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RESTRICT EMIGRATION AND PROHIBIT CONTRACT LABOR

Hon. Radolphe Lemieux Says Japan Has Promissed to Do This for Canada --- Envoy to Mikado Reports on His Mission.

Ottawa, Jan. 21—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Canada's envoy to Japan, gave the result of his mission to the house today. After referring to the objects thereof, he stated briefly the caues of the anti-Asiatic agitation existing in British Columbia, and which culminated in riots at Vancouver.

Dealing with Japanese emigration, he pointed out that in 1900 the Japanese authorities gave instructions to prohibit entirely the emigration of Japanese laborers to Canada. This removed all cause of friction and irritation between Canada and Japan. All that was required was some assurance that this action would not be revoked. There was in this way a tacit understanding that the flow of immigration from Japan would be so regulated by the government of the several prefectures as not to exceed a reasonable figure. The existence of that understanding may be seen from the many communications exchanged between Consul-General Nosse and the prime minister. The fact, therefore, was that the Japanese so regulated emigration from Japan as to cause no feeling of alarm in British Columbia.

It was only after Canada's adherence to the treaty of 1894 between Great Britain and Japan that the question of Japanese immigration became acute. By clause 19 of the treaty of 1894 it was made optional with Canada and other British colonies to adhere to the treaty.

It was not until 1905 that Canada became a party to that treaty, as the time for adhering to the treaty had expired it became necessary to conclude a special convention between Japan and Canada. The convention was signed at Tokio in February, 1906, and the treaty came into effect after the exchange of ratification.

During the session of 1907 it was sanctioned by parliament. By article one (1) the Japanese were unequivocally given the same rights as any British subject in Canada.

It has been said that Canada should have accepted the suggestion of Joseph Chamberlain to adopt a policy based on the Natal act. That would mean excluding the Japs from Canada. It was also said that Canada should have adopted the same arrangements as Queensland, which reserves her rights regarding the immigration of laborers and artisans, but the foreign office at Tokio emphatically declares that Queensland never availed herself of the above mentioned stipulation.

The real cause of the agitation was the unreserved interpretation of article 1 by some enterprising emigration companies. It was on the faith of a tacit understanding with Japan as to restrictions of emigration that parliament gave its sanction to the treaty. It is in that light that Canada's unreserved and absolute adhesion must be read.

Mr. Lemieux went on to show that as soon as the treaty had been sanctioned an incessant tide of emigrants poured into British Columbia from Japan and Hawaii. So far as the Japanese government was concerned they were not responsible for that influx. No charge of bad faith can be made against them. The emigration companies are chiefly responsible for this enormous increase. The Japanese authorities look upon this emigration to America as an economic loss to Japan, and their policy of colonization abroad is confined to Corea and Manchuria.

He referred to the anti-Asiatic prejudices in the west, the increased membership of the exclusion leagues at Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco and the several riots that have taken place during the last few months, which clearly indicate the existence of an organization, the influence of which cannot be overestimated.

There were 25,000 Asiatics in British Columbia, all of whom are male adults. There are about 75,000 male adults of the white race. So that every fourth male competing for a living in British Columbia is an Asiatic. The reason for effectual restriction is therefore apparent. Men who can work fourteen and fifteen hours a day, who live with frugality, must prove formidable competitors in the field of labor. There is, therefore, a deep seated popular determination in British Columbia to exclude the concentrated masses of the Orient.

From this point Mr. Lemieux next dealt with public opinion in Japan. Being a proud and sensitive people the Japanese cannot admit that racial prejudices will last forever. Japan claims that their standard of civilization is on a par with these of western nations, but what they regard as the crux of their grievance against not only Canada but the United States is that America admits emigrants from Europe and refuse those of Japan. This they say is a flagrant contravention of the treaty in which they are guaranteed equal treatment with the accorded subjects of all other countries. They regard this as an aspersion on their nationality, and will not be satisfied until this discriminating treatment is removed. From a business point of view the Japanese deplore such incidents as the Vancouver riots.

Mr. Lemieux next quoted the assurances given by Mr. Nosse, consul general of Japan at Ottawa, before the treaty was entered into that the restriction of emigration would be adhered to.

Referring to his visit to Japan Mr. Lemieux outlined the causes leading up to his mission and said he found the Japanese most eager to meet the views of the Canadian government. He submitted the following written assurance from the Japanese minister of foreign affiairs. The assurance was dated Tokio, Dec. 23.

"Monsieur le Ministre,—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 imperial government to insist upon the complete enjoyment of the rights and privileges guaranteed by those stipulations, when that would involve disregard of special conditions which may prevail in Canada from time to time. Acting in this spirit and having particular regard to circumstances of recent occurrence in British Columbia, the imperial government has decided to take efficient means to restrict immigration 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 it is not possible for me to acquiesce in all of the proposals made by 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 these desirable results 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 obligations under which I have been placed by your frank and considerate explanations regarding the attitude and wishes of your government.

