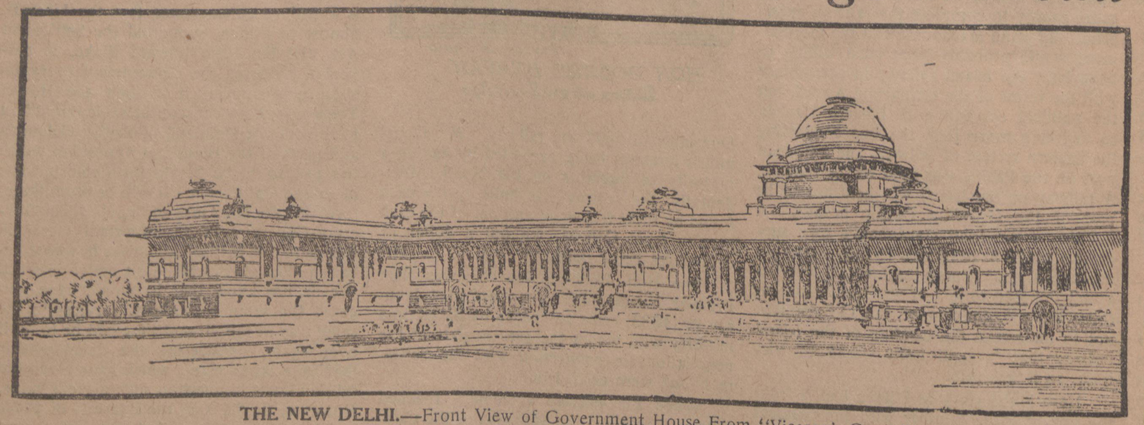
~~The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver · June 14 — 1914 — Sunday~~

The New Government Buildings at Delhi



THE NEW DELHI.—Front View of Government House From "Viceroy's Court."

The drawings of the Indian Secretariats and Government House, forming the great block of capitol buildings designed by Mr. Edwin Lutyens and Mr. Herbert Baker for the New Delhi, are now on view at the Royal Academy.

The inspiration of these designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian features without doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity. Many of the details which will be still more characteristically Indian cannot be displayed at the present stage, for the elaborate ornamentation and decoration in which the Indian craftsman excels, can scarcely be shown on large-scale drawings intended mainly to illustrate the general conception of the buildings. Much will depend, moreover, upon the resourcefulness and ability of the Indian artificers themselves whom the Government of India proposes to bring together in Delhi to give expression, by their decorative work, to the best traditions of skilled Indian craftsmanship.

AN OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME

A few explanatory remarks as to the site which these buildings will occupy may help to a better appreciation of their value. To the south of the old Delhi of the Moghul Emperors a level plain extends between the Jumna River to the east, and to the west the southern prolongation of the historic Ridge which was the scene of so many heroic struggles during the great Mutiny. About three miles to the south of the Delhi Gate and to the north of the road leading out to the Kutub Minar, there projects from the Ridge, and well above the level of the plain, a rocky outcrop known locally as the Raisina Hill. The irregular surface of this outcrop will serve as the site of the Secretariat buildings, which will contain all the chief offices of the Government of India, on either side of a great processional avenue leading up to the Government House, which, with its central Durbar Hall and the adjoining chamber for the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, will be the culminating point of the new city.

The approach to the Secretariat buildings from a spacious piazza—the "Great Court"—lies up an inclined way with a rise of about one in 22½, so that they will stand at their base some 30 feet above the surrounding country. The two blocks of which they are composed will measure about 460 feet in breadth and 1,170 in length, whilst "Government Court," between them, will be about 400 feet broad. The eastern ends facing the plain are marked by two lofty towers and deep loggias looking on to the central vista. Each block is crowned by a central dome rising, in the northern block, above a spacious entrance hall, and, in the southern block, above a conference hall, surrounded by a suite of official reception rooms. Beyond the Secretariat buildings "Government Court" passes into "Viceroy's Court," which is, in effect, a raised causeway about 600 feet in breadth and 1,300 feet in length, leading up to Government House, the portico of which will be raised some 20 feet or about 50 feet in all, above the level of "King's Court." Government House itself centres in the great Durbar Hall, with a noble dome, recalling the dome of the Pantheon in Rome, which dominates and governs the layout of all the surrounding buildings. Round this Durbar Hall are grouped the state rooms and great stairways from the entrance courts on the north and south sides, with the private suites in the southern wing and the Legislative Council Chamber and offices for its members in the northern wing, to which a lateral avenue will afford a separate approach. In the rear of Government House there will be a raised garden, walled and terraced in the manner of Moghul gardens, whilst below it, on the level of the surrounding country, a park will be laid out, containing, in the immediate vicinity of Government House, staff houses and quarters with avenues leading, through open glades and woodland, up to the rough shrub and hill trees of the ridge above it and the military cantonments beyond.

If our right hand is not to know what our left does, it must not be because it would be ashamed if it did.—Ruskin.

Daily News-Advertiser

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1914.

ARJAN SINGH CHAND

"NEWS-ADVERTISER" TELEPHONES

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Job Printing and Bindery	Seymour 41
City Editor and Social Dept.	Seymour 42
New Westminster Office	977
North Vancouver Office	295

June 25 — 1914

VOLUME LII, No. 150.

HINDU QUESTION GOES TO COURTS

Representatives of Immigration Department and Lawyer for Asiatics Agree on Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

DECISION EITHER WAY TO BE APPEALED FROM

Komagata Maru Likely to Have Extended Stay in Burrard Inlet—Vessel Must Be in Hong Kong in September.

With the direct object of testing the legality of the Order-in-Council excluding alien labor from entrance to Canada by British Columbia ports, a new motion for habeas corpus will be laid before Mr. Justice Murphy today in connection with the Hindu matter. In order to expedite matters, counsel have agreed to accept a pro forma dismissal of the application now pending at the hands of the judge, and this will enable appeal proceedings to be brought before the Court of Appeal at Victoria before the end of the present month, when the court vacation begins.

Whatever the result before the Court of Appeal, it is probable that the unsuccessful party will appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, which opens early in the month of September. The only tribunal remaining after that is the Privy Council.

With reference to the charter status of the Komagata Maru here during the interim, Mr. C. Gardner Johnson, agent for the owners of the steamer, informed "The News-Advertiser" yesterday that he had received a cable from the owners at Kobe acknowledging the receipt of the charter money, which had been paid to him by the Hindus and cabled to Kobe.

Charter of Steamer.

"If matters were now to proceed in the ordinary course," said Mr. Johnson, "the vessel would be allowed to lie here until about the end of July. Her six months' charter began on March 27, and she should be redelivered in Hong Kong about September 20. In order that this can be carried out, she would have to leave here thirty days before that time, and I am quite certain that I shall receive orders from Kobe to send the ship back in time to reach the other side by that date. The moment that Mr. Reid tells me that I am at liberty to deal with the matter we shall tidy things up and be glad to get rid of her.

Government Vigorously Denies That Hindus Are to Be Allowed to Land from Ship

HON. MARTIN BURRELL

Special to the News-Advertiser.

Ottawa, June 24.—A specific denial is given in Government circles to a story sent today to the Liberal press that the cabinet had decided to allow the Hindus on the Komagata Maru to land owing to pressure from the British authorities. Sir Robert Borden is out of the city, but Hon. Martin Burrell and other members of the cabinet, while not desiring to make a statement owing to the fact that the Premier is personally handling the question, denied the story in vigorous language. Officials of the Department of Immigration were equally emphatic in declaring that every possible effort will be made to prevent the Hindus from landing, and that the Government will rigidly enforce the regulations.

If the Hindus succeed in getting their case before the courts and so forcing the authorities to allow them to land, it will not be through lack of effort on the part of the Government.

From the first the Government has taken the stand that the immigration regulations must be strictly enforced. These were the instructions given to Mr. Malcolm Reid, the immigration superintendent at the Coast, and he has endeavored to carry out these instructions to the letter.

The Government is fully aware of the seriousness of the situation at the Coast, and Premier Borden has been in constant touch with Coast officials.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., has kept the Government fully posted as to the feeling on the Coast. Many protests are being received from British Columbia against allowing the Hindus to land. Today came a strong protest from the New Westminster Board of Trade.

An effort is being made by Hon. G. H. Perley to negotiate with the British authorities for a permanent solution of the question. However, this will not affect the present situation. The whole story of today is described as a midsummer pipe dream.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., received a telegram from Sir Robert Borden's private secretary, in reply to a telegram he sent the Premier early in the day, denying that the Hindus are to be allowed to land. The message reads:

"Mr. H. H. Stevens, Vancouver, B.C.

"Premier absent from city. Absolutely no foundation for report.

(Signed) "A. E. BLOUNT,
"Private Secretary to Premier."

and Honolulu, 50 cents per month.
U. S. Representatives—I. S. Wallis & Son, [illegible] National Bank Bldg., Chicago. [illegible] Company, [illegible] Washington Ave., New York.
[illegible] Toronto.

THURSDAY ..... June 25, 1914

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2

INTERESTING BUT UNTRUE.

The inventor of the story that the Borden Government had ordered the admission of the Hindus on board the Komagata Maru succeeded in producing considerable excitement among the more credulous people. It did not last long, but its intensity gives some idea of public sentiment in this province, and is a suggestion of the effect that would be produced if such an order should be given. As the Imperial authorities have repeatedly declared that this is a question with which they will not interfere, and as the Borden ministry has from first to last maintained the policy of exclusion, it might have been assumed that the report of this sudden change of programme was untrue.

A PRESUMPTUOUS CLAIM.

The London meeting of Hindus who passed a resolution complaining that Canada is "denying the ordinary rights of citizenship to the King's Indian subjects" was badly misinformed. Sir Mancherjee Bhownagre, K.C., S.I., ought to know that the ordinary right of a British subject, whether Indian or English, does not include the privilege of settling in any British country without the consent of that community. The Hindus themselves are denying to the Canadian people the ordinary rights of British subjects when they assert that Canadians have no right to determine who shall settle in their country. No other strangers, British or foreign, have questioned this right of the Canadian people, and no people shall ever be allowed to do so successfully.

Do these Hindu residents of London suppose that Canada can be compelled to admit as many millions or tens of millions of "the King's Indian subjects" as choose to come here in bodies of three or four hundred and demand entrance in the most peremptory fashion? If the shipload now in our harbor has this right, because they are subjects of the King, then a Norwegian shipload of four hundred more Hindus have the same rights. So ten thousand other consignments can land with the assurance that this country is as much theirs as it is ours.

This doctrine is its own refutation. It claims for the people of Bengal and the Punjab the same rights as the Canadian to live in Canada and to control the country. It denies Canadian self-government. It usurps authority over this country by men who have never seen Canada, and have never had anything to do with the country. Any person can convince himself of the utter absurdity and unconstitutionality of such a claim by carrying it toward a logical conclusion.

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June 25—1914

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters Can Be Published Only Over the Writers' Names.

The Hindu Question.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—Your readers have been favored with another letter from Mrs. Campbell-Johnston which viewed from a purely literary standpoint is certainly a beautiful production and I feel that I should be lacking in courtesy to the writer and in my duty to my country if I failed to acknowledge and reply to it.

I was surprised to learn that I had been guilty of rudeness or of "abusing" those whose opinions differ from mine or of endeavoring to place any restrictions on any one who might see fit to enter into this controversy. In fact, I am daily meeting people who compliment me highly on the fair and courteous manner in which I am conducting my end of this correspondence. I have never, for instance, employed the elegant term "hogging" as applied to either Hindus or whites. Taking the general question of the migration of races and viewing it in its broadest sense, who would be bold enough to assert that the invasions of European countries by Asiatics, whether Vandals, Huns, Tartars or Turks, has proved such an unmixed blessing to those countries that they could care to see the experiment repeated here? If Mrs. Campbell-Johnston can calmly contemplate the prospect of British Columbia being colonized by two or three millions out of the three hundred odd millions of East Indians in India, I think she will find very few indeed possessed of such a noble spirit of sacrifice as to view with complacency what this would mean.

As to the abstract right of Canadians to keep Asiatics out of Canada I think most of your readers will agree with me that a nation that has conquered a country, opened it up for trade and commerce and made it safe to live in has an undoubted right to say who shall and who shall not come and settle in it. The country is ours by right of conquest and if we are weak enough to allow the Hindus or any other nation to drive or crowd us out it will be theirs by right of conquest. The question is have we reached that stage? If we have, then as Mrs. Campbell-Johnston intimates, history will soon "repeat itself," but I fear the repetition will be far from pleasant to our ears. As to the vast amount of money derived from the trade carried on by Great Britain with India I do not suppose that any merchant or trader, military officer or civil engineer, would care to assert that in his transactions with the natives he is influenced by a spirit of pure benevolence any more than the person is who employs an Asiatic for $1.50 instead of paying a white man $3.00. But would Mrs. Johnston or any of those employees of Oriental labor care to experience the privations endured by hundreds of white women at this present time on account of their husbands and sons on whom they are depending for a living having to compete with men who are able to live in the beautifully simple and inexpensive way so eloquently commended in Mrs. Campbell-Johnston's last letter? Your correspondent's sympathies go out strongly toward her Asiatic proteges who are debarred from bringing their wives here. But I would remind her that there are hundreds of honest, industrious, clean living white men, both married and single, who would gladly build up homes and enjoy the comfort and blessedness of domestic life but are debarred from it by the present conditions of business and the labor market. In both your letters your fair correspondent has more than hinted that the honor of our white women is endangered by our having a number of East Indians here who are not allowed to fetch over their wives!

Is this so? Are our wives, sisters and daughters in any danger from those men? Then, sir, it is time we woke up. If Mr. Slamh Dhoor Bhangh is to be bribed into refraining from committing offences and outrages of this kind by bringing four or five ladies bearing his honored name from India it is about time we sent him and his compatriots back to enjoy their domestic felicity in the land of their birth.

FRANK L. VOSPER.

South Vancouver, June 19, 1914.

Dealing With Mutineers.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—With the presence of the SS. Komagata Maru, now lying at anchor in Burrard Inlet, and the complications arising therefrom, it may be of interest to you to hear of a rather analogous case, as far as the law regarding international and the 3 mile limit are concerned.

In 1888, or 1889, whilst the writer was a midshipman in H. M. S. Imperieuse, flagship of the late Admiral of the fleet, Sir Nowell Salmon, V.C., then lying at anchor off Yokohama, a full-rigged American ship, whose name is not recalled, signalled to the flagship for help, stating that her crew were in open mutiny.

The then American guardship, the U.S.S. Monocacy, a converted river steamer, which had taken part in the U. S. civil war, was away at this time in the Japanese naval yard at Yokosuka, undergoing well merited repairs after 10 years of swinging around her buoy off the Bund wall, and coming pretty near to grounding on the beef-bones thrown over her side.

On receipt of signal the captain of the Imperieuse, now Admiral of the fleet Sir W. H. May, immediately sent one of the cutters alongside the American windjammer with twenty armed seamen, in charge of the late Lieut. Gilbert West, who after disarming the mutineers, took them ashore, handing them over to the civil authorities, who promptly cast them into "dungeon vile"—and believe it, as Japanese prisons were then, dungeon is the right word. As the accused were men of several nations, including Great Britain and America, the various consular authorities, had a long, interesting and acrimonious time, sorting out the legal points of the trial, within the jurisdiction of their several courts.

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G. H. S. POTTER,
Lieut. R. N., retired.

June 20, 1914.

The Hindu Question.

To the Editor of The News-Advertiser:

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

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

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

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

FRANK E. DORCHESTER.

Oriental Proble.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—It seems we are to make another effort to end the Oriental problem. The new attempt apparently excludes Hindus, Siamese, etc., and leaves Japan and China as they are, whilst it allows in freely the most sinister stream that comes from Asia, viz., the denizens of the Russian penal settlements. I am not in favor of an excessive influx of Hindus, but I think we should refrain from the slurs and covert insults our efforts to cope with the problem result in.

We must admit that on the whole the Sikh is a hard working, honest, law abiding man; many share my belief that he is the best Asiatic who comes to Canada, and is also more desirable than half of the non-British European immigrants.

Thousands of Eastern Europeans are not of Aryan stock, so in race are total aliens to the Canadian people. Of course we know a politician has to try to please both labor and capital; so the Hindu is excluded to jolly the labor element into believing their interests are being espoused, whilst the capitalist doesn't object as long as there are millions from Eastern Europe and Western Asia allowed in freely.

So it stands we are barring our own subjects and allowing, nay welcoming, cheap labor from nearly all parts.

Whilst these methods obtain what is the use of excluding the Hindu? The English-speaking man is constantly seeing the foreigner monopolize new sources of livelihood, so that a young fellow who comes to this province from the East will soon find it impossible to obtain employment. This practice of favoring outsiders at the expense of our own people is a true British trait. We all know how eagerly England welcomed the Huguenots. Our histories tell us of the mistake France made, but these is another side to the question; our neighbors in Ireland on two occasions remained loyal to their King, so twice we sent armies, once under an Englishman, once led by a foreigner, who accomplished great slaughter and confiscation in that country, so for over a century Ireland supplied the soldiers who made France the greatest Continental power. If we really tried to keep Canada a white man's country this Hindu question would not appear the farcical thing it is at present.

If the great corporations in importing labor had to consider other points as well as cheapness, if the people coming to Canada were all from the British Isles or from the Atalantic coast countries where the Scandinavian and Celtic stocks prevailed, then the future Canadian would individually be the equal of the present population. We are not building up a strong country from our present diverse elements. I was a good deal among the foreign element in this province during the disasters at the beginning of the Boer War. I can well remember the joy and the bitter sneers of those people eating good Canadian food and earning good money.

The Liberal opposition to the Naval Bill was a shrewd political move, that will give the Grits the huge majority of the foreign vote at the next Dominion election, excepting the non-anarchical Italian vote that is fairly loyal, so may be affected by other issues.

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Burnaby Lake P. O., June 20.

and Honolulu, $0 cents per month.
U. S. Representative—I. S. Wallis & Son.
First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.
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3

The Sun

VANCOUVER, B. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1914—TWELVE PAGES

The Sun June 25 1914

INDIA TAKES GOOD CARGO TO THE EAST

Princess Margaret Launched on the Clyde—Other News of Patchwork House Flag.

With a good cargo of industrial products and a fair passenger list the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of India, Capt. Hailey, R.N.R., will leave Vancouver today at 11 o'clock in the morning, for ports on the Asiatic coast. Among the names on the saloon passenger list are those of a family party of New York people who are making a tour of the globe, Mr. T. R. White, Mr. T. R. White, Jr., Mrs. T. R. White, Jr., and Miss O. W. White. Mr. Robert G. Payne is the son of W. T. Payne, well-known as the manager of the transpacific interests of the Canadian Pacific in Yokohama. Mr. Robert White is a student of McGill university who is returning home to Yokohama for the summer vacation. Mr. C. E. McIvor is a student at Harvard who is also going back to his home in Yokohama for the holidays. Mr. L. Morgan, of Erskine, Alta., is on his way to take a position on a rubber plantation, which is situated 100 miles north of Penang, in the Straits Settlements. Mr. L. Z. Burges is from Crocker, Mo.; Mr. A. C. Cameron is from Edmonton, Mr. O. Ware is from Des Moines, Ia. Among the other passengers Mrs. H. A. Kirk is from Victoria, Mrs. G. Dodd and Mrs. Jackson are from New York, Mr. T. Adachi is a Japanese artist, of New York, who is making the round trip by the Canadian Pacific route to and from Japan.

The Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Asia, which, according to her schedule, should have left Yokohama on June 18 for this port, but the liner did not get away until June 22. As a consequence of the presence of the plague at Hongkong a special quarantine regulation was enforced at Yokohama, restricting vessels from entering at Yokohama for ten days after leaving Hongkong. Therefore the Asia left Yokohama four days behind her time and will not arrive here until July 1.

The Canadian Pacific turbine-driven five thousand coasting liner Princess Margaret was launched yesterday at Denny Brothers' yard at Dumbarton, Scotland, and received her christening from Mrs. Redmond, daughter of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. The Princess Irene, her sister ship, will be launched within a short time. The new ships have three funnels, and are 390 feet long, 50 feet longer than the Princess Charlotte, the largest of the coastwise fleet of the Canadian Pacific plying out of Vancouver. It is understood that the Princess Charlotte will be placed on the Alaska run when the two new vessels, which are intended for the service between Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle, arrive in Vancouver from Scotland via the Panama canal. The steamers are to be ready for service next spring.

The steamer Princess Alice will be kept on the Alaska run during the summer, operating in company with the Princess Sophia. The Alice will take the place of the Princess May, and will handle the biggest part of the tourist trade. The Princess Sophia will also carry large lists, but she will be depended upon to take the bulk of the freight. The Canadian Pacific intends to enter the tourist trade to the northern British Columbia coast and Alaska to a greater extent than before.

Kept on the Flutter

The Dove of Peace—Hang it all! Just as though the Hindu question and C. N. R. grab were not enough, here comes Joe Martin!

Is this the End of a Short Reign?

The picture shows Prince William of Albania, who only arrived at Durazzo in March last to govern the country with the acquiescence of the great powers, embarking his wife and children on an Italian pinnace, to go aboard Italian warships for safety. William himself remained behind to lead his troops against rebellious Mussulmen who were besieging his capital. Latest cable despatches report William as saying that rebels were approaching, but he would die sword in hand, in defense of his adopted kingdom. International troops have lately been disembarked to protect his palace and government buildings.

...Stewart, arrived in Regina last evening on the Vancouver Express.

rendered necessary by the retirement through ill-health of Mr. S. J. Gordon.

The Vancouver Sun June 25 1914

Hindus Will Not Be Allowed To Land Say Govt. Officials

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

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

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

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

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

This is denied in official circles.

4

Vancouver Sun 4

Thursday

Peninsula

June 25 1914

WESTMINSTER OPPOSES ENTRY OF ORIENTALS

Laborites Deprecate Any Attempt to Admit Hindus Into British Columbia.

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

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

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

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

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

...Coal harbor causeway had been examined, and those selected which should receive consideration. Some of the plans had been eliminated, said the engineer, because the design and method of construction rendered them too costly. The committee decided to meet next Monday morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of examining the designs and to receive the engineer's report.

Vancouver Sun June 25 1914

LEGAL BATTLE BEGINS OVER HINDU QUESTION

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

NOT ALLOWED TO LAND

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

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

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

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

In the meantime the Hindus on the ship will very likely remain where they are. It appears to be improbable that they will be allowed to land. In order to remain on the ship for such a long period the Hindus will be compelled to renew their charter, otherwise they may be carried back to the Asiatic coast on the vessel.

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

Correspondence

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

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

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

Would any old member of the United Empire League now residen in the city communicate with m Many reasons suggest the resurr tion of the league.

Yours truly,

FRANK E. DORCHES

CALLS UPON CANADA NOT TO ADMIT HINDU

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

CONDITIONS IN THE EAST

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

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

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

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

The Consequences.

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

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

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

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

"For God's sake, be firm.

"ENGLISHWOMAN IN INDIA."

The Sun. Vancouver June 26-1914

ENQUIRY BOARD GAVE DECISION YESTERDAY

Ordered Deportation of One of Hindus—Appeal from Deportation Made Today.

Yesterday the immigration board of enquiry gave a decision in the case before the board, that of Munchi Singh, one of the Hindus who came on the Komagata, and the decision was that Munchi Singh be deported. J. Edward Bird left on last night's steamer for Victoria to argue an appeal in Munchi Singh's case, from the deportation verdict, and the appeal will probably come up on Monday in the court of appeal now in session at Victoria. Mr. W. H. D. Ladner, who will represent the immigration department in the case, also left for Victoria last night.

The order to deport Munchi Singh is the decision that was expected to inaugurate the legal proceedings. It is the so-called "test" case. The board of enquiry will continue its work, and will deal with more of the Hindu passengers of the Komagata, each in his turn, until all have been before the board, if the steamer does not carry them back to Hongkong before all their cases are finished.

Question of Legality.

The appeal from the deportation of Munchi Singh will be argued by Mr. Bird, counsel for the Hindus, upon the illegality of the three orders-in-council, and the deportation decision was made on the strength of section 23 of the immigration act, which plainly says that no judge or court has any jurisdiction in the case of a deportation made in proper order.

If section 23 holds good, it is apparent that Munchi Singh will be deported as an undesirable person. It is also apparent that on the same testimony as that given in Munchi Singh's case, the whole 354 Hindus on the Komagata can be deported.

Lot Is Miserable.

The Hindus on the Komagata need all their Oriental patience and fatalism to keep them from despair these days. Their lot on board the steamer is a miserable one. Yesterday they sent messages ashore that they were short of both provisions and water, but no response was made to their appeal for the necessaries of life. Like most people who are depending upon charity, they are very poorly supplied with food. They have been on short rations, even for Hindus, ever since the ship reached port, and probably before that time.

The Vancouver Hindus who have taken over the charter and the responsibility of feeding the wanderers, have not been very generous lately in donating eatables. In marine phraseology, the steamer is now covered for re-delivery at Hongkong six months from March 27, which means that her charter will not expire until that time, but it seems evident that the Vancouver Hindus who have already done a great deal for their fellow countrymen and spent a lot of money which may never be repaid to them, are getting weary of the daily drain on their bank accounts.

The charterers, under the terms of the charter party, must supply the passengers with food and water, but it would not be surprising if they gave up charter and all as a bad job one of these days, especially if there is any more delay in the legal proceedings.

learn if it is true that the customs revenues of the port of Vancouver have fallen off nearly twenty-five per cent during the last year and that the staff has been increased almost twenty-five per cent. over that of 1911?

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By carrier, 10c per week, or $5.00 per year in advance in Vancouver or vicinity. By carrier in Westminster, 50c per month.

to Spend Dominion Day?

Trip to Chilliwack?

Valley at this season of the year is the Chilliwack residents will hold an ie will be "something doing" from

thoroughly enjoy the holiday by ness an "Old Time Celebration" the for the round trip and will run a ular service for the day.

Fare $2.80

me 30 and July 1 and are good n on July 2.

Y SERVICE FOR CHILLIWACK OT AT 8 A.M., ARRIVING AT ON THE RETURN TRIP THE LLIWACK AT 7.30 P.M.

k leave Carrall St. at 8.30 a.m.

HINDU PROTEST MEETING.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 25.—Having received requests from the Trades and Labor council, the Progressive Association, the Conservative Association, and other bodies, for a mass meeting of citizens to consider the Hindu immigration question, Mayor Gray is today considering the date and place for holding the meeting, and will consult Alderman Keilington, chairman of the finance committee. The meeting, which may be held in the opera house, will be called for next week, probably Monday night, the council meeting being held in the afternoon.

WELVE PAG

he Dyke H

ville Street

mour 3540

d Union Suits

ALUES FOR $1.45

erized lisle thread quality in knee length style. They are ainty crochet lace and are attese Union Suits on the Main rest you.

Or will certain interests, under the guise of imperial needs, flood our country with cheap and unskilled labor?

6

Advert

The Daily News Advertiser

UNE 26, 1914.

ORDER DEPORTING HINDU IS ISSUED

Immigration Officials Upheld by Mr. Justice Murphy Who Refuses Application of Writ for Habeas Corpus.

FIGHT IS NOW TAKEN TO COURT OF APPEALS

Counsel for Komagata Maru Passengers Goes to Victoria to Apply for Special Sitting to Hear Argument.

With the signing last night by Mr. Malcolm J. Reid, head of the Immigration Department at Vancouver, of the official order deporting a Hindu, one of the passengers of the Komagta Maru, from Canada, a very important step was taken in the drama of the Komagata Maru excursionists.

This action will supply a test case for the courts. An application for a writ of habeas corpus wa made before Mr. Justice Murphy yesterday by Mr. J. Edward Bird, acting on behalf of the Hindus, and refused. Mr. Bird will today make application to the Court of Appeal at Victoria for a special sitting of that court to consider the appeal, and Mr. W. H. D. Ladner, counsel for the Crown, will attend this sitting.

Reasons for Deporting.

The application for a writ of habeas corpus was to override the deportation order, which it was anticipated would be made. As stated, the application was refused. The order of deportation was made on the grounds that this Hindu

Tread Bicyc
only this year
every year sin
has been no
DUNLOP.
If your dealer
Tires, write
we'll tell you
the

The estimate to finish the Point Grey pipe line on April 1 was $106,502 and less the April and May expenditures of $28,230 now stands at $78,271.

The over-expenditure on General extensions, from April 1 to May 31, amounted to $24,122.92 and the cost of the extensions from June 1 to December 31 is estimated at $32,470.

The total estimate of requirements is therefore $134,864, but of this total Point Grey will reimburse the city to the extent of $70,117 made up of $23,665.64 on the joint main account, unpaid at April 30; $7315 on the May account and $39,135, half of the amount estimated to be necessary to complete the partnership pipe

1246 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.
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.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver.

FRIDAY ..... June 26, 1914

FACING THE SITUATION.

Correspondents who write over their names are allowed large freedom in this journal, and many of them differ from our own expressed views. While this is understood it is well to say expressly that we do not endorse any suggestion that the people of Vancouver should interfere with the operation of the law and the public proceedings in the matter of the Hindus at our gate. We have yet to see that the purpose and spirit of the regulations will not be carried out. The delay and expense is unfortunate for the public and still more so for the Hindus who have been induced to part with their money. But patience is one of the necessities of democracy. Absolute government acts more suddenly and swiftly. Violence and hysterics have been avoided as yet and there is no reason for introducing them. This city will not allow itself to be stampeded by three or four hundred Hindus.

A LESSON FROM CALIFORNIA.

The long and inconclusive discussion between Mr. Bryan's department and the foreign office of Japan concerning the status of Japanese in California makes an interesting and instructive record. Japan seems to have the best of the argument since it is difficult for the national government to persuade a foreign power that the subordinate State of California cannot be prevented from violating a United States treaty. But the feature of greatest interest to Canadians is that this unpleasant controversy has resulted from the admission of Japanese into the United States and not from their exclusion. It is well to remember this and the like experience of Natal with the Hindus. Whether the Asiatics desiring admission into a country occupied by Europeans be British subjects or foreigners, they will claim the same rights as Europeans. If they are already British they will demand the full rights of citizenship, the privilege of voting, of holding office and of engaging in any profession and employment open to British people born in the country. If they are excluded from city or provincial or federal employment, or from the privilege of buying and holding property, they will have a much better right to protest, and to carry the war back to India, than they have to complain over exclusion. There is some difference in treaty rights, but otherwise Japanese and Chinese might have the same cause of quarrel with Canada as they have with the United States if they are not naturalized on the same terms as other foreigners, and allowed the same freedom of contract and right of employment.

The admission of Asiatic people into Canada is an invitation to the troubles which have befallen some other countries. The only safe and wise policy is exclusion. It is suggested that restricted admission might be made a subject of negotiation with the government of India. We see no prospect of good from a limited immigration, which would only impose a new and invidious discrimination against the great mass of people in favor of a few, and would leave the status of those admitted as a subject for a fresh agitation. But if such discussions are deemed desirable all the Dominions interested ought to be parties to the negotiations, and not only the question of immigration, but also the future status of the Hindu in Canada and other Dominions should be considered. From such a discussion nothing would be likely to result more useful than a unanimous conclusion that exclusion is the only possible policy for Canada in the present state of development.

they are on the floor of the House where they can force, to a certain extent, legislation.

I do not think the Government would be difficult to deal with if some one made a point of hammering away at the suggestion made by Mr. Burns.

FRANK RICHARDS, J.P.

The Daily News Advertiser. Vancouver June 26 1914

The Hindu Question.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—I would like to say a few words with regard to the Jap tramp at anchor in our harbor, loaded with human freight. For the present I will leave alone the questionably conduct of the owners of the tramp, but the bald fact stares us in the face. She is here with close on 300 would-be immigrants, which the law says on three different counts shall not enter Canada, yet she is here and has been here a month, and I contend she never should have been allowed to drop her hook. What have we got a government for? Is it to make laws that every cheap John of a lawyer can attack at every angle, for it is a fact that per head of population the Hindu furnishes more litigation than any other class. The cry that they are British subjects is worse than nonsense.

Men, women! How many of you are there that if you received a letter from a relative or old friend, that they were coming to spend a week with you, you would be glad. Your hand would go out to them warm and free. They would have a good time if you could give it to them for that week. But should they write to you that they were coming to live with you always, as they belonged to the same family, you would burn the house down if there was no other way of stopping them.

Now, this adventurer, with the hordes of India behind him, loads a tramp steamer with whatever class of Hindu he can pick up and steams for Vancouver. He is here now, but he said when he was gathering this tribe, that he would smash our immigration laws as he was one of the family. We were warned of his coming, but we did not profit as we should have, by that knowledge. Now he threatens a hunger strike; jump overboard and drown; set fire to the ship; mutiny, and everything else that he thinks will get him a landing.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would propose to let him do all these things as long as he hurries. These few Hindus would not make so much difference, but Canada as a whole, and British Columbia in particular, never in its history faced so grave a crisis, for if the Hindu wins and lands this boatload, transportation companies will reap a harvest and we will have them here by the million. Paid sympathizers say what will happen in India if we refuse them entrance to Canada. Nothing will happen which is not happening all the time, as the best class of East Indian knows that the races cannot mix, but do we, as Canadians, propose to move the seat of trouble from India to our shores? History proves that they cannot rule themselves. Be kind to them, yet firmly, that while we welcome them as visitors, they cannot stay. You cannot rule and cringe. We have got to face the music now or get off the map as an Anglo-Saxon part of the Empire.

The immigration authorities seem to be working hard. What is the matter? The law reads so-and-so. What is the matter? We can keep out English, Irish and Scotch. What is the matter?

There is no other people undertakes to come into Canada by the shipload against our wishes. What is the matter?

The matter is the bugbear of India is thrown at us at every corner. Now it is up to us to teach them a lesson.

Now, Mr. Editor, I speak to the people of British Columbia and Vancouver, in particular, and I say it is up to us to notify the Government to have that boat with its human freight moved and started for whence it came by a certain date, and pledging ourselves to resist the landing of the wedge, and if the boat is still here ofter a time limit to move her out or up ourselves. We had better spill a pint of blood now than a river in two years. If the people of Vancouver stay asleep, murmuring in the street car and on the street corners, saying: "What are they going to do with the Hindus? Are they going to let them in?" They will wake up inside of three years and they wont know this place from the black hole of Calcutta. Now it does not look good to me. One month spent—the tramp still here. Red tape, lawyers' fees, no nearer an answer to the question than when the anchor chain ran out. Take them by the hands and say: "My friends, it cannot be. You are all right, but your place is in India. As visitors, yes; to live with us always, no." The Hindus can pay charter money and hold the boat here but we do not seem able to pay tugs to take them to the open sea and notify the Japanese government to take charge and unload the freight where it was accepted, as it was refused at this end. The English press is with us, but they expect us to do something. Let us do it. They will go back willingly. They are playing a strong bluff and the sooner we call their hand the better.

T. HURST.

Dominion Building.

SHAJOO RAM FOUND GUILTY OF PERJURY

Most Picturesque Trial Brings to Close Memorable Assize —Sentences Will Be Imposed Next Tuesday.

Yesterday afternoon an assize jury found Shajoo Ram guilty of perjury after a most picturesque trial. From a spectacular point of view there was little lacking, but the redundency of evidence and the sharp contrast presented in the tale told by the informant's witness and that told for the defence was confusing to both judge and jury.

The accused, Shajoo Ram, was last January a complainant in the police court against Baboo Singh, whom he had charged with breaking a window in his house. On the following Saturday night at a meeting in the Sikh temple Shajoo Ram was said to have stated to the congregation that he knew Baboo Singh did not break the window, but he had laid the charge against him because he did not like him.

Many Hindu witnesses were called by the Crown, who all swore that they had been present at the meeting in the temple on Jnnuary 10 at which Shajoo Ram had made his speech. For the defence Shajoo Ram also called many witnesses who swore they were present likewise at the meeting and that Shajoo Ram made no speech, and was not, as a matter of fact, present at all.

During the proceedings the swearing of Bhag Singh, president of the temple, was one of the most impressionable episodes. A big fellow with features like carved mahogany, Bhag looked down with complacent indifference upon the bible which was handed to him.

"Why should I swear on that," he inquired in an even tone." "This is not the Sikh bible." And he intimated his desire to give oath by simply raising his hand.

There was the usual conflict over religious scruples and finally Mr. A. D. Taylor, K.C., produced the full Sikh bible. It was brought into court covered with silken cloths and beautifully embroidered. Two praying mats were then arranged on the ledges of the witness box and carefully dusted with a plumed duster. Then the bible was ceremoniously put in place.

There was still difficulties. Bhag Singh wished to swear merely in the presence of the book without raising it in his hands. Finally his evidence was given to the effect that he was present at all the Saturday night meetings in January and did not hear Shajoo Singh make the speech alleged by the Crown.

With the trial of Shajoo Ram was brought to a close one of the most memorable assizes held in Vancouver. There were no less than four cases in which capital crimes were charged, and of the remaining thirty-five cases there were several of a very serious nature.

Sentences on the prisoners found guilty during the assizes will be given by Mr. Justice Gregory at 11 a.m. next Tuesday.

HINDU GIVEN 7 YEARS ON PERJURY CHARGE

A. Wilson Sentenced at Assize Court After Having Brought Charge of Attempted Murder Against Innocent Parties.

Sentence of seven years in the penitentiary was meted out to a Hindu named A. Wilson, who was found guilty by Judge McInnes yesterday afternoon of what was stated to be one of the most flagrant perjuries that had ever come to the attention of a British Columbia court.

Wilson reported to the police some months ago that he had been shot at by Charles and Annie Jones, and laid out an information charging them with attempted murder. At the preliminary hearing there was evidence to show that the charge was a purely concocted one and that the Hindu had endeavored to get even in this way over some falling out that had occurred between himself and the Joneses.

Magistrate Rainey of Point Grey dismissed the charge against Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and the authorities, taking matters in hand, instituted proceedings against Wilson for perjury.

In the proceedings before Judge McInnes the accused stuck to his old story that the Jones had shot him, but it was repeatedly contradicted. In the first place a hat which was put in as an exhibit was shown to have been nearly destroyed, and Mr. C. M. O'Brian, the Crown prosecutor, suggested to the satisfaction of the court that had the hat been on the accused's head, as he claimed at the time of the alleged shooting, scarcely a vestige of his own cranium would have remained. The wound in the leg was shown to have been made in the fleshy part of the thigh by a small cal're rifle bullet, and caused the minimum of discomfort for the accused.

Mr. W. P. Dockerill, who appeared for Wilson, made all the points possible for his client.

Judge McInnes, in passing sentence, commented strongly upon the perjury, stating that it was one of the most despicable that had come to his attention. He was going to impose a stern sentence as he felt the circumstances amply warranted it.

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ment that the lumber industry had spent roughly $12,000 and all they were asking the council forwarded $1,000 in the parks and the bills [illegible] in the province. Mr. [illegible] was in the house when the advertisement was in the interests of the [illegible] province. The answer [illegible]

The Daily News-Advertiser
JUN 27 — 1914

COURT ALLOWS RIGHT OF HINDU TO APPEAL

Court of Appeal Grants Passenger on the Komagata Privilege of Appealing From the Board of Inquiry's Decision.

Sitting at Victoria yesterday in the Court of Appeal, Chief Justice Hunter and Appeal Court Judges Irving, Martin, Macdonald and McPhilip granted leave to appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Murphy refusing a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Munshi Singh, a Hindu from the Komagata Maru applying for admission to Canada. Mr. J. Edward Bird made the application, which will be heard at an adjourned sitting of the court on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. W. H. D. Ladner stated that he was acting under instructions from Premier Borden, who is Acting Minister of Justice in the absence of Hon. C. J. Doherty, and also on behalf of the Immigration Department. No difficulties were raised when the application was granted.

The Immigration Department is anxious to see that the Orders-in-Council dealing with this matter are good. These Orders-in-Council are amendments of the Orders-in-Council declared invalid by Chief Justice Hunter sometime ago.

"Wherever his lordship found them bad they have been amended," Mr. Bird explained, "and we have to raise other issues and other technicalities outside those that the Chief Justice decided upon."

As there are constitutional questions raised the Attorney-General of Canada will be represented as well as the Attorney-General of British Columbia.

A hundred tons of fresh water was shipped to the Komagata Maru yesterday upon a scow.

7

HINDU IMMIGRATION ECONOMIC QUESTION

March Number of the "Round Table" Deals With the Matter of Orientals in British Columbia.

"The British Indian is the least adaptable and the most unpopular Oriental in Canada. Those who are here and intend to remain should be permitted to bring their wives and families, but the millions of Indans should be made to understand that for economc and political reasons which will sooner or later affect them as well as us, it is not expedient that any more of them should be allowed to enter Canada until the white population of British Columbia has largely increased."

The above quotation is taken from an article which appeared in the March number of "The Round Table," which is a quarterly review of the politics of the British Empire and independent in politics.

Reviewing the situation regarding Oriental immigration in British Columbia the article says:

"The order-in-council of the Dominion Government prohibiting the immigration of laborers and artisans of all nationalities until March 31 came at a most opportune time. It prevented additions to the army of unemployed which the money stringency had brought together in every large centre of population. It postponed the still more serious danger to British Columbia which would result from a large influx of British Indians. Already one man in every five is an Oriental; and the decision of Chief Justice Hunter that the 'continuous journey' regulation was ultra vires took away the last barrier to an unimpeded flow of British Indians into the province. Every serious-minded student of the situation hopes that the time gained may be used in arriving at a fair and reasonable arrangement with the authorities in India by which what will be a calamity, both to this country and the Indian immigrants themselves, may be averted."

His Coming Must Be Checked

the freighter Harvey H. Brown, owned by the same company, crashed her stern against the bow of the Harthell, crushed the Harthell's anchor chains.

The Brown was badly damaged but succeeded in reaching the inner harbor.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver June 28 1914

TROUBLE BREWING IN INDIA

Sir Edward French Says Sooner or Later Agitators Will Stir Up Real Trouble in India.

Special to the News-Advertiser.

Victoria, July 27.—Just retired from his post as head of the police in the Punjab, Sir Edward French is here on his way to London. Speaking of sedition in India, he says the situation was not so serious as to suggest an early outbreak. "But there is no doubt," he added, "that some day the agitators will stir up trouble of real consequence, and then there will be a little blood-letting—and I am not so sure that it will not do good." Speaking of Indian immigration to this continent, Sir Edward says from what knowledge he has the problem seems an insoluble one. Referring to the Komagata Maru's passengers he had heard there would be trouble if they were allowed to land, and there undoubtedly would be if they were sent back to India. The police force which Sir Edward controlled was responsible for running down some of those implicated in the bomb outrage on Lord Hardinge.

June 28-1914

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters Can Be Published Only Over the Writers' Names.

Re Hindus and Habeas Corpus.

Editor "News-Advertiser."

Sir,—For reasons which I had the honor to explain to you a short time ago, the mandamus proceedings have failed. And for reasons as obvious habeas corpus proceedings must fail also.

As you know, the writ of habeas corpus is directed against any goaler, whether authorized or not, to bring up the body of his prisoner, and show by what authority he detains him.

Now, to whom is such a writ in this case to be directed? Who is holding these men prisoners? If directed to the head of the immigration department at Ottawa, or to Mr. Reid the controller of immigration here, or any of their subordinates, the reason is obvious, i. e., we have not yet the bodies of these men, they are not in our dungeons; they are free as the wind, except that they must not climb over the line or wall erected by the government of Canada.

You might as well "habeas corpus" a lot owner in the city who has erected a fence, and refuses to allow a trespasser to climb over it.

E. A. JENNS.

Hurrah for India!

To the Editor of The News-Advertiser:

Sir—The ability of your correspondent, in this morning's paper, in turning and twisting sentences advocating common British justice (the due of the people of Hindustani) is astounding.

His faculty for misquoting generally and particularly as to the morals of these British Indian subjects, would need contradiction if this deliberate misquotation were not so palpable.

The writer, for the sake of all concerned, does not advocate unlimited emigration from the Orient into this country, neither does the Hindu himself wish to be thrown out of employment through overflow of emigration from his people.

India has claims which the six hundred Chinese have not (more than human rights) who were admitted into Vancouver during this fight against and imprisonment on a ship of British Indian subjects.

Also it should be remembered that neither the hundreds of negroes nor Filipinos admitted with their wives have any more claim here, for whom the United States should be responsible. Nor do these races assimilate any better with the white races than British Orientals.

Touching on the moral standard of the Hindu, it is as high as that of the average white, and certainly not so dangerously low as many dark races of Southern Europe allowed in thousands into Canada, whose morals and education are unquestioned.

If money is the key to the solution, there is capital enough in India, the richest country in the world, which would benefit more than the comparatively few individuals who are putting up this fight.

