THE RICH RICHER; THE POOR POORER

Dr. Clark Applies Economic Science to Policy of Protection in Great Address to Liberal Club.

When Dr. M. Clark, of Olds, the Liberal candidate in the new Federal constituency of Red Deer, concluded his arraignment of the policy of protection as advocated by the Conservative party in Canada in an address in the Young Liberal club rooms last night, there remained no additional fact to be summoned to demonstrate that the basic principle of high protection is economically unsound. Under the policy of free trade alone, is it possible for a nation to attain the end where the greatest good is for the greatest number. Free trade is the goal of the Liberal party in Canada. A moderate tariff such as is embodied in the fiscal policy of the Laurier administration answers its purpose only during the evolution of free trade, the star to which the faces of all the great leaders of the Liberal party are turned.

The Liberals of Edmonton, who heard Dr. Clark's masterly exposition of the subject, "Protection vs. Free Trade," listened to what was unanimously conceded to be one of the greatest addresses ever delivered in the province of Alberta.

Dr. Clark is not an entire stranger to Edmonton. His previous visit to the city was on the occasion of the memorable banquet tendered by the citizens of Edmonton to Hon. Frank Oliver, following the latter's acceptance of the portfolio of Minister of the Interior in the Laurier Government. For over twenty-five years he has been in politics, not in Canada, but in England, and during the last general election in Great Britain, he campaigned in the North of England for a candidate of the present premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. There is perhaps no man in Alberta with a wider knowledge of political economy, both in its theoretical and practical applications. He is as familiar with Adam Smith as with the alphabet, and Henry George is an open book to him.

His versatility as a public speaker is remarkable in the extreme. His address last night was not only sane and convincing, with occasional flashes of humor and sarcasm, but he showed his class as a finished orator in his peroration, when held the rapt attention of his audience, listening with ever-ready ears in tense silence, until broken by the great outburst of applause which followed the last word which fell from his lips.

The opinion was freely and enthusiastically expressed at the close of the meeting that Dr. Clark's election as member for Red Deer, assured another member in the Dominion Parliament who will keep Alberta before the attention of the whole country and the Empire.

Future Member For Red Deer.

Dr. Clark did not commence his address until 9 o'clock, due to the fact that the train on the C.P.R. from Calgary was four hours late. W. F. Puffer, M.P.P., for Lacombe, and J. W. Woolf, M.P.P., for Cardston, stepped into the breach. Their speeches were brief and interesting, Dr. Clark's appearance at the door of the club rooms was the signal for applause. He was introduced by P. E. Lessard, president of the Edmonton District Liberal association, as the future member for the new Federal constituency of Red Deer.

In his introductory remarks, Dr. Clark thanked the Young Liberal club for what he deemed a privilege and high honor, the opportunity of addressing the club. He was sensitive to the position held by the young men in the province. He referred briefly and amusingly to the truly and wonderfully made policies evolved by his opponent in Red Deer, whose principles were subject to the influence of any zephyr which was blowing in any particular district. He could best describe Mr. Root's political ideas as being in a state of flux, bewildered ideas which were sadly in need of solidification.

"I have chosen the subject of tariffs on which to address the young Liberals of Edmonton," said Dr. Clark, "because it is a question of general interest. The subject may be termed "Low Tariffs vs. High Tariffs" "Free Trade vs. Protection," and if I may sow some useful seeds in the minds of the Young Liberals of Edmonton, I shall count my effort a success.

"Nothing is more commonly flung at our heads than that there is really no difference between the tariff policies of the two parties in Canada. This does not appeal to me as a strong attitude to be taken by the Conservatives. It does not betoken any great assurance on their part that the basis of their policy is right. You will recall that Mr. Borden in the House declared in favor of a tariff as high as that of the United States, and that another prominent Conservative called for a tariff as high as Haman's gallows. It is a bold Conservative who will say there is a marked resemblance between the tariff policies of the two parties.

A Practical Free Trader.

