Jwala Singh (Gilga, Jullundur) and three others unknown.

Martial Law prisoners still in Jail.—Mahasha Rattan Chand, Mohammadi, Girdharilal, (Central Jail, Lahore); Sadiqui Pehlwan, Manohar Singh, Sunder Singh, (Multan Central Jail); Jallaluddin Mistri, Jai Ram Singh, Din Mohd. of Amritasr, Din Mohd. of Kasur, Ghulam Sarwar, (Andamans).

Daily News-Advertiser

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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 craft preceded the cruisers into the harbor and on Friday evening off Point Roberts the warships were surrounded by Japanese fishermen from the Fraser who cheered the visitors lustily. On arrival in the harbor the anchors were scarcely let down before the port gangway of each ship was crowded with Japanese craft whose occupants were eager to go on board. None was allowed to do so until after the port officials had paid an official visit. Throughout the day hundreds of Japanese left the Gore Avenue wharf to go out to the cruisers and so great was the crowd that only a small percentage were allowed on board.

An Official Welcome.

Capt. A. H. Reed, R.N.R., harbor master, went out in the harbor commissioners' launch and boarded each cruiser to pay greetings and allot their moorings. The customs and immigration launch Winamac took out the Japanese reception committee and a band which played the Japanese National Anthem as the cruisers came to anchor. Immediately after the Winamac returned to the wharf and took on board Superintendent of Immigration Reid, Superintendent Howard, Mr. C. H. Bonner, secretary to the Mayor, and Mr. Yakamoto of the Central Executive of the Japanese Association. They were welcomed on the flagship by Rear-Admiral Teijiro Kuroi. Mr. Reid, who was commissioned by Premier Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, to express the welcome of the Dominion government, extended an official welcome on behalf of the government and announced that the crews of the warships would be free to come and go without restriction during their visit.

Mr. Bonner then presented a report of the plans tentatively made by the city for entertaining the squadron and these were pronounced highly satisfactory by the Japanese Admiral. Light refreshments were then served and the party returned to shore.

Continued on Page 9, Col. 3.

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.

history is made. At a full meeting of the "Ad" club Mr. Thomas Bursill (Fellow of the Royal Historical Society) was elected "historian" to the "Ad" club.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver June 21—1914

Hindu Charged With Perjury.

Veer Singh, a Hindu, also known as A. Wilson, was charged with perjury in Judge McInnes' court yesterday. It was alleged that he attempted to secure a conviction for attempted murder against Annie Jones and Charles Jones by charging that the woman, accompanied by the man, had shot at him at his home near Eburne. The Crown contends that the Hindu shot himself. The case was remanded until next Friday.

EWS-ADVERTISER, VANCO

June 21—1914

JAPANESE SHIPS NOW IN HARBOR

Continued from Page 1, Col. 3.

Official Visit of Mayor.

At three o'clock an official visit to the flagship was made by His Worship the Mayor and the members of the City Council, while an hour later the officers of the garrison visited the vessel. Another prominent visitor to the Rear-Admiral during the afternoon was Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P. The officers who visited the flagship were Lieut. Colonel J. Duff Stuart, brigadier of the twenty-third infantry brigade, accompanied by Major H. S. Tobin, 72nd Highlanders; Brigade Major and Lieut-Colonel R. G. Edwards Leckie, officer commanding 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, with his adjutant, Captain G. Godson-Godson; Lieut-Colonel Hulme, commanding Connaught's Own, with Lieut. Gardiner, his adjutant; Lieut.-Colonel George McSpadden, commanding the Irish Fusiliers, and his adjutant, Captain I. W. Dowding. The Mayor's visit will be returned by Rear-Admiral Kuroi tomorrow afternoon.

Officers Entertained.

During the afternoon a number of marines came ashore and were taken for motor rides around the city. A reception to the officers and men of the squadron will be held in Hamilton Hall this afternoon. Last evening about 36 officers of the warships were taken for a motor drive around the city, including Stanley Park, by the City Council and on their return they were guests

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her manufacturers. New records will
1 30th of the month. You can secure
th.

ia Still Leads
test Dance
cords

faultlessness of recording. Pavlowa,
ces to Columbia records played on the
qualified endorsement. Here are four
have ever been issued:

er Maxixe (Stagliano). Prince's Band
d. One-step. (Cobb). Prince's Band.

Walk (Europe and Dabney). One-step.
urope and Dabney). Prince's Band.
—Castle Innovation waltz (De Mes-
vers). Prince's Band.

Old Songs. One-step. (Arranged by
Band.
Waltz. (Platzman). Prince's Band.

s for July

July will score another great success
songs issued in many seasons. Here
tertain you:

the Heart for Mrs. Rip Van Winkle?
Billy Watkins, tenor. Orchestra ac-

26

Reynolds advised Secretary McAdoo that the differential provided by the Cuban reciprocity treaty still prevailed, despite the [illegible]

The Supreme Court did not pass upon the [illegible] ground that the power of the Secretary of the Treasury was discretionary and not ministerial, and that it would not instruct him how to proceed.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver June 23 1914

STRONG PROTEST AGAINST HINDUS

New Westminster City Council Forwards Memorial to Government at Ottawa—Immediate Action Needed.

Special to the News-Advertiser.

New Westminster, B. C., June 22.—The city council this evening decided to forward to the Minister of the Interior and to the Premier, Sir Robert L. Borden, a strongly worded protest against the admittance into Canada of the 350 Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru now in Vancouver harbor. The resolution is to be drawn up by the city clerk and mailed tomorrow morning.

In introducing the motion, Ald. Kellington said he believed there was urgent need for immediate action. It was far from reassuring to think that there was a possibility of these 350 Hindus being dumped into British Columbia and he strongly urged upon the council to strengthen the opposition to the landing of the Hindus.

May Hold Mass Meeting.

