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THE CLALLAM INQUIRY. According to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer's Summary of Points Brought Out at First Day's Session.

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ASSOCIATION FORMED TO CHECK DISEASE. Representative Meeting Held in Hall to Take Steps to Combat Tuberculosis.

A large and very representative meeting was held in the city hall Wednesday evening when an association was formed for its object the prevention of consumption and other forms of tuberculosis... The object of the association is to prevent the prevalence of consumption in British Columbia...

DATE OF THE MEETING OF DOMINION HOUSE.

Parliament Summoned for March 19th. Railway Commission Act—New Minister Sworn In.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—An order-in-council has been passed summoning parliament for March 19th. It was found impossible to have all by-elections over to permit of meeting earlier.

FIRE IN CHICAGO HOTEL.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—The ill-fortune of Chicago theatrical people during the last few days has been evidenced by a fire in the Grand Palace hotel early today. Nearly two hundred members of theatrical troupes were driven into the streets by the flames.

STRANDED MEMBERS OF THEATRICAL COMPANIES DRIVEN INTO STREETS—PANIC WAS NARROWLY Averted.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—The ill-fortune of Chicago theatrical people during the last few days has been evidenced by a fire in the Grand Palace hotel early today. Nearly two hundred members of theatrical troupes were driven into the streets by the flames.

MONKEY BRAND SOAP REMOVES ALL STAIN, RUST, DIRT OR TARNISH—BUT WON'T WASH CLOTHES.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stain, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes. The jawbone of a whale of average size measures about seven feet in length.

WINNES GIVES OPINION OF ACT. EXAMINATION BEFORE COMMITTEE TO-DAY.

Thinks It Should Not Be Very Difficult to Prove Whether Jap Was Traveller.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) The legislative committee inquiring into the Immigration Act sat this morning again.

Provincial Officer Johnson was examined. He said that Japanese who said they were coming to some point in British Columbia were told they must go to the United States.

In reply to John Oliver, he said that two-thirds of 90 per cent. of the Japanese who entered the province left the province.

To Chairman Bowser, witness said that he saw the 90 per cent. of them leave himself.

The next witness was Haroka Kintaro. In reply to Mr. Oliver said he was an interpreter up to November 1st. At the time of the landing of the Shawmut, on December 10th, he did not act as interpreter.

Mr. Thompson acted as interpreter. He could not remember passing a white paper to a Japanese for Mr. Clarke and asking if he could read it. He could not remember asking a Japanese when he was going and he said he was going to Vancouver.

When he acted as interpreter he told the truth just the same as he was now. Mr. Oliver was the next witness. He said that on the 10th December last he went on board the Shawmut. He saw Mr. Ellis standing outside a cabin door with one hand on the door. Witness got permission to go inside the cabin and saw Mr. Clarke, Mr. Johnson and Kintaro. He saw one of the Japanese making marks on the declaration form—the blue paper. He saw Mr. Clarke afterwards writing on the white paper to Kintaro, asking the latter to ask another Japanese if he could read it.

Kintaro, after a conversation in a foreign tongue, said Japanese would write. It was ascertained that the Japanese was going to Vancouver. Mr. Johnson said it was impossible for him to go to Vancouver. He would have to go to Seattle, San Francisco or some place outside of British Columbia. Kintaro conversed in a foreign language with the Japanese and a blue paper was signed and he was allowed to land, he understood four of them stowaways without passports.

Witness particularly observed that other than signing the form the Japanese did not do anything. When he went to go through any form of the kind. Chairman Bowser wanted to know what was the particular objection to the white paper to Kintaro. He said that these men went out of the country.

Mr. Oliver said that there was nothing in the act to authorize this. Chairman Bowser said that it was not necessary for every Japanese who could not read or write went out of the province.

Mr. Oliver said there was no such thing shown. He said that there was an equal number sent out, and that therefore, if witness had known what he did now, he would not have begun this inquiry.

Witness said he most assuredly would have begun the investigation. The objections to the act was that it did not prevent the Japanese from landing in the blue papers were taken down to the interpreter, who entered the number of the passport on these, and the blue paper was then filed in the office. The customs demanded a record of the number entered, and a record of these was handed into the department. He did not know whether or not Mr. Ellis kept any other count of the Japanese who entered except the blue papers. No record was kept of the numbers leaving on the outgoing steamers. He did not know that Mr. Ellis kept any count.

