

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 province and of interest to the whole of Canada.

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 Canada 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 40,000,000, 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 we 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 barrier to intermarriage. A non-assimilable race means a raising up of separate and distinct peoples, owing allegiance to different flags, different customs, social and political, different faiths, and, in fact, as non-assimilable as the Chinese and 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 8000 make that in one man in every four would be a Japanese. Today 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 our population, 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, his wife, and family, who contributes his share to our schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions of all kinds to all the responsibilities incumbent upon every man who loves his country, when he sees thousands of an 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 fifty years ago not one Jap was employed. The white man and Indian have been pushed aside. I have no quarrel with the man who wants cheap labor, but I have with the man or men 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, our lumber camps 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 land, the yellow man goes, the white man disappears.' This subject cannot be disposed of in a light manner. We are face to face today with the fact that unless we put up the bars, this province in a few years will be an Asiatic one. The Asiatics are usurping the land and displacing the whites. Why? Because we want cheap labor. God forbid that we shall ever measure the greatness of our nation by the dollar and cents standard. What has made the Maritime Provinces great? Was it Cooley labor? What has Cooley 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 din. 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 the yellow men, 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 Misedonian cry is going out today from our people here to the East.

ABOLITION OF DEATH PENALTY RESULTS INCREASE OF CRIME IN FRANCE

Recent Murder Case, of a Most Revolting Nature, Was Attended by Crowds of Society Women—Papers are Glamoring 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 Solheim for 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 appointed, and the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies and the guillotine has been stowed away in some disused house.

By the non-voting of the law abolishing capital punishment, while at the same time suppressing the post of public executioner and obligating 'La Veuve' as the guillotine is called in criminal slang, to an outburst, 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 what was a capital punishment can no longer be said to exist.

In the presence of the exceptionally atrocious crime which brought Solheim to the assist court, many leading organs of the press are now clamoring for 'sa tête' with almost unseemly violence, and on the first page of certain journals the criminal's severed head, with the guillotine beside it, is carried in a gruesome pictorial attraction for the morbidly inclined. It should be said that the head of the criminal has been what is termed 'written up' in what appears a distinctly objectionable manner. Since Solheim's imprisonment, he has not only been repeatedly interviewed by enterprising reporters, but she has been persuaded to write her memoirs for the 'Journal' in which delicate intimate subjects connected with her married life with the convicted murderer are set forth in a manner of objectionable details are given. In a word, the appetite of the multitude for the horrible and the tragic has been whetted to such a degree that simply a revolting, ignoble crime, about which, out of respect for decency, the press has been obliged to keep silent, has become a 'cause celebre'.

One inevitable result was that during the two days the trial lasted the streets were crisscrossed by the heat was crammed by society ladies, actresses, and demi-mondaines, many of whom came back from the country on the seaside to be present. And, as a male spectator remarked, with no little asperity with some of the ladies, 'the attitude and manner 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 some theatrical dress rehearsal rather than in court of justice, unmoved apparently either by the presence in the witness-box of this hapless victim's parents or the exhibition of the bloodstained garments worn by the child on the day she was slaughtered.'

With 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 awaiting her lawful prey. Some months ago when 'M. de Paris' (the public headman) was mentioned 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 high chaplains, however, guided by their long experience and contact with the criminal classes, maintained that fear of 'La Veuve' was a useful as a deterrent against murder, and in default of this, reduction of the head tax on Chinese would afford immediate relief to farmers, fruit-growers and families requiring domestics. Your committee prefer to see this 'white man's' country in the event of refusal or delay in carrying out the above recommendations your committee are of opinion that the only alternative is to strongly recommend that the head tax on Chinese 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 won than the chances of escape by no means problematical and life altogether 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 Presidential prerogative of amnesty 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 one way or another. It is manifestly absurd to see day throughout France prisoners found guilty of murder, sentenced to death with all solemnity, when all the time they know the sentence will not and cannot be carried out.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Kaiser has his own peculiar taste in art, as in everything else, and this statue of justice, 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. CAPT. 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 terrific 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 leader.

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 bravely, and his rifle broke and his weapon broke and he was left with only the two barrels to defend himself. By this time he was fearfully torn and maimed about the neck and arms and thighs and was rapidly growing exhausted.

Just before he sank to the ground unconscious a large jackal sprang on his back and he was unable to get up. When he recovered his senses he was in a sheep pen with four friends who had saved his life. They came on the scene as he was falling and as the infuriated beasts were rushing on him to tear him to pieces a few shots and a combined rush scattered the animals in all directions. After taking him home Mr. Clarke's rescuers returned and found twenty-one dead jackals, which they skinned. They sent him half a dozen of the skins as mementoes of the incident.

THOUSANDS OF PILGRIMS IN IRELAND SIG 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 culminated 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 142, 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 assembly 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 hoped to originate with the limited capital at their disposal would be availed immediately by the monster institutions abroad, who could afford 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—in which the people have been engaged for generations, which is 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 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 cider. More than a century ago the south of Ireland was famous for its cider.

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."

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Prince Waldemar of Prussia, whose picture is shown, is known as 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 private navy.

The Kaiser has a very high opinion of his nephew, whom he called the smartest officer for his years in the navy.

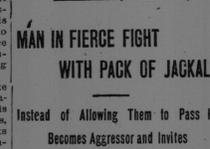
THE STRIKE BENEFITS PAID Operators Received Enough to Last Them for a Week. NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The first strike benefits were paid tonight. The total amount paid out was not made public, but it was said that it was sufficient to insure the comfort of all the operators on strike for a week to come. 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 end by non-union men.

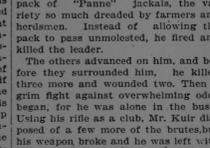
MOSCOW, Aug. 24.—Latest photograph of Prince Borghese, the daring automobilist, who led in the automobile race from Peking to Paris, and who was honored by the authorities and citizens of this city only a short time ago.



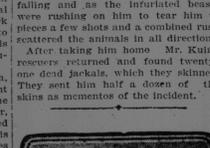
BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Kaiser has his own peculiar taste in art, as in everything else, and this statue of justice, which has just been awarded a gold medal at the Berlin Art Exhibition, is a striking example of the style of his taste in sculpture.



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 terrific fight with jackals.



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."



BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Prince Waldemar of Prussia, whose picture is shown, is known as 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 private navy.



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.