

IMMIGRATION FROM INDIA TO CANADA

Interesting Report Made by W. L. Mackenzie King on His Mission to England Representing the Dominion Government.

W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, has presented an interesting report of his mission to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from India in particular.

On a memorandum dated 2nd March, 1908, from Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, representing that notwithstanding the regulations for the restriction of immigration from the Orient, certain classes of immigrants, in particular British East Indians, are being induced to come to Canada under circumstances which may necessitate a refusal of their admission to our shores.

That an effective restriction of immigration from India is desirable, therefore, not less in the interest of the East Indians themselves, than in the interest of the Canadian people.

The report sets forth that he was received by the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, secretary of state for the colonies, who arranged for interviews during the course of the same week with the Right Honorable John Morley, secretary of state for India, and the Right Honorable Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

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Causes of Immigration. My inquiry under royal commission into the methods by which Oriental laborers have been induced to come to Canada, which was conducted in the city of Vancouver during the months of November and December of last year, though not extensively pursued, so far as the immigration from India is concerned, was quite sufficient to show upon this subject that it has assumed the character of a public interest, therefore, that the several representations and the views of the authorities of Great Britain and

Canada respectively, should be set forth, together with an account of the negotiations, in a confidential memorandum, to accompany this report, and that reference should here be made to such phases only as seem deserving of explicit mention, and the result of the negotiations outlined just in so far as may be necessary to afford a satisfactory understanding of the outcome of the mission. The adoption of this course will explain the brevity of this report.

The question of the migration of people of the Orient, and the problems to which it gives rise, whether it be in connection with immigration or emigration as between different parts of the British Empire, or between portions of the British Empire and foreign countries, is by no means a new one to the British authorities. Australasia, South Africa and India have each forced a consideration of the subject upon the attention of British statesmen for years past.

The stevedores' companies which have been in any way responsible for the recruiting of emigrants, have been given to understand that the government of Great Britain and Canada, and the authorities in India do not view with favor any action on their part calculated to foster further emigration from India to Canada.

The variegated character of the British Empire is no in particular, perhaps more fully exemplified than in the circumstance that within its confines are to be found all the features which the problem of Oriental immigration presents. This fact differentiates to a degree, as compared with countries of a single nationality, some of the factors which are of vital moment in a consideration of the best methods by which to cope with the difficulties that arise, in that whilst new obligations are encountered, opportunities of mutual arrangement and concession are afforded which are often not obtainable between countries of distinct sovereignties.

It was clearly recognized in regard to immigration from India to Canada, that the native of India is not a person who is to be brought to this country, that, accustomed as many of them are to the conditions of a tropical climate, and possessing manners and customs so unlike those of our own people, their inability to readily adapt themselves to surroundings entirely different could not do other than entail an amount of privation and suffering which render a discontinuance of such immigration most desirable in the interest of the Indians themselves.

With the danger of the importation of native labor under contract or agreement removed, there remains for consideration only such classes as might desire to emigrate from India of their own initiative, or as having left India and gone elsewhere, to China, for example, might be induced by agreement or otherwise, to emigrate to this country. To the immigration of the latter class the regulation of the Canadian government requiring a continuous passage from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets, should prove an effective bar, whilst as to the former the same regulation, the warnings issued by the government of India, and the greater care which will reasonably be exercised in the future, should prove a real deterrent. It will be apparent, moreover, that having regard to the policy of the Indian government in the protection of the natives as set forth in the Indian Emigration Act, the government of Canada is fully justified in requiring, as has been its policy, of persons who are to be brought to Canada, that they should do so under the protection, be in possession of a sum of money sufficient to ensure their not be-

ing reduced to a condition of mendicancy or becoming a public charge. The regulation at present in force, requiring all immigrants to have in their possession a sum of at least \$25 constitutes a requirement which for the protection of the natives themselves, is an obvious necessity. Should this amount prove inadequate it could be increased.

There is thus, in the last analysis, a dovetailing, so to speak, of Great Britain's well-known policy in the protection of the native races of India, and Canada's policy in the matter of immigration. Harmony of Policies.

Whilst effective as a means of restricting a class of immigration unsuited to Canada, it will be apparent that the arrangement as here set forth is one which finds its justification on grounds of humanity as strong as are the economic reasons by which it is also supported. The liberty of British subjects in India is safeguarded rather than curtailed, the traditional policy of Britain in respect to the native races of India has been kept in mind, and the necessity of enacting legislation either on the part of the government of India or on the part of the Empire has been wholly avoided.

Methods to be Restrict. How these several influences have been taken into account and an effective restriction obtained by administrative measures in such a manner as to render legislative action unnecessary, will be apparent from an account of the migration as between different parts of the British Empire, or between portions of the British Empire and foreign countries, is by no means a new one to the British authorities.

The misdeeds effects of the distribution by interested parties of literature of the class above described has been the subject of warning which has been issued in India has issued, whereby the natives have become informed of the risks involved in emigration to Canada, and of the actual conditions in this country otherwise than as they are advertised to persons about to sever their connection with one country for the purpose of taking up residence in another.

The case of the Methodist church vs. Roach came up for trial before Judge Lampman in the county court yesterday. The case was outlined in these columns some time ago on a preliminary hearing. It showed that the Methodist church had purchased the property known as "Corona," situated on Pandora avenue, on the understanding that they could obtain possession of the land on or before the 1st of July next.