(Signed) "TADASU HAYASHI."

Mr. Lemieux stated a series of most stringent regulations accompanied by instructions addressed to the local governors and to the consuls in Canada were adopted. The British ambassador and himself were satisfied that these regulations were sufficient for the purpose. These regulations he could not make public. One feature he could, and that was that all immigration of contract laborers, artisans included, was now prohibited, emigration companies would therefore have to get out of business.

Mr. Lemieux's report will be discussed next week on a day to be arranged.

YESTERDAY IN PARLIAMENT

R. L. Borden Carries His Point in Connection With the Production of Originals of Public Documents---Sir Wilfrid Surrenders.

Ottawa, Jan. 21—R. L. Borden, upon motion to go into supply, returned to the question of original public documents being presented to parliament. The opposition leader took up the authorities upon the subject and quoted to show that there were only one or two instances in which public documents might be refused to parliament. One was that it would not be in the interests of the country that they should be produced, and another was that negotiations going on made it undesirable that they should be then produced. These were temporary reasons. He said there was nothing in the public interest which ought to prevent the people's representatives from inspecting documents which were in the departments. A new precedent was now being established. Formerly public documents were produced as required. Files were carried into the public accounts committee and why not to parliament? A member of parliament, should have the originals or the copies, as he moved for them.

In conclusion Mr. Borden moved as follows in amendment:

"That subject to such considerations of public policy as can be validly urged in any case it is the undoubted right of the people's representatives in parliament assembled to be informed of everything necessary to explain the policy and proceedings of the government, and for that purpose to have an opportunity of seeing and examining all documents connected with the transaction of public business, and the denial of such right by the government justifies the refusal by this house of further supplies to the crown.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had no objection to the motion. It set forth pretty clearly the principle. But the speech of Mr. Borden went very much further. He held that a member could call for the original or the copies as he felt inclined to do so, and the only difference between himself and the opposition was that he (Laurier) wanted that a reason be given when originals and not copies were desired. For instance there were some eighty returns moved and granted this session. If originals were granted, that meant that some seventy-five files would be before the house.

He quoted from authorities on parliamentary procedure to show that a reason should be given. The rule of the house was that a member should have copies and if a member wanted originals he should give reasons for it, and they would be produced. As for the amendment itself it set forth the view the government had of the matter and therefore he accepted the same.

Mr. Foster said that the premier climbed down very nimbly. He went on to say that the action of the premier was a salutary lesson to the autocrat of the interior department, who had refused to give certain documents to members of the house. Other ministers were following to some extent that example.

Mr. Oliver said that if the house ordered documents then the responsibility for what happened them would be removed from the department to the house. That was certain. He maintained that a member had no more right to documents in the department than any one else if not granted the privilege by parliament. He quoted a ruling by Mr. Sedgewick, when deputy-minister of justice, that this was the case when Mr. Foster was a member of the government.

Several speakers followed. The motion was carried unanimously.

The circuit court case of Mooney vs. the City of St. John, was resumed before Judge Landry yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Murdoch's cross-examination was concluded. William MacVey was next sworn and was still under examination when court adjourned.

W. J. Shannon, of Annapolis, is registered at the Victoria.

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"Is a tower of strength abroad"—and the excellent reputation of C. I. Hood Co. and their remedies in the city of Lowell, where they are best known, inspires confidence the world over, not only in the medicines but in anything their proprietors say about them. "If Made by Hood It's Good."

"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla the best all-round family medicine known today." MRS. G. D. FARLEY, 653 Wilder St., Lowell, Mass.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

FATHER AND SON DROWN TOGETHER

Frank and Blake Titus Drowned Near Westport, N. S., Yesterday Afternoon.

Digby, N. S., Jan. 21—Another double drowning accident took place off Westport, Brier Island, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when Frank Titus, aged fifty-six years, and his son Blake, aged twenty years, of Brier Island, lost their lives.

The men were rowing in from their lobster traps, and Mrs. Charles Buckman, wife of a Northern Point lighthouse keeper, saw them pass the point. A big sea was breaking on the shore, caused by the heavy ocean swell coming up the Bay of Fundy. A few minutes after the dory passed the point Mrs. Buckman noticed it was bottom up. She immediately gave an alarm, but in the meantime both bodies washed ashore, the father's body being badly bruised where it came in contact with the big rocks.

