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...far from Chetpat station the huge new hostel
in connection with the Pachaiyappa's College
is being rapidly pushed on; another hostel for
Indian students is being built in George

...won for himself something more than the
respect of all who worked under his régime. A
couple of years ago, on retiring from his high

...tenant-Colonel Downing, who recently retired
from the command of the 1st Battalion Royal

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[July 3, 1914.]

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of the Indian contingent are being mounted
as a temporary expedient.

There is no doubt the whole position in
Abyssinia and Somaliland, British, French and
Italian will want comprehensive action sooner
or later. The country is being flooded with
arms from Europe and a concession has been
given also in Abyssinia to an American named
Humphrey for an arms and ammunition
factory, by way of lightening the white man's
burden.

CANADIAN DOINGS.

THE HINDU IMMIGRANTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

23RD MAY.

The Hon.
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It was worth while to delay sending my
letter for a few days in order that information
might be sent you regarding the arrival of
the Komogata Maru from Shanghai at Van-
couver with 400 natives of India on board.
Some doubt seemed to have been entertained
as to whether she had really sailed, and as
she had no wireless communication she had not
been heard of on her alleged way here. How-
ever all doubt has been removed by her arrival
to-day. As mentioned in my last letter the
object of sending these men here is to challenge
directly the legality of the Canadian
immigration laws, more especially along the
lines of the immigrants being British subjects.
The gravity of the matter is fully appreciated
here, quite as much as it appears to be from
cable reports at home. The Government is
firm about it. The Hon. Dr. Roche, the
Minister of the Interior, in whose hands immi-
gration matters rest, has said:—"The situation
is simply this.—We are going to enforce the
law". The law is that these immigrants
have come here in contravention of the em-
bargo placed on all labourers for the next
six months in British Columbia, and they
did not arrive direct from their place of
origin. Mr. Malcolm Reid, the Dominion im-
migration officer, has been sent specially to
take charge of the proceedings, and to see
that there is no violation of the order given
by the Government that the immigrants be
not allowed to land. So far as my reports
go they have made no attempt to do so yet,
but there is great excitement amongst them
as also among their fellow countrymen in
British Columbia. Whether this means trou-
ble or not remains to be seen: but the
Hindus—the Canadian term for all natives
of India—seem to be well supplied with
money, and it is thought may have made
further preparations than merely getting the
ship here, as they must have known, or those
responsible for sending them, whose identity
with one exception has not yet been made
clear, must have known that entry would be
refused. (This exception is said to be Gurdit
Singh, a man of considerable wealth. He is
reported to have chartered the vessel for six
months at a cost of \$ 66,000. She carries a
crew of 40 Japanese and a cargo of coal).
The Government, however, is fully aware of

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THE PIONEER MAIL.

this, and have taken measures to prevent any
secret landing. The people of British
Columbia are at fever heat over the matter,
and it is to be hoped that the Hindus will
do nothing further to exasperate them. They
make no distinction in favour of them as
compared with the Chinese and the Japanese;
and it will be remembered that there were
serious riots in connection with the Japanese
which led to bloodshed in that Province a few
years ago. The labour people in Vancouver
insist more strongly than ever that the
admission of this shipload of Hindus will
mean a very forcible agitation against all
Orientals in British Columbia. The Hindus
have, of course, said that they are not labourers
and, therefore, do not come under the recent
exclusion law, and that as British subjects
they are entitled to admission. They
may, of course, be right as to the first
statement: but even if they carry their
complaint to the Privy Council, as it said
they intend doing, as to the second, they
will find they are wrong. Ever since immigra-
tion became an important question, and this
may be said roughly to be over twenty years
ago, Canada has aimed at controlling her
own, and she has done so by including in all
treaties made in the matter this clause:—
"Nothing in this said treaty or in this Act
shall repeal or affect any of the provisions of
the Immigration Act." In this Act there is the
following clause: "The Government may by
order-in-council prohibit for a stated period or
permanently the landing in Canada, or the
landing at any specified port of entry in
Canada, of immigrants belonging to any race
deemed unsuited to the climate or require-
ment of Canada, or of immigrants of any
specified class, occupation, or character." Thus
it will be seen that if the two orders in council
referred to above as to labourers and direct
passage were not by any chance—and
there would appear to be none—deemed
sufficient to exclude the Hindus this
clause in the Immigration Act would provide
the right. Neither the Privy Council nor the
British Government could upset it, and it
would be a very dangerous thing for either
of them to attempt to do so in view of the
value which Canadians place on the autonomy
of their country. Further it must be point-
ed out that this clause applies to people from
Great Britain just as much as it does to the
people of India. The latter should remember
this. To impress it still further upon them
I can mention that the Hon. Dr. Roche has
been so good as to tell me that during the
the last ten years 917 English people have
been rejected at Canadian ocean ports as com-
pared with 376 Hindus.