Ald. Dodd advised that a mass meeting of protest be called by the mayor. In his opinion the continued immigration of Asiatics meant the economic death of the white worker in this province, as it was impossible for Caucasians to compete with Asiatics. According to economists and moral reform workers the margin of safety was one Asiatic to thirty whites, but today the ratio is one to five. He moved an amendment that a mass meeting be called, but this found no seconder, as the other aldermen felt that it might weaken the original resolution.

Ald. Annandale suggested enlarging the resolution to include Chinese and Japanese, but this was also nullified on the ground of expediency.

Speaking from the chair Mayor Gray volunteered to contribute liberally towards any movement to send to Ottawa the Komagatu Maru Hindus should they be successful in landing. "Such a delegation, coming in box cars, would probably make the East realize what we have to cope with here," he said.

A mass meeting will be held in a few days, the mayor intimating that certain public bodies have already approached him on the subject. At this meeting the whole subject of Oriental immigration will be introduced for discussion, and such resolutions as may be passed will be forwarded to Ottawa.

-Advert

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver

JUNE 23, 1914.

PUBLIC MEETING TO URGE ACTION

Canadian Government Will Be Advised of Vancouver's Attitude Towards Hindu Immigration.

EXTENDED POWERS FOR IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS

Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Asks for Operation of Section Which Will Override Court Orders.

Tonight will see a mass meeting assembled in the Dominion Hall for the purpose of urging on the government of Canada definite and immediate action with reference to the admission of the Hindus aboard the Komogata Maru. Mayor Baxter yesterday officially called this gathering, and the speakers will include His Worship and Mr. Jonathan Rogers, president of the Board of Trade.

With the intimation that the Hindus were about to bring their case before the local courts, and also as a result of the particularly violent statements made by leading Hindus and several white speakers at a public meeting on Sunday, public sentiment awoke yesterday to the fact that the situation was approaching a climax unless immediate action is taken. This sentiment was expressed by numerous citizens, who called upon or telephoned to "The News-Advertiser" office yesterday afternoon with a view to learning if any civic action was being taken in the matter.

Generally Approved of.

Upon learning that the Mayor had called a mass meeting for tonight there was general satisfaction. Inquiries yesterday in various directions demonstrated the fact that the opinion expressed by Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., in a telegram to Ottawa to the effect that a serious riot may occur in the city in the event of the Hindus on board the Komogata Maru being allowed to land, is shared by all classes.

Opinions differed to some extent as to the rights and wrongs of the case, and there were some who felt that the Hindus had been treated with a certain amount of discourtesy, but there was not one dissentient voice when it came to an expression of opinion as to the danger of landing the Hindus upon Canadian soil.

The Hindus arrived in Vancouver harbor a month ago yesterday, and at the present moment their status would appear no nearer settlement than it was the day they arrived, although the atmosphere is rapidly becoming more electrical.

In his telegram to Ottawa Mr. Stevens asks that the department give complete backing to Mr. Malcolm Reid, the head of the immigration department here, in his efforts to have the Hindus sent back as he feels that, if the matter gets into the courts, there will be a long delay and an unsatisfactory result.

Asks For Additional Power

Vancouver's representative asks that Section 23 of the Act be invoked to give the officials power to over-ride any order the court may make. In the absence of the Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, who has now left for Quebec, has been acting minister, and with his departure

Continued on Page 5, Col. 1.

PUBLIC MEETING TO URGE ACTION

Continued from Page 1, Col 5.

Premier Borden is in charge of the department.

Mayor Baxter yesterday assented to the proposals that a public meeting should be held to protest against the admission of the Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru and expressed the hope that a demand will go out to the Dominion government from the meeting called by him at the Dominion Hall tonight for the immediate removal of the ships from the harbor. The Mayor agrees that the labor market in Vancouver at the present time is in no condition for assimilating such a large body of laborers and in any event regards the Hindus as undesirable immigrants. He points also to the fact that the immigration authorities have a precedent for dealing summarily with undesirables.

Similar to Thaw Case.

"A certain undesirable citizen by the name of Thaw came into the country several months ago," said the Mayor, "and the government did not wait for Mr. Thaw to take his case into the courts. They awakened him one morning, put him in an automobile and whisked him across the border to his own country.

"Here is a similar situation, although the Hindus, of course, are not criminals. But they would be undesirable citizens of Canada. They are trying to force themselves in and I would like to see the government handle this question in the same way. I should like to see them get a couple of tugs, hitch on to the Komagata Maru and tow her out to sea. They should not let these people go into court.

Case Should Not Go to Courts.

"It is not as if the Hindus did not know that admission would be refused them. It was a deliberately-planned scheme to force themselves in and I fail to see why we should allow them to trouble us much further and the country put to the costs of court proceedings. I think the public should get out, not in a fiery way, but calmly, to show the government and all concerned that we are right behind the regulations providing for exclusion and we want this matter cleaned up.

"The government should run no chances of letting the Hindus in through the courts, because I don't know what we will do with them. There are hundreds here now wanting work. We had 86 applications in one day a little while ago and it will be a serious question if these Hindus are dumped in. If labor was in demand, it would not be so bad, but when I say that the Hindu is not a desirable citizen I think I am backed up by the great weight of public opinion here and we Canadian have without doubt the right to say who shall and who shall not enter this country."

Wazir Singh Test Case.

The motion for a mandamus to compel the immigration authorities to bring down their ruling in the case of Wazir Singh was adjourned until this morning in Supreme Court chambers, Mr. R. M. Macdonald appeared on behalf of Singh and Mr. W. H. D. Ladner on behalf of the immigration department. The adjournment was made in order that Inspector Reid may be properly served with papers and to give counsel further opportunity to prepare affadavits. In the case of Wazir Singh the court of inquiry heard the evidence ten days ago, but has not yet given its decision.

