

SATURDAY

The Star

SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1907.

# ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST ADMISSION OF THE JAPANESE

The Labor Question in British Columbia—Shall Orientals be  
Admitted—Both Sides of the Difficult Problem  
Clearly Discussed.

Whether or not British Columbia shall have Oriental labor to assist in the building up of the province is a pressing problem to the people of the western provinces and of interest to the whole of Canada. The *Monetary Times* publishes two views of the matter which admirably present the two sides of the argument.

## THE ARGUMENT AGAINST.

Mr. R. G. Macpherson, M. P., of Vancouver, who has been most active in his efforts to prevent Oriental immigration to Canada, writes the *Monetary Times* as follows:—

"The Pacific Ocean province of British Columbia is the port of entry for the Orient, has a climate in many respects the equal to Japan, China and India, and is exceedingly rich in natural resources. Its fisheries are most abundant, its timber wealth enormous, its mineral wealth of an El Dorado, its area of 377,000 square miles. It has valleys are fertile and comprise an estimated population of 250,000, which is less than 3-4 of a person to every square mile.

Japan lies within two weeks' journey with a population of 45,000,000, or 40 persons to every square mile, with a natural increase yearly of over half a million. The Japanese are urged to seek other fields for their surplus energy and population. The average man says, 'Well, that is just what we need in Canada.' Granted, but not of a race of people who cannot assimilate—a race of people who send their men only—a race of people who have a skin not colored like our own. The latter may not be a disadvantage, but it is an insurmountable barrier to intermarriage. A non-mixable people means a raising up two separate and distinct peoples, owing allegiance to different flags, different customs, social and political, different faiths, and, in fact, as non-assimilative as oil and water."

The Japanese, if not checked, either by treaty or otherwise, will, inside of two years, number in our population 25,000 to 30,000 able-bodied males. To offset that number we will have less than 80,000 males, that is, one man, in every four would be a Japanese. To-day we have nearly 20,000 Chinese, 8,000 Japanese, and 2,000 Hindus.

When you take into consideration that an infinitesimal number of these have wives and families and do not contribute anything to all that goes to make up a strong nationality, such as white citizens do, you will readily understand the feelings of a man who has his little home, wife, and family, who contributes his share to our schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions of all kind to all that goes to the responsibilities incumbent upon every man who loves his country, when he sees thousands of alien race landing upon our shores. Where the yellow man goes, the white man disappears.

I have lived in this province for nearly twenty years. I see today 5,000 Japanese employed in our Fraser River fisheries, where five years ago not one Jap was employed. The white man and Indian have been pushed aside. I have no quarrel with the alien who wants cheap labor, but I have with the man or woman who will allow my brother white man to be pushed aside by an alien race.

Fifteen years ago our saw mills employed entirely a white crew, our shingle mills the same. Today not more than five per cent. of white men will be found in our saw mills, and in our shingle mills about the same percentage. Lumber camps have stood the strain better, but they are fast getting into that artery of trade as well. "All fares the and to hastening ill's prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay."

This subject cannot be disposed of in a light manner. We are face to face today with the fact that unless we put up with the alien race in a few years we will be an Asiatic one. The Asians are usurping the land and displacing the whites. Why? Because we want cheap labor. What has made the Martine Provinces great? Was it Coille labor? What has Coille labor done for the grand old Province of Quebec?

Tell me who has made two blades of grass grow where none grew before in my native province of Ontario? Has it been done by an alien race? And so on to the foothills of the Rockies. It has been our own kit and kin. They have built churches, schools, railroads and cities, and all without the aid of an alien race.

Why, then, deliver our beautiful province into the hands of a yellow people? Is our destiny not bound up with that of old Canada, our homes not as sacred as the Easterners. Who should be the best judge of this matter—we who live here and are in daily conflict with the yellow men, a conflict which can only mean a bitter sentiment some day, or the man in the east who views it only from an academic standpoint?

The Macedonian cry is going out today from our people here to the East.

