ducing. And if the brightest hopes Dublin are not realized the worst rs of Belfast are not likely to maialize. Nothing produces such a keen se of responsibility as power, nor is thing more likely to cause restraint n freedom.

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f the banks insist on taking finger nts of those who have not been proly introduced to them they will start novement in favor of clean hands.

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he erection of a drinking fountain in nory of the late King. Did he not ide that loyal toasts might be drunk vater?

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remier Asquith is giving a fine mple of political log-rolling in inucing Home Rule and Welsh Disesishment at the same time. The Natlists will help the non-Anglicans to the Disestablishment Bill in return the support they expect for Home . Premier Asquith knows someg of politics.

OF PERSONAL INTEREST

ie sudden death of Miss Agnes is Cameron will come as a great k to many in this province who en- the friendship of the deceased and to the wider constituency to n she was known through her clever

one has written more charming res of the British Columbia of or thirty-five years ago, than has Cameron, and her half-humorous, pathetic pictures of the old school when Victoria was the only town e province and the races at Beacon the one dissipation of its people, reasured up in many a scrap book. strong mentality inevitably ht her into conflict with many e, for she belonged to a clan which not famous for the softer virtues. nale member of the clan Cameron stood more unflinchingly for what nceived his rights than did she for inciple and sometimes, it would almost for a whim.

famous conflict with the Depart- of Education—a rather unsatisy chapter in our educational an-is an illustration of this. It had, ver, one good outcome it separatiss Cameron from her occupation educationist and projected her nly into a larger field of literature her birthright lay. Her fame has ically been made since that un- incident.

ference has been made to the lier qualities of her character. e were not all rugged. There was fter side to her nature which was quite so tender and almost win-, as when she was among the boys, in youth, had been in her classes. had a curious capacity for attract- to her these young men and never cavaliers more devoted in the pioning of their lady loves than these men in their devotion to former tutor. They are scattered nd down the length of the continent and it is safe to say that not one nem will hear of her death without cute sense of personal loss.

is somewhat strange that she did seem to develop this same affinity the girls of her classes, and the g ladies who were privileged with tutelage frequently complain that "kept her honey for the boys." This, ourse, was not strictly true, but it unusual for a lady teacher to in- to the young male barbarians of classes, that perhaps in her case s the more noticeable

r predilection for letters became her almost a passion. Long before gave up her arduous duties as a l teacher, and prior to the general nt of the typewriter, she would long into the morning hours tire- writing in the angular hand so lar to many newspaper offices in country. Later, of course, she ed the more modern and speedier od and in the last two or three she has done a prodigious amount avelling and writing.

had rather a penchant for outg the prejudices of conventional and women, and the writer never s seeing her quite so happy as before a gathering orthodox ladies ngaged in a regular revelry of with murmurs of dissent rolling her from all sides of the room. he herself would say, "She was a fighter" and if she never gave er she never asked any. Though nger a young woman, she had years of her best work ahead of nd her death can only be regard- an unfortunate termination of a y career, the brightest chapters of should remain to be written.

-Admiral Sir Alfred L. Winsloe is commander-in-chief of the Brit-nglish fleet, has kept a watchful British interests in China during ourse of the recent revolution in country, was born April 25, 1852. ntered the navy when he was 13 old. During his long career he een service in all parts of the and has had a part in many s that made history. As a young r he served in the Egyptian war of rly '80's. In 1890 he was with the brigade in the expedition against ltan of Sitù, East Africa, and the ing year he was sent as a commis- to Massikersi to settle the boun- between the Portuguese dominion he territory of the Chartered Com- Admiral Winsloe commanded the warship Spartan during the war en China and Japan and was the anding officer of the Ophir on the s world-tour taken by the present and Queen before they came to the .

