

### HOSTILITY TO THE JAPANESE.

There is a movement all along the Pacific coast, at present confined very largely to the American side, in favor of including the Japanese in the restrictive legislation being clamored for as against the Chinese. The labor unions are the aggressors. The California labor unions have demanded that congress pass a law excluding the Japanese from the country, and the leaders of these unions on Puget Sound are preparing to support such a measure. Within two years the number of Japanese laborers brought into that region has been very large, and it is said that 10,000 of them are now employed on the railroads, displacing the whites. While the labor movement to Alaska continues, there may be no trouble, but should that cease, it is to be feared that the Japanese will be badly treated. It will be remembered that the Union and Central Pacific railroads were constructed largely by Chinese laborers, and when their completion compelled these laborers to seek other employment, the race feud began.

Commenting on the situation the Nation says: "After we had used the Chinese we abused them, and we have not altered our policy. So far as the principle of Chinese exclusion goes, it applies in the case of the Japanese, and it will be hard to make any distinction between the two races, should the movement against the Japanese become serious. That it will become serious is highly probable. The demand for laborers in the Pacific states is large and growing, while the facilities for immigration are constantly increasing. Unless congress passes some law excluding the Japanese, we must be prepared to see them come here in very large numbers. But we can hardly expect the Japanese government to submit to exclusion laws with the patience displayed by the Chinese, and the situation cannot be regarded without uneasiness." The entire movement is regrettable, and it cannot be denied that it is viewed with sympathy by the labor organizations in British Columbia. A bill giving effect to his view, recently adopted by the legislature of that province, has been disavowed by the dominion government.

### THEY ARE CRITICISED TOO.

One cannot help observing a marked difference between the treatment accorded by the people of England to British generals in South Africa, and that accorded by the people of the United States to American generals in the Philippines. In the one case there is a disposition to level criticism until the evidence is clear, and then to speak sympathetically and dignifiedly; while in the other there is neither the same measure of patience nor charity. The case of General Otis illustrates the temper of the American people dealing with their military officers. They either laud him unduly, or decry him unparisally. For example, the Chicago Evening Post says: "While General Otis has been maligned and criticised, any other in his place would have had the same experience. Nothing would have satisfied the critics. He can, however, afford to ignore them, well knowing that his services are appreciated by the administration and by the majority of the American people." Quite in the same spirit the Rochester Democrat observes: "Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet, but General Otis has accomplished what some correspondents deemed impossible, the pacification of the Philippines in an incredibly brief time. A man who achieved so much, often under most discouraging conditions created by recent Americans, may in time come to be regarded as the greater of the two heroes of Manila."

Other American journals concur in this comparison, and suggest reasons for the view advanced. The Baltimore American sums up the case in favor of General Otis as follows: "As civil governor of the Philippines he has brought order out of chaos; established schools and satisfactory municipal government; re-established the peace of the islands and made possible the re-juvenation of the archipelago. While engaged in this work General Otis has served as the commander of the army, he has cared for their wants, and directed vast military operations by which a widespread insurrection has been quelled and the islands pacified. Greater work than this have few Americans done, and few are or ever have been entitled to greater honor. General Otis is not a popular hero, but he is one of those earnest, hard-working, painstaking, and conscientious public servants in the history of whom the American people recognize the qualities that go to make and keep our government strong and vigorous."

All this sounds very well until the other side is heard from. Then one discovers that just as strong views are held of a character unfavorable to General Otis. The Philadelphia American speaks of him as "the military recluse of Manila, who should have retired to an old lady's home years ago," and adds: "The only mistake in the recall of this weak and stupid old man was its untimeliness; it should have been a year earlier." The New York Journal quotes a military officer as saying that "army contractors could steal a million dollars under Otis's nose, and he would find it to see it, while engaged in looking up a discrepancy of 97 cents." and comments: "General Otis has resigned and will soon start for home to attend to his private business." It is not necessary to affront the intelligence of the American people by offering the obvious remarks that he should never have been allowed to anything else. This general allusion to army contractors and their predatory instincts would seem to indicate that there are other troubles in the Philip-