The Hindu mode of living in this cold climate is anything but simple or inexpensive as supposed. All his foodstuff and clothing are British or white men's manufactured goods, and his money circulates within the Empire, which that of other races does not. He does not possess a bank here like some other Orientals, nor does he send away for the common necessaries of life. On the whole, considering he has no housewife, he is cleaner than the average working bachelor, though there may be a few exceptions.

We must not forget that the white man practices "white slave traffic," even in Vancouver, and until his women are better protected, the less said on the subject of morality as regards the Hindu, the better.

The writer would never have recognized her article, in the distorted translation of it, made by your correspondent, had not her name been mentioned. The object here not being to throw brickbats at those who differ, let us pass over local parochial views and touch on the broad British question, in spite of this view being distasteful to those foreigners allowed in from other countries, probably paid agents, bent on destruction of our Empire through agitation and misrepresentation, amongst people kept in ignorance of the real causes at bottom of their grievances such as money stringency, so lack of work.

These adept foreign agents of destruction mingled with the crowd on Pender Street during the anti-Hindu demonstration (possibly a trap set to create ill-feeling), and were loud in yelling and cursing our Empire whilst agitating against British rule, although permitted to enjoy privileges (which they dare to abuse with crafty dishonesty), which should alone belong to those loyal to this Empire, of which government no better exists at present, whilst admitting room for improvements.

By reading Empire newspapers from far and near, we learn that this question of our local ill-treatment of Hindustani in our arbitrary, unjust way has stirred up all other parts of the Empire and India. This province cannot help being an integral part of the Empire; otherwise its only alternative is annexation to the neighboring Republic. If, therefore, the majority of its people, inheriting the right of the crown colony, won by British brains and money, and only handed over to Canada in the seventies, desire to continue this previous glorious history, they must stop and think. By singling out the races of India (fellow-British subjects who have fought side by side with us) for contumely and injustice above every other nation, we are rushing to either separating ourselves from the Empire, or forcing India to retaliate and attempt to throw off British rule (which is just what our friend the Kaiser would wish). The last alternative would ruin hundreds of thousands of workmen, their wives and families, in Lancashire, in all the home seaports, in the docks. These are fellow-beings, our own kith and kin. Great Britain (from where the greatest capital flows) can afford rather to lose Canada than India, then we locally will have to ignominiously seek the protection, and become subservient to some foreign nation, whose paid political officials, in this and other British possessions, are working towards this end amongst the prejudiced or unthinking masses with a grievance.

By refusing clean diplomacy to regulate immigration from India, by our brutality in respect to the families of the Hindus already within our gates, we class ourselves as spoilt children without education and refinement of ordinary conventional civilization.

To sum up the matter we call ourselves a community not above the working classes. Without capital from outside there will be no industries nor employment for a local working class.

Antagonize the interests of the Empire and British capital will keep away from British Columbia (exactly what our foreign agents desire in their well-laid scheme).

Without annexation will the United States advance us money? (which country, by the way, is greatly enriched through British capital which could be cut off at any time).

Canada herself must be a borrower. To mawkishly then sentimentalize over a local class of working classes of Balkans, Russians, Italians, Greeks and, in fact, endles foreign non-British races, we propose, t judge by the local political claptrap w hear, to efface our industrial responsibiliti then shut up our banks and generally ma ourselves sluggards in the race for a lo habitation.

The people here on this Komagata M must be treated as any human being h right to be treated by civilization and ethics of nations. No special laws mu invented for his illtreatment and no stitutional rights broken to bully ther the local papers are correct a Jap steamer is commandeered by its pass in our harbor, and the Japanese cap powerless to control his own ship.

The local authorities are unable t with the difficulty. The Japanese ment must appeal to London to enfo international usages of shipping, present anomaly cannot last. Whilst Columbia remains in the present condition capital dare not be inve this country.

India, the original source of science and strength of our Empir out alone and unaided to test this standard and worth of the great I has helped to build up. Hurrah God bless her and the Empire; fo pire without India is nothing, "welcoming all strangers within confound our enemies and the schemes to break it up.

AMY CAMPBELL-JO

June 26, 1914.

Hous ertiser

NEARLY 500 CADETS PREPARING FOR CAMP

CITY COUNCIL MAKES PROTEST AGAINST HINDUS

Without discussion, the City Council last night adopted a resolution introduced by Aldermen Hamilton and McBeath, protesting against the Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru landing in Canada. The resolution was as follows:

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

"And whereas it is known that if these Hindus succeed in landing, it is the plan of the promoters of the scheme to bring thousands of their compatriots into this country, and whereas the presence of these people would prove a serious menace to our civilization, both economically and socially, besides intensifying the present unsatisfactory labor conditions;

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

HINDU CASE UP IN APPEAL COURT

Counsel for Indians on Komagata Maru Attacks Phraseology in Different Clauses of Orders-in-Council.

RIGHTS OF SUBJECTS ARE INTERFERED WITH

Mr. Cassidy Claims the Governor-General in Council Exceeds Authority in Dealing Only With British Columbia.

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Victoria, B. C., June 29.—The entire day was taken up in the Court of Appeal today with argument of counsel for Munshi Singh, the Hindu on board the Komagata Maru, who is applying for a writ of Habeas Corpus. The argument was opened by Mr. Robert Cassidy, K. C., who spoke until the lunch hour, while the afternoon sitting of the court was occupied by Mr. J. Edward Bird. The latter was not quite through at the adjournment for the day and stated that his argument would last three-quarters of an hour tomorrow. Both Hindu counsel were subjected to considerable questioning from the bench, their lordships pressing them for full explanation on all points.

The court consists of Chief Justice Macdonald, Justices Martin, Irving, Galliher and McPhillips. It is not expected that argument of counsel for the immigration officials, Messrs. W. B. A. Ritchie, K. C., and W. H. D. Ladner, will occupy over two hours and an extempore decision is not an unlooked for possibility. There were several Hindus in the courtroom, including Rahim Singh, editor of "The Hindustanese," while Mr. Malcolm Reid was an interested spectator of proceedings.

Mr. Cassidy contended that the recent orders-in-council by which the Hindus were being kept out of Canada were beyond the powers of the Governor-General-in-Council and that every immigrant seeking entrance must be dealt with as a separate case. Immigrants as a body could not be dealt with before they entered the Dominion, but afterward. He complained of differing phraseology in the different clauses of the orders-in-council—such as "immigrants" in one place and "passengers" in another. He asserted immigration officials had no right to prohibit the entry of Munshi Singh because he was not a laborer but a farmer. If this system of reasoning were carried out anybody could be kept out of Canada.

Discrimination Alleged.

Mr. Bird complained of discrimination against the Hindus in favor of the Japanese and Chinese. He asserted that the Parliament of Canada has only dealt with immigration matters as affecting the whole of Canada, while the Governor-General-in-Council had gone beyond their authority in dealing only with British Columbia. He said orders-in-council were largely the result of sectional feeling and local conditions which should not enter into questions of this kind. He declared strongly that Canada had no right to exclude British subjects from any part of the Empire and that therefore the orders-in-council were ultra vires. Such authority was vested in the Sovereign and had never been delegated to the Parliament of Canada. He said the regulation in regard to direct passage to Canada was an interference with immemorial rights of British sub-

Continued on Page 4, Col. 3.

has absolutely no jurisdiction to deport as a laborer a man who was not a laborer. This is the situation here.

The Chief Justice—The board has jurisdicti

Are You Going on a Summer Vacation?

IF SO, YOU WILL SURELY WANT YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY AND SUNDAY NEWS-ADVERTISER TO FOLLOW YOU.

JUST PHONE SEYMOUR 38 AND WE WILL CHANGE YOUR PAPER SO IT WILL START THE DAY AFTER YOU LEAVE HOME. WE CAN MAIL THE PAPER ANYWHERE YOU DESIRE.

THE PRICE BY MAIL IS 25 CENTS PER MONTH. DO IT NOW—SEYMOUR 38.

Firemen Dies Suddenly.

Taken suddenly ill while out at practice at Number Three Fire Hall yesterday morning, James Bryant was hurried to his home and thence to the General Hospital where he died on the operating table. He was perfectly well before practice began and the reason for his sudden illness is not known. An inquest will be held this afternoon. James D. Bryant was the son of Mr. James D. Bryant, 233 Twentieth Avenue East, an old-timer in Vancouver, where the fireman was born 21 years ago. He was moved up to the Mount Pleasant hall only last week after being on the staff of Number One for two years.

Bear Cub Captured in Point Grey.

Messrs. Isaac Miller and Sam Taylor captured a fine black bear cub in West Point Grey yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Imperial Street and Twenty-second Avenue. The hunters were looking for the cougar which has been reported on different occasions in that municipality. They started the mother bear and cub and the dogs drove the young bear into a tree. When the old bear saw her cub was pursued she returned, and it was with great difficulty the hunters succeeded in driving her away. Mr. Miller then climbed the tree and carried down the three-months-old bear baby.

Police Chiefs Return.

Police chiefs from this part of the province returned on Sunday from the convention at Winnipeg. They were accompanied by Mr. Ralph C. Vincent, chief of police at Sault Ste. Marie. Those comprising the party were Chief Davis of North Vancouver, Chief Lifton of North Vancouver District, Chief Simpson of Point Grey and Chief Bradshaw of New Westminster. Chief MacLennan of Vancouver is taking a trip to Fort George and surrounding country before returning to his duties.

Found in a Cave.

A game of hide-and-seek lasting since February 1 culminated on Sunday in the woods of West Point Grey when Nick Pistola was found by Detective Ricci, assisted by Sergeant Walker of Point Grey and Detective McDonald of Vancouver, in a cave hollowed out underneath a great tree stump. Pistola, an Italian, is wanted on an alleged charge of murderous assault on a fellow countryman, Dominic Caperto. A dispute is said to have arisen between the two men when, it is alleged, Pistola stabbed Caperto five times in the abdomen and fled. Detective Ricci has since that time been trailing the man. The search led the officer to Cloverdale where it was reported the man had gone. A few days ago the detective gained information which led him to believe his man was in hiding in West Point Grey and that his wife had been in the habit of carrying food to him. Disguised as a Hindu the officer followed her and got the "lay" of the man's place of concealment.

Dr. C. Vermilyea, the Toronto foot specialist, will be at McRobbie's Shoe Store, 301 Hastings Street West, June 29 and 30. Free consultation for all foot ailments. ***

Meeting Adjourned.

Several Vancouver barristers assembled at the Court House yesterday afternoon for the purpose of attending a meeting, which had been called to discuss the remarks made by Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P. for Vancouver, in which he is alleged to have reflected upon the British Columbia judiciary. Not one of the five barristers who had convened the meeting put in an appearance, and an adjournment was taken sine die.

Poultrymen Talk of Gift Classes.

At the meeting of the Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock Association on Thursday, June 4, the matter of gift classes at the shows was introduced by Messrs. Wilson, Barclay and Stonehouse. Notice of motion was given that the matter should be taken up and inquired into more thoroughly at a later meeting. At the next regular meeting on July 2, Mr. H. E. Upton, provincial poultry instructor, will deliver an address. Any one interested in poultry is invited to be present. An invitation is also extended to poultry fanciers to be present at any of the regular meetings on the first Thursday of each month.

Rose and Sweet Pea Show.

The rose and sweept pea show of the Vancouver Horticultural Society will be held at the Imperial Rink, English Bay, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. A very large number of entries for sweet peas and roses have already been received for the occasion. Table decorations will be a feature, while children's classes for wild flowers, natural mosses, annuals, perennials, roses and sweet peas have also been arranged. Local professional horticulturists are planning to exhibit specialties.

Hous ertiser

, VANCOUVER, BRITISH CO

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Continued on Page 4, Col. 3.

Independents Elected.

Hamilton, Edg—E. A. Studholme (Labor).
Prescott—G. Exmiturel (Independent Liberal).
Wellington, South—Tom Carter (Temperance).

The Daily News
Advertiser
June 30—1914

HINDU CASE UP IN APPEAL COURT

Continued from Page 1, Col. 5.

jects and that it interfered with the rights conferred by Magna Charta. These Hindus had committed no crime and should not be held in detention. He claimed the Hindus were of the same original race as Canadians and the expression "Asiatic race" was misleading. Finally he argued that the Governor-General-in-Council could not rescind without the authority of Parliament former immigration regulations which had been set aside and that the wording of the order-in-council was dangerously faulty.

At the outset of his argument Mr. Cassidy said that several clauses in the orders-in-council now being enforced on this Coast were not authorized by the Immigration Act and were beyond the powers of the Governor-General-in-Council. One was in regard to the immigrant having to possess $200 in cash. Many desirable persons would be excluded under this provision. The Governor-General-in-Council was only allowed to make regulations but not to legislate.

Sections Conflict.

He asserted that Sections 4 and 37 of the Immigration Act conflicted. If tourists could be rejected by any regulations of the act the Governor-General in council was authorized to impose conditions in regard to money, but this prohibition was not within the enabling power of the Governor-General in council. They had no right to make prohibitions against tourists in general. By Section 37 no power was given the Governor-General in council to discriminate between tourists. They were now making a dangerous discrimination which they were not permitted to make. All immigrants must be put on the same plane in regard to having money of the prescribed limited amount. He quoted the Order-in-Council regarding immigrants having to possess $200. This was, he said, discriminating against certain immigrants whereas all should be regarded alike. Any regulation must apply to all. It was not the intention of Parliament to discriminate offensively such as by continuous journey from the land of their birth. He complained of the varying phraseology in the Order-in-Council and asserted that by Section 4 immigrants could not be prohibited generally.

The Chief Justice—You mean that the Governor-General in council must deal with each individual case?

Mr. Cassidy—Yes, my Lord.

Justice Galliher—Your contention is that nobody can be prohibited in advance? The Governor-General in council must issue separate proclamations in each case?

Mr. Cassidy—Yes. The Governor-General in council is not allowed to make a law prohibiting the landing in Canada of any immigrant. They may by proclamation or order prohibit the entry of any arrival, but they must wait for his arrival.

Continuing, he said the objection they had to Munschi Singh being held was that there was no legal evidence before the board of inquiry to show that he was an unskilled laborer.

Decision Not Reviewable.

Mr. Ritchie—The decision of the board of inquiry is not reviewable in this court. The Chief Justice agreed.

Mr. Cassidy said the terms of deportation order were not in keeping with the Immigration Act and could be reviewed by the present court. He quoted the Thaw extradition case and claimed the law did not prevent a person from applying for writ of habeas corpus. By no means could a statute take away the authority of the court to protect citizens and prevent injustice.

The Chief Justice—If you fail to show anything illegal about the immigration inquiry or anything unconstitutional about the orders-in-council then the rest of your argument falls to the ground on Section 3. If parliament says there is no redress there is no redress.

Mr. Justice McPhillips—Should not your appeal be made to the minister? Why should this court arrogate to itself authority which Parliament says belongs elsewhere?

Mr. Cassidy—The Immigration Board has absolutely no jurisdiction to deport as a laborer a man who was not a laborer. This is the situation here.

The Chief Justice—The board has jurisdiction under the Immigration Act. Whether the finding was correct or not it is not reviewable.

Mr. Cassidy—The board has jurisdiction to prohibit the land of laborers, but not of men who are not laborers. The man in the case is one of the latter. I contend that Munschi should be discharged and counsel admitted that the burden of proof to show he was not a laborer rested on Munschi Singh and not on the immigration authorities, in reply to a question from Mr. Justice Irving.

Unsupported Word on Oath.

The learned judges questioned counsel in regard to evidence that Munschi Singh was not a laborer and that he had considerable money. It was shown that the evidence rested on his unsupported word of oath. Mr. Justice Galliher pointed out that he had no papers or tax receipts to prove his wealth, and added that the $30 produced would not buy much of a farm in British Columbia.

Mr. Justice Irving—Under the circumstances the board would be justified in assuming that he was not qualified to enter.

Counsel quoted evidence to show that he could wire for money, and the reason why he did not carry it was because of fear of being looted en route. Mr. Cassidy quoted cases to show that the burden of proof may be shifted in the same case. If an immigrant refused to go in the box and answer questions he may be declared as convicted, but if he gave evidence on oath he satisfied the onus of proof. In conclusion he said his colleague would attack the constitutionality of the Immigration Act in certain particulars, a matter which he had taken for granted in his argument.

Mr. Bird said the intention of the Immigration Act was that every person coming to Canada should be admitted unless he came under special prohibited classes. These were the defective class. The immigration authorities had attempted to put a new meaning in the section. He said there was a manifest reason why the Governor-General-in-Council should have power to pass on individuals.

Mr. Justice Galliher—Do you suggest that individual cases can be dealt with by proclamation?

Mr. Bird admitted there had been an intention to establish other prohibited classes.

It had been alleged that the direct passage regulation was aimed against the people of India, but he did not think the government would resort to subterfuge to do what they could do openly.

Mr. Justice Galliher pointed out that provision applied to other countries, such as Japan, with regard to its people who lived in Hawaii and elsewhere outside its jurisdiction.

Punished by Deportation.

Counsel said many amendments had been made to the Immigration Act, and he quoted the decision of Chief Justice Hunter last year. This was followed by new orders-in-council, whose effect was to make it a crime to belong to any British country in Asia, punished by deportation. They were lacking in the respect that they discriminated in favor of the Japanese and Chinese.

The Chief Justice—Many people from the Mother Country are being excluded.

Mr. Bird—I question the authority of the immigration officials to do so. Can it be suggested that Newfoundland could pass a law excluding Canadians? I hold the same position in regard to Hindus and Canada. There is no authority for such a course.

Mr. Justice Martin—There is no convention with China.

Mr. Bird—There is a head tax of $500. Section 4 of the immigration act exceeds the authority which section 37 does not permit.

Mr. Justice Martin—Would not a Hindu born in London be excluded?

Mr. Bird—Yes, but he should not be in either case. Such a prerogative rests with a higher authority than the Canadian Parliament.

He quote the case the B. N. A. Act to show that the provincial legislatures had power over immigration and that B. C. had as much authority as the Dominion in this regard. He claimed the orders-in-council were loosely worded. For instance four ports of entry were named in British Columbia whereas under the meaning of the act there were not over half a dozen in the province. The act was riddled full of defects. He asserted the Dominion Parliament has never legislated for one province in regard to immigration matters but the Governor-General-in-Council was attempting that very thing.

Against Right of Subjects.

Had Canada the right to expel British subjects living in other parts of the Empire? he asked, and what right had it to discriminate against laborers and artisans, the two classes most needed in this new country? It was against the liberty of the British subject.

Mr. Justice Martin—How would you discriminate between immigrants? Would you keep out murderers?

Mr. Bird—Yes.

Mr. Justice Martin—Then you admit Canada has authority over immigration?

Mr. Bird—Yes, to the extent of protecting the general good.

Mr. Justice Galliher—Who is to say that the Parliament of Canada cannot hold that this order-in-council is in the interest of the general good?

Counsel claimed that the King's authority to deal with questions of this kind had not been delegated to Canada. There had been a burden put on the British subject desiring to come to Canada. He then discussed the expression "Asiatic race" at great length, and claimed that the Hindus were also Caucasians.

The Chief Justice—Don't you think Parliament meant to deal with the term in its usually accepted sense? As a matter of fact all peoples go back to Adam and Eve.

Mr. Justice Galliher—Most of the members of Parliament have not technical ethnological knowledge.

Mr. Justice McPhillips—For years men of education have used the expression.

Mr. Bird—We use many terms loosely in common parlance. There is no such race as Asiatic race.

In conclusion Mr. Bird argued that the act interfered with the rights of British subjects as conferred by the Magna Charta and that the Governor-General-in-Council could not rescind old orders nor delegate such acquired authority to Mr. Reid and his men.

Third Avenue Contract.

Although not the lowest tenderer by a small margin, the City Council last night let the contract for a macadam paving on Third Avenue to Mr. H. J. Kaiser at $5061 in the expectation that he will be able to rush the work. The lowest tenderer was Messrs. Cotton Company Ltd., at $4766, but the city engineer pointed out in his report the com nts against that company

10

S-ADVERTISER, VANCOUV
The Daily News Advertiser
g News
June 30 - 1914

CARNARVONSHIRE ON FIRST VISIT TO PORT

Over Hundred Lascars in Crew of Newest Royal Mail Steam Packet Liner in Port With 1,300 Ton Cargo.

Once again a typical crew of Lascars add a picturesque touch to that part of the C. P. R. wharfage where the up-to-date Royal Mail Steam Packet liner Carnarvonshire, Captain Bollard, is berthed. Natives of India and Malayans, over one hundred of these swarthy sons of the Orient, mostly lithe, dark brown, medium-sized men, revelled in the warmth and sunshine—reminiscent of their own clime—which bathed the harbor yesterday.

The Carnarvonshire, which brought here 1200 tons of cargo for Vancouver, including 500 tons of wire from Antwerp, 120 tons of pineapples from Singapore, 85 tons of spirits and liqueurs from England, and a quantity of rice and beans from the Orient, is on her maiden voyage here. A sister of the Cardiganshire, which has visited Vancouver once, she is one of the finest freighters coming to this port and an example of the type of vessels that the company has had specially constructed for the Pacific service. She was launched late last year from the Belfast yards of Messrs. Workman and Clark. She is of 10,000 tons register and can carry a limited number of saloon and about 1000 steerage passengers. Three other liners of her type are building for the service.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver.
ADVERTISER, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, T
June 30 - 1914

DEPORTATION IN INDIA'S INTEREST

Calcutta Journalist Says Canada Will Be Asiatic Empire's Benefactor if She Sends the Hindus Back Home.

UNREST IN INDIA MUST BE BROUGHT TO A HEAD

Result of British Government's Too Generous Policy Said to Be the Cause of the Sedition Throughout Bengal.

"If you people of Canada want to make a name for yourselves as benefactors to India you will send the Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru back right away. The British Government is bound to use the army in India sooner or later and the sooner the better. If you return these Hindus it will bring the present unrest to a head and give the government cause to use the army, which is the only thing that will settle the present trouble in the Indian Empire."

The above statement was made to "The News-Advertiser" yesterday by Mr. M. B. Constant, who was very many years business manager of "The Englishman" at Calcutta and who has just arrived in Vancouver.

British Policy Too Weak.

Bengal is seething with sedition. It is to be found in every nook and corner and the government is powerless to put it down. The present policy of the British Government in India is far too weak and Lord Hardinge is dealing far too generously with the natives. Vast sums have been spent by the government on education of the natives, the sanitary commission has also spent an enormous amount in bringing the sanitary arrangements up to date and the taxation of the natives is practically nil. What is the result? The natives turn round and bite the hand that fed them and spend all their efforts in stirring up racial warfare.

"Five years ago the white man in India was a small god; now he is nobody and is insulted by the natives at will and can get no redress from the courts. The natives know more about law and its quibbles than any white and will stand up in court and say so."

To show to what a state things have come in India, Mr. Constant narrated an instance of a native who had shot a white police inspector and was found on the street beside the body with the smoking revolver in his hand. In spite of this damaging piece of evidence and the evidence of police the man was acquitted owing to the fact that the native lawyer had got the art of law twisting and quibbling down to the fine points.

Regiment Almost in Mutiny.

"The 10th Juts were one of the finest native regiments when they were transferred to Calcutta and the colonel and all the officers of the regiment, who were whites, were excedingly proud of their regiment. Most of the officers went off on a vacation and in the end of four months the regiment was in such a state of unrest and almost mutiny that they had to be removed to Hyderabad in the south and the colonel had to resign.

"That shows," said Mr. Constant, "how quickly and surely the Bengali agitators and sedition mongers can work and they work in such a cunning manner that no one can tell, though they may have a pretty good suspicion who it was unsettled the regiment."

"There never was such a call for volunteers among the white men in India as at the present moment. Practically every man, anyway over seventy-five per cent. of the white male residents, has his rifle and belongs to some corps or other. At the last big review of volunteers the plans for the defence of Calcutta were given to all the officers in the volunteers and each officer knows his station and the general plans as well as any officer in the regular army," declared Mr. Constant, "which only shows how alive the army is to the serious conditions and that every man is prepared and ready for the time which is bound to come and in fact is the only thing that will give India the rest she needs."

"The white population of India is about 500,000 while the native population is 300,000,000 and the trouble when the final settling comes will be if the native regiments go over and join the natives. If the bulk of the army remains true to its colors it will be a comparatively easy matter as many of the natives have no rifles and quite a number have never seen one. The Indian Mutiny could never be repeated because communication is now so good that it is an easy matter to move troops and supplies from one part of the country to another.

No Excuse to Use Army.

"The trouble at the present moment is that the government cannot get an excuse to use the army because the natives are too wily to give them cause. They content themselves with letting off a bomb here and another one two hundred miles away and then all will be quiet for a little time and a few more bombs will be let off.

"A white woman cannot walk down the street in safety and without being molested and insulted and it is quite a common thing for a native to spit on a white man and when taken to task for it declare that it was quite an accident. In five years time if things go on as they are now it will be almost impossible for the white man to live in India and absolutely impossible for white women."

Mr. Constant was horrified when he heard that already there were about five thousand Hindus in Vancouver and the vicinity and stated that if the people of British Clyumbia and Canada in general only knew the people of India as they were the Komagata Maru would have been on her way back long ago.

"The sedition has not at present spread in any great dimensions to the northern part of the country," said Mr. Constant, "but has its seat largely in Bengal and the south. It originated in Bengal in 1908. The shifting of the capital to Delhi was opposed by all the newspapers and most people, but in my opinion," declared Mr. Constant, "I think it was a very wise move, because, before the removal Bengal had all the say in the government, but now they are so far away they have not nearly so much to say in it.

"What we want in India is a strong man like Lord Curzon, a man who is not afraid and a man who will rule with a rod of iron. The present policy of the government is about fifty years before its time," said Mr. Constant.

The Daily News
Advertiser. June 30 - 1914

Lim

MANY PRISONERS TO BE SENTENCED TODAY

Twenty Men Found Guilty During Recent Assize Will Appear Before Mr. Justice Gregory at the Courthouse.

No less than 54 cases were dealt with at the criminal assize which was brought to a conclusion on Friday last. The grand jury brought in true bills in some 40 cases, and in over 50 per cent. of these convictions were obtained by the Crown. There wre 25 convicitions, and in all 20 prisoners will appear before Mr. Justice Gregory today at 11 a.m. for sentence.

George Van Horst and Frank Bevaqua, found guilty of murder, were sentenced to death as soon as the jury returned the verdict and, of course, will not appear today. Harris and Bagwany, the two Alert Bay Indian chiefs who were found guilty of holding a native potlatch, were allowed their liberty on suspended sentence, and will also be absent when the sentence docket is read. In the case of another man the conviction has been set aside by the Court of Appeal, which found that no evidence for the verdict had been submitted to the jury.

The full list of those who will be sentenced today is as follows:

John Kong, manslaughter; Harvey La Motte Virgil, manslaughter; C. Yossitz, attempted murder; Henry Glasson, attempted murder; Nick Corbett and Dominic Savali, wounding with intent; Charles White, wounding; Joe Rasselli, wounding; Donato Debonas, wounding; Leander Peltier, assault; James Page, assault; F. Williams, assault; James Turner, false pretences; Harry Hooper, false pretences; Shajoo Ram, perjury; Richard Wallace, uttering counterfeit money; A. J. Smith, conspiracy to defraud the public; Charna Singh, statutory offence; James Valse, statutory offence; Thomas Papas, statutory offence.

The prosecutions at the Assize were conducted by Mr. A. D. Taylor, K. C., who was assisted throughout by Mr. Cassimir Dickson.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Victoria and vicinity—Strong winds or gales, mostly westerly and southerly; generally fair; not much change in temp.

Lower Mainland—Strong to moderate winds; generally fair and warm.

The Daily News
Advertiser Vancouver
July 1st 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

VERDICT MONDAY IN HINDU APPEAL

Argument in Komagata Maru Case Is Concluded in Court of Appeal—Decision to Be Given Early in Week.

ORDERS ARE NOT ULTRA VIRES SAYS MR. RITCHIE

Counsel Draws Attention to Canadian Interpretation Act Stating That Laws Should Get Liberal Construction.

Special to the News-Advertiser.

Victoria, June 30.—Argument in the appeal from Mr. Justice Murphy's decision refusing a writ of habeas corpus to Munshi Singh, one of the East Indian passengers of the Komagata Maru, who has been ordered deported after appearing before the board of inquiry in Vancouver, was concluded today. Judgment will be delivered next Monday. The day was occupied in the conclusion of Mr. J. E. Bird's address on behalf of the applicant, the reply of Mr. E. B. A. Ritchie, K. C., senior counsel for the department of immigration, and a general summing up and answer to the points raised against him by Mr. Robert Cassidy, K. C., leading counsel for Munshi Singh.

Dwelling on the constitutional issue which he had previously raised, Mr. Bird contended that the Dominion had the power to say to the immigrant considered undesirable that he might not land but could go no further. There was no authority vested in Parliament to permit the imprisonment, and the deportation of the individual in question once he had arrived. He pleaded that the Court of Appeal was in a position above that of Parliament in this case. It had a right to review the possible effects of the infringement of the rights of the British subject on the peace order and good government of any other part of the British Empire, and, in that respect it was superior to any legislature.

To Declare the Law.

Chief Justice Macdonald observed that the function of the court was to declare the law and not to make it.

To this Mr. Bird replied that its duty was to weigh the balance as between the laws of the different sections of the Empire.

Mr. Ritchie first took up the questions raised as to the immigration laws being ultra vires. The British North America Act had given power to Canada to deal with immigration into all or any of the provinces. The term "immigration," he maintained, was intended to include those from other sections of the British Empire because, when dealing with aliens, the Imperial Act of 1905 did so expressly. Apart from this he took the position that the residuary power given Canada to make such laws as were deemed essential for the peace, order and good government of the country bestowed the necessary authority for the enforcement of regulations of the kind under discussion. He quoted authorities in support of his claim on the latter point.

He affirmed that, not only the Dominion but the provinces also, were clothed with power to deal with the rights of British subjects.

Liberal Constitution.

With regard to the restricted interpretation of the word "immigrant" Mr. Ritchie further drew attention to the Canada Interpretation Act which stipulated that statutes should be given that "fair, large, and liberal construction" which would be in the public interests.

With regard to the orders-in-council, of which counsel on the other side had laid considerable stress, he wished to draw attention to Section 81 of the Act which, as he read it, gave power warranting the orders in question. As to Section 22, which set out the immedia-

11

The Daily News
Advertiser Vancouver
July 1st 1914

Goderich, Ont., June 30.—Dr. A. H. MacKinnon, Conservative candidate in the provincial elections in Centre Huron, and Rev. Joseph Elliott were formally arraigned here today on charges of conspiracy to bribe in connection with the campaign, and were remanded until Friday morning.

FREE ENTRY TO HINDUS STOPPED

Amendments to Immigration Act of New Zealand Repeal Clause Giving Hindus and Other Asiatics Free Entry.

Special Cable to the News-Advertiser.

Wellington, New Zealand, June 30.—Mr. Fisher, Minister of Marine, today introduced an amendment to the Immigration Act in the House of Representatives which repeals the section enabling Hindus and other Asiatics to claim free entry into the Dominion.

Provisions are made which compel the immigrant to sign the application form in any European language which must be written in the presence of an officer and must not be less than fifty words and be written in a time allowance of twenty minutes.

Provisions are also made for the exclusion of white slavers, persons suffering from dangerous, loathsome and contagious diseases.

The Daily News
Advertiser Vancouver
July 1st 1914

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MAYOR WOULD SEND HINDUS TO OTTAWA

Mayor Gray Offers at Protest Meeting to Pay Orientals' Way in Box Cars to Dominion Capital.

New Westminster, June 30.—"Resolved: That this mass meeting hereby endorsed the stand taken by the immigration officers in connection with the attempt to land he 350 Hindus now abpard he Komagatu Maru in Vancouver harbor, and further goes on record as absolutely opposed to the immigration of any Asiatics into Canada, and orders copies of this resolution to be forwarded to the premier, Sir Robert Borden, the minister of Trade and Commerce, and other members of the Dominion cabinet."

The above resolution was passed without a dissenting voice at a crowded meeting in St. Patrick's hall last evening.

The resolution was originally worded to include Hindus only, but Ald. Dodd stoutly maintained that he would not vote in favor of it unless the total cessation of Asiatic immigration was advocated. The meeting loudly cheered the labor champion, and the required change was made.

Mayor Gray reiterated his willingness to head a subscription to send the Komagatu Maru Hindus, should they be landed, as a box car delegation to Ottawa, a suggestion which found much favor with the audience.

Col. Taylor, M. P., said he had always been opposed to Asiatic immigration, and he felt sure his sentiments were shared by the other members from this district. In the course of his speech he repeatedly said he did not believe the Hindus now clamoring at Vancouver's door would be allowed to enter. Col. Taylor said he did not believe any court in the land would allow the Hindus to enter Canada. The order-in-council, while only passed as a temporary measure, could remain in force for an indefinite period, and was in itself an insurmountable obstacle.

oblige.

July 1st 1914

The Hindu Question.

To the Editor of "The News-Advertiser":

Sir,—I venture to submit that the people of this province have been very badly led on the whole question of Oriental immigration. The fact is that the majority of us are so much absorbed in work, or in looking for it, that we have little time or inclination to bother with the details of public policy. But we know what we want, and care little whether we make our position very intelligible even to ourselves. Browning sang "God's in His Heaven—all's well with the world," but we solace ourselves with the reflection that Stevens or Bowser, or "good old Dick," or Borden, or the immigration authorities, or somebody else, we don't quite know who, understands it all, and will take care of our interests.

The disillusion we now experience is very irritating. Our leaders have allowed us to drift into a mess, and our first instinct is to hang somebody, "to encourage the others," as the French say. We have really only ourselves to blame, and late as it is in the day the Mayor is to be congratulated on calling a public meeting. Mr. Stevens, too, seems to have all along done all that one man could do, but he has labored under the disadvantage of being but "a voice crying in the wilderness," and of not representing any clear and defined policy of the community itself.

We must make our appeal to Ottawa with objections to Oriental immigration of a more concrete character than those they not unnaturally think animate us as a whole, viz.:

"We do not like you, Dr. Fell,
The reason why we cannot tell."

Surely it would be good policy to form a committee irrespective of party, and to get them to formulate a platform of a practical nature on the whole question, which would be likely to commend itself to the governments and peoples concerned.

Let us go about the matter in the right way by getting the law altered, and whilst we are about it let us tackle the Chinese aspect of the trouble too, an aspect even more menacing than the Hindu.

It ill becomes us, on the other hand, as representatives of a great and self-governing people, in order to get our rights to stoop to the tricks of petti-fogging attorneys and of over-zealous immigration officials. We only make ourselves ridiculous by taking a month to examine the Hindus, by placing obstacles to their appeal to our own courts by hedging their employment of legal counsel, by petty manoeuvres, by threatening to drag their ship to sea and by blood and thunder talks of personal violence should they by any means land on our shores.

Sir, we are not "Chinese Boxers." We intend to limit effectively all Oriental immigration, but we intend to do it by process of law and fair law as between nations, not by intimidation and scurvy tricks. This seems to me to be the attitude generally of the people of this province, an attitude they have no need to be ashamed of before the world. If it is, it is a great pity that the practical exposition of it should even now, after years of below the surface agitation, still be "wrop in mystery."

Mr. Stevens' solution may be a good one. It is practically the only one at present, but its acceptance at Ottawa must be handicapped by the idea that its details have not behind them any well-considered public opinion.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

weeks ago admitted his guilt, said that he [illegible] Martin had constructed the mo[illegible] Indian and Am[illegible] been made. He said th[illegible] partnership in every effort to make spi[illegible] Mr. A. Robertson conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Gordon Grant appeared for the accused.

The Daily News July 3 1914

Guest on Komagata Maru.

Mr. J. Edward Bird, counsel for the 375 Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru, has communicated with Messrs. Bowser, Reid & Wallbridge, the solicitors for the Crown, and has been informed that no further steps will be taken regarding their demand for entry to Canada until the Court of Appeal decision has been handed down. Meanwhile all is quiet aboard the Komagata Maru, but it is an open secret that the authorities, both immigration and police, anticipate trouble aboard the ship if the decision goes against the Hindus.

The Daily News July 2 1914

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters Can Be Published Only Over the Writers' Names.

Hosting-Houses for Asiatics.

To the Editor of The News-Advertiser.

Sir,—Canada, west or east, English, French or Mohawk, has always been the land of hospitality and courtesy to strangers. With reference to the poor pilgrims of the Komagata Maru most people, except the pressmen, seem to have forgotten this. They talk of slamming the door in the face of all Asiatics from the comparatively small peninsular of India, while those of two-thirds of Asia (China and Japan) are admitted, in limited numbers in the one case, in the other (China) in unlimited numbers, so long as they tip the janitor (provincial treasurer of B. C.). Slamming the door is violent, weak, unconvincing and bad for both the frame of the house and for its business interests.

Instead of this Thibetan method, why not maintain the "Canada for Canadians" policy quite as effectively, without de-Canadising the Canadian traditions (good business traditions, by-the-by, especially for a world-port like Vancouver) of hospitality. Even the Scythians were not so inhospitable as to slam the door. They allowed Orestes to land. It was only after he had been passed by the Customs officials that they explained to him that he had to be stripped and sacrificed to the Scythian Artemis.

Let us courteously invite all Hindu or Asiatic immigrants to enter the port of Vancouver not as strangers, but as guests, subject to one condition which, while it would practically exclude all whom Vancouver citizens might unanimously desire to exclude, would be in itself perfectly courteous and unexceptionable, and would act as an automatic test of our own unanimity. "As the guest of Canada," we would say, "you may come here and live, provided you have the name and address of one of our citizens, who is a householder in the city which you elect as your port of entry, and who has agreed and been empowered by us to receive you as a lodger for a specified term of years."

This was done in London long ago in the case of Flemish textile workers entering London. According as the Flemings were welcome or not welcome to the English people (more especially to the English weavers) so the port of London automatically accepted or rejected the welcome or unwelcome foreign immigrants. Granted that the Canadian citizens of Vancouver are unanimously opposed to the entrance of these tall and outlandish competitors, get this law enacted. Call it, if you will, by the name used in the days of the Edwards, "the Hosting Act" or the "Hindu Hosting Act," and it follows that, if we are unanimous, we shall, automatically and without offence against the comity of peoples, be rid of this foolish problem. The "Hosting-houses" would be always in the public eye. The licensed "hosts," presuming that any candidates turned up, would be reminded of their hospitable duties by periodical domiciliary visits from the municipal or Federal authorities, which would offer the double advantage of preventing our guests from concerting undesirable schemes in secret, and periodically reminding them of our hospitable arrangements for alleviating the first natural pangs of homesickness. And the whisper that Vancouver is no longer in any sense a free British port would cease to go round.

A. N. ST. JOHN-MILDMAY.
1517 Twelfth Avenue East.
Vancouver, June 26.

Canadian National Spirit.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—If everyone was to make a solemn vow and declaration never to employ or patronize an Oriental in any way, manner or form, never to purchase so much as a bunch of carrots from anyone of these gentry, all this hullaballoo as to whether the Jap or Hindu should or should not be admitted, would, to my mind, speedily solve itself as, deprived of non-Oriental patronage and dependent entirely upon his fellow-countrymen for a living, Mr. Chinaman, etc., would speedily go out of business and out of the country.

But we shout about exclusion one moment and the very next we eat at Chinese restaurants or restaurants employing Chinese, send our laundry to Chinese laundries, buy our fish and vegetables from Oriental hawkers and many even have their clothes "China made;" the big employer "fires" his white help and substitutes Hindus and Japs (why is there no law that a Hindu must receive the same rate of pay as a white?); to crown all we roll out in our hundreds to attend exclusion meetings at Dominion and other halls. What a humbugging lot we are. Where is our sincerity, patriotism, national pride? I'll tell you, my fellow citizens. They don't exist and the sooner we stop our cant and hypocrisy and get down to facts and become animated with a true Canadian national spirit the better for us all.

ALFRED J. BLAND.

Hindu Immigration.

To the Editor of The News-Advertiser:

Sir—Mr. Constant's remarks regarding India should have been printed in capitals and underlined in red, so that every British Columbian should be led to do his best to push ahead this good work of civil war in India. But and nevertheless there are a few in British Columbia who would like to see the Oriental question treated entirely as a British Columbia concern, and Eastern Canada and India kept out of the fray.

Like Natal, British Columbia has for many years been financing and inducing the Orientals to come in by finding them pleasant surroundings and work and paying wages from ten to twenty times greater than they ever had before, till at length they almost monopolize the industries of lumbering, fishing, market gardening and domestic service.

This inducing and financing of the Oriental, too, is largely done by those who talk very loudly and excitedly against them, and who think and speak of them as being a menace to the welfare of the province. I have personal friends who express themselves very excitedly against them. One of them employs thirty in his logging camp. Another, a lady, for more than 20 years has bought all her vegetables from and sent all her washing to an Oriental, and a few others keep Oriental domestics.

It is useless for us to pass laws to keep them out and deliberately set prizes for them if they come in. Instead of passing exclusion laws we should make the conditions here such that it will not be a paying game for the Oriental to come. Make the conditions such that he will be led to stay away of his own accord.

On the other side, my friend who employs the thirty says: "I determined to employ only white men. I fitted out my camp and employed a white cook and honestly tried to make conditions suitable to a white man's ideas, but I could not get the work done on time, nor at a paying price. The foreman, the men, the whole body, was unreliable. In self-defence I had to go out of business or discharge the men and take on Orientals. I have to live, so I employ Orientals."

The lady says: "I have not time to hunt up the white market gardener—he will not bring the goods to the house, and if I go to the stores they buy of the Chinamen. What can I do?" As to fishing, the Cannery Association last week said to the Fishermen's Union: "We want fish. We have been unable to rely upon you to get them, either on time or in quantity. We would employ whites all the time if we could get the fish. If you want us to do so, make good."

The whole answer from the lumbermen, the fishing industry, the consumers of garden truck and the employers of domestics is the same: Give an equivalent in quantity and quality for the wages you ask and insist upon getting, and we will employ none other. Be reliable.

I have suggested three remedies: First, compel every employer to take out a licence and pay a heavy fee before he shall engage an Oriental. You have met this in the negative with a whole column of adjectives. Kindly suggest a better with the adjectives in support.

Second, I have suggested that every British subject—Oriental or otherwise—should be enfranchised—should have the vote, and so make the politician, who now does the shouting, as dumb as a clam. My friends (politicians) shake their heads and say impossible.

I now suggest a third. It is to the workmen and workwomen of the province, make good.

F. E. TULIAN.

Vancouver, June 30, 1914.

The Daily News Advertiser July 4-1914

12

VANCOUVER, BRITISH CO

BAPTISTS DISCUSS PROBLEM OF INDIA

Speaker at Convention Says That Christianity Is Now Under Crucial Test by Millions of Oriental People.

Not only was there political unrest in India but great religious unrest, declared the Rev. A. P. McDiarmid in an address on Foreign Missions at the Baptist convention last evening. Now was the opportunity of the Christian churches. The low caste and the outcast peoples of India were beginning to assert themselves and the Mohammedans were taking most advantage of the opportunity afforded. The Mohammedans had increased their population in India in the last ten years by six millions. A well know missionary had stated that unless the Christian churches accepted the unparalleled opportunity before them of winning these people to Christ, within ten years the low caste and outcast people of India who had failed to find some place in the scheme of Hinduism would have gone over to Mohammedanism and that condition would be worse than their former one.

Orientals Now Investigating.

This was the day of taking stock of traditional ideas, with the Oriental races as with the Occidental. The Orlental was not accepting, as he had done before, those things which were handed down. The open mind was being indicated which meant much more than the "open door." They were inquiring; they were investigating and when they had reached their conclusions they would settle down firmer than before. In his opinion the life of the Occidental Christian would be enriched and supplemented by the life of the Oriental Christian. The Oriental mind, Christianized, would add something of great value to our practical conception of Christianity.

The adequacy of Christianity for meeting the religious needs of all the peoples of the earth was today facing its great test and crisis. The thought of the world was in the melting pot, politically, socially, economically and religiously. What a mass of heterogenous elements there was? What would come out of it; what was Christianity going to put into it?

Christanity in Bolivia.

The life and progress of Bolivia were sketched by the Rev. A. B. Reekie, who dealt with the field before the Protestant churches. Sixteen years ago when he went there the people of all classes were loyal to the Pope but he felt he could safely say that today from 60 to 70 per cent. of the people outside of the Indian classes had broken away from the Roman Catholic church, dispised the religion of that church and all Christianity as well.

In an address on Home Missions, Mr. A. B. Stoval, president of the Baptist Union of Western Canada, spoke of the importance of the work of each church in Western Canada. Canada could not perhaps be held for Canadians but it was the duty of the churches to see that that Canadianism was based on righteousness.