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 Mr. H. H. Stevens, member for Vancouver. Mr. Stevens stated that Mr. 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 equal number 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.

ul is enough to try the patience
He's been with me fifteen years,
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sahib," however, believes in awarding praise where praise is due, and if Ahmud succeeds in tempting the Anglo-Indianized palates of the diners, he can count upon being summoned into "the presence" and commended. "Call the cook," commands the mistress of the bungalow, and the expectant minion (who has

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The Daily News
Advertising Representative—George B. Dwyer, Manager, 150 Madison Ave., New York. Canadian Representative—Henry W. Ravenscroft, Eastern Canadian Representative—Henry Eaton, Toronto. Telephone. Bldg.
Advertising Office, Vancouver
June 23 1914

TUESDAY ..... June 23, 1914

THE LONDON "TIMES" AND THE HINDUS.

It must not be supposed that the Hindu situation in Canada is not understood in Great Britain. The London "Times'" leader, which we reprint today shows that the position is appreciated at the heart of the Empire. There is no disposition to interfere with Canadian authority to deal with this question. Nor is it contended that the interests of the Empire would be best served by Canadian surrender to the demands of a group of Hindu adventurers. They know well in London that it would be much easier for restless agitators in India to make a grievance over the conditions of Hindus in Canada, if they were admitted, or if some were admitted and others excluded, than it would be if they were all excluded.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

On the request of many citizens the Mayor has called a public meeting to discuss the situation in respect to Hindus now at this port seeking admission. The purpose is to give expression to public sentiment and to urge the Government to take effective measures to prevent the landing of this party of Orientals. Such a proceeding may not be necessary to confirm and support the policy of the Government, but it will show the people of Canada and other countries concerned where the people of the Pacific Coast stand on this question. To this end the declarations should be clear, emphatic, firm and dignified without ambiguity and without bluster.

Certain suggestions have been made, more or less carelessly, in favor of some kind of popular intervention by force. No encouragement should be given to any such propositions or intimations. The Mayor, as the representative of the civic administration, and all law respecting residents will take care that no sanction is given to lawlessness and anarchy in any form. The public authorities and the laws of this country should be equal to any reqcirements of this or any other case. Vancouver people have exhibited self-restraint and calmness in the fact of a demonstration which threatens to be the beginning of an Oriental invasion. They have allowed Asiatic guests, and irresponsible foreigners of English speech, who profess to be friends of the Hindu, to preach treason and rebellion in naked terms. This record of sanity will be maintained, and yet the Hindu contingent will be sent back to Asia.

THE HINDU IMMIGRATION PETITION.

It is said that a petition has been sent to Ottawa from this province in favor of the admission of Hindus as settlers. If this petition purports to represent any considerable body of public opinion it is deceptive. The white people of this province were never more nearly unanimous on any question than they are on this. We believe that nineteen out of every twenty citizens are absolutely opposed to the admission of Hindu settlers. It will be easy enough to show this if it is thought necessary. But the government knows the mind of the people on this question, though the government may not know how strong the feeling is against this latest attempt to defy the law and the policy of the country. Only the certainty that the attempt cannot succeed kept this feeling in restraint.

The Vancouver Sun
June 23-1914
VANCOUVER, B. C. TUESD

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 citizen 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.)

CITIZENS WILL VOICE THEIR DETERMINATION TO SEND HINDUS AWAY

(Continued from Page One.)

than Dominion hall had not been secured for the meeting," said one citizen to The Sun, in speaking of the matter. "Dominion hall is not large enough to accomodate the crowd that should assemble at such a meeting. A great many men will stay away from the meeting because they will suppose that Dominion hall will be crowded."

Riot Is Needed.

"What we need in this case," said another citizen, whose placid appearance would not give anyone the impression that he was in favor of violence of any kind. "What we need in this case," he repeated, "is a riot. No expression of public sentiment is too strong to suit this case, not even a hostile demonstration against the Hindus."

"These Hindus must be sent back to their own country," said a third citizen, "and according to what I hear, there is some danger that they may gain an entrance through the courts. If there are weak spots in the immigration act, doubtless these fellows will find them. I understand that the act is not without flaws. Surely Canada has the right to send these Orientals back. Let the newspapers call upon the citizens to come to the meeting in such numbers and make such a strong protest against the Hindus that the government will take immediate action in this matter. Now is the time to act. Later on it may be too late. I believe every citizen knows that if legal proceedings are started these Hindus will have one foot on the shore. I hear they have settled the claims of the shipowners, so that there is no way at present of getting them out of the harbor."

Menace to Health.

"The newspapers should investigate closely the Hindu quarter," remarked another citizen, "and bring to light the way in which these Hindus live, to show what a menace they are to the public health, also go into the question's economic side, and show the wages they earn, and the extent of their investments, to show the danger of having a great number of such people in the country. For example, most of these Hindus do not use banks, and the money they earn is practically withdrawn from circulation, if they do not buy property. In my opinion, one of the most serious sides of this question is the danger of these people getting wealthy and prosperous and acquiring commercial interests too large to be disregarded, as I believe is the case in South Africa.

Are Very Thrifty.

"They are very commercial and their thrift is astonishing," he continued. "I think it would be a good thing if the papers took this thing up and told the exact truth about the way in which these people live, the food they eat, their morals and their religion. It would be highly interesting and it would open the eyes of a great many people who feel a kind of sneaking sympathy for the Indians at present."

Yesterday a motion was made before the judge in chambers, Mr. Justice Murphy, on behalf of Wazir Singh, one of the Komagata's passengers, for a mandamus to compel the immigration department to give a decision in his case which has been before the board of enquiry since about ten days ago. Mr. W. H. D. Ladner, appearing for the immigration office, and Mr. R. M. Macdonald for the Sikh. It was agreed that the motion should stand over until this morning when it will be argued, by J. Edward Bird for the Hindu and Mr. W. B. A. Ritchie for the immigration department.

