BRIBES WERE OFFERED TO HINDUS TO GO TO HONDURAS

This Is Charged at Mass-Meeting of the Natives Yesterday.

REFUSE NOW TO MOVE

Resolutions to This Effect Are Sent to Ottawa, London and Calcutta.

Three thousand dollars in greenbacks is the amount alleged to have been offeerd the Hindu delegates for making a favorable report on the proposition to transport their countrymen to British Honduras.

Prof. Tejah Singh, M. A., the leader of the local colony, broke silence this morning. He stated that he believed the story of the delegates to be absolutely true.

He alleges that Mr. Hopkinson, the official interpreter, offered the bribe.

"The Hindus who accompanied the Government commissioner and interpreter to British Honduras tell a story that bears all the marks of absolute truth," said Tejah Singh today. "They kept diaries during their travels and have not omitted an incident that occurred.

"They have informed me that the bribe was offered them by Mr. Hopkinson at a town named Tancret, or at least their pronunciation makes it sound like that. The money filled a small bag. They were told that they could keep it if they made a favorable report. They took the sack and later found that it contained $3000 in bills, mostly of large denominations. The delegates, of course, never intended to betray their countrymen in British Columbia. As soon as they found out the amount of the bribe they returned the money.

"On their trip the interpreter assured them that money was no object and that their every wish would be gratified. They travelled in regal style all the way to Honduras and back. The delegates also exposed another matter to the committee here. They state that they were invited to attend a meeting of planters at Belize, capital of the colony. Through the interpreter they were informed that the country was an ideal place for Hindus as fresh milk and butter could be secured in abundance at a low cost. When they were requested to leave the room. The delegates felt very indignant over this and took occasion to express themselves very plainly to Mr. Hopkinson a few [illegible]

"One or two circumstantial details of the financial transaction may be given to the public within a day or two. I am glad the delegates were loyal to the trust reposed in them. The sum offered them would have made each of them independent for life. But the divine spirit animated them—that's why they spurned the offer," concluded the professor with a mystical smile.

The Hindus will have nothing to do with the proposition to transport them to British Honduras.

This was the decision reached at a mass-meeting held in the Hindu temple, Fairview, yesterday afternoon following an impressive religious service which lasted four hours. Formal resolutions protesting against the proposed step were adopted. They will be transmitted to Ottawa, London and to the Viceroy of India.

Nagar Singh and Sham Singh, the returned delegates, reported with a wealth of oriental imagery, that the Central American colony was wholly unsuitable for their countrymen. Climatic and economic conditions are unfavorable. In British Honduras they found thirty Hindu survivors of a contingent which was induced to emigrate forty years ago to Jamaica to work under contract on the plantations. These old people told a pitiable story of neglect, ill-treatment and broken promises. Mistaking the delegates for Hindu gentlemen they implored them to appeal to the Imperial Government for tardy justice. They desired to be sent home to India in order to spend their last days among hallowed associations.

alleged offer was withdrawn.

Already the Hindus are busy formulating a project whereby their unemployed in British Columbia will be settled on farms. Prof. Teja Singh, M. A., the adviser of his countrymen, last night announced that steps will be taken with the aid of the Sindh-Punjab bank, a Sikh institution, to form a land company. The Hindus who have not adapted themselves to local conditions will be sold or leased small tracts on the instalment plan. None of them desire to leave British Columbia. They assert the climate suits them to perfection.

The Hindu delegates lay special stress upon the high cost of living in the colony. Mosquitoes abound in myriads, and malaria is very prevalent. The Hindus were guaranteed $12 per month wages on signing a three-year contract. Of this amount $8 will be cash, and the balance will be an equivalent in rations. This offer was regarded as unsatisfactory owing to the high cost of living.

The Hindus subsist mainly on a milk and vegetable diet. Less than 10 per cent. of them are meat eaters. It was ascertained that there is very little fresh milk and butter to be obtained in the colony, and then only

(Continued on page 2)

TWELVE HUNDRED STUDENTS FIGHT

Germans and Italians Attending University of Vienna Use Revolvers During Riot, and Many Were Wounded.

Vienna, Nov. 23.—The German and Italian students attending the University o Vienna came into serious collision in the university precincts this morning, and before the police drove the demonstrants away, revolvers had been freely used, and a number of young men were wounded.

The trouble was occasioned by an Italian demonstration in favor of the establishment of an Italian university at Trieste. The opposing factions totaled 1200 men, and they sang themselves into the fight with stirring patriotic airs.