In the morning and afternoon considerable business was transacted and several excellent papers were read. Among the latter was an interesting statement by Mr. A. Leekie, who was appointed by the church in 1895 as missionary in Bolivia, on the progress of missionary efforts in South America. He stated that lady missionaries were much in demand there and he urged that more lady teachers be sent to Bolivia as there were many opportunities there for work. This was also true of trained nurses. Mrs. J. S. Reekie, president of the Baptist Women's Missionary Society, which was organized on Thursday, presided. In addition to the address of Mr. Leekie, addresses were delivered by Miss Bessie Churchill of Babbili, India, and Dr. Zella Clarke of Sompett, India, who spoke on work among the Telagus. Miss Roxena Phillips sang a solo.

Growth of Church in B. C.

Reports showed that the membership of the Baptist churches in the province at the present time is 4992, a net gain of 390 over the previous year. The churches of the province during the year have raised through various channels $118,946.32. This was raised as follows: Sunday schools, $9115.37; B. Y. P. U., $1001.67; missionary societies, $2394.15; mission bands, $37.50; ladies' aids, $2159.82; other sources, $698.14. The churches themselves raised $102,539.34.

Forty-three churches contributed to this amount. The total amount raised per member is $27.11 for church work, and for missions, $3.87 per member.

There was raised for missions during the year, the sum of $16,887.65. This was raised as follows: Donations from churches, $12,465.12; B. Y. P. U., $458.45; circles, $2196.43; mission bands, $37.50, and through other sources, $1730.45.

The missionary report, which showed that expenditures had amounted to $12,495.19, and receipts to $12,773.13, was adopted. Reports of all the missions in the provinces were read and showed that splendid progress had been made in most cases. The report added that the board had to mark time to a certain extent, owing to the lack of funds due to the financial stringency. During the year the board held seventeen meetings and the executive twenty-three.

Province Leads Western Canada.

It was shown that British Columbia led the four Western provinces in contributions to missions during the year. Rev. J. W. Litch opened the discussion on the consideration and apportionment of home mission funds. He advocated pushing missionary work among the non-English in the northern part of the province and urged a special contribution for that purpose.

Rev. Mr. Erickson of the Swedish Church told of the work that was being done among the Scandinavians by the Baptist Church in this city. He asked the church to purchase a site in Mount Pleasant for a place of worship.

A resolution was passed favoring the appointing of delegates to take up with the Baptist Union of Western Canada the question of securing additional funds with which to carry on missionary work among the foreigners of the province.

Tomorrow's Services.

The pulpit arrangements for tomorrow are as follows:

First Baptist Church—Morning, Rev. Dr. Crosby; evening, Rev. Dr. McDiarmid.

New Westminster—Morning, Rev. O. E. Kendall; evening, Rev. A. J. Prosser.

Mount Pleasant—Morning, Rev. C. W. King; evening, Rev. J. Everton.

Jackson Avenue—Morning, Rev. B. H. West; evening, Rev. O. E. Kendall.

Fifth Avenue—Morning, Rev. Dr. McDiarmid; evening, Rev. C. W. King.

Central—Morning, Rev. D. J. Welsh; evening, Rev. H. E. McGill.

Grandview—Morning, A. J. Prosser; evening, Rev. Dr. Sawyer.

Ruth Morton—Morning, Rev. S. Everton; evening, Rev. W. W. Wright.

Cedar Cottage—Morning, Rev. W. W. Wright; evening, Rev. A. W. McLeod.

South Hill—Morning, Rev. E. M. Cook.

North Vancouver—Morning, Rev. A. M. McLeod; evening, Rev. D. J. Welsh.

Kerrisdale — Evening, Rev. A. B. Reekie.

Collingwood — Morning, Rev. A. B. Reekie.

Hammond—Evening, Rev. W. H. Redman.

Eburne—Evening, Rev. E. M. Cook.

of Brooklyn, N. Y. They are planning on leaving today on a trip up the coast as far as Alaska.

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July 5—191

VOLUME LIII,

ANARCHY AB JAPANESE V

Authorities Have Gi Yamamoto Until Morning to Decide He Is in Command

IF UNABLE TO CONT OFFICIALS W

Immigration Departm Police Officers Pre Make the Hindu Pa Amenable to Discip

Captain Yamamoto, the skipper of the Komagata M with her 375 Hindus still flo ways placidly in Burrard I himself today between the the deep sea. Before 10 o'cl row morning he has to decid cate question, "Am I or am tain of my ship?"

That is precisely and off position, strange as it may s that is precisely the questio Immigration Department offi put up to him to answer. It fore, not surprising that a les ances of Vancouver, seen on afternoon by "The News-A shortly after he had had a tion with the worthy skipp have described quite serio mariner's feelings in the matt following naive sentence: "Ca mamoto led me to think tha every desire to leave the ship couver as soon as he possi The gentleman from the lan chrysanthemum did not smile but his tones indicated that th of the situation was not lost

Means Business.

Mr. Malcolm Reid, head of migration Department in Bri lumbia, though an obliging would not say a word when ap upon the matter, but there is whatever that this strictly question has to be decided by per by 10 o'clock on Monday That means that he will have the decision before the result Court of Appeal case has b ceived from Victoria.

The fact is that a virtual stal archy reigns on the steamer, authorities have at last determ take definite action and are of definitely informing themselv how much authority Captain Ya has aboard the Komagata Mar evidence is that his authority is thereabouts, and if the Japanes liner will admit his inability t with the turbulent East Indian gers, the authorities are prepa take charge and moderate the ances that have been made man the last couple of days.

The general impression is tha tain Yamamoto has very little au left, and that it is only his s his owners that keeps him abo vessel. He says he has reasone Gurdit Singh, but Gurdit will n sist him in an effort to restra Hindus, and it is quite on the now that he will indicate that t uation has got beyond his cont morrow morning.

Will Assume Control.

In the event of the captain de that he has no control over th sel by reason of the power o more turbulent among the H aboard, the authorities—i.e., th

13

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July 5—1914

VOLUME LIII, No. 5.

ANARCHY ABOARD JAPANESE VESSEL

Authorities Have Given Capt. Yamamoto Until Tomorrow Morning to Decide Whether He Is in Command or Not.

IF UNABLE TO CONTROL OFFICIALS WILL ACT

Immigration Department and Police Officers Prepared to Make the Hindu Passengers Amenable to Discipline.

Captain Yamamoto, the Japanese skipper of the Komagata Maru, which with her 375 Hindus still floats not always placidly in Burrard Inlet, finds himself today between the devil and the deep sea. Before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning he has to decide the delicate question, "Am I or am I not captain of my ship?"

That is precisely and officially his position, strange as it may sound, and that is precisely the question that the Immigration Department officials have put up to him to answer. It is, therefore, not surprising that a leading Japanese of Vancouver, seen on Saturday afternoon by "The News-Advertiser" shortly after he had had a conversation with the worthy skipper, should have described quite seriously that mariner's feelings in the matter in the following naive sentence: "Captain Yamamoto led me to think that he had every desire to leave the ship and Vancouver as soon as he possibly can." The gentleman from the land of the chrysanthemum did not smile visibly, but his tones indicated that the humor of the situation was not lost to him.

Means Business.

Mr. Malcolm Reid, head of the Immigration Department in British Columbia, though an obliging official, would not say a word when approached upon the matter, but there is no doubt whatever that this strictly business question has to be decided by the skipper by 10 o'clock on Monday morning. That means that he will have to make the decision before the result of the Court of Appeal case has been received from Victoria.

The fact is that a virtual state of anarchy reigns on the steamer, and the authorities have at last determined to take definite action and are desirous of definitely informing themselves first how much authority Captain Yamamoto has aboard the Komagata Maru. The evidence is that his authority is nil or thereabouts, and if the Japanese mariner will admit his inability to cope with the turbulent East Indian passengers, the authorities are prepared to take charge and moderate the exuberances that have been made manifest in the last couple of days.

The general impression is that Captain Yamamoto has very little authority left, and that it is only his duty to his owners that keeps him aboard the vessel. He says he has reasoned with Gurdit Singh, but Gurdit will not assist him in an effort to restrain the Hindus, and it is quite on the cards now that he will indicate that the situation has got beyond his control tomorrow morning.

Will Assume Control.

In the event of the captain deciding that he has no control over the vessel by reason of the power of the more turbulent among the Hindus aboard, the authorities—i.e., the Im-

E DAILY NEWS-ADVERTIS

July 5—1914.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters Can Be Published Only Over the Writers' Names.

Mass Meeting, Tuesday.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—Permit me to say a word about the meeting in the First Congregational Church, Tuesday evening, July 7, which you have kindly mentioned in your news columns. I am calling this meeting for discussion of the grave and difficult question of Oriental immigration, because I believe that every serious-minded citizen should consider every phase of the subject, especially as presented by competent authorities. At my request Rev. Dr. Mackay will give the address of the evening. Dr. Mackay is one of our foremost publicists, and one who by residence in British Columbia, by study of the question and by virtue of his high principle and acute mind commands the special attention of our citizens when dealing with this question.

He is publishing a series of articles upon it in the Westminster Hall Magazine and on his recent trip East as well as previously has presented the British Columbia point of view before Eastern audiences. Dr. Mackay has a constructive policy regarding immigration in general and Oriental immigration in particular, which he will no doubt present next Tuesday evening.

The last word will not have been said when he has finished his address any more than that the last word was spoken at the citizen's meeting in Dominion Hall, but every contribution to this pressing problem is welcomed. I crave for my province the honor of thinking this question through, of not being caught by any appeal to passion or prejudice, but of shaping for herself a policy which will do us credit, not only in the present emergency but ten or one hundred years from now.

The decision of the Supreme Court regarding the passengers on the Komagata Maru will have been given before Tuesday evening. Whatever the judges' decision, their decision does not settle the matter. It is bigger than the incident centering on that ship lying in midstream. It is more than the interpretation of an Order-in-Council. The whole matter if immigration and status of citizenship are involved.

The question will be settled by an enlightened democracy, an informed and fair-minded public opinion working through the Canadian Parliament and in concert with the Imperial authorities along lines which will both conserve our citizenship and honor the higher instincts of Christian civilization.

This is a public meeting open to all It is a citizen's meeting. The opportunity will be given, under necessary limitations, for discussion. The address at 8.15 will be preceded by an organ recital.

J. K. UNSWORTH.

1131 Barclay Street, Vancouver,
July, 4, 1914.

THE DAILY NEWS-ADVERTISER

Delivered by carrier at 50 cents per month in the City, North Vancouver, South Vancouver and New Westminster. Mailed, prepaid, to any part of Canada or United Kingdom, excepting the City of Vancouver, at the following rates:

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

TUESDAY, ... July 7, 1914

IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES JUSTIFIED.

The unanimous judgment of the Court of Appeal supporting the action of the immigration authorities in the matter of the Hindus on the Komagata Maru is no surprise to the public. It confirms the general view that the regulations are authorized by the order-in-council, that the order-in-council is consistent with the statutes, and that the law is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada. The Government has given legal effect to its declared policy, and its officers are regularly and properly enforcing the law. Canada has the right to say who shall enter the country as settlers and is exercising this power. The Court of Appeal says that the power is lawfully exercised by the exclusion of this shipload of Hindus. The vast majority of the Canadian people, East and West, are convinced that the order-in-council and the regulations are prudent and necessary.

We believe that the policy of exclusion should be and must be maintained. But if this is regarded as a doubtful and open question to be considered with the other Dominions, and the imperial authorities, it must still be impossible to allow a group of Hindu adventurers to defy the existing law and determine the question for themselves. If at some future time, or by some future government, a consession is made by which a limited number of Hindus should be admitted, following the line of the agreement made by the Laurier Ministry with Japan, we may be sure that the door will be freely opened by Canada and not forced by the people demanding admission. If, as the Hindu leaders tell us, the people of India are watching proceedings here with deep interest, they should first understand that the policy of Canada on this matter will be determined in Canada by Canadians, and not in Bengal or Hong Kong or Singapore or on a Japanese ship in the Harbor of Vancouver. That is the first and immediate lesson, and it will be enforced though many ship loads of Hindus should be sent back home. Whosoever shall persuade other parties of Hindus to give up their good money, and go off on fruitless voyages in the hope that Canadian laws and regulations will be swept away by such a demonstration as that which Vancouver has lately witnessed, does the victims a grievous wrong and should be compelled to make recompense.

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14

July 7 1914

VOLUME LIII, No. 6.

HINDUS RETURN ABOARD STEAMER

Party of Five Marooned in Patrol Boat Are Taken Back on Komagata Maru When Immigration Officers Demand It

APPEAL COURT UPHOLDS IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS

Mayor Baxter Promises Mr. Reid That Police Will Be Placed at His Disposal Should Such Action Be Necessary.

The five Hindus marooned in the harbor in the police patrol boat for several days were, late last night, taken back aboard the Komagata Maru.

There were three definite developments yesterday in connection with the Hindu situation:

(1) The five Hindus were allowed on board the Maru.

(2) Mayor Baxter promised Mr. Malcolm Reid, head of the immigration department here, that the police would be placed at his disposal if necessary.

(3) The Court of Appeal at Victoria handed down its decision upholding the Order-in-Council excluding Asiatics.

It was getting dark last evening when Mr. Reid boarded the immigration patrol boat in which five Hindus have lived for several days, with the determination to make a final attempt to get them aboard the Komagata Maru. Two other immigration officials and the interpreter accompanied the party.

Hindus Give in.

On approaching the Komagata Maru it was seen that her decks were crowded with Hindus gazing over the rail and occupying every point of vantage. Clearly they expected that something was going to happen. Upon arriving at the Maru the immigration officials attached the patrol boat to the vessel. Then Mr. Reid called for Gurdit Singh or his secretary. The latter appeared, whereupon Mr. Reid told him that he would give them two minutes in which to take aboard their five comrades. What would have happened had this peremptory order been refused was not stated. However, all went well. For some unexplained reason Gurdit Singh's secretary at once agreed and the five Hindus left the patrol boat and ascended to the deck, the launch cast off and returned to shore.

Captain Yamamoto, as stated in "The News-Advertiser" on Sunday had been allowed until ten o'clock yesterday morning to arrive at a definite decision as to whether he still had command of his ship or not. But he was not on the vessel at 10 o'clock and the immigration officials spent some portion of the day trying to find him. Finally Mr. Reid sent him a letter ordering him to take the five marooned Hindus aboard. It may have been partly as a result of this letter that the five men were taken back.

No Mutiny Aboard.

One of the features was the trip out to the Komagata Maru of the Japanese Consul, Mr. Hori. Seen by a "News-Advertiser" representative last night Mr. Hori expressed the opinion, as a result of his visit, that there was nothing in the shape of a mutiny aboard the vessel. He also wished to contradict the published statement that he had presented an ultimatum to Gurdit Singh, this being that, if he would not lower the gangplank then he and the Japanese captain would call in the assistance of the police.

"I have no power to present such an ultimatum, and that is only a report," observed Mr. Hori.

The consul added that he went aboard with the sole purpose of ascertaining for himself if there was a mutiny aboard.

"And I found everything perfectly quiet and apparently no likelihood of a disturbance," explained Mr. Hori. He observed that the question at issue was a political one; that it lay between the Immigration Department and Gurdit Singh, and that the Japanese were concerned in it only in so far as the skipper and crew were Japanese. Incidentally, Mr. Hori mentioned that, though it was not clean aboard, it was not nearly so dirty as he had been led by reports to believe.

No Appeal Likely.

Perhaps the most significant indication that the Hindus aboard the Maru will not appeal their cause again is to be found in the fact that Mr. J. Edward Bird, who has been acting for the Hindu charterers, has received no further instructions in the matter. "They are, naturally, very disappointed at the judgment," observed Mr. Bird, when seen by "The News-Advertiser" last night, "but I do not think they will make any appeal. I think, providing the immigration authorities do not do their best to excite them and bring about a conflict, that they will quietly leave this port."

Mr. Bird said that he had done his best to induce the immigration authorities to let the marooned men back on board and their comrades on board to have them back, but without success. The charterers had not been allowed, he said, to communicate with the Hindus aboard. He had that night asked for permission, but the immigration authorities had refused it.

Yesterday evening Mr. Bird went out in a boat and had a conversation with Gurdit Singh himself. All was perfectly quiet, and Gurdit stated that everything aboard was very harmonious and the Hindus were not at all excited, though they were disappointed at the result of the hearing.

Mayor Promises Aid.

Mayor Baxter has promised Mr. Malcolm Reid, local superintendent of immigration, that if Mr. Reid is unsuccessful in inducing the return to the Komagata Maru of the five Hindus now marooned in the harbor and appeals to the civic authorities for assistance, it will be given in such force as to make it thoroughly effective. Mr. Malcolm Reid was closeted with the Mayor yesterday afternoon and instructions were

Continued on Page 4, Col. 3.

ILY NEWS-ADVERTISER, VANCOUVER, BRITISH C

July 7 1914

CANADA'S ATTITUDE IS JUSTIFIABLE ONE

Indian Journalist Says It Is Better to Establish Position Now Than in Ten Years—Situation in India Serious.

"As a resident of India I regret very much that this Komagata Maru incident has occurred, but as a white man I am ready to admit that your attitude in British Columbia is the correct one. It is better to have your position thoroughly established now when there are only 2,500 Hindus in the province than ten years from now when there might be 25,000 of them here."

To "The News-Advertiser" Mr. Edward J. Buck of Calcutta, India, who is at the Hotel Vancouver, made this statement yesterday. He has been in India for thirty years and for a considerable time has been the chief Reuter correspondent in the Indian Empire. He is well qualified to speak on conditions in that country. He has just returned from a visit to England and is on his way to attend the convention of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Sydney, Australia.

"The situation in India is a serious one viewed from the Imperial standpoint," he continued. "Sedition is rife and no doubt the present incident will be taken advantage of to foment strife. The white population is very small in comparison to the total population. The white standing army does not number more than 50,000 men and in the case of a general revolt they could count on an opposing strength of at least one million. There will be many natives of course who have always understood the immense benefit conferred on the country by British rule with the accompanying British enterprise and British capital. This class is likely to see the Canadian side in the present controversy and be a force in the direction of preserving peace."

HINDUS RETURN ABOARD STEAMER

Continued from Page 1, Col. 1.

given to the chief of police to be ready if called upon.

"I may say that the immigration authorities are making one last effort to have their authority recognized by this boat," said the Mayor after the conference, "by having these five men taken back on board. If their authority is not recognized, they are going to appeal to the civic authorities for help. I have assured him that if they appeal to us for help, those five men will go on that boat and go on mighty quick to.

"I have already instructed the chief of police when the appeal is made to take sufficient men along in order to give these fellows to understand that when they are in a Canadian port they are going to obey Canadian laws and that a bluff won't go. I believe that in the immigration laws there is a clause to the effect that if the authorities find themselves unable to carry out the rules and regulations, they can appeal to the civic authorities for help and if they appeal to us they will certainly get the help. And as I have already pointed out, it is quite immaterial who is in charge, whether it is the captain or not, the regulations are being set at defiance and I don't think it is up to us to decide who is at fault. Of course we

counsel for the Hindus, but showed how an immigrant might come in by direct route, by having enough money or exempt from the special prohibition in the case of British Columbia and laborers. They were truly regulations and because they might be prohibitive as to the landing of people under certain conditions did not lose their standing as regulations. Even if the Orders-in-Council were positive prohibitions he believed they would be sanctioned by statute. The arguments made as to the first two orders, he considered had no weight.

Munshi Singh's Case.

On the third it was argued by Mr. Cassidy that there was no evidence that Munshi Singh was an unskilled laborer, and it was complained that his evidence had been rejected. Courts, remarked his lordship, frequently refused the evidence of men as trustworthy where the onus was on them. The point was not what Munshi Singh was in India but what he would be here, and he thought the board was right in coming to the conclusion that he would be an unskilled laborer in this country.

a copy of the issue in which the editorial appeared. A. FITZPATRICK.

Toronto, June 8, 1914

The Only News Advertiser
July 8 1914

The East Indian Question.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—What an unreasoning people we are, how hastily we jump at conclusions, and how we weary ourselves to build great mountains out of molehills! With regard to this much discussed East Indian question Mr. Vosper writes of "countless crowds" who would come to Canada were the bars of exclusion lifted. Mr. Vosper and nervous kindred spirits need fear no such inundation, for the difficulty would

right itself. Forbidden fruit is sometimes uncommonly sweet. We are whetting the Oriental appetite by our dog-in-the-manger attitude. Were the people of India allowed to enter Canada as freely as are the Japanese, the glamour would soon fade, work is scare and will be for some time; and the theory "scratch the soil and a harvest results" explodes even before the scratching begins; then what remains to attract the "countless crowds?" You may say the Jap continues to come, also the Chinaman. True, but Japan and China have climates similar to ours, and families transplanted from these countries flourish here; not so with regard to India, whose people are accustomed to a tropical climate. The cold and the damp of winter will do more in a few years (so far as the Hindu is concerned), towards keeping Canada for the white man than all the prohibitive legislation imaginable. By our narrow and short-sighted policy we are injuring ourselves immeasurably more than we are the East Indians. There is food for thought in the words spoken by an eminent statesman many years ago: "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there that withholdeth more than is meet, but it sendeth to poverty."

SARAH ROBERT CUMMING

Kerrisdale, B. C., July 3.

The Daily News
Victoria and vicinity: Fresh to strong winds, mostly northerly and southerly; generally fair; not much change in temperature.
Lower Mainland: Fresh to strong winds; generally fair; not much change in temperature.

Advertiser Vancouver
July 8 — 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HINDUS WILLING TO RETURN HOME

Gurdit Singh Instructs Hindus' Lawyer to Endeavor to Arrange for Return to Orient of Komagata's Passengers.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS DEPORTATION AT ONCE.

Would-Be Immigrants Are Now Appealing for Financial Aid for Voyage, Some of Them Being in Destitute State.

"We hereby instruct you to waive Board of Inquiry for all on board Komagata Maru and to negotiate for return of Komagata Maru to Hong Kong under either of the plans discussed or under any arrangements you may make. GURDIT SINGH."

The above is a copy of the document addressed to Mr. J. E. Bird, the Hindus' lawyer, and signifying that the East Indians aboard the Japanese boat now in the harbor have abandoned their attempt to secure admission into the Dominion of Canada.

The document further sets out that the following committee sign for the passengers, after full explanation to them: Hernan Singh, Amar Singh, Harnam Singh, Sunder Singh, Nable Kemah Singh, and Beer Singh and Dalgit Singh states, " I hereby certify that this comprises whole committee."

The name of the only dissentient is also attached to the document in this form:

"I, Doctor Ragu Nath Singh, do not agree as I belong to the non-immigrant class."

Deportation Ordered.

A message received by "The News-Advertiser from Ottawa asserts that the Court of Appeal having upheld the validity of the Orders-in-Council, the immigration department proposes that the Hindus affected shall now be deported without further ado. Instructions to this effect have already been sent to the immigration officers at Vancouver in the event of a judgment favorable to the government's contention.. The despatch states: "It will be for the local officers of the department and the owners of the Komagata Maru to see that the orders are carried out. In the event of trouble it may be necessary to deport the Hindus in batches by different ships, but that is a matter to be arranged by those on the ground.

"So far as the department is concerned its position is that all classes of labor should be kept out of British Columbia for a stated period. The constitutionality of this order being vindicated by the courts, there is nothing to do but to send back home those who have come over in deliberate violation of it.

"Much satisfaction is expressed in official circles over the outcome of the proceedings and the unanimous finding of the Appellate Court as to their regularity. It is recognized, however, that the question is not to be settled by the disposition of this case."

Appeal for Help.

Mr. Bird does not disclose the nature of the plans discussed for the voyage back, but it is understood that an appeal will go forward to the government of Canada for very substantial financial assistance towards their return. It is stated that the Hindus now resident in British Columbia are at the end of their financial resources and that the passengers of the Komagata Maru are in a destitute condition. A grant of $20,000 is therefore likely to be sought if it has not already been applied for. The Hindus also desired to make it very clear yesterday that they came here not expecting to break the laws of the country but with the written opinion of a leading firm of Hong Kong lawyers that they had a legal right to enter Canada. Their port of clearance was Hong Kong and they understood that no objections had been cabled to their coming by the department at Ottawa who had been notified days before they sailed.

"Gurdit Singh and his passengers instead of desiring to force their entry into Canada against the laws of Canada came here in the utmost good faith, believing they had a right to enter," said Mr. Bird yesterday after being allowed for the first time aboard the Komagata Maru. "This venture has cost in the neighborhood of $75,000 of money absolutely squandered and wasted owing, apparently to the inactivity of the department at Ottawa and of the Home Office in London."

Accept Court's Judgment.

Mr. Bird adds that it is surely a matter of regret these matters never come to light before as in his opinion they put an entirely different complexion upon the situation. He reports that he found everybody on board harmonious and Mr. Gurdit Singh and the passengers, while deeply regretting the judgment of the court was against them, accepted it without any hesitation and their only anxiety now is to sail at the earliest possible moment for their home.

Mr. Bird exhibited a copy of the "Daily Press Extra," published in Hong Kong, dated March 28, 1914, showing that the Komagata Maru was published as sailing from the Port of Hong Kong for Vancouver. Mr. Gurdit Singh also showed them a latter from Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, barristers, 9 Queen's Road, Hong Kong, certifying to him

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.

July 8th 1914

Hindus

WILLING TO RETURN HOME

Continued from Page 1, Col. 7.

under date of March 24, 1914, that there were no restrictions or regulations against his sailing from Hong Kong for British Columbia, and relying on this latter, and believing that he was right, that the judgments of the courts in British Columbia had opened the doors completely for the entry of his passengers, he made ready to sail. The Governor of Hong Kong, however, held the ship up from March 24 until April 4, and refused clearance for the ship, meanwhile cabling to the Governor-in Council at Ottawa, and to the Home Office in London, advising that the ship was there with a full passenger list of Hindus, bound for Vancouver, and asking for instructions as to whether the ship was to be detained or not. The Governor of Hong Kong, through the secretary, Mr. Severn, who is a personal friend of Mr. Gurdit Singh, subsequently intimated that not having had any reply or raising any objection to the sailing of this ship, he gave the clearance and, on April 4, 1914, the ship sailed for Vancouver. It appeared to have come as a complete surprise to Mr. Gurdit Singh and his passengers that their entry into Canada was refused.

Legal Opinion.

The following is a copy of the legal opinion Gurdit Singh was given in Hong Kong:

9 Queen's Road, Hong Kong,
24th March, 1914.

Wilkinson & Grist,
Solicitors and Notaries.
Gurdit Singh, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—Referring to your interview with us this afternoon when you inquired whether there were any restrictions upon Indians who wish to travel to Vancouver as far as this Colony was concerned, we have to advise you that in our opinion there are no restrictions upon the emigration by Indians from the Colony unless they are under contract of service. No emigrants under contract of service can leave the Colony by any ship carrying from Hong Kong more than twenty passengers who are natives of Asia without complying with certain provisions in the Chinese Emigration Ordinance. Provided, however, that the passengers are not under contract of service there are no provisions which they need comply with, since they cannot under any circumstances come within the definition of assisted emigrants unless they are Chinese.

We are therefore of opinion that provided their tickets are properly obtained from a passage broker, any Indians can leave the Colony for any destination unless they are bound under contract of service. Yours faithfully,

WILKINSON & GRIST.

Right Never Existed

The judgments of the Court of Appeal have already been reviewed. In his judgment, Mr. Justice Irving held that the rights of the court to intervene had not been taken away with regard to Canadian citizens or those who had secured a Canadian domicile and that the rights of rejected immigrants to appeal had not been taken away because they had never existed. Once it had been established that a rejected immigrant or passenger had not a Canadian citizenship or a Canadian domicile, then the civil courts had no jurisdiction to investigate the correctness of that decision.

Mr. Edward J. Buck, who has spent thirty years in India, and who is the chief correspondent for the Reuter Telegram Company in that country, cabled to the Viceroy of India yesterday morning advising him that the people of Canada were strongly opposed to Hindu immigration, and urging him to do all in his power to bring about the return of the Komagata Maru.

U. S. representative—L. S. Wallis & Son, 1246 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago. New York Representative—George B. David Company, Inc., 116 West 39th Ave., New York. Pacific Coast Representative—Dwyer & Scott, Inc., Pacific Coast Building, Portland, Oregon.

The Daily News
Advertiser Vancouver
July 8 1914

15

WEDNESDAY ..... July 8, 1914.

SPEED THEM AND FEED THEM.

It is not easy to determine who is to blame for deceiving the Hindus on the Komagata. No doubt these unfortunate people were led to believe that if they came by shiploads Canada could not or would not keep them out. There is not much profit in trying to learn who told them so. The man in sight is Gurdit Singh, who probably stood to make some money and acquire some fame and influence if he could have forced his countrymen upon Canada contrary to Canadian law.

It is not known whether the resources of Gurdit Singh are exhausted. The local Hindus, who seemed to have tens of thousands to spend to fight Canadian law, profess to be without means to feed their comrades. It is understood that some of the leaders among the Vancouver Hindus have been encouraging their people in India to charter ships and sail away to Canada. The ordinary Hindu laborer in Vancouver, who just now has a hard time to find work for himself can hardly sympathize with these efforts to crowd the labor market. Hindu laborers in Vancouver are not enjoying good times at present, and the recent occurrences do not encourage Vancouver employers to give them work. Many of them may have already contributed to this miserable enterprise as much as they could spare.

This is then a case for a compassionate allowance. Let it be assumed that Gurdit will not or cannot provide for his dupes. He or some other person must pay their transportation home, or the ship must lose it. Someone has paid for legal advice and service. But it seems doubtful whether any person will carry out the contract to feed the 350 Hindus. Perhaps the steamship company can be compelled by the authorities to provision the ship before she sails. But if there is no other recourse the immigration department or other government authority should see that food is supplied for these victims. If their fight for entrance into this country contrary to law is over, and they have become strangers in need of food for their journey, they will not seek such aid in vain. Let them go home well provided with meat and drink, and with the assurance that those who have been deluded into a foolish venture have our hearty sympathy in their misfortunes.

statesmanship to formulate a British policy for the Pacific which will give the Asiatic the land and protection they seek. Nothing will be beyond the imperial statesmanship when Canada and the more especially as the Canadians are preparing to accept their full share of responsibility for having learned Asia to fear the Hindus.

The Daily News
Advertiser Vancouver
July 8 1914

HINDUS FOR PRAIRIES ?

Suggestion is Made in Eastern Journal That Hindus Should be Allowed To Settle on Prairies.

Suggestion is made in the "Canadian Courier," published in Toronto, that the Komagata Maru Hindus should be allowed to settle on the prairies.

Under the heading "The Farce of the Komagata Maru" the editor writes:—

"Alarmists on both sides must be given second place to common sense. British Columbia frankly does not want Hindus of any sort. Then it seems reasonable that Hindu farmers should be permitted to go farther and settle upon land in the prairie provinces, where they have as good a chance to assimilate as some of the Europeans already brought out by the Immigration Department. There is a reason why British Columbia should object to the further importation of Orientals for settlement in that province. There is no reason why the Hindu immigration problem should not be settled by a conference between the Ottawa Government and the Imperial authorities.

RACE CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION

Rev. Dr. MacKay Suggests Settlement of Oriental Immigration Problem by an Amicable Mutual Agreement.

OUTLET NEEDED FOR SURPLUS POPULATION

Meeting Held in First Congregational Church Listens to Speakers But No Resolutions Are Offered.

No resolutions were passed at the meeting held in the First Congregational Church last evening, called to discuss the immigration question, it being intimated by the chairman Rev. J. K. Unsworth, that no resolutions would be entertained. Rev. Dr. Mackay, who was the principal speaker of the evening, suggested that a conference should be called between Canada and the Mother Country and representatives of the Japanese, Chinese and other Asiatic countries, and India, at which proposals for the exclusion of Asiatics from this country could be worked out on an amicable basis. He urged that the Asiatics could be fully informed that the reason why their entry here was not desired was not because of any race animosity but because of economic conditions which their presence here would produce. There were about 200 persons present, many being women.

Method of Exclusion.

In opening the meeting, Rev. Mr. Unsworth said that he was sure that no thoughtful person would agree that the court decision or the Canadian Order-in-Council was the last word on the matter of exclusion. It was not worthy of Canadian citizenship. Some other way must be secured. There were too many Orientals in the province now and it was a question that touched us on the raw, while in the East it was only of academic significance. It was necessary for this province as the one vitally affected to work out an honorable and an equitable solution.

Rev. Dr. Mackay dealt with the common origin of the Asiatics and the peoples of Europe, tracing the developments of the two civilizations down through the centuries. The two great creative forces of the white races were the Roman law and procedure and the Christian religion. Both were distinguished by the value they place on the individual life and the right of the individual. In India they were dominated by a different system, they had the pantheistic outlook on life which did not develop the individual but led rather to the extinction of the individual person. The one was aggressive and enterprising, the other contemplative and meditative. It was the enterprise and progressive traders of Europe that had opened the way to India and to China while the United States had forced Japan to open her gates. It must be remembered in the contact of the white and yellow races that the first impact came from the whites.

Economic Conditions.

Back of all the Asiatic races were centuries of close economy. For generations they had been learning to live on a fraction of what the white man demanded. For this reason there never could be any competition between the whites and the Orientals if they landed here. It had been said that the whites had exploited Asia. The white exploitation had been one which provided better things, better employment for the Asiatics. The whites had never attempted to compete with their labor. Now the millions of Japan, China and India were seeking to better their conditions by coming here, and rightly so for them to try and better their conditions. They were entitled to our sympathy in their efforts, but that did not involve the opening of our doors to them. They must be rigidly excluded from the land peopled by whites on economic grounds, for the white labor class would be extinguished if they were admitted; for political reasons, for they were not equipped by either heredity or environment to assume the responsibilities of our franchise; and for moral reasons, for, without reflecting on them in the least, the moral and religious outlook of these people is different from ours.

He said that without any attitude of ill-feeling they should seek to reach an agreeable understanding with these peoples. He believed that both China and Japan now understood the real attitude the white races took on this matter and were willing to enter into an agreement. It was a disgrace that we admitted the Chinese at so much a head. They should be excluded. There were too many Orientals here now. In the male population of British Columbia they stood now as one to five. He did not blame the Hindu for being angry at seeing the Chinese admitted.

Britain's Co-Operation.

We in Canada, he said, ought to ask and secure the co-operation of Great Britain and the white powers towards the calling of a race convention which would include representatives of the Chinese, the Japanese and the Hindus, and discuss outlets for surplus population. There were vast areas under the British flag which could be colonized and civilized by the Asiatic peoples, and where they could work out for themselves the things that best suited their genius.

Rev. Mr. Unsworth spoke at some length, urging that the Hindu should be elevated to the white man's standard of living, when he would cease to be a menace. He did not believe in absolute exclusion, but he did believe in restriction.

Mr. F. L. Budlong said that he had been 44 years a laboring man in this province, and from what he knew on the Coast, labor conditions were worse where there were no Orientals than where they were admitted. He complained of the city of Vancouver treating the workmen from South Vancouver the same as Hindus and excluding them from city work.

Mr. A. K. W. MacFarlane said that this matter of Oriental exclusion was a species of madness on the part of the white people. It was only a dodge of the labor unions to exclude competition. The people as a whole had never been given a chance to vote on the question, and he expressed himself as willing to run on an Oriental ticket in any constituency to test the feeling.

At this there was laughter, and on the speaker holding up his hand and entreating silence with the remark that it was an intensely serious question that he was discussing, the laughter became louder.

Mr. Wm. Pearce dealt with the question as a working man, and referred to the workers of British Columbia as working "slaves" and to the "capitalistic classes" who exploited them. They did not have to admit the Oriental to feel his competition. Chinese sugar was being sold in Vancouver today although there was a sugar refinery in the city.

Other speakers were Mrs. Porter, Mr. Wm. Pascoe Goard, Mr. E. Munnings, Kilsilano, and Rev. K. J. Grant.

16

The Daily News Advertiser July 8 1914

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters Can Be Published Only Over the Writers' Names.

Re the Hindu Question.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—I have read most of the correspondence and articles in your paper on this very important subject and only Mr. Julian seems to have touched on a fair and possible solution of the difficulty. He suggests colonizing them, making them go on the land and earn their living and help develop the country. Land and labor are the basis of our existence. Why the Hindus should come here and expect to get employment and earn wages they can live on for a year by working three months or so, while our own people are going idle by the hundreds, is a situation that they now know they can no longer expect, but as they are here, and we have a great lack of tillers of the soil, why not say to them, "If you have funds to go and open up a colony we will let you have a block of land that will be suitable to your purpose, where you can raise grain, cattle, orchards or anything else: there is the opportunity for you, but you will have to pay a nominal yearly rent for the use of the land after the second year under a perpetual lease, but you cannot buy or homestead the land." The condition also should be that so many men per acre are kept there, and that if they leave the land and turn to the labor market, then they will have to be deported. This would be a far more friendly way of settling this matter than refusing them to land now they are here, and it should be given India to thoroughly understand (as already suggested by others) that only a certain number per annum can be allowed to come to the country at all, as we propose to keep Canada for a white man's country, and to maintain our present standard of living.

Again, it is a very narrow view to look at the problem only from a Canadian standpoint. If we are part of the British Empire, we certainly cannot afford to do things that are going to give endless trouble and perhaps breed such hatred and unrest in India that will cause an enormous expenditure of force to settle, and add additional and unnecessary burdens to the cost of government in that country. That these Hindus are British subjects there is no getting away from, and they naturally would like and expect to go anywhere in the Empire where there is an opportunity to better their condition, and I must say if I were a Hindu and knew that Chinamen, Japanese and foreigners from all Europe can be allowed to land and live in the country, that I should feel mighty hostile when I was barred out. It cannot be just or fair to treat them so. On the other hand, they certainly cannot be allowed in as they like, they must be regulated, and probably when they found they had to go and work on the land and earn their living that way, that a great number would not want to come.

The people who are always harping on "what might happen in case of war" might also consider that a few thousand of these Sikhs in the country would be a good thing. They have been faithful subjects in the past, and would prove so in the future if they are given a fair show to live; whereas other Orientals cannot be expected to help in defending the country.

Britain has always been held up as a country that metes out justice to her people, as a nation which believes in truth and equity; therefore let us be just in our dealing with this question, and not run away with the idea that this handful of people in Canada own the whole earth.

It says somewhere in the Bible that "God created all nations to live together in unity." It does not look much as though we are doing our part in this work if we refuse to admit a few hundred of as good or better type of men as Chinese or Japanese, either physically or morally.

A Hindu said to me while talking about this immigration: "You people think you are civilized. I don't think you are. You have a country here ever so much larger than India, and only 7,000,000 of people in it. India is only 1,800 miles by about 1,900 miles, and contains over 300,000,000, and already you won't let a few hundred Hindus in. When the English first came to India our people treated them kindly, allowed them to land and helped them, and let them trade and do business with us; we treated them like brothers; but you people are all crazed about making dollars and care nothing for your souls or your brother man." That there is truth in this we cannot well deny.

If the British Empire is to set an example as a civilizing factor to other nations, then it certainly is far easier to let some of these Orientals live in our midst, and so gain knowledge and experience, and go back to their country and carry the ideas with them which will do more to bring matters along in this direction than all the fighting that can be done.

Let us endeavor to "Be just and fear not."

GEORGE AUBREY.

Vancouver, B.C., June 30, 1914.

OLUMBIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1914.

JAPANESE ASK FOR FRIENDSHIP OF WORLD

Society Being Formed in Tokyo Has for Its Object Promotion of Better Understanding Between Nations.

Tokyo, July 7.—The promotion of a better understanding among the nations of the world, especially between Japan and the United States, Canada, New Zealand and Australia is the aim of a new society tht is to be founded here by Baron Shibusawa and other leading Japanese business men. It is explained that the new organization will particularly address itself at present to questions arising in Australia and New Zealand, but an attempt will be made also to do "good work" in the United States and Canada, as well as China.

Mr. Yanai Yamamoto, the editor of the organ of the Japanese Peace Society, said:

"These days we hear many sinister rumors about Japan circulated in Australia and New Zealand. Some Australians even dream of invasion by Japan and talk of a war between that country and Japan. Nothing can be more foolish and laughable."

The plan of the society includes the creation of a membership as large and as influential as possible, and drawn from all classes of Japanese. Correspondents and committees will be secured in the Australian states and a committee will be appointed in London. The countries will be urged to arrange for exchange visits of students, correct possible misstatements appearing in the press and in a general way by correspondence and publicity try to eliminate all misunderstanding arising between Japan and other countries.

The proposed society is one of the indications in Japan of today that this country desires an opportunity to increase her material welfare by an extension of her commerce and industry which can only come by a period of peace.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver July 9—1914

Daily

VANCOUVER, BRITISH

SHIPOWNERS TO BE RESPONSIBLE

Ottawa Government Will Hold Owners of Komagata Responsible for Conveyance of Hindus Back to Asia Again.

APPEAL ALSO MADE TO CITY FOR ASSISTANCE

Mayor Baxter Does Not See Why Financial Aid Should Be Given Hindus When So Many White Men Are in Need of It.

The only obstacle that now stands in the way of the departure of the 375 Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru is one of cost.

The forecast made in "The News-Advertiser" yesterday that the Hindus would appeal to the Dominion Government at Ottawa for financial assistance in order to provision the vessel for her return trip proves to have been correct.

Yesterday afternoon the Hindus made a similar appeal to the Vancouver city authorities in a petition to Mayor Baxter.

Ottawa's Attitude.

Last night "The News-Advertiser" received the following message from Ottawa outlining the Government's attitude towards the appeal:

"That the Government should bear all expenses for the deportation of the Hindus on the Komagata Maru has been suggested to the Acting Minister of the Interior. One proposal is that the ship should be fully provisioned, as the Hindus are reported penniless.

"It goes without saying that the Department will not allow the Sikhs to starve, but it does not propose to overlook the responsibility of the shipowners. Under the law, having brought over a load of ineligibles the company take them back without any compensation, and it is proposed that they shall do so.

"It is considered that an object lesson should be made of the present case, as a very profitable but illegitimate business might develop if parties of Sikhs could be brought over at the expense of the passengers and sent back at the expense of the Government. The intention is to hold the shipowners strictly to account in the case."

White Men First

Seen with reference to the Hindus' appeal to the city for assistance, Mayor Baxter said, "As far as I am personally concerned I have no intention of granting such a request, but, of course, it is a matter that the City Council will have to decide."

The Mayor pointed out that Vancouver had its own poor, and, if there was any feeding to be done, white men would be fed first.

An extraordinary report appears in a Seattle newspaper to the effect that the American immigration officials there are watching for the next move of Gurdit Singh and the Hindus on the Komagata Maru, who, they believe, will make an effort to land on American territory, probably at Seattle.

"Gurdit today," runs the report, "agreed to leave here with the ship, and, rather than cross the Pacific to India again, it is understood that the American immigration laws will be tested."

There appears to be not the slightest foundation for this report.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver July 9—1914

is charged by the Dibdeal man that of the $5,000,000 paid to mothers in nineteen months, $100,000 went to families which could be considered necessitous, while a large part was accepted by people in easy circumstances.

OFFENSIVE PROPOSITIONS.

There is a refreshing seriousness about the philanthropists who are afraid that India will revolt if Canada excludes Hindus, and who propose to admit them under various degrading and offensive conditions. One proposes that they be accepted and placed on Government lands, with the command to remain there or be deported. It is also suggested that they be admitted with the reservation that they shall not hire out in any wage employment, or compete in any labor market. Another well-wisher of the Hindus proposes that they be allowed to come but that any man who hires them shall pay a fine. It is also proposed that they be admitted on a five year probation term, when, if they fail to reach the European standard they shall be deported. Hardly any of those who favor admission would permit them to be employed on public works, or would allow them the privileges of citizenship.

It does not seem to occur to these benevolent people that their proposals are far more insulting to the Hindus than exclusion. If the Hindus in India have a real grievance because they cannot settle in Canada, they would have a more just cause of complaint if their countrymen were treated in Canada as serfs. If the Hindus were kept here as a helot population, hounded out of most kinds of honest employment, or kept prisoners on the compounds where they were kindly permitted to serve, with a penalty on every man who hired them, without the prospect of becoming free citizens of the country where they dwell, this treatment would hardly satisfy the people of India. It would be the best way to exasperate them. The Canadian people have a right to say who shall come to this country to dwell. They have no right to lay hands on immigrants and make them an inferior, outlawed, servile class. We may exclude the Hindus as unsuited to this country and conditions, and still respect them. If we admit them as serfs we treat them with contempt and justly earn their everlasting resentment. These are the meanest and most offensive propositions that can be made to a proud people.

17

The Daily News
Advertiser
July 10 1914

Victoria and vicinity—Winds mostly westerly and moderate; weather fair; stationary or higher temperature.
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds; generally fair; stationary or higher temperature.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HINDUS TRY TO HOLD INSPECTOR

East Indians on the Komagata Threaten to Make Prisoner of Immigration Officer, Who Gives Them the Slip.