The section of the immigration act on which the application for mandamus is based reads: "At the conclusion of each case before the board of enquiry, a decision shall immediately be given by the board."

The Daily News
Advertising Office, Vancouver
June 23-1914

JAPANESE CRUISERS WILL DEPART TODAY

Rear Admiral and Chief Officers Attended Banquet Given by Mr. Hori, Japanese Consul, at Vancouver Club.

Vice-Admiral Kuroi, in command of the Japanese squadron and three of his officers paid their respects to Mayor Baxter at the city hall yesterday forenoon and presented him with two Japanese vases. The Mayor's secretary, Mr. C. H. Bonner, was also the recipient of a similar present. After the rear-admiral had expressed his appreciation of the friendly welcome of the city, he and his officers were driven to No. 2 firehall and witnessed a turnout of the firemen.

During the day many of the men on board the warships were given shoreleave and were driven around the city by Japanese citizens. The cruisers leave this morning for Victoria.

Last evening the officers of the visiting warships attended a dinner given in their honor by the Japanese Consul, Mr. Y. A. Hori. The function was held at the Vancouver Club and the mayor and aldermen, the officers of the Vancouver garrison and a large number of prominent citizens were included in the guests. The banquet room was handsomely decorated for the event and the affair was one of the most pretentious that has been given in Vancouver for a long time.

Toasts at Banquet.

The toast to the King was proposed by Mr. Hori and the toast to the Mikado by Mr. Justice Murphy. The local Japanese band was present and played the national anthems of Great Britain and Japan.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., proposed the toast to the Japanese rear-admiral and his officers, coupling with his felicitations an official welcome on behalf of the Premier, Sir R. L. Borden. In the course of his remarks Mr. Stevens referred to the honoreed place Rear-Admiral Teijiro Kuroi held in the hearts of his countrymen and in the estimation of naval men of all the world for it was he who discovered the tactical advantage offered by possession of 202 meter hill at Port Arthur, the command of which position compelled the capitulation of the beleagured city.

Mr. Stevens' toast was responded to by the rear-admiral, who proposed a toast to British Columbia. This was replied to by Mr. H. H. Watson, M.P.P., and a toast to Vancouvcer was responded to by His Worship Mayor Baxter. Mr. F. W. Peters proposed the toast to the host of the evening, Mr. Hori to which the latter modestly responded. Mr. H. Bell-Irving proposed the toast to "wives and sweethearts," which was answered by Captain Kogo Sato, who in turn wished health and prosperity to Canada and Vancouver to which Col. Worsnop made reply. In addition to the local Japanese band the band from the Azuma played during the evening.

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.

If the people of Vancouver are alive to their own interests they will not fail to attend in large numbers the public meeting called for tonight in Dominion hall by Mayor Baxter to discuss the situation in regard to the Hindus now seeking entry to this province. That the position of affairs is more serious than the general public realize is indicated by the hesitating statements made by Mr. H. H. Stevens, since his return from Ottawa, and by the despatches from the federal capital, in the light of which Mr. Stevens' halting utterances must be read.

The Borden government is considering the proposal to admit a certain number of these people annually under provisions identical with those in force with regard to Japanese immigration and there is much reason for supposing that unless strenuous protests are offered such an arrangement will actually be arrived at. The Indian government has brought pressure to bear upon the British authorities to counsel the Canadian government to adopt a policy of concession towards the Hindus seeking admission to the Dominion and that the Ottawa administration has either consented or promised to give the request their favorable consideration is manifest in the delays that have occurred in enforcing the law with regard to the Komagata Maru's passengers and in the altered attitude of the representative for this constituency on the whole question of the entry of these people.

It is accordingly clear that if the people of this city are to prevent the admission of these Hindus and the entering, by the Ottawa government, into an agreement whereby four or five hundred of them will annually be allowed into Canada an unmistakeable attitude must be adopted. Resolutions must be passed at popular meetings at which the strength of Vancouver's citizenship is in evidence against any concessions or any compromise on this question. The public cannot afford to delay, if they are serious in their objection to Hindu colonization in this province. They must act at once and with vigor. They have their opportunity, at least their first opportunity, at tonight's meeting. If they do not seize it they will have little reason to complain if the federal government, regarding their inaction as equivalent to apathy and indifference, opens the doors to an East Indian influx.

MANY SERIOUS TRIALS AT WESTMINSTER ASSIZE

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 22.—Seven indictments were presented to the grand jury at the opening of the spring assizes this morning. Mr. Justice McDonald presided. His lordship briefly outlined the duties of the grand jury and explained the nature of the case to be heard.

Following is the list of cases to date: Rex vs. Weiss and Cohen, theft; Rex vs. Frederick Fitzall and A. Gordeau, conspiracy to defraud; Rex vs. Larche Zabeieff, charged with the murder of Alex Zabeieff in Burnaby; Robert Barry, attempted rape, and William Cross, rape.

Application for bail in the case of the Knudsens, father and son, who are being held in connection with the murder of a Hindu in Matsqui last fall, was refused.

A true bill was returned by the grand jury in the case of Rex vs. H. Weiss and H. Cohen, junk dealers, charged with the theft of a furnace from the Dunsmuir hotel, valued at $180. The trial was commenced this afternoon and will probably go to the jury tomorrow. The defense is that the accused bought the furnace in good faith from a Chinese whom they thought was the owner.

meeting has been arranged at the reest of Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., beveen the joint councils of the Nth shore and himself in the city ha hear Friday afternoon. The subjee under discussion will be the propeed acquisition of Indian reserves fo industrial purposes.

"SAFETY FIRST" IDEA IS TO BE EXTENDED

The "Safety First" movement, introduced on the Grand Trunk about a year ago, has been found, after a thorough test, to be such an effective means of preventing injuries to employees, patrons and others that it has been decided to extend the work to the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. Geo. Bradshaw, safety engineer, who has had charge of the work since its inception, will extend the organization to the new system under the direction of Mr. Morley Donaldson, vice-president and general manager.

