

The Evening Advocate

The Evening Advocate. The Weekly Advocate.
Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"
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"To Every Man His Own"

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY MAY 2nd., 1924.

The Japanese Immigration Problem

People of the Pacific states of the American union are alarmed over attempts that are being made to remove the exclusion clause in the Johnson immigration bill before the U. S. congress, says the Canadian Fisherman. In fact an inquiry is being demanded to disclose from what quarter the objections to the exclusion clause are coming, the charge being made that George W. Wickershaw, who, incidentally was attorney-general in the Taft administration, and who is actively working against the clause, is in the pay of Japan. The particular clause in question would bar from entry into the United States all aliens ineligible for citizenship and it is the belief that, should the barring clause be defeated, the state department plans to negotiate with Japan a treaty which will open Pacific ports to unlimited Japanese immigration and finally vitiate Washington and state anti-alien land laws.

This, succinctly, is a situation confronting the Pacific states and it is discussed here simply because we, in British Columbia, have virtually the same problem. In our humdrum everyday life we are not confronted with the seriousness of the situation, but one who pauses to scrutinize the facts will appreciate that the problem is common to both the United States and Canada. This was brought home to us recently when we read in the press the debate in the British House of Commons on the contentious Singapore proposition. Some member of the British House recalled a conversation with a member of the Laurier cabinet some years ago when the latter declared that the influence of Grey, and, of course, the support of the British navy behind him, alone prevented the spectacle of a Japanese fleet in Vancouver harbor to protest our attitude on the question of Japanese rights in British Columbia.

There is one striking point in the Japanese problem. Immigrants from the Orient are gifted with the ability to apply their energy with splendid zeal. They are thrifty, they are ambitious. Usually beginning in minor occupations, they progress, by dint of steady hard work, to positions of comparative importance in the business world. At that stage they come into more serious conflict with the indigenous business element, and therein lies the trouble.

Our immigration scheme should embrace all comers of Caucasian origin who are prepared to work, because we know that in a few generations their progeny will be true Canadians. With Mongolians we have not the same assurance. As a matter of fact it will be centuries instead of generations before our Japanese population can be assimilated. There is the essence of the Oriental problem. Instead of having these people develop as good Canadians they will simply grow into a colony with closer affiliations to Tokio than to Ottawa. Such a situation should not be tolerated and it is well to take a serious look at the situation now and seek a solution of the difficulty rather than to trust to the future when the evil is bound to be aggravated and, consequently, more difficult of solution.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

We are glad to note that the Advocate's suggestion to the effect that St. John's should have a clean-up day is being seriously considered by the City Council. We trust that citizens generally will co-operate with the Council in making the thing a real success.

Canadian investors in German marks are receiving high-handed notices from Berlin that their credits are being written off. It sounds bad, but the sound is worse than reality. Two or three years ago many Canadians invested in German marks, then worth three or four cents, in the belief that that country's currency was on a good basis, and that the mark could only go up. Recent months have seen the mark go far, far down the grade to extinction. A Toronto investor, therefore, received a letter recently that the Bank in Berlin has decided to write off the balance of 129,600 marks to his credit. The banker, in sending the notice, called attention to the fact that the postage was so heavy that the bank was really in the hole by sending the notice.

The Canadian's credit of 129,600 marks is worth, at present exchange, a very tiny fraction of a cent.

There was due at New York yesterday the new North German Lloyd liner Columbus, the largest ship of the German merchant marine. The last word in luxury for trans-Atlantic travel, the Columbus, with length over all of 774 feet 3 inches, a breadth of 83 feet, of 32,000 gross register tons, is the largest steamer ever placed in the service of the North German Lloyd.

The Columbus is the sixth largest vessel in the world, and her net carrying capacity is 10,000 tons, of which about 6,000 is required for fuel oil, the ship being an oil-burner; 2,000 tons for fresh water, and

the remainder for cargo, baggage and provisions. Her engines, generating 28,000 horsepower, drive her through the water at a speed of 20 nautical miles an hour, operating twin propellers each measuring 23 feet across. The North German Lloyd will maintain with the new steamer a schedule of seven days to France and England and eight to Bremen.

Leon Trotsky does not stop with accusations against France of a wilful blackmailing policy against Russia. He takes a good size dig at the United States. "The United States," says Trotsky, "is the most democratic country which plunged into this imperialistic war without idealistic stimulation. It has become a colossal tower of Babel, and is trying to digest in its stomach all the huge gains it realized from the war. It is now keeping aloof from the European affairs, but at the same time is carefully preparing for future wars. It is placing aviation and asphyxiating gas foremost in its equipment; it is developing these destructive agents not only for a struggle against enfeebled Japan, but also against Europe."