# ABOLITION OF DEATH PENALTY RESULTS IN AN INCREASE OF CRIME IN FRANCE

Recent Murder Case, of a Most Revolting Nature,  
Was Attended by Crowds of Society Women  
---Papers are Clamoring for Murderer's Head.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—All France is wondering whether the guillotine has been banished forever. Since the assassin of the Duke of Orleans, the execution of the peculiarly atrocious murder of a little girl the question whether or not he is to be executed has become a burning one. The verdict of the jury being guilty, without the benefit of extenuating circumstances, obviously the condemned man the ordinary course of things would be guillotined. But, though parliament has not voted the abolition of capital punishment, the death sentence pronounced on the prisoner must apparently remain a dead letter, since the public executioner has been denounced off by the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies and the guillotine has been stowed away in some disused out-house.

By the non-voting of the law abolishing capital punishment, while at the same time suppressing the post of public executioner and relegating "La Veuve," as the guillotine is called in criminal slang, to an out-house, a distinctly abnormal condition of things has been established. For instance, within the last six months, in Paris and the provinces, the death sentence has been passed on numbers of convicted murderers, the said sentence being necessarily commuted by the president of the republic, since virtually no one has been executed. The Chamber of Deputies, immediately the autumn session calls them back to work, should settle the matter by one way or another. It is manifestly absurd to see day by day throughout France prisoners found guilty of murder, sentenced to death with all wonted solemnity, when all the time they know the sentence will not and cannot be carried out.

In the presence of the exceptionally atrocious crime which brought Soland to the assize court, many leading organs of the press are now clamoring for "a little" with almost unseemly violence, and on the first page of certain journals the criminal's severed head, with the guillotine beside it, constitutes a gruesome pictorial attraction for the morbidly inclined. It should be said that the latest Parisian edition of the "L'Espresso" has been written up in what appears a distinctly objectionable manner. Since Soland's imprisonment, the paper has not only been repeatedly interviewed by enterprising reporters, but she has been persuaded to write her memoirs for a popular sheet, which delicate intimate subjects connected with her married life with the convicted murderer, a vulgar and unbecoming manner of objectionable details are given. In a word, the appetite of the multitude for the horrible and the tragic has been kindled, and the paper is simply a revolting, ignominious crime, which, out of respect for decency, the press should not assist in.

One inevitable result was that during the two days the trial lasted the streets of Paris, despite the heat was crisscrossed by society ladies, actresses, and demi-mondaines, many of whom came back from the assize court in the sear and to be present. And, as a male spectator remarked, with no little asperity, "the attitude and manners of these smartly-dressed, pearl-powdered, perfumed women, was deplorably out of keeping with the solemnity of the surroundings. They laughed, chattered and applauded or the contrary, as though they were at a theatrical dress rehearsal rather than in a court of justice, unmoved apparently either by the presence in the witness-box of hapless victims' parents, or the exhibition of the bloodstained garments worn by the child on the day she was slaughtered."

In regard, however, to the important question as to the abolition or maintenance of capital punishment in France, thoughtful commentators on the subject rightly remark that opinions concerning that question ought not to be affected merely because a sensational crime has been committed, and street hawkers are selling pictorial illustrations in which "La Veuve" is figured as a woman in a white dress, the public headman was pensioned off and it was tacitly understood that he would have no successor, the campaign in favor of the abolition of the death sentence met with distinct public disapproval. It was argued that in countries such as Switzerland or Belgium, where capital punishment does not exist, murders were not so frequent as in countries where it does exist.

Certain magistrates, high public officials and jail chaplains, however, guided by their long experience and contact with the criminal classes, maintained that fear of "La Veuve" was useful as a deterrent upon murdering instincts, or in default of this, reduction of the head tax on Chinese would afford immediate relief to farmers, fruit-growers and families requiring services. Your committee prefer to see this a "white man's country" in the event of refusal or delay in carrying out the above recommendations your committee are of opinion that the head tax on Chinese should be reduced. The expansion of farming and fruit-growing is already checked, and the demand for cheap labor in the construction of railways is a problem which must be seriously considered.

some kind of punishment more severe and lasting than the sentence of transportation to "La Nouvelle" must be provided. It is a fact that convicts are by no means more intimidated by the prospect of serving their sentence on some island where privileges are too easily obtained, chances of escape too easy, and the sentence of life and death together far more endurable than that passed by convicts undergoing imprisonment in a French jail.

