

CANADIAN CORPORATIONS TO BLAME FOR EXCESS JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

Mackenzie King's Report Shows That Japan Kept Its Agreement Until C. P. R. and Other Companies Applied at Tokio for Contract Labor — Indirect Immigration is the Great Danger.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—The report on Japanese immigration made by Commissioner Mackenzie King, was presented to parliament tonight. The report places the Japanese government in a new light as regards the sudden increase in the arrivals of Japanese at British Columbia ports, last summer and autumn. Mr. King shows that the Japanese government has been living up to its agreement to restrict immigration to Canada when the treaty between Canada and Japan was signed last April. To that date the Japanese foreign office enforced regulations practically prohibiting the emigration of laborers to Canada and a departure from that practice was only made at the instance of the Canadian Nippon Company, supported by the C. P. R. and other Canadian organizations which made representations at Tokio that Japanese labor was both needed and wanted in Canada.

Mr. King says: "If there was a change in the policy of Japan it was not one which could adversely affect the interests of this country without a Canadian citizen or a Canadian corporation first placing upon it the seal of his or its approval." In other words, Mr. King finds that there can be charged against Japan no more than any desire to alter its policy of the preceding six years of restricting immigration and that the cause of the influx which aroused British Columbia is attributable to Canadian sources.

In analyzing the extent of Japanese immigration of the first ten months of last year, Mr. King shows that out of a total of 8,125 only 4,423 remained in Canada. Of this total 2,779 came from the Hawaiian Islands and only 1,441 came from Japan direct. Of the latter about 900 were brought to Canada under contract as being required by the C. P. R. Company; 181 were designated for the United States and rejected by United States officials and allowed to remain in Canada under the medical supervision of the immigration department; 200 were formerly resident in Canada, and 100 were merchants, officers, students and travelers. In the last analysis, therefore, only 100 should be classed as immigrants who came from Japan under the normal conditions prevailing in Japan. That is to say, during the ten months 300 Japanese were sent from Japan under the old agreement.

This convinces Mr. King that the Japanese government has acted all along in good faith and observing its treaty with Canada.

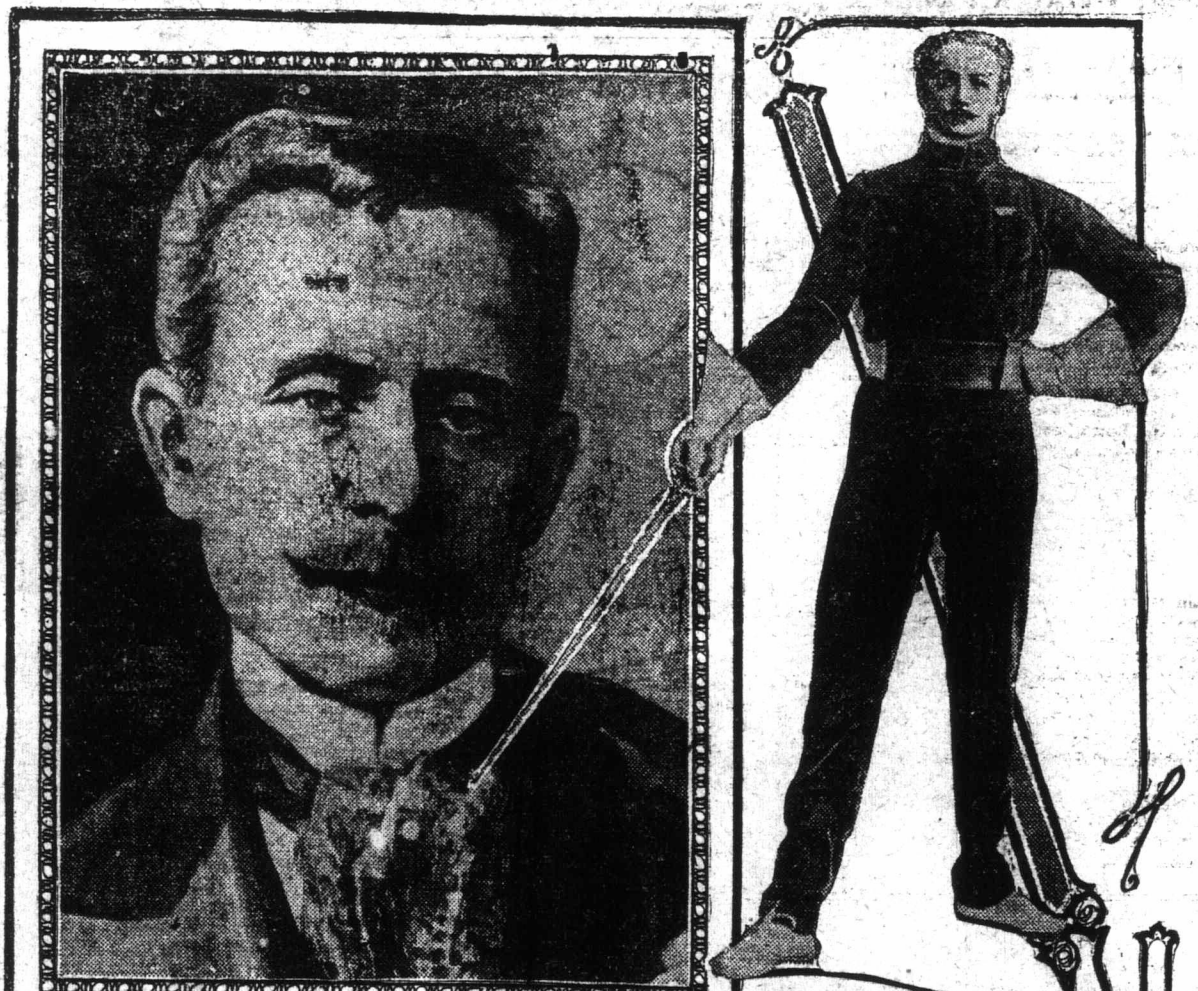
The report covers sixty printed pages and includes a resume of the immigration of the previous seven years and the general character of the Japanese government's policy in respect to controlling emigration; the relations along the coast of British Columbia with the C. P. R. and other corporations in Canada, and the methods employed to induce Japanese government authorities to change their emigration policy and the non-committal attitude up to the present of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in respect to bringing laborers out under contract.

