Orientals in Vancouver

By Ernest Cawcroft

(American Federationist)

The writer was a visitor in the city of Vancouver during that day in the middle of December that the Empress of India discharged on the shores of British Columbia her human cargo of Hindus, East Indian Coolies and Japanese. Thus he saw the beginnings of the situation and he observed the basis of the feeling which culminated in the radical events which followed. It was his displeasure to observe these homeless, wandering specimens of the Oriental races practically living in the streets of Vancouver. Even in December the roses bloom in Vancouver, thanks to the warmth of the Japanese current which flanks the Pacific coast; but it was none the less evident that these thinly dressed representatives of climes that are warm the year round were in no fit condition to survive in the streets of western Canada. Ostracized by the white workers of that region, ridiculed in the streets, refused admission to third c' -- hostleries, their condition was altogether pitiable.

The bringing of this shipload of 900 Oriental wanderers precipitated the racial conflict in Vancouver in December last. That the Provincial and Dominion government appreciated the gravity of the situation from the out set was demonstrated to the mind of the writer when he boarded the Atlantic express to return to the east, finding that Mr. E. Blake Robertson, a representative of the Ottawa government, who had reached Vancouver when the Empress of India arrived, was to return on the same train to report to his superiors.

Now, in order to gain an insight into the real motive of this racial movement it is necessary to recall some details of the last 25 years' history of that portion of the Pacific coast. British Columbia is one of the richest domains of the British Empire and the largest province in the Dominion of Canada. The promoters of the Canadian confederation realised that it was essential to unite British Columbia with the other provinces in the confederation in order to assure a Pacific outlet for the products of the boundless west. The pioneers of British Columbia assented to the arrangement and as a part of that consideration it was understood that the government was to promote the building of a transcontinental line to terminate on Vancouver island, the present site of the city by that name. The Canadian Pacific arrived in Vancouver in 1887, and thereafter the trails through the forests of British Columbia soon assumed the shape of village streets. This was the beginning of the city which in 20 years has increased to 70,000 population.

Twenty years ago Hastings street was a mere foot path through the forest; today it is the avenue of the trolly, the coaching party and the automobile. Fifteen years ago the fishing smacks of the early pioneers, half-breeds and a few Indians occupied the Vancouver water front; today the docks accommodate the ships of the Canadian Pacific from Japan, New Zealand, Australia, and the ports of India. These trains and the ships are exchanging the valuable minerals, timbers, furs, and agricultural products of British Columbia for the engines, rice, trolly cars and ornaments of the Orient and the Occident. In the wake of this agricultural and industrial transformation have come radical and economic problems of a disturbing nature.

These are problems of prosperity; these are racial questions which spring not from a lack of opportunity but from an excess of it. Vancouver is the commercial metropolis of British Columbia and the situation which is approaching a climax in that city exists in a degree in every other part of the province. Attracted by the immense opportunities for every line of productive effort, the ambitious white men of all climes have gone and are going to British Columbia. Lumbering, salmon fishing, railroad projecting, coal mining and a hundred other enterprises based upon the riches of the soil and waters of British Columbia, occupy the time and talents of the ambitious settlers from all parts of the earth.

What then, is the result of this devoted effort to develop the natural riches of British Columbia? The consequences are the natural and expected ones. Servile labor is considered beneath the attention of the white man, and even the white woman in Vancouver; a white man who will consent to become the coachman of another white man is considered as being weak in body or mind and perhaps defective in both; while the difficulty of securing and retaining domestic servants increases from year to year. And, as the difficulty gradually passes into impossibility, the men and women who are tapping the virgin riches of this new province, more and more demand help about their homes and stables. As a matter of fact every white woman expects to have servants in the house in Vancouver just as they do in the West Indies. But when there are rich timber and mineral lands to tap at one's very doors, when there is a province at hand as large as an European empire, whose resources will simply be scratched after the coming century of labor, it is not surprising that the men and women assert the resolute spirit of independence which has characterised the Anglo-Saxons whenever and wherever economic and political freedom are combined.