Against the maintenance of capital punishment in France it is urged that the President's prerogative of clemency is frequently so erratically used as to result in flagrant injustice towards criminals on whom sentence of death has been passed, some of whom are executed while others keep their heads on their shoulders. In any case, it is distinctly desirable that the Chamber of Deputies, immediately the autumn session calls them back to work, should settle the matter by one way or another. It is manifestly absurd to see day by day throughout France prisoners found guilty of murder, sentenced to death with all wonted solemnity, when all the time they know the sentence will not and cannot be carried out.

Mr. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, like everyone else, has remarked that the ordinary influx of foreigners into Paris during the spring and summer seasons, and he has decided that the sergeants of the police should be taught foreign languages to enable them to render service to the foreign visitors. With this object in view he has made an arrangement with a school for modern languages, at which a certain number of sergeants de ville will follow the classes of three times a week to learn German, English and Spanish. Naturally, at least in the first instance, those who are to be taught foreign languages will be selected.

So far as can be gathered, the less said the better. The Minister of War, not to tender his resignation absolutely, but to inform him of his determination to leave the army if he is not promoted. According to the Petit Parisien, the honorable Picquet, Chamber of Deputies for his promotion, so several private members of the Lower House are expected to come forward in support of his promotion. I am dependent entirely on their own resources and on those of their political friends, as the President has resolved to hold entirely aloof. General Picquet is represented as having replied to a question on this delicate matter that he would neither oppose nor support such an application. But it appears extremely probable that when the Chamber of Deputies meets for its session on an active campaign, with a view to securing a majority in favor of his advancement at the Chamber of Deputies.

Philippe Antonetti, tried at Bastia, Corsica, for the murder of Lieutenant Leyer D'Orth, whom, as he alleged, he shot to avenge the honor of his sister, Angèle Antonetti, has been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. His sister, as well as his brother, Jules Antonetti, who were accused as accomplices, were acquitted.

# THOUSANDS OF PILGRIMS IN IRELAND SIGN PLEDGE

Great Numbers Gathered at Summit of Holy Mountain—  
The Excessive Cost of the Dublin  
Police Force.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—The third of the modern pilgrimages to St. Patrick's Oratory on the top of Croagh Patrick this year eclipsed its predecessors in the size of the attendance, in the devotion shown by the pilgrims, and in the splendid weather which was associated with the celebration. Three years ago the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Archbishop of Tuam, revived this pilgrimage, which, as recently discovered documents show, was of importance in 1432, when Pope Eugene IV. granted an indulgence to the visitors to the holy mountain, and fixed the date for the visit on the last Sunday of July. The Very Rev. M. McDonald, the administrator of Westport, has ably seconded his archbishop in his exertions to revive this religious and historic devotion. A concrete oratory now shelters the priest who says mass on the wind-swept summit of the rock 2,500 feet high, and the enormous assemblage fully established this pilgrimage as an annual national event. Many persons camped on the mountain all night. Special trains from Dublin, Athlone, Achill, Glenties, and Ballina poured thousands of visitors into the town of Westport and on arrival they were met by the priest who said the mass. People were present from all parts of Ireland, from Great Britain, from America, and from the Antipodes, and the calculation was that their number may have been anything between seven and twenty thousand. The figures seem almost incredible. But it is considering that the Holy Mountain is something like 2,500 feet high. This is a very considerable ascent, even for a trained climber, but the young, the middle-aged and the old made it. With the Archbishop of Tuam and the administrator of Westport, the priest who said the mass, the faithful did not spare themselves on their pious pilgrimage. And they were well rewarded when they got to Croagh Patrick's crest. Eleven masses were celebrated by priests from nearly all the lands in the English cities. In Dublin the police are a special department, controlled by a commissioner, constituted under a special act of parliament, by which provision is made for taxing the citizens for their maintenance at the rate of 8d. in the pound on the valuation of the city. The result has proved that, though crime is diminishing in Dublin, notwithstanding its growing population, the cost of policing has grown with the increase in the valuation of the city, until the financial imposition on the city has become monstrous. For instance, the valuation of the metropolitan area of Dublin in 1850 was 645,000 pounds; the valuation for the year 1905-6 was 1,245,000 pounds. The result of this increase in the valuation of the city has been that the cost of the police force in 1850 was 71,000 pounds in 1905-6 the number fell to 3,235. The number of summary convictions in 1850 was 47,110, and this showed a great falling-off in 1905-6, the number being 29,460.