Summarizing the figures of the arrivals from Japan from 1901 to 1905, Mr. King finds that they would represent from 4,000 to 4,500. A good proportion of these belong to the United States. The number of Japanese in British Columbia in 1905 was less than 1,500. The arrivals in British Columbia, therefore, of 8,125 Japanese in the ten months following naturally caused alarm but most of it was caused by the simultaneous arrival from the Orient of Hindus by hundreds and Chinese in larger numbers than in preceding years.

Besides the contract with the C. P. R., the Nippon Company obtained the assurance of a contract with James Dunsmuir, president of the Wellington Colliery Company and governor of British Columbia, for the supply of miners from Japan. Application was made to the Grand Trunk Pacific for a contract. The company replied that 2,000 men would be required for railway work in northern British Columbia. Mr. Russell, for the company, pointed out that there could not be any objection to giving an exclusive right to Japanese labor required as far as was legal, as soon as a company demonstrated its ability to perform the undertaking and so long as good labor and acceptable citizens of the numbers required were furnished so that they could control their actions, as law abiding people or remove them.

Mr. King, in concluding his report, finds that any effective solution of the question of Japanese immigration demands the prohibition of such Japanese immigrants as may come from countries beyond the jurisdiction of Japan and an absolute restriction in numbers that come from Japan direct. "Were immigration of Japanese from all points beyond jurisdiction of Japan absolutely prohibited and a stop put to the immigration of contract labor at the instance of Japanese individuals and companies in this country and immigration companies in Japan, and a like barrier shown in the future in the case of passing to all other countries of persons, as appears to have been insisted in respect of these classes during the past year, Japanese immigration to this country would not be such an exception could reasonably be taken. On the other hand, unless methods are adopted sufficiently effective

SUES BONI FOR 20 CENTS



PARIS, Jan. 18.—All Paris is awaiting with suppressed excitement the outcome of the suit brought by Prince Helle de Sagan against Count Boni de Castellane, his cousin in which he seeks to recover one franc, or 20 cents, as damages because of the alleged "unprovoked assault" committed by Boni on the Prince. The action is set for hearing on Tuesday next and will undoubtedly attract hundreds of the nobility and social elite of France to the court room. While the principals assert that the quarrel arose over a purely personal matter, popular rumor has it that Boni and his cousin fought over Mme. Anna Gould, the divorcee of the former. It is an open secret that Count Boni is seeking to regain the affections of, and incidentally, the fortune of, his former wife. In this endeavor he had a rival in Prince de Sagan, the dissolute cousin of the count, who is so notoriously immoral that he has become a stench in the nostrils of even Parisian society. Several times de Sagan has been reported engaged to Mme. Gould. While these rumors have been denied, it is certain that the prince has appeared very devoted to Mme. Gould, and that the affection he has openly displayed for the fair Anna is apparently reciprocated.