But it will occur to the mind of the reader to wonder where the women play a part in the development of timber and mineral lands. The part of the young women of Britisn Columbia is to marry the men who are developing those natural resources. Young men have flocked and will continue to flock into British Columbia from every section of the British Empire as well as from the United States. So many opportunities await them on every hand, and the difficulty of obtaining household help is so pressing that the young men manifest a greater tendency to marry than in the older cities of the east and the mother country.

But what have these timber resources, this increased tendency to marry the blooming girls of British Columbia, and this wealth of natural opportunities, to do with the Oriental problem? These fortunate conditions as outlined in the preceding paragraphs, are the foundation of the racial problem. The demand for help of all kinds has been steadily increasing throughout British Columbia. The refusal of white men to accept positions regarded as servile, and the constant tendency of wages for even unskilled labor to increase, led to the suggestion that East Indian Coolies the Hindus and the Japs, should be imported to act as gardeners, domestic servants, to work in the fruit orchards of the Kootenay districts, and to become jack-of-all-trades about the home and farm. This was the suggestion which was broached because of the necessities of British Columbia's prosperity.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad was willing to meet the demands of the people. Both the railroad and lumber companies were short of help to work about the commissary departments where thousands of workers were employed in making railroads or operating forest tracts. Thus, it needed but little urging to lead the Indian Coolies, the Hindus, and the Japs to swarm into Victoria and Vancouver, to move along the lines of the Canadian Pacific, to walk to the fruit farms of the southern portions of the province, and to swarm over every region that contained a hint of a job. These people are good waiters, and they have a certain sense of Confucian faithfulness. But they are lacking in initiative and power of origination, as the people of Vancouver have learned. Many, too, are addicted to the secret vices of the far east and while they aided in solving the coachman and domestic servant problems, they have brought in their train far more serious questions, which can only be solved by the elimination of these people from the life of the Canadian west.

Once the domestic servant problem was alleviated, it dawned upon the people of British Columbia that they had added to their difficulties. The churches realised that they had been the unwitting partners in a movement which finally culminated in the introduction of Oriental women into the lumber camps of the province for questionable purposes; the labor union soon saw that they had allowed the importation of peoples whose vices are even on a frugal basis, and whose imitative qualities and small cost of living placed them in a position to menace the wage scale of every city in Christendom; and the merchants appreciated that the introduction of hordes of low waged Orientals would mean an end to that mercantile prosperity which is evident to even the casual observer on the streets of Vancouver. The capitalists too, soon saw that it was to their interest to aid in maintaining a white man's country, because the unretarded influx of Orientals would take the value out of their large real estate holdings.

Then came the trouble in San Francisco; relying upon the treaty relations between the empire of Japan and Canada, the Japs turned their feet to the open ports of the north; the Hindus continued to come, because as British subjects they had the same rights as a minister of the king and along the streets of Vancouver there pattered the little men of the Mikado and there on every corner the sight-seer observed the flitting movements of the white turbaned men of Bombay. They sought admission to the homes and the schools, they wanted to go to the churches, they were willing to take the jobs of the lumbermen; thus, little by little, their very presence, the odor of their passing, became a blight and a menace to the economic and spiritual happiness of the people of Vancouver and the remainder of the province.

The effort to solve a domestic problem growing out of an abounding prosperity has resulted in a necessary effort to preserve the Pacific coast as a white man's country.

The writer predicts that there is no solution for this Vancouver phase of the Oriental menace but the removal or extermination of these aliens. Little as it accords with our Christian conception of the brotherhood of all races, the men who have moved westward to enjoy the liberty, democracy and opportunities of that boundless province, are not going to tolerate the presence of peoples who menace the institutions and morals of the occident, even though it be true that these aliens were brought thither because of the then very needs of British Columbia.

When the stomach, heart or kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the stomach nor stimulate the heart or kidneys. That is simply a makeshift. Get a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this sample test. The Regina Pharmacy Stores.

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are big money lenders in the west, and we are agents here at the Provincial headquarters of the large concern.

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REGINA

Additional Locals

Dr. Fasken has gone east for a few weeks.

Mr. Dickinson, of Rouleau, was in the city on Friday.

Bert Hill has returned from a visit to the coast.

