

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TROUBLE IS AT AN END

Lemieux's Mission to Japan Solved Problem Amicably and Honorably

Japanese Government Will Stop Direct Emigration, Especially of Contract Labor, and Canadian Laws Will Prevent the Indirect Influx

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 21.—A statement of his negotiations with the Japanese government regarding immigration into Canada was made to the commons yesterday by Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, who was sent to Japan for the purpose by the Canadian government.

Mr. Lemieux made a most satisfactory statement. He declared that between 1900 and 1907 the Japanese government had repeated assurances from Mr. Nossi, Japan's representative in Canada, that Japan would restrict emigration of Japanese to British Columbia, and showed that they did restrict them so that only about 200 a year came, and those mostly the families of Japanese living in Canada, merchants and students. He showed that when the Canadian government prepared to adhere to the Japanese treaty but to make restrictions as to the immigration of Japanese, Mr. Nossi asked that no article be placed in the treaty that the pledge of Japan to limit immigration be relied upon. On this assurance the treaty was adhered to without restriction. Then a large number of Japanese occurred, and it was shown that the Japanese consul at Vancouver had represented that Japanese were wanted in Canada. Mr. Lemieux showed that his negotiations with the Japanese government were entirely successful and read a written assurance from the Japanese minister of foreign affairs that the government of that country would in future restrict emigration to Canada.

He showed that the Japanese government had the most friendly feeling toward Canada and desired to promote commercial relations. He also showed that the Japanese government had a great market.

The commission of 1900 discussed an order by Count Aoki, Foreign Minister for Japan, to the governors of the various prefectures of Japan directing them to absolutely prohibit the emigration of laborers to Canada, and the United States. There was an undoubted understanding between the British, Canadian and Japanese governments for the restriction of Japanese emigration to Canada. The understanding was lived up to until the adhesion of Canada to the treaty of 1904. It had been asked why Canada had not followed the advice given by Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of colonies, that Canada should pass a restriction act similar to the Natal Act and then adhere to the treaty. Mr. Lemieux said the Japanese government was too big to bear down on a small island like Canada.

Mr. Lemieux said that the Japanese government was not responsible for the arrivals and could not be accused of bad faith in not living to its understanding. That immigration was produced by the Canadian Nippon Supply Co. to fill the orders given by Canadian companies. That the Japanese were the Asiatics most objected to was a tribute to their capacity. Japan did not desire its people to come to Canada. The interests of that country lay in the opposite direction, and every man who came to Canada was a detriment to it.

There was every reason for the restriction of Asiatics in British Columbia. There were now some 25,000 Asiatics in British Columbia and only 75,000 adult male whites. The Asiatics of British Columbia that they might be overwhelmed by masses from Europe was a very real fear. The fact that the Asiatics of the world were British Columbia by white men making the damming of that stream all the more difficult. The grievance of Japan against the United States in particular was that it proposed to open its eastern doors to the Asiatics from Europe and proposed to close its western gates to the Asiatics from Japan. They claimed this was a violation of natural and civil rights.

Mr. Lemieux had a dozen letters and Sir Wilfrid assured him that Japan could restrict emigration to Canada and pointing out from year to year that undertaking was being lived up to.

On September 18, 1906, in a letter sent to Hon. Mr. Fisher, when the Canadian government had decided to adhere to the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1894, but to however make restrictions concerning coastwise navigation and immigration, having learned of the intention of the Canadian government, Mr. Nossi wrote that "immigration will be always restricted voluntarily by Japan, and I do hope very much that Canada will depend upon good faith and will not try to exact conditions by right of treaty."

Mr. Lemieux, was committed to the council and as it was an assurance of voluntary restriction as a pledge of good faith the government adhered to the treaty accordingly. The treaty came before the Canadian parliament for ratification last session. After it had been passed the house Mr. Nossi, Sir Wilfrid to thank him

for his attitude in parliament and again referred to the policy of voluntary restriction of the Japanese government. He said: "The investigation government will issue no passports under any pretext whatever."