UGLY INCIDENT THAT ENDED PEACEFULLY

Owners of Vessel Decline to Pay for Provisions, Holding That Charterers Must Meet All Such Charges.

For the first time since the Komagata Maru entered Burrard Inlet the Hindus aboard her showed their teeth yesterday afternoon. They informed Mr. Malcolm R. J. Reid, head of the immigration department in British Columbia, that he was a prisoner in their hands until such time as provisions and water were supplied them. Mr. Reid and the immigration officials, however, succeeded in getting away from the vessel safely.

Threatening Attitude.

It will give some idea of the exciting position in which the head of the immigration department found himself when it is stated that the newly-constituted committee of Hindus aboard took up a threatening attitude in front of the closed door of the cabin, where the board of inquiry was being completed, and refused point blank to let Mr. Reid depart. The latter managed to make his exit with a certain amount of dignity by another door and, hurriedly reaching the waiting patrol boat, embarked with his officials, the excited and bellicose natives marking the retreat by a series of what sounded very much like execrations.

Their demeanor in the evening, when the Hindus were visited by both immigration officials and Inspector Craig of the city police force was in marked contrast to their attitude in the afternoon. The reason of this change of front was clearly due to the fact that earlier in the day they were admittedly on very short commons and were not sure whether this condition of things was going to be remedied. In the evening their white visitors came bearing gifts in the shape of many sacks of flour, crates of cabbage and tanks of water. These provisions were supplied, it is understood, on the sole authority of the immigration department at Vancouver in order that the Hindus should

July 10th 1914

HINDUS TRY TO HOLD INSPECTOR

Continued from Page 1, Col. 7.

afternoon. About 8.30 the immigration motor patrol boat Runabout, with her complement of officials and cargo of provisions, arrived alongside the Maru—the rails of which presented a serried front of turbanned natives—and tied up alongside. It was clear that the visitors were doubtful of their reception for they parleyed before going aboard—at least Inspector Hopkinson, who speaks Hindustani like a native, did.

The committee of Hindus appeared at the head of the gangplank, and apparently reported "all's well." Everyone was soon aboard. Thereafter the committee formed in a semi-circle with a crowd of turbanned natives behind them, black eyes flashing in swarthy faces as they leant forward to catch every word uttered. Mr. Reid, Inspector Craig and Inspector Hopkinson stood before this semi-circle, while the last-named interpreted the language of the head of the department.

Roughly this is the conversation that took place:

Mr Reid—Tell them that this is a matter between the charterers of the ship, the owners of the ship and the captain of the ship and no one else, this matter of who shall feed them. In the meantime the government and the city are not responsible. Tell them that we regret that they have been misled by certain lawyers both before they started and since their arrival here, lawyers who told them that they would win.

This message was conveyed to the committee, several of whom nodded their heads.

Doctor in Fear of Life.

Mr. Reid continued—Tell them that their doctor has complained to us that he fears they will murder him and tell them that I shall hold Gurdit Singh and the commander of the ship responsible for his safe-keeping.

The spokesman of the committee, a powerfully-built, black-bearded Hindu, replied rapidly.

Mr. Hopkinson—He says you are under a misapprehension. They not only have no such intention, but it would be bad for them to attempt to do any such thing for a fellow countryman.

Mr. Reid—Tell them from Inspector Craig that they are just as much under the laws of the city as if the ship was in Vancouver itself.

Mr. Hopkinson—They reply that, so long as anybody will not interfere with them, they will not interfere with anybody.

Mr. Reid—Tell them, also, that, if they had been ashore, we would probably have had to protect them from the citizens. Tell them that there were riots here seven years ago when Hindus landed and the trouble spread to the Chinese and Japanese.

This ended Mr. Reid's instructions and the Hindus were then directed to get the provisions aboard, which they did with alacrity and in a very good-tempered manner.

A representative of "The News-Advertiser" approached one of the groups and asked one who earlier had shown his ability to speak English as to how they felt over the prospect of being sent back to India. He in turn directed the reported to Geldit Singh, the private secretary of Gurdit Singh.

"Toward whom do you feel most unfriendly as a result of being forced to return to your own land?" was asked Geldit Singh.

"We have no cause to complain of the attitude and treatment accorded to us by the Canadian people. We feel that we have been given a just hearing before the courts and we have no complaint. But we are most unfriendly toward our own government in not being strong enough to see that Hindus as British subjects are allowed to go any place within the Empire."

Governments Informed.

Geldit Singh then related how the government at London and Ottawa had been informed from Hong Kong of the intention of the ship to depart for Vancouver. An eminent lawyer had advised them that they could not be prevented from landing, and the ship had been allowed to clear from a British port bound for this province.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. J. Edward Bird yesterday advised and urged the Hindus on shore to libel the ship through the admiralty courts for the amount the shore Hindus have expended in provisioning the ship and in putting up part of the charter money. Should this course be successful and the courts permitted the seizure of the ship it would be necessary to take the Hindus off the ship and provide other means for their deportation.

When certain authoritative officials of the government were asked as to how this turn of affairs was viewed they stated that unless the shore Hindus were not careful there is a possibility the Dominion government may enter a charge of conniving and assisting in illegal entry and bring an action for the costs occasioned by the long fight.

While the provisions were being taken aboard, the newspaper man made a rapid inspection of the vessel from bow to stern. He had expected to find a filthy mass of garbage piled up high along her sides. He did, indeed, find garbage piled up, but in nearly every case it was almost hidden by masses of ashes. The deck was far from presenting a holystoned appearance, but it was not very dirty and the smell, though unpleasant, was not by any means overpowering. The Hindus themselves—of every race and type in appearance, some almost European in their cast of countenance and some suggesting a negro strain—looked, in the main, fairly clean.

They were attired in every conceivable style of Eastern dress. Some wore blankets of Tyrian red thrown toga-fashion about them; others had just an ordinary blanket similarly bestowed upon their persons; others were attired in white linen suits with baggy trousers; few wore anything upon their feet, and many were bare-legged. Some of the men were handsome, splendidly proportioned fellows, in the best of condition; others were undersized and looked pinched and hungry.

Living Below Decks.

Looking down one of the hatches the visitor saw that, far below, these had been fitted up for living purposes. Tiers of bunks were visible, but none of these was occupied, nearly all the Hindus being, apparently, on one or other of the decks. Elaborate curtains, Oriental mats and other trappings, more or less dingy but still retaining some of the bright coloring of the East, were to be seen down below, and a peep into the temple at the other end of the vessel revealed several figures prostrate upon mats, in the attitude of prayer.

Quite a number of the native passengers spoke English and the pressman exchanged a few rapid words here and there with one and another. While he did not find these men exactly affable, he did not find them forbidding. The immediate prospect of several days' feeding seemed to have had a genializing effect.

As the officials of the department drew away from the Maru and Hindus, the latter gathered to the side and waved their hands with ejaculations. When Mr. Hopkins was asked the significance of their words he intimated that they had called down a blessing similar to our "God be with you."

It was announced yesterday that the owners of the Komagata Maru, who reside in Kobe, had cabled their agents here that under the charter, the expense of feeding the passengers is to be borne by the charterer, and, under the circumstances, they do not hold themselves responsible. The charterers are now the local Hindus.

Supplanting White Men.

New Westminster, July 9.—A number of Delta farmers are engaging Hindus for their haying operations, paying them $1.50 without board. For

18

The Daily News
Advertiser Vancouver
July 10 1914

Office in 1896, but remained out of Parliament until was re-elected in 1908 and ... Premier Borden took a large share in the debate on the Naval Bill. He is a fluent and graceful speaker, and in his treatment of his subject displayed a good deal of independence and originality.

THE HINDU VICTIMS.

Now that the question of the admission of the Hindus on board the Komagata Maru has been settled every reasonable consideration should be shown the victims. Some of them did not behave well to the immigration officer yesterday, when he went on board the ship with the desire to do them a kindness. But it must be remembered that only the leaders understand what is going on, and the rest depend upon these guides for their information. They have probably heard more lies than a score of interpreters can contradict. When they had clear ocular evidence that Mr. Reid and his department were trying to make sure that they would be fed they became peaceable enough. No doubt the agents or managers who took their money and hired the ship are morally and legally bound to provide for their dupes. But it will be better for the Government not to waste too much time in pursuit of the responsible parties, but to strain a point in the matter of supplying provisions. These deluded people should be conveyed home as soon as possible.

A QUESTION FOR THE FUTURE.

Canada would greatly prefer to have Hindu immigration stopped at the starting point rather than at the port of destination. But we have no more control over India than India has over Canada. The Government of India would find it difficult to watch all the points from which Hindus may depart for other countries. Obviously, India could not have stopped the party which came in the Komagata Maru, seeing that the ship did not sail from that country. There are millions of Hindus outside of India and hundreds of ways out of the country which it would be difficult to guard.

Nor do we believe that the present Viceroy would like to be asked to prohibit the emigration of the people of India. Lord Hardinge seems rather disposed to throw the blame on the other British Dominions for the grievances of the Hindus abroad. He gives the natives to understand that he is in sympathy with them and is seeking redress. This is probably a frank statement on his part, but it does not suggest that he would like to issue a prohibition order.

But this is a matter of negotiation. The position of Canada has now been made clear. Hindus cannot come to this country as settlers. If India herself will stop them, Canada will be pleased. But until India does stop them, Canada must do it. If India should prohibit emigration it would still be necessary for Canada to exclude Hindus coming from other countries.

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Geldit Singh then related how the government at London and Ottawa had been informed from Hong Kong of the intention of the ship to depart for Vancouver. An eminent lawyer had advised them that they could not be prevented from landing, and the ship had been allowed to clear from a British port bound for this province.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. J. Edward Bird yesterday advised and urged the Hindus on shore to libel the ship through the admiralty courts for the amount the shore Hindus have expended in provisioning the ship and in putting up part of the charter money. Should this course be successful and the courts permitted the seizure of the ship it would be necessary to take the Hindus off the ship and provide other means for their deportation.

When certain authoritative officials of the government were asked as to how this turn of affairs was viewed they stated that unless the shore Hindus were not careful there is a possi-

bility the Dominion government may enter a charge of conniving and assisting in illegal entry and bring an action for the costs occasioned by the long fight.

While the provisions were being taken aboard, the newspaper man made a rapid inspection of the vessel from bow to stern. He had expected to find a filthy mass of garbage piled up high along her sides. He did, indeed, find garbage piled up, but in nearly every case it was almost hidden by masses of ashes. The deck was far from presenting a holystoned appearance, but it was not very dirty and the smell, though unpleasant, was not by any means overpowering. The Hindus themselves—of every race and type in appearance, some almost European in their cast of countenance and some suggesting a negro strain—looked, in the main, fairly clean.

They were attired in every conceivable style of Eastern dress. Some wore blankets of Tyrian red thrown toga-fashion about them; others had just an ordinary blanket similarly bestowed upon their persons; others were attired in white linen suits with baggy trousers; few wore anything upon their feet, and many were bare-legged. Some of the men were handsome, splendidly proportioned fellows, in the best of condition; others were undersized and looked pinched and hungry.

Living Below Decks.

Looking down one of the hatches the visitor saw that, far below, these had been fitted up for living purposes. Tiers of bunks were visible, but none of these was occupied, nearly all the Hindus being, apparently, on one or other of the decks. Elaborate curtains, Oriental mats and other trappings, more or less dingy but still retaining some of the bright coloring of the East, were to be seen down below, and a peep into the temple at the other end of the vessel revealed several figures prostrate upon mats, in the attitude of prayer.

Quite a number of the native passengers spoke English and the pressman exchanged a few rapid words here and there with one and another. While he did not find these men exactly affable, he did not find them forbidding. The immediate prospect of several days' feeding seemed to have had a genializing effect.

As the officials of the department drew away from the Maru and Hindus, the latter gathered to the side and waved their hands with ejaculations. When Mr. Hopkins was asked the significance of their words he intimated that they had called down a blessing similar to our "God be with you."

It was announced yesterday that the owners of the Komagata Maru, who reside in Kobe, had cabled their agents here that under the charter, the expense of feeding the passengers is to be borne by the charterer, and, under the circumstances, they do not hold themselves responsible. The charterers are now the local Hindus.

Supplanting White Men.

New Westminster, July 9.—A number of Delta farmers are engaging Hindus for their haying operations, paying them $1.50 without board. For the same work a white man demands $3.50 a day and board, not a high wage considering the long hours entailed in haying. A number of white men are reported to be begging for food in Delta and district.

THE HINDU VICTIMS.

Now that the question of the admission of the Hindus on board the Komagata Maru has been settled every reasonable consideration should be shown the victims. Some of them did not behave well to the immigration officer yesterday, when he went on board the ship with the desire to do them a kindness. But it must be remembered that only the leaders understand what is going on, and the rest depend upon these guides for their information. They have probably heard more lies than a score of interpreters can contradict. When they had clear ocular evidence that Mr. Reid and his department were trying to make sure that they would be fed they became peaceable enough. No doubt the agents or managers who took their money and hired the ship are morally and legally bound to provide for their dupes. But it will be better for the Government not to waste too much time in pursuit of the responsible parties, but to strain a point in the matter of supplying provisions. These deluded people should be conveyed home as soon as possible.

A QUESTION FOR THE FUTURE.

Canada would greatly prefer to have Hindu immigration stopped at the starting point rather than at the port of destination. But we have no more control over India than India has over Canada. The Government of India would find it difficult to watch all the points from which Hindus may depart for other countries. Obviously, India could not have stopped the party which came in the Komagata Maru, seeing that the ship did not sail from that country. There are millions of Hindus outside of India and hundreds of ways out of the country which it would be difficult to guard.

Nor do we believe that the present Viceroy would like to be asked to prohibit the emigration of the people of India. Lord Hardinge seems rather disposed to throw the blame on the other British Dominions for the grievances of the Hindus abroad. He gives the natives to understand that he is in sympathy with them and is seeking redress. This is probably a frank statement on his part, but it does not suggest that he would like to issue a prohibition order.

But this is a matter of negotiation. The position of Canada has now been made clear. Hindus cannot come to this country as settlers. If India herself will stop them, Canada will be pleased. But until India does stop them, Canada must do it. If India should prohibit emigration it would still be necessary for Canada to exclude Hindus coming from other countries.

The Daily News Advertiser

WEATHER FORECAST.

Victoria and vicinity: Winds mostly westy and southerly; generally fair; stationy or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate nds; generally fair; stationary or higher mperature.

July 10 — 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HINDUS TRY TO HOLD INSPECTOR

East Indians on the Komagata Threaten to Make Prisoner of Immigration Officer, Who Gives Them the Slip.

UGLY INCIDENT THAT ENDED PEACEFULLY

Owners of Vessel Decline to Pay for Provisions, Holding That Charterers Must Meet All Such Charges.

For the first time since the Komagata Maru entered Burrard Inlet the Hindus aboard her showed their teeth yesterday afternoon. They informed Mr. Malcolm R. J. Reid, head of the immigration department in British Columbia, that he was a prisoner in their hands until such time as provisions and water were supplied them. Mr. Reid and the immigration officials, however, succeeded in getting away from the vessel safely.

Threatening Attitude.

It will give some idea of the exciting position in which the head of the immigration department found himself when it is stated that the newly-constituted committee of Hindus aboard took up a threatening attitude in front of the closed door of the cabin, where the board of inquiry was being completed, and refused point blank to let Mr. Reid depart. The latter managed to make his exit with a certain amount of dignity by another door and, hurriedly reaching the waiting patrol boat, embarked with his officials, the excited and bellicose natives marking the retreat by a series of what sounded very much like execrations.

Their demeanor in the evening, when the Hindus were visited by both immigration officials and Inspector Craig of the city police force was in marked contrast to their attitude in the afternoon. The reason of this change of front was clearly due to the fact that earlier in the day they were admittedly on very short commons and were not sure whether this condition of things was going to be remedied. In the evening their white visitors came bearing gifts in the shape of many sacks of flour, crates of cabbage and tanks of water. These provisions were supplied, it is understood, on the sole authority of the immigration department at Vancouver in order that the Hindus should

land question.

July 10th 1914

HINDUS TRY TO HOLD INSPECTOR

Continued from Page 1, Col. 7.

afternoon. About 8.30 the immigration motor patrol boat Runabout, with her complement of officials and cargo of provisions, arrived alongside the Maru —the rails of which presented a serried front of turbanned natives—and tied up alongside. It was clear that the visitors were doubtful of their reception for they parleyed before going aboard —at least Inspector Hopkinson, who speaks Hindustani like a native, did.

The committee of Hindus appeared at the head of the gangplank, and apparently reported "all's well." Everyone was soon aboard. Thereafter the committee formed in a semi-circle with a crowd of turbanned natives behind them, black eyes flashing in swarthy faces as they leant forward to catch every word uttered. Mr. Reid, Inspector Craig and Inspector Hopkinson stood before this semi-circle, while the last-named interpreted the language of the head of the department.

Roughly this is the conversation that took place:

Mr Reid—Tell them that this is a matter between the charterers of the ship, the owners of the ship and the captain of the ship and no one else, this matter of who shall feed them. In the meantime the government and the city are not responsible. Tell them that we regret that they have been misled by certain lawyers both before they started and since their arrival here, lawyers who told them that they would win.

This message was conveyed to the committee, several of whom nodded their heads.

Doctor in Fear of Life.

Mr. Reid continued—Tell them that their doctor has complained to us that he fears they will murder him and tell them that I shall hold Gurdit Singh and the commander of the ship responsible for his safe-keeping.

The spokesman of the committee, a powerfully-built, black-bearded Hindu, replied rapidly.

Mr. Hopkinson—He says you are under a misapprehension. They not only have no such intention, but it would be bad for them to attempt to do any such thing for a fellow countryman.

Mr. Reid—Tell them from Inspector Craig that they are just as much under the laws of the city as if the ship was in Vancouver itself.

Mr. Hopkinson—They reply that, so long as anybody will not interfere with them, they will not interfere with anybody.

Mr. Reid—Tell them, also, that, if they had been ashore, we would probably have had to protect them from the citizens. Tell them that there were riots here seven years ago when Hindus landed and the trouble spread to the Chinese and Japanese.

This ended Mr. Reid's instructions and the Hindus were then directed to get the provisions aboard, which they did with alacrity and in a very good-tempered manner.

A representative of "The News-Advertiser" approached one of the groups and asked one who earlier had shown his ability to speak English as to how they felt over the prospect of being sent back to India. He in turn directed the reported to Geldit Singh, the private secretary of Gurdit Singh.

"Toward whom do you feel most unfriendly as a result of being forced to return to your own land?" was asked Geldit Singh.

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18

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver

July 10 — 1914

ed office in 1907, but remained in parliament and was re-elected in 1908 and 1911. In office and as private member Mr. Ernmerson took a large share in public discussions. He was a forcible and graceful speaker, and in his treatment of public questions displayed a good deal of independence and originality.

THE HINDU VICTIMS.

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19

The Daily News Advertiser
PALEN ROBLIN
July 11—1914

HINDUS' CASE IS BEFORE PREMIER

Facts of Plight of Komagata's Passengers Now Before Sir R. Borden and India Office —Who Must Feed Hindus?

There was a rumor yesterday afternoon, a rumor which "The News-Advertiser" is in a position to state has some foundation in fact, that the whole facts of the present Komagata Maru imbroglio have been laid before Sir. R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who is acting for the Japanese owners of the vessel and that these facts have been put from several points of view and a way out of the difficulty suggested.

Further, the India Office in London has been communicated with officially with a view of arriving at a solution.

Interviewed yesterday by "The News-Advertiser" upon this point, Sir Hibbert would make no statement one way or the other, as he said it would be unprofessional and not fair to his clients.

Gurdit Singh Responsible.

"The local Hindu charterers have no responsibility whatever with reference to the feeding of thir fellow-countrymen aboard the Komagata Maru, observed Mr. J. Edward Bird, their representative, yesterday in conversation with "The News-Advertiser." "They have already spent a large sum of money to keep the vessel here in order to test the attitude of the courts.

"Gurdit Singh, in his original charter party, is responsible to those passengers by reason of the passengers' contracts and the sale of tickets. These local Hindu charterers, who had the charter assigned to them on June 20, 1914, assumed no responsibility whatever in connection with the passengers and they are absolutely clear of any responsibility with reference to provisioning them."

Local Hindus Position.

Asked whether Gurdit Singh is really a man of means, as has all along been maintained, Mr. Bird said: "We don't know whether he is or not. I have only been permitted to see him once or twice. The local Hindus are no wiser in this matter than I am. Everything that has passed between Gurdit Singh and those on shore has passed through the immigration office."

Mr. Bird added that he had demanded damages of the owners of the Komagata Maru in Kobe in that they had not fulfilled their part of the charter-party, which was to land the Hindus in Canada. He admitted that the owners were between the devil and the deep sea —he did not specify which was the devil.

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bar outside the harbor, shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. It was stated that there was no immediate danger, and that the passengers were transferred to other boats which were despatched to the scene from the harbor.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver
July 12 1914

CONSIGNEES MAY PROVISION MARU

Local Agents of Owners of Komagata Maru Said to Have Agreed to Put Supplies on Board for Return Voyage.

The Komagata Maru, with her 352 disappointed passengers, may weigh anchor in the near future and proceed whence she came. A well-founded report to the effect that Messrs. C. Gardner-Johnson & Company, as consignees of the vessel, had agreed to supply the necessary provisions for the return voyage, was in circulation, but Mr. C. Gardner-Johnson, head of the shipping company, is out of town for the week-end and confirmation could not be secured. Other officers of the company were not familiar with the transactions being carried on in connection with the Maru, and therefore could not make any statement. Should the report turn out to be authentic in all probability the ship will sail for other ports before this time next week and a history-making incident will thereby be closed.

Hindus Ashore Protesting

Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru are now looking forward to the time when the boat will be laden with stores sufficient to enable them to reach their native shores. It is no longer a question of continuing the fight here. So far as the Hindus on board are concerned their hope now is to get provisions to last them on their homeward journey.

Hindus ashore, however, are endeavoring to exercise their rights as charterers of the vessel and are contending that the cargo of coal should be unloaded and the ship turned over to them in order that they may load her for the return voyage with lumber or some other commodity. Action has not yet been taken to this end through the courts so far as could be learned. So the fight now, if there is still one, is entirely between the Japanese owners of the vessel and the shore Hindus as the charterers.

Gurdit Singh Rsponsble

It was asserted that damages would be asked by the Hindus from the Japanese owners of the vessel because they failed to carry out their part of the contract in agreeing to land the Hindus in Canada. Mr. J. Edward Bird, however, thinks the local Hindus as charterers have no responsibility for the provisioning of the ship. He is of the opinion that Gurdit Singh, by reason of the passengers' contracts and tickets should be held responsible.

So that the Hndus might not go hungry over Sunday the immigration authorities saw to it that a fresh consignment of flour, cabbages, rice and water were sent aboard yesterday. They hope to recover the cost of these from the owners of the vessel. Thinking they would like to have their Sunday diet of a more toothsome order that the menu provided since short rations have prevailed, the Hindus yesterday requested that fifty fowl be sent aboard by the immigration authorities. They were informed, however, that the "hens were all busy laying eggs down on Lulu Island at the present time and could not be spared to them."

MR. JUSTICE MARTIN'S FINDING IN HINDU CASE

Complete Judicial Decision as Given in Court of Appeal in Victoria on Claims of Komagata Maru Passengers.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Martin in the Munshi Singh vs. the Immigration Act case delivered in the Court of Appeal on July 6 is as follows:

This is an appeal by one Munshi Singh (who describes himself in his affidavit as "a native of India and a British subject," coming from the Punjab in that country "to Canada for the purpose of making this my permanent home") from the order of Mr. Justice Murphy dismissing his application for a writ of habeas corpus by means of which he seeks to be discharged from his present detention by immigration officers on board the Komagata Maru under an order by the Immigration Board of Inquiry at the Port of Vancouver, dated June 25, 1914, whereby he has been rejected as an immigrant, prohibited from landing in Canada and ordered to be deported from Canada by said ship, which brought him to Vancouver on May 22 last.

Many questions were raised before us, some not legal but directed to the policy which led up to the statutes and orders-in-council under review, with respect to which I repeat an extract I gave in re the Coal Mines Regulation Act (1904) 10 B. C. 408, at 419 (a case on the employment of Chinese in coal mines), from the decision of their Lordships of the Privy Council in Tomey Homma's Case (1903) A. C. 151, at 155, as follows:

"The policy of such an enactment as that which excludes a particular race from the franchise is not a topic which their Lordships are entitled to consider."

And quite recently in Attorney-General for Ontario vs. Attorney-General for Canada (1912) 81 L.J.P.C. 210, in delivering an illuminating judgment (if I may be permitted so to refer to it) on some aspects of the constitution of Canada, and the relation of the Courts thereto, the then Lord Chancellor (the Earl Loreburn) said, at p. 212, with respect to the powers conferred upon Canada by the Imperial Parliament:

"In 1867, the desire of Canada for a definite Constitution embracing the entire Dominion was embodied in the British North America Act. Now there can be no doubt that under this organic instrument the powers distributed between the Dominion on the one hand and the provinces on the other hand cover the whole area of self-government within the whole area of Canada. It would be subversive of the entire scheme and policy of the Act to assume that any point of internal self-government was withheld from Canada. . .

. . For whatever belongs to self-government in Canada belongs either to the Dominion or to the provinces within the limits of the B. N. A. Act."

And at p. 213 he speaks of:

. . . "The interpretation of a completely self-governing Constitution founded upon a written organic instrument, such as the British North America Act."

The power and duty of the Courts under the Constitution he thus defines, at pp. 213 and 216:

"A Court of law has nothing to do with a Canadian Act of Parliament lawfully passed except to give it effect according to its tenor. . . . It cannot be too strongly put that with the wisdom or expediency or policy of an Act, lawfully passed, no Court has a word to say."

"The policy of the Canadian Parliament . . . is exclusively the business of the Canadian people and is no concern of this Board."

With respect to the legal questions, they have been reduced in number and scope because it was conceded at the end of the argument (as it ought to have been at the beginning) that since the Federal Parliament has already occupied the common field of legislation conferred upon both Federal and Provincial parliaments by section 95 of the B. N. A. Act, therefore the authority of the former must prevail: cf. In re Narain Singh (1908) 13 B. C. 477. But while this is conceded and also that in the primary exercise of such authority the Federal jurisdiction may incidentally, yet substantially, trench upon one or more of the classes of subjects exclusively assigned to Provincial jurisdiction by section 92, e.g. "property and civil rights in the province," so long as such intrenchment does not exceed what may be necessary to effectuate such Federal jurisdiction, yet it is submitted that in the case at bar this line of intrenchment should be drawn so as to declare that though a British subject may not, by the exercise of due Federal jurisdiction, be permitted to land as an immigrant in Canada, yet the said jurisdiction is exhausted by this prevention and he cannot be detained or deported because once he comes within the territorial waters of Canada the exercise of such control over his person comes within the said class of "property and civil rights in the province." Many observations may be made on the premise of this submission as regards territorial waters and civil rights, but assuming the premise is correct there is one complete and final answer to the whole contention and it is that as a matter of fact, and of reasonable necessity in the carrying out, completely and effectively, of "laws in relation to immigration into all or any of the provinces (sec. 95)," an immigrant is not immediately divested of that character, and freed from the operation of laws relating to the subject-matter of immigration merely because he happens to come within the three-mile limit. Whatever else may be said of him that character, and the Federal jurisdiction which controls it, continues in general to attach to him at least till after he is permitted to land in conformity with the Act. Indeed, it cannot be doubted that he may be subject to such jurisdiction for an indefinite time and may be deported, e.g., as at present provided by section 40 of the Act, "within three years after landing," for the causes therein specified. It can hardly be seriously contended that an immigrant who on a dark night swims ashore from a ship, eludes the preventive officers, and hides in the woods, or, to quote section 33 (7) "who enters Canada by force or misrepresentations or stealth, or otherwise contrary to any provision of this Act," thereby acquires such "civil rights in the province" he elects to enter, that he threw off the Federal jurisdiction with that portion of his clothing which he presumably left behind him when taking to the water. The truth is, of course, that the exercise of Federal jurisdiction necessarily often affects civil rights, including primarily, personal liberty, the most striking illustration of which occurs in connection with quarantine (sub-section 11) wherein whole shiploads of people, traders, merchants, tourists, immigrants and others, have been frequently detained for weeks at a time in quarantine stations on shore. Some of the cases are to be found conveniently collected in Lefroy on "Canada's Federal System" 1912, at p. 488 et seq., and the Lord Chancellor (the Earl Loreburn) adverts to the subject in the Attorney-General's Case above cited. The best illustration of the domination of Federal jurisdiction over even Provincial public property is to be found in Attorney-General of British Columbia vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (1904-5) 11 B. C. 289, wherein the view I ventured to express that the Parliament of Canada had the power to appropriate provincial public lands for the purposes of a railway connecting two or more provinces received the approval of their Lordships of the Privy Council: (1906) 75 L. J. P. C. 38.

Such being the powers of the Federal Government, I turn then, first, to section 38 (a) of the Immigration Act and the Order-in-Council of 7th January, 1914, No. 23, relating to a continuous journey and through ticket, which are relied upon as a justification of the said deportation order. The appellant first contends that said Order-in-Council is invalid because no express power is given to the Governor-in-Council to alter or rescind any "proclamation or order," and therefore the powers of the Governor-in-Council have in this respect been exhausted by his Order-in-Council on the same subject dated the 9th of May, 1910, No. 920, which has been held to be invalid: In re Narain Singh (1913) 18 B. C. 506. The point is, however, clearly covered by section 31 (g) of the Interpretation Act relating to "rules, regulations or bylaws" and conferring the right to "rescind, revoke, amend, or vary," the same, which language covers the proclamation or order "authorized by section 38," because whatever they may be termed these proclamations and orders are in fact "regulations" and, indeed, are so styled in the heading of the fasciculus of sections numbered 37 to 39 inclusive, viz: "Regulations as to monetary and other requirements, etc." Then, second, it is contended that as the applicant came direct from Hong Kong and is a British subject he as a citizen of the Empire and, therefore, a native of the whole of it, is a native of Hong Kong, which is part of it, and so his journey from that place to this was "a continuous journey from the country of which he is a native," and his ticket "a through ticket" therefrom. But it is obvious from the context, and the whole Act, that the expression "country of which he is a native," is used in a geographical and not racial or national sense, and therefore does not assist the applicant.

In the third place it is said that the Governor-in-Council has power to deal only with the case of each individual immigrant as he arrives ("any immigrant who has come to Canada," as the section puts it), and therefore an omnibus order dealing in advance with immigrants in general is invalid. But the expression "any immigrant" includes all immigrants, and I confess I cannot see the force of this contention, which it would be a very impractical one to work out as a general rule, leading as it would inevitably to great delay and confusion in a vast country like Canada where a constant stream of immigrants is arriving at many ports. The fact that this order is a general prohibition does not prevent the Governor-in-Council from making a special one to meet a particular case "whenever he deems it necessary or expedient." Up to the present time he has only deemed it "expedient" to make a general order dealing with all immigrants alike, and it is somewhat strange that this should be objected to when we have heard so much of the undesirability of any discrimination in these regulations. This order in carrying out the Governor-General-in-Council's conception of expediency as it exists at present only follows, as has been pointed out, the exact words of the section, but I am unable to see how that can detract from its efficacy.

I next turn to the Order-in-Council of 31st March, 1914, No. 897, prohibiting until after the 30th of September next, the landing in British Columbia of all "laborers, skilled or unskilled." This is made under sub-section (c) of section 38 and is objected to on the ground that there was no evidence before the Board of Inquiry on which it could reasonably found its finding that Munshi Singh was an "unskilled laborer" or a laborer of any kind, and therefore it lacked jurisdiction to make said order. It was, however, objected on behalf of the Board that under section 23:

"No court and no judge or officer thereof (has) jurisdiction to review, quash, reverse, restrain, or otherwise interfere with any proceeding, decision, or order of the Minister or of any Board of Inquiry or officer in charge, had, made or given under the authority and in accordance with the provisions of this Act relating to the detention or deportation of any rejected immigrant, passenger or person, upon any ground whatsover, unless such person is a Canadian citizen or has Canadian domicile."

This is a very sweeping and unusual enactment both as regards its object and wording, going direct to the question of our jurisdiction, and it is not really similar, with one exception to be noted, to those sections which have been dealt with in the cases cited to us, or which I have examined. In my opinion it stands by itself, and having regard to the subject matter and the exceptional circumstances which often will necessarily surround cases arising out of it, I think Parliament intended that it should be taken to mean just what it says and be given full effect to, which can and ought to be done, as applied to the present case, by holding that once the Board has duly entered upon an inquiry over which it has been given jurisdiction by the statutes and its orders or regulations there can be no interference "upon any ground whatsoever" with its subsequent proceedings or with the decision or order it decides to make so long as said decision or order is one that the Board is empowered to make; it could not, for example, make an order for fine and imprisonment instead of deportation, which often involves detention. This is what I understand the expression "under the authority and in accordance with the provisions of this Act" to mean. It cannot mean that it is a condition precedent to the right of the Board to take any action, that its proceedings must be in all respects regular, because that would require and insure complete and absolute compliance from beginning to end, and consequently there would be no cause or reason for "reviewing" or "interfering" with something that was already perfect in itself. This is, in truth, exemplified by the present case because in any sense, clearly the inquiry as a matter of fact was held "under the authority of the Act and in accordance with" its provisions, as the Board was properly constituted when it entered upon its duties, and finally made an order within the statute on the fact of it, and no objection is taken to the regularity of its proceedings, but simply to the fact that it did not properly weigh the evidence before it and hold it to be insufficient. That there was some evidence before it cannot be denied, because section 16 says that "where the question of the right to enter Canada under this act is raised the burden of proof shall rest upon the immigrant, passenger or other person claiming such right." This reversal of the usual course of a trial in effect means that he must meet what is equivalent to a prima facie case having been made out against him, because if he gives no evidence his application fails, and in attempting to do so he gave evidence which I need only say was of such an inadequate character, and fell so far short of what might reasonably have been expected in the circumstances, that I am not surprised it failed to convince the board of his veracity. This is one of the very things that the statute, I think, intends should not be reviewed, and it is for that reason that the hand of the court is arrested and it is directed not to "interfere with any proceedings" which the board is engaged in, either at the time they are pending or after, by restraining order or otherwise, "upon any ground whatsoever." I am fortified in this opinion by two things, viz: (1) that by the same section the court is allowed to interfere in two specified cases, viz., where "such person is a Canadian citizen, or has Canadian domicile," which emphasizes the intention to arrest the ordinary powers of the court in all other cases; and (2) that Parliament has not left the applicant without a remedy for he has a special one provided in lieu of the ordinary one taken away, viz.: in the appeal to the minister against the decision of the board given him by section 19. The expected case above referred to is In re Lee Him (1910) 15 B. C., 163, which is somewhat similar in principle, being a decision that there was no appeal, except to the Minister of Customs, from the decision of the collector of customs that a Chinese immigrant applying to enter Canada was not a merchant under section 7 (c) of the Chinese Immigration Act cap. 95, R.C.S., 1906. That case is, in my opinion, correctly decided and support is given to this view by something that is not mentioned in the judgment, viz: that by the next section 8 a right is given to His Majesty, and not to the immigrant, to contest the validity of any certificate, "and such contestation shall be heard and determined in a summary manner by any judge of a superior court of any province of Canada where such certificate is produced." All this goes to show that there is nothing strange or unusual in holding the view that in these immigration matters it was the intention of Parliament that certain questions, at least, relating to immigrants should be speedily and summarily decided, on the spot, so to speak, by executive officers of the Crown.

This being the view I take of section 23, I therefore have no power to consider the objection of the applicant to the evidence, and I have only "reviewed" as briefly as possible the "proceedings" of the board relating to the evidence before it in order to make my meaning clear. This is not one of those cases where an antecedent fact has to be found so as to confer jurisdiction to enter upon a hearing or inquiry; that is quite a distinct question. But in case I should be wrong on this legal point, then, alternatively, I am satisfied that there was evidence before the board to give it jurisdiction and support its finding, because of the defects I have already noted in the evidence. Demeanor is often all important in such cases and as their Lordships of the Privy Council said in Khoo vs. Lim (1912), A.C. 323, at 325, "The trial judge . . . . . sees the demeanour of the witnesses, and can estimate their intelligence, position and character in a way not open to the courts who deal with later stages of the case." These remarks apply much more strongly to this board of inquiry of three members dealing with matters of which they have special knowledge and experience.

A final objection to this order 897 was taken, that though Canada had the power under section 95 of the B. N. A. Act to legislate with respect "to immigration into all or any of the provinces" yet as it had not done so as to British Columbia in particular therefore the Governor-in-Council had no power to do so by making this order which relates only to this province. But this ignores the wording of section (c) which says that he may prohibit "the landing at any specfied port of entry in Canada" and that is all the order has done, and though all the ports specified in the order happen to be in this province, their geographical situation does not destroy the power to close them for the purposes of the act.

Such being my views on the effect of sub-sections (a) and (c) of section 38, it follows that the order of deportation may and should be supported under orders-in-councils Nos. 23 and 897.

But, if necessary, it may also be supported, under Order-in-Council No. 24, dated 7th January, 1914, made in pursuance of Section 37, requiring an "immigrant of any Asiatic race" to "possess in his own right money to the amount of at least two hundred dollars. It is contended at the outset, and assuming the order to be otherwise valid, that the expression "Asiatic race" is ethnologically incorrect and too indefinite to be capable of application. The expression must be construed "according to the common understanding of the words," as Mr. Justice Duff said in the very recent case in the Supreme Court of Canada of Quong Wing vs. the King (1914), 49 S. C. 400, at 463, in referring to the Japanese, Chinese and other Oriental races (a subject which I discussed at length as regards the Chinese race in this province in the case he there refers to), and if so, there is no uncertainty about its meaning and application. We speak constantly about European, Asiatic, and even Latin-American races, anad no one doubts what the people at large understand thereby. But "Asiatic race" is, moreover, a proper expression ethnologically, as may be conveniently seen by reference to the Encyclopaedia Britannica (11th Ed.) under the Article Asia, in vol. 2, p. 749, col. 1, where the exact expression "Asiatic races" occurs in an account of the ethnology of that continent; and cf. also the articles on the ethnology and races of Europe, vol. 9, p. 919; Africa, vol. 1, pp. 325-6; America, vol. 1, pp. 210-1; Australia, vol. 2, pp. 954-5; and Polynesia, vol. 22, p. 33.

I am unable to take the view that the order goes beyond the section. No difficulty occurs in reading the word "and" as "or" in the expression "immigrants and tourists," so as to give the obvious meaning, according to a well-known canon of construction, and the very word "or" is to be found in the expression "immigrants or tourists" in the 6th line of the same section. The language, therefore, being disjunctive, the order may properly deal with immigrants alone, as it has done. But it is further objected that even so, it must first deal with all races as a whole by prescribing a minimum amount in general and may then make variations for particular races, and because it has only dealt with "any Asiatic race" it is bad. I am unable to construe the statute in such a narrow and too technical manner. The objection would be satisfied if the order said first that immigrants of all races should be allowed to land if they had only one cent in their possession, but those of "any Asiatic race" must have $500. That would be a general order with a particular variation. But it would also be a ridiculous and empty formality (as well as an offensive emphasis of race discrimination, which diplomatically it would be desirable to avoid) and this statute and order deal with matters of substance. In spirit and effect the order means that as to the races of the world in general the minimum, if prescribed, would be so small as to be infinitesimal and therefore negligible (according to the maxim de minimis non curat lex), but as to Asiatic races it is a matter of substance and is correspondingly "prescribed." I do not doubt that, reading the whole section as applied to the subject matter the order essentially and substantially conforms with the section on which it is founded.

On this topic especially, the decision of Hunter, C. J., in re Narain Singh (1913), 18 B. C., 506, was referred to and its soundness challenged, particularly in connection with Order-in-Council No. 924, of 9th May, 1910, which has never been rescinded, and is put forward as a valid order, despite the ruling of Hunter, C. J., in answer to the said demand for a general "prescription" of an amount for immigrants (if that should be held necessary), as it first deals with all immigrants, prescribing a minimum of $25.00, with an exception at the end in favor of "any Asiatic race," and the present order 24 would, therefore, be regarded as a still later variation requiring Asiatic races to pay $200. The court is not bound by that decision, and after a careful review of it, I do not, with all respect, agree with it, at least in respect to the $200 clause, which is all I am now concerned with, and I note that the writ of habeas corpus therein had been refused by Mr. Justice Murphy before it had been granted by Chief Justice Hunter.

The order there in question, No. 926, provided that the immigrant should not be allowed to enter Canada "unless in actual and personal possession in his or her own right of two hundred dollars." I cannot agree that in effect this language goes beyond the reasonable intendment and scope of Section 37, which says that "immigrants and tourists shall posses in their own right money to a prescribed minimum amount," (i.e., the said sum of $200.00). The learned judge gives as his reason for taking the contrary view that:

"If an immigrant had the money in his own right in a Victoria bank at the time of his arrival, he would satisfy the requirements of the statute, but not those of the order-in-council."

I venture to hold the contrary view, however, that the statute, having regard to the circumstances and necessities of the subject matter, clearly intended by the words "possess in (his) own right money" that he should have and possess it when and where he would, under that section, be called upon to produce it, viz.: on the ship's deck before he was allowed to land. "In his own right" here means nothing more or less than his own money, not that of an employer, or the ship owner, exhibited as his own to deceive the immigration officer, and it is, therefore, inevitable that the possession must be his own actual one, and not that of "a Victoria bank," or a Prince Rupert merchant, or a Nanaimo mill hand, or an Ottawa cousin, or a Singapore money lender, or a Delhi father, because if once the idea of personal possession, then and there

Continued on Next Page.

See other Side Too

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Allegation of Cruelty.

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"I do not know what is going o board at the present moment, and not know what is going to happen," served Mr. Bird. "The Hindus won't consent to the boat leaving until they get a chance of cargo, as that is their only chance of getting their money back. But the Government won't allow the vessel to come to dock, and that means that the cost of loading cargo or of discharging coal is prohibitive—the lightering of the coal would cost about $1.05 per ton."

Early Closing Regulations.

The instructions of Mayor the assistant city solicitor, Mr. issued a statement yesterday that those classes of shops clearly by the Early Closing Bylaw, others carrying two or more ich will also be affected by the according to its principal trade, y store which carries tobacco, dy or other goods not included law will be probably governed ollowing clause in the Shops n Act: "Any shop in which two or more classes are car- ll be closed for purposes of trades at the hour at which any such bylaw required

Continued from Preceding Page.

where demanded to comply with the act, can be eliminated, then the money may be in possession of any one in any place; as well in Siam as Victoria, because no line of demarcation in place or person can on any principle be drawn, and "a Victoria bank," or any British Columbia or other bank or business house is not nominated or given preference by the statute as a place of deposit over any other place or person. And what, for example, is to become of the immigrant while the case of a disputed and long delayed question of fact as to whether or no he really has $200 "in his own right" in, say, a bank in Siam, is being laboriously determined by the immigration authorities here, and how is it going to be determined, and by what machinery, unless by the production of the money itself? It is not safe, even, to accept here a banker's pass book from India as evidence of the possession of money there, because the bank may have received the money and closed its doors the next day, which very recently happened, unfortunately, to certain banks in India, in Bombay. And even banks in Great Britain, as well as in Canada, have been known to fail. Therefore, I think that the Narain Singh case should be over-ruled on this point at least, and I hold that Order 924, like 926, is not invalid because it requires the money to be "in actual possession at the time of arrival" of the immigrant. Mr. Justice Murphy must have been of the same opinion, as to 926, because otherwise it would have been his duty to grant the writ, and therefore, I agree with him in this respect.

Then, with respect to the argument that was addressed to us on Sovereignty, and the Royal prerogative, and the powers of His Majesty's judges, it is sufficient to say that the statute in question has received His Majesty's assent, and to refer to the cases already cited on the British North America Act, and in addition to quote the following extract from the recent decision of their lordships of the Privy Council in the fisheries case, Attorney-General for British Columbia vs. Attorney-General for Canada (1913), A. C. 153, at 162:

"The business of the Supreme Court of Canada is to do what is laid down as its duty by the Dominion Parliament, and the duty of the judicial committee, although not bound by any Canadian statute, is to give it as a court of review such assistance as is within its power."

I confess I do not comprehend the references to Magna Charta, sec. XXIX, or the Habeas Corpus Act. The applicant has been heard and dealt with according to the "law of the land," and neither the learned judge below nor the board of inquiry did "deny or defer to" him "either justice or right." His case simply failed below and fails here because there was no legal foundation for it.