The fighting started with fists, sticks and stones, but revolvers finally appeared, and a number of shots were fired. The Italians were driven from the building and gathered in the street outside. At this stage the police appeared and promptly dispersed the rioters.

MAY COTTON WILL BE A GREAT MONEY-MAKER

New York, Nov. 23.—(Special.)—There is very little short interest in cotton, and caution is apparently necessary before getting long on these small advances. But cotton is undoubtedly a buy on all soft spots. The next ginners' report will be made up to December 1, and will be issued December 9. It will show less cotton ginned for the last half of November than in any previous year. It is now useless, according to advices, to try and buy 8-cent cotton; it has passed 9 cents, and to get in it is necessary to buy at the market. Every advice says the same thing: "For a really good investment buy May cotton. It is a great and certain moneymaker."

FEAR REMOVAL OF DUTY ON LUMBER

Timbermen of Oregon and Washington Alarmed at Possible British Columbia Competition.

Portland, Nov. 23.—Just how much northwest timbermen fear competition from British Columbia in case the tariff on lumber is removed, is shown by an interview today with W. G. Howell, a big timber owner of Portland, who said:

"If the duty on lumber is taken off in response to the demands of some eastern theorists, the timber industry of the northwest will be paralyzed, and every mill and logging camp will be shut down. The $2 a thousand duty represents the profits on its manufacture, and it can be easily seen that men are not going to manufacture lumber without some profit. Should the $2 be taken off Canadian lumber will swamp the markets of the east, and as there will be none shipped from the United States to foreign countries the woods of Oregon and Washington will be given over to solitude as they were before the advent of the whites into Oregon.

"That there is danger of lumber being placed on the free list is evident, therefore it behooves every manufacturer of lumber, and every owner of a logging camp in the northwest to be on the alert to avert the calamity."

THREE ARE KILLED IN TRAM COLLISION

Pontypool, Ont., Nov. 23.—While an eastbound freight train was in a sandbank siding near Pontypool early this morning a westbound freight collided with it. Engineer Finlay, his fireman, James Sweet, and Brakeman P. Conley were killed, and Engineer Dorrinot and Fireman Taylor were injured, but not seriously. The eastbound switch was found to have been turned for the siding. This is supposed to have been done by a brakeman after the passing of another train. This brakeman has disappeared.

ONTARIO BARS ALL NEW YORK ANIMALS

Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 23.—Extraordinary precautions are being taken here to prevent the spread into Canada of the foot and mouth disease now prevalent in the states of New York and Pennsylvania, and a strict embargo is being placed on all shipments of animals, fodder, manure and fresh hides. The situation is so serious that not even dogs, cats or birds are allowed to pass the frontier.

Dismiss Alien Labor Case.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 23.—In the county court this morning, Judge Forbes dismissed the case against Henry J. Hardy, charged with violation of the alien labor act in engaging men in the United States to work in Canada. The case is an outgrowth of the printers' strike on the Telegraph and Times, which was settled yesterday. The proceedings were instituted by the St. John Typographical union.

New Customs Collector.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—F. M. Journeaux has been appointed collector of customs for the port of Ottawa in succession to J. W. Russell, retired. Mr. Journeaux was president of the Reform association of Ottawa and for several years a member of the Ottawa city council.

Look for Dominion Fair.

Regina, Sask., Nov. 23.—President Bredt of the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition association, has again taken up the question of the Dominion fair for 1910.

To Protest McColg.

Chatham, Ont., Nov. 23.—West Kent Conservatives have decided to protest the election of A. B. McColg to the house of commons on the grounds of corruption, etc.

Protest Against Stratton.

Toronto, Nov. 23.—The election of Hon. J. R. Stratton in West Peterboro is to be protested on the usual grounds of corruption, etc.

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Harrison's Special

are the best money can buy. We know their superior quality so well that with each we give

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that if it proves defective through any fault of material or workmanship within two years, we will give you a new bottle.

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

No other medicine for Woman's ills in the world has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

No other medicine has such a record of success for woman's diseases, or such hosts of grateful friends as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been the standard remedy for feminine ills, Inflammation, Ulceration, and consequent Spinal Weakness.

It has relieved more cases of Backache and Local Weaknesses than any other remedy. It dissolves and expels tumors in an early stage of development.