Mr. Lemieux called attention to the fact that from 1900 until the treaty was ratified by parliament in 1907 the chain of assurance by Japan was complete and immigration was so regulated that there was no complaint from British Columbia. The investigation by Mr. King showed that from January to October, 1907, 8,125 Japanese immigrants arrived at Vancouver, of which 4,449 were for Canada. Of this number 2,779 came from Hawaii, over which the Japanese government had no jurisdiction. Nine hundred came direct from Japan, being brought by the Canadian Nippon Company through the immigration companies of Japan. "It is true," said Mr. Lemieux, "that passports were given these immigrants, but no bad faith can be impugned to the Japanese government, as representations were made to them by their consul at Vancouver that the men were really wanted in British Columbia and contracts to that effect were produced."

"I claim that this has been the result of my mission to Japan," said Mr. Lemieux. He gave a narrative of his mission in Tokyo. He said: "In dealing with such a delicate problem I am not at liberty to divulge confidential documents of a confidential nature."

Imperial government have decided to take effect means to restrict emigration from Japan. "I will be asked at once, what about those efficient means, and where is the guarantee of that restriction?" My answer is that during the course of my conferences a series of most stringent regulations accompanied by instructions and addressed to the local governors and to the consuls in Canada were adopted. I can assure the house that the British ambassador and myself are satisfied that these regulations are sufficient for our purpose and that they will be honestly enforced by the foreign office at Tokyo.

"There is however one feature of those regulations which I am authorized to make public. We know how strongly has been resented in British Columbia the presence in large numbers of Asiatic labor. As Minister of Labor, I was most anxious to decrease the pressure of surplus Asiatic labor in that province. As a result of the negotiations all immigration of contract labor (artisans included) is now prohibited, unless they come at the request of the Dominion government. This means that hereafter, such companies as the Nippon Supply Company of Vancouver, will be unable to co-operate with the immigration companies of Japan in sending labor under contract to this country."

"Of course, bona fide students, merchants, and tourists from Japan will continue to enjoy freedom of entrance to the Dominion. "As regards emigration from the Hawaiian Islands the question is settled. The Japanese Government admit that they have no jurisdiction. Our alien labor act provides against the importation of contract labor from the United States. Hawaii is an American possession, and, therefore, our act applies. If its provisions are not found sufficient to meet all requirements, the Japanese government are asked to amend accordingly. "It may not be necessary to amend our alien labor act. In view of a recent order-in-council prohibiting immigrants from landing or coming into Canada unless they come at the request of their birth or citizenship by a continuous journey and on through tickets purchased before leaving the country of their birth or citizenship. This regulation applies to the Asiatic and Pacific ports, and applies indiscriminately to all countries. It will exclude the Hindus."

"With this avenue carefully regulated and the avenue from Hawaii completely closed, I can announce to the country that we have eliminated from this issue any feature that could give rise to apprehension of any future trouble in regard to oriental immigration. "I hope I have convinced the house that the arrangement concluded with the Japanese government is satisfactory, though I am prevented from stating reasons for confiding many of its essential details. It is not the first time in the history of parliamentary government that I am assisting in the making of a Minister, upon his own responsibility has withheld from the public such information as he may have judged contrary to the interests of the crown."

"In conclusion, this arrangement is in my humble judgment a fair and honorable one. The Japanese government know that it is not possible to encourage the emigration of their laborers when they are not wanted, more especially where their presence is liable to draw the country into international engagements. The fact that they have already suppressed the emigration companies on the ground that they become a dangerous exasperating factor shows that it is not possible to encourage the emigration of their laborers when they are not wanted, more especially where their presence is liable to draw the country into international engagements. The fact that they have already suppressed the emigration companies on the ground that they become a dangerous exasperating factor shows that it is not possible to encourage the emigration of their laborers when they are not wanted, more especially where their presence is liable to draw the country into international engagements."