Much was said about discrimination between the citizens and races of the Empire, and it was suggested that Canada had not the right to exclude British subjects coming from other parts of the Empire. As to the latter, the cases above cited show Canada has the right beyond question, and as to the former, there are two answers, first, discrimination is not a ground of attack upon an act of parliament within its jurisdiction, the course of legislation constantly and necessarily involving the different treatment of various classes even of its own subjects; and second, as a matter of fact, there is no discrimination at least as regards the order-in-council No. 897 excluding "all laborers, skilled or unskilled," from this province, which alone is sufficient to support the deportation order complained of. That prohibition covers not only British subjects residing in other parts of the Empire but in Canada itself, to the extent that Canadian citizens of the prohibited class residing in other provinces of Canada cannot enter this province, and no one has ventured to suggest any reason why a native East Indian British subject and laborer from the Punjab should be allowed the special privilege of entering the Province of British Columbia when even a native Canadian Indian, a British subject and laborer from, say, the adjoining sister province of Alberta, who attempted to cross the boundary into this province and work in a salmon cannery or logging camp would be turned back. That would, indeed, be a strange conception and perversion of British citizenship which would give to others greater rights and privileges in Canada than are therein possessed and enjoyed by Canadians themselves.

Though, in view of the legislative power which exists, this element of discrimination is immaterial, yet I think it desirable to make these observations owing to the evident misapprehension existing in certain quarters.

The result is that the deportation order is a valid one, and, therefore, the order of Mr. Justice Murphy dismissing the application for a writ of habeas corpus should be affirmed.

(Signed) ARCHER MARTIN, J.A.

J. A.

Victoria, B. C.

McMillan's jewellery store on Sparks St. Goods to the value of $60,000 worth of diamonds were stolen.

Sam Green, of New York was arrested at Hamilton when he escaped by a fire escape in the rear after learning that the police were on guard at the Windsor Hotel and on Sparks St. store. His accomplice escaped.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver July 14 1914

NO HUNGER OR THIRST ON MARU

Provisions Sufficient for Sustenance of Hindus Have Been Sent Aboard Despite Contrary Statements.

In view of the telegram which the Vancouver Hindus, at the request of their compatriots on the Komagata Maru, forwarded yesterday to the Governor-General, stating that they were dying from hunger and raging thirst, it is only fair to the immigration authorities to state that the allegation of starvation and thirst is, if present time is meant, untrue; although it is admitted that the Hindu passengers were on short commons the day that Mr. Malcolm Reid was held prisoner aboard the Maru.

Food and Water Sent.

A brief statement of the food and water taken aboard has been secured by "The News-Advertiser" as follows:

On Thursday night a considerable quantity of provisions, including fifty sacks of flour and a number of crates of cabbages, together with several tons of water, were taken aboard—enough water, it was estimated, to feed Hindus and crew for several days.

On Saturday another fifty sacks of flour and a considerable quantity of cabbages, milk, canned salmon, lentils and rice were sent aboard from Messrs. W. H. Malkin & Co.

The first of these two supplies was charged up to Captain Yamamoto and the second was sent to the order of Messrs. C. Gardner Johnson, agents for the owners of the Maru.

Inquiry by "The News-Advertiser" of Messrs. Hind Bros. yesterday resulted in the following statement: On Sunday three trips were made to the Maru and five tons of water were taken at each trip—15 tons. Yesterday morning two trips were made and about eight tons of water taken aboard. Today several scow loads—a much larger quantity than has hitherto been taken—will be conveyed aboard. It takes several tons of water a day to run the plant aboard, but this leaves ample water for the drinking purposes of nearly 300 human beings, the total number aboard, including the crew.

Allegation of Cruelty.

Sohan Lal, who supplied the information to the press about the telegram to Ottawa and about another communication to Mr. Reid, which alleged cruelty on the part of immigration officials in allowing the Japanese water and keeping the Hindus thirsty, is stated to be the Hindu who, in the Sikh temple a little while ago, advocated the blowing up of Mr. Reid and Inspector Hopkinson.

On Saturday night a number of Hindus went out in a small boat to the Maru and engaged in animated conversation with those on board until the patrol boat sent them off. A number of Hindus have been trying to hire small boats on the North Shore, but without success.

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Hindus Want Cargo.

"I do not know what is going on on board at the present moment, and I do not know what is going to happen," observed Mr. Bird. "The Hindus here won't consent to the boat leaving until they get a chance of cargo, as that is their only chance of getting their money back. But the Government won't allow the vessel to come to dock, and that means that the cost of loading cargo or of discharging coal is prohibitive—the lightering of the coal would cost about $1.05 per ton."

The Daily News Advertiser July 16—1914

province alone, and let the motor roads wait.

THE HINDU IN CANADA.

The stories in circulation that many Hindus now in the city, together with all those in the Komagata, will go to India and spread sedition do not deserve much attention. Most of the Hindus in Vancouver are going about their work, if they have any, and are well satisfied that the struggle for local employment is no harder. They have never been anxious that three hundred more laborers should be thrown upon an overcrowded market. There are in Vancouve a small number of traders, speculators and professional Hindus who live without manual labor. Some of these do a good deal of talking, and would like a larger audience. But they are [illegible] India. They can do better here. The Hindus on the Komagata Maru did not come here from India, and most of them when they get back to Asia, will stay in the cities whence they came. If they go to India they can add nothing to what the agitators there have been saying for years. The Komagata Maru incident has added nothing to the sum of Hindu grievances.

If we were to accept these people and make peons of them, as some commercial philanthropists suggest, then there would be a real cause of complaint. Again we are advised by a visitor that the land of this country can only be cleared and the rough work done by Asiatic labor. Bring them in. See that they are set at this primitive and servile work, which Europeans reject. Make them hewers of wood and drawers of water. Take care that they are excluded from other activities. Thus make it not only unpleasant but impossible for a European to perform rough labor in this country. Establish here for all time a servile or helot class. Then the land will flourish, capital will come and white people, except the "poor whites," will have a good time as masters and drivers. In short, let us repeat the Natal experiment.

India will, of course, be satisfied. As British subjects the Hindus will ask nothing better than to be hunted to their compounds, driven out of the cities, banished from the villages, kept out of trade, out of the mills and workshops, treated as a kind of live stock, whose business it is to minister to the luxury and wealth of the country. We have seen how the Natal system has promoted harmony in India. But it has undoubtedly done much for the development of the resources of Natal.

The Hindus and Oriental Question in B. C.

To the Editor of The News-Advertiser:

Sir—Mr. Stevens tells me Eastern Canada is not in sympathy with British Columbia on this question. Before it can be brought to see the justness of our case there must be a great deal of missionary work done among them.

The average man sees no need for any missionary work. To him it seems a matter entirely within the province of British Columbia, and which can be fully dealt with by the province itself and need not disturb or in any way affect Eastern Canada or India or the Empire.

Reduced to its simplest form from the workingman's point of view it is solely a question of wages and the conditions under which the wages are being earned. Hitherto the Oriental has been, and is now, willing to work for less wages, for a longer time and under less pleasant surroundings than the white man thinks is fair between employer and employed.

Low as the wages may be from a white man's point of view they will average from ten to fifteen times more than the Oriental can get in his own country. Unpleasant as the surroundings may be they are as good or better than he has been accustomed to. So as long as steady work can be had at the high wages given they will come in in spite of any exclusion acts that may be put in force.

Besides, an exclusion act does not touch the seat of the evil. The seat of the trouble is the man that pays the wages. If the Oriental has to be kept out it must be by making it unprofitable for a man to employ them or unprofitable for them to come in.

The late Capt. Tatlow once told the writer he thought this could be done by improved provincial and municipal sanitary laws and their rigid enforcement. Doubtless this would go a long way and would hit both employer and employed, but it would have to be supplemented by some control over the number to be employed in the various callings in which they are chiefly engaged.

There is, however, the employers' point of view. They say, and say truly, that white labor is not always available—in some lines of work can hardly be had—and when it is often it is not reliable. In self-defence they have to employ Orientals or go out of business. This is especially true in lumbering, fishing and domestic service.

They all say before the Oriental can be excluded white labor must get into the habit of making good. Not only this—it must take hold of all the work that has to be done. Within the past week a gentleman wanted some work done. He engaged eight men at 35c an hour and paid their fares to where the work was to be done. Within the day they turned it down as work not suitable for a white man to do.

In short, to quote the words of one of our aldermen, "White labor is unsatisfactory. Something has to be done. At present the white working man cannot be relied upon to give either quantity or quality for the wages he receives." Two days afterwards he voted at the council meeting to keep the Hindus out.

This—the vote—is the governing factor in the situation—and the vote, the franchise, by a Provincial Act is kept from every British subject who happens to be an Oriental or a Siwash. The politician talks only to those who have a vote and to those in the way which he thinks will please them. The Oriental has no vote. Damn the Oriental. The hobo has. Placate the hobo.

Give to every British subject who happens to be an Oriental the vote. Then on this—the Oriental question—every politician, every one of them, will become as dumb as oysters, and the Government would have a chance to deal with this matter on its merits.

In every way in which the question is turned it proves to be a local or provincial question and never ought to have been brought under the immigration laws of Canada.

The province controls the franchise and the sanitary laws. It can pass legislation to punish by fine or otherwise the working man who through carelessness or incompetency wastes or destroys the materials which he uses and to make good all inefficient workmanship. It can impose a licence, as in the Old Country, for the employment of male domestics. It can regulate the number to be employed by any lumber, canning or fishing trap licensee. It can limit the number of fishing licences or even prohibit the employment of Orientals save by first obtaining a licence therefor—or even, as in the late railway charters, prohibit their employment altogether. And, finally, it can so adjust its land laws that any Oriental or any other of any race or color, who is out of work and has no visible means of support, may be put to work on the Crown lands till he shall have earned enough to pay the cost of his deportation. Or if he proves his fitness and is willing give him the land and opportunity to become a useful citizen.

It would be well if it began with those on the Komagata Maru. They say "we are farmers who will clear your waste tracts of land and produce good quantity of production which will help to increase the wealth of Canada."

Put them to the test. If they make good keep them at it.

F. E. JULIAN.

Vancouver, July 11, 1914.

21

ARE JAPANESE AIDING HINDUS?

The Daily News Advertiser July 17—1914

Parties on Komagata Maru and Hindus Ashore Are Said to Be Developing Plan for Bringing Matters to Head.

Collusion between certain Japanese aboard the Komagata Maru and the Hindus ashore with the supposed object of bringing some definite conclusion out of the present impasse, was alleged to "The News-Advertiser" last night. Though it is not possible to make public the full circumstances, it may be said that there are certain features connected with the allegations which indicate the possibility of international complications.

It is alleged that Captaian Yamamoto is aware of these proceedings and that he has been in communication with the shore Hindus who are quite unfriendly to the immigration authorities. On the other hand, it should be mentioned that, as captain of the Komagata, Capt. Yamamoto must of necessity confer with the Hindus ashore since they are, of course, the charterers. What part the captain is actually taking, therefore, must remaian a matter of speculation.

No Statement to Make.

Interviewed upon the matter, neither Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., nor Mr. Malcolm Reid, head of the Immigration Department, would commit themselves to any statement, but an official, who is in close touch with the matter referred to went so far as to state: "If this attitude is persisted in it may affect the friendly relations existing between Canada and Japan, and may stir up real resentment against Japanese here.

As far as the general situation is concerned matters appear to be at a deadlock between the charterers, owners and the government. The immigration department is completing all the formalities that need to be taken and it is regarded as quite on the cards that the governmen may try and force the owners to deport the Hindu passengers.

Keeping Out Orientals.

The North Vancouver District Council last evening passed the following resolution, which will be forwarded to the Dominion Government and to Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P.: "That this council heartily endorses the action of the Dominion Government in restricting Hindus and other Orientals from landing in British Columbia and trust they will continue to do so. Those who are conversant with the Hindu problem are well aware of the conditions they live under, which make it impossible for them and white people to assimilate.

"We would, therefore, draw the Government's attention to the serious condition that the white race is placed under by Asiatics; that, whereas the salmon, cod and herring fishing, which gave employment to large numbers of whites and Indians, is now practically monopolized by Japanese, who have entered the halibut fishing as well. The Japanese now control the shingle bolt and cordwood industries, and in many instances have entered the logging and mining camps as well. The sawmills and canneries employ thousands of Asiatics, which employment could be used to sustain a large white population. Therefore, the council strongly urges the Government to restrict all Asiatics as far as possible.

"We would also draw the Government's attention to the undesirable element that is coming in from European countries. The unsanitary conditions that these people will live under while in railroad construction or other camps are such that it is impossible for anyone with any self-respect to live with them.

Foreigners as Criminals.

"At the last assizes in Vancouver under Mr. Justice Gregory, that out of about twenty convictions only two Canadians received sentences. The rest were all foreigners. This condition is serious, not only from the point of safety, but also the increasing cost of police supervision and other expenses entailed to keep control of these peop'e.

The Daily News Advertiser

New York Representative—George R. [illegible] Madison Ave., New York. London Representative—Henry W. [illegible] Telephone Bldg., Toronto.

FRIDAY ..... July 17, 1914

THE SEGREGATION PLAN.

That excellent political and critical monthly, "The British Review," thinks that the British people should remember Queen Victoria's proclamation of 1858, pledging the Crown to give the natives of India "equal privileges with white people without discrimination of color, creed or race." If the British power fails to make good this solemn promise it "stands convicted of hypocrisy" and of pledge-breaking. While holding that the refusal of Canada to accept settlers from India is a violation of the Queen's pledge, if nothing were done in compensation, the editor of "The British Review" says that "there is a way out of the difficulty which will give the Hindus full rights without interfering with the very natural desires of Canadians."

Here is his remedy:

> The complete and absolute satisfaction of the rights of the Hindus can be effected by assigning to them ample tracts of British territory in Africa for their exclusive use, from which white men, except the necessary officials, can be barred, exactly as Hindus are barred from Canada and other countries. Equal rights for two races in an Empire can as fully, and at least as advantageously be secured by a division of the Imperial territory between these two races as in any other way. But we are sorely afraid that the Hindus will simply be excluded from Canada, and that no one will trouble by the method we have suggested—the only alternative method—to secure them the equality which is their right. And yet it is obvious that vast tracts of the Empire, unfit for white men to thrive in, possess just the climate and surroundings in which the Hindu would feel himself at home.

This plan, which has been proposed here, without a definite choice of territory, by Rev. Principal MacKay, is not so simple as it seems. Even if we leave out of account the fact that the available part of Africa has a native population of its own, there remains the graver difficulty that the Hindus do not wish to go to a country with pioneer conditions. They are not looking for a country which they can have to themselves to clear and cultivate. India has tens of millions, probably hundreds of millions of acres of land such as "The British Review" would give to Hindus in Africa. This land has not been brought into cultivation for want of labor. Over 120,000 Hindus have gone to Natal, which is as thickly populated as Kashmir or Burma. British and protected Baluchistan is not so well populated as Nigeria or Uganda. Sind has a population of only 68 to the square mile; the Central Provinces, 112; Rajputana, 76; the Bombay States, 107; the Central Provinces, 68; the Bengal States, 54; the Punjab States, 140. These regions together have an area of half a million square miles.

The Hindus are not going abroad to do what they refuse to do at home. They could go into some of these regions in Asia and never see a white man. They are not trying to get away from white men as "The British Review" seems to think, but to be with white men. They will go to Uganda if the white man will go first, building cities and towns, and establishing conditions such as they find at Vancouver. They will clear land in the neighborhood of populous centres, if they are paid wages higher than they earn at home, and yet less than European pay. But they do not come to Canada, or go to Africa, or remain home to work in the woods alone, or with no European guardian and director. Practically all the Hindus in British Columbia sleep within a few miles of the chief centres of population. Some of them have much money to buy city lots, but not to buy farms in the country for their own occupation. It is only in appeals to the distant public and to governments that the Hindu settler appears as a real settler on the land.

It would be a cheap and easy vindication of British fair play to offer the surplus people of India all the land they would cultivate in East or West Africa, and to bar white people from this territory. We should like to see it tried. But we would not expect it to be a satisfaction of the Hindu claim of equality. The Hindu reply might be: "We do not ask for segregation. That is not our idea of equality. We ask the privilege of living in any British land we choose, and not in any that is chosen for us. We claim the right to live with you, and your answer that we may go in the jungles of Africa and live by ourselves is not satisfactory. If we wanted to clear the forests we could find them in Burma. But we do not go there. We prefer Singapore. When we go to Africa we prefer Durban to Uganda. Since we all have equal rights as British subjects we claim the same right as an Englishman to go to Vancouver and we resent as a Briton would the proposal of segregation in Nigeria or East Africa."

Some such answer we would rather expect from the Hindu spokesmen. But if the segregation plan is acceptable by all means let it be tried.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver July 17 1914

$52. Hobbs had come into the saloon w[illegible] last week and [illegible] for it he ra[illegible] officer. The [illegible] said he would never [illegible] the timepiece if he had not be[illegible]

Writ of Capias for Hindu.

The peaceful departure of Rajah Singh, secretary for the India League in British Columbia, for his native land was interrupted yesterday by the issuance of a writ of capias at the instance of a fellow-countryman who alleged that Rajah Singh was indebted to him in the sum of $330 and interest. At a meeting held in the Hindu Temple on June 4, Rajah Singh stated that he was about to resign his office as secretary and return to India and an affidavit was presented yesterday on the part of this claimant by Mr. W. D. Carter, his counsel, alleging that Rajah Singh was continuing his preparations to leave the country without settling this debt. When the writ is served by the sheriff's officer, Rajah Singh will be taken into custody unless the amount of the claim is paid.

THESE SCARES.

The departure of the Komagata Maru will relieve the minds of the people who see a plot in every movement of the Hindus ashore, and a conspiracy in every gesture of those on the ship. We may assume that the men on the ship will do their best to get ashore, and that they have friends in Vancouver who will help them if they can. That is the problem of the authorities. For the rest there is no reason to suppose that any native of India in this neighborhood is greatly adding to the unrest of his country. The world has long known that there is an anti-British element in India, some of whose members are prepared to go any length to destroy British rule in that country. They are relatively few, but not so few that a score or so from Canada would make them much more dangerous. It is probably true that all kinds of threatening and seditious language is spoken by impassioned orators in the Sikh temple, but much more bloodthirsty and treasonable language may be heard almost any day from an I. W. W. speller when he is having a real good time on a soap box on Cordova Street.

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver July 18-1914

22

DRASTIC CHANGES IN IMMIGRATION ACT PROPOSED

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

Ottawa, July 17. — The Canadian Immigration Act is to be revised at the next session of Parliament. Passed several years ago, and conferring upon the department very extensive powers, it has been found in its practical application deficient in several vital points. The fundamental theory is that a country should have the right to determine what people should come as immigrants and those who should be rejected.

In the case of the Hindus, for example, there is no adequate penalty for those who brought to Canada these unfortunate people. The owners of the vessel may be responsible, but they live in Japan and to get at them may involve all kinds of bother and possible international complications. Another point arises also out of the fact that the ship owners maintain that they merely hired the ship to Gurdit Singh and his people, and were not responsible for inaugurating the excursion.

It is proposed to amend the law so that in addition to the penalties upon the owners it will be categorically provided that the ship itself shall be sold. There are a number of other points in regard to which the law is to be stiffened.

ARMED HINDUS ARE ARRESTED

Three Vancouver Hindus Are Detained Near Sumas With Revolvers and Ammunitions on Their Persons.

With revolvers and 500 rounds of ammunition apiece upon their persons Hernan Singh, Balwant Singh and Bhag Singh, three prominent Vancouver Hindus, were yesterday arrested and are now in custody.

Two of the Hindus were arrested in Sumas on the American side. The other was arrested not far distant on the Canadian side.

That these weapons and ammunition were intended for the use of the Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru is the opinion of the immigration department at Vancouver.

These facts constitute yesterday's developments in the Komagata Maru drama.

Purchase of Farms

News-Advertiser

H COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1914.

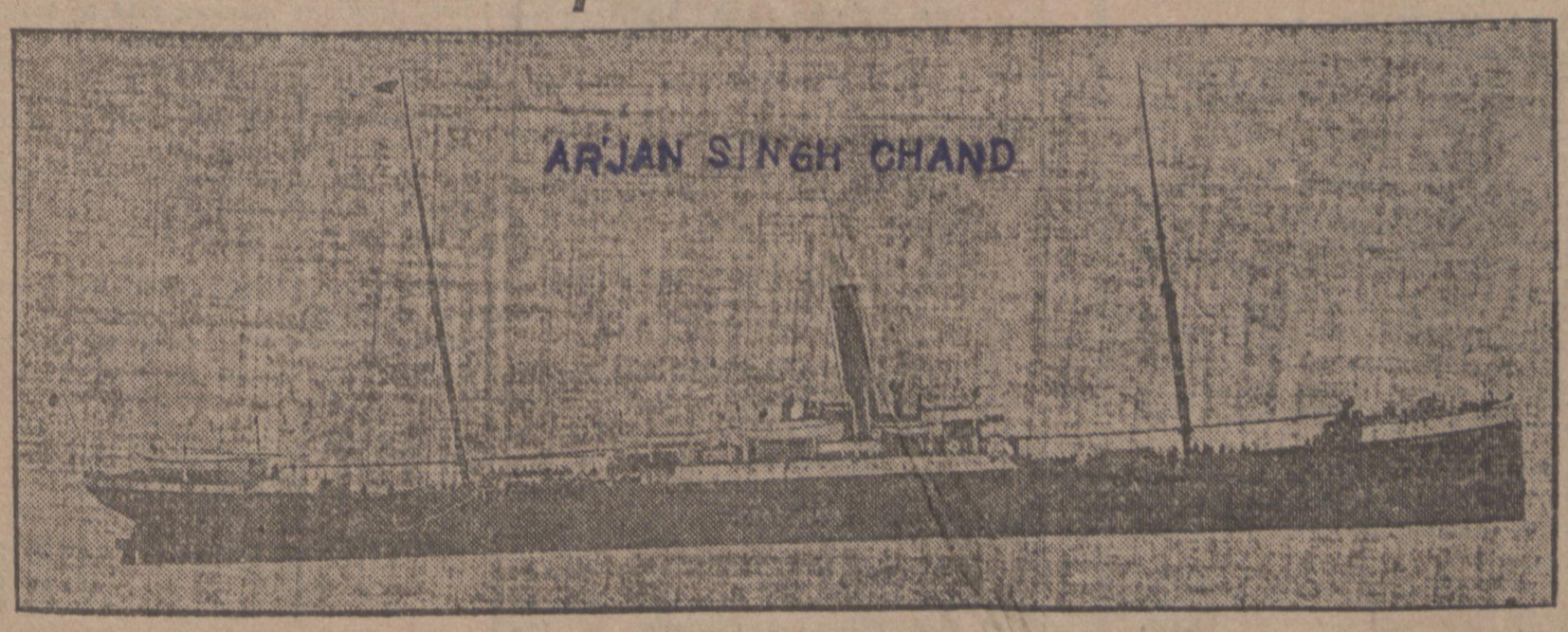
PRICE FIVE CENTS

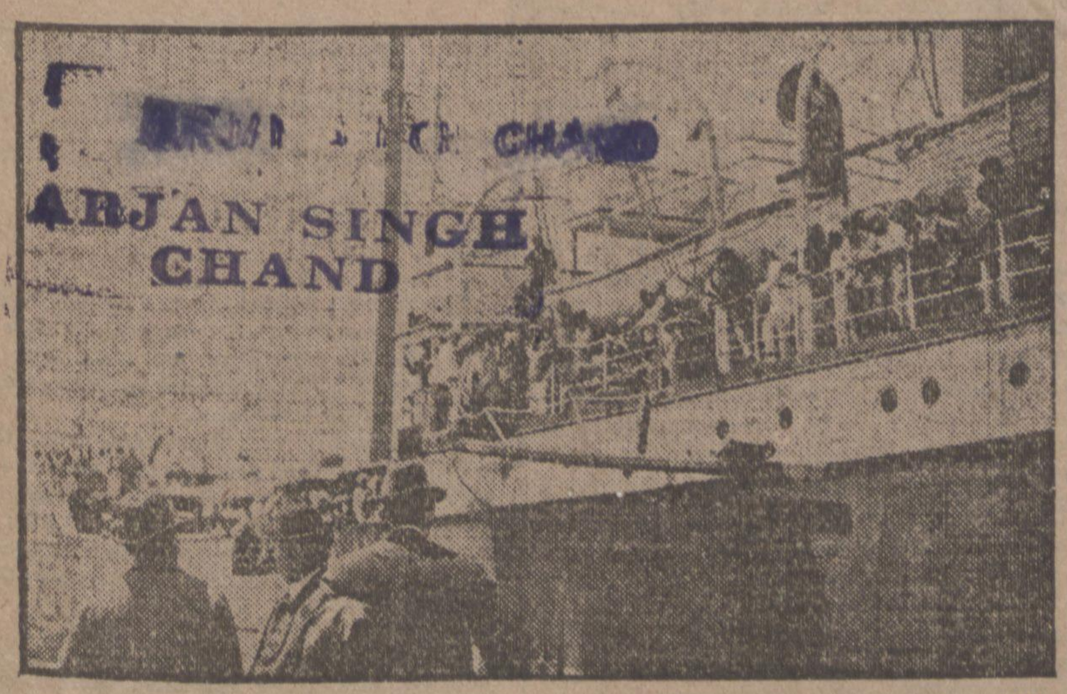
WEATHER FORECAST.

Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds; fine and warm.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds; fine and warm.

Hindus Refuse to Leave Vancouver and Threaten Japanese Captain of Ship With Violence





The upper picture shows the Komagata Maru, and the lower one shows Mr. J. Edward Bird, legal representative of the Hindus, talking with his clients on board.

HINDUS REFUSE TO LEAVE PORT

Message Sent to Capt. Yamamoto to Take Komagata Out of the Harbor But Hindus Prevent Such Action.

CAPTAIN IS FORCIBLY STOPPED BY PASSENGERS

Captain Is Informed That if Unable to Steam an Armed Guard Will Accompany Ship Outside Three-Mile Limit.

Shortly before going to press this morning "The News-Advertiser" learned that Captain Yamamoto, skipper of the Japanese vessel Komagata Maru, had been for a short period held a prisoner on his own ship and threatened with violence as the result of a letter sent out to him by Mr. Malcolm Reid, head of the Immigration Department, ordering him to get up steam and leave the port. The Hindu passengers threatened the captain with clubs and he was for a time in some fear of his life.

Refused to Take Letter.

Late in the evening the letter referred to was taken out by officials of the Immigration Department, but it did not get aboard as the Hindus, who crowded to the rail, absolutely refused to have it aboard, having, apparently, some inkling of the nature of its contents. The officials returned to shore. Towards midnight Mr. Reid, Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Mr. R. L. Reid, and Mr. Ladner of Messrs. Bowser, Reid and Wallbridge, solicitors for the Crown, and several others, armed with the letter, proceeded in the patrol boat to the Komagata Maru, and, after stating who they were, demanded that Captain Yamamoto should be given the communication.

The Hindus, who were, by this time, evidently very angry and who stood in groups along the rail armed with clubs, again refused, although they agreed that Geldit Singh, Gurdit Sing's secretary, would receive it. Geldit Singh, who was evidently indignant, acted as spokesman from the deck of the vessel, none of the visitors being allowed on board.

Captain Taken Off.

"We then demanded that the captain come to the side of the ship," Mr. Stevens stated, "and this also they refused for sometime to allow, but in the end they brought him to the side, and, after some conversation, we got him off and into our boat."

Mr. Stevens and the officials and barristers referred to, then proceeded, accompanied by the captain, to the home of Mr. Gardner Johnson at Eburne, agent for the Japanese owners of the Komagata Maru, having first intimated by telephone to Mr. Gardner Johnson that they were coming for consultation.

Tried to Get Up Steam.

At the conference that followed Captain Yamamoto stated that his men had tried to get up steam but that the Hindus crowded into the engine room and prevented such a proceeding.

Captain Yamamoto was instructed by Mr. Reid that, if he did not take the 351 Hindus out beyond the three-mile limit, he was liable to a fine of $500 for each of them. Mr. Reid also instructed him that, if he could not get up steam, it was his duty to call upon the police to assist him to board the vessel and forcibly take possession thereof and that, in that case, the immigration officials would, with the assistance of the police, put on an armed guard, so that, immediately the vessel moved out of the jurisdiction of the police in the harbor, the armed guard would take her beyond the three-mile limit.

It transpired that the captain got his customs clearance in the afternoon.

The Daily News-Advertiser July 18 1914

Hostility to Hindus.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser:

Sir,—Interested by the problem now we Canadians are facing about Hindu affair, I venture to write a few things I have felt about the matter.

The question whether Canada will admit them into the country or not, now seems decided firmly in negative, but there is, in my opinion, more important and even delicate problem for Canada as a community of Britishers remains in the matter how to treat them in this critical occasion of leaving Canada. It is an open fact that whole India has the tendency to revolt against British rule and this Hindu affair will help the cause if not handled right. Once revolt occurs in India not only it means a great expenditure of British wealth and lives, but also, if it occurs in very near future, Canada will be blamed as the direct cause of trouble. While I do not intend to touch the points of law about the affair, but the treatment accorded to them for one and a half months while they were in the harbor of Vancouver by the immigration officers and general public of Vancouver must be an unpleasant one, so unpleasant as they never can forget throughout their lifetimes. Supposing there were 350 men passengers on board Empress of Asia when she got in Vancouver and was not allowed to berth in dock but throw anchor in stream, and this bunch are kept on board for forty-five long days with restricted communications with shore. I her passengers would not be happy or contented even in this luxurious ship. Komagata Maru is not a luxurious boat as Empress of Asia is, and these Hindus were confined on board the ship same as prisoners, if not worse, and at the same time facing an exclamation of a representative for Vancouver to the Canadian House of Parliament that:

HAYDON.

Victoria Road, South Vancouver, B.C.

July 11, 1914.

23

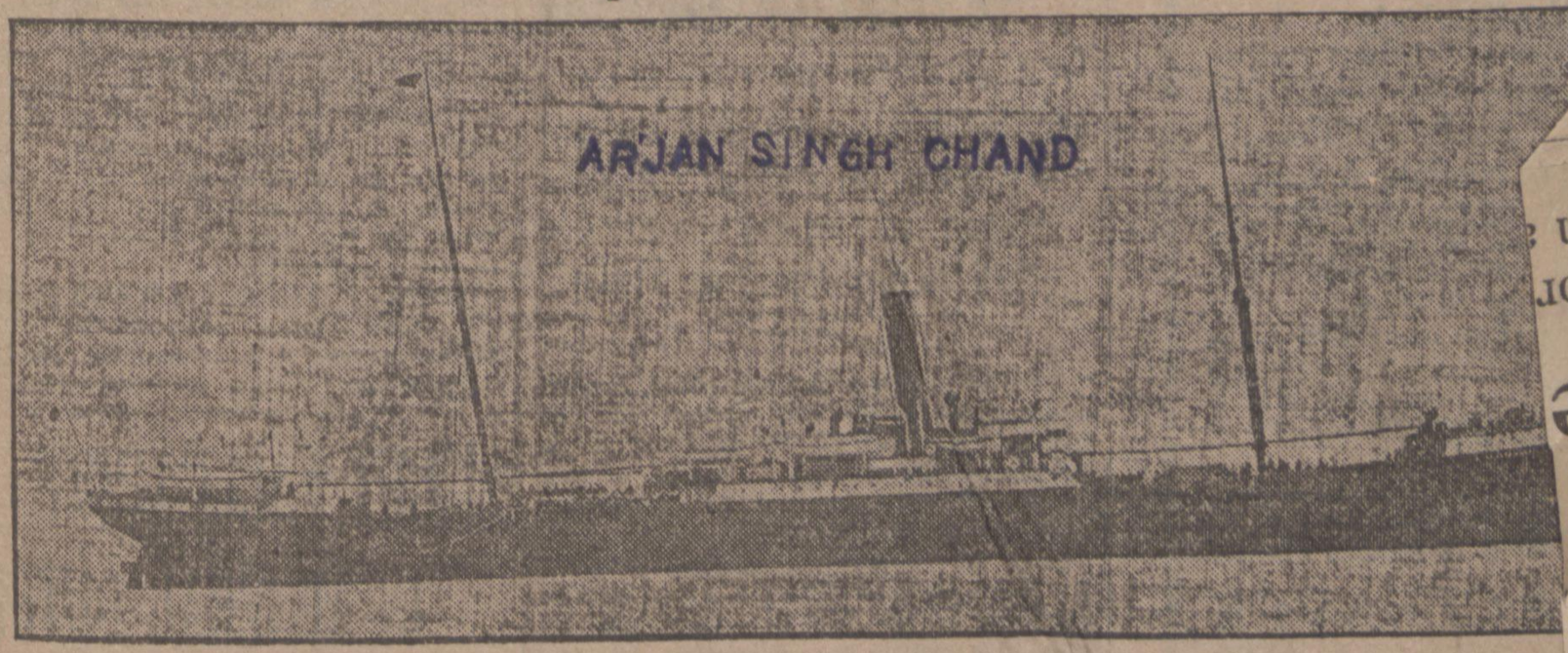
News-Advertiser

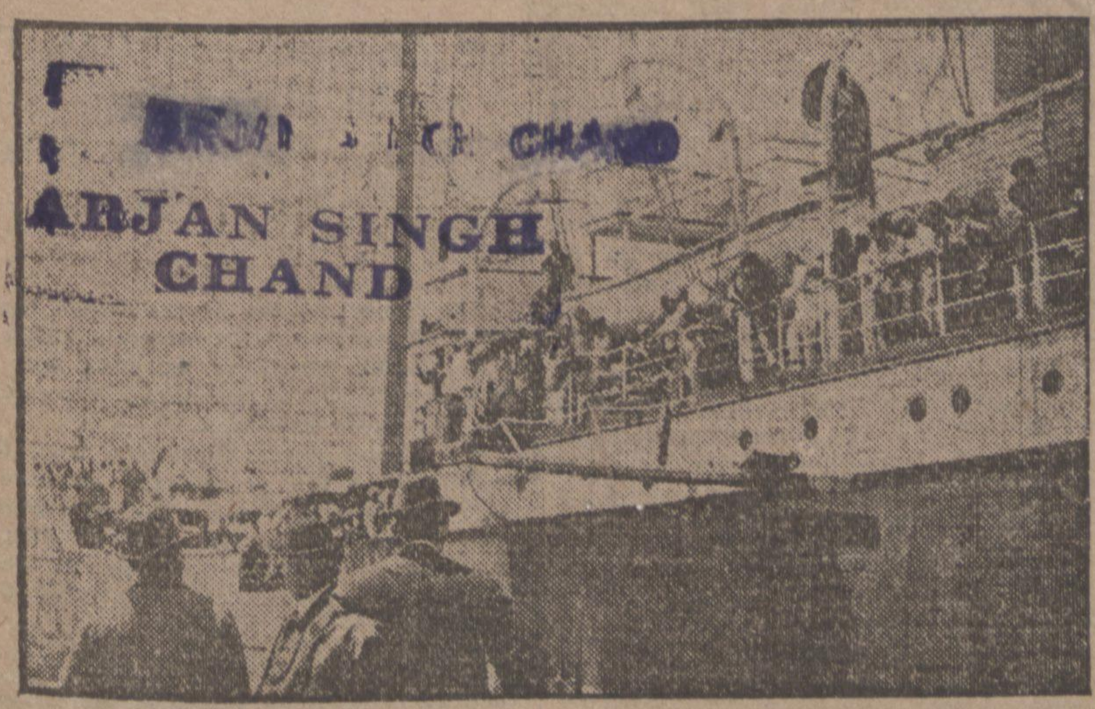
WEATHER FORECAST.
Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds; fine and warm.
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds; fine and warm.

COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Hindus Refuse to Leave Vancouver and Threaten Japanese Captain of Ship With Violence





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HINDUS REFUSE TO LEAVE PORT

Message Sent to Capt. Yamamoto ... ata Out Hindus.

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Daily ... stand you are
taking in this matter.
VICTORIA ROAD, SOUTH VANCOUVER, B.C.

July 18 1914 The Daily News Advertiser

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It is the duty, therefore, of Canadians, or rather Britishers, to cut away all hostile attitude toward these Hindus now, and help them in all possible way to make their return journey pleasant so as to let them forget even a little part of bitterness, they have formed against Canadians and British rule.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH LEE.

Vancouver, B.C., July 11, 1914.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CALGARY OIL DISTRICT (See Page 10)

THE PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FACTS

LATE EDITION

The Vancouver World

THE ONLY INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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TWO CENTS

NEWS STANDS AND TRAINS FIVE CENTS

SIXTEEN PAGES. VANCOUVER B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1914 PAGES 1 TO 16.

MUTINEERS PREPARED TO REPEL BOARDERS WITH KEROSENE BOMBS

Why Was the Mayor Away At a Time of Grave Crisis?

CALGARY, July 21.—Press dispatches from Vancouver state that the mayor was not to be found on Sunday. I have, of course, taken steps to find out whether this dispatch was accurate or not. It was. The Mayor was in Seattle when the ill-starred attempt of the city police to board the Komagata Maru and convey her outside the three-mile limit of territorial waters was frustrated by the Hindoos, and the attempt could only have been made good at heavy cost of life among the lawless mutineers. To this extreme the police, apparently, had no instructions to proceed.

It is true that Mayor Baxter returned to the city on Sunday evening; but the question still remains. Should Mayor Baxter have been absent from the city at a time when such an untoward incident was to be shrewdly regarded as a possibility of the situation? The temper of the Hindoos was ugly, the Mayor must have had knowledge of trouble brewing, and his absence from the city at such a juncture cannot be regarded as evidence of a high conception of the dignity and responsibility of his office, or of the claims which the people of the city have upon his time and attention.

Doubtless he had given instructions to the police regarding the steps which he considered necessary in the event of certain difficulties having to be met and overcome; doubtless, also, his instructions were faithfully carried out by the police; the unfortunate thing is that the result has proved that those instructions did not meet the case, and that because of their inadequacy the police retired covered with discomfiture—and other things.

The Mayor, surely, should have done nothing that would wear the appearance of dodging the situation. He should have kept in constant touch with it, and should have kept the police informed of his address. Best of all, he should have stayed with the municipal ship till all danger of complications attending the departure of the Hindoos had been removed.

There is nothing unusual in reviewing the position of the Mayor with regard to this matter. Is it not the case that in 1908, a few years before the death of King Edward, and on the occasion of the retiral of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman from the premiership of Great Britain and Ireland, the London Times found fault with the late King for being at Biarritz, whither it was necessary for Mr. Asquith to journey to take the oath of office as successor to Sir Henry?

The Komagata Maru episode will doubtless prove historical. Its immediate effect is to emphasize the necessity for the question of Asiatic immigration being settled once for all. Mr. Stevens, M. P., is taking the right course. Nothing will satisfy British Columbia, and nothing will meet the problem on grounds of Dominion policy—nothing short of total exclusion.

LOUIS. D. TAYLOR, Editor.

AUTHORITIES IN CONFERENCE

Malcolm R. J. Reid, Commissioner of Immigration; Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Commander Hose, Chief of Police M. B. MacLennan

Hindoo Mediation Committee Goes Aboard Steamer

One Hour Allowed For Negotiations---If Promise of Surrender Is Not Given By 3:15 p.m., Drastic Steps Will Be Taken.

AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO PAY FARE OF PASSENGERS

Surrender under certain conditions is the latest word from the Hindoos aboard the Komagata. The mutineers have sent a letter to Superintendent Reid stating that they will give in under certain conditions.

Among other demands made by the mutineers is that their fares be paid back to Hongkong as well as supplies of food furnished, but to this the authorities will not consent.

A committee of Hindoos has gone out to the Komagata and has been given one hour in which to obtain their promise of surrender.

This hour terminates at 3:15 p.m., when, unless the negotiations are favorably concluded, drastic measures will be at once taken.

That the Hindoos aboard the Komagata Maru intend to put up a desperate resistance is evident from the fact that the immigration authorities became advised this morning that a number of kerosene bombs have been manufactured by the Hindoos since Sunday and that they are placed ready for use as soon as any attempt is made to place a landing party aboard.

This information has been communicated to the military authorities who are fully prepared for a desperate battle when the time comes to take charge of the ship, as the fanatical Hindoos will not listen to reason and are evidently prepared to sacrifice themselves, believing that they can accomplish more in this manner than by surrendering and departing peacefully.

"Those Hindoos aboard the Komagata Maru will never yield; they will rather die here than go back to India," said Baboo Singh, who is a power among his countrymen locally, when speaking to a World reporter.

"They believe their forcible expulsion from Canada will be but the lighting of a keg of gunpowder which will shake the British rule in India to its foundations."

LAST BULLETIN FROM KOMAGATA.

Gurdit Singh has locked himself in his cabin aboard, and will see no one, nor will he hear any message from any one. He absolutely refuses to communicate with any person aboard the steamer.

The mutineers are worked up to a great pitch of excitement, apparently nerving themselves for the fray. Their tomtoms and their pipes are going at a great rate, and the situation aboard seems tense. There is no question that the mutineers are expecting and awaiting a clash.

The Rainbow arrived shortly after eight o'clock this morning.

At 10 o'clock the Sea Lion took the ultimatum of the authorities to the Komagata.

On board the Japanese steamer the Hindoos were apparently heating irons red hot to repel the expected attack.

Tackles have been rigged up on the Rainbow by which the gang-plank of the Komagata can be raised level with the deck of the former and thus afford easy means of boarding. It is evident, therefore, that when the moment arrives the Rainbow will run alongside the Komagata.

CONFERENCE ON WARSHIP.

The Vancouver officials and Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., who went out to the Rainbow on the Sea Lion, on the arrival of the former this morning, held a conference with Commander Hose in the ward room.

Mr. Stevens outlined the position here, both ashore and on the Komagata and outlined very fully to Commander Hose the circumstances and occurrences leading up to the sending for the war vessel.

FINAL EFFORT TO BE MADE.

It was unanimously agreed that one final and strong effort should be made to placate the mutineers. The plan is to read the ultimatum which was drafted at the conference and to put aboard five friendly Hindoos who were among those who returned on the Komagata Maru and who were qualified to land. These were to represent the situation very fully to their compatriots and endeavor to induce them to drop their hostile attitude and depart peaceably.

They were to explain, of course, the consequences of a continuation of the mutiny.

MILITIA READY.

In case of continued refusal after hearing the ultimatum and the arguments of five friendly Hindoos to discuss the situation, Commander Hose of the Rainbow would call upon the militia, some 200 of whom are now stationed along the waterfront with instructions to await the outcome, when the men would be taken aboard the Rainbow and under the protection of their rifles a boarding party would be sent aboard the Komagata to restore peaceful conditions.

The officers of both the Rainbow and the militia and the immigration department are in perfect accord with Hon. H. H. Stevens that every effort be made, even in case of extreme measures being found necessary, to be as humane as possible and in every way possible avoid any casualty.

The ultimatum of the authorities is as follows.

"I am instructed by the authority of the government of Canada to say that much regret would be felt by this government should any injury be done to you, and to urge you to peaceably submit to the laws of this country.

"Your case has been most exhaustively and ably argued in the courts and decision been given against you and you have been lawfully ordered deported by the authorities; but in view of the peculiar circumstances of your case the Government have offered, as an act of grace, to supply you with provisions for your return voyage. This offer still holds good and I am instructed to assure you that all necessary provisions will be placed aboard immediately you submit to the law and restore command of the ship Komagata to the captain.

"I am further to say that the Government regrets to note that you have been guilty of a very serious and grave offence against the laws of Canada, first, in resisting the orders of the immigration authorities; secondly, in taking away from the captain the control of his ship and by preventing him from getting up steam on his vessel; and thirdly, by violently resisting and obstructing the peace officers in the performance of their duties.

"The Government regrets that unless you now submit that it will be necessary to forthwith take steps to enforce the law.

"(Signed) M. R. REID."

(Continued From Page 12.)

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

LOUIS D. TAYLOR ..... Editor ALICE F. BERRY .. Managing Director

TUESDAY ..... JULY 21, 1914

OCCUPATION OF THE RAINBOW

It is odd that while Eastern newspapers are commenting on the fact that at the end of the present month, the Rainbow "will again have duties worthy of her in the naval service of the Empire" she should find another little job on her hands which, surely, merits the same description. At the end of the present month she is to enter Behring Sea and there take part in the work of patrolling the fur seal fisheries; but at present the Komagata Maru claims her attention.