B. J. Bedford, of Rouleau, was in the city on Saturday.

G. W. Fraser has opened his wholesale liquor store on Rose street.

R. R. Stoner, Of Minneapolis, was in the city on Friday on business.

There will be a special New Year's Matinee on Wednesday at popular prices.

Thos. M. Molloy, Monoline operator at the West, is spending Christmas at his home in Brandon.

The city police are donned in their winter overcoates which were supplied by C. H. Gordon & Co.

A. T. Hunter who has been on the sick list for a few days is able to attend to his office duties again.

Miss Florence Parker has resigned her position on the teaching staff of the public school and has engaged to teach in Calgary.

C. H. Gordon left yesterday for his old home at Owen Sound where he will join Mrs. Gordon and visit for a couple of months.

The little Albert street school has been purchased by St. Chad's parish for church purposes and will be moved down on Dewdney near the Hostel.

The business done by West Henry Co. through the West speaks well for both plays and players. The increased audience each succeeding night says public opinion may be summed up in a word—Good.

Another fine of $100 and costs has been imposed at Mortlach, on the C. P.R., for setting fires from their engines. It is stated that a case will be taken against the C.N.R. at Aylesbury.

From reports of government correspondents throughout the province the trend of opinion is in favor of prohibiting the shooting of prairie chicken for two years. They are becoming very scarce.

Owing to earlier information which we had received we stated that the cause of death of the late John Stretton had been an abscess on the brain This abscess was in the stomach. Deceased was buried on Sunday, December 15th, the funeral taking place from the Metropolitan Methodist church at two o'clock.

The body of Geo. Hamilton, the demented farmer, who threw himself under the train at Lumsden last week was taken to Pense from the hospital here, and was interred in the Cottonwood cemetery. At the inquest Con Jarvis was exonerated from all blame in connection with the death of the man who bolted from the law officer, and was so injured that he died the next day.

After an exciting contest Centre York has elected the Liberal candidate, Dr. P. D. McLean, by a majority of 19. Until the last poll came in Captain Tom Wallace was leading from 20 to 50, and his election was actually announced at nine ted as they knew that Wallace was a hard man to beat. On the other hand the Conservatives have pulled Senator Campbell's majority down 124, and say they will redeem it at the general election.

To check a cold quickly get from your druggist some little candy cold tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh or sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25 cents. Trial boxes 5 cts. Sold by the Regina Pharmacy Stores.

MR. SIFTON RETURNS

All Red Route Not Assured but Situation Looks Brighter for Project.

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—Hon. Clifford Sifton, who has been in England in connection with the establishment of a fast all-British route, between England and the Antipodes, has returned to Ottawa. While he is not prepared to make a statement at present, it is understood that his mission has been successful, in so far as creating interest among capitalists is concerned, and the prospects of the flotation of a company or companies to carry out the enterprise have improved.

While in England Hon. Mr. Sifton addressed several public bodies in regard to the project, and according to the advices received here he successfully combated the idea that the St. Lawrence route was more dangerous than the New York route, owing to fogs and ice. He explained that the present position of the "All Red" project, is that the British government is making investigations, and Canada is waiting the result.

It was not a commercial proposition in the ordinary sense of the word, yet, given a few years in which to establish itself, it would prove a good sound, commercial scheme.

"A Kingly Gift"

EARL GREY'S APPEAL

On behalf of Needy Consumptives

Strong words of Canada's Governor-General

At the official opening of the King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives, near Toronto, His Excellency delivered an address that must have an important bearing on the future of the sanatorium movement in Canada. We quote:—

"The proceedings this afternoon commenced with a beautiful and reverent prayer from your old friend, Dr. Potts. He prayed that the light of the Lord might shine upon us. That prayer is abundantly answered. He also prayed that the White Plague might be removed. Well, whether that prayer will be answered or not depends upon yourselves."

"Is it not a standing shame and reproach to the governments and individuals that there is not more care taken by the people of Canada to protect themselves against the curse of consumption?"