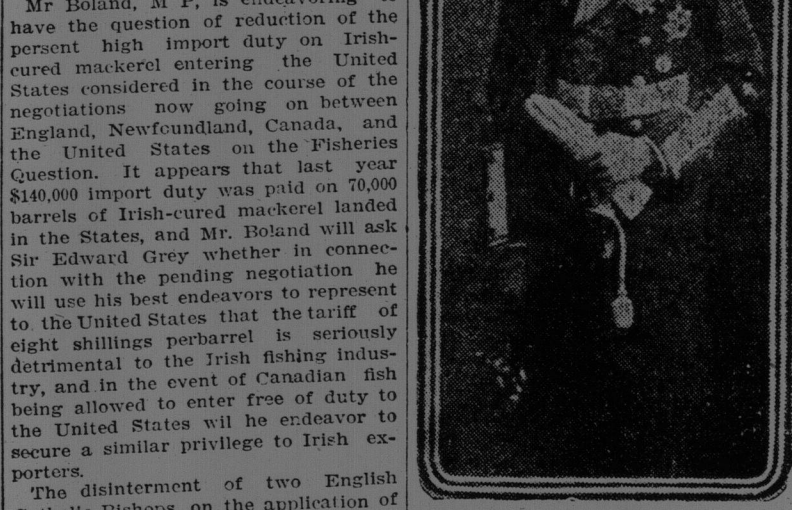
Mr. Boland, M. P., in endeavoring to have the question of reduction of the percent high import duty on Irish-cured mackerel entering the United States considered in the course of the negotiations now going on between the United States on the Fisheries Question. It appears that last year \$10,000,000 import duty was paid on 70,000 barrels of Irish-cured mackerel landed in the States, and Mr. Boland will ask Sir Edward Grey whether in connection with the pending negotiation he will use his best endeavors to represent to the United States that the tariff of eight shillings per barrel is seriously detrimental to the Irish fishing industry, and in the event of Canadian fish being allowed to enter free of duty to secure a similar privilege to Irish exporters.

The disinclination of two English Catholic Bishops, on the application of Monsignor Ward, of St. Edmund's, Ware, is likely to be soon carried out, and that some of the Bishops, two Bishops were brothers, Bonaventure and Andrew Gifford, Bonaventure, the elder and better known, was buried in St. Pancras, in 1734. Peculiar interest attaches to the application at the moment when the publication of the Stuart papers by the Historian James Stuart gives new information.

ation about the important part played by the bishops in the stirring period of 1716. It is clear from this letter written by Father Blake to Father Lawson, on December 24th, 1716, that it was largely owing to the Bishops' moderate counsels that many leading Catholics of England met in 1718, and after much heated argument, agreed on oath to live peacefully and quietly under King George I., and not to disturb the tranquility of the realm nor assist any person against his Majesty. Such an oath, agreed to at an important conference of English Catholic clergymen and laymen, was a serious blow to the prospects of the Pretender. Speaking at a special meeting of the County Clare Agricultural Show Committee, the Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, chairman, who presided, said that so far as he could see the only hope for this country was agriculture. The chances, or even the possibilities of Ireland ever becoming a great manufacturing centre were, he feared, nil. In that department the hope for the start of them. They found themselves today without manufactures or the means of starting them for any little industry they could hope to originate with the limited capital at their disposal would be swamped immediately by the monster institutions abroad, who had the ability to dump their surplus products here for the mere pleasure of killing them, unless they got protection. But with agriculture the case is different. In that we have a living industry—one in which the people have been engaged for generations, who have adapted to their natural tastes and habits, and for which the local conditions of climate and soil are most favorable. Ireland cannot be a manufacturing country, she can easily be an agricultural country, just like Denmark. The butter industry is a backward country, and the markets for them, which at one time were almost exclusively in the hands of the English, are now being taken over by nations who have to carry on their industries under conditions far less favorable than ours. We all know how much this country has lost of its once great and profitable business of breeding and rearing horses. And this country will go on getting worse from year to year unless we pull ourselves together and set ourselves with determination to make the most of what we have, to educate ourselves, and improve our methods of agriculture until we are able to hold our own against all comers."