The success of the movement on the Grand Trunk has been due in large measure to the hearty co-operation of the employees, who have become not only interested but really enthusiastic, in carrying on the "safety campaign." There is a most commendable disposition prevailing on the part of employees to see how careful they can be in the discharge of their duties and to see which division, terminal or shop can make the best safety record.

THE HINDU PRLOBLEM.

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.

Memorandum Pad
The Sun Vancouver
June 23-1914

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 737

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 having them towed out of the harbor and turned over to a Japanese guard beyond the three-mile limit."

ANOTHER SHIPLOAD OF HINDUS COMING

CALCUTTA, June 22.—With 400 Hindustani passengers on board, the Norwegian steamer Christian Michelson, 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.

The Sun
June 24-1914

The Sun

VANCOUVER, B. C., WED

VANCOUVER CITIZENS UNANIMOUSLY DEMAND

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The Sun
June 24-1914

VANCOUVER CITIZENS 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 in the 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 absolutely for a white Canada." (Cheers.)

The motion expressing the sentiment of the meeting was read and moved by Alderman Woodside, who quoted figures to show the number of men out of work in Vancouver. He stated that the money which had hired the Komogata Maru was good British Columbia money which had been hoarded by the Hindus and that it was being spent to hire Canadian lawyers of whom he was ashamed (cheers) to assist the Hindus.

Sink Differences.

Mr. Ralph Smith seconded the motion, declaring that there were times when parties should sink their political differences and join together on a common issue and this was one of them. Mr. Smith declared that there were now laws on the statute books barring the Hindus entering, and if they were good British subjects, which they claimed they were, they would not question the laws. (Chers).

"The laws of the country are being defied," declared Mr. Smith, "and it is a species of anarchy which is doing it. The man who is helping the Hindus to defy the law is also an anarchist." (Cheers).

His lordship, Mayor Baxter, read the motion a second time, and then asked for a show of hands. With the exception of the Hindus, every person in the room voted for the resolution. When the contrary was asked for, the Hindus raised their hands. His worship then declared that the motion was passed unanimously "by the citizens of Vancouver." The distinction was noted and cheered.

The use of the arena rink was offered for the holding of the meeting by Mr. Frank Patrick, free of charge, while the price quoted for the Horse Show building was $250. In the meantime the Dominion hall had been engaged by the mayor, and Mr. Patrick's offer, therefore, could not be accepted.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent the Hindus on the Komagata Maru reaching the shore. Scouts have been posted to give intimation of the first suspicious move, while a watchman has been placed on a point of vantage on the wharf to fire a rocket which will summon the city police to the waterfront. On the arrival of the SS. Makura from Australia yesterday, the Hindus on the Komagata crowded the rails and there was considerable excitement among them at seeing almost a dozen of their fellow countrymen who formed part of the crew on the Australian liner.

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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.

DEPORTATION FOR HINDUS ON SHIP

Mass Meeting of Vancouver Citizens Demands Enforcement of Immigration Law on Komagata Maru Arrivals.

HUNDREDS BLOCK STREET OUTSIDE THE GATHERING

Mayor Baxter, Mr. H. Stevens, M.P., and Others Ask Support for Officials to Secure Exclusion.

The citizens of Vancouver declared in emphatic voice last evening that they are unalterably opposed to Oriental immigration. The meeting called by Mayor Baxter in Dominion Hall brought out a crowd that long before 8 o'clock filled every corner of the large hall and by the time the meeting got under way there was an overflow which blocked the street in front of the building. A noticeable feature of the large audience was the solid character of the type of citizen represented, and in the crowded street outside the panama hat was prominent in appearance rather than the cheaper kinds of headgear.

In spite of a certain amount of excusable excitement it was a most orderly gathering and several dozen Hindus mingled in the throng without molestation of any kind. At least fifty natives of India had seats in the hall and followed the proceedings with the closest attention. When the vote was asked for the resolution calling for the immediate deportation of the Hindus on board the Komagata Maru they voted as a body in the negative.

Overflow Meeting in Street.

The chief speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., who evoked frequent applause by his uncompromising attitude in favor of Oriental exclusion. At the conclusion of his address there were insistent calls from outside that he should address them and he responded, repeating his arguments briefly from the seat of an auto.

He made the point that the national life of Canada would be threatened by any large influx of Orientals and declared his willingness that the Oriental nations should bar their doors to Canadian labor in return for the treatment proposed here. He characterized the voyage of the Komagata Maru as an insolent attempt to force Canada's hand and he denounced the steps taken to prolong the case in the courts. In this connection he made a severe stricture on some of the British Columbia judges. He asserted that the Hindus were the only people in the world who did not respect Canada's immigration regulations and he pointed to the frequent deportations from Canada of even people from the Mother Country.

Mayor Baxter presided and with him on the platform were Messrs Stevens, Ralph Smith, Ald. Hoskins, Ald. Hamilton and Ald. Woodside. Splendid order was maintained throughout.

Resolutions Passed.

Vancouver — June 24 - 1914

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Mancherjee presided, the was passed: people records n at the un- ed by the Do- prohibit their at colony, and views with alarm this and similar action in the British colonies generally, denying the ordinary rights of citizenship to the King's Indian subjects, as calculated to strike at the very foot of the unity of the British empire. This meeting is of the opinion that if the colonies persist in this attitude the government of India should adopt retaliatory measures by prohibiting the admission of the people of these colonies into India, and by imposing effective restrictions on their trade with India."