"Though I am a free trader, I think I am also a practical man, and I can express my entire satisfaction with my own party's stand on this matter. My own attitude is summed up in the words of the resolution passed at the provincial convention of Liberals in Calgary recently, in which we oppose the demands of the Canadian Manufacturers' association for higher tariffs, and declare that the trend should be to lower tariffs. It is well known that evolutionary principles apply to politics as well as to anything else.

"A discussion of this question of low vs. high tariffs is intensely interesting and also dangerous. It is interesting because it is essentially an international question. It governs the question of trade, and is therefore of world-wide interest. In its discussion reference must be made to various nations, and here I desire to drop a word of warning that what may be said deals only with the policy and principles of nations.

The Ground of Authority.

"It is possible to approach this question on many grounds. I shall first deal with it on the ground of authority. Let me first refer you, in support of my advocacy of free trade, to Adam Smith, the founder of the doctrine of free trade, and whose "Wealth of Nations," together with Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," I commend to your study. I believe them to be two of the greatest works on economy and history ever written. Smith's monumental work was issued in 1776, and was the occasion of his return to the world after an absence of ten years, during which he was engaged in working out his theory. Then turn to France for another authority, Bastiat. I am not as familiar with his writings as with Smith's but I make mention of his name with great pleasure. He is quoted frequently by our distinguished leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. On the side of free trade in England we have some strong men. John Ruskin had nothing but scorn for those who dabbled in the garbage of absolute protection. There are also Peel, Cobden, Gladstone and Mill, who have risen above a position of mediocrity in England, and all were free traders. Returning again to this side of the Atlantic, I find Henry George, an apostle of free trade. He may be known to you more familiarly as a land reformer, but his monograph on "Protection and Free Trade" is declared by many to be one of his best works. This man was brought up as a protectionist, nourished on its sap, but his study of the question changed completely his pre-conceived ideas on the subject. While I have enough grey hairs not to be so presumptuous as to say you should read such and such a work, still I would advise young men in the consideration of the fiscal policy of your country to read Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and Henry George's "Protection vs. Free Trade."

"You may say I have dealt with only one side of the question in the matter of authority. That is true, but I know of no authority on the other side. I do not know of any man who has written anything on the side of protection, the policy of the Conservatives.

"The question of the theory of free trade is next to be considered. The elementary right of every man and every nation to buy in the cheapest market and to sell in the dearest is acknowledged. The maxim of every country should be the greatest good to the greatest number, and the policies of the governments should tend to this end. We are all consumers. If you introduce class legislation, the basis of protection, you stay with the few. Free trade, being the greatest good of all, is the greatest good to the consumers. When I came to this country I had only to discover where the parties stood on the fiscal question to know it was a case of the special privilege of the few versus the rights of the many. It is unnecessary for me to condemn the policy which breathes of the special privilege to the few. It is condemned by the best economic science.

"Protection is useless except for the exclusion of cheaper and better goods. If a man wants to import goods into Canada, he is not going to bring in stuff which is dearer and not so good. But if you exclude the cheaper and better goods you face a national loss. You divert capital and labor from the channels to which they are naturally attracted.

"I now approach the fundamental principle of Free Trade policy. Trade in its essence is the interchange of commodities. If I have two steers which I desire to exchange with my neighbor for a team of horses, I am led to negotiate the exchange because I believe my steers are more valuable to him and his team is more valuable to me. That is trade. Money has nothing to do with it. And as it is with individuals so it is with nations. Let me illustrate this from the Canadian Year Book. I find here that in 1906, the total exports of Canadian products was $256,000,000, and the export of coin and bullion $9,000,000. The total imports were $290,000,000 and the imports of coin and bullion $7,000,000. There you see that the actual interchange of money is an absolutely infinitissimal proportion to the whole, and the figures nearly balance. The trade was the exports and imports of products.

Balance of Trade Bugaboo.