It will be recalled that in pursuance of an agreement entered upon following the Paris Tribunal's award of 1894, Great Britain and the United States assumed the responsibility of administering those fisheries in a manner equitable to the interests of both nations and conducive to the preservation of the fisheries. In consequence, a police patrol service is maintained in the Pribyloff Islands, the latter of which are owned by the United States. On these islands the seal are not to be molested by any hunters other than those of the United States. While a sixty-mile zone surrounding the islands remains a domestic preserve of the United States, it was also determined by the award that throughout the part of the year described by the tribunal as the open season when the herd is roaming the sea, perhaps hundreds of miles from the rookeries, and when hunters from any country in the world are at liberty to pursue the seal in those extra-insular waters, the weapons used and the modes of operating by the hunters must conform to the regulations laid down in the award. That is to say, remarks the Toronto Mail and Empire, "Great Britain only for their own citizens, but for the citizens of all nations according to those waters to take part in the seal fishery. In a similar way the same two powers undertook by their own sole combined might to make by treaty the law to which all nations should be held in regard to the Panama Canal. Though the United States has built that canal at its own cost and legislates for its management, Great Britain is bound to assist the United States in upholding the conditions for its use, control and preservation as laid down, first in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and afterwards in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty."

Such was the agreement as it originally stood, but some years ago, Russia and Japan became parties to it, so far as the Behring Sea fisheries are concerned. Till this year Great Britain has sent two ships to form part of the international policing force in these waters. This year Canada has sent one, making it possible for two vessels being kept near the coast of troubled Mexico.

Thus it is shown that the Rainbow has a recognized status in police work on the seas.

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It is true that Mayor Baxter returned to the city on Sunday evening; but the question still remains, Should Mayor Baxter have been absent from the city at a time when such an untoward incident was to be shrewdly regarded as a possibility of the situation? The temper of the Hindoos was ugly, the Mayor must have had knowledge of trouble brewing, and his absence from the city at such a juncture cannot be regarded as evidence of a high conception of the dignity and responsibility of his office, or of the claims which the people of the city have upon his time and attention.

Doubtless he had given instructions to the police regarding the steps which he considered necessary in the event of certain difficulties having to be met and overcome; doubtless, also, his instructions were faithfully carried out by the police; the unfortunate thing is that the result has proved that those instructions did not meet the case, and that because of their inadequacy the police retired covered with discomfiture—and other things.

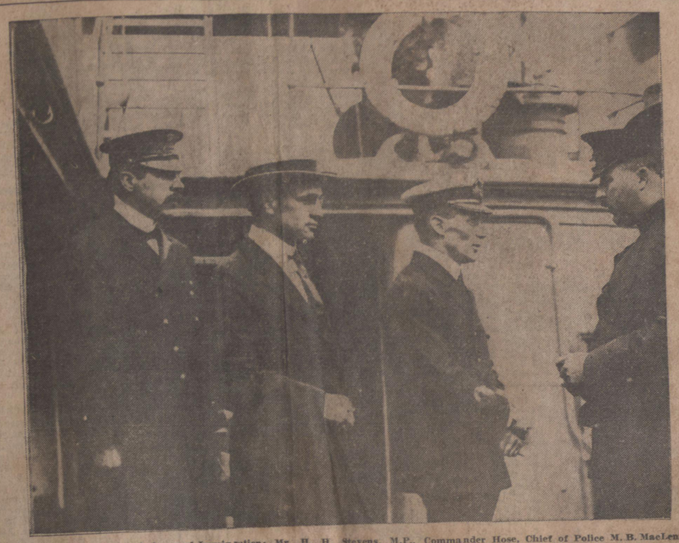
The Mayor, surely, should have done nothing that would wear the appearance of dodging the situation. He should have kept in constant touch with it, and should have kept the police informed of his address. Best of all, he should have stayed with the municipal ship till all danger of complications attending the departure of the Hindoos had been removed.

There is nothing unusual in reviewing the position of the Mayor with regard to this matter. Is it not the case that in 1908, a few years before the death of King Edward, and on the occasion of the retiral of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman from the premiership of Great Britain and Ireland, the London Times found fault with the late King for being at Biarritz, whither it was necessary for Mr. Asquith to journey to take the oath of office as successor to Sir Henry?

The Komagata Maru episode will doubtless prove historical. Its immediate effect is to emphasize the necessity for the question of Asiatic immigration being settled once for all. Mr. Stevens, M. P., is taking the right course. Nothing will satisfy British Columbia, and nothing will meet the problem on grounds of Dominion policy—nothing short of total exclusion.

LOUIS. D. TAYLOR, Editor.

AUTHORITIES IN CONFERENCE



Malcolm R. J. Reid, Commissioner of Immigration; Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Commander Hose, Chief of Police M. B. MacLennan

Hindoo Mediation Committee Goes Aboard Steamer

One Hour Allowed For Negotiations---If Promise of Surrender Is Not Given By 3:15 p.m., Drastic Steps Will Be Taken.

AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO PAY FARE OF PASSENGERS

Surrender under certain conditions is the latest word from the Hindoos aboard the Komagata. The mutineers have sent a letter to Superintendent Reid stating that they will give in under certain conditions.

Among other demands made by the mutineers is that their fares be paid back to Hongkong as well as supplies of food furnished, but to this the authorities will not consent.

A committee of Hindoos has gone out to the Komagata and has been given one hour in which to obtain their promise of surrender.

This hour terminates at 3:15 p.m., when, unless the negotiations are favorably concluded, drastic measures will be at once taken.

That the Hindoos aboard the Komagata Maru intend to put up a desperate resistance is evident from the fact that the immigration authorities became advised this morning that a number of kerosene bombs have been manufactured by the Hindoos since Sunday and that they are placed ready for use as soon as any attempt is made to place a landing party aboard.

This information has been communicated to the military authorities who are fully prepared for a desperate battle when the time comes to take charge of the ship, as the fanatical Hindoos will not listen to reason and are evidently prepared to sacrifice themselves, believing that they can accomplish more in this manner than by surrendering and departing peacefully.

"Those Hindoos aboard the Komagata Maru will never yield; they will rather die here than go back to India," said Baboo Singh, who is a power among his countrymen locally, when speaking to a World reporter.

"They believe their forcible expulsion from Canada will be but the lighting of a keg of gunpowder which will shake the British rule in India to its foundations."

LAST BULLETIN FROM KOMAGATA.

Gurdit Singh has locked himself in his cabin aboard, and will see no one, nor will he hear any message from any one. He absolutely refuses to communicate with any person aboard the steamer.

The mutineers are worked up to a great pitch of excitement, apparently nerving themselves for the fray. Their tomtoms and their pipes are going at a great rate, and the situation aboard seems tense. There is no question that the mutineers are expecting and awaiting a clash.

The Rainbow arrived shortly after eight o'clock this morning.

At 10 o'clock the Sea Lion took the ultimatum of the authorities to the Komagata.

On board the Japanese steamer the Hindoos were apparently heating irons red hot to repel the expected attack.

Tackles have been rigged up on the Rainbow by which the gang-plank of the Komagata can be raised level with the deck of the former and thus afford easy means of boarding. It is evident, therefore, that when the moment arrives the Rainbow will run alongside the Komagata.

CONFERENCE ON WARSHIP.

The Vancouver officials and Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., who went out to the Rainbow on the Sea Lion, on the arrival of the former this morning, held a conference with Commander Hose in the ward room.

Mr. Stevens outlined the position here, both ashore and on the Komagata and outlined very fully to Commander Hose the circumstances and occurrences leading up to the sending for the war vessel.

FINAL EFFORT TO BE MADE.

It was unanimously agreed that one final and strong effort should be made to placate the mutineers. The plan is to read the ultimatum which was drafted at the conference and to put aboard five friendly Hindoos who were among those who returned on the Komagata Maru and who were qualified to land. These were to represent the situation very fully to their compatriots and endeavor to induce them to drop their hostile attitude and depart peaceably.

They were to explain, of course, the consequences of a continuation of the mutiny.

MILITIA READY.

In case of continued refusal after hearing the ultimatum and the arguments of five friendly Hindoos to discuss the situation, Commander Hose of the Rainbow would call upon the militia, some 200 of whom are now stationed along the waterfront with instructions to await the outcome, when the men would be taken aboard the Rainbow and under the protection of their rifles a boarding party would be sent aboard the Komagata to restore peaceful conditions.

The officers of both the Rainbow and the militia and the immigration department are in perfect accord with Hon. H. H. Stevens that every effort be made, even in case of extreme measures being found necessary, to be as humane as possible and in every way possible avoid any casualty.

The ultimatum of the authorities is as follows.

"I am instructed by the authority of the government of Canada to say that much regret would be felt by this government should any injury be done to you, and to urge you to peaceably submit to the laws of this country.

"Your case has been most exhaustively and ably argued in the courts and decision been given against you and you have been lawfully ordered deported by the authorities; but in view of the peculiar circumstances of your case the Government have offered, as an act of grace, to supply you with provisions for your return voyage. This offer still holds good and I am instructed to assure you that all necessary provisions will be placed aboard immediately you submit to the law and restore command of the ship Komagata to the captain.

"I am further to say that the Government regrets to note that you have been guilty of a very serious and grave offence against the laws of Canada, first, in resisting the orders of the immigration authorities; secondly, in taking away from the captain the control of his ship and by preventing him from getting up steam on his vessel; and thirdly, by violently resisting and obstructing the peace officers in the performance of their duties.

"The Government regrets that unless you now submit that it will be necessary to forthwith take steps to enforce the law.

"(Signed) M. R. REID."

(Continued From Page 12.)

The World

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

LOUIS D. TAYLOR ..... Editor ..... JAMES F. DERBY ..... Managing Director

TUESDAY ..... JULY 21, 1914

OCCUPATION OF THE RAINBOW

It is odd that while Eastern newspapers are commenting on the fact that at the end of the present month, the Rainbow "will again have duties worthy of her in the naval service of the Empire" she should find another little job on her hands which, surely, merits the same description. At the end of the present month she is to enter Behring Sea and there take part in the work of patrolling the fur seal fisheries; but at present the Komagata Maru claims her attention.

It will be recalled that in pursuance of an agreement entered upon following the Paris Tribunal's award of 1894, Great Britain and the United States assumed the responsibility of administering these fisheries in a manner equitable to the interests of both nations and conducive to the preservation of the fisheries. In consequence, a police patrol service is maintained in Behring Sea by the Pacific seal fisheries on the Pribyloff Islands, the latter of which are owned by the United States. On these islands the seal are not to be molested by any hunters other than those of the United States. While a sixty-mile zone surrounding the islands remains a domestic preserve of the United States, it was also determined by the award that throughout the part of the year described by the tribunal as the open season, when the herd is roaming the sea, perhaps hundreds of miles from the islands, the seal in those waters should be free to all nations operating by the hunters must conform to the regulations laid down in the award. "That is to say," remarks the Toronto Mail and Empire, "Great Britain and the United States took it upon themselves to make it the law, not only for their own citizens, but for the citizens of all nations resorting to those waters to take part in the seal fishery. In a similar way, by a joint ukase, the two powers declared that Behring Sea should be held in regard to the United States has built that canal at its own cost and legislates for its management. Great Britain is bound to assist the United States in upholding the conditions for its use, control and preservation as laid down in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and afterwards in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty."

Such was the agreement as it stood for years, and upon it Japan based her action in the matter of the Pribyloff seal fisheries. Till this year Great Britain has sent only one cruiser to Behring Sea, but at present the Canadian government sends the cruiser Rainbow, thus relieving the Imperial government of international policing force, in these waters. This year the Canadian government sends the cruiser Rainbow, thus relieving the Imperial government of the expense, and making it possible for two vessels being kept near the coast of troubled Mexico.

Thus it is shown that the Rainbow has a recognized status in police work on the seas.

will be given a Business Scholarship.

The two candidates standing ninth and tenth highest in each of the three districts after the six capital prizes have been awarded will be given a Graphophone at $3150 Co., 833 Hastings Street West.

25

UNCLASSIFIED ADS

Tuesday July 21 - 1914

OFFICERS AWAIT ANSWER TO THEIR ULTIMATUM

(Continued.)

Hindoos Refuse to Act.

When the ward-room conference aboard the Rainbow concluded at 9:30 o'clock this morning, it was the distinct understanding that the committee of five Hindoos would go aboard the Komagata and reason with their misguided compatriots. But when it came to the committee of five taking action it was quite another matter.

For some inscrutable reason, known only to the five Orientals themselves, they declined to make good on their offer. One of the five was an arrival on the Komagata—a Hindoo who showed his papers qualifying him to return. The others were of longer residence in Vancouver.

But the most important member of this futile committee was the very astute Sohan Lal, a Hindoo better known than he is trusted in the community. His presence on the committee might have been sufficient warning that something would go wrong. If the officials had any misgivings—and they know Sohan Lal too well to trust him very far—they said nothing in the forlorn hope that the committee might perhaps give the mutineers on the Komagata a correct understanding of the gravity of the situation.

Enter Rahim.

Next in line to take up the work of mediator was none other than Rahim, the Rahim, the only Rahim—the one man who could beat the immigration laws of Canada—whose unwelcome presence was forced upon Canada in spite of the fact that Canada did everything in its power under then existing laws and regulations, to deport him.

At 11:30 the officials were in close communication with Rahim through his solicitor, Mr. A. H. MacNeill, of MacNeill & Bird. Rahim's offer was that he would form a committee and go out to the Komagata to reason with the people. But his stipulation was that first food must be sent.

"There is no use arguing with those angry, half-starved people until they have had food and have had time to consider," such was the language of the message transmitted by the leader of the Hindoo colony here, through the medium of his solicitors.

Rahim Wants Time.

A further stipulation made by the wily Rahim was that time should be given—several hours at least—for his brethren on the ship to consider the proposition after they had discussed it with the Hindoo committee Rahim was willing to lead.

Such a proposition was not considered for one moment. One and all the officials said: "They have had time to consider—they have had weeks. This is only the same old thing over again—they are temporizing and we may as well make an end of it."

This consensus of opinion was given weight by the fact that with Mr. H. H. Stevens, the Dominion member for the city, was now associated Hon. Martin Burrill, member of the Dominion cabinet, who had arrived in the city and who had gone out to the Rainbow to consult with Commander Hose. The minister agreed with the expressions of the officials and of Mr. Stevens. So, it may be said, did the officers of the various militia organizations on duty in the affair.

Misguided Views.

"These men aboard the Komagata, we are told, have the very wrong impression that they are the victims of official oppression and that the mass of the citizens of Vancouver and British Columbia would heartily welcome them if they could but sweep away official hindrance," said Mr. Stevens, discussing the matter this morning. "They may as well disabuse their minds of such an idea at once. And it is largely for that purpose that we have not only been willing but have tried to get a number of their own people to go and talk with them."

Action Unless Committee Acts.

Unless the Hindoo committee gets together and acts, the official steps necessary to enforce the order of deportation will be taken without a moment's delay. The ultimatum prepared by Mr. Stevens and Superintendent Reid, will be taken out to the Komagata by Inspector Hopkinson, who is an expert linguist in Hindustani and half a dozen other dialects of the Orient. He will read it to them and explain its purport fully, advising that it is the last word—that from the moment it is read, there will be an end to talking—and also to any peace aboard the Komagata until it is restored vi et armis." And all opinions agree that there will be a severe conflict unless there is a complete change of heart on the part of the mutineers. There is no question of their bravery and there is also no question of their desire to fight—they have given evidence of that. The whole point at the moment is to convince them of the reality of the pressure which will be brought to bear on them, and the only end it can have for them.

Committee Not a Unit.

The very likely explanation of the difficulty of getting a committee of natives to go to the Komagata to talk to the passengers is given on good authority that the Hindoo Temple committee is not a unit. Sohan Lal, Rahim, Tarah Singh and Mit Singh are known to be opposed to having a committee go out to the vessel—despite the offer made by Rahim through his solicitors.

While others of the committee are known to be favorable to going out for a conference, they will not go unless the action is unanimously endorsed by the Temple committee. That would appear to be the cause of delay.

The ultimatum will be taken out at 10 by Inspector Hopkinson, and read to the mutineers, unless by that hour the Hindoo committee ashore makes its appearance.

Signed By Mayor and Judge.

Though some of the authorities are positive that it is entirely unnecessary to get out a requisition signed by the chief magistrate or a judge, calling out the troops—giving the official mandate, as a fact—every precaution has been taken in that regard.

There are two requisitions calling out the troops now in existence. One of these was signed by Mayor Baxter. The other was signed by Judge W. W. B. McInnes. The latter was last evening the only judge who could be found in the city. Judge Grant was camping down at Boundary Bay, Judge Schultz was in Kamloops taking court for Judge Swanson, and the superior court judges were all out of the city, or not to be found. At a late hour Judge McInnes was located, and his signature affixed to the document which gave power to the officials to call out the militia, as a crisis had arisen which warranted such action.

In command of the detachment from the Sixth Regiment is Capt. C. Gardner, D. S. O.

Lieut. Tupper is in command of the detachment of the Seaforths. Major V. W. Odlum commands the contingent drafted from the Irish Fusiliers, which is the largest, and from which will be detailed the boarding party, which will force its way to the decks of the Komagata. With him are Capts. Dowding and Grant and Lieut. Thorne. Col. McSpadden, in mufti, was in the party which went aboard the Rainbow from the Sea Lion.

Detachments of Troops.

On board the Rainbow, when she came from Victoria, was a detachment of the Royal Garrison Artillery and of the Royal Canadian Infantry, from Macaulay Point barracks. These men will join the party which will force free entry upon the mutiny-beleaguered Komagata.

Waiting Confirmation.

Although no newspapermen were allowed to remain on the Rainbow, word was given out by Major Ogilvie, the commander-in-chief of the troops here, that they were awaiting word from Ottawa before taking drastic measures. No one has seen the official instructions from the Militia Department.

Rainbow Reported.

At 7:24 this morning his majesty's Canadian ship Rainbow was reported by wireless as passing Point Grey. This item of news served to encourage the waiting crowds which had assembled on the wharves and on the heights overlooking the waterfront.

One hundred and eighty men, members of the three regiments of militia stationed in Vancouver, marched down to the waterfront long before the Rainbow showed her nose around Brockton Point.

The Irish Fusiliers, under the command of Major Odlum, paraded at the Grandview armories, 100 strong. Forty of the Sixth D. C. O. R. lined up in the old Beatty street drill hall, under Captain Dowding; and Major Tait had a force of 40 Highlanders in the latter's quarters on Pender street.

The three contingents made a brave show as they marched down to the dock this morning within a few minutes of 7 o'clock. The two older regiments have 60 men a piece on strike duty in Nanaimo. Major Tait is in command. Commander Hose is aboard the Rainbow directing that tight little ship's operations.

Within Easy Distance.

Shortly after 8:15 this morning, H. M. C. S. Rainbow arrived in the harbor and immediately came to anchor to the southwest of the Komagata which, for some reason not apparent from shore, raised her stern anchor and swung on the tide.

This placed the two vessels parallel to each other, within easy distance.

Before the rattle of the gunboat's anchor chains had ceased, the Sea Lion, with the local military officers and the immigration officials on board, put off for the Rainbow, where the final consultation was held.

Dense crowds thronged the wharf and the approaches thereto, the heights commanding a view of the scene of operations being packed with sightseers.

Numbers of venturesome ones manned launches and approached as nearly as possible to the two vessels, but were kept at a respectable distance by the government launch Winnamac, which patrolled the waters of the harbor.

At 9:25 the Sea Lion, with the officials aboard, returned from the Rainbow, the conference being ended.

The scene on the harbor was, by this time, one of great animation, launches circling the two boats, with the Winnamac keeping a carful watch on their movements.

Time after time the tug Sea Lion forged her way around the Komagata decks black with armed guards, its object being to frustrate any possible attempt on the part of inquisitive visitors to approach too closely to the Japanese boat.

What useful end the many small craft purposed to serve was not apparent, but should the expected eventualities occur the position of some of them would be fraught with great danger.

For this reason warning was issued to the occupant of each launch that they must keep well clear of the belligerent vessel, otherwise their risk would be their own.

This warning has had little effect, however, the tiny craft continuing to cruise around the vicinity of the cruiser and the Komagata.

Requisition for Militia.

On Monday evening a requisition was signed by Messrs. Thomas Proctor and E. J. Clark for the calling out of the militia, and the direction of affairs by the civil authorities has ended.

It is significant that the men detailed for service on this occasion are mostly chosen for their good marksmanship, the majority of them being expert sharpshooters.

These men will be able, if the occasion demands, to pour a raking fire along the decks of the Komagata Maru, an argument which it is not expected the Hindoos will oppose.

As Busy as the Day.

When the order arrived at Victoria from Ottawa, the Rainbow was totally unprepared to put to sea, as she was lying alongside the naval wharf awaiting an opportunity to enter the Esquimalt basin. All the provisions were ready for loading, however, in view of the expected arrival of the Niobe contingent. Large gangs of men were immediately set to work and within a comparatively few hours the ship was fully provisioned. All the armament usually carried by the Rainbow is again in place. When she was temporarily withdrawn from service, the four 12-pounders were unshipped, while the six 4.7 guns and two six-inch guns, comprising the main armament of the ship, were plugged at the breech and muzzle. All day a number of the gunners were engaged in placing the 12-pounders in position, while others prepared the larger guns for service.

A number of machine and Maxim guns were also remounted. By the time the Rainbow sailed she carried her full armament and in her magazine were a varied assortment of shells and small gun ammunition.

Plenty of Weapons.

The Rainbow is armed with guns of heavy calibre as well as rapid fire guns, and the amount of damage that would be inflicted on the Japanese steamer by the use of these weapons would be large, while the sweeping of the decks by a well-directed rifle fire would accomplish the effect of driving the Hindoos below hatches and permitting the bluejackets to land a contingent from the Rainbow's small boats on the vessel under cover of the rifle volleys.

Active preparations were also observed on Monday and during the early hours of this morning aboard the Komagato, the Hindoos constructing battlements of heavy planking, presumably looted from the dunnage of the ship.

These battlements were built in the well decks fore and aft, runways being provided behind the bulwarks on which the beleaguered Hindoos could stand, giving them greater freedom for their arms.

Swords are Sharpened.

Grindstones were turning all day long, putting an edge to the swords with which a number of the mutineers are armed.

The native blacksmiths have been busy aboard, fashioning pikes for such of their brethren as are not provided with swords, lance-heads being forged and attached to the spears fashioned from driftwood captured by the Hindoos.

Information was received by the immigration officials on Monday that the recent arrests at Sumas nipped in the bud a deeply laid plot for the shipment of a large consignment of arms to the Komagata Maru, which was to have been completed on Saturday night last.

That a large number of weapons are cached among the compatriots of the mutinous Hindoos around the city is well-known to the police and authorities, and active steps are being taken to round up those entrusted with the work of getting them out to the boat.

To prevent the successful conclusion of the project to supply the Hindoos with revolvers a strong guard of launches kept up a patrol around the steamer all Monday night, while the searchlights of the tug Sea Lion were kept continually playing on the vessel and on the waters contiguous to it, so that any small craft in the vicinity were kept under complete surveillance.

Medical Service Corps.

The authorities have forgotten no arrangements whic hmay be needed in the event of matters assuming the most serious pass. The Army Medical Corps is in attendance, with every appliance which may be needed should the Hindoos on the Komagata force the Canadian authorities to emphasize their demands by force of arms. In case of casualties every facility is at hand to care for the men of the contingent.

HOW "SEA LION" KEPT WATCH AND WARD

On Board the Sea Lion, 1 p. m.—Until almost noon the Hindoos aboard the Komagata maintained a quiet attitude, watching proceedings on the cruiser Rainbow and the movements of the government patrol boats. From an early hour the Sea Lion, with 30 special guards, armed with rifles, patrolled the water around the Komagata, keeping the various small craft manned with curious landsmen at a safe distance from the Hindoo ship. During the morning some of the Hindoos formed small groups discussing the situation, but at noon a great crowd gathered aft on the main deck. The pipers, tom-tom men and several other "musicians" with jingle-bells and native violins, started playing and the Hindoos sang their war songs.

Delivered Oration.

After the "music" a tall Sikh, attired in the khaiki uniform of the pensioners of the Indian army, mounted on a platform and delivered a lengthy and evidently stirring oration. He waved his arms toward the Rainbow and then in the direction of the shore, and appeared to be urging the crowd to die rather than submit to being sent back home.

The speechifying and music kept up for an hour and the Hindoos showed no signs of willingness to give way; in fact, judging by their actions on the deck, the men are more than willing to make a fight of it.

Guns Pointed at Ship.

At about 10 o'clock the broadside guns of the Rainbow were opened up, pointing directly toward the Komagata.

Such negotiations as were under way during the morning between the authorities and the Hindoos were confined to the men ashore, as no person boarded or left the Komagata during the morning. Gurdit Singh has locked himself and his secretary, Geldit Singh, in his cabin and refuses to speak to any person. Intermediaries apparently will have to be used in any parleying that may come before final action.

Woman and Children Aboard.

One woman is left aboard the Komagata and also three children. The army doctor who came here on the Komagata has left the ship with his wife and child, and it is not known whose wife the other woman is. The children were playing about on the bridge, while the pipers and other musicians were arousing the martial ardour of the Hindoos, and dancing to the music. Evidently they did not appreciate the danger which the obstinacy of their elders threatens.

The government patrol boats are having much trouble keeping the small craft out of the danger zone. No boats are allowed between the Rainbow and the Komagata.

Few Weapons Visible.

Few weapons are visible aboard the Komagata. A number of Sikhs who wear the Indian army pensioners' uniforms have swords buckled around their waists. No fire arms could be seen this morning, although it is known that there are some on the ship. Coal and other material for missiles is piled along the sides of the ship, and the blacksmith of the outfit, working at an improvised forge on the main deck, appeared to be employed in fashioning spear-heads.

STEVENS SPEAKS IN DEFENCE OF DOMINION GOVT.

Speaking at the Central Conservative Club on Monday night, Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., gave the lie direct to the statement that the Canadian government had not taken complete steps to inform the Hindoos prior to their sailing as to the impossibility of their admittance to Canada.

He outlined the many conspiracies being hatched for the purpose of taking the lives of some of the immigration officials, and remarked on the arrest of Hindoos at Sumas in connection with the attempted shipment of arms to the Komagata Maru.

Scores Solicitor.

Continuing, Mr. Stevens scored Mr. J. [illegible] the solicitor who represented the Hindoos in the recent proceedings at Victoria for his action in endeavoring to obtain a percentage of the film rights of moving pictures of the Komagata Maru.

The speaker read the following letter, received by Mr. Malcolm Reid, the superintendent of immigration, from the Canadian Amusement Company, 121 Hastings street:

"Sir,—I should feel very grateful for leave to take moving pictures in connection with the Komagata Maru, and if the troops are coming in it would make a valuable picture. Mr. J. Edward Bird asked me a short time ago to take the pictures, but he wanted 75 per cent of the film rights, which was too high."

It was signed by Mr. R. J. Herring.

"In one way that letter makes you laugh," said Mr. Stevens, "but it is a serious thing when a responsible solicitor will take that light and mercenary view of a delicate situation, which may result, not only here, but in other parts of the world in loss of lives. I think this is one of the most serious conditions in the modern history of our empire and the full significance of it has been borne in upon my mind.

Story of Chartering.

Mr. Stevens traced the story of the chartering of the Komagato Maru, the changing of officers consequent on the attitude of the Dominion government toward the entrance of the Hindoos to this country, and assured his hearers that every effort had been put forth to stop the boat, and advise her that her passengers could not enter Canada.

To show that Gurdit Singh anticipated the results of his venture, Mr. Stevens emphasized the fact that that astute gentleman made each Hindoo pay his return fare, besides which they placed in his hands $7000 in Canadian currency, which is deposited in his name in a bank in Japan.

Seditious Incidents.

Having touched on the many seditious incidents which have occurred during the past few months, Mr. Stevens read a dispatch from Ottawa authorizing the use of the naval service, and urging that no unnecessary violence be used, but that the law, without fail, be rigorously enforced. He knew there were a good many people who could tell the police and the immigration officials how much better they could have managed things on Saturday night. He wanted to make it perfectly clear that they did not retire defeated but they detired because they knew that if they used firearms at that moment, their action would be misconstrued and misinterpreted through Canada and through the empire. The rifles were not taken out with the idea of shedding blood but were for the thirty-five special immigration officers to act as guard for the captain and crew, after the police had left, until the vessel had been towed out beyond Cape Flattery. He thought the police were to be highly commended. They behaved with great coolness. Thirty suffered more or less serious injuries and only four, the seriously hurt, did not report for duty the next night.

DELIVERY OF RIFLES ABOARD BOAT EFFECTED

That arms have been shipped out to the Komagata Maru is vouched for by a person who, on Monday evening, about 5:30, observed an Oriental in a fast launch passing between the Empress liner and the coal lighter which lay alongside, and have a consultation with some person aboard, through a porthole.

Immediately a bunch of rifles ,to the number of nine or ten, were lowered to the launch, and the occupant of the craft made quick time to the Komagata Maru, where he passed the arms to the waiting Hindoos.

The observer immediately gave notice of the occurrence to the officers, and steps were takn to hold up the gun-runner, but without avail, his craft easily out-distancing the pursuers.

instructions.

SIXTEEN-YEAR OLD SHAH TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

(Associated Press, World's Leased Wire.)

TEHERAN, Persia, July 21.—Sultan Ahmed Mirza, the 16-year-old shah of Persia, on attaining his official majority today, took the constitutional oath of office in the palace of the national council. The ceremony was brief and took place in the presence of the members of the national council, the royal princes, high state officials, foreign diplomatic representatives and their wives.

The little shah, accompanied by the regent, Abul Kassim Khan Nasser Elmulk, drove to the palace of the national council in a glass coach drawn by eight white horses. The procession passed through the gaily decorated streets of the Persian capital, which were carefully guarded. Large bodies of police and troops were stationed in strategic positions and the entire route was lined by police and native gendarmerie, as well as the famous "Cossack brigade," while mounted men surrounded the shah's carriage and also those of the cabinet ministers and other officials who followed him.

On entering the palace of the national council the shah bowed to the assemblage and then pronounced the constitutional oath. Immediately after the ceremony he proceeded to the mosque for prayer.

HUNT COVER.

Now that England's anti-suffragettes have adopted militant tactics, too, there's nothing left for man but to take to the woods.

NO BAIL GRANTED IN NANGAN SIGH CASE

HUNTINGDON, July 21.—Nangan Singh, who was arrested at Huntingdon with a revolver and 400 rounds of ammunition, was charged before Magistrate Yarwood on Monday and remanded for eight days, being held without bail.

Counsel has been retained for Balwant Singh, Hernan Singh and Debag Singh, who are held by the Sumas authorities on suspicion of being implicated in the attempted wholesale purchase of munitions of war in Washington towns near the border.

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Job Printing and Bindery ....Seymour 41
City Editor and Social Dept. ..Seymour 42
New Westminster Office 977
North Vancouver Office 398

The Daily

The Daily News Advertiser

VOLUME LIII, No. 18. July 21—1914 VANCOUVER, BRITIS

RAINBOW SAILS FOR VANCOUVER

After Day of Hard Work Flagship of Pacific Is Provisioned and Fully Armed to Deal With Komagata Maru.

ALL GUNS ARE PLACED IN PROPER POSITION

Fire Hose Rigged Up Ready and If Ringleaders Resist They Will Be Arrested and Placed on Rainbow.

Special to the News-Advertiser.

Victoria, B. C., July 20.—H.M.C.S. Rainbow, under special orders from the Naval Department at Ottawa, sailed from Esquimalt at 10 o'clock tonight for Vancouver, where she will figure conspicuously in the future developments of the Komagata Maru case. Under the command of Commander Walter Hose, and fully manned by a complement of commissioned officers and bluejackets, in addition to a special military force made up of 50 officers and men from the Canadian Garrison Artillery, the cruiser Rainbow will steam into Vancouver Harbor at daybreak tomorrow morning. Animated scenes marked the rapid commissioning of the Rainbow today at Esquimalt and up to the final hour of her departure from the naval wharf considerable activity prevailed on the ship and ashore.

The total complement of officers and men aboard the Rainbow when she sailed was estimated to be 230. With two commissioned officers, two warrant officers and 120 bluejackets, recruited from H.M.C.S. Niobe, flagship on the Atlantic stationed at Halifax, aboard, the Canadian Pacific steamer Princess Alice reached Victoria at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded direct to Esquimalt, where she transferred the naval contingent aboard the warship.

Use Force if Necessary.

The men from the Niobe were in splendid trim and all appeared eager for active participation in the excitement that is bound to follow the arrival of the warship alongside the Komagata Maru in Burrard Inlet. Captain Hose and his men will be at the disposal of the immigration authorities and, if necessary, force will be used to bring the Komagata Maru East Indians to realize that the laws of the country must be complied with.

In addition to the Niobe's complement, and the C. G. A. force, the Rainbow also carries some 20 officers and men of various ratings, recruited from British naval stations, who arrived today from England. Lieutenant H. B. Pilcher and Lieutenant Commander H. E. Holme, with 40 men, who have been with the Rainbow since she was taken out of commission, completed the full complement.

Sufficient stores were put aboard the warship today to suffice the needs of the ship's complement during the time she is on Burrard Inlet. It is stated at the naval yard that she will return here to fit out and drydock before sailing on her patrol cruise to the Behring Sea.

Provisioned in Few Hours.

When the orders arrived from Ottawa, the Rainbow was totally unprepared to put to sea, as she was lying alongside the naval wharf awaiting an opportunity to enter the Esquimalt basin. All the provisions were ready for loading, however, in view of the expected arrival of the Niobe contingent. Large gangs of men were immediately set to work and within a comparatively few hours the ship was fully provisioned. All the armament usually carried by the Rainbow is again in place. When she was temporarily withdrawn from service, the four 12-pounders were unshipped, while the six 4.7 guns and two six-inch guns, comprising the main armament of the ship, were plugged at the breach and muzzle. All day today a number of the gunners were engaged in placing the 12-pounders in position, while others prepared the larger guns for service.

A number of machine and Maxim guns were also remounted. By the time the Rainbow sailed she carried her full armament and in her magazine were a varied assortment of shells and small gun ammunition.

Following her arrival in Vancouver early in the morning, the Rainbow will steam alongside the Komagata Maru. Subsequently other militia detachments will be taken on board the cruiser.

To Arrest Ringleaders.

Through an interpreter they will be given to understand that they have to deal with an overwhelming force. Every emergency has been provided for aboard the Rainbow. The various companies will be lined up on the deck of the warship and as quickly as possible will be transferred aboard the Komagata Maru, where they will take up commanding positions. In the event of the East Indians attempting to resist the transfer of the forces they will be driven from the side of the ship by means of fire hose, which was rigged in position prior to the departure of the warship from here. Once the naval and militia forces have command of the ship, it is expected if any opposition develops that the ringleaders will be immediately placed under arrest and taken aboard the cruiser, from where they will probably be shipped aboard the next steamer due to sail for the Orient. With the ringleaders gone, it is expected that the revolt will be nipped in the bud.

This will leave the way open for the immigration authorities to order the deportation of the remainder of the Hindus by the steamer in which they came. It is probable that she will be convoyed outside the three mile limit by the cruiser Rainbow, which will then patrol the coast to prevent any attempt to land. After the Komagas Maru gets outside the three mile limit, she will be outside the jurisdiction of the Rainbow except in the event of mutiny breaking out.

Immigration Superintendent's Difficult Task

Mr. Malcolm J. Reid, superintendent of immigration for Vancouver, who during the past two months has had an immensely difficult problem to solve in dealing with the Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru. It is safe to say that no other immigration official in the Dominion has ever been faced with such a remarkable situation as that which, in all probability, will be brought to a head by the arrival of H. M. C. S. Rainbow this morning. Ever since the Komagata reached here Mr. Reid has spent his nights and days unremittingly in the discharge of his onerous duties.

GURDIT SINGH OPEN FOR BRIBE?

Capt. Yamamoto Tells Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., of Preparations Made to Come in Defiance of Immigration Laws.

CONSPIRING AGAINST LIVES OF OFFICIALS

Baghwan Singh, Recently Deported, Is in Seattle With Fomenters of Trouble — Conduct of Police Praised.

In throwing light on the conspiracy to land the Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru and on the character of Gurdit Singh, Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., last night at the Central Conservative Club, branded as a deliberate lie the statement that the Canadian Government had not taken complete steps to inform the Hindus before they set sail that they would be refused admittance into the Dominion.

Mr. Stevens told of the conspiracies being hatched ashore to take the lives of some of the immigration officers carrying out the orders of the Government; of how the notorious Bagwhan Singh, who was deported from here some time ago, had re-crossed the ocean; had been in Sumas with the Hindu leaders arrested in possession of arms and was now in Seattle helping to concoct their defence.

Further, he declared that the Hindu now in the city gaol on the charge of threatening to shoot Rahim Singh was also the victim of a conspiracy; that this man who had opposed the policies of Bagwhan Singh, was challenging Rahim Singh, while Rahim was making on Saturday night another of his inflammatory speeches, to do his own dirty work when this method of getting rid of him was adopted.

Mr. Bird Criticised.

Before dealing with details leading up to the sailing of the Komagata Maru, supplied to him by Capt. Yamamoto, Mr. Stevens asked his audience what they thought of a lawyer like Mr. Bird who, he said, had pretended to be so ultra-patriotic and high minded but who appeared to be actuated by the desire to secure 75 per cent. of the moving picture rights. The following letter had been sent to Mr. Reid from the Canadian Amusement Company, 121 Hastings Street:

"I should feel very grateful for leave to take moving-pictures in connection with the Komagata Maru and if the troops are coming in it would make a valuable picture. Mr. J. Edward Bird asked me a short time ago to take the pictures, but he wanted 75 per cent. of the film rights, which was too high."

Continued on Page 4, Col. 4.

THE DAILY NEWS-ADVERTISER
Delivered, by carrier at 50 cents per month in the City, North Vancouver, South Vancouver and New Westminster. Mailed, prepaid, to any part of Canada or United Kingdom, excepting the City of Vancouver, at the following rates:
One year $3.00
Six months $1.50
Mailed, postpaid, to the United States and Honolulu, 50 cents per month.
U. S. Representative—I. S. Wallis & Son, 1246 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.
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.

TUESDAY ..... July 21, 1914

THE PARTING GUESTS.

The talking stage is past in the affair of the Komagata Maru, and the time has come for final action. Whatever pretence might plausibly have been made at the beginning it is now pretty certain that the leaders and most of the Hindus on the ship meant from the first to defy the laws and regulations of Canada. It may be, as the opposition press charges, that the Hindus have been treated with too much consideration and allowed to stay too long. But if they had been sent away at first without the chance to appeal to the courts, with their lawyer here telling them that they were illegally rejected, they might have claimed a grievance. They have been treated with more consideration than would be shown to an English immigrant of an excluded class at the port of Montreal. Now they have added to the original ground of exclusion mutiny on shipboard and resistance to civil authority. They have taken possession of the ship, driven the captain by threats and violence from the command. When he appealed to the local authorities for protection they drove off the police officers by using any deadly weapons they could find. Then again remarkable forbearance and restraint was shown by the Canadian officers. Armed as they were with rifle and revolvers the police could have protected themselves and overcome the Hindus. But with the Orientals overhead assailing them with bricks, lumps of coal and other missiles, the Vancouver police took wounds and bruises and never fired a shot, withdrawing when they found that they could not establish order without danger of taking life. Yet the very boat which the Hindus drove away was loaded with provisions for them. That is the answer to the Hindu complaint that they are not supplied with food.

The limit of forbearance has been reached. It is not now a question whether at some future time an arrangement may be made whereby a certain number of Hindus may be admitted. We never expect or desire to see such a plan in operation, but whatever project may be advocated it is quite certain that neither now nor at any other time will this shipload of Hindus, or any member of the party who can be identified, be admitted to Canada. These are undesirable in every sense, and we suspect that they are not all embarked on their first lawless adventure. It is not fitting that they should be allowed to remain any longer at our gates, offering to all India an example of the power of a few hundred Hindu outlaws to intimidate the population of Canada and defy the laws of a great British Dominion. If they value their lives they should be grateful that Canadians are able to take a beating rather than take a life. But patience and endurance have their limitations and so has lawlessness. The Government of Canada has authorized the authorities to use any force that may be necessary to remove these outlaws. It will be done, without bloodshed if possible, but with certainty and, we trust, quickly. The Hindus will be sent home with ample food and drink, and with no more harm to their persons than is necessary in the accomplishment of the purpose.

26

News-Advertiser

H COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WEATHER FORECAST.

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

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds; generally fair; not much change in temperature.

His Majesty's Canadian Ship Rainbow Is en Route for Vancouver Fully Equipped to Quell Hindus

H. M. C. S. Rainbow which is on her way for Van couver fully manned and carrying her full armament, with varied assortment of shells and small gun ammunition in her magazine.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., who has been keeping Ottawa constantly informed of the situation in connection with the Komagata Maru and who has also taken an active part in solving the difficult problem of the removal of the Hindus from Canadian waters.

KING REVIEWS LARGEST FLEET

Biggest Mobilization of Warships in World Passes Before Royal Yacht in Line Twenty Miles Long.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

Portsmouth, Eng., July 20.—For the first time since the huge mobilization manoeuvres began, the whole British fleet in the Channel steamed past the Royal yacht today.

Composed of 493 vessels, and in three great divisions, the fleet was the largest yet massed together in the world.

The fifty new battleships and four battle cruisers averaged the heaviest and most powerful in the world, while the coterie of light cruisers and scouts, mine-layers and mine-breakers, and torpedo boats, gave the first touch of quick movement. It took the two home fleets two hours to pass the Royal yacht. One behind the other they stretched out twenty miles.

An innovation in the naval manoeuvres was the introduction of extended aeroplane manoeuvres in conjunction with the mobilization of the warships. Twenty air craft of all kinds were brought from the headquarters at Aldershot and other stations, and despatched on mock scouting expeditions in connection with the manoeuvres. When the long procession of war vessels had gone by and the aeroplanes had sailed overhead, His Majesty signalled the fleet:

"Thank you for a very impressive afternoon."

The King returned to Buckingham Palace at 11 o'clock this evening.

PREMIER KEPT AT OTTAWA

Delicate Situation Here Keeps Premier Borden and Minister of Justice From Taking Holiday.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

Ottawa, July 20.—Sir Robert Borden intended to leave for the south today for a fortnight's holiday, but owing to the delicate situation at Vancouver regarding the Hindus, he has decided to remain here. Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, has been requested to return to Ottawa as his advice may be required. Sir Robert advised that the commander of the cruiser Rainbow proceed to Vancouver and place his men at the disposal of the immigration officials in case of any further trouble on the part of the Hindus who are to be deported. The Rainbow will arrive at Vancouver tomorrow morning.

Two hundred men from the Niobe at Halifax are on their way to join the Rainbow and they will be in time to take part in the second attack on the Komagata Maru if this is necessary to get the Hindus away from Canada and beyond the three-mile limit.

POLICE DOUBT STORY OF HINDUS

Case Against Hokim Singh Remanded for Inquiry Into Charge That He Flourished Revolver in Sikh Temple.

Hokim Singh, arrested after a disturbance in the Sikh Temple on Saturday night, was remanded yesterday until next Thursday. The delay was taken at the request of the delay was taken at the request of the police who wish further to investigate the story that the accused threatened with pistol Hussiam Rahim, whose tirade against the immigration officers he is said to have interrupted. A report has reached the authorities that the charge against the prisoner is the outcome of a plan to embarass him because of his known lack of sympathy with those opposing the action of the government with reference to the Komagata Maru passengers.

Hindu Charged at Huntingdon.

New Westminster, July 20.—Naryan Singh, a Hindu arrested at Huntingdon last Friday with a revolver and five hundred rounds of ammunition concealed on his person, appeared before Magistrate St. George Yarwood of Huntington, this morning, and was charged with carrying concealed weapons. After a brief examination Naryan was remanded for eight days. He is held in the provincial gaol here without bail.

At the instigation of two Seattle Hindus who made a hurried trip to Sumas on Saturday, counsel has been engaged to defend the priest Balwant Singh, Hernan Singh and Dehag Singh, a trio of Hindus held by the Sumas authorities on suspicion of being implicated in an attempted wholesale buying of firearms and ammunition in Washington towns near the border.

Prominent Men Detained.

Bellingham, Wash., July 20.—Three of the most prominent Hindu leaders of the Pacific Coast, Balwant Singh, Bhag Singh, and one of the men which chartered the steamship Komagata Maru, and Hanam Singh of Victoria, a graduate of the Lincoln High School of Seattle, are being detained by U. S. immigration officers at Sumas. The men are charged with crossing the boundary line and buying four revolvers and ammunition at a Sumas store.

Taraknath Das of Seattle, passed through here this morning to defend the Hindus. He states the three men accompanied by Bhag Singh's small son came across the border under a special permit to spend a few hours. When they were about to return, the Canadian authorities refused them admission on the pretext of lack of identification.

Deportation Urged.