"I have found the Japanese government not only willing but anxious to meet the views of the Canadian government as to the restriction of Japanese immigration. The fact that they have agreed to limit the number of immigrants, and consequently any future agitation in British Columbia by re-feeding in the most absolute manner the assurances repeatedly given by their consul in 1904 and 1907, my efforts have not been in vain."

"I claim that this has been the result of my mission to Japan," said Mr. Lemieux. He gave a narrative of his mission in Tokyo. He said: "In dealing with such a delicate problem I am not at liberty to divulge confidential documents of a confidential nature."

Mr. Lemieux then read the written assurance from Count Hayashi, the minister of foreign affairs, dated from Tokyo, December 23, 1907. "In reply to your note of even date I have the honor to state that although the existing treaty between Japan and Canada absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel and reside in any part of the Dominion of Canada, yet it is not the intention of the Japanese government to insist upon the complete enjoyment of the rights and privileges guaranteed by these stipulations when that would involve disregard of special conditions which may prevail in Canada from time to time."

"Acting in this spirit and having regard to circumstances of recent occurrence in British Columbia, the Imperial government have decided to take effect means to restrict emigration to Canada. In carrying out this purpose the Imperial government, in pursuance of the policy above stated, will give careful consideration to local conditions prevailing in Canada, with a view to meeting the desires of the government of the Dominion as far as is compatible with the spirit of the treaty and the dignity of the state."

"Although, as stated in a note under reply, it was not possible for me to acquire in all of the proposals made to you on behalf of the Canadian government, I trust that you will find in the statement herein made proof of the earnest desire of the Imperial government to promote by every means within their power the growth, and stability of the cordial and mutually beneficial relations which exist between our countries. I venture to believe also that this desirable result will be found to have been materially advanced by the full exchange of views which has taken place between us, and it gives me special pleasure to acknowledge the obligation under which I have been placed by your frank and consistent explanations regarding the attitude and wishes of your government."

"In this letter," said Mr. Lemieux, "the minister of foreign affairs gives Canada the official assurance that the

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BEST PORT IN CANADA WINTER OR SUMMER

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

CHATHAM, Jan. 18.—Mrs. E. W. B. Spool has gone to St. John where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Newton Vincent.

The work on the W. S. Loggie Co.'s new schooner being built at Loggie's wharf was vigorously prosecuted last week, and with Saturday's fall of snow the additional timber for its construction can easily be hauled. The schooner will be 75 feet in length with a 29 foot beam and 8 foot hold. She will have an auxiliary gasoline engine installed and will be used to carry supplies to the fishing factories on the coast, bringing back their products on the return voyage. Daniel Desmond is in charge.

Letters testamentary have been granted to John P. Robichaud and John J. C. Sivoir in the estate of the late Michael Break of Negue, W. C. Winslow, proctor. The estate is valued at \$5,000.

Skiff Bros. of this town have secured the contract to wire the Bathurst railway station for electric lighting.

GIBSON, N. B., Jan. 20.—The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. James Davidson, of this place, is laid up with scarlet fever. The quarantine for the same disease on Postion's farm church. Both were raised a few days ago.

Rev. J. W. McConnell, of Fredericton, preached in the Methodist Church, Marysville, on Sunday morning and in the evening Rev. C. Berrie, of Gibson, preached in the same church. Both sermons were on missions and were much appreciated by the large congregations present. The musical, under the leadership of Prof. Cadwallader, was very fine.

The many friends of Councillor Pond are glad to see him able to be out again after his severe illness.

Mr. Emack is able to walk abroad and is rapidly regaining his usual strength.

Wilfred, second eldest son of Mr. Prichard, is suffering from the effects of a very painful accident by having his foot caught in the turn table and but for the stoutness of his boot and his well built foot he might have been badly crushed and lost his limb. Through the kindness of the corporation of the Anglican Church the Methodist will hold a concert in their hall on Tuesday, the 23rd of this month.

Mrs. Frank Good, Miss Torrens, Miss Perkins, Messrs. Winter, Kidner and several others will take part. The programme is very attractive.