"This brings us to the crux of the question, and if you admit that point you need not bother about the balance of trade being against you. This balance of trade farce is amusing. If in the dealings between nations good business is done you need not bother about it. Adam Smith says: "There is no commercial centre in Europe of which the approaching ruin has not frequently been foretold by the pretended doctors of this system, from an unfavorable balance of trade. Every town and country, on the contrary, in proportion as they have opened their ports to all nations, instead of being ruined by this free trade, have been enriched by it."

"There are European nations which have not what the protectionists term a correct balance of trade, that are doing well. But, on the other hand, in Italy, which has a correct balance of trade according to their standard, the people are poverty-stricken and in wretchedness." The experts of the British Board of Trade have reduced this question to an exact science. When Joseph Chamberlain started his agitation for protection, claiming that Great Britain was face to face with commercial disaster, the balance of trade being so largely against the country, the Board of Trade issued figures showing that the total international trade of Great Britain and Ireland was £780,000,000. And within the last few years, under a continuance of free trade policy the trade of the country has jumped by leaps and bounds until it now exceeds £1,000,000,000 annually. The Board of Trade said that of this £780,000,000 £300,000,000 of exports accounted for £300,000,000 of imports, leaving a balance of £180,000,000 to be accounted for. The Board of Trade said that £90,000,000 of this came in in goods. The revenue on shipping, and the other £90,000,000 came in as interest on capital invested abroad. That is the explanation of the excess of imports over exports.

"But you may say, surely you do not come here to declare that the United States, which is exporting so much more than it is importing is in a bad way. I say the United States is at present drawing on its enormous natural resources, and can afford this wrong balance of trade. What is the United States getting for the excess of exports over imports. Certainly not money, no one says that the United States hires the greater part of the shipping required in international trade. This accounts for a portion of the excess of exports over imports. I find also that in a land syndicate controlling 3,000,000 acres in Texas the Duke of Rutland and Lord Beresford are largely interested. The British Land Company has 30,000 acres of land in Kansas. Lord Dalhousie, Lady Gordon and many other titled Britishers are leading members of a syndicate which controls nearly 3,000,000 acres of land in Missouri. Do you think these men are not getting anything out of these holdings. They are getting money out of the muscles and brains of the American workmen. I find that the Duke of Sutherland owns thousands of acres of land in Florida. A not unimportant fact in this connection is that the Duke of Sutherland is chairman of Mr. Chamberlain's protection league. Naturally he desires protection since his investments in a protected country are so fruitful.

Of Mutual Benefit.

"Free trade being an interchange of commodities, it is of mutual benefit to both parties. When people talk of capturing your markets, tell them it is nonsense. You want your markets captured. Otherwise you can't capture theirs. In this connection the question of dumping arises. I'm in favor of dumping if I'm the person dumped on. Prices of commodities must go to the vanishing point before I shall complain. It is admitted a merchant cannot conduct a successful business on cheap sales, but cheap sales do not work a hurt to the buyer. As it is with the individual, so it is with the nation. The great mass of the people making up a nation will not suffer by securing cheap commodities.

"To get rid of our own surplus products we must take the surplus products of other nations. I am trying to dispose of 32 steers. My family has not reached the proportions necessary for the consumption of more than two of those steers. Consequently I have thirty steers for exports. They are my surplus product, and in exchange for these I shall accept goods from some other nation. I say again to get rid of our surplus products we must take the surplus products of other nations. This principle was the foundation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's preference policy. Geo. E. Foster, that high protectionist advocate, declared that by the preference Canada was giving something for nothing. But he did not know. Under the preference Canadian exports to Great Britain have grown enormously. Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew that the ships bringing goods to Canada under the preference must take back in them the products of Canada, our cattle and grain. The preference policy is the policy of a statesman, a liberal thinker and a clear-headed man of business.

Labor Only Creates Wealth.

"I have tried to marshal the prisoner of protection before the bar of authority and theory. What are the facts. They are too numerous to present in the time I have, and I shall give them a merely categorical notice.