On his way out to the King Edward Sanatorium,—so named by permission of His Majesty King Edward VII—the Governor-General's car was stopped in its progress outside the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. by a large crowd of its employees. A contribution of one hundred dollars was handed the Governor-General, a donation to the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

"'*Twas a kingly gift*" said His Excellency in making acknowledgment. "*I will tell the King.*"

Addressing the large audience that attended these opening exercises, referring to this event, Earl Grey said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, when the workingmen of Canada are setting an example of this character, I hope you will not be slow to follow, and I trust that the example of the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. may be followed, as I am sure it will, in every factory and manufacturing industry throughout the land."

We carry these words to the people of Canada in our appeal to-day on behalf of the

Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

An institution that has never refused a single applicant admission, because of his or her inability to pay.

Seventy-five patients can be cared for to-day. Accommodation could be provided for three hundred if the required money were forthcoming.

To make this possible, our appeal is for $50,000, to be used in extension of buildings and maintenance of patients.

Where will your money do more good?
Every community and every individual is interested.

His Excellency Earl Grey has shown his interest and sympathy in the work at Muskoka for needy consumptives, by accepting the position of Honorary President of the National Sanitarium Association.

Contributions may be sent to Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto; W. J. Gage, Esq., 84 Spadina Ave., or J. S. Robertson, Sec'y-Treas., National Sanitarium Association, 347 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

No. 1

SHERWOOD

A public examination was held in Sherwood School on Monday, when a very enjoyable and profitable time was spent, and the spirit of co-operation between teacher and parent was clearly manifested.

The children proved by their ready and accurate answers, and the splendid way in which they handled their parts in dialogues, recitations and songs to the efficiency of their teacher Mr. Howes.

In the course of a speech by Mr. Miller, formerly of Louisville, Ky., attention was brawn to the very progressive state of the school and to the sympathy existing between teacher and pupil. This same sentiment was voiced by the trustees, who declared their entire satisfaction in the progress of the school.

On Friday evening, December 27th, an entertainment will be held in Sherwood school. A good programme will be furnished.

BY LAW No.....

A By-Law to provide for the closing of a lane in Block One Hunderd and Seventy-one (171) in the City of Regina.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REGINA IN COUNCIL ASSEMBLED ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1- All the lane in Block Number One Hundred and Seventy-one (171) in the City of Regina, according to a map or plan of the said City on record in the Land Titles Office for the Assiniboia Land Registration District as Old Number 33, is hereby closed.

2- The said lane hereby closed may be sold or leased by the Council of the said City upon such terms and conditions as may be expressed in any By-Law passed in that behalf.

Read a first time this 17th day of December, A. D., 1907.

(sgd) J. KELSO HUNNER, City Clerk. J. W. SMITH, Mayor.

Read a second time this 17th day of December, A. D., 1907.

(sgd) J. KELSO HUNTER, City Clerk. J. W. SMITH, Mayor.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice in accordance with the provisions of Section 311 of the Regina Charter that the foregoing is a true copy of a By-Law intended to be passed by the Council of the City of Regina.

The By-Law will not be passed until at least fifteen days after this notice has been served upon the persons registered or assessed as the owners of the lands abutting upon the lane proposed to be closed and sold or leased, and published in at least two weekly issues of a newspaper published in the City of Regina.

Any person who claims that his land will be injuriously affected thereby and petitions to be heard, will be afforded an opportunity to be heard by himself or his agent.

Dated at Regina this 21st day of December, A. D., 1907.

J. KELSO HUNTER, City Clerk.

BY-LAW NO.....

A By-Law to provide for the closing of a portion of the lanes in Block Three Hundred and Seventy (370) in the City of Regina.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REGINA IN COUNCIL ASSEMBLED ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:—

1—The lane abutting on and between lots eleven to twenty-five, both inclusive, and twenty-six to forty, both inclusive, and running North and South in Block Three Hundred and Seventy in the City of Regina according to a map or plan of said City on record in the Land Titles Office for the Assiniboia Land Registration District as Old Number 33, is hereby closed.

2—The lane hereby closed may be leased or sold by the Council upon such terms and conditions as may be expressed in any By-Law passed in that behalf.

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Dated at Regina this 21st day of December, A. D., 1907.

J. KELSO HUNTER, City Clerk.

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