Mr. Burpee of this place has secured the contract of building a bridge at Blackville, also of repairing the Florenceville bridge. He leaves for Blackville in a few days and will spend most of the winter between the two places.

REXTON, N. B., Jan. 20.—The catch of herring during last week was very poor, but last night there was a better haul. So far this has been the poorest smelt season in years.

A. J. and Frank Curran, who have purchased the Toronto and Ottawa mills, Mrs. James Murray, of Richibucto, had the misfortune Thursday afternoon of breaking one of her legs above the knee by falling on the slippery sidewalk.

HOPEWELL HILL, N. B., Jan. 18.—Mrs. Mary Ann Stiles, one of this village's most highly esteemed residents, celebrated her 92nd birthday on Saturday last, Jan. 17, the pleasing event being marked by a family gathering taken at the residence of Magistrate Biggar and Little and their certificates thereon. His honor considers.

Facilities Here of Those at I

W. C. Donaldson, Managing Director of Donaldson Line Denies Report That C. P. R. Have Acquired Their Line—City Has Treated Them Well.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Donaldson of Glasgow are at present in the city and guests at the Royal. Mr. Donaldson, who is managing director of the Donaldson Steamship Line, spoke in glowing terms regarding St. John as a port and stated that he considered the facilities here far ahead of those at Halifax.

Regarding the rumor that the C. P. R. had purchased or were negotiating for the purchase of their line of steamships, he decidedly contradicted it, and said that such a thing was too ridiculous to mention. He also said that the Donaldson Line was never up for sale, nor did he think it ever would be.

Mr. Donaldson said his line always had been used in a most proper manner by the city authorities, and went on to say that they considered St. John the best winter and summer port in Canada.

Another new passenger steamer would be added to the line in 1908, he informed the press, and this boat would surpass all others that they are now running. The plans show a beautiful steamer and with all modern improvements.

Mr. Donaldson will remain in the city until Saturday when he will again sail for Great Britain.

Northampton 70 11
Peel 515 90
Richmond 1,752 53
Simonds 723 84
Waketield 2,119 14
Wolfe 1,382 75
Woodstock parish 1,382 75
Woodstock town 2,714 45

Total receipts \$22,822 22
The secretary treasurer has paid out of drawer checks for \$18,342 66
Leaving a balance on hand \$4,479 56

HOPEWELL HILL, Jan. 16.—That a gentleman of the high standing and unblemished character of Magistrate James Blight of Hillsboro should be subjected to the charge of having stolen property in his possession and actually being arrested on a charge of this nature, shows to what extent Scott Act violators in this county will go, and illustrates the difficulties that have to be faced by those who are endeavoring to have the laws of the land enforced, and the degrading ruin kept from the homes of the people. Mr. Blight, it appears, allowed several bottles of liquor, taken from a young man who was fined by Mr. Blight for violation of the Scott Act to be stored in his residence, the same to be shirked, retreating with the charges referred to, and one against the constable who made the arrest. The cases against the alibi and the constable were before Justice O'Connor at Grand on Monday, and adjourned for 20 days on request of the plaintiff's counsel. There is an opinion that the matter is practically out of court, it being held that the case could not legally be stood over for more than eight days. Mr. Blight is one of the best known and most highly esteemed residents of this county, and all right-thinking people will hope he may continue to deal out proper punishment to those who come to overthrow the laws.

Irritable Throat Causes Catarrh

But the worst of it is this—Not only your throat, nose, bronchial tubes and lungs are sore, too, but the germ is spreading, and you are stronger hold every day. Destroy it with "Catarrhonic," the greatest healer and antiseptic ever known.

No case of Catarrh it won't relieve in a day, no case it won't cure. Remember this—you don't TAKE Catarrhonic—IT ISN'T a drug—it's a healing vapor, and consequently gets at the very kernel of the disease. A direct treatment—ones that kills the germ, heals the sores—stops the cough—cuts out the phlegm—such is "Catarrhonic."