Official reports on the state of the labor market in Germany during the first quarter of the year 1908 tell a tale. Although in some trades prospects are better than in others, it is clear that the first quarter of the present year compares very unfavorably with the corresponding period of the year 1907. The purchasing power of the general public is rather weaker than otherwise, and large numbers of factories and businesses started during the last few years are suffering severely from lack of orders, the first consequences being an unusual number of failures.

It will, therefore, be seen, that of itself the Indian Emigration Act solves the problem, so far as it relates to the importation of contract labor from India to Canada, and this is the one class to be feared, since without some agreement to labor it is hardly to be expected that any number of immigrants should be large. To render this law wholly effective so far as Canada is concerned, it would be sufficient to prohibit the landing in Canada of immigrants who come in violation of the laws of their own country.

My inquiry under royal commission into the methods by which Oriental laborers have been induced to come to Canada, which was conducted in the city of Vancouver during the months of November and December of last year, though not extensively pursued, so far as the immigration from India is concerned, was quite sufficient to show upon this subject that it has assumed the character of a public interest, therefore, that the several representations and the views of the authorities of Great Britain and

two defects of the eastern hemlock, viz., britchness of grain and shakiness, and has no new faults, with the enormous size, compared with that of the eastern tree, gives it a greater value for many purposes. The white fir (Abies) and the spruce are ideal pulp woods, and can be used for any purpose for which the eastern spruce is used. The yellow cypress resembles a cedar, but the wood is harder, stronger, tougher, more elastic and highly aromatic. It is exceedingly durable, and when found in large sizes is much the most valuable wood on the Pacific coast.

The leading species of the interior valleys are the yellow pine, spruce, Douglas fir, red cedar, spruce and hemlock. The cut per acre of these interior lands is, as a rule, much less than on the coast, but occasionally areas are found on which the trees stand very close, and the cut is enormous.

The importance of Vancouver Island timber lands is fast coming to the notice of outside investors and enquires from the American side are coming in large numbers from persons and firms who are interested in the shortage of timber limits in United States territory.

The importance of Vancouver Island has before been put forward as being one of the very few places where large timbers suitable for railway and bridge work can be obtained and these statements are daily being borne out from the enquiries that are coming to hand among timber dealers in Victoria. The Griffiths company has on hand at the present time over \$120,000 for the purchase of suitable limits and they say that during the past week deals have moved towards completion involving the sum of \$100,000. A small deal of \$4000 for limits on the island has been closed in the last few days by this firm while an enquirer is at the moment making an inspection of about \$100,000 worth of timber on Nooka Island for which purpose they on Saturday last took a launch from Alberni. An \$18,000 deal in the same locality is also under consideration and many enquiries are coming to hand as to the resources of the island for timber of the high grade kind.

The company say that the majority of the enquiries are from United States capitalists, many of whom are at present in the city while two parties are making arrangements to outfit for a trip up the coast on an inspection tour. The firm say that in the last two weeks there has been greater enquiry for timber lands than for the whole of the previous six months.

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TIMBER WEALTH IN PROVINCE

DR. JUDSON CLARK ON THIS SUBJECT

He Describes the Vast Resources Possessed by British Columbia.

As to the resources of the province of British Columbia in standing timber there are vast and very widely divergent views. Only one thing is quite certain, namely, that no man knows even approximately the actual stand. A short time ago one of the largest operators on the coast expressed to me his belief that ten years would see the exhaustion of all the timber which is now regarded as merchantable. This view may, I think, be taken as marking the low water mark in estimates of persons who have had practical experience in the woods. From a prize essay on this subject recently published, I learn that the total stand of timber in British Columbia exceeds five thousand million feet, an estimate which is double that given by the editor of the American Lumberman for the forest-resources of the entire North American continent.

Another statement which reflects a more or less popular impression in the east, I quote from an article recently published in one of our trade journals. The writer, who could hardly have been out of doors in British Columbia, stated that the whole province consisted of an unbroken stretch of forest extending from the forty-ninth parallel to Alaska, and comprising the largest and most compact body of timber on the "American continent."

G. W. Dean told of meeting Mrs. Roach, who had been severely protesting the night of the church, take over the premises until she had seen her lawyer.

Mrs. Roach and her daughter both gave evidence of their mind. They stated that the property was sold by Mrs. Roach to the house for \$25 a month for the first three months, \$30 for the next three months, and \$40 for the last three months of the year 1907. At the end of the year he raised the rent to \$50 a month and that amount had been paid ever since.

Statistics Show Big German Slump. Official reports on the state of the labor market in Germany during the first quarter of the year 1908 tell a tale. Although in some trades prospects are better than in others, it is clear that the first quarter of the present year compares very unfavorably with the corresponding period of the year 1907.

Receipts from the goods traffic of all state railways were nearly \$485,000 less than in March, 1907.

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By return mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps. Address Doctor Pierce as below for it.

In short "Golden Medical Discovery" regulates, purifies and invigorates the whole system and thus cures a very large range of diseases. The reason why it cures such a varied list of diseases is made clear in a little booklet of extracts from the leading medical authorities, compiled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and which he will be pleased to send post-paid and entirely free to any who send him their names and addresses.

You can't afford to accept a substitute of unknown composition for this non-secret medicine of known composition.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good." They are the original "Liver Pills" first put up by old Dr. Pierce over 40 years ago. Much imitated, but never equaled. They are tiny sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Advertiser (1000 pages) is sent free on receipt of 50 cent stamps (to cover cost of mailing) for paper-covered, or 50 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The Great Restorative Non-Alcoholic Tonic of the day, made entirely of native medicinal roots and without a drop of alcohol in its composition. There are no secrets--all its ingredients being printed on the bottle-wrappers.

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