pines than these of a distinctly military character. The views of the anti-Otis press are summed up by the Kansas City Times in these strong words: "The administration newspapers say the president says 'Otis has earned a rest.' He has. The opinion of the country is, he ought to have taken it before he went to the Philippines. His work over there has been mainly confined to keeping himself busy with the business of collecting all the custom house duties that were derivable from whatever commerce came into Manila, in enforcing all the despatches sent out from the Philippines which told truths reflecting unfavorably upon the practical workings of imperialism over there, in staying sedulously away from the firing line, in withholding credit from officers who had distinguished themselves and manufacturing military reputations for his favorites, and in embarrassing the plans and movements of the generals at the front with his official interference. These are some of the things which entitle the old grandmotherly martinet and Palse Alarm to a rest. It should be, and probably will be, a good, long rest, lasting to the end of his natural life."

Somewhere between the first quoted criticisms and these latter the truth probably lies. We are not deeply concerned about it. We simply reproduce what has been said for the purpose of showing how American generals fare at the hands of their own people.

### THE GROWTH OF ST. JOHN.

The city of St. John has now established itself firmly as the winter port of Canada. The very large increase in our export trade which has taken place as a result of the terminal facilities here has proved a most beneficial factor in promoting the prospects of this city. If St. John does not grow by leaps and bounds it has enjoyed a steady development, and as the winter port trade increases larger numbers of people will be employed and the growth of the city will be in proportion. At the same time it should be remembered that there are other directions in which St. John should be expected to grow during the coming decade. As a manufacturing center this city has great facilities in consequence of its nearness to the sea and its easy access to the great ports of the world. There is no reason why the facilities for manufacturing should be greater in Ontario and Quebec than they are here, and the capitalists who are engaged in these enterprises live there, for Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton have no great advantages for such manufacturers, indeed the reverse is the case for our advantage over most places are due to the fact that we have cheaper fuel, cheaper raw material and a better climate for working in, and there is no reason why labor should be higher here than elsewhere. We would like to see a great iron industry located in New Brunswick and especially in the city of St. John, and the same ought to be true of every other industry in which the raw material is bulky and has to be taken across the sea. The census of 1891 showed that St. John had not increased during the preceding decade. There were some who thought that the population of St. John had either been understated in 1891 or overstated in 1881. We do not intend to try to determine that point at present, but the fact remains that the population of St. John had decreased. The census of 1901 will reveal a very different state of affairs and we will be very greatly disappointed if our population does not attain 50,000 or more. This is a growing time in St. John as it is elsewhere and the prosperity which is great universal in Canada, although it has been late in arriving, is now being felt here.

### THE BOER PEACE DELEGATES.

The Boer peace delegates, after visiting several European courts and learning that there was no possibility of any European nation interfering on their behalf, have decided to start for the United States in the hope that one or other of the great political parties may take up their cause. As the United States will have a presidential election in November, the delegates, no doubt, feel that their cause will be taken up by either party which cares to make political capital out of the troubles of the Boers. The Democratic party already, through its leader, Mr. Bryan, has expressed opinion very unfriendly to Great Britain, and if the Republicans could be forced into a similar hostile attitude, the Boer delegates, no doubt, imagine a great point will have been gained in their favor. We doubt, however, that any appeal to the United States government will be successful. Mr. McKinley is not a particularly strong man in it is true, but he is in a position in which he can scarcely, with any show of decency, make an effort on behalf of the Boers. Mr. McKinley and his cabinet know perfectly well that it had not been for the voice of Great Britain at the time of the war with Spain, more than one European nation would have interfered in that contest. To repay a service of this kind by aiding two truculent little republics who have brought this war on themselves would be a most ungracious act and would reflect on the good faith and good name of the United States. The people of the United States may not be particularly impressed with a view of this kind, but their government which has relations with other ruling powers, certainly cannot ignore it. The United States is bound to Great Britain by every tie of gratitude and therefore its government cannot with any decency take any step for the purpose of assisting the Boers in their effort to evade the consequences of the war which they have brought upon themselves.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Sun continues to imply that Mr. Blair was once a Conservative. It would not be a disgrace if he had been, but the fact remains that he has always been an ardent Liberal.