L. K. Jones, who for fifteen years cted as secretary of the Depart- of Railways and Canals, has been d of his appointment to the posi-f Assistant Deputy Minister of epartment dating back from April is change is being made in the st of the department, and Mr. by his long experience and broad of the details of the Department ilways, is peculiarly fitted for his ities.

Sewer Expert Coming.

W. S. Lee, consulting engineer of eal, who is advising the city in to the construction of the Great-ncouver sewerage scheme, is ex- here on Monday, May 20.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters to the editor cannot be published in this column unless over the name of the writer.

Our Sailor King

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir: You did me the favor resently of printing a letter in protesting against some scurrilous mention of King George in one of your contemporaries. I pointed out that King George, instead of being, as alleged, a mere "frock-coat or silk hat man," was a sailor of longhard service, capable of taking a fleet of battle ships into action. I have before me a report from England stating that on May 7 the king took personal command during battle practice and manoeuvers in the English Channel of a fleet of ninety-three warships.

The facts are all that is needed to dispose of such poor pitiful snobbish piffle as that which drew forth my first communication.

I. J. HAWKES.

Should Canada Exclude Hindus?

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday's date you give publicity to the views of Mr. J. M. G. Davis of Calcutta that Canada should exclude Hindus. I maintain that the story told by Mr. Davis is wrong, unwarranted and mischievous and the conclusions he has drawn are based on false premises as shown below on best British official authorities.

The facts and figures I herein quote are taken from the Statesmen's Year Book of 1911, edited by J. Scott Keltic, LL.D., and compiled from Parliamentary Bluebooks, official reports and despatches and books of unimpeachable authority. This year book can be seen in the reference room of Carnegie Library in the city by any one who cares to verify my statements.

Mr. Davis being a banker derives certain importance from his position, and his view thus might be taken for granted by many. I think it pertinent, therefore, to answer to the same. I congratulate Mr. Davis for his safely coming out of the Titanic disaster, which has been fatal to so many precious human lives and which we all have mourned over, but possibly what he has said on India is from his nervous condition. The summary of Mr. Davis' views on Hindus is given here for examination. Mr. Davis has

(1) Compared political situation in India with a sleeping volcano.
(2) Branded educated Hindus as cunning agitators.
(3) Talked of Hindu national unity as a chimera.
(4) Have imputed, like a Solomon (5) mistakes to the Home Authorities as under: (1) in recalling Lord Kitchener; (2) in not pursuing a policy of repression; (3) in granting fuller privileges to the people; (4) in awarding higher executive positions in the civil service to natives than formerly; (5) in following a policy of reconciliation; (6) that the visit of their Majesties the King and Queen does not seem to have improved matters; (7) that security of the British arises from the hostility between different races and castes; (8) that a native is equal to a white is rank nonsense; (9) that Canada made a serious mistake when it permitted Hindus to enter the Dominion and it should lose no time in adopting a policy of exclusion.

Now, unfortunately, Mr. Davis has not said a thing about Hindus which is valid, and I would be happy to bring overwhelming authorities to negative his assertions at length if you allow for the first time to discuss the matter through your valuable columns, with a view to elucidate a correct position on Hindu question. But in the meantime I want to show briefly and prima facie that Mr. Davis has not sized things correctly about India.

There is many a notion about India in the heads of the people here, and Mr. Davis makes the confusion confounded. Immigration act, like a Chinese wall to the Celestials, has shut out every educated Hindu from Canada, I, as an exception, serving as a rare specimen in a museum, if I could be called educated at all, so a sort of blissful ignorance reigns in Canada about what India and Hindus today represent. Allow me, therefore, to state a few facts and figures on India:

(1) Railroads serving as the arteries of trade and passenger traffic have a mileage of pretty nearly 35,000 miles, signallers alone numbering an army of about 90,000 Hindus.
(2) Roads for internal communication had reached a mileage of 196,137 miles (1909-10), besides river navigation which runs thousands of miles in the interior.
(3) Post offices number over 64,000.
(4) Educational institutions, including schools, colleges and universities, majority of which are privately owned and conducted by Hindus themselves, reach a figure of 162,828 (1907-9).
(5) 10,550 periodicals and books were published (1910-11).
(6) 2,571 printing presses are pouring out literature on sciences, art and technique, and maintain a wide circulation of newspapers throughout India.
(7) By a local self-Government Act of 1882-4 the elective principle has been extended all over India; 717 municipal committees are elected by ratepayers; in many committees members are all Hindus.
(8) Overseas commerce of India totalled $1,101,154,724 in 1910.