"Protection does not create wealth. The only source of wealth is labor. Whether we accept the generical or evolutionary theory of man's origin we must admit that at his introduction he found only the dirt and possessed only his hands with which to work it. All the wealth there is in the world is the result of human labor applied to the soil, and labor may always be trusted under freedom to find the most remunerative field.

"Protection is said to retain capital in the country and to attract outside capital. There are two sets of facts to disprove this. Germany, the most highly protected country in Europe has had more capital driven outside of its borders than Great Britain. Dr. Eugene Moritz, a great authority on the iron industry gives facts concerning Germany irrefutably proving this. Protectionists point to Germany and the United States as examples of the results of the protection policy. They never look at Italy or Russia for results, results which I need not deal with here. I have given you evidence of the fact that protection in Germany has driven capital outside the country. Let us consider the United States, although I contend the United States with its enormous resources, is not a fair comparison. The comparison should be between the fiscal policies of the European countries. But let us see if protection in the United States has retained capital at home. You may be unaware that the greatest mining manufacturers in the world, Fraser & Co., of Chicago, have a factory near London, England. Thomson-Horston, large American electrical makers, have a plant at Rugby. The electrical plant of the Westinghouse Co. at Trafford Park employs 7,000 skilled men. The largest American boiler makers have works in Scotland, and the Kodak Co., and many other American firms, have branches in England. If protection attracts foreign capital is it not absurd that manufacturers in a highly protected country like the United States should establish in a free trade country like Great Britain.

Does Not Increase Wages.

"Protection does not raise wages. I concede at once that in the United States the highest paid men in the world are to be found. But this is not due to protection. It is the natural result of the law of supply and demand.

In the United States there are 21 people to the square mile, while in England there are 558. Would you expect labor to be as dear in a market where there are only 21. But the right comparison here is between England and other European nations. What do we find. At the beginning of Jos. Chamberlain's agitation for high tariff, the Conservative government went in for a Board of Trade inquiry, and the results of this investigation showed that the wages in Britain compared most favorably with protected countries. The figures are:

Average wage in London..42s per week
Average wage in Berlin..24s per week
Average wage in Paris ..24s 10d "
Average wage in provinces of England . . . . . .36s per week
Average wage in provinces of France and Germany 26s per week

"This information was given to the people of Great Britain, who saw that protection would not cure but aggravate their ills. The people knew the protection propaganda was a farce, and you must have wondered at the awful flop Chamberlain's policy got at the elections. But a choir of angels couldn't convince that man of his error.

What Protection Does.

"What does protection do? It will not take long to tell you. It raises the price of every protected article thus diminishing the value of earnings which it does not raise. Geo. E. Foster, that exponent in the Federal House of the policy of high protection, is one of my authorities for the statement that it increases the price of commodities by almost the amount of the tariff. But by economic argument it increases it more, for capital has to be employed at each stage of the operations and that capital must bear interest.

"But the heaviest indictment I can bring against protection is that it perniciously affects the distribution of wealth by making the rich richer and the poor poorer. Russia is the most highly protected country in Europe to-day. We don't want to be an Italy, but much less a Russia. It is a country of grand dukes and serfs. In almost every bank in the country there are alms boxes, not one, but several. In the anomaly of the situation, a bank to guard the gold of the rich and alms boxes to assist those at the other end of society.

"Lord Cromer recently quoted in London from the report of the Austrian consul at Berlin on the condition of Germany under the protection policy, to the effect that he found that a few persons had acquired great wealth, but the masses were poor as a result of the high prices of commodities.

"As for the United States, Mark Twain says there is a millionaire in every village in the country. Yet the average yearly income in the United States is only $490, and there are ten million people below the poverty line. Protection creates millionaires on the one hand, and paupers on the other. It is a fact that nine-tenths of the wealth of the United States is distributed among one-tenths of the people. That is one man gets $9 out of every $10, while the nine other men get $1 among them.

A Good Government.