Results talk—and that's where Catarrhonic wins out—it does cure—the others relapse. In Catarrh, irritable throat and bronchitis, trouble is quick to be inevitable with Catarrhonic. Large also for two months use, \$1.00 (small trial) size, 50c. Dealers: Mr. E. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn. U. S. A. and Kingston, Ont.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The reports received by cable from Rio Janeiro, that Italian troops were concerned in the alleged anarchist plot to destroy a part of the American battleship fleet, are ridiculed and the entire story is made light of. It is declared that anarchists practically do not exist among the Italian immigrants.



COUNT HAYASHI, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

The Scott Act Appeal Case of Hugh J. McCormick Resumed

HAMPTON, N. B., Jan. 21.—The January term of the county court of Kings county opened this morning at 10 o'clock before Mr. Justice Wedderburn.

Messrs. Fowler and Jonah made an application for review of a conviction before Justice of the Peace Beals, of Springfield, for diverting a watercourse over the highway. His honor decided to head the case in chambers at St. John on February 18th, at 3 p. m.

Mr. Ora F. King submitted the necessary papers in regard to an application as British subjects, of Edward S. Clark, junior, Edwards S. Clark, senior, and Henry M. Clark, formerly subjects of the United States and residents of the State of Connecticut, but now of Springfield, Kings county, in this province. The papers were filed with the clerk of the court, and before adjournment were ordered to be filed in court with application, and necessary certificates issued. Mr. A. B. Copp, of the firm of Copp and McCord of Sackville, moved to set aside a judgment against Arthur W. Dixon, in suit brought by the Eureka Company, limited, for the price of acetylene gas machine. The application was opposed by Mr. Geo. W. Fowler, representing the company, and dismissed by the judge on the ground that the plea was not filed in court with application.

The Scott Act appeal case of Hugh J. McCormick, adjourned from the November court, was resumed and the evidence of Jeremiah McInley was taken by Mr. A. Wilson, K. C., who appeared for Inspector Cusack. Mr. Jonah, on behalf of appellant, raised a number of objections with regard to the admission of the deposit depositions taken at the trial before Magistrate Biggar and Little and their certificates thereon. His honor considers.

The following judgments were delivered: The King on the complaint of Harris T. Cusack v. Andrew Carr. Appeal dismissed with costs, but conviction reduced to first offence. The King v. Daniel Robb. Appeal dismissed with costs. The court adjourned sine die.

AGED MONCTON LADY DEAD

MONCTON, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Kinnear, wife of W. S. Kinnear of the firm of Kinnear & Son, painters, passed away tonight after a long and tedious illness. Deceased was formerly Miss Gwynn of Belle Verte, but has lived during the greater part of her married life in Moncton. She was 74 years of age, and her husband, three sons and two daughters. The sons are Richard F. of the firm of W. S. Kinnear & Son, Frank and Fred of the I. C. R., Moncton. Two daughters, Mrs. E. O. Rowe and Mrs. Geo. J. Rowe, reside here and Mrs. Walter Schaefer resides in New York.

REVIVED AT LAST Emancipated Woman Restored By Proper Food

The amount of harm done from eating food which lacks the nourishing elements or is in such form that the system can't absorb it is much greater than many persons even suspect.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—Notwithstanding the fact that repeated instructions have been made that the troubles of the Sovereign Bank, which have ended in a decision to liquidate, were due to the bad management of Former General Manager D. M. Stewart, that gentleman has recently declined to be drawn into a discussion of the causes of the trouble. He gave it to be understood that the occasion might not be far distant when it would be advised more fully to speak, but not now.

When disagreeable things arise, he is not to be understood that he does not propose to be included within that category.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Stewart won't be made scapegoat

Turned Over His Shares to Make Up Losses of Bank

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—Duncan M. Stewart, former general manager of the Sovereign Bank, has turned over to the bank 300 shares of the bank's stock.

At last, a doctor advised me to try some predigest food, as nothing would stay on my stomach. My husband sent for some from a meat and potato diet. "There's a Renison."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.