It is strongly urged that one industry which Ireland can revive with advantage is the manufacture of rice. More than a century ago the south of Ireland was famous for its rice.

HOW HE CATCHES THEM.  
"How does it happen that you are retained in so many divorce cases?" "Well," replied the lawyer, "seeing that you are not in my line, I'll tell you. I look over the marriage licenses every morning and send my card around to the contracting parties." — Judge.



BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Prince Waldemar, of Prussia, who was shown in the *Beau Brummel* of the German Navy. It is said that the young Prince is to be sent on a tour around the world to study seamanship, in the principal navies. The Kaiser has a very high opinion of his nephew, whom he called the other day, "The smartest officer for his years in the navy."



BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Kaiser has his own peculiar taste in art, as in everything else, and this statue of Judith, which has just been awarded a gold medal at the Berlin Art Exhibition, is a striking example of the style of his taste in sculpture. By artists it is considered a little more robust than beautiful.

## MAN IN FIERCE FIGHT WITH PACK OF JACKALS

Instead of Allowing Them to Pass He  
Becomes Aggressor and Invites  
Attack.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 24.—While he was on a shooting trip about fourteen miles from his home at Beaufort West, Cape Colony, this week, A. E. Clarke, a British settler, had a terrible fight with jackals.

What he took to be a herd of buck approaching him turned out to be a pack of "Panne" jackals, the variety so much dreaded by farmers and herdsmen. Instead of allowing the pack to pass unharmed, he fired and killed the leaders.

The others advanced on him, and before they surrounded him, he killed three more and wounded two. Then a grim fight against overwhelming odds began, for he was alone in the bush. Using his rifle as a club, Mr. Clarke fought a few of the brutes, but his weapon broke and he was left with only the two barrels to defend himself. By this time he was fearfully torn and mauled about the neck and arms and hands and was rapidly growing exhausted.

Just before he sank to the ground unconscious a large jackal sprang on his back and the Government of resolved to hold entirely aloof. General Picquet is represented as having replied to a question on this delicate matter that he would neither oppose nor support such an application. But it appears extremely probable that when the Chamber of Deputies meets for its session on an active campaign, with a view to securing a majority in favor of his advancement at the Chamber of Deputies.

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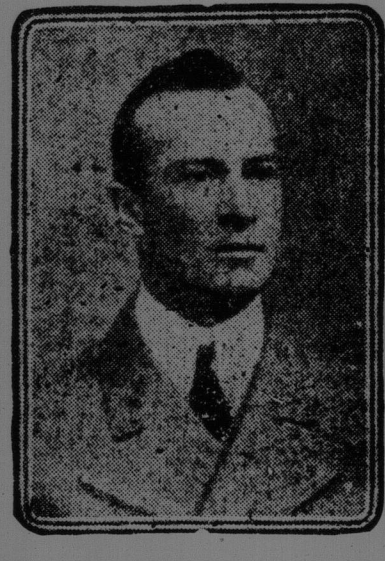
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## FIRST STRIKE BENEFITS PAID

Operators Received Enough to Last Them  
for a Week.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The first strike benefits were paid tonight. The total amount paid out was not made public, but it was said that it was sufficient to insure the comfort of all the operators on strike. It was also stated at strike headquarters that there was enough money on hand to finance the strike for two weeks longer, and enough more pledged to carry on the fight for ninety days.

The strikers announced tonight that the telegraphers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific railroad at Montreal had refused to work Postal wires to New York, which were manned at this time by non-union men.



MOSCOW, Aug. 24.—Latest photograph of Prince Borghese, the daring automobilist, who led in the automobile race from Peking to Paris, and who was honored by the authorities and citizens of this city only a short time ago.