These are some of the bare figures to show the moral, material, economic and political condition of India.

Hindus have come out brilliantly in all competitive examinations for civil service, law, medicine, mathematics and graduated in large numbers from Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin universities, besides those who have secured honors in German, French and Japanese educational institutions. Hindu Supreme Court judges, barristers and solicitors highly versed in law number an army of something over 78,000 (1910).

When, therefore, we examine the question of Hindus you must remember of India as constituted of Hindus not as are visible here, but as a body of men whose moral, material, political and economic conditions are signified by above figures.

Mr. Davis imputes (5) mistakes to Home Authorities and having defined the Hindu and India we are now in a position to see if Mr. Davis is not totally wrong.

By Royal Act 1876 administration of India is entrusted to the Secretary of State for India (now Earl Crewe), assisted by a council of 10 to 14 members who, besides their other merits, must have a qualification of having served or resided 10 years in India. These, along with the House of Commons and His Majesty the King, constitute Home Authorities.

When Lord Morley introduced the India Councils Reform Act as a preamble thereto he had spoken to the following effect. (My papers are once more seized and before they are returned I have to trust from memory.) He said we have trained Hindus in the best of our institutions, taught them our constitution law and technique. Burke, J. S. Mill, Bacon have permeated through them. They have discharged their duties as civil servants to our entire satisfaction and proved worthy of our confidence. But with the growth of their knowledge and economic status they demand further share and representation in the government of their country, and being unheeded for years a great unrest prevails throughout India. It is in our hands to refuse to grant them the privileges or recognize the facts that stare us in our face. With the sanction of His Majesty and his veteran councillors, added to the consent of magnanimous Lord Mintoa's Reform Bill was enacted which, like a wise man of old, Mr. Davis calls a mistake. Mr. Davis says that there had been numerous assassinations—they were all political, he must add—and explosive bomb was also being employed. Now these indiscreet and frenzied acts are deplorable, but what was the root of the evil? Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal, which His Majesty has graciously now restored to unity; attacked education and plunged the country into a terror by retrogressive measures. Respectable citizens were since seized and deported without trial, and if these unfortunate assassinations occurred, they were the signs of some imprudent civil troubles in India, as they occur in all progressive countries. The key was in the hands of Lord Morley and Lord Minto whether to plunge the country into convulsions by repressing the just aspirations of Hindus, whom England had been preparing for greater responsible positions for the last half century, or to grant the privileges which were held forth or promised by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and her councillors and the succeeding authorities, and which were the dues of Hindus.

British House of Commons and the British public were with Lord Morley in extending franchise to Hindus, and yet Mr. Davis calls it all a mistake.

British born population in India had decreased from 100,551 in 1891 to 96,653 in 1901

Total establishment of British troops in India (1910) was 75,784 men.

These figures show whether it was prudent to enrage and attempt to repress a nation of 315 million people by harsh and brutal acts, or to take them into confidence and help forward the civilization and progress of India by reconciliation of the people whose only prayer was more representation in the government of their country, which was suffering under the pangs of economic misery, plague and famine, and which they wanted to assist and ameliorate.