"The men came across the line to see me about a change in title on two lots and a house to the Hindustan Educational Association at Seattle, of which Professor Hoff is president, and Professor Ober is treasurer," he stated. "The object of the deal was to acquire a permanent home for Hindu students of Seattle. It is learned from very reliable sources that Mr. R. J. Reid of the Canadian immigration service in Vancouver has asked the United States authorities to deport these leading Hindus to India. This case may bring about international complcations as the Hindus will take the matter up with Washington as soon as formal attempts at deportation are made."

More Impressive Than Alps.

Ottawa, July 20.—"The Rockies have impressed us far more that the Alps of Switzerland," stated Col. Wilde of London, England, who, togther with his wife, has almost completed a seven months' tour of the world. Col. Wilde, who several years ago retired from active service, gave some of the impressions of his tour today. In speaking of the Canadian Rockies he said that while they were not as high as the Alps, they were far more impressive and far more accessible.

FORMAL MILITIA ORDER EXECUTED

Two Magistrates Sign Order Requisitioning Militia and Hindu Affairs Pass From Control of Civil Authorities.

WOODEN BARRICADES ON STEAMER'S DECKS

Hindus Spend Day in Warlike Preparations — Superintendent Reid Busy Preparing the Final Arrangements.

Today is expected to witness the solution of the problem presented the immigration authorities by the Hindu passengers aboard the Japanese steamer Komagata Maru in the harbor who refuse to submit to the orders of the immigration department for their deportation. All day yesterday Superintendent Reid of the immigration department was busy in making his preparations to have the orders of his office carried into effect. This included negotiations with Commander Hose, in charge of Canada's naval forces on Pacific waters, and with the local militia authorities.

As a result of this the cruiser Rainbow, with 150 bluejackets and 50 artillerymen from the Works Point barracks at Esquimalt, in addition to the Rainbow's crew, will arrive in Burrard Inlet early this morning and these forces will be augmented by 100 men from the Eleventh Irish Fusiliers and 40 men each from the Sixth Connaught's Own Rifles and the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, the units being probably under the command of Major Tait.

A requisition for the calling out of the militia was signed last evening by Messrs. Thomas Proctor and E. J. Clark, two magistrates, and direction of affairs by the civil authorities has automatically ceased.

The local militia may embark on the Rainbow and operate from the decks of that vessel, or a part of their number may remain on shore to be ready to take action if the Hindus should make an attempt to reach the shore on the steamer's lifeboats, although the corps of 35 special immigration officers will be near the scene in the immigration launch Winnimac to head off any of the turbanned strangers who might seek escape from the Komagata in this manner.

Last Appeal to the Hindus.

Early this morning Superintendent Reid, Inspector Hodgkinson and Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., will make an early visit to the Komagata Maru and make a last appeal to the Hindus to submit to the authority of the immigration department and agree to peaceful deportation. They will be informed that unless they accede, the matter will be taken out of the hands of the department and placed with the military and naval officers who will have instructions to see that they are compelled to relinquish their illegal control of the steamer and leave the country.

What will eventuate the officials have not divulged, but it is significant that of the militiamen recruited for service last night practically all are sharpshooters. The Rainbow is armed with guns of heavy calibre as well as rapid fire guns, and the amount of damage that would be inflicted on the Japanese steamer by the use of these weapons would be large, while the sweeping of the decks by a well-directed rifle fire would accomplish the effect of driving the Hindus below hatches and permitting the bluejackets to land a contingent from the Rainbow's small boats on the vessel under cover of the rifle volleys.

Hindus Ready for Battle.

Yesterday was also observed by active preparation on the part of the beleaguered Hindus. Heavy planking and timbers, presumably looted from the dunnage of the ship, were used to construct battlements in the well decks fore and aft and to provide runways behind the bulwarks on which the defenders could stand and with greater freedom use their arms over the side of the ship as standing on the bare deck the rail comes up nearly equal to a man's chin. In addition to these defensive measures there was active preparations for offence and all day long the grindstones were turning, sharpening swords, of which the Komagata Maru has aboard a vast number.

The sword in the Orient is a familiar weapon and a very large percentage of the would-be citizens of Canada are armed with one according to the information of the officials. When the Hindu doctor was forced to leave he was not permitted to remove his sword. Those who are not supplied with a sword have been equipped with pikes, the information being that the three or four Hindu blacksmiths among the passengers have been busy Sunday and yesterday forging lance heads to attach to the wooden clubs and spears carved by the Hindus from driftwood.

Arms Shipment Stopped.

The immigration officials yesterday received information that the arrest of Bhag Singh, Balwant Singh and Hamar Singh at Sumas on Saturday nipped in the bud a plan which included an important shipment of arms to the Komagata Maru which was to have been delivered on Sunday night. While refusing to give specific information the officials admitted that a delivery of arms and ammunition had been frustrated on Sunday night and that there was information on which the police of Vancouver and nearby municipalities are

Continued on Page 4, Col. 5.

28

a matter for the private owners to deal with.

"Capt. Yamamoto was in to see me today. He is a much distressed man and realizes very keenly the difficulties of his position. These have been aggravated by the fact of Saturday night's resistance. He is only too anxious to take the ship out of the harbor and to work in conformity with the immigration officials. All along he was hoping that his passengers would agree willingly to return home, but they appear to be more averse to that than ever."

Mr. Hori stated that the captain had denied that any serious damage had been done to the engines of the Komagata Maru.

GURDIT SINGH OPEN FOR BRIBE ?

Continued from Page 1, Col. 3.

It was signed by Mr. R. J. Herring.

"In one way that letter makes you laugh," said Mr. Stevens, "but it is a serious thing when a responsible solicitor will take that light and mercenary view of a delicate situation, which may ... only here, but in other parts ... in loss of lives. I think ... the most serious condi... history of our Em... nificance of it has ... mind.

plank of the steamers at the wharf, throwing into a basket at the bottom of the gang plank the $200 they had been supplied with aboard in order to comply with the regulations.

BIG EMIGRATION DECREASE

Returns Show That Emigration From British Isles to Canada Has Decreased Largely During Year.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

London, July 20.—The main features of the emigration returns just issued is the remarkable drop in the Canadian figures during June and for the first six months of the year. The figures for June last year was 26,202 and last month it dropped to 7,852. During the first six months of this year the number of emigrants to Canada totalled 53,200 as against 128,496 in the corresponding period of 1913.

The Daily News
Advertiser Vancouver
July 22—1914

schools will be allotted to the visiting teachers. The ... and thus give ... be too favorable.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters Can Be Published Only When Names Are Given.

The Immigration Laws.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser:

Sir,—I have read this morning with great interest your editorial entitled "The Segregation Plan;" but might I direct attention to another point?

Our immigration laws, whether directed apparently against either the white, dark or yellow races, only apply drastically to laborers. Men, whether from the Old Country or from India, China, Japan or elsewhere, of education, who can classify as merchants, professional men, etc., are admitted; wherever they come from. This point seems very often to be lost of.

The laws, whether you refer to the general Immigration Act, or that especially dealing with Chinese immigration, seem to have been framed just for the protection of our laboring classes and no others; except, of course, that there is the provision that undesirable citizens, no matter where they come from, may be excluded.

G. A. Jenns.

Hindus, Orientals and Other Aliens.

To the Editor of The News-Advertiser.

Sir—In this morning's leader you hit the nail squarely on the head. Was it an accident?

Segregation can do no good and might easily make a bad matter worse. If aliens are to be admitted they must be admitted so as to mix with us and we with them, so that we may know each other and they become imbued with our spirit and become Canadians through and through.

The news items in today's and yesterday's editions show how the people think on this immigration question.

The trades unionists suggest:

1st. Admit them to the union and so help to solve the wages question.

2nd. Give them the franchise and so increase the labor vote.

3rd. Limit their numbers by regulating their employment by licence or otherwise.

Twelve

The Daily News
Advertiser Vancouver
July 22—1914

BIG CROWDS WATCH HINDUS AND MILITIA

Waterfront and Harbor Present Animated Appearance as People of City Gather to Witness Denouement.

Rarely in the history of Vancouver has such a remarkable spectacle been seen as that of yesterday, when the issue of peace or war in regard to the Komagata Maru hung in the balance. Until the last moment it was expected that the Hindus on the Japanese vessel would refuse to give way, and all kinds of rumors were current to the effect that they had determined to fight to the finish. This brought forth thousands of Vancouver people, all eager for the excitement that a "naval engagement" in the harbor would furnish.

The waterfront was a vista of crowded street ends, human beings being packed like sardines on every available spot from which a view of the Inlet could be secured. Hundreds took up positions on the skyscrapers, and remained there in many instances all day. The wharves were almost deserted by their regular traffic, and the police found it a difficult matter to keep the people from encroaching on landing stages and pontoons. The militia had a trying experience. A couple of hundred of them, drawn from every city regiment, were on duty practically twelve hours at a stretch, not knowing but that their services might be required at any moment.

Remarkable Scene.

But it was upon the vessel itself that the most remarkable scene was presented. The Komagata swung at anchor in her usual position, her littered decks being crowded by Hindus, who were the centre of more public attention than they ever experienced before in their lives. Three hundred yards off the Komagata Maru, the Rainbow, still bearing traces of her long period of disuse at Esquimalt, had her guns trained directly on the Japanese steamer. Between the two vessels was a clear space of water, which no motor launch or sailing boat attempted to cross without a hail from the Immigration Department's patrol boats, which were circling ceaselessly round and round both ships.

Outside the Rainbow and the Komagata Maru, a fleet of launches, racing boats, sailing vessels, rowboats and canoes ran hither and thither over the water, following every rumor of possible developments which might indicate how negotiations with the Hindus were proceeding. So congested was the traffic with these craft that narrow escapes from capsizes were numerous. Fortunately no accident occurred. Almost everybody who was anybody in Vancouver—railway men, military and civic officials, prominent financial men, students, doctors, and, indeed, men of every profession—crowded the small craft. The deepest interest was evinced. In fact, the ... could take it for granted ... was holding a re... intensive scale and ... its progress.

... seemed to realize the ... the situation and ... the Hindus per... to acknowledge ... Canadian Govern... Komagata would ... of bloodshed and

The Hindus on the Komagata have the authorities at the same disadvantage as the militant suffragettes in England. They have been able to break the law, with the certainty that they could not be treated like other criminals.

New York Representative—George M. Powell Company, Inc., 171 Madison Ave., New York. Chicago Representative—Henry DeLacy, Marquette Building. Pacific Coast Representative—Henry Parsons, Central Building. Telephone Bldg., Toronto.

The Daily News
Advertiser Vancouver
July 22—1914

WEDNESDAY ..... July 22, 1914

ANOTHER DAY.

There is a fair prospect that the Komagata Maru may leave port this morning bearing her Hindu passengers, and that their removal may be achieved without violence or resistance. Nothing can be predicted with certainty, but the mutinous passengers seem to have relinquished control of the ship to her own officers, have permitted the captain to get up steam, and have promised to make no further disturbance. The authorities are carrying out the offer made some days ago to supply the Hindus with ample provisions for the journey home.

Yesterday's record is another story of patience and forbearance on the part of the authorities. They risked some sacrifice of dignity by sending a definite ultimatum and then at the urgent request of the Hindu committees making further extension of time. We have no doubt that Mr. Burrell, who strongly supports the policy of exclusion, counselled moderation and forbearance to the extent of giving the Hindus the few hours of grace, which they desired in order to close up their business affairs. On the whole no harm is done by allowing them to remain over night.

The situation has been, if it is not yet, one of extreme difficulty. Its serious ness has been recognized by the press and public of Eastern Canada and the Mother Country. A few frivolous writers have found ridiculous features, suggesting that the police of Vancouver should be able to handle a few hundred unarmed Hindus. Undoubtedly the police of Vancouver could have overcome these men and carried them off to prison if they had been authorized to fight them. They were willing enough. But the Hindus were armed with deadly weapons, and the police would have killed a good many Hindus in the fight. The authorities have tried from the beginning to get the Hindus away without killing or wounding any of them, and without bringing them ashore. If that shall be accomplished it will be a more splendid achievement than winning a battle with a record of dead and injured to stand against peace and order in India. From the beginning there has been no doubt or hesitation on the main question. It was made plain to all concerned taht these Hindus would not be allowed to land in Canada. It has also been the policy to get them away if that was possible without bloodshed, and with the least reasonable cause for resentment.

28

Six Room

On Point Grey

SIX ROOMS—A fi... Alma... tains. Has full basemen... heating; electric light a... ceiling in dining room, panelling... den; built-in buffet and bookca... on first floor and under gables... for vacuum cleaner. The attic c... This place was built for owner... cost ..... About $750 c...

FOR RENT—HORN... dinin... and toilet. Rent .....

GRANDVIEW—7-room house, ... kitchen, four bedrooms, bath a... good high location; will redeco...

WEST FAIRVIEW—Six-room ... three bedrooms, bath and toilet... heating in winter. Hot water ...

ALSO ONE 4-ROOM SUITE in ...

EAST END—Hastings Street ... room, combined dining room an... on second floor .....

POWELL STREET—STORES—... of each, just nearing completio... shoe shop, etc. Rents .....

"So far as the law is concerned Gurdit Singh and his immediate friends, eighteen or twenty of them, know perfectly well before they chartered the Komagata Maru in Hong Kong what they were up against. I want to give some facts given to me by the captain of the ship. He said this ship was chartered by Gurdit Singh through a German brokerage firm and from the former owners in Hong Kong. He said the captain of the vessel first secured the consent of the owners in Kobe. He said the Hindus came here intending to raise trouble and by their numbers and the weakness of the problem overrile the immigration laws of Canada. Yamamoto refused four or five times to take the boat on arrival in Kobe and Captain Yamamoto refused four or five times to take the boat on arrival in Canadian waters.

"Gurdit Singh said they were so advised before leaving Hong Kong that they would be denied admission to Canada. Gurdit Singh is a well educated man and knows English law and procedure as well as you and I and to show you that we are anticipated the possibilities he made each Hindu pay his return fare. Every Hindu pay his return fare and not only that but they placed in his hands the sum of $15,000 in their money or $7,000 in our currency, which is deposited in his name at a bank in Japan.

Authorities Patient.

"Since he came here he has resisted the law in every conceivable way. The authorities have dealt with this trying case in the most patient and forbearing manner because they knew that any immediate moves would have serious results. We have fed them when we had no right to feed them, and not because they were starving but because they decided to starve themselves unless they were fed at this country's expense.

"Gurdit Singh, in whom these men trust implicitly, was willing to expose the lives of these men to danger as he knows he can do with them. Gurdit Singh, in whom these men trust implicitly, was willing to expose the lives of these men to danger as he knows he can do with them.

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Mr. Stevens and Inspector Hopkinson of the Immigration Department went out to the Komagata Maru yesterday. Dalip Singh, secretary of the Hindus, was the spokesman for the Hindus on the upper deck of the tug Sea Lion and immigration service, who, standing on a level with that of the Komagata Maru, saw a caulking tool upraised in the hands of a Hindu. While the East Indian still held the heavy iron weapon, however, and before he had time to hurl it Mr. Nattel had drawn a revolver from his pocket and had the gun pointed at the man's face. The quick action held the latter powerless, and he slowly dropped his arm.

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"Tuesday that morning had in a bitter article attempted to make political capital out of the situation; had sought to secure a dollar with one Oriental or spent a dollar with one boast but he had never in his life hired others to come. He did not want to ... for them to remain and encourage ... ditions ashore to be made unprofitable ... arbitrators, but he would like to see con... led them or those on shore, except the steamer except the "Insca..." who ... the benefited body of Hindus aboard ... He did not blame, said Mr. Stevens, ... Has been singing popular ... few moments before the ... arty had passed on their ... had been summoned.

... on 2, Pier A, where the ... W. C. Hopkinson, then ... y Mr. Reid and Immigra... ... their work. Mr. Stevens ... outlets and their legal ... outcome, and praising ... n acquainting him with ... ed a telegram to Sir ... Joe, where the Federal ... Stevens then hastened to ... fronted passengers. Mr. ... for the transfer to the ... ching the pier. Mr. Reid ... Mann funnels. Immedi... y of smoke pouring from ... was a noticeable increase ... the authorities reached ... wards of tarpaulin on ... ble ship." Before the ... toward completing the ... the Settlement.

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a matter for the private owners to deal with.

"Capt. Yamamoto was in to see me today. He is a much distressed man and realizes very keenly the difficulties of his position. These have been aggravated by the fact of Saturday night's resistance. He is only too anxious to take the ship out of the harbor and to work in conformity with the immigration officials. All along he was hoping that his passengers would agree willingly to return home, but they appear to be more averse to that than ever."

Mr. Hori stated that the captain had denied that any serious damage had been done to the engines of the Komagata Maru.

GURDIT SINGH OPEN FOR BRIBE ?

Continued from Page 1, Col. 3.

It was signed by Mr. R. J. Herring.

"In one way that letter makes you laugh," said Mr. Stevens, "but it is a serious thing when a responsible solicitor will take that light and mercenary view of a delicate situation, which may [illegible] only here, but in other parts [illegible] in loss of lives. I think [illegible] the most serious condi[illegible] history of our Em[illegible] significance of it has [illegible] mind.

plank of the steamers at the wharf, throwing into a basket at the bottom of the gang plank the $200 they had been supplied with aboard in order to comply with the regulations.

BIG EMIGRATION DECREASE

Returns Show That Emigration From British Isles to Canada Has Decreased Largely During Year.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

London, July 20.—The main features of the emigration returns just issued is the remarkable drop in the Canadian figures during June and for the first six months of the year. The figures for June last year was 26,202 and last month it dropped to 7,852. During the first six months of this year the number of emigrants to Canada totalled 53,200 as against 128,496 in the corresponding period of 1913.

New York Representative—George B. David Company, Inc., 171 Madison Ave., New York.
Eastern Canadian Representative—Henry W. King Co., Royal Telephone Bldg., Toronto.

WEDNESDAY ..... July 22, 1914

ANOTHER DAY.

There is a fair prospect that the Komagata Maru may leave port this morning bearing her Hindu passengers, and that their removal may be achieved without violence or resistance. Nothing can be predicted with certainty, but the mutinous passengers seem to have relinquished control of the ship to her own officers, have permitted the captain to get up steam, and have promised to make no further disturbance. The authorities are carrying out the offer made some days ago to supply the Hindus with ample provisions for the journey home.

Yesterday's record is another story of patience and forbearance on the part of the authorities. They risked some sacrifice of dignity by sending a definite ultimatum and then at the urgent request of the Hindu committees making further extension of time. We have no doubt that Mr. Burrell, who strongly supports the policy of exclusion, counselled moderation and forbearance to the extent of giving the Hindus the few hours of grace, which they desired in order to close up their business affairs. On the whole no harm is done by allowing them to remain over night.

The situation has been, if it is not [illegible] Its ser-

Distillery Just Still,
Distillers to His
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schools will be allotted to the visiting teachers. The teachers will thus give and get a good impression [illegible] be too favorable.

The Daily News
Advertiser Vancouver
July 22—1914

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters Can Be Published Only [illegible] Writers' Names.

The Immigration Laws.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser:

Sir,—I have read this morning with great interest your editorial entitled "The Segregation Plan;" but might I direct attention to another point?

Our immigration laws, whether directed apparently against either the white, dark or yellow races, only apply drastically to laborers. Men, whether from the Old Country or from India, China, Japan or elsewhere, of education, who can classify as merchants, professional men, etc., are admitted; wherever they come from. This point seems very often to be lost of.

The laws, whether you refer to the general Immigration Act, or that especially dealing with Chinese immigration, seem to have been framed just for the protection of our laboring classes and no others; except, of course, that there is the provision that undesirable citizens, no matter where they come from, may be excluded.

G. A. Jenns.

Hindus, Orientals and Other Aliens.

To the Editor of The News-Advertiser.

Sir—In this morning's leader you hit the nail squarely on the head. Was it an accident?

Segregation can do no good and might easily make a bad matter worse. If aliens are to be admitted they must be admitted so as to mix with us and we with them, so that we may know each other and they become imbued with our spirit and become Canadians through and through.

The news items in today's and yesterday's editions show how the people think on this immigration question.

The trades unionists suggest:

1st. Admit them to the union and so help to solve the wages question.

2nd. Give them the franchise and so increase the labor vote.

3rd. Limit their numbers by regulating their employment by licence or otherwise.

The North Vancouver Council says: Insist on better sanitary regulations.

And last, and most important of all, the report that over 500 young British Columbians, over 1½ per cent. of the whole population, have this year matriculated at McGill University, and thus shown our young people at last are determined not to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" or to engage in menial occupations, but to train themselves to become rulers and "men of light and leading."

Is it not time that we found a statesman who will gather up these threads and weave them into a workable strand, and a paper independent enough with an editor strong enough to lead the people on, careless of the affiliations of local politics.

T. E. JULIAN.

Vancouver, July 17, 1914.

Boeing at Minoru.

28

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver July 22—1914

The Women's Institute of South Vancouver will hold its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Parker, 1535 Thirty-fourth Avenue East, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BIG CROWDS WATCH HINDUS AND MILITIA

Waterfront and Harbor Present Animated Appearance as People of City Gather to Witness Denouement.

Rarely in the history of Vancouver has such a remarkable spectacle been seen as that of yesterday, when the issue of peace or war in regard to the Komagata Maru hung in the balance. Until the last moment it was expected that the Hindus on the Japanese vessel would refuse to give way, and all kinds of rumors were current to the effect that they had determined to fight to the finish. This brought forth thousands of Vancouver people, all eager for the excitement that a "naval engagement" in the harbor would furnish.

The waterfront was a vista of crowded street ends, human beings being packed like sardines on every available spot from which a view of the Inlet could be secured. Hundreds took up positions on the skyscrapers, and remained there in many instances all day. The wharves were almost deserted by their regular traffic, and the police found it a difficult matter to keep the people from encroaching on landing stages and pontoons. The militia had a trying experience. A couple of hundred of them, drawn from every city regiment, were on duty practically twelve hours at a stretch, not knowing but that their services might be required at any moment.

Remarkable Scene.

But it was upon the vessel itself that the most remarkable scene was presented. The Komagata swung at anchor in her usual position, her littered decks being crowded by Hindus, who were the centre of more public attention than they ever experienced before in their lives. Three hundred yards off the Komagata Maru, the Rainbow, still bearing traces of her long period of disuse at Esquimalt, had her guns trained directly on the Japanese steamer. Between the two vessels was a clear space of water, which no motor launch or sailing boat attempted to cross without a hail from the Immigration Department's patrol boats, which were circling ceaselessly round and round both ships.

Outside the Rainbow and the Komagata Maru, a fleet of launches, racing boats, sailing vessels, rowboats and canoes ran hither and thither over the water, following every rumor of possible developments which might indicate how negotiations with the Hindus were proceeding. So congested was the traffic with these craft that narrow escapes from capsizes were numerous. Fortunately no accident occurred. Almost everybody who was anybody in Vancouver—railway men, military and civic officials, prominent financial men, students, doctors, and, indeed, men of every profession—crowded the small craft and displayed the deepest interest in what was proceeding. In fact, the onlooker would take it for granted that Vancouver was holding a regatta on a very extensive scale and was enjoying its progress.

The people seemed to realize the seriousness of the situation and hope that if the Hindus persisted in their refusal to acknowledge the authority of the Canadian Government the decks of the Komagata would become the scene of bloodshed and carnage.

Six Room

On Point Grey

SIX ROOMS—A fi Alma tains. Has full basemen heating; electric light a ceiling in dining room, panellin den; built-in buffet and bookca on first floor and under gable for vacuum cleaner. The attic c This place was built for owner cost ..... About $750 c

FOR RENT—HORN dinir and toilet. Rent .....

GRANDVIEW—7-room house, kitchen, four bedrooms, bath a good high location; will redeco

WEST FAIRVIEW—Six-room three bedrooms, bath and toilet heating in winter. Hot water s

ALSO ONE 4-ROOM SUITE in

EAST END—Hastings Street room, combined dining room an on second floor .....

POWELL STREET—STORES— of each, just nearing completic shoe shop, etc. Rents .....

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COUVE

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"I have received no instructions from the Japanese government in regard to any official action in regard to the Komagata Maru in the event of that steamer being conveyed to the three mile limit." Consul Hori stated to a representative of the Sun.

Five Hindus Injured.

He referred to the fact that five of his men had been injured in the fracas on Sunday morning and requested that they be taken ashore for treatment in a hospital. Inspector Hopkinson asked to be allowed to board the vessel to look at the injured men so that he might judge of their injuries, but this was refused. He then said he would send doctors out to the ship, but he was told that they would not be permitted to go on board the vessel.

Offers of mediation are being freely extended to the immigration authorities, several being from missionaries. Yesterday one bearing a card inscribed Mr. Arthur Jordan, 1822 Milvia Street, Berkeley, Cal., and his field address as "Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa," was anxious to assist in a peaceful solution of the impasse.

Sergeant-Major Nelson, who, with Capt. J. W. Warden, has had charge of the recruiting and maintenance of the special force of thirty-five immigration constables, may rejoin his regiment, the Highlanders, today when a contingent from that organization will participate in the demonstration against the Komagata Maru. This official is one of those whose duties, manifold and exacting to a degree, have kept him from sleep for some twenty hours a day since the immigration force was organized Saturday afternoon. He has been a great help in taking work and some responsibility from the tired shoulders of Superintendent Reid.

One of the narrow escapes in the attempted boarding incident on Sunday morning was that of Mr. Naftel of the immigration service, who, standing on the upper deck of the tug Sea Lion and on a level with that of the Komagata Maru, saw a caulking tool upraised in the hands of a Hindu. While the East Indian still held the heavy iron weapon, however, and before he had time to hurl it Mr. Naftel had drawn a revolver from his pocket and had the Sun pointed at the man's face. The quick action held the latter powerless, and he slowly dropped his arm.

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He did not blame, said Mr. Stevens, the benighted body of Hindus aboard the steamer except the "rascals" who led them or those on shore, except the agitators, but he would like to see conditions ashore to be made unprofitable for them to remain and encourage others to come. He did not want to boast but he had never in his life hired an Oriental or spent a dollar with one

Mr. Stevens also read a despatch from Ottawa authorizing the use of the naval service and urging that no unnecessary violence be used, "but that the law without fail be vigorously enforced." He knew there were a good many people who could tell the police and the immigration officials how much better they could have managed things on Saturday night. He wanted to make it perfectly clear that they did not retire defeated but they retired because they knew that if they used firearms at that moment, their action would be misconstrued and misinterpreted through Canada and through the Empire. The rifles were not taken out with the idea of shedding blood but were for the thirty-five special immigration officers to act as Guard for the captain and crew, after the police had left, until the vessel had been towed out beyond Cape Flattery. He thought the police were to be highly commended. They behaved with great coolness. Thirty suffered more or less serious injuries and only four, the seriously hurt, did not report for duty the next night.

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affairs of Albania. But the "Oregonian" finds the excuse that Mr. Williams was only imitating his chief, who employed Mr. Lind to meddle in Mexico and now has Mr. Sullivan meddling in Santo Domingo.

FORMAL MILITIA ORDER EXECUTED

Continued from Page 1, Col. 7.

working as to the location of a large portions of these weapons which are still in the hands of the persons entrusted with the task of running the contraband out to the ship. Last night to prevent the successful conclusion of the project to supply the Hindus with revolvers a strong guard of launches kept up a patrol around the steamer while the searchlights of the tug Sea Lion were kept continually playing on the vessel and on the waters contiguous to it so that any small craft in the vicinity were kept under complete surveillance.

Trouble in India.

Mr. H. H. Stevens said yesterday: "We have received information that this excursion on the Komagata Maru was inspired with the idea of making trouble which agitators in India could make use of for the purpose of arousing hostility to Great Britain in India. I feel and I am sure that most of the Hindus in Vancouver now realize that the local Indians were duped by the persons who instigated the Komagata Maru hegira, into believing that the Hindus on the ship were bona fide settlers.

The local Hindus, with the exception of a comparatively few agitators who are rank seditionists, are loyal citizens of the Empire and are thoroughly out of sympathy with the men on the Japanese steamer. The local Hindus are willing to back up the men on the Komagata Maru in their legal protests, but when once their legal resources had been exhausted the bulk of the Vancouver Hindus declined to lend themselves to further action. We have received information from Shanghai that some of the worst seditionists of that port are [illegible] the ship in the harbor.

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of the world [illegible] this is one of the [illegible] tions in the modern [illegible] pire and the full sig[illegible] been borne in upon my [illegible]

Gurdit Singh Knew.

"So far as the law is concerned Gurdit Singh and his immediate friends, eighteen or twenty of them, knew perfectly well before they chartered the Komagata Maru in Hong Kong what they were up against. I want to give some facts given to me by the captain of the ship. He said this ship was chartered by Gurdit Singh through a German brokerage firm and from the former captain of the vessel without first securing the consent of the owners in Kobe. He said the Hindus came here intending to raise trouble and by their numbers and the weightiness of the problem override the immigration laws of Canada. The former captain was pulled off the boat on arrival in Kobe and Captain Yamamoto refused four or five times before he took command because he knew there would be trouble as soon as they arrived in Canadian waters.

"Gurdit Singh said they were not advised before leaving Hong Kong that they would be denied admission to Canada. That is an unqualified lie. Every effort was made to stop her and advise her that they could not enter the country. Gurdit Singh is a well educated man and knows English law and procedure as well as you and I and to show you that he anticipated the possibilities he made each Hindu pay his return fare. Every Hindu aboard paid his return fare and not only that but they placed in his hands the sum of $15,000 in their money or $7,000 in our currency, which is deposited in his name at a bank in Japan.

Authorities Patient.

"Since he came here he has resisted the law in every conceivable way. The authorities have dealt with this trying case in the most patient and forbearing manner because they knew that any ill-advised moves would have serious results. We have fed them when we had no right to feed them, and not because they were starving but because they decided to starve themselves unless they were fed at this country's expense.

"Gurdit Singh, in whom these men trust implicitly, was willing to expose the lives of these men to danger as he [illegible] night, but on Sunday morning he sent word to Mr. Reid a[illegible] me through the captain that if we gave him a bribe of money he would take the Hindus back to the Orient, and his bribe was to be a few thousands of dollars.

"Those are the kind of men we have to deal with in the leaders; men like Balwant Singh and the others who were arrested after the purchase of revolvers and five or six hundred rounds of ammunition at Sumas. Some of our citizens tell us we are dealing harshly with these men who have promised to take the lives of our immigration officers. In their temple they are incited to go out and do so and only tonight we received word from a friendly Hindu in this city that they had intended to get the lives of some of our immigration officers.

Scene in Hindu Temple.

"Rahim Singh was giving an address in the temple on Saturday and a Hindu who had some self respect and had previously been opposed to Bagwhan Singh, who was deported, got up and said 'Why do you try to get these men who are not as smart and clever as you to do what you won't do; why don't you do your own dirty work?' or words to that effect. Two Hindus jumped up, thrust a revolver in his hand and shouted 'Rahim, he is going to shoot you,' and had him conducted to gaol where he now is with a dozen Hindus ready to swear that he threatened the life of Rahim Singh. In the penitentiary today there are a number of Hindus convicted of the most flagrant perjuries recorded in the history of the province. Bagwhan Singh who was deported from here to India is back at Seattle and was in conference at Sumas with the men arrested there.

"We are anxious to deal with these people fairly and reasonably but one thing the government has been and is determined on, that they shall not enter Canada."

Mr. Stevens also read a despatch from Ottawa authorizing the use of the naval service and urging that no unnecessary violence be used, "but that the law without fail be vigorously enforced." He knew there were a good many people who could tell the police and the immigration officials how much better they could have managed things on Saturday night. He wanted to make it perfectly clear that they did not retire defeated but they retired because they knew that if they used firearms at that moment, their action would be misconstrued and misinterpreted through Canada and through the Empire. The rifles were not taken out with the idea of shedding blood but were for the thirty-five special immigration officers to act as guard for the captain and crew, after the police had left, until the vessel had been towed out beyond Cape Flattery. He thought the police were to be highly commended. They behaved with great coolness. Thirty suffered more or less serious injuries and only four, the seriously hurt, did not report for duty the next night.

Does Not Blame Hindus.

He did not blame, said Mr. Stevens, the benighted body of Hindus aboard the steamer except the "rascals" who led them or those on shore, except the agitators, but he would like to see conditions ashore to be made unprofitable for them to remain and encourage others to come. He did not want to boast but he had never in his life hired an Oriental or spent a dollar with one.

"The Sun" that morning had in a bitter article attempted to make political capital out of the situation; had sought to secure party advantage out of it. Would the people rather have the situation handled in the way this government was handled or the way Mr. Fred Wade's Liberal friends handled it when thousands walked down the gang

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver July 22—1914

"NEWS-ADVERTISER" TELEPHONES
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City Editor and Social Dept. ..Seymour 42
New Westminster Office 977
North Vancouver Office 396

The Daily News-Advertiser

WEATHER FORECAST.
Victoria and vicinity—Moderate to fresh winds; mostly westerly and southerly; generally fair; stationary or higher temperature.
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds; generally fair; stationary or higher temperature.

VOL. LIII, No. 19. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1914. PRICE FIVE CENTS

KOMAGATA GOES BACK PEACEFULLY

After Day of Excitement Unparalleled in Vancouver's History, Hindus Agree to Government's terms.

BLOODSHED ON SHIP IS NARROWLY AVERTED

Tragic Situation Is Settled Peacefully After Lengthy Negotiations Between Shore Authorities and Vessel.

After a day spent in negotiations and amidst excitement unparalleled in the history of Vancouver the Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru, under the guns of His Majesty's third-class cruiser Rainbow, agreed to the terms of the immigration authorities and undertook to leave Canadian waters with as little delay as possible.

The terms were that the Komagata would be fully provisioned for the return journey and given a supply of medicines, and that allegations of loss of money as regards the charter would be fully investigated. In return for this, the Hindus agreed to allow the captain to get up steam on the vessel and to leave without further demur.

Triumph of Patience.

This result may be described as a triumph of patience for at many moments throughout an exciting day, hope was given up that the East Indians would listen to reason and prevent the necessity of bloodshed. Troops were stationed on the wharf all the day, the Canadian Garrison artillery from Esquimalt were aboard the cruiser, special police were sworn in, and all arrangements had been made for boarding the Japanese vessel and if necessary shooting down all who resisted. That the Hindus were quite prepared to disregard this display of force was evident to anyone who went near their ship. Barricades had been erected on the decks, pikes had been fashioned by the smiths on board, even bombs full of gasoline and with fuses attached, had been prepared, it was stated, for hurling down on the heads of the attacking party.

But reason prevailed over passion and at 7 o'clock in the evening when the citizens had begun to think that the authorities had simply been wasting their time in negotiating when they should have been fighting, the announcement was made that the Hindus had agreed to the Government's terms. Quite a large part in securing this result was played by the shore committee of the Hindus, who visited their fellow-countrymen and sought to induce them to avoid inevitable defeat if a miniature naval engagement should be provoked.

Day Full of Incident.

The day was full of incident from the earliest hours.

Shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning the Rainbow was observed by numerous small craft in English Bay, rounding Point Grey. The warship loomed through the morning mists which were then slowly clearing off. She came at slow speed through the Narrows and anchored in the Inlet at 8.20. Meanwhile the detachments of the Sixth Regiment, the Irish Fusiliers and the Highlanders assembled at the wharf while hundreds of people took up positions on roof-tops, on street-ends and on every coign of vantage where a view of the inlet could be secured. As the hours passed the crowd increased until there must have been thousands congregated along the waterfront.

On the water hundreds of small launches tripped too and fro and the waterfront immigration patrols swung round and round the Komagata while the Hindus aboard crowded to the rails and gazed at the unusual stir. From the water little of their preparations for fighting could be seen but barricades of timber along the decks indicated that they had made up their minds for a struggle. Captain Yamamoto visited the vessel about the same time as the Rainbow anchored. Later he was taken off, the immigration authorities furnishing a guard, for it was well known the Hindus bore him much ill-will. He came ashore and boarded the Sea Lion, which backed off from the wharf at 8.30 with the civil and military authorities as well as the immigration officers aboard.

Large Party Goes Out.

Included in those grouped near the pilot-house and in the bows were Lt.-Col. McSpadden, Col. Duff-Stuart, Major Odlum, Major Tait, Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Chief McLennan of the police, Capt. Warden of the special police, Inspector Reid of the immigration department Dr. F. P. Patterson, president of the Conservative Club, Mr. Reid and Mr. W. H. D. Ladner of Messrs. Bowser, Reid and Wallbridge, the legal advisers of the immigration authorities. Chief Carlisle of the fire brigade, Mr. Hopkinson, the interpreter, and a large party of newspaper representatives. Cameras and kodaks were everywhere in evidence amongst the civilians, both on the Sea Lion and the parties afloat in the motor launches.

The Sea Lion headed for the Rainbow and landed the officials who met Commander Hose in his cabin and held a conference. Then ensued a period of waiting. The Hindus on the Komagata showed little activity, but every minute the inlet became more and more crowded with chugging craft, which managed to get in the way of those engaged in more important business. Even small sailing boats manoeuvred in and out in the crowded fairway with considerable peril to themselves. Half an hour afterwards the conference broke up, the members came ashore and Mr. H. H. Stevens announced that there be still another chance given to the Hindus.

Ultimatum Issued.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, Mr. Malcolm Reid and the heads of the three regiments conferred with Commander Hose for over half an hour. They presented the requisition from two magistrates calling on the cruiser to assist the civic authorities in subduing the rebellion

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.

OTTAWA SUPPORT STRONG

Local Authorities Authorized to Take Every Precautionary Measure to Deport Hindus.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

Ottawa, July 21.—The Immigration Department this morning was awaiting news from Vancouver with reference to the execution of its plans for the subjection of the Hindus on the Komagata Maru. So far as official Ottawa is concerned, the last word had been said and it is now for the authorities at Vancouver to see that it is carried out by way of deportation.

In view of Saturday night's disorder, every precaution has been authorized to see that the Sikhs are put into a state of complete subjection, and it was with this object in view that the Rainbow with a greatly augmented crew was sent to the base of operations.

The instructions are that the Hindus are to be handcuffed, this means being considered necessary owing to their demonstration and their general menacing. Whether they will be sent home on the Maru or by the Empress of Japan depends very considerably on the day's developments, and this is left largely to the discretion of the officials.

If the return trip is made on the Maru a squad of guards will likely go along to assure the observation of order during the voyage and to assist the crew in handling any unruly passengers.

The calling out of the militia is evidently of local origin at Vancouver. When any trouble is thought to be imminent, the local authorities have the right to call on their militia to aid the civil powers. This presumably was the course taken in the present case, as it is learned that the use of the militia was not the result of any instructions or orders from Ottawa.

SIR R. BORDEN'S WISH FOR PEACE

Hon. Martin Burrell States That Premier Is Most Anxious to Avoid Violence Against the Komagata Maru Hindus.

"The people of Vancouver have shown great forbearance, and are to be congratulated upon conditions this evening after a trying experience," commented Hon. Martin Burrell last night after leaving the scene of activities. "It has been intimated that some citizens doubt the sincerity of the men aboard the Komagata Maru and suspect that they will have other requests to make later. In my opinion the fact that they have already allowed the captain to get up steam may be taken as a good indication of their [illegible] something they have not permitted before. At all events I hope for the best."

Mr. Burrell was having a holiday in Naramata, in his own constituency, two days ago when he received the request from Premier Borden to come to Vancouver and lend his counsel in the difficulties of local authorities. He put in a busy day yesterday.

Trying Experience.

He spoke in highly commendatory terms of the conduct of the immigration officers and of the ability displayed by Mr. H. H. Stevens in this emergency. "They all have had a trying experience so far as I can see, but have conducted the whole proceedings with discretion. While it was felt to be absolutely necessary to [illegible] Komagata Maru away, it was very desirable that it be done without anyone on board being hurt, and I trust now that such will be the outcome. I will sincerely rejoice if the hope held out tonight is verified. I fancy the arrangement will prove much easier for the captain and his crew than it would have been had force been used."

Premier Borden had been watching the developments very closely, said Mr. Burrell, and had been deeply concerned. "I have been in communication with him by telegraph all day, and while he felt he could rely upon those in charge here he has been anxious that violence should be avoided if possible. At the same time, he had taken a firm stand for law enforcement."

Far-Reaching Problem.

Mr. Burrell commented upon the far-reaching aspect of the problem which has confronted local officials for two months and remarked, "One must admit the tendency to consider the immediate aspect and overlook the remote aspects of a problem, and the people of Vancouver hardly could be blamed if they considered more especially the local aspect. But the problem has been of much magnitude, and there have been many things to be considered. I am glad that patience has been exercised, and hope the people will appreciate what has been done."

SLEEPING MAN ASSAULTED

Austrian Living in Interior Fatally Wounded by Blows of Hammer While He Slept.

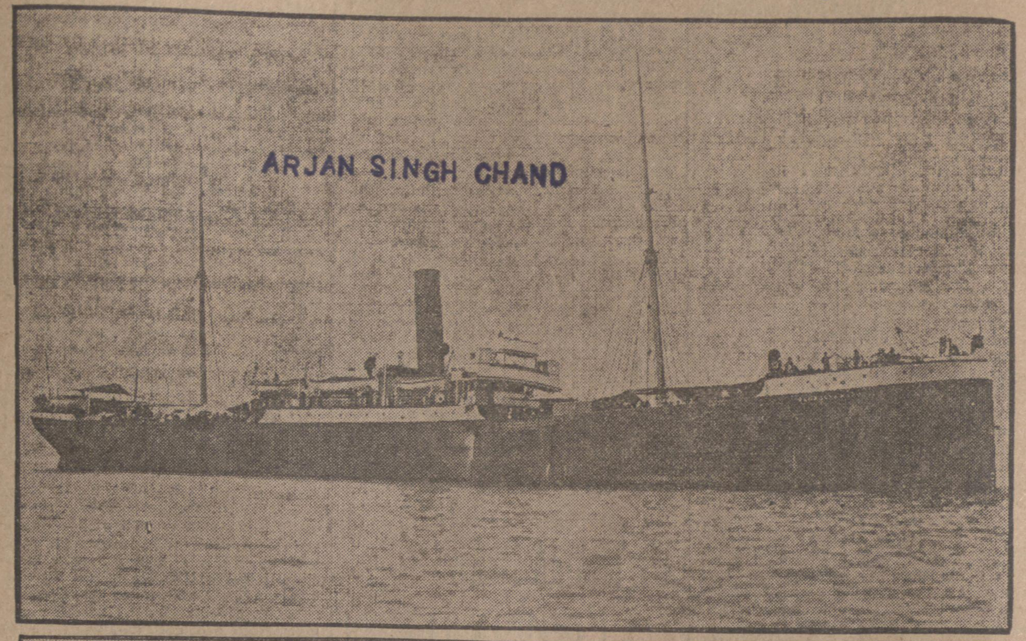
Special to the News-Advertiser.

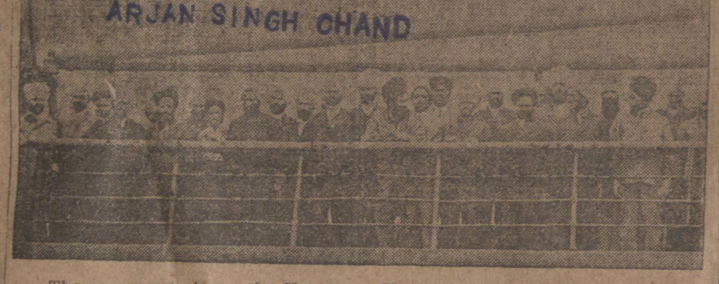
Rossland, B. C., July 21.—John Malatinka, about 36 years of age, a Slavonian resident of Trail, near here, is believed to have been murdered Monday night. Malatinka lived in a shack close to the river behind the Victoria Hotel. The assault must have been committed between 8 and 9 o'clock while the man slept. The instruments used were a hammer and a pocket knife, both belonging to the dead man. He was viciently several times struck on the head with the hammer and his skull was badly fractured, but he had only a few small cuts on the face.

Malatinka, who lives alone, recovered sufficiently to stagger into a shack close to his own, where he collapsed. He was hastily removed to the hospital and died there in fifteen minutes. Before he died he was able to say he knew nothing of what had happened. He was not under the influence of liquor and there was no sign of a scuffle.

Dr. A. B. Chandler, coroner of Rossland, was apprised of the tragedy Tuesday morning and is conducting an inquest. Until recently Malatinka had worked in the Trail brewery, latterly being employed in the smelter. He is known to have had a wife and two children in Austria. One arrest has been made.

Hindus on Board Komagata Maru Agree to Accept Terms and to Depart as Soon as Steam Is Up





The upper cut shows the Komagata Maru. The small crowd seen at the stern is the leaders holding a conference in regard to proposals. The middle picture shows the military drawn up on the wharf at the south end [illegible] "A" and gives some idea of the crowd watching the proceedings. The bottom photo shows another view of the Hindus aboard as they appeared yesterday.