The Montreal Gazette announces in a headline over a report of the recent Tory caucus at Ottawa that the "leadership of Sir Charles Tupper meets with opposition." There was nothing in the report itself to warrant this announcement, and some people are wondering which conveyed the correct information—the headline or the report.

Sir Charles Tupper is credited with saying that he would like to see parliament over so that the government could go to the country in June. It is just like Sir Charles to wait until an election, in June blockade tactics of the Tories, before making such an announcement. A month ago he might have been taken at his word.

It is worthy of note that never before in the history of the dominion have the Conservatives displayed such a deep and absorbing interest in the departmental reports. Their impatience for these reports, so much neglected in the past, amounts to a fever. They cry out about them all day and probably dream about them all night. Verily, the blockade game hath many variations.

Parliament having adjourned for three or four days in consequence of the terrible fire at the capital, there is some likelihood that the opposition will return to work in a more business-like mood and end the session in prompt order. This would be to their credit. The ceaseless flow of campaign speeches is distressing and discreditable. The Tories ought to realize by this time there will not be an election in June.

The delay that has taken place in the relief of Mafeking is beginning to excite apprehension as to its ultimate fate. It is now some two months since Kimberley was relieved and it would seem that since then there should have been ample time to reach Mafeking. The Boers cannot have any very large force in that quarter, and General Roberts has certainly plenty of men available. Nothing but the greatest confidence that is felt in him prevents severe comment being made on the delay in the relief of Mafeking.

The determination of the manufacturers of farm implements not to make a display at any of the Canadian exhibitions this year will rob these shows of one of their most attractive and useful features. The reason of this action is said to be a financial one and is one of the results of the system of combines which is exercising so potent an influence just now. Perhaps, however, the argument will not be kept, as all admit it will make an opening for manufacturers who are not in the ring which they ought to take advantage of.

A return brought down on Wednesday by the minister of militia shows that New Brunswick has surpassed all the other provinces of Canada, according to population, in the number of officers of militia who resigned their commissions and enlisted for the war in South Africa. There were thirty-seven officers in all who did this and of these eight were from Nova Scotia with a larger population than this province. This is highly creditable to the loyalty and spirit of our fathers not did out.

The Sun informs its readers that the Sir Charles Tupper Club of Moncton has come out in favor of honest government. We are glad to learn that there is any Conservative political organization in New Brunswick which is in favor of honest government, but we would respectfully suggest that before making a more specific declaration on the subject, the Sir Charles Tupper Club should change its name.

The only thing about the last bank statement which does not show growth is the overdue debts. They are less than they were last year, and despite the enormous larger volume of business, are much less than in 1896. Current loans were larger by \$30,000,000 than in 1896, which was a record year, and these discounts are measures of enterprise and commercial activity. When to this is added the fact that the deposits were some \$22,000,000 larger than last year, it will be seen that we are still on the ascending scale in business. This may be a remarkable year.

Two orphan girls run a sheep ranch, comprising an area of 50 miles, near Laytonville, Cal. They are Gusie and Louise Lamm, aged respectively 19 and 20, and well educated, having been schooled in a convent. When attending to ranch duties they wear men's apparel and ride astride. They are expert and graceful equestrians.

A simple way of settling a lovers' dispute was practised in Hoboken, N. J. Two young men, Anton Klose and George Cahill, loved Emma Bergoch, and she seemed to equally admire both of them. Some one proposed that the rivals draw lots for the girl, the man drawing the shorter of the pieces of paper to be declared the winner. This plan was favored, Klose proving the lucky man, and he married the girl.