It was decided to send copies of the resolution to the secretary for India and the Indian government. Protest meetings are also being held throughout the Indian empire.

sahib," however, believes in awarding praise where, praise is due, and if Ahmud succeeds in tempting the Anglo-Indianized palates of the diners, he can count upon being summoned into "the presence" and commended. "Call the cook," commands the mistress of the bungalow, and the expectant minion (who has

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"It is not so much a question of settling the country with the type of people we have here, it is a question of what type the people of the future in Canada is to be. It is a question of whether we as Canadian citizens are prepared to sacrifice the future for material benefits today. There are men who would willingly grow rich by paying low wages to these men from the Orient. They have no thought of lowering the standard of living by not giving a fair living wage (cheers). I ask them to take thought of what may await their children and their grandchildren in the future. (Cheers).

"Eastern Canada was settled with pioneers who went into the forest and had hewed out homes for themselves. They endured the hardships of pioneer life so that their descendants might have a better lot. Not so with the newcomers from Asia. They want to establish themselves in our larger cities and pluck the plums of our advanced civilization (applause). They have never evinced any willingness to take any part in the frontier life of the country. Exclusion of the Asiatics is not a question of likes or dislikes but of national life or death," he declared amid cheers.

"The threat has been made," the speaker continued, "that if we refuse them entrance to this country that they will refuse Canadian workmen access to their land. When have we ever asked them to admit Canadian workmen? We cheerfully accord them the right to keep our labor out (cheers.)

Eastern Sentiment.

"In Eastern Canada there seems to be a feeling that British Columbia is acting in this connection from mean motives. I have run across this sentiment frequently but I also found that when the facts of the case were laid before the people in the east they soon swung around to our support (applause.) Any such feeling of lack of sympathy with our position on this matter in the east is due to misconception of the facts. Asiatic exclusion is not a party question in the east any more than it is here, but it is not understood so well. For that reason the B. C. members have not yet been able to secure satisfactory legislation from Parliament.

"It has been frequently pointed out in the east that it is not fair to exclude friendly peoples and fellow British subjects in India. I have continually pointed out that it is impossible to deal with this question without passing legislation which might be temporarily offensive to these peoples. But if it is a choice between giving offence and not I am ready for exclusion (cheers).

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"I am not satisfied with the mere passing of that Order-in-Council," he continued. "The government should pass legislation of a distinct and definite type excluding Orientals (cheers), bpt there are only seven members of Parliament from British Columbia and about 210 from the rest of Canada, but of late I have seen a marked change in sentiment among these members on this question. I feel that next year we will get through the Commons a measure that will meet the view of the people of this province." (Cheers.)

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"In Clause 23 of the Immigration Act it was specifically aimed to prevent the courts from interfering in immigration matters. Unfortunately, it does not do this.

"I say this with some hesitation, that we have in British Columbia some judges who are willing to give judgments contrary to what is the clear meaning of the act. (Cheers.) 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.

Another Ship Coming.

"It is said that the same influences which are behind the Komagatu Maru voyage have another shipload ready. This proceeding is unfair and unreasonable. There was not one of these immigrants now in the harbor but knew of the existence of the orders-in-council. We have no trouble with European immigrants. We have deported several thousand British immigrants in the past five years because they were declared unfit. Not one of them made an appeal against the ruling, although it was a hardship to them.

"Some people say why not send the vessel back. It is under Japanese register and quite within the law to come here. As long as it complies with the marine laws and harbor regulations it cannot be ejected. If these Hindus had come in a regular steamer we would have sent them back on the same vessel some time ago. They know they have no right to enter here, but they hope by specious attacks on the validity of the law to get a stay of proceedings of six or nine months, thus putting Canadians to a great deal of unnecessary expense.

"I have no ill-feeling against them personally, but the national life of Canada will not permit of any large influx from the Orient. It would lower the standard of living. It is not a case of racial pride, but of economic conditions. I intend to stand on this great principle of a white British Columbia and a white Canada." (Cheers.)

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Mr. Jonathan Rogers, president of the Board of Trade, who was expected to attend and speak was unable to do so but he wrote that he was in hearty support of any steps taken to prevent the landing of Hindus in Canada.

"For the last twenty years in this province, the fight has gone on for the exclusion of Orientals," declared Ald. Frank Woodside in proposing the resolution before the meeting. "Fifteen years ago Asiatics drove the white men off the Fraser and the Skeena rivers and we have seen the sawmills on the coast and in the interior of the province, the logging and shingle bolt camps pass into their possession too, so far as labor is concerned. We as Canadians have been backing off the map and now we have another crowd of Asiatics determined to land and push us still further off. Is it not up to us to protect our own people?"

The inability of the labor market to digest the labor at present here was strongly emphasized by Ald. Woodside. At the present time in the employ of the city six hundred more men were being engaged than were needed to take care of the work, but it was necessary to relieve the conditions. There were women and children destitute in the city and today on the books of the city hall there were 400 applications from married men, British citizens, for work needed to support their families.

"In these Hindus we have a people," pointed out the alderman, "who first cut the wages and drive out the white men and then hoard up their money to expend it in paying for the charter money of the Komagata Maru, to send to India to carry on a propoganda there and to hire lawyers to seek for technicalities in our immigration law."

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The indignation which was expressed by Ald. Woodside at the action of a lawyer who, knowing conditions in this country, would seek to circumvent the laws was loudly echoed by the audience. He did not profess to be an authority on Imperial conditions but he had just recently returned from the Old Country and he knew that influential people he met there agreed that it was up to Canada to protect itself against undesirable immigration. He met many people, too, who had visited this province and others who had not visited it who complained of the way in which the labor market was manned by Orientals and he knew that there was no desire to send out domestic servants simply because they had to compete against Orientals.

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He knew that the clause Mr. Stevens had quoted was put in the immigration act with a view of meeting an emergency and making the Government supreme over the courts of the country. That provision and the other to which Mr. Stevens referred was put there partly by his influence with the deliberate intention of meeting the occasion when the ruling of the Government should stand against any judicial consideration.