"You have had a well balanced government in Canada in the last eleven years. You occupy your present position to the sound fiscal policy of the Laurier government. If I serve no other purpose than to impress this fact on the minds of the young Liberals of Edmonton, I shall have done well. We do not want a tariff wall like the wall around China or the high tariff wall around the United States. Let your moderation on the fiscal policy continue. Maintain the loftiest ideals on international questions. There is nothing lofty about protection. It is narrow and selfish. What could we do with our home products in iur home market. We would have to eat beef three times a day, and then get up in the middle of the night to continue eating.

"I have dealt with this question from the ground of authority, theory and facts. But there is a higher tribunal. It is upon its moral bearings a system must stand or fall. When you have the interests of the classes at heart the system is gross. When the selfish schemes of men shall pass away man to man kindness will remain to witness the dawn of a brighter day when man to man will brother be."

The conclusion of Dr. Clark's address was the signal for a tremendous outburst of applause, and when cheers were called after a vote of thanks had been moved by Duncan Marshall, and seconded by Attorney-General Cross, who declared he had always been a free trader, and who characterized Dr. Clark's address as one of the greatest he had ever heard on the fiscal question, three cheers were given for the candidate for Red Deer.

W. Wallace Howe and Alfred McIsaac contributed to the evening's interest by an amusing etory and a well rendered song.

Incorporation For Societies.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The committee on banking and commerce reported the bill to incorporate the Woman's Auxiliary and Missionary Society of the Church of England.

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it and with perfect safety. It is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mother to use nothing else even with young babies The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung-healing mountainous shrub furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. For sale by all dealers.

WHERE OUR MONEY IS MANUFACTURED

The Story of a Coin as Told in the Mint—The Iron Routine and Stern Precaution of the Establishment. —Retaining the Precious Dust.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—When you go through the mint you, of course, will be half-deafened with the roar of machinery, and over-awed at the complexity and ingenuity of the mechanical devices which are shown you. When you have got away, the chances are that the human rather than the mechanical element will linger longest in your memory.

For a mint is where money is made. Money! What does that not mean? Power, if you have it in great quantities; culture, comfort, shelter from the elements, the means of travel and intercourse with your fellows, and everything material that makes life worth living if you have it in moderate quantities; the mere continuance of your existence, if you have a very little. It is the symbol of man's conquest of the world of hard material things about him. And this low setcurious building, with the spiky iron fence about it, is where money is manufactured.

Entrance Not Easy.

Suppose you visit the mint. It is a deliberate and formal piece of business. You must apply; you get an "order"; the order appoints a certain time, and notifies you that unpunctuality will render it void; furtherfore, the whole party may not exceed six. Approach the mint, which lies on Sussex street adjacent to Nepean Point and the open space there. First you encounter the fence; such a fence as it is! It consists of slender, sharp-pointed rods, set three or four inches apart, their bases in the solid rock—here not so many inches below the surface—their points perhaps fifteen feet in the air. There is one gate through this; inside this gate a little guard-house; and Dominion policemen inhabit that guard-house and allow no one to go by without authority. You are not suffered to go in without the production of that order; the workmen are not permitted to emerge without a written permit. Once past the guard-house, there is the door of the building, and at the door is an official to look at the pass. Once inside, you wait in the spacious, handsomely proportioned—and severe—hallway until the guide appears. Everybody in your party signs a register, and you are led through and shown what it is deemed proper that you should see. In every room you visit the space in which you stand is divided from the working places by a neat little brass chain. Supposing you to be an enterprising thief in disguise, you don't get very much chance.

Every door is Locked.

As you are led about, you notice that every door is unlocked by your guide when you approach it, and that it is locked behind you. The place is a series of sealed compartments. The workman goes in when the day's work begins and he is locked in—not only in the building, but in his own special department. Punctuality, by the way, is encouraged; if the workman is a moment behind the schedule time he finds the gates locked and must telephone in for permission to enter. Once in, he stays in till the day's work is done; there is no going out to dinner, and each department has a kitchen of its own, where the meals of its own staff are prepared. When the workman enters he changes his clothes for a special suit, his clothes go into a locker, and that locker is closed until it is time for him to go home. The locks on the doors are of a character which makes it impossible for the men to quit their departments without special permission. If a man is taken ill, that special permission is necessary before he can be removed. All these arrangements lead up to this grand precaution; the metal to be used is served out in the morning from a wonderful strong-room, with huge steel doors, time locks, and all other precautions; at the end of the day's work the metal in hand—completed coins, party finished coins, ingots, bullion in the crucibles—is weighed; until the two weighings tally, no one leaves the building.