Frank P. Titus was one of the most prominent residents of Brier Island. He had been tax collector for many years, and had filled other important offices. He was also a member of the local lodge of Oddfellows in Westport, and will be greatly missed by everyone. His wife died some years ago. He leaves another son aged about seventeen, and a little daughter about nine years old. There also survive six sisters and one brother, the latter being Rev. George B. Titus, a prominent clergyman in Massachusetts, who became very popular during the Boer war.

The sad affair following so close on the Dakin and Denton accident, has cast a gloom over all the fishing villages along Digby Neck and on the islands.

The deceased were cousins of H. B. Burnham, of the customs service, and of Mrs. Charles Kiley of the Burnham Hotel, Digby.

William Creamer, aged sixty-six, died suddenly in his chair at his home in Rossaway yesterday noon. He is survived by a widow. Gilbert Robbins, his brother-in-law, died the same way in the same village just two weeks ago, aged seventy-two. He is survived by a widow and four children.

Rheumatism

I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism! Not a remedy that will straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony growths back to flesh again. That is impossible. But I can now surely kill the pains and pangs of this deplorable disease.

In Germany—with a Chemist in the City of Darmstadt—I found the last ingredient with which Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy was made perfected, dependable prescription. Without that last ingredient, I successfully treated many, many cases of Rheumatism; but now, at last, it uniformly cures all curable cases of this heretofore much dreaded disease. Those sand-like granular wastes found in Rheumatic Blood, seem to dissolve and pass away under the action of this remedy as freely as does sugar when added to pure water. And then, when dissolved, these poisonous wastes freely pass from the system, and the cause of Rheumatism is gone forever. There is now no real need—no actual excuse to suffer longer without help. We sell, and in confidence recommend

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A YEAR IN BONDS

The Record of 1907—There Will be Heavy Provincial Issues in 1908.

(Toronto News)

The extent to which Canada depends upon Great Britain for money to finance its material advancement is indicated by the fact that out of $82,635,740 bonds sold during 1907 England took over three-quarters or, to speak exactly, $63,095,057. Of the remainder Canadian investors absorbed $13,761,683 and the United States $4,789,000. In view of these figures it is easy to see that London is still the world's leading money market. It is also satisfactory to find that in a year of financial stringency Canada still stands well in the eyes of British investors. These observations are occasioned by the annual address delivered by E. R. Wood to the shareholders of the Dominion Securities Corporation. This yearly statement has come to be regarded as the most authoritative review of the bond situation made in Canada. In the field of securities it occupies a place similar to that filled by Mr. Walker's deliverance in the banking world.

These issues of 1907 were divided into $58,321,200 corporation, $14,430,540 municipal, and $9,274,000 provincial bonds. It is a tribute to Canadian credit that we were able successfully to float so many securities in the face of the very high money rates which ruled throughout 1907 and especially during the last three months of the year. The high money rates of the last two years have caused considerable loss to many municipalities. During 1906 they held back issues hoping for better success in 1907, but only to meet disappointment in the shape of increased financial stringency. Many of the sales put through last year were forced by too large overdrafts at the banks. This emphasizes the wisdom of selling municipal bonds and securing funds before making large expenditures.

The prospects for 1908 include heavy provincial issues—$3,000,000 by Manitoba for a telephone service: $2,000,000, by Saskatchewan for a telephone service and Parliament buildings, and a like amount by Alberta for similar purposes. Ontario will issue $1,500,000, and New Brunswick $1,000,000. Municipalities have some $25,000,000 for sale, and railway and other corporation issues are likely to be forthcoming if the money market continues to grow easier.

THE SERVICES OF WALL STREET

(J. S. Bache & Co's Letter)

The abuse of Wall street has always been more or less popular with demagogues and other malicious or ignorant people, and it seems to have broken out anew as a theme for newspaper articles and as a target for attempts at legislation by the panderers to the socialistic tendencies of the times.

What the West calls Wall Street is really Financial New York—its strong banks, its great capitalists and its Exchanges, especially the New York Stock Exchange, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the world's financial marts. And of this last it may be said that never before in the history of the race has there been in any market of the world such enormous wealth, such a long list of thriving, of well-managed and (in normal conditions) of highly prosperous railroad and industrial corporations as are represented on the New York Stock Exchange. It is amazing that there should be such enmity and bitterness cherished in opposition to this great aggregation which belongs to the whole country as well as to New York and which is the life blood, the vital centre of the country's development, prosperity and well-being. The welfare of every resident of the United States is increased and his fortunes benefited, no matter how humble his sphere, by the successful existence and operation of this world's great market, where are represented in volume of capital over two-thirds of all the public and industrial enterprises of America.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY HITS THE APPLE DEALERS

(Toronto World)

Wholesale apple-dealers in Ontario find that the financial stringency in the United States has affected their business to a marked degree.