The physical encounter between Count Boni and Prince Helle occurred in the Church of St. Pierre de Chaligny, Paris, and resulted in the death of the prince's brother Count Jean de Castellane, Prince de Sagan, with the blood streaming from several cuts in his face, ran from the church into the street, where he was pursued by the de Castellanes until the gendarmes intervened to save Prince Helle from further punishment.

De Sagan was confined to his bed for several days but has now fully recovered from his experience, and is determined to be revenged upon his cousin Boni by means of the suit for one franc damages. It is the gossip of the boulevards that De Sagan shows much wit and judgment in making the amount no larger, since 20 cents is supposed to fairly represent the present financial assets of Count Boni. Several prominent counselors have been engaged to represent Prince Helle and Count Boni in the trial of the suit.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption method; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 72, Windsor, Ont.

LT. COL. TAYLOR HAS NOT RESIGNED

Upheld in His Action by College Staff and Cadets

KINGSTON, Jan. 20.—The report was spread abroad and published in Sunday papers that correspondents had gone to the authority for saying that Lieut. Col. Thornton Taylor, commandant at the Royal Military College, had tendered his resignation to the minister of militia as a result of the Lancaster case and had also asked for an investigation. Col. Taylor was called up by telephone and told the current rumors. He authorized your correspondent to absolutely deny that he had offered his resignation. He had done no such thing. As to an investigation into the college episode he wanted it, as after the accusations in parliament he was entitled to it to justify his actions before the country. The college staff and cadets, he said, all the cadets sustain the commandant in the course he pursued in the affair.

FINED FOR BREACH OF COMPANIES' ACT TWENTY-FIVE SEATS BY ACCLAMATION

Incorporation of Highland Mary Gold Mines a Swindle

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 20.—Frank Law was fined two hundred dollars and costs or twenty days by Magistrate Kingsford this afternoon for breach of the companies act regarding the issue of a circular on the Highland Mary mine, which was not properly filed out as required by law.

The second charge against him regarding the issue of a prospectus was withdrawn, as was the case against W. L. A. Abendroth. The case against W. L. A. Abendroth was called on, as Russell has not yet been located. "The incorporation," said the magistrate, "of the Highland Mary gold mine appears to be a swindle from beginning to end. The defendant cannot shelter himself behind such an incorporation. In any event in my opinion, he comes within Section 100 of the act as being a person responsible for the issue and publication of the advertisement in question. In view of the misstatements of fact and the reckless misrepresentation which the defendant made known were false, I feel compelled to impose the full fine of \$200 and costs."

WILL BUILD FINE HOTEL AT PRINCE RUPERT

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 18.—The Grand Trunk Pacific is arranging for the immediate construction at Victoria of a large stern wheel steamer to operate this year between Esquimalt and Hazelton, on the Skeena. Two new Hudson's Bay boats are now building at Victoria, and all three will be ready for operation by the middle of May. Polson of Fortrice have the contract to supply the machinery. Arrangements are also being made by the G. T. P. for the construction of a large hotel at Prince Rupert, the building to cost a quarter of a million dollars.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 21.—A half million pounds of light tobacco was sold on the loose tobacco market today, breaking all records for loose tobacco sales in the world. The prices were exceptionally good.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS
WM. L. WILLIAMS, Successor to M. A. Finn, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchant, 110 and 112 Prince Street, St. John, N.B. Established 1878. Write for family price list.

COMMONS FAVORS REFORM OF SENATE, BUT MEMBERS DISAGREE AS TO METHOD

Sir Wilfrid Laurier favors Election of Senators by Groups of Counties, and Contends that Each Province Should Elect the Same Number for Limited Terms.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—The lower chamber today had a long talk about abolishing the upper chamber. This was private members' day and this is a project dear to the hearts of a number of commoners.

Mr. Croket was told by the Prime Minister that the contractor for the I. C. R. freight car repair shop at Moncton was G. A. Wallberg, the bulk sum for which was \$45,681. To date \$4,557 has been paid on account; there have been no extras. The contract for the passenger car repair shop, passenger car paint shop and office building at Moncton were awarded to C. E. Wallberg under a tender for \$154,945. On account of the paint shop, \$147,138 has been paid. No extras have been paid. The contract for the I. C. R. planing mill at Moncton was awarded to Rhodes, Curry & Co. for \$23,995, and has not been transferred; to date \$23,007 has been paid on construction account; there have been no extras.

Three motions regarding the upper chamber were combined for the purpose of discussion.

Mr. McIntyre of South Perth, moved that the senate be invited to co-operate with the commons in changes in the upper chamber looking to age limit and period of retirement; that other method of selecting senators, a 75 per cent. of the vote of the two houses and to increase the usefulness and responsibility of the senate. Mr. Miller's motion was for the abolition of the senate on the ground that it has not proved its usefulness.