The sending of this ship was most
unwise. A very little inquiry would have
shown that it would be futile, and to
challenge Canadians in this way is but to
add to their determination to make and
to keep their country a white one. That
Canadians should have this determination
should not be a matter of surprise. They
have always before their eyes the terrible
results of the introduction of an alien race

into the United States. The negroes there
have been the cause of endless misery,
cruelty, debauchery, and an awful fratricidal
war. Even to day there is injustice, oppression,
and lynching, which many people think may
lead in course of time to bitter and savage re-
taliation. Then at the present moment they can
look at what has been going on in South Africa,
where the huge influx of Hindus has caused
political trouble, the upsetting of the white
labour market, and the putting of many
white merchants out of business. Again as
your readers know both Canada and the
United States have had trouble with Japanese
and Chinese immigrants. All this has
gone to strengthen the view that union of
ideals and aspiration is the strength of nations,
and that evil results always follow the pre-
sence of what must be the segregation
of aliens in a country. This segre-
gation must take place, and does
take place. The ideals of Orientals, their
traditions, their religions, their morals, and
their customs are entirely different to those
of white people: they are races apart: they
cannot assimilate as settlers with the white
people of any country. Again they cause trouble
in the labour market: it has been found to be
the case here, and the Labour Unions are
very strongly against their entry into this
country in consequence. This is an important
aspect of the question as the labouring classes
have many votes, and no Government is
likely to ignore them. Then, of course, we
have the French Canadians. I am not putting
them for a moment in the same category as
Orientals: they are a superb, loyal, and fine
race: but their language divides them from
the rest of the population of Canada, and no
one can deny that the presence of this dual
language and of ancestry has been a cause
of dissension and misunderstanding. There-
fore would it not be foolish, if not wrong, for
Canadians to open the doors wider for
further trouble?

NEPAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—A gentle-
man on a visit to Calcutta from Nepal called at
this office (says the *Englishman*) a few days
ago and once more made a complaint against
the antiquated postal arrangements between
that country and British India. Contrary to
the general impression that the Nepal Darbar
is largely responsible, he points out that the
mail is under the Indian Post Office. In that
case we think the Indian Post Office ought to
be thoroughly ashamed of itself. It has already
been explained that the mails are delayed a most
unconscionable time. When the letter mail
is heavy newspapers and parcels have to be
kept back until a light day comes along,
so that anything like a regular delivery,
especially of newspapers, is impossible. Now
that the rains are approaching the road into
Nepal, bad enough at the best of times, will
be infinitely worse, and there will be more
delays than ever. Surely the Indian postal
authorities can afford a few rupees a month
for putting on extra runners for heavy
mails.

little difficulty. The well-wisher of Government who sends in his anonymous delation, for

was convinced. But Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson was hard to persuade as to the necessity or the

theory would be comforting if we could bring ourselves to believe it. But after going to the

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may be thought of Lord Crewe's proposals on their merits, his procedure has been so maladroit as to obscure every other aspect of the matter. If the reform of the Council had merely meant, as Lord Crewe gave out that it did, a change in the methods of the India Office, with a small reduction in the numbers of the councillors so as to trim the boat to the new distribution of business, one could pass the contention that the Secretary of State's Council was the Secretary of State's affair, and that he did not require any outside advice for dealing with it. But it is obvious that this will not hold for a moment in the present case. The introduction of a new principle into the constitution of the India Council and the formation of a new electorate in India itself are unquestionably matters that must concern both the Government and the public in this country very deeply: and yet up to the moment Lord Crewe sprang this scheme on the world there was not a person about the Government of India who had seen the Bill. His only confidants seem to have been the gentlemen of the National Congress, and they have turned against him since the Bill appeared.

The letter we publish elsewhere from our Canadian correspondent was despatched on the very day of the arrival of the Komagata Maru at Vancouver; and anyone who wishes to realise the legal strength of the Canadian case for exclusion cannot do better than read his presentation of the matter. Immigration policy was a live question in Canadian affairs long before any "Hindus" had appeared on the scene, and the Government of the Dominion has always asserted its right to control all matters in connection therewith in the most unqualified way. The present Immigration Act lays it down that "The Government may by order-in-council prohibit for a stated period or permanently the landing in Canada, or the landing at any specified port of entry in Canada, of immigrants belonging to any race deemed unsuited to the climate or requirements of Canada, or of immigrants of any specified class, occupation or character." To make things still safer our correspondent mentions that in all treaties having any bearing on the matter the Canadian Government inserts a provision that "nothing in this said treaty (or in this Act) shall repeal or affect any of the provisions of the Immigration Act." Under these quite unmistakable powers the Government has passed an order in council prohibiting the landing of labourers and artisans for six months. The Hindus in the Komagata are apparently contending that they do not fall under this description and this has imposed on the emigration officials the work of examining the whole batch individually. One way and another Mr. Gurdit Singh and his friends must have succeeded in giving the Department a great deal of trouble, but where is the profit of it? Will it dispose the Government to relax the plenary powers it so clearly possesses in favour of other Hindus?