Irregularities and periodic pains, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, quickly yield to it; also deranged organs, causing pain, dragging sensations and backache. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the female system.

It removes that wearing feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, dizziness, faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues." These are indications of Feminine disorders, which this medicine overcomes as well as slight derangement of the Kidneys of either sex.

Women who are sick and want to get well should refuse to accept any substitute for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Satisfaction in Buying

Groceries at our store: In carrying in stock the best of everything; selling at reasonable prices and courteously. Those who trade here take satisfaction in the goods, the store service and prices. Have you tried the

BRIBES OFFERED HINDUS TO GO TO HONDURAS

(Continued from page 1)

at prohibitive prices. Their countrymen long resident there have always consistently refused to use oleomargarine, because it contains fat, despite the efforts of planters to force it upon them. The effect of the contract system would be to make them nothing but slaves. The Hindus at best could only eke out a mere subsistence. There is little fresh water in the colony. The principal supply is caught and stored during the rainy season. It is sold at a price considered high by the East Indian. This affords another hardship as their religious belief prescribes frequent ablutions. Cocoanut oil and fruit has become the principal element of their diet. Condensed milk is out of the question as it costs 25 cents a tin.

Pathetic was the story told the delegates by their aged countrymen who have not seen their native land for nearly forty years. They were induced to emigrate to Jamaica to work on the plantations. They signed for three years, with the stipulation that at the end of their term of service they would be given free passages to India. This promise was not kept.

In Alleged Oppression.

Before leaving Calcutta they were guaranteed $9 a month, which was represented to be the equivalent of 27 rupees, Indian money. On reaching the West Indies they found that conditions had been misrepresented. The wages did not have the same purchasing power as in India. Their experience had been one of slavery. Whenever one of the bondmen broke a farming implement the cost was charged against their meagre earnings. The result was that through the oppression of their employers they were always kept in debt. In forty years not one of them had been able to save enough money to pay his passage home. When their contracts expired hundreds of them were persuaded to make similar contracts with British Honduras planters. There their hopes of finding better conditions were not realized. As soon as their terms expired they resolved never to sign another agreement. Since then they have eked out a scant living by doing odd jobs at whatever wages they could secure. The thirty Hindus the delegates met represent the survivors of hundreds who had landed in British Honduras with high hopes of being able to earn enough to bring them home. They wept for joy at meeting fellow-countrymen. They at first took them for members of the educated class, and begged them to appeal to the Imperial Government in their behalf.

Every one of them warned the visitors not to be a party to the removal of the Hindus from British Columbia to the colony. They asserted that life in a penal settlement in India was preferable to existence in British Honduras. A convict at home would at least have some associations and would not be kept in a half-starved condition.

Yesterday's decision had been regarded as a foregone conclusion for weeks as the delegates sent frequent communications to the Sikh committee here. Their report did not have one favorable reference to British Honduras. The Hindus are emphatic in their declaration that they will persist in their determination to remain here. They have formed an effective organization and are in close touch with native leaders as well as their ecuntrymen in Hongkong.

Says Few Are Unemployed.

"We hope the Canadian Government will listen to the voice of our appeal," said Prof. Teja Singh in referring to the resolutions adopted yesterday. "The Hindus will never go to British Honduras. They are content to remain here as the climatic and economic conditions are suitable. This talk of the numbers unemployed is unfounded. Most of my people are at work and doing well. They are fast adapting themselves to local conditions. If we secure a respite of three months we shall carry into operation a project for settling our unemployed on farms. The Sikhs comprise the majority of Hindus in this country. They are a farming people. We have connections in India. It is our intention to secure funds from the Sindh Punjab bank, a Sikh institution in the city of Amritsar, for the purpose of buying farms. It will be a land company enterprise pure and simple. Land will be sold or leased on the instalment plan.

Objects to Deportation.

"It would be a serious step for the British Government if the Hindus here were deported," continued the professor in a warning tone. "Such action would not tend to allay the feeling of unrest now prevailing over there. Our people here are nearly all doing well. Out of their savings they have built a $7000 temple in the last eighteen months. That ought to indicate they are here to stay. We are law-abiding citizens, and seek to win the goodwill of our white brethren."

SHARPLY CRITICAL OF BRITISH RULE

Hindu Lecturer Looks for Native Who Will Force Open Warfare in India.

"India will act constitutionally in this agitation. If her just rights are not granted her a leader as prophesied by an English officer years ago will arise to direct the cause in open warfare."