Mr. Lewis' motion moved that the question of abolishing the senate or of changing the method of appointment should be submitted to the people at the next general election.

Mr. McIntyre said the questions regarding the second chamber came to the question of "to amend" or "end." He thought abolition would not be workable. If the Commons were left to themselves they would assume an arbitrary attitude. A real remedy would be the reduction of the average age in the senate. He proposed a Senate composed of twenty-five percent. appointed by provincial legislatures, fifty per cent. by the Dominion government, and a number according to "the numerical strength by the opposition in the Commons. The vote power should be taken from the Dominion government.

Mr. Lewis declared there was strong feeling in Ontario for a reform of the Senate.

Mr. Miller followed with a speech favoring abolition of the Senate. It was not necessary and not worth the quarter of a million a year to "cost" the country. No further appointments to the Senate should be made until 1911 had reduced its members to fifty. It should then be abolished and the survivors pensioned at the rate of \$2,000 a year.

Mr. Schell, of Oxford, wanted reform and not abolition.

Mr. Smith, of North Oxford, favored a system partly nominative, partly elective in regard to the senate and was in accord with the proposal to impose a time limit. He suggested that universities should be represented in the senate.

Dr. Daniel believed in two chambers

and preferred nominative system to elective. He argued with a view that it was impossible to abolish the senate and was opposed to a referendum, but thought there might be a time limit, and possibly an age limit.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier said the Liberal party had always held the constitution of the senate was unsatisfactory, and the Conservatives now seemed to have arrived at that opinion. "Remedy" and no criticism was wanted. Liberals had been in power twelve years without finding a remedy. The Conservatives had suggested no plan for reform. It was a matter in which a cautious course should be pursued. He had no concise opinion to offer, but there were certain directions in which it seemed possible to offer suggestions. The first reform of the senate should be in a reduction as the number of the present senate was too large. At present Quebec and Ontario had 24 senators each; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 10 each; P. E. Island, 4. He would suggest that each province should be represented by six senators that would give a senate of 54; and give the smaller provinces the same power as the larger. This would preserve the principle of minority representation on which the senate was founded. Sir Wilfrid thought the term of a Senator appointed should be limited. At present it looks as though Senators would not be re-elected. At present there is a cleavage between the Senate and the House that nothing short of a revolution could unlock.

He did not see how to remedy this. As to the change in the method of appointments he thought the best way, as far suggested was to have the Senators elected by popular vote from groups of counties. He thought well at one time of having Senators elected by the provincial legislatures, but did not think so now. That plan did not seem to work well in the United States.

There was a good deal in the suggestion that Senators should be appointed by the House by groups of three giving each member of the Commons only one vote, so the opposition could "vote" one vote by grouping their votes.

Briefly, he thought the Senate should be reduced in size, that each province should be equally represented, and that there should be a limit of five years.

Sir Wilfrid said he had no negative views, however, except that the Senate should be returned and he would like to hear more speeches and more suggestions.

Hon. G. E. Foster followed and advocated the election of Senators from constituencies represented by those which returned members of the Commons. He would have the time of a Senator for say ten years. The debate was adjourned.

Locomotor Ataxia Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Read the Strong Testimony of a Man who was Helpless for Years and Whom Hospital Doctors Said was Incurable

Locomotor ataxia is a disease of the spinal cord, characterized by peculiar disturbances of the gait, and difficulty in governing the motion of the legs. As the disease progresses there is a total inability to walk. One of the earliest signs is a tired feeling, particularly noted in the knees and ankles. Often a numb feeling is associated with it. As the disease is of slow growth, some cases covering a period of years, the increase and intensity of the symptoms is not noticed, but its progress is constant and gradually approaches a total lack of feeling in the legs, causing a wobbling, gait, and entire inability to govern the steps. As it grows the patient loses control over the bowels and water. A further symptom is the sensation of a pressure at the waist, as the upper parts of the spinal cord become affected.

Locomotor ataxia is stubborn in yielding to treatment, and before the discovery of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, it has been considered incurable. It has been fully demonstrated, however, that this disease can be cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The length of treatment required depends upon the stage at which it is commenced. It is dangerous to delay taking the pills after the onset of the disease is recognized, although this medicine has wrought cures in many cases of long standing.

We give the following statement of Mr. Henry Furse, a well known resident of Delta, Ont., in proof of the claims that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure this most dreaded of diseases. "The length of treatment required depends upon the stage at which it is commenced. It is dangerous to delay taking the pills after the onset of the disease is recognized, although this medicine has wrought cures in many cases of long standing."

You can procure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box of six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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FOR SALLOW SKIN,
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CURE SICK HEADACHE.