But his prudence Mr. Davis calls a mistake. Recall of Lord Kitchener was a necessary corollary, as the British would not follow the policy of blood and iron. It is an old traditional principle and institution of British people not to put a military head at the administration of civil affairs, and hence Lord Kitchener's recall; but Mr. Davis calls this a mistake. Why does he not advise the British public to send Lord Kitchener to Ireland. There the people are clamoring for autonomy in their affairs and perhaps it is to sedition and crime in the eyes of Mr. Davis.

It is said that the visit of their Majesties the King and Queen does not seem to have improved matters, but does he deny that political assassinations have ceased and people paid ovations to their Majesties? I think he is seriously mistaken, as, if he is true, then the local Press must be false, as we have read brilliant accounts of the coronation and no unpeaceful tidings have been reported by them. I know certain phlegmatic Anglo-Indians ever cry sedition when in truth it is nothing more than honest criticism of officious officials or affrontery of haughty Englishmen who drift to India in quest of adventure and come stuffed with peculiar vagaries in their brains about Hindus in contradistinction to noblemen like Lord Ripon or Lord Morley or Lord Minto—great statesmen as they also prove.

Regarding the absorption of gold in manufacturing idols in Thibet it is manifest nonsense for anyone who knows Thibet knows that it is a small state and what a poor, miserable, superstitious state of the people there is, and where are they to afford for gold from. The import of gold in that region is nothing but insignificant. Absorption of gold and silver if distributed over 315 million people of India give but small sums per capita, and this hoarding theory is an old myth, as Mr. Davis must know millions of miserable Hindus hardly know what three meals a day are, let alone gold.

Why Hindus should not be excluded from Canada is a question in which Mr. Davis has but only given a fluttering aye to what Canadians have committed themselves to for years, but I differ from their view and advance the following reasons why Hindus should not be excluded from Canada:

(1) Imperial point of view. Hindus share the pains and perils of the Empire and must be allowed to share a few blessings, too. They stand together in peace and war whether in Persia, Afghanistan, China and wherever menace appears and should be accorded the privilege of labor in colonies in restricted numbers as colonies concerned may enact, but for subjects of the same Empire to be totally excluded is a condition fraught with discontent and injustice. Besides they are already here and their wives and children are separated from them, while Japanese in United States brought in 1,000 wives, with all the repugnance of the United States for Japanese immigration, as a self-respecting nation could not put such an uncivilized and unjust barrier on the people. How does Canada justify such an action against all principles of and promises from the Imperial throne that their subjects will be treated with justice in the Empire?

Commercial point of view: Indian exports to all countries of the world—tea, hemp, jute, indigo, cotton, oil, seeds, hides and skins, artware, dyestuff and other raw materials, and why should not Canada develop her trade with India? It is acknowledged by all interested in the welfare of the Empire that markets should be found for the mutual exchange of merchandize in the Empire. As return cargo Canada could export to India paper, pulpwood, metals, timber, machinery, silver, living animals profitably. Vancouver geographically is best suited for such trade with India and with the aspirations of Vancouver for a great shipping centre it behoves her not

Continued on Page Ten.

BUSINES places shall attain sive plan, it HOUSE OF value alway has pushed to the death dian cities, a chasing publ And today t brings to V artists, and be measured in Vancouve

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eron with material for many inspiring articles, and it was a subject of which she never tired. For the greater part of the last two years she had been in the Old Country, where she lectured extensively on Canada. Her lectures were given before all classes, rich and poor, and her worst enemies could not say of Miss Cameron that she at any time misrepresented her beloved Canada.

She returned to Canada a few months ago, and has since been residing in Victoria.

DEFIES COURT'S RULING

Salvation Army in Quebec Again Starts Street Meetings—Commander Will Not Pay Fine.

Special to the News-Advertiser.

Quebec, May 13.—Notwithstanding the ruling on street speaking by the court against the Salvation Army, the latter had another outdoor parade yesterday and held a meeting in Montcalm Market Square which attracted a large crowd. Adjutant McCrea, commanding officer of the Salvation Army in Quebec, has not yet paid his fine of $10 imposed by the magistrate recently for a similar offence, and he declares he will not pay the fine, regardless of consequences.