Really this iron routine, this cold-blooded precaution, seems the most interesting feature of the whole establishment. But the place is filled with exceptionally ingenious machines and devices, one of these being a condensing chamber in which is deposited valuable dust from the fumes as they leave the furnace where the metal is melted.

The Furnaces.

So far as the casual visitor can judge the building falls into two portions; a two-storey office structure in front, and a one-storey building containing the machinery in rear, and forming three sides of the square. There is a little courtyard in the middle. You are led across this courtyard, and are taken first to the smelting department. There you see four small, brick furnaces; these use crude oil, the flame from which is fanned by an air blast into terrific heat. Each furnace has its crucible; each crucible has its load of metals, arranged in the proper proportions to produce the required alloy; in the case of gold coinage, the load of crucible is 60 pounds, 57 of which are of gold. When a crucible has been in long enough, it is lifted out and the glowing molten mass poured out into a mould. Then it is an ingot, and the ingot is washed and trimmed and made ready for the rolling machines. After the crucibles have been used about 20 times they are ground up and treated to recover any precious metals which may have adhered to them.

The next step is to pass these ingots through rolling mills; these roll them out into plates of exactly the proper thickness. The most interesting thing here, to the non-mechanical observer is the fact that these mills have extremely rigorous opinions as to what "exactly the proper thickness" means. The largest, a 30-horse power affair, can be so gauged as to roll a bar to within five ten-thousandths of an inch. There is a smaller machine near by which can roll to a fineness of two ten-thousandths of an inch. What is termed a draw bench adjusts the width of the bars to one ten-thousandth of an inch. Thus these machines transform the bars into thin strips, the exact thickness of the coin that is to be. What is to follow in the main is punching out the discs, and stamping on these discs the design. The disc-punching looks simple enough, the strip of metal goes in at one side and comes out at the other perforated with circular holes; if there are any ladies in your party be sure they will exclaim on the value of this perforated strip for decorative purposes. The perforated strip goes back for re-melting; the heap of discs is ready for the die. Not quite ready, however; you will notice around the edge of a coin, especially a new one, a raised rim, which protects the impression. A quiet little machine puts that rim on, without giving you unnecessary hints as to how it does it. Then the discs are annealed, or brought by passing through a furnace into a condition of proper softness; then, after sundry washings and dryings and polishings, they are ready for the coining presses. These three big presses can be fitted with any kind of dies, and strike a blow ranging from 50 to 90 tons to the square inch. The blanks are fed into these, and come out with the image of His Gracious Majesty King Edward stamped upon them.

Inspection of Coins.

That does not end the story of the coin. There is inspection, to see that all coins are perfect; a machine spreads them out on an endless belt, for observers to notice discolorations or faults of shape; all that are condemned are put through a pair of rollers that haggles them so as to be impossible of circulation, and back they go to the melting pot. When the coins are passed as perfect, they are, when of gold or silver, weighed. Four wonderful little machines attend to this. They are so delicate that it was feared that the jaring of the electric cars out on Sussex street would disturb them, and a pier of concrete has been let down to the solid rock on it they stand. There are three compartments underneath the machine; the coins fall in and each is weighed; perfect ones go to the central compartment, light ones are deflected to one, heavy ones to another compartment. Even when the coins are passed by these instruments their adventures are not wholly over; they go to an automatic teller, which counts them out and makes sure that each package contains the proper number. And then away to the care of the express company, and from the express company to the banks or the government vaults. No longer is it gold, silver and paper; it is money, the mysterious solid embodiment of man's power over nature.