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A burst of cheering was the response to his question of whether that particular occasion had not now arisen. The second part of the law requiring an immigrant to come direct from the land of his birth had been successful for years and all good British subjects should be ready to conform with the law that stood upon the statute books.

A species of anarchy was behind this Hindu movement, which would have been immediately suppressed if it had been attempted by white men. The law of the country was being defied and the man who defied it was an anarchist in spirit. This meeting could not fail to strengthen the hands of Mr. Stevens; all were alike when they aimed at preserving for the white races of this community sufficient bread and butter to live.

As a public man he realized the responsibilities of the Imperial Government and the delicacy of its position in India. But Canada had no responsibility with regard to the management of business in India. That was entirely a question which belonged to the Imperial Government. No real British subject would go out of his way to make complications, but corresponding with the exclusive right of Great Britain to manage the affairs of India was the exclusive right of Canada to pass her own laws and to enforce them.

The Mayor called for a show of hands in voting on the resolution and every hand in the room appeared to fly up in the affirmative. When the Mayor called for the votes against, the dusky hands of the Hindus in the hall shot up, but the Mayor declared the resolution "unanimously carried by the citizens of Vancouver," with special emphasis on the word "citizens."

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"FROM FACTOR

17 WESTERN BR

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MASON & RI

738 GRANVILLE STREE

DEPORTATION FOR HINDUS ON SHIP

Continued from Page 1, Col. 1.

there should be no more dallying with the matter and that the citizens should urge their departure from our shores at once. He held that Canada should not be compelled to waste more time and money over their attempt to force themselves here. There were many unemployed here at the present time and this shipload would only swell their ranks.

After the meeting general regret was expressed that a larger hall had not been secured so that all the auditors could have been seated as well as accommodation provided for the hundreds that were forced to remain outside. Mr. Frank Patrick offered the use of the big Arena Rink as soon as he learned of the meeting, but by that time the arrangements to engage Dominion Hall had been completed.

Mayor Opens Meeting.

Mayor Baxter, in opening the meeting in Dominion Hall, said he had called it to back up the immigration authorities in the fight they had on their hands at present. He believed the people of this city were a unit on the question, irrespective of party or creed. There were more men than work in the city now, and to import any more labor would be disastrous. That was the object of the order-in-council prohibiting the entrance of artisans or laborers for a stated period. On account of the unemployment in the city at present, the city was having more work done than it otherwise would in order to relieve the situation. "We do not want these men on the Komagata Maru," he declared.

Mr. H. H. Stevens was given an enthusiastic reception when he rose to address the meeting. He said it was not a pleasant or congenial task that faced both him and the people of the province. The people of the province were a unit on the question. It vitally concerned every citizen in British Columbia and every citizen of Canada and a stand must be made on Asiatic exclusion.

No Political Significance.

"I could approach the question we have come to discuss from many standpoints," he continued, "but I will try to be brief and to present a few facts on this perplexing problem. In the first place I am glad that the Mayor called this meeting, and secondly I want to emphasize that it has no political significance. It is not a political question (cheers). I am not here as a member of any political party, but as the representative in Parliament of this city and as a Canadian citizen. Practically every citizen in British Columbia is in favor of the exclusion of Orientals. There may be a few exceptions but they demonstrate the wisdom of the majority.

"Briefly, we are faced with the question whether our country, which finds its highest exemplication under Anglo-Saxon ideals and British rule shall be maintained as a white country. We cannot allow indiscriminate immigration from the Orient and continue to build up the country along the lines laid down in the foundations of our national life. I cast no aspersions on the Asiatics, but we and they are distinct peoples. It is not a question of the relative merits of the two civilizations. The question is will the Oriental civilization assimilate in a satisfactory manner with the people of this country. I hold no immigration can be considered successful where it will not assimilate. That is the fundamental principle of successful and sought after immigration. You can look at it from the racial, economic or social sides and from any it would be disastrous to allow any large immigration of Asiatics.

Must Preserve Individuality.

"In Canada we have seven and a half million people. We have undertaken the gigantic problem of building up a nation which will be of the highest credit to the peoples from which we spring. Any immigration allowed must aid in that work. In the Orient at our very door are eight hundred millions of people. Their civilization is stationary, from there and the least tremor of anything from there would soon swamp us. No people or race can absorb seven times it number and preserve its individuality. If unrestricted immigrants from the Orient had been allowed in the past this province would have been swamped already.

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HINDUS' VISIT TO SHIP

Counsel for Orientals Consider They Have a Right as Charterers to Go Aboard Vessel.

"The Hindus were only doing what they had a right to and what I had distinctly instructed them to do. I told them that they were entitled, as the charterers, to go aboard the Komagata Maru, and they went with the special view of testing that right with the immigration authorities."

This statement was made by Mr. J. Edward Bird, legal representative of the Hindus, when seen last evening by "The News-Advertiser," with reference to the frustrated attempt of Rahim and Bhag Singh and Balwan Singh to board the Komagata Maru yesterday morning.

Mr. Bird was very indigant at the suggestion that he had "washed his hands of such tactics." He continued:

"I not only gave them this advice, but I was down on the wharf to assist them as far as possible by my presence in getting on board. I went to the immigration authorities and told them what we were going to do and I made it clear that we were not asking a courtesy, but were demanding a right and when they wanted to make conditions about my going, I said I would not go myself, but the Hindus accompanying me would."

While at the immigration offices, Mr. Bird sent a very emphatic wire to the Premier. "I complained," he said, "in this wire that the immigration officers had told me that they had express instructions to forbid me personally from going on board and that until these instructions were withdrawn I should not be allowed on the ship. I pointed out to the Premier that I was only acting in this matter as counsel; that it was vital that I should be able to take instructions from my clients in order to appear for them at the board of inquiry, but that I was prevented from doing this.

"I pointed out that the Hindus had received a telegram from the Governor-General in response to their wire to the King and the Governor-General stated that the immigration officers here had advised that I had a full right of access to interview my clients. I also pointed out to the Premier that I was being hedged around in this matter by every conceivable hindrance."