The button-down tie standing in front of Edwin Leonard's farm house at Freedom Hills, Mass., has occupied its present position for 100 years, having been set there by his grandfather, Asaph Leonard, in the year 1800, and was several years old at the time. It now measures 14 feet and six inches in circumference, two feet from the ground, and is still in a thrifty condition, and quite a number of limbs on the northern side have been broken by winds and ice.

### AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Police Believe They Have a Man Whom They

### HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR

A Long Time—Officer Jones, of Amherst, Arrived This Morning and Will See if the Prisoner is the Man Who Shot Him Some Time Since.

I. C. R. Officer John Collins made an important arrest yesterday afternoon, in connection with the shooting of Officer Jones at Amherst last year. It will be remembered that the officer was shot by a man named Trappist, who was a member of the I. C. R. station house. The man escaped. Descriptions of them were given and every effort made to land them in jail, still they eluded the officers. Several robberies occurred in various places about this time. Among these was the stealing from Trinity church, and it was believed that these men were the perpetrators.

Within a couple of weeks I. C. R. officers have been on the hunt for some one in St. John—whom they would not say, until yesterday Officer Collins ascertained that the one for whom they had been looking had just reached the city, coming from Misses. Officer Collins found his man at the shelter on Water street, where certain men are given lodgings. On the strength of his information and description the officer arrested his man and took him to central police station.

The prisoner gives his name as William Gordon. When questioned further he said he would not talk till the time came. Further than this he would say nothing. He is about 28 years of age. The I. C. R. officers say his name is not Wm. Gordon, but Wm. Johnston, and that he has been in the penitentiary. Officer Collins telegraphed Detective Steffensen after the arrest and received a reply that Officer Jones would be here early this morning to take the prisoner.

The prisoner will be taken before the magistrate this morning. At 1:20 this morning from Amherst, where he was arrested, he was brought to St. John. He says the man wanted is named Williams and Wilson. He will be able to speak and may be spoken to by all, but one of the men who were with him at the time of the shooting of the officer. Jones has a warrant signed by Magistrate Casey of Amherst, on authority of which he will be held in the main arrested yesterday to Amherst.

### CUT FEET OFF.

Terrible Accident Befel Little Warren Webster.

A shocking accident occurred yesterday afternoon on Main street, near the bridge and Kennedy street. Warren Webster, son of Edward Webster, of Pond street, was the victim. The little fellow was having a ride on No. 30 and as he was about to get on he slipped under the wheels which passed over his legs, severing both at the ankles. The car was in the hands of Mr. W. Newman and Motorman Enoch McLean, but they did not know of the accident, and the car was not stopped, but continued its journey. It was about 10:30 when the accident occurred, and the car was heading for the city. A feature where the accident occurred heard the cries of the boy and rushing to where he lay, he found him lying on the ground. He picked him up and tenderly carried him into Mr. George Hoban's branch store. Several attempts were made to secure the services of a physician and the ambulance was summoned, but owing to the long wait for this vehicle, Superintendent Brown of the street railway, who is in charge of the cars, in a special car which hastened to the foot of Waterloo street with him, where he was carried up to the hospital. On his way there it was found necessary to amputate both feet.

The unfortunate boy stood the operation well and at a late hour last night was able to get up. His father, who was recently discharged from the hospital, where he was being treated, was with him, and two friends, who were out in Scott & Lavton's factory.

### WAREHOUSE DAMAGED.

Heavy Cargo Proved Too Much for the Floor of a Sand Point Warehouse.

The recent high spring tides in the harbor have covered a number of the west side wharves and done considerable damage. Yesterday morning the tide was so high that it carried away some of the ballast and supports from under the floors of No. 1 warehouse at Sand Point, on the harbor front. For two weeks Stevedore John Collins has been discharging cargo from the ship Canara into the warehouse. Part of her cargo is very heavy consisting of iron and barbed wire. A few minutes before 1 o'clock, when the ship workers were about to return to their work there was a crash. It was found that the floor where the wire and iron had been placed had broken through. Part of the floor rested on No. 1 pier while the rear part with the cargo went into the water. When the tide went out far enough to enable the men to get at the cargo work was begun saving what had dropped into the water. The wire and iron will be by the city in repairing the floor.