April 13th was "Byron's day" in Greece. At Missolonghi, a monument was unveiled by the Greek Premier and celebrations in which British and Greek warships exchanged salutes. It was Missolonghi which became one of the chief strongholds of the Greeks in the Greek war of liberation, and it was here that Lord Byron labored in behalf of Hellenic freedom. He transferred his residence to Missolonghi in January, 1824, but succumbed in April to a fever said to have been brought on by his exertions.

Padre Nangle's Letter

Space yesterday prevented us from publishing letter to the daily press from Padre Nangle, Dominion President of the Great War Veterans' Association.

We take the opportunity of doing so to-day, feeling that there is much reason in the Dominion President's position and that the words of warning contained therein will be helpful to the general public in the formation of opinion respecting the much discussed subjects of German and French policies. There is no doubt that German propaganda is responsible for much of the anti-French writings in foreign newspapers. It would be unlike the Germans if, during the protracted and critical period of negotiations respecting their obligations towards the Allies, they did not manipulate public opinion to the very utmost; and no means to such an end could be more effective than the press of the world. At the same time, there are respected statesmen of many countries concerning whom there cannot be attributed any German influence, who disagree with France's post-war policy. Likewise with many of the world's greatest newspapers equally as free from charges of German partisanship. These facts, however, does not detract from the strength of Padre Nangle's contentions and, although there has been, we feel sure, no intention to play any German propaganda game on the part of the Newfoundland press, his expression of opinion will help towards a formation of public opinion that will at least be fair and as near as possible to fact. As far as this paper is concerned, we do not know of publication of any articles that have overstepped the mark of fair discussion or criticism, and if, inadvertently there has been published anything that has done so, the Advocate has sufficient faith in the intelligence of its readers to arrive at a true opinion on the matter.

The Dominion President's letter follows:

The Editors,
Daily Press.

Gentlemen:—

From time to time extracts from Exchanges have been re-printed in your journals dealing with France and her Post War Policies.

Many of these articles are not only Anti-French, but are insultingly so. They are written mostly by hyphen-Americans and in some cases by Germans themselves.

They are generally false or biased. Such, even if up-to-date never makes good literature.

France has stood the terrible aftermath of War, stood it alone and won. Two successive Governments of Great Britain deserted her and they broke. The present Labour Government is with France and in this it has the British Public with it; no matter what the Morning Post may say to the contrary.

On behalf of the War Veterans of Newfoundland who fought side by side with the soldiers of France, I would ask you to give orders to your respective staffs to refrain from clipping German Propaganda from a press, owned or controlled by Germans or those whom the policy of France have made squeal for mercy.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
T. NANGLE,
Dominion President.

The Lure Of London

LONDON, April 30.—(Canadian Press)—The lure of London in the 14th century was dealt with in an interesting manner by Sir Israel Gollancz, University Professor of English Language and Literature, King's College, London, in a recent lecture to the Royal Institution. His subject was "Fourteenth Century Literary History and London."

Sir Israel emphasized the position of London—its life and politics—as the background of much of the poetry of the second half of the 14th century, and as a potent influence on the lives of leading men of letters. He placed in juxtaposition with the poetry of Chaucer, the Londoner, the writings of poets whose work belonged in form and spirit to provincial districts of England, notably the alliterative poetry of the Midlands, and dwelt on the predominating references to London life and politics in the poems primarily intended for non-Londoners. The lure of London was evidently as great then for men of letters as for merchants and men of affairs. The acquaintance with London on the part of the alliterative poets of the West of England was so minute as to open up the question whether some of these poems were not actually composed in London, Sir Israel said.

The lecturer called attention to the struggle between the rival London mayors, Brembre and Northampton, whose contests for the mayoralty were so closely bound up with the stirring politics of Richard II, and those opposed to him. May of letters were involved in this protracted struggle,



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Chaucer among them. The treacherous Thomas Usk, the author of the "Testament of Love," long falsely attributed to Chaucer, paid the death penalty about the same time as Lord Mayor Brembre.

Ralph Strode, the Common Serjeant of the City of London, who might safely be identified with the Strode to whom Chaucer dedicated his "Troilus" was also the friend of Brembre, and suffered changes of fortune with his patron. He died in retirement in 1387, a year before Brembre's execution. He was the greatest logician of the age, and a poet too, though his poetry had not been definitely identified, but in all probability he was the author of a noble alliterative poem in commemoration of St. Erkenwald, the first Bishop of London.

Archaeologists Find City of Melchizedek on Jerusalem's Site

LONDON, April 21.—Professor MacAllister, who already has made an number of archaeological discoveries at Jerusalem on the site of the City of David, announces in The Daily Telegraph another discovery of great topographical and historical importance, which he says carries back the history of the city in all probability at least 500 years behind the furthest point hitherto attained.

The discovery takes the form of a section of a great trench sunk in a rock, eight feet in depth and eleven feet in breadth. It is older than the Jebusite Wall previously found. Belong to Bronze Age.