This was the concluding sentence of a rather sensational and brilliant address by Professor Te Ja Singh, M. A.,

if they want to go," she loudly interrupted one of the white men who was airing himself after the professor had concluded.

"Steps are being taken by the Dominion Government with the sanction of the Imperial Government to transport 2000 Hindus from British Columbia to British Honduras. The step is apparently a legal one," said he, in one portion of his address. "At the outset I appeal to our white brethren here to help us in our efforts to prevent that movement from being carried out. It is alleged that we are to be shipped out of the country because there is no work here. Now this is quite untrue. It is a safe estimate that seventy per cent. of the Hindus in British Columbia are working at present. We live on a milk and vegetable diet and consequently are under little expense. I should say the cost of living of my countrymen is not over $2 a week. From this it is obvious that even if a Hindu gets out of work he has saved enough money to tide him over and prevent him from becoming a charge to the country. There is virtually no begging. If any Hindu is in distress his countrymen are only willing to help him out. Of course, we have our own black sheep. If we find that they are guilty of wrongdoing we will be the first to see that they are punished.

Complain at Treatment.

"The Hindus will strenuously object to the project of sending them to British Honduras to work at an average wage of $16 per month under an indenture system covering a period of three years and which is a system closely akin to slavery. The two delegates who recently returned from that colony were not favorably impressed with what they saw. They liken the conditions to those prevailing on the Andaman islands, a British penal settlement in the Bay of Bengal. During their stay in British Honduras they met a number of Hindus who had not seen any of their fellow countrymen for a period of forty years. 'Take us back to India. We have never been able all these years to save enough money to pay our passage home,' they pleaded with the Hindu delegates from British Honduras. The helpless men I refer to had been originally shipped to the West Indies where the contracts with them were shamefully broken. Then they drifted one by one to British Honduras. I trust that all loyal Canadians will back us up and stand by us in our refusal to be shipped out of this country to a colony where bad economic conditions as well as mosquitoes and malaria prevail. I hope the government will see the folly of its step.

Tempted the Delegates.

"I am glad to tell you that the two delegates, uneducated as they are and although tempted in various ways, brought back truthful reports in the spirit of Buddha and Gultama.

"Thank God that the old spirit has re-appeared in these two humble men. God ever protects the weak," continued the professor with warmth, after declaring that his arrival here at this juncture was a providential one. Then he devoted several minutes to chiding the white people here for their lack of sympathy with their darker brethren.

Professor Singh was very effective and emphatic in dealing with present-day problems in India.

"There is still a great deal of vitality in Indian civilization, Mahatmas are still appearing according as the hour and necessity arise," said he before reviewing the great debt Britain owed the Sikhs for fighting her battles all the way from China and Thibet to South Africa.

"These warriors in these late campaigns were paid $2 to $3 per month, out of which they had to provide their own food and uniforms. On the other hand the British Tommy Atkins received $15 a month with everything provided. The Sikhs were loyal because they never forgot a favor, and there was formerly a parental bond between white officer and the Indian soldiers. They never hesitated about shedding their blood on the battlefield.

"But times are changing," he declared, with rising warmth, "are indicating the alleged handwriting on the wall. "The spirit of unchecked power is giving us in India a class of white officers who don't understand the people. This in brief is one of the causes of the present troubles there. The Sikhs are getting their eyes opened. India wants justice. Col. Cunningham years ago predicted the advent of a native leader who would sweep everything before him unless England did her duty. No empire can exist if held together by ties of mistrust. Unless the machinery of state is oiled by the lubricant of sympathy it will get out of gear, and the mechanism will break down.

Causes of Unrest.

"Another cause of the unrest is a sense of the degradation at the treatment of Indians in other portions of the empire. I refer to what has been done in Australia, South Africa and in Canada. We have come to realize that the proclamation of Queen Victoria that all her subjects, irrespective of color or creed, would receive equal treatment is not being maintained in the same spirit by her successor. Why cannot the Hindus be permitted to work as laborers in the colonies? Many of them emigrated to earn enough to pay off their debts at home. They have shed their blood in preserving and maintaining the British empire."

Before getting back to the thread of his narrative the professor took a bypath and digressed on true and false political economy. He quoted from John Ruskin to show that national greatness did not consist wholly of material welfare, and that there was such a thing as a moderate profit in commercial affairs. He scored the alleged rapacity of English manufacturers, and their desire to monopolize the Indian market.