Given the papers witness said he could tell how many came in on the different boats. These Japanese did not come to stay. The doctors made about \$2.00 of them in treating their eyes. There was no work for them. They went to the United States.

Mr. Oliver said the act was, therefore, of no use in preventing Japanese from coming in. Mr. Beaven said it had. Mr. Calbeck, immigration officer at Blaine, was the next witness. About three there were a good number coming into British Columbia from the United States. He stopped those who could not pass the writing test. Only one had represented himself as a traveller. Now there were some coming in. The act had been effective in turning back Japanese.

To Mr. Oliver, witness said he had a supply of the blue forms required of travellers. The blue paper was not presented to the Japanese. Witness was asked if the interpreter had told a Japanese that he could not enter British Columbia, but that he must sign a declaration that he was going to San Francisco or somewhere outside of the province before being allowed to enter. If that would in his opinion be complying with the act.

Mr. Calbeck said he did not think that it would. Chairman Bowser said that a man being on foot would not be considered a traveller, however.

Witness admitted that he would not. A. W. Lowe, immigration agent at Mission City, said he checked the immigration to some extent. He had an arrangement with the United States customs officer by which Japanese could be returned who did not comply with the requirements. The territory which he was supposed to cover was too great to carry it out effectively.

Replying to Mr. Oliver, witness said he had a supply of blue papers. He thought a few claimed to be travellers. He thought that he had instructions to

officials were those who had administered the act and he considered they knew their duty. He knew of no instructions from him. He heard no complaints against the administration of the act.

Witness, in reply to Mr. Bowser, said that in his understanding of the act he considered the classes as being exempt only to be so by personal examination under the hand of witness. In writing to the Japanese consul he was agreeable to exempt those under the classes of students, etc. personally. The act provided that the provincial secretary was authorized under his hand to exempt any person from the working of the act. The act gave no authority to the provincial secretary except to exempt individuals only. Such was the intention of the act.

In connection with the passing of travellers, witness said that it would be impossible to prevent him from landing. It was an easy matter he thought to prove that a man was not a traveller in addition to that man's oath. If a man was found with a passport, it was reasonable to believe that the man was not a traveller. They could not be prevented from landing, but they could penalize him by taking proceedings against him.

In reply to Chairman Bowser, witness said he was not stating that the declaration form was a mistake. It was a convenient form of evidence. If there was any fault to be found with it it was that there seemed to be too great readiness to have the Japanese take this declaration form.

Chairman Bowser wanted to know if the collection of a \$2 fee by the officer of the crown would not make the law unworkable by constituting a person who said that he would not take a Japanese passport being put upon it. It might as well be said that because a Japanese was charged \$5 for a mining license that a head tax was collected. He pointed out that there was an incorrect construction being put upon the act by Mr. Bowser. This act was aimed at Japanese. It applied to all persons. The declaration form was not in opposition to the act. If a Japanese would not take it the official should prosecute, he thought.

In reply to Mr. Oliver witness said that permanency of residence constituted the great difference between an immigrant and a traveller. A person with a passport from the Japanese government allowing a man to come to British Columbia as an immigrant should not be allowed to take the declaration form by the immigration officer.

Mr. McInnes expressed surprise at it being reported by the chairman that British subjects were exempt from the Immigration Act. It was promised that the case would be looked up. Mr. McInnes pointed out that the act specified that members of the land and sea forces of His Majesty were exempt from the act. The committee adjourned until tomorrow morning.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The legislative committee inquiring into the Immigration Act completed its taking of evidence this morning, and will report in a few days.

The first witness was Chas. Beaven, who had acted with Mr. Ellis on the Shawmut. When he was asked to sign the blue paper was not in use. This act was no bluff act. The Japanese before the act came in force came in by hundreds, where they now come in by tens. Those who signed the white paper were allowed to pass in. The remainder of them were told that they would have to go out of the country, and signed the blue paper, and went to the Japanese boarding houses.

He checked along with the interpreter the sending of these Japanese out of the country. He never saw any of the Japanese endeavor to evade the act. The passports were stamped also so that they might not be exchanged.

This was not really a Japanese act. It was for the prevention of undesirable immigrants. He told of refusing the admittance of a band of gypsies at the request of Mr. Hussey.

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