One wholesaler sold 40,000 barrels to an American firm, but after having shipped four car-loads he was asked to cancel the contract. Another sold 50,000 barrels, and has been allowed to deliver only five-carloads.

The Americans have gone back on their contracts, and the wholesalers have their apples on their hands.

Not only this but also the English market has been against the Canadian exporter. One Toronto dealer finds that he has got only 70c. a barrel out of a shipment he made some months ago. This will hardly cover the cost of freight.

One man who knows predicts that apples will be $2 a barrel in Toronto within ten days.

ACTION OF THE BANKS

(Toronto News.)

Once again the leading Canadian banks have had the intelligence and the courage to unite in order to prevent serious commercial disturbance, and to steady financial conditions. The fact that twelve of the strongest chartered institutions have taken over the assets and liabilities of the Sovereign Bank will guarantee a careful liquidation of the concern. The action of the banks will also tend to a reassurance of public confidence and to a continued maintenance of that steadiness under trying conditions shown by the public during the recent panic period in the United States. It is understood that the depositors and other creditors of the bank are absolutely protected, but the probable fate of the shareholders is not known yet, and is not likely to be for some time. It may still be hoped, however, that they will finally secure the return of a considerable portion of their original investment.

That his years sit but lightly upon him is evidenced by the fact that Peter Keck of Berwick, Penn., aged 99 years, still shaves himself. He has possession of all his faculties and is able to get about unaided.

FOR BARGAINS GO TO WILCOX BROS.,

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Special Prices

Boots, Shoes
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Underwear of Every Kind
New lot of
Women's Rubbers at 49c. a pair
Lowest prices of any store in town.

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SCAMMELL'S.

We are now selling assorted biscuits and wafers—Also Huyler's Cocoa in half pound tins. Cold soda with delicious syrups served all winter. Also, hot chocolate, Beef Tea, etc. Assorted choice candies from 20 cents per pound up. Ice cream and sherbets.

Scammell's,

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THAT COUGH!

The Rigors of This Climate Demand For It The Most Prompt Attention.

CANADIAN WINTERS ARE ESPECIALLY HARD on those who have had the misfortune to contract a cold that includes a cough. Unattended to these coughs lead to serious ung Trouble, but if taken in time with

DR. WHITE'S

HONEY BALM

25c. Anywhere.

You will reach the seat of the trouble at once—warm the lungs, loosen the phlegm, sooth the pipes and heal irritated parts.

HONEY BALM

is a sure, safe and absolutely Curative Syrup. It has the true bees' honey flavor and contains no opium or alcohol. Is a standby for family use and can be given to children without fear of injurious results.

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OBITUARY

Addison M. Bowman

The death of Addison M. Bowman occurred in Berlin (Ont.), on January 18. He at one time resided in St. John, and carried on a commission business. He was also at one time employed at Hawkshaw in connection with the tannery business.

John H. Higginbottom

The death of John H. Higginbottom occurred at London (Ont.) on Friday, Jan. 17, after a short illness of pneumonia. He had been in failing health for some time. Deceased was formerly auditor for the G. T. railway, but for the past eighteen months had not been engaged in business activities. He is survived by two sons and one daughter—Albert Howard, of Detroit; Fred. Venning, of London (Ont.), and Clare A. Higginbottom, at present residing in Sheffield (N. B.) The funeral took place in London on Monday, Jan. 20.

Mrs. Robert Ried

Harcourt, Jan. 21—Mrs. Robert Ried died at her home in Beersville on Saturday, at 1 p. m. The deceased was thirty-four years old and leaves a husband and three small children to mourn their loss. The funeral will be at 2 p. m. Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ried left for Beersville to attend the funeral of their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert Ried.

Mrs. W. S. Kinnear

Moncton, Jan. 21—(Special)—The death occurred tonight of Mrs. Kinnear, wife of W. S. Kinnear, the well known painter. Deceased had been an invalid for some years. She was seventy-four years of age and is survived by her husband, three sons and three daughters. The sons are Frank and Fred, of the I. C. R. here, and Richard F., of the firm of W. S. Kinnear & Son. The daughters are Mrs. C. O. Rowe, Mrs. G. J. Robb, Moncton, and Mrs. W. Schaffer, New York.

Mrs. Phoebe Watson

The death occurred at the General Public Hospital yesterday afternoon at one o'clock of Mrs. Phoebe Watson. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. George Black and Mrs. Wm. Hamm, of the north end, and one brother, Thomas Blizzard, also of this city.

Mrs. Watson was 76 years old, and was a trained nurse.

Among those recently initiated into a club at Kansas City known as "The Ancient Order of Gobblers" were two aldermen.