Evaded Immigration Laws.

Windsor, May 13. — Five Hungarians succeeded in eluding the immigration officers at Walkerville this morning by carrying dinner pails. They were afterwards arrested and charged with having attempted to evade the Canadian immigration laws. The men had more than $400 in their possession, and were on the way from Detroit to Hazelton, B. C., where they expected to work on the Grand Trunk Pacific. They will be arraigned tomorrow.

CORRESPONDENCE

Continued From Page Four.

to estrange 315 millions of people and their trade.

Civilization point of view: Human activities in this direction demand that Hindus should be allowed an opportunity to tour in this country for the study of natural phenomena for scientific and educational purposes. That their universities should be open to them—thus Canada herself deriving revenues from students and tourists—Hindus—who spend hundreds of thousands in Europe and elsewhere. Anglo-Saxon civilization would have been not even born if liberty and open door were not maintained for this view.

I am afraid this reply to Mr. Davis has stretched long, but I cannot complete this correspondence without refuting his doctrines— (1) Hindu national unity is a chimera; (2) security of the British arises from the hostility between different races and castes in India. As to the first doctrine 200,000 miles of roads, 35,000 miles of rails, electric, telegraph and telephones have shattered distances in India, as they are elsewhere, and India today from one end to the other can be traversed in 48 hours. National societies and organizations annually meet together in conferences wherein the whole of the provinces are represented. I am surprised such every-day manifestation of unity in India is still a chimera to Mr. Davis. But there is not a greater pervert notion than saying that the security of British rests in the hostility of different castes between themselves. Fortunately this is not true, as castes are being broken like weeds since the travelling facilities are immense and increasing every day and people mingle and understand each other, and so British security, according to his doctrine, should have gone to pieces by this time. The fact is that British security lies in justice, civilization, charity, broadmindedness, and as long as these don't fail British Empire would continue its natural existence in human society. Yours truly,

H. RAHIM.

139 Pender Stfeet East

Special to the News-Advertiser.

Winnipeg, May 13.—The Dominion Government this evening issued an order to restrain the Canadian Northern and Great Northern Railways from carrying out an agreement between the two companies by which the latter has running rights into Winnipeg.

This drastic action was taken as a result of the Canadian Northern and Great Northern failing to come to a settlement of the trouble over the displacement of Canadian crews by Americans on the Great Northern trains running into Winnipeg.

The Government has taken this stand on the ground that the agreement between the two companies was never submitted to the Railway Commission as required by law.

Ends in Failure.

Chicago, May 13—Jock Johnson's agreement to compromise on the government charge of smuggling a diamond necklace into this country has ended in failure. He was notified today that if he does not pay the full value of the necklace and the regular tax, which would amount to about $9600 a suit would be filed against him. Johnson recently deposited $6000 with the federal authorities and requested that this amount be accepted and that the smuggling charge be dropped.

SPORT QUERIES

Sporting Editor, "News-Advertiser":

Sir—Please state in your next issue how many times and when Ad Wolgast and Knockout Brown fought.

Yours truly,

READER.

Vancouver, B. C., May 13, 1912.

Ans.—Twice. Six rounds at Philadelphia on Feb. 8, 1911, and ten rounds at New York on March 3, 1911.—Sporting Editor.

CLUB'S INITIAL CRUISE

Vancouver Yachtsmen Held First Outing of Season at Long Bay, Gambier Island.

The initial cruise of the season of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club to Long Bay, Gambier Island, on Saturday and Sunday, proved the most enjoyable outing ever held by the club. Some thirty-five yachts all carrying their quota of enthusiastic amateur sailormen made the trip. At Long Bay a most enjoyable time was spent, Commodore B. T. Rogers holding a big reception onboard the flagship Acquillo. The yachtsmen returned to Vancouver late on Sunday night.