"In God We Trust" Restored.

Washington, Feb. 20. — President Roosevelt was over-ridden yesterday by the house committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, when by a unanimous vote, it was agreed to report favorably on the McKinley (Illinois) bill requiring the restoration to the gold and silver coins of the national motto, "In God we trust." During the discussion, Representative Knowland, of California, moved that the committee further recommend the placing upon all clearing-house certificates the Biblical inscription, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

British Premier No Better.

London, Feb. 20.—The health of Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman does not improve. Sir Thomas Barlow, the physician to the King's household, has been summoned to confer with the Premier's doctor. Bulletins which have been issued nothing alarming, but Sir Henry's friends are anxious and refer to his condition as alarming. A member of the cabinet in conversation described him as very ill.

B.C. Has Million Dollar Surplus.

Victoria, Feb. 20.—Finance Minister Tatlow in his budget today announced a surplus of $1,200,000 for the year. He placed the estimated receipts for the next months at $3,141,000, and estimated expenses for the same period at $3,022,000. He declared the province had produced in the year $55,000,000 worth of product although it has a population of only 250,000.

Seventy-five Japs Held.

Victoria, Feb. 20. — Seventy-five Japanese are held here for examination under the Natal Act. They arrived by a Japanese steamer last night.

BUCHANAN BURIED BY UNDERTAKER TO-DAY

Fraternal Societies and Private Citizens Offered to Pay the Cost of Interment When the Facts Became Known.

(From Saturday's Bulletin.)

There is a great deal of indignation in the city as the result of the publicity given in the Bulletin yesterday to the dispute between the city and the hospital authorities over the burial of the man Buchanan whose body has lain three weeks at the Moffatt company's mortuary awaiting interment.

When the facts became known on the streets yesterday afternoon there was general condemnation of those who were responsible for what appeared to be inhuman treatment of the dead. Many citizens regarded the facts as brought out as a disgrace to Edmonton. It is to the credit of the public of Edmonton that numerous private offers, as well as those of fraternal societies were made to bury the remains.

The Miners' union, the Sons of England and the Oddfellows all waited upon the undertaker last evening and requested him to bury the body and they would pay the cost. The Oddfellows were strong in their language and dispute the fact that the dead man had no connection with their order and they insisted on paying all the expenses in connection with the case.

Mr. Moffatt, the undertaker, in view of the comment that had been aroused over the incident, determined to bury the body at his own expense and afterwards endeavor to ascertain who should pay the expenses in similar cases of pauper dead. The funeral took place this morning at half past ten to the Protestant cemetery.

Mr. Moffatt, when seen this morning by a Bulletin representative, depreciated the publicity given to the case and pointed out that for his own protection it was necessary to have the responsibility fixed, as to whether the city, the provincial government or the hospital should be responsible for the expenses in connection with the burial of indigent dead, a number of which have occurred recently.

City Commissioner Pace, when seen this morning, explained what part he had taken in the case. After the death on February 2nd the undertaker had turned the case over to the provincial authorities. They in turn referred it to the civic authorities and the latter pointed out that the parties, either the physician attending or the hospital who ordered the burial was the party to whom the undertaker should look for payment of the burial expenses. The city and the government has already given grants to the hospitals and should not be expected to pay further expenses, he said.

Japanese Reply to the U. S.

Tokio, Feb. 20.—The memorandum of the Japanese government in reply to the United States on the subject of emigration was handed to Ambassador O'Brien to-day. It is understood it agrees in general terms with a number of suggestions made by the American government and promises further restriction of emigration by a virtual prohibition of the departure of laborers. The Japanese government points out that these restrictions are already in force including the stopping of emigration to Canada, Mexico and Hawaii Islands, and will make further complaints from America almost impossible.

Alleged Murderer Arrested.

Montreal, Feb. 22.—Noto Nove, an Italian, has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Tony Delucca. It is alleged Nove answers in detail the description given of the murderer by the friends of teh dead man.

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