PARTY LEADERS HOLD CONFERENCE

After Sitting for One Hour Representatives Adjourn and Indications Are That Settlement Is in Sight.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

London, July 21.—In compliance with the King's summons, which all speak of, in accordance with the time-honored traditions as "command," the eight party leaders most vitally concerned with a settlement of the Home Rule deadlock, met at Buckingham Palace today for the purpose of trying to reach an agreement.

The King received them with a speech which, also according to constitutional custom, was framed by the Premier. In this speech the King pointed out the seriousness of the situation and the narrow margin of difference which now exists, and expressed the hope of a friendly solution of all difficulties. The eight leaders, some of whom were not on speaking terms, included Mr. John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, and Mr. Dillon, who never before had come into personal contact with the King. They discussed the situation for more than an hour, and then adjourned.

Agreement in Sight.

The mere fact that they would have another meeting shows that as far as the principals are concerned—and the principals are, of course, the leaders of the Liberal and Conservative parties—an agreement is in sight. But an agreement by the principals does not portend by any means a definite solution of any scheme for the future government of Ireland. The Conservatives have the Ulster Covenanters represented in the conference by Sir Edward Carson and Captain James Craig to reckon with, and Premier Asquith cannot deliver any goods without the consent of the Home Rule leaders, Messrs. Redmond and Dillon.

Moreover, the Labor party, which is an important fraction of the Premier's present majority in the House of Commons, is in revolt, and there is a bolting contingent in his own party. Politicians who are conversant with the inside workings predict that if the con-

Minister Who Participated In Negotiations

Hon. Martin Burrell, who worked hard all day endeavoring to assist local officials in their efforts to reach a settlement of the Komagata problem.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY

Page 1—
Komagata Goes Back Peacefully.
Terms on Which Hindus Agreed.

Page 2—
Hindus' Counsel Present Terms.
Australia Seeks Canadian Lumber.

Page 3—
The City in Brief.
Mayor Considered Parleying Farcical.
Germany's Grip on Pacific Is Growing.

Page 4—
Editorials.
Wild Disorder at Company's Meeting.
Caillaux Testifies in Defence of Wife.

Page 5—
Hudson's Bay Co.'s Advertisement.

Page 6—
Financial and Commercial.

Page 7—
Many Competitors in B. C. Rifle Meet.
Sewer Connections by Improvement Plan.

Page 8—
Latest News in the World of Sport.

Page 9—
News of Interest to Women.
Big Crowds Watch Hindus and Militia.

Page 10—
Along the Waterfront.

Page 11—
Classified Advertisements.

Page 12—
Spencer's Advertisement.

STRIKERS TO GET NO MORE RELIEF

Frank Farrington Notifies the Nanaimo Strikers That No More [illegible] Paid [illegible]

Nanaimo [illegible] the local [illegible] Mine Wo[illegible] the mem[illegible] from F[illegible] the Nat[illegible] in char[illegible] that no [illegible] paid on [illegible] cial co[illegible] Union. [illegible] availabl[illegible] strike [illegible]

The [illegible] out abo[illegible] since the inception of the strike according to statements of the officials of the Union. President White of the U. M. W. A., is being appealed to to continue the relief until August 18 when it is expected the result of the ballot in the province on the general strike will have been announced. The British Federation of Miners are also being appealed to for relief for a short time. To the miners who quit work on the command of the United States officials of the union over a year ago the stoppage of the relief is a serious blow especially as all the Island companies are employing as many men as they can possibly put to work on account of conditions of the mine which were seriously impaired by the stoppage of work at the present condition of the coal market.

NEW FIELD FOR U. S.

Government Reported to Be Considering Armed Intervention in Haiti and Possibly Dominican Republic.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

Washington, July 21.—Armed intervention by the United States in Haiti was discussed today by administration officials upon the receipt of dispatches from diplomatic agents saying still losses would be suffered in the island republic by the ravages of revolution. No active steps had been taken, but the situation has been advanced to a point where under pressure of European powers, a movement of marines already mobilized at Guantanamo into Haiti and perhaps the Dominican Republic, was among the possibilities.

Minister Menos of Haiti called on President Wilson today, ostensibly to present his credentials, but bearing official dispatches from his foreign office deprecating intervention on the part of the United States and reporting that Haiti's credit was good, that it had met its international obligations and that no foreigners had been killed.

Seven Killed in Collision.

Paris, July 21.—In a collision between an express train from Bayonne and a local train near Toulouse last night seven French passengers on the express were killed. There were no American victims.

HINDUS AGAIN CONFER

Local Committee of Hindus Again Board Komagata Maru Late at Night Returning Early This Morning.

A committee of eight local Hindus went on board the Komagata Maru with the permission of the immigration authorities late last evening and came off again at 2.30 o'clock this morning, expressing themselves as highly pleased with their reception. Little difficulty is now anticipated in completing the deportation of the passengers of the Japanese vessel.

LONDON ACCEPTS TEACHERS

County Council Approves Scheme for Interchange of Teachers Between Old Country and Canada.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

London, July 21.—The London County Council have approved of the scheme for the interchange of school teachers with Canada and yesterday gave sanction for thirteen women teachers working in the council's schools to be exchanged for thirteen women teachers from Canada for one year. They will start after the summer holidays at salaries ranging from 110 to 145 pounds. The Board of Education has promised the Canadians provisional recognition as certified teachers during their year in London.

Seaman on Mastodon Missing.

Capt. Dawe of the dredge Mastodon reported to the police yesterday afternoon that one of the crew of the dredge, George Sheaves, had been missing since Tuesday, July 17. He is 5 feet 8 inches tall and has black hair and a dark complexion.

SPEECH DEALS WITH SETTLEMENT

King's Speech in Conference of Parties Deals Chiefly With Settlement of Home Rule Controversy.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

London, July 22.—The King's speech in the conference of the representatives of the three parties dealt chiefly with the settlement of the Home Rule controversy and created a considerable impression among its hearers.

The delegates were Premier Asquith, Mr. Lloyd-George, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon and Sir Edward Carson. When Messrs. Redmond and Dillon, following Premier Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George out of Buckingham Palace, made their appearance, they were surrounded by enthusiastic crowds. The Unionists stood in a group under the archway and cheer and counter cheer resounded as each delegate made his appearance.

"The London Times" says this morning that the King's plain, earnest and dignified words command the respect of all men and universal goodwill under these exceptional circumstances to which the conference referred.

Amply Justified.

Intervention by him would amply justify itself in the eyes of the world, whatever the interpretation of a few disaffected politicians choose to put on it. The words of the King, says "The Daily Mail," spring from sympathy and affection for his Irish subjects. He touched a chord answered by the [illegible] of politicians. "The Chronicle" does not believe that to so warm-hearted a race he would speak in vain.

The labor organ, "The Citizen," asserts that the conference was nothing but a sign of weakness. It was an instance of the surrender of parliamentary authority to court influences and to rebellious clamor.

"The King's speech comes with the effect of freshness and straightforwardness, and goes directly to the heart of the nation," declares "The Daily Telegraph."

It was just such an address which ordinary man would wish pronounced by Imperial head of an estate.

"The deliberations of the conference may or may not, prove fruitful," it continues, "but the act of summoning was a courageous attempt."

Facing Deadlock.

"The Chronicle" says the Unionists believe that Premier Asquith must by this time see that if he is facing a deadlock in the conference, the only alternative to civil war is to appeal to the people.

According to "The Telegraph" the fear is largely prevalent in all sections of the House that the conference is doomed to failure.

"The Standard" today states that while proceedings will be perfectly amicable, no real approach to a settlement will be made. Actual progress is not expected for the first day. At parliament, discussion appeared absolutely useless. It was, therefore, agreed that Home Rule advocates should have more private consultations. The unionists hope that a fresh start may be made following these caucuses. But opinion in the House of Commons last evening was not hopeful of success.

Decision Reserved in B. C. Case.

London, July 21.—The Privy Council today reserved judgment in the case of John Deere Plow Company versus Wharton and the Attorney-General of the Dominion of Canada and the Attorney-General of British Columbia.

TERMS ON WHICH HINDUS AGREED

Agreement Reached With Hindus After Exciting Events of Yesterday Prevents Extreme Measures Being Taken.

INQUIRY PENDING INTO CHARTERERS' POSITION

Sir R. L. Borden Promises to Investigate Local Hindus' Allegations of Loss of Money on Komagata's Charter.

The 351 mutinous Hindu passengers aboard the Japanese steamer Komagata Maru last evening capitulated to the authorities and agreed to permit steam to be got up on the vessel preparatory to a return to the Orient. The surrender of the would-be settlers in Canada was only made, however, after the civil authorities had been backed up by an open display of force by both the land and naval militia services.

Cooped up in the steamer and faced with the big guns of the Rainbow and the auxiliary batteries of quick firers the Hindus remained obstinate until late in the day and for hours peace in the harbor hung by a thread. It was only by the exercise of extreme patience and the pursuance of a firm but delicate diplomatic negotiations on the part of the local immigration authorities, Hon. Martin Burrell, Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Mr. R. L. Reid, K.C., and Mr. W. H. R. Ladner, the latter two acting in a legal capacity for the Dominion Government, that an arbitrament by the guns of the cruiser and the rifles of the militia was averted. The Japanese consul, Mr. Hori, was also a strong factor in the peace negotiations. The member of Parliament and the officials followed the dictates of the administration at Ottawa in securing a settlement without a resort to extreme measures, although for the greater part of the time it appeared that further attempts at mediation would be useless and the outside pressure to summarily end the seeming impasse was strong.

Hindus' Demands.

The first demand of the Hindus was for the government to pay the fares of the passengers back to Calcutta, advancing the amounts in cash. This was refused, as it is definitely known that Gurdit Singh, the former charterer, collected return fares from each passenger before leaving Hong Kong. Then the Hindus asked for the payment of two months' charter money, $14,000, to pay the cost of getting the Komagata Maru back to Calcutta. This also was refused and the point of deadlock all day was the insistent demand of the Hindus for an arrangement which would cover transportation to Calcutta.

The local Hindus, who took over the charter of the ship from Gurdit Singh, also demanded compensation, alleging that owing to the delays in the examinations of the immigrants, they were put to a large and unnecessary expense by the vessel being detained in the harbor. While the officials refused to admit that the government was responsible in any way they agreed to investigate the claims of local Hindus who may have innocently lost money in the charter, the investigation to be made by an impartial tribunal to be appointed by Sir R. L. Borden. When this undertaking was given the local Hindu charterers consulted with the Hindus on the ship, placing before them the ultimatum of the government that the vessel would be provisioned for the voyage across the Pacific and medical stores provided by the immigration authorities as promised several days ago if the passengers would not interfere with the management of the ship.

Otherwise it was stated that negotiations would cease, the vessel taken control of by the naval and militia forces and the Hindus sent back in irons to Asia.

Local Hindus' Efforts.

The local Hindus, who included Ganga Singh, Mitt Singh, Tara Singh, Rattan Singh, Arjan Singh, Mohamed Akbar, Uttum Singh, Matha Singh, Gurdit Singh and Kartar Singh were taken aboard the Komagata Maru to confer with the Hindu passengers who on their part agreed to the arrangement. A letter was then written authorizing Captain Yamamoto of the Komagata Maru to get up steam preparatory to leaving the harbor and stating that ne-

Continued on Page 4, Col. 6.

TERMS ON WHICH HINDUS AGREED

Continued from Page 1, Col. 7.

gotiations had been concluded which were satisfactory to the Hindus on shore and to H. Rahim, who signed for himself, and Bhag Singh, charterers of the ship. The letter was witnessed by Gurdit Singh, the original charterer of the vessel.

It was handed to Captain Yamamoto about 8 o'clock and the coaling up of the Komagata furnaces commenced immediately. She is expected to have a full head of steam this morning. The boilers were stone "dead" and it takes about 12 hours to get full steam up on the ship. The vessel is expected to be fully provisioned and sent to sea a couple of hours later as there will be no necessity for taking on coal, the cargo brought here on the Komagata having been confiscated for freight money and a sufficient amount of it to bunker the vessel will be used for fuel on the return trip.

The cruiser Rainbow will leave the harbor at the same time as the Japanese vessel and will convey the ship and

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3000 yards of this materia[illegible]

—Sergt. W. Elliott, 50th Regt., ictoria 33
—Mr. R. W. Hinton, L. of F., elson 33
—Pte. N. Morrison, 104th Regt., ew Westminster 33
—Trp. R. W. Nell, 30th B. C. orse, Vernon 33
—Pte. D. Weir, 50th Regt., Victoria 33

Six Roo
On Point

Advertiser

EXTRA

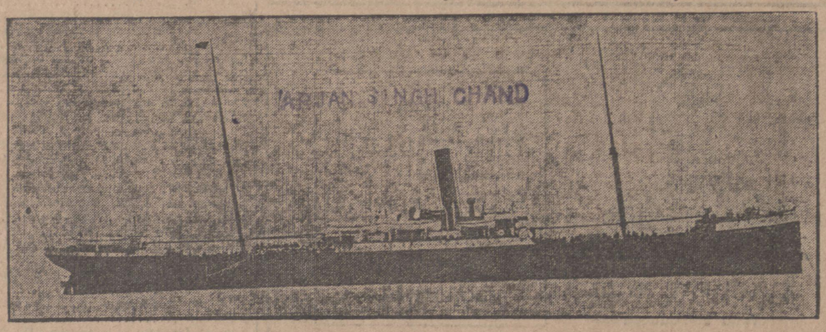
JULY 23, 1914. PRICE FIVE CENTS

KOMAGATA MARU SAILS FOR EAST

Japanese Ship With Trouble Making Hindus on Board Leaves Vancouver En Route for Shanghai at 5 o'Clock.

THE HINDUS have gone. With a preliminary rattle that could be heard by the hundreds of spectators on shore the anchors of the Japanese steamship Komagata Maru, Captain Yamamoto, and H. M. C. S. Rainbow, Commander Hose, were lifted at 5:07 this morning. The former, in charge of Pilot Barney Johnson, pushed the nose slowly toward Brockton Point and passed into the Narrows at 5:16 with 351 of the 375 passengers she brought in here two months ago still aboard her. The pilot left the Rainbow on a pinnace at 5 o'clock and the anchor of the Maru was pulled up as soon as he stepped on board.

At 5:27 a blacker smoke started pouring from the funnels of the Rainbow and she prepared to follow the Komagata Maru. The Sea Lion with Superintendent Malcolm R. J. Reid who had



spent the night on board the tug, still on her, went through the Narrows just after the vessel conveying the passengers with whom the official has had so much trouble. Hon. Martin Burrell visited the immigration offices at about five oclock but went back to his hotel five minutes after he appeared.

The Rainbow left at 5:30 amid the cheers of the spectators on the docks, while at the same time the soldiers started to line up preparatory to going home.

As soon as it was light this morning a great cloud of smoke could be seen pouring from the funnels of the Komagata Maru and at about 3:45 o'clock lights twinkled from the galley indicating that preparations were being made for an early breakfast for the crew.

Additional volunteers joined the tired-faced units that had been on duty all night on the wharf near Pier B and brought the total military strength at 4:30 to the following: 37 Highlanders, 39 Sixth Regiment, 150 Irish Fusiliers and 20 18th Field Ambulance.

At four o'clock steam was up and the engines were given the first trial they have had for nearly two months. The propeller was seen to turn first one way and then another. The "blue peter," the flying of which indicates a master's intention to leave port within 24 hours, has been up since Capt. Yamamoto got his clearance papers and made his first attempt to get up steam last Saturday.

Half an hour later the Immigration launch Winnimac left the vessel's side and shortly afterwards H. Rahim and his ten colleagues on the committee of shore Hindus stepped to the dock after a final conference with Gurdit Singh and their countrymen. Each visitor bore a short light cane of East Indian make—a gift from the departing Hindus.

Flourishing these and walking with the manly stride for which the better class of Hindu has become famous, they moved up toward the immigration offices but were stopped by a customs officer and informed that there would be some duty to pay on the canes. The sticks were given up with a good grace, however, and will be returned when a valuation has been made and the amount to be paid in duty decided upon.

The passengers on the Maru were quite ready togo, Rahim Singh told a "News-Advertiser representative who met him on the dock. They had been told of the captain's orders to be ready to leave by five o'clock, he continued, and were prepared to go before that if preparations were completed.

It appears that the visit of these eleven local men was the first opportunity most of the Hindus on the Japanese vessel have had to find out exactly for what reason they were being sent away and why they as British subjects were not desirable citizens of a British Dominion. Rahim was kept busy, he said, answering the questions of one or another of the score or more of Orientals that crowded around him. Sometimes he had time to answer one before others were showered upon him from another source but most of the questions had to go unanswered or only partly replied to. Each of the other members of the delegation was similarly employed. Upon the other occasions when shore Hindus visited the ship one of the immigration vessels was standing by waiting for them to return or they had only a short time in which to convey official messages and receive others from Gurdit Singh and the committee of the passengers. Hundreds of the deportees, therefore, had received no actual first hand knowledge of details in connection with what appeared to them a most belligerent attitude on the part of the immigration authorities and the militia. Rahim explained as well as he could the legal aspect of the case and told his eager audience of local conditions generally as he himself had found them. He was told by some that they did not believe a word that the immigration officials had said.

One of the militia units that arrived early in the morning was that of the 72nd Highlanders. None of the soldiers went aboard the Rainbow and it was apparent from this that they were on the scene merely in the case of emergency.

NO REVOLT UPON KOMAGATA MARU

Great Excitement Caused in City Last Night by Misunderstanding as to Request From Hindus Aboard.

MILITIA AGAIN ARE HURRIEDLY MUSTERED

After Conference and Investigation Immigration Officials Find Whole Story Due to Misconception.

After a night of "excursions and alarums," which included the mustering of the militia on the wharf and the calling of a lengthy conference in the immigration offices, the final arrangements were made for the departure of the Komagata Maru this morning. It is expected that the vessel will sail at 5 o'clock.

An extraordinary situation developed late yesterday when persistent rumors from the ship and the receipt of letters demanding extra supplies, convinced the immigration officials that the Hindus had broken their agreement of the previous day and were going to show fight after all. The letters stated that it would be impossible for the Hindus to leave unless they were given a supply of sheep, goats and eggs.

This was followed by a letter from one of the charterers who is under arrest on the American side of the boundary. He forbade the Komagata to leave under any circumstances. All these things taken together caused serious misgivings among the officials and led to the calling of a conference at which Hon. Martin Burrell, the Premier's direct representative; Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P.; Commander Hose and others took part.

Conference Is Held.

It was held in Superintendent Reid's office and was marked by the arrival of a stream of military officers, who had been hurriedly summoned and by the gathering of a crowd of people outside the building, attracted there by the alarmist reports published in the extra editions of the evening papers. In fact the whole city seemed to have become worked up by the sensational statements given currency by these editions. So excited was public feeling that up to an early [illegible] the News-Advertiser telephones were kept busy setting [illegible] rumors at rest.

About [illegible] it was ascertained by the part[illegible] which went out to the Komagata that the whole thing had little foundation and that the Hindus on board had no intent of making further trouble.

During the day the ship was fully provisioned, the Komagata engines cleaned and got ready with a full head of steam and the barricades removed from the decks. The pilot, Capt. B. L. Johnson, was taken on board the Rainbow and at the hour of going to press both vessels were ready to sail at any moment.

Militia Barred Out.

A humorous incident occurred when the militia arrived at the wharf after being hurriedly mustered last night. They found the gates locked and nobody with authority to admit them. After an hour's delay Mr. F. W. Peters, superintendent of the B. C. division of the C. P. R., was reached and he gave the necessary permission.

The apparent change in the situation took place late yesterday afternoon when the committee of Hindus on board the Komagata Maru sent a letter to Immigration Superintendent Reid expressing dissatisfaction with the food supply and requesting that they be furnished with fowls, and some live goats and sheep.

This was about 6 o'clock and at that time all the supplies agreed upon the day before had been put on board. These cost the department the sum of $8000 and it was estimated that there was sufficient food for the shipload for eighty days. The Komagata Maru is a very slow boat and full allowance was made for this fact.

Demand Termed a Ruse.

The immigration authorities declared that they would not add anything to the supplies agreed upon by both the shore committee and the leaders on board and that the latest demand was merely a ruse on the part of the Hindus to break their bargain.

Mr. Reid at once summoned Hon. Martin Burrell, Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Mr. R. L. Reid, K.C., and Commander Hose of the Rainbow to council and decided to ask the militia to resume active duty on the wharf. It was felt that that the time for a definite show of force was at hand. Shortly after 8.30 o'clock Messrs. Stevens and Burrell arrived, closely followed by Mr. R. L. Reid, K.C., and A. H. MacNeill, counsel for the Hindus, who had been apprised of the latest development in the situation. These gentlemen went into conference but after a few minutes Mr. MacNeill retired from the room and in an adjoining office conferred with four of the shore committee of the Hindus. Commander Hose soon after put in an appearance and a few minutes later, Lieut. Col. Leckie of the 72nd Highlanders, and Major Od-

Continued on Page 4, Col. 2.

July 23—1914

interest in the charter of the Japanese vessel, wired to the local Hindu leader demanding that the vessel should not be allowed to depart until their claims had been considered. He also wired Superintendent Reid and also to the Japanese vessel demanding that the vessel should be held here.

Hindus Mostly Asleep.

A little later an unexpected development occurred. The committee of shore Hindus who had been hastily convened went out to the Komagata Maru and on their return about 11 o'clock reported amidst great laughter from themselves and the immigration officials and to the relief of the gentlemen in conference that the Hindus on board were perfectly quiet, that most of them were asleep and that Captain Yamamoto was enjoying the pleasantest night's repose he had had for a long time. A little investigation was at once held and it was seen that the whole thing was a misunderstanding arising out of the letter from the Komagata. The Hindus had no intention of refusing to leave and were only trying to secure a few little extra delicacies of diet at the expense of the government in true Oriental fashion.

Many Rumors Afloat.

The conference at once broke up and Mr. Stevens said that the militia might go home at once. However, for the time being they remained on duty at the wharf. Mr. Stevens then again received the representatives of the newspapers and made the following statement explaining the situation:

"Well, gentlemen, it is really a very simple matter. Provisions were put on board by us as we promised and the government carried out faithfully its bargain. However, this did not seem to satisfy the Hindus, for throughout the day a number of statements reached us from various sources that the Hindus would refuse to go tonight. Also rumors came from the ship through those engaged in putting provisions on board that they would not go tonight.

"A demand was made for further provisions, fifty sheep, fifty goats, chickens, eggs and some utensils. The committee on board signed this letter. It was just an ordinary letter and there is nothing worth quoting in it except that they said that if these provisions were not on board the ship the vessel would not be able to sail at 5 o'clock as arranged.

Mr. MacNeill Promises Eggs.

"In the conference we have just held it was made perfectly clear that the government could not consider any further concessions, and Mr. MacNeill then applied to go on board. Rabim Singh, the charterer of the boat, was on board also, I may say. Mr. MacNeill, who had been negotiating on their behalf yesterday when the agreement was made, agreed to insist upon the terms of the agreement being carried out. As the result of his visit he effected this, and he further arranged as his personal gift to put a supply of eggs on board, the local Hindus themselves giving whatever sheep they could secure.

"As regards the militia who are now on duty I think it would be quite safe for them to go home. I should like to make it clear that it is wrong to say that the militia were called out a second time. They were simply mustered in the usual way for they were on duty all the day, but were not actually on the wharf.

"There are several Hindus on board the Komagata who wish to go home by the Empress of Japan, which sails tomorrow morning, and they were afraid to stay on board. Also today we got a letter from Bhag Singh from Seattle, forbidding the vessel to leave. Mr. Gardner Johnson, representing the agents, also got a letter, as we believe did also the local Hindus——" At this point Mr. Reid interjected: "You might also say that no concessions have been made by the Government. Any concessions which have been made were made by the shore Hindus."

Bhan Singh Fears for His Life.

Mr. Stevens, resuming, said: "We received a letter from Bhan Singh on the Komagata, in which he said: 'I will jump when the ship departs, as I want my life.' This appears on the envelope. In the letter itself he write as follows:

"Dear Mr. Reid,—I beg to remind you again of my yesterday's letters. Please, sir, give my requests very early consideration. I cannot go back by this steamer, for I should lose prescious life. When yesterday I talked with you from the deck of the steamer some one informed the old man (that means Gurdit Singh, interjected Mr. Stevens) who said my life would be no more in the way. Kindly take pity on my life and allow me to go by C. P. R. as this savage group is very dangerous for me. You can have the evidence of" (and here Mr. Stevens stated followed a number of names, which he withheld). "Early consideration is requested. Yours truly, Bhan Singh."

"Unfortunately for him," Mr. Stevens continued, "Inspector Hopkinson states that we cannot get him off. They would be sure to misunderstand our action, but I may say that if he jumps overboard we will see that he comes to no harm."

No Japanese Thrown Overboard.

Asked as to the story that two Japanese sailors had been thrown overboard, Mr. Stevens said there was not a word of truth in it, and further that there were no Japanese war vessel off the British Columbia coast. Proceeding, he said: "I should like to make it clear what happened in regard to the two Hindus who went on board the Komagata this afternoon. We had arranged for the shore Hindus to go out ten at a time, each batch to have five minutes alongside the vessel in which to say good-bye. When the interpreter had his back turned, two Hindus, Mit Singh and, I believe, Rahim Singh, got aboard. Then we got this demand later: 'She (meaning the Komagata) will not be allowed to proceed early in the morning.' This was signed by the committee on the Komagata. The letter proceeded: 'We have the honor to inform you that the ship is ready to sail at 5 o'clock. There is a demand for more provisions which they have not yet aboard. Otherwise she shall not be allowed to proceed tomorrow early in the morning.'"

Hernan Singh Protests.

At this point Superintendent Reid produced some documents and read a letter from Hernan Singh written on board the Komagata. Hernan has appeared frequently in the British Columbia courts, and had been deported by the immigration authorities. Hernan wrote the following letter to Superintendent Reid. "I have lost $300 in gold and have had great trouble to come here. Please do me the favor of landing here. I know very well that you can do everything as you like." ("A good compliment that," said Mr. Reid.) "I will pray to God to save you all the time and give you good health if you will favor me in landing here. Yours obediently, Poor Old Hernan Singh, Komagata. P.S.—You deported me before."

Mr. Reid then produced another letter from Bhan Singh in which he said he had been thrown overboard from the wharf. The letter proceeded: "They threatened to kill me on the way. They put me in handcuffs all the night. I do not want to spoil my life with this uneducated group of savages. They will not let me go near the gangway." This letter was marked "urgent."

Mr. MacNeill's Views.

Mr. A. H. MacNeill came ashore about 11.30 after his visit to the Komagata. He was followed by H. Rahim, one of the charterers of the ship. They were both smiling as were also the members of the local Hindu committee. Mr. MacNeill in an interview with "The News-Advertiser" said: "There was no trouble at all on board the ship. The trouble originated where all the reports of trouble have originated, that is in the immigration office. They have made the most of the trouble that has arisen in connection with this vessel in the harbor. When we went aboard the ship all the Hindus were asleep and had no knowledge of the troops having been ordered out or of the storm that had arisen on shore. The only complaint they had to make was about the searchlight which was continually flashing about the ship and which was hurting their eyes and continually waking them up. The Hindus did ask for more provisions, but they made no threats about not allowing the vessel to sail. In fact, they did all they could to help the captain. The captain himself was asleep in the cabin and knew nothing of any trouble. Naturally when checking over the provisions they found a lot of things which they wanted not included in the list and all they asked for was to have these omissions remedied. For instance, one man wanted live chickens and some brass pots. Some others wanted eggs. I myself have agreed to send out three cases of eggs at my own expense as a personal gift to the Hindus. I am also sending out a dozen glasses which they wanted. The members of the local Hindu colony will see that the other wants of the Hindus on board are fulfilled as far as possible. They desired to have some live goats and sheep but you will see that this is a difficult request to grant in such a short time before sailing. They all said they were as anxious to get away as any of the people of Vancouver."

Mr. H. Rahim, charterer of the ship, confirmed Mr. MacNeill's statement. It was quite clear, he said, that the Hindus had no intention of making any trouble and they were quite surprised that the people ashore should have thought for a moment that they intended to back out of their bargain. Naturally, in a body of men as large as that, he said, there were a variety of tastes to be satisfied and the applications for further provisions and for some changes in the diet were made by a few individuals on board who did not think they were asking for anything unreasonable or anything which could not be easily obtained.

Sealed Orders.

Nothing further developed in the situation until 12.30, when a boat in charge of Inspector Hopkinson, the interpreter, went out to the Rainbow to give sealed orders to Commander Hose. The commander had returned to his ship about an hour previously. From the Rainbow the boat went to the Komagata and delivered a letter to Captain Yamamota. With the inspector were H. Rahim and a number of members of the shore Hindu committee, who had signed a statement previously that they wished to go aboard the Komagata to have a further conference with some of their compatriots. They undertook to be ready to leave at 4 o'clock, when the immigration boat would again call for them. When they reached the ship the gangways were promptly lowered and they were taken on board. It was noticeable that the barricades which had been erected had been taken down.

The sealed orders to Commander Hose of the Rainbow are understood to contain suggestions as to how he should proceed in case the Hindus go quietly or in case they should create a disturbance. If there is no disturbance it is not likely that the Rainbow will proceed further than Flattery.

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birds will arrive later.

July 23 1914

effective. Date this article. Mr. Reid's action, that they will do all in their power to prevent the recurrence of such a state of affairs in this country which leaders say during the intervals of peace, and would flourish still more if the people had any prospect of permanent and stable government.

The Hindus are getting pretty well supplied with provisions for their journey. But they are not quite satisfied. They would like some live stock, including cattle, sheep and fowls. If these were furnished they would probably ask for elephants, alligators, quail and peacocks.

While the United States has been struggling with the affairs of Santo Domingo the Republic of Haiti, which occupies the smaller portion of the same Island and has a population of more than two millions has become involved in a savage struggle. This affair is receiving the attention of the United States army and navy department.. The Monroe Doctrine is a great convenience to European countries which are waiting for the United States to deal with the disturbances.

The opinion of the Ottawa "Citizen" on the conduct of the immigration department in the matter of the Komagata Maru may be worth citing, but "The Citizen" should not be quoted as a Conservative journal. It has ancient and honorable Conservative traditions, but was one of the first newspapers in Canada to commend the late unlamented reciprocity treaty with the United States. In the recent Ontario election "The Citizen" opposed the Whitney administration. We may expect that journal to attack the Conservative administrations, federal and provincial, whenever it can make opportunity.

NO REVOLT UPON KOMAGATA MARU

Continued from Page 1. Col. 7.

lum of the Irish Fusiliers reported that the detachments from their regiments were en route to the wharf.

Further Concessions Refused.

The conference went on for nearly two hours when Mr. H. H. Stevens came out and made a statement to the waiting newspaper men. He explained that the authorities would not agree to making any further concessions to the Hindus and that action would be taken during the night to insist on the departure of the Komagata Maru. He explained that owing to the condition of the tide it would not be advisable for the Rainbow and the Japanese ship to depart before slack tide, which would be at daylight.

In the meantime Commander Hose conferred with the other gentlemen in regard to the plans for carrying out this programme. It was believed that these followed closely the tentative arrangements made on the day previous and that drastic measures would be postponed until just before daylight.

During the afternoon one of the Hindus who was arrested in Washington State last week, charged with carrying firearms and who had a financial

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July 24—1914

VOL. LIII, No. 21.

KOMAGATA IS HOMEWARD-BOUND

Ship Whose Stay in Vancouver Harbor With Hindus Aboard Caused So Much Excitement Departs Quietly.

WOULD-BE IMMIGRANTS LEAVE GOOD-HUMOREDLY

Cruiser Rainbow Convoys the Steamer Out to Cape Flattery and Remarkable Incident in City's History Closes.

The Komogata Maru and her 352 Hindu passengers raised anchor and set sail a few minutes after 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The famous vessel and her human freight which have aroused the interest of the whole British Empire were in Burrard Inlet for exactly two months. The vessel arrived here on May 23 and departed on July 23. During the interim the most bitterly waged assault to which the Canadian immigration laws have been subjected was carried on and the victory rests with the latter.

In spite of many dire forebodings to the effect that the shipload of Hindus would finally succeed in securing admission to the Dominion and predictions that blood would be shed before the vessel again passed through the First Narrows, the Hindus left for home without a mark of violence and the immigration laws still stand supreme.

Needless Alarms.

The long drawnout struggle between the immigration authorities and Gurdit Singh and his men was getting on everybody's nerves as was shown over the scare experienced late on Wednesday when the committee on board the Komagata sent in a request for additions to the food supplies. As later developments showed this alarm was needless and the vessel departed on schedule time which was arranged with an eye to tide conditions.

A large crowd of people remained on the waterfront to a late hour believing that force would have to be used finally before the visitors would consent to departure. As the hours wore on their numbers gradually diminished until at daybreak there were not more than 500 who had foregone the pleasure of a comfortable night's rest in order to witness the departure of the Komagata.

The sailing was accomplished without the least sign of trouble and the Hindus on board with few exceptions smiled cheerfully at the white men who saw them depart. During the night several of the special articles of food which they had requested during the previous afternoon and evening had been furnished, the only exceptions being the live sheep and goats which it was impossible to procure at such short notice.

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FRIDAY ..... July 24, 1914

HAPPILY ENDED.

The party of Hindus who came here determined to force an entrance into the country, contrary to Canadian policy and law, and who declared that they would die rather than return, have gone away alive and comfortable. They have been exceedingly fortunate. Though they took possession of the Japanese ship which brought them, deprived the captain of his authority, and violently resisted the police when, at the captain's request, they visited the ship to restore order, they have been sent away without paying any penalty for these offences. They have suffered some hardships at times, partly because certain wealthy fellow-countrymen of theirs who contracted to feed them failed to keep their word, and partly because in the early stages of the trouble they elected to have a hunger strike. The Government of Canada has generously come to their relief, and stocked the ship with abundant provisions for the journey home. The Hindus will live higher at the expense of the Canadian people than they did when their own countrymen were boarding them for pay.

Now that the incident has been closed Canada and the Empire may be congratulated on the way it was handled. During all these complications, and in spite of all provocation, every reasonable consideration has been shown the Orientals. The Government and its officers have been firm on the one essential question, that the Hindus should not settle in this country if the law of the land and authority of the immigration department were sufficient to prevent it. On that point there was no doubt or hesitation. Since counsel for the Hindus claimed that there was no law to reject them and that their exclusion would be an act of usurpation, they were allowed time and opportunity to appeal to the highest court in the province. Even after the decision was announced they were given a long time to decide to go away peaceably.

In the end it was necessary to show them that force would be used *if they would not allow the captain of the ship to resume control* and sail out of the port. The Rainbow was not summoned because the local police were incapable of enforcing the law and restoring the captain's authority. In ten minutes the policemen who went out to the Komagata last Saturday could have taken possession of the ship. They would have gladly undertaken the task had they been permitted. But from first to last it was the determination of the authorities to close this incident without bloodshed, if that was possible.. The police did not go out to enforce the order of the immigration department, but were sent in response to a request of the Japanese captain for protection and assistance against his own mutinous passengers. The law would have justified the use of firearms to accomplish this purpose. But wisdom and forbearance sought other ways, happily not without success.

It is usually easy after the event to show how some new and difficult situation might have been better met and handled. But in this case the journals which have done their best to discredit the immigration authorities and the Government are meeting with little success. On the other hand high compliments are paid by British and Eastern Canadian journals to the decisive, sagacious, tolerant and yet effective and decisive management of this troublesome and delicate affair. Now that it is over we do not see that the authorities have made any serious mistakes. They have got clear of the Hindus, who came here determined to take the place by storm, and who exhausted all the resources of the law, all the powers of persuasion, all their remarkable gifts of deception and strategy, with threats and the use of force and violence added when they knew that the authorities would not hurt them.

It is not so great an achievement to have excluded these people. That was sure to be done. But it is something worth accomplishing to have met all these resourceful methods without giving a single man a cause to complain of personal injury, to have closed up the affairs in the way calculated to do no injury to imperial interests, and to have established no precedent to weaken the Canadian position and hamper future action. Canada cannot prevent the publication of many falsehoods in India, by the accomplished seditionists who engage in this work. But she can meet them all with a true story which reflects no discredit on her humanity or her justice, while it vindicates her authority.

each county to decide for itself. That would leave Ulster much cut up. The Unionists would only be sure of four counties out of the nine. These would contain less than half the area, but more than two-thirds of the population.

MR. STEVENS.

The Komagata episode will increase the appreciation of the electors of Vancouver for their capable and energetic representative in Parliament. Mr. Stevens might have left this difficulty in the hands of the local immigration authorities, refusing to take any responsibility in a matter of administration. This course would appeal to a politician who wished to limit his own responsibility, avoid serious complications, and secure his own comfort. Mr. Stevens is not afraid of responsibility and is willing to take the consequences of vigorous and decisive action. He took a large share in the direction of the proceedings, and from the start showed that any failure to exclude this Hindu party would not be due to a want of vigilance and determination on his part. Mr. Stevens does not deal in mysteries. He works in the open light, and speaks his mind with great freedom and candor. We would not like to endorse every opinion he has expressed. We can highly commend his whole conduct of this case. If he has expressed himself forcibly he has not acted or caused any of the officers to act rashly or harshly or unjustly. Mr. Stevens has no occasion to apologize for anything that has been done, and is deserving of the hearty commendation which he is receiving from the premier and his colleagues, and from his own fellow citizens.

The Calgary "Albertan" has it that a tug laden with Vancouver police went out to the Komagata Maru one night at midnight, and finding that the Hindus on board were not asleep, turned the hose on them. This version could not be beaten by any of the imaginative Singhs of the Hindu committee.

One would hardly expect a riot story from St. John, New Brunswick. But the mayor has been reading the Riot Act, a mob has burned street cars, smashed the windows of the power house and cut off the city lights. Mounted dragoons rode down the rioters, but the commander is in hospital as the result of injuries. St. John has not seen the like for a generation. The trouble grew out of a street car strike.

CANBERRA

An Object Lesson in Civic Centres.

The public-spirited act of Mr. William Farrell donating $1,500 for civic centre plans for Vancouver should stimulate interest in a subject of great importance. See other

The question of a proper "laying out" of Vancouver has arisen a little late in the day. Had the pioneers of the city been gifted with the prophetic vision of a William Blake—had they indeed shown the "intelligent anticipation of coming events" which the London "Times" editor expected in the most humble journalist, sites would have been saved for public buildings and parks before the city became built over and congested and before land values had soared sky high.

"They manage these things better in France, once wrote Laurence Sterne, and, taught by experiences, we can without self-humiliation say that in some places, happily, too, places under the British flag—they are managing 'Civic Centre' schemes in a manner of which Vancouver, with some regret—and British Columbian cities in the making—should, with profit, take notice.

Australia's Discovery.

Australia discovered, not long ago, that the country demanded a new capital, a great city worthy of being the centre, the bullseye, the focus of a great country—a country with poten-

oil stock. It is as fair as peanuckle or three card Monte.

Nothing that could arouse the fever of uncertainty nor lead the most sensitive nerves to cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Racing at Minoru has far less of the exciting element of chance or risk in it than legitimate trade and commerce.

It is not half so delightfully uncertain as the verdict of a jury, or the trial of a case in the County Court.

It is true that the real pari-mutuel, in the land of its origin, is supervised by the government, which takes a very handsome rake-off for the poor of Paris. Give our people a long chance and we shall endow hospitals also out of our fat dividends. And every poor loser can then console himself with that refined pleasure which a good man always derives from doing a good action.

It is not half so delightfully uncertain as the business endof their affairs, and would help these poor bookmakers and the honest oil brokers, and let the imbeciles and the petty gamblers, the dupes and the amateur speculators look out for themselves? After all, it is the old remark—though a hard one: "We are not our brother's keeper." And a few more suicides, a few more embezzlements, a few more vagrants in the course of the season, a little more poverty, or less, what matters it? We have them always with us. Their little savings they should lose in any case. So let us take care of them. What imports it in the great economy of Dame Nature? She is always cruel. It not her favorite principle the simple doctrine of the survival of the toughest?

And where can you find any class on that theory of fitness better entitled to survive than our cultured camp-followers of Minors? So let us stay all summer. The labor unions are not objecting to us. We are not vulgar workers, nor producers. We are consumers. Ask the bartenders. So let us come and stay without any regard to race or character, color or previous condition of servitude.

Why should you and the clergy and your moral editors wish to restrict us to a week

The Daily News Advertiser Vancouver
July 24 - 1914

JAPANESE DIVE FROM HINDU SHIP

Two Japanese Dive From Komagata Maru When Passing Through Plumper's Pass—Picked Up by Rainbow.

Special to the News-Advertiser.

Victoria, July 23.—As the Komagata Maru was passing through Plumper's Pass today, two Japanese were seen to dive overboard and the "man overboard" signal was given to acquaint the convoying cruiser that something unusual was happening. Within a space of a few seconds one of the warship's cutters was lowered and manned. With a strong breast stroke the two Japanese seamen were endeavoring to combat the fast running current and they were fast becoming exhausted.

In the nick of time the Rainbow's cutter overtook them and brawny arms soon hauled the half-drowned men into the cutter. They were then put aboard the Rainbow and placed under the care of the ship's doctor.

The Japanese had evidently carefully planned to escape from the ship as, when they were picked up, they were clothed in bathing suits and had their clothes strapped to their backs. They were unacquainted with the strong nature of the tide running through the pass.

Commander Hose, when nearing Victoria, returned the two Japanese aboard the ship from which they had so suddenly taken their departure.

July 24 - 1914

sultations were held behind the Speaker's chair. The Speaker saw Hon. David Lloyd-George, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law. It is feared however, that today's [illegible] will not last.

PREMIER THANKS LOCAL OFFICIALS

Continued from Page 1, Col. 3.

ter, Assistant Inspector Howard and all the members of the immigration staff who were so loyal."

Among others mentioned by Mr. Burrell as deserving of thanks were Mr. R. L. Reid, K.C., Mr. W. H. D. Ladner, Mr. A. H. MacNeill, K.C., the local Hindu committee of the last few days, the civic authorities, militia and police, and the people of Vancouver, he said for their fine restraint in the face of irritation and for that sane and generous spirit which recognized that this and other questions must be dealt with in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the country and Empire

Attitude in East.

Mr. Burrell says that the people of Eastern Canada are no longer indifferent to the question of Oriental immigration, though it has not been forced on their attention as it has on their fellow countrymen here. Western men, like Mr. Stevens, have lost no opportunity of explaining the situation to Eastern audiences, and it must not be supposed that British Columbia lacks Eastern support in this matter.

On the other hand the minister is glad to be in a position to tell his friends in the East that the people of British Columbia are not unmindful of the Imperial aspects of the question, and that the Vancouver populace has done nothing in this emergency to make the situation more difficult.

Y NEWS-ADVERTISER, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1914.

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COMMITTEE PROBES METER OVER-READING

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On Point

CITY ROOMS

Komagata Maru Bids Farewell To Vancouver and Sails For Eastern Port

JAPANESE VESSEL AS SHE WAS HEADING OUT OF THE HARBOR YESTERDAY MORNING

Shippin

July 22 - 1914

AUSTRALIAN LINER FINISHES FINE TRIP

Niagara Here With Passengers and Large Cargo After Record-Breaking Trip From Sydney to Auckland.

Picking her way grandly through the mosquito fleet of small craft that surrounded the Komagata Maru yesterday afternoon, the crack Canadian-Australian liner Niagara berthed at Pier B about 4 o'clock after a voyage of some twenty-one days from Sydney, Australia. The 200 odd passengers enjoyed excellent weather from the time the vessel left the Commonwealth and she reached Auckland, New Zealand, in time to considerably reduce the time record between these two ports. The new record is two days, 23 hours and 34 minutes. At Suva, from which she cleared July 6, the Niagara loaded 1300 tons of sugar for this port to be discharged at the Sugar Refinery, making a cargo aggregating 3071 tons for Canada. An excellent programme of sports was carried out in both classes during the journey, the festivities included several dances and a fancy dress ball.

Among the prominent saloon passengers are Sir Hartman Just, K.C.M.G., assistant under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Richard Nevill, chamberlain to Lord Denman, Governor-General of Australia, and Hon. R. J. Black. There are also a number of local people on the saloon passenger list, which is as follows:

First Saloon—Mesdames Lang, Luccey, Moody, Terry, I Terry, Baker, Kenwick, Durance, King, John B. Harrigan, Hattenbach, McEwan, Dunn, Woodward, Young, Lax, Murray, Hughes, Gunnerson McIntosh, Sadler, Pittar, Patterson, Stockelbach and two children; Misses M. Morrisbry, S. Heard, I. Baker, R. Whittingham, B. King, M. Berry, E. Thomson, M. Gutkincht, E. Moodey, H. Moodey, L. Wilson, M. Whitehead, M. Simpson, S. Little, F. Hughes, M. Cooke,