TOM JONES TO MANAGE KAUFMAN.

San Francisco, May 13.—Tom Jones announced today that he had become the manager of Al Kaufman. He says the big fellow's affairs have been badly handled and that real money will now be posted to secure him matches with some of the "white hopes" before issuing a challenge to Jack Johnson.

Toronto, May 13.—Eddie Durnan is in receipt of a letter from Wray, the Harvard coach, agreeing to July 18, or any other date, for a race for the American championship in Toronto. He originally held out for July 24. The race is now assured unless Wray backs up.

The Lady Anne, an aluminum racing yacht, the most costly ever built, had her trial spin on the Clyde last week. Will Fyfe, designer, and George Coats of Paisley, owner, are delighted by the showing of the craft, which is expected to recover English racing trophies held by the Germans.

K. O. Brown and Leach Cross will meet in Madison Square Garden, New York, May 17.

Jimmy Walsh will go to Chicago and try to hook up in a match with Johnny Conlon.

Dr. Beattie Nesbitt Appears in Toronto Police Court—Remanded For a Week.

Special to the News-Advertiser.

Toronto, May 13.—Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, extradited from Chicago, appeared in the police court today on four charges of making fradulent returns in Farmers' Bank statements to the Minister of Finance. He secured a week's remand without pleading or election and was released on $15,000 bail bonds furnished by Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., and Dr. Walter McKeown.

PREMIER McBRIDE

Prime Minister of British Columbia Guest of Admiralty—Presented to the King.

London, May 13.—Premier McBride was a guest on the admiralty yacht at the manoeuvres at Weymouth on Saturday and was presented to King George.

Opposed to Sunday Trains.

St. John, N. B., May 13.—The Methodist Ministerial Association of this city today adopted a resolution of protest against the proposal to run Sunday trains on the Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to Montreal.

The Montreal Leper.

Montreal, May 13. — The medical health officer stated today that he was taking steps to have the Chinese leper quarantined here, returned to China as soon as possible. The case is not an aggravated one and the man may live many years.

Presents for Mr. Rust.

Toronto, May 13.—Retiring City Engineer Rust, who leaves tomorrow night for Victoria to become city engineer there, will tomorrow afternoon be presented with a cabinet of silver by the employees of his own department, and an illuminated address and a gold watch and chain by the employees of other departments. An engrossed resolution from the city council will also be presented Mr. Rust.

Heavy Damages Claimed.

Quebec, May 13. — Mr. Armand Lavergne, the Opposition lieutenant, against whom charges relative to his legal standing were made by the Liberal organs "Le Soleil" and "La Vigie," has instituted actions for damages to the extent of $25,000 against each paper. He has also put the matter into the hands of a committee of the Quebec Bar, requesting them to make an immediate investigation.

No Politics for Him.

Quebec, May 13.—Among the passengers arriving this morning were Hon. W. S. Fielding and Mr. Beckler Wilson, the well-known writer. Mr. Fielding refused to discuss politics.

Ex-Judge Passes.

Montreal, May 13.—The death occurred in the Royal Victoria Hospital of ex-Judge A. H. Seymour of Harbor Gracefield, one of the most prominent men of the ancient colony. The Hon. Mr. Seymour was also a member for Harbor Gracefield Legislature. He underwent on April 23 a surgical operation at the hospital, which was considered at the time quite successful, but complications ensuing the patient passed away Saturday. During the Festival of the Empire in Great Britain last year he represented both the Government of Newfoundland and the Newfoundland Reid Co.

Chicago Newspaper Strike.

Chicago, May 13.—The City Council adopted a resolution tonight authorizing Mayor Harrison to instruct Chief of Police McWeeney to remove all news stands from the street corners in Chicago. Since the newsboys struck in sympathy with the pressment about two weeks ago, the stands have been conducted by non-union employees under police guard. Little trouble resulted today from the strike.