From the Government point of view the easiest way of dealing with the matter would have been to have given the Komagata's passengers a dispensation (400 people being of small consequence one way or the other) and then to have made the prohibition absolute against all Hindustanis, but in the state of local feeling the landing of the men would probably have led to a riot and riots in British Columbia mean guns' out. As for the other claim that the Indians as subjects of the Empire are entitled to set foot anywhere in the Empire, it is difficult to see how any court in Canada or Britain could be induced to entertain such a contention. No Englishman is entitled as of right to enter Canada if he does not satisfy the prescribed conditions. Indians who are disposed to press this point should take note of the statement made by Mr. Roche, the Minister in charge of the Department, to our correspondent that during the last ten years 917 English persons have been rejected at Canadian ports as against 376 Hindus.

How the most charming of oriental customs may degenerate into thoroughly objectionable practices is demonstrated by a circular just issued by the Punjab Government to all heads of departments, Commissioners and others. It is reproduced in our telegraphic columns and will be read with interest and perhaps with some amusement in other provinces besides the Punjab. The circular states that the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was drawn to a case in which, in anticipation of his visit to a certain locality, subscriptions for decorating the town were collected from the local notables, zaildars and others at the instance of local officials. The visit in question did not actually occur but the sums collected were spent mainly on decorations, to a less extent on gratuities to the chaprasis and servants of officers and to a very small extent on the purchase of *dalis* for officers. "The participation of officials in the collection or disbursement of such funds, even when voluntarily subscribed, is most irregular" the circular goes on and the official concerned in the case in question has been required to refund the subscriptions collected at his instance and has been censured. The circular deals separately with the different items of expenditure showing that the *dalis* have come to be regarded by most officers as a "troublesome nuisance" and that the giving of gratuities to orderlies and sometimes to the private servants of officers often degenerates into "a form of extortion and acts as a bar to freedom of intercourse between the officials of Government and Indian visitors."

COMMENTING on the honour of Knighthood conferred on the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, shippers in Bombay are led to speak critically of the "great work which has just been brought to a conclusion." Sir Frederick Sprott, they admit, has carried out the plans of Sir Walter Hughes, but that the great work has been carried to a

successful conclusion, some of them emphatically deny. At the entrance to the old docks the tide and the current rush by and entry and exit are not fraught with danger, nor is the level of the water in Prince's and Victoria docks affected. The new docks, it is said, do not possess these advantages. It may be that the gates are not strong enough, but the height of the water in the Alexandria dock is affected by their use at some states of the tide and we hear of hawsers intended to hold ships to the quays straining and snapping owing to the rise and fall of the water. Within docks a vessel should require no more mooring than will prevent the wind or the discharge or loading of cargo moving her from the wharftide. So that when steel-wire hawsers are snapped—not having the elasticity required to allow of the rise and fall which takes place—the question arises why the Trust does not supply stout Manila hawsers until such time as the dock can be secured against the influences of tide and current, which is a problem for Mr. P. G. Messent, the Chief Engineer, who is by the way now on leave in England.

It is interesting to note the progress that is being made in this country with the schemes for suitably dealing with young people who have broken the law, schemes which are taking the place of the old methods of classing child offenders with ordinary adult prisoners and thus assisting their downfall into permanent criminal habits. A few days ago the first sitting took place of the special court for juvenile offenders in Calcutta and we have lately received the report on the jails in the United Provinces for last year which records the introduction of the scheme for the special treatment of children under arrest in these Provinces. In every district a special magistrate of experience has been entrusted with the conduct of all cases in which children are charged with any offence. At the same time rules have been framed which will, as far as possible, prevent juveniles under arrest from being associated with adult prisoners or persons under trial and the attention of all magistrates has been drawn to the various special provisions that exist for the punishment of youthful offenders, emphasis being laid on the undesirability of imposing sentences of imprisonment, where this can be avoided. Steps have also been taken to enlist the help and advice of Indian gentlemen of position at the actual trials and to engage their interest in the subsequent careers of youthful offenders. There is a complimentary reference made in the report to the successful working of the jail at Bareilly for children, whom it has been found necessary to sentence to imprisonment. "The jail is run as a jail" says the report "and not as a reformatory school, the idea being by enforcing very strict discipline to give the inmates a wholesome fear of jail life and of crime and its results, while at the same time endeavouring by manual training and moral