When the trench had passed out of use as a factor in the defenses of the city, it was allowed to fill with silt and rubbish, in which many potsherds were discovered, all uniformly belonging to the middle bronze age, or roughly, 1500 B.C. This gave 2000 B.C., or possibly 3000 B.C. as the very latest date that could be assigned to the trench itself.

The broken steps, cleaned of the soil that has encumbered them from

before the time of Abraham, probably record a previously unknown siege of Jerusalem.

The discovery of this trench further definitely fixes the exact line of the northern boundary of what was probably the first emplacement of Jerusalem. Professor MacAllister refers to what he believes to be actually the discovery of a Jebusite or pre-Jebusite sanctuary in the rock surface of the trench, where there are some cup marks on an area about 30 feet square. These were no doubt made here for an industrial purpose, such as pressing olives or grapes, or watering cattle. This cult site is certainly by far the oldest holy place in Jerusalem.

Referring to the workings inside the earliest wall, Professor MacAllister says:

"The results of digging in this last pit removes the last shred of doubt that we have penetrated into the City of Melchizedek, of Adibkiba and of Edonizedek."

About half of the field to the south has been cleared, and walls of Arab Byzantine, Roman and Herodian date been found. Everything earlier than Herodian has been cleared away by later builders, but some very ancient pottery in a layer of earth immediately over the rocks remains to testify to occupation almost from the beginning of traceable human remains in Southern Palestine.

"CONVENTION 15" IS LAUNCHED AT PORT UNION

The Union Shipbuilding Company successfully launched another splendid vessel yesterday, the "Convention Fifteen." This vessel measures 68.91 tons and is the seventeenth vessel which Capt. James Jones, Superintendent of the Shipbuilding Yard at Port Union has put on the stocks.

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 The Canadian Fishing Company, Ltd. have leased from M. DesBrisay and Company, the Wales Island Cannery of that Company, situated on Wales Island at the mouth of the Naas River, and will operate it this year. The Canadian Fishing Company a year ago acquired the three canneries of the North Pacific Packers, Ltd., and then bought the Cumbea cannery at Lagoon Bay, Queen Charlotte Islands. With the Wales Island Cannery, the Canadian Fishing Company will have five canneries in District No. 2, and their original cannery in the Fraser River District. D. Matheson, formerly manager of the Skeena Commercial cannery of the Northern B. C. Fisheries, Ltd. on the Skeena River, will be manager of the Wales Island plant for the Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd.

Ye Olden Days

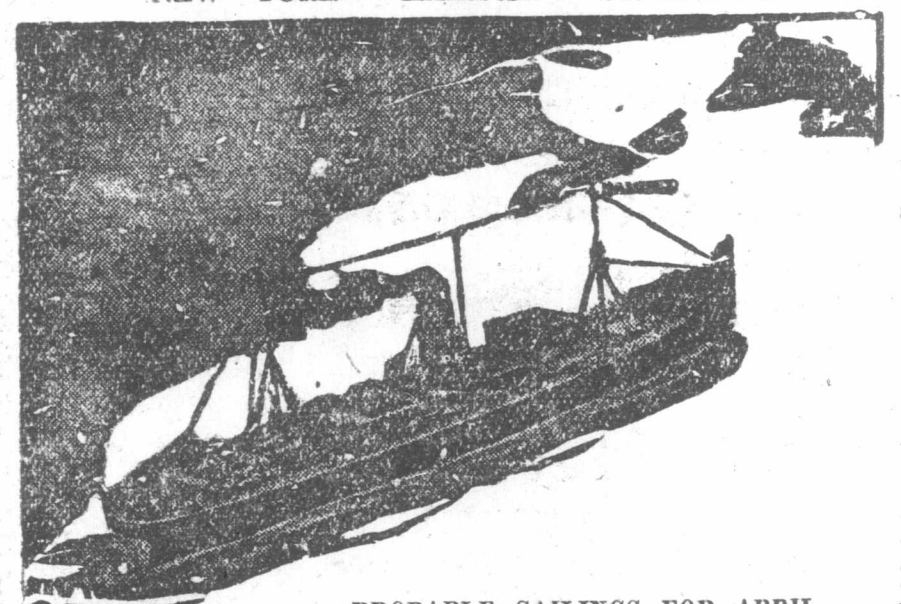
Mrs. C. Morison (grandmother of Judge Morison, died, aged 92, 1882. Steamer Bear sailed from New York on Greely Relief Expedition, 1884.

April 25th...
 Seals quoted to-day as follows:
 Young harps, \$8.00 cwt; young hood, \$7.60. This high price was especially owing to extremely short catch, 1884.

First herring packed by N. F. Fisheries Co., 1899.
 W. H. Crowdy became manager of Merchants' Bank of Halifax. This bank opened here Feb. 7th, 1895, with F. H. Arnaud manager, and Assistants A. S. Burchell and John Scanlan, 1899.

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