### More Smallpox in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, April 30.—Three new cases of smallpox were taken to quarantine yesterday. All were attacks of the general hospital. All the patients are reported as having today and no serious results are expected.

### They Have Decided to Abandon Canada.

The Trappist Monks who have been long established at Tracadie, N. S., living their life of severe mortification are about to remove to the state of Rhode Island. It is expected that by June 1 the arrangements for the transfer will be completed and that they will remove at that time. They have money, and farm at Tracadie but find they cannot support themselves; their decision to move, however, is directly due to the fact that they have suffered heavily by fire, their property having been twice destroyed—once about eight years ago and again within the last three years.

Very Rev. John M. Murphy is the prior of the monastery at Tracadie which is known as Petit Clairvaux. He was in St. John on Friday on his way back to the monastery after a visit to Rhode Island, where he secured a tract of land for the town of Cumberland about six miles from Providence. There will be the new home of this branch of the order. When they will leave Tracadie one of the monks will be left behind to manage the farm. In the community of Petit Clairvaux there are 11 members—Very Rev. John Murphy, prior; Rev. Father Placide, sub-prior; Rev. Fathers Reul and Benedict and seven brothers.

The Trappists have been in existence as an order since 1160. The order was founded at Solignac-la-Trappe, a village in France, and it did not at first sustain the high character which it has since marked the life of those who enter this order. The French revolution bore heavily upon the Trappists and once more was their organization threatened. The order was included in the general suppression of monastic societies by the constituent assembly in 1790. The inmates of the monastery were compelled to disperse and they scattered to various places, some to Switzerland, others to England, Germany and Canada. In 1834 they were established anew in France. They sided with the pope against Napoleon and were permitted to once more become located in France between 1844 and 1846, but in 1848 the French laws were changed and they were expelled.

In addition to the head house at La-Trappe there are others in France, four in Belgium, two in England, two in Ireland, one each in Germany, Savoy and Algeria, two in the United States, and one in Canada. In 1827 the Trappists were founded and there are now nine French houses and one English. There are about 3,000 altogether in the order.

W. L. Scott, in the Catholic World, has written an article on the Trappists of the Ottawa River, near the village of Oka. Describing their rule of life he says that the inmates of the monastery are compelled to silence, which is absolute and perpetual. The voices of the monks are put to use, and only that of prayer. There are, of course, some necessary exceptions. The abbot, prior or sub-prior is allowed to speak and may be spoken to by all, but before a superior and community, cate through him. But in the dormitory, monks are blessed with excellent food and even these exceptions prevail. The time of the Trappist is divided among prayer, manual labor and study. The monks are devoted to eating that it is hardly worth mentioning. They eat at 11:30 every morning and take their first meal at 11:30 after their labors in the field and at 4 o'clock in the evening. In the kitchen they are even more severe. He is a strict vegetarian, never tasting meat except when ill. In the infirmary, nor does he eat fish, eggs, cheese or butter. While 2 a. m. is the hour for rising, on special feast days he rises at 1 o'clock and sometimes at midnight. He then goes to the day and his bed is a hard packed one of straw. He rises at 6 a. m. and goes to the chapel for the first mass. The Trappist rule is of all rules the most severe, and of the study and contemplation of the monks are blessed with excellent food and even these exceptions prevail. The time of the Trappist is divided among prayer, manual labor and study. The monks are devoted to eating that it is hardly worth mentioning. They eat at 11:30 every morning and take their first meal at 11:30 after their labors in the field and at 4 o'clock in the evening. In the kitchen they are even more severe. He is a strict vegetarian, never tasting meat except when ill. In the infirmary, nor does he eat fish, eggs, cheese or butter. 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