Mr. Bird explained that Mr. Ladner, counsel for the Crown, had read the telegram and that he and the immigration authorities had let it go, in order to secure definite instructions from headquarters. The immigration authorities paid for the transmission of the telegram.

Of the three Hindus who made the attempt to get aboard the ship one, H. Rahim, is described as the editor of "Hindustani" and the secretary of a Socialistic organization; Bhag Singh is president of the United India League, a local body, and Balwant Singh is a Hindu priest. There was very little excitement about the attempt to get on the steamer. The immigration launch headed off the launch bearing the Hindus about ten yards from the Komagata Maru. The engineer on the Hindu launch was instructed to return to the wharf where a number of immigration officials and excited Hindus had foregathered. The names of the three Hindus were taken and the incident closed.

For reliable information and service see our ... on page 7.

The Daily News & Advertiser Vancouver
June 24 1914

HINDU SITUATION CAUSES ANXIETY TO OTTAWA OFFICIALS

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 en route, 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.

LONDON INDIANS ARE PROTESTING

Resolution Expressing Indignation at Attitude of Colonies, Particularly Canada, Is Passed in London.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

London, June 23.—At a meeting of Indians held in Caxton Hall tonight at which Sir Mancherjee Bhownagre, K.C., I.E., presided, the following resolution was passed:

"This meeting of the people records its profound indignation at the un-English attitude adopted by the Dominion of Canada to prohibit their fellow-countrymen in that colony and views with alarm this and similar action in the British colonies generally, denying the ordinary rights of citizenship to the King's Indian subjects as calculated to strike at the very root of the unity of the British Empire. This meeting is of the opinion that if the colonies persist in this attitude the government of India should adopt retaliatory measures by prohibiting the admission of the people of these colonies into India and by imposing effective restrictions on their trade with India."

It was decided to send copies of the resolution to the Secretary for India and the Indian Government. Protest meetings are also being held throughout the Indian Empire.

J. S. H. MATSON.

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WEDNESDAY ..... June 24, 1914

VANCOUVER'S DECLARATION.

Most of the people who met last evening to deal with the extraordinary immigration situation were obliged to meet in the street. But the gatherings in the hall and outside were alike orderly and equally serious. Speakers of both political parties avoided all attempts to make political capital out of a grave national situation. Mr. Stevens, who has given more attention to the problem of Asiatic immigration than any other Canadian now in public life, presented the case clearly, forcibly and fairly. When Mr. Ralph Smith was in Parliament he took the same position on this question that Mr. Stevens does now, and his address last evening offered the authorities the assurance of the support of both parties in this community. Other speakers, and the audiences in the hall and on the street, gave an illustration of sturdy determination and self-restraint which reflected the attitude and temper of the citizens.

There is no animosity toward the Hindus in this protest or in the minds of the people of the province, though there is some annoyance at the deliberate attempt to defy the law and policy of the country. Citizens might be excused for resenting the assumption by a shipload of people from India, or Great Britain, or any other part of the Empire, that they have a right to settle in Canada without the consent of the Canadian people. We can afford to be tolerant and good-natured toward those Hindu residents who think that Canada belongs to the Hindus as much as to the Canadians. But their doctrine cannot prevail. The gates are ours to open and the gates are ours to close. We are not dealing with the privilege of some three hundred and fifty Hindus to land in Canada contrary to Canadian policy and regulations. It is the right of three hundred millions of Hindus to migrate to this country whenever and however they please that is in question. This is admittedly a test case, and the admission of the claim now made concedes everything.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters Can Be Published Only Over the Writers' Names.

Fear.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—There was a very good letter as to what should be done with the Hindus on the "come-aga"-tomorrow." So much fear they would be able to live cheaper and give better value in the way of work or business than we can seems unreasonable.

At the same time, if it were proposed to flood the country with them, that would be indeed "too much;" surely a law allowing a certain number would be the correct thing for the present, at least.

S. JAMES.

Willows Beach, June 21, 1914.

privilege of making an address, as he explained he could not know what to say in such a case. The judge pointed out that the case was largely one of witnesses.

When pronounced not guilty Sparks was taken away.

The Daily News & Advertiser
June 24 1914

ROYAL CITY OPPOSES LANDING OF HINDUS

Big Protest Meeting Planned for New Westminster to Protest Against Immigration of East Indians.

New Westminster, June 23.—At an executive meeting of the Progressive Association this evening, a resolution protesting against the landing of the 350 Hindus aboard the Komataga Maru was unanimously passed and ordered forwarded to Premier Borden and Hon. Robert Rogers, through the local member, Col. J. D. Taylor. The meeting also endorsed that a mass meeting be called by Mayor Gray to protest against the coming of these Hindus.

The Trades and Labor Council, states Delegate Harry Gibb, will formally pass a resolution tomorrow evening asking the mayor to call a public meeting, and will also be prepared to be represented on the platform. The meeting will probably be held in the Opera House, as there is no other hall here big enough.

The attitude of the City Council on the "baby bonds" issue was endorsed. A proposal from the labor men to tax all private labor employment agencies $100 a year also met with favor, and it was decided that publicity should be given throughout the Fraser Valley to the existence of the Municipal Labor Bureau, which has not, it is claimed, received the support it merits from the farmers.

An invitation from Mr. Allan Purvis, manager of the B. C. E. R., to the executive to visit Chilliwack as his guests on Wednesday, July 1, was accepted. Representatives of the Board of Trade and the City Council will also be invited.

Mr. J. W. Cunningham reported that a large number of Vancouver autoists had signified their willingness to come here some evening and help reorganize the moribund Westminster Automobile Club. It is proposed to have a luncheon and entertainment after the business session. Former officers of the Westminster Club will assist the Progressive Association in arranging the details.

USIC AND ART