

ASIATICS IN BRITISH COLONIES

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

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Vancouver, B. C., May 6.—The immediate cause for friction among the people of British Columbia and Japan has been removed by the agreement of the Japanese government to stop the emigration of Japanese labor to British Columbia. But the trader of race antagonism is still here and the spark needs only to be applied. While Japan has promised a restricted emigration to Canada, just as she has promised it to the United States, it all depends upon the perpetuity of the present Japanese foreign policy as to whether that spark shall be applied or not. The party in the ascendancy at this time may continue to rule Japan for years to come, and again it may lose its hold on the government at any time. The opposition party in Japan is for recognizing the rights of Japanese to go where they please and when they please, so that it is not certain that the question will always remain down.

Just at this time the main agitation in British Columbia is over the right of the Japanese to vote. There are some 4,000 Japanese in the province, and half of them have become naturalized, and are British subjects. One seventh of the population of Vancouver itself are Asiatics. Shall they be allowed to vote when they are naturalized? And shall any more of them be naturalized? It is the old, old race problem over again, a problem that shows itself wherever alien races aspire to domination. The anti-Japanese point out that an oath is meaningless to the Japanese working-men. They say that it represents no more to him than the changing of his costume, the changing from the currency of Nippon to that of Canada, or the changing of the style of his necktie. They claim to have discovered evidence that the Japanese government keeps a careful record of the whereabouts of every Japanese in foreign lands, and that whether naturalization has taken place or not, they will ever be ready to respond to the call of their native land.

Vancouver is a composite city. Here you may be surrounded by every variety of being in the heart of an up-to-date, twentieth century city of 30,000 Americans. Then walk two or three blocks and you will find yourself apparently in the very heart of Peking. A few more blocks will take you into what might be a part of Tokio. So far all the foreign element is concerned it shows the heaviest proportion of Chinese and Japanese of any city on the American continent.

City of Progress.
Located on the southwestern shores of British Columbia, at the western terminus of the great Canadian Pacific transcontinental railroad, and the objective of the second transcontinental line, Vancouver is a city of progress. It is the northern gateway from the east to the western world. Tributary to it is the vast undeveloped territory of British Columbia. Canada is looking forward to the completion of the Panama Canal, when it can load ships at Vancouver and send them to the food centers of the world. Perhaps three fourths of the wheat grown on Canadian soil lies tributary to the Pacific rather than to the Atlantic. A new country with only 300,000 people on 4,000,000 square miles of land, what wonder is it that the Japanese, the Chinese, and the Hindus should desire to leave their crowded lands where a bare living is the most a laborer can hope for, and go to a land of so much promise.

For years there has been a small stream of immigration from Asia to Canada, but it was not enough to disturb the people of the western half of that country into fears for their final supremacy. A few years ago the Japanese laborer was as free to go to the United Kingdom as the British workman was to go to America. But this treaty did not include Canada and the other self-governing colonies. Immigration of Japanese labor was restricted to about 500 coolies a year. When the Russian-Japanese war was over Canada began to see prospects for her future with the Orient, and her ministry wanted to make the most of those opportunities. So they entered into diplomatic correspondence with England, in return for certain trade advantages, to become a third party to that English-Japanese treaty.

Hindus in Herds.
Japan, seeing that she would have everything to gain and nothing to lose, promptly accepted the proposition, and at once the Japanese began to come in droves. Not only did Japan itself send its thousands, but owing to the cheap wages in Hawaii, the Japanese halfway house to America, there were as many more coming from there. Then the Chinese were coming in a rapid rate, and to make matters worse, Hindus from India began to come in herds. The people of British Columbia began to have a close-range view of the yellow peril. Long before the outbreak at Vancouver the Ottawa ministry had repented of its bargain with the British government, and realized that there were dangers ahead of the new immigration. Yet it dared not say anything. The British Columbia legislature passed an exclusion act of its own, which was vetoed by the Ottawa authorities. Shortly after came the outbreak caused by the tangible danger of being swamped by an alien race.

The outbreak at Vancouver first started against the Hindus. They are not alien in nationality, for they are the King's own subjects. But they are alien in ways and manners, hopes and aspirations. To the native Canadian they are not one whit better than the coolies of Japan and China. They are described as the "coolies of Calcutta." They are the lowest class of Hindus, and their rickety carriages when they come in contact with the Canadians.

Regrets of Government.
When the outbreak was over, although the Hindus and the Chinese suffered as much as the Japanese, it was to the Japanese government that regrets were sent, and not much ado was made over the misfortunes that had befallen the Chinese and Hindus. The

negotiations that ended recently have been received with joy by the natives of British Columbia. But it is realized that except for the Vancouver riots such a happy solution could not have been brought about. The Japanese government criticized the Washington authorities for not holding the anti-Asiatic feeling in check, but when the Canadian authorities declared that they could not be responsible for future outbreaks unless immigration was checked, no word of criticism was to be heard.

The people of British Columbia without exception glad that there was similar trouble with the United States. They declare that if it had not been for the opposition Japan experienced on the Pacific coast of the United States it is doubtful if they could have been brought to submit to virtual exclusion. And they say that the best guarantee that Canada has that Japan will live up to the agreement is that she has made the same promises to the United States.

Old Story of Prejudice.
The trouble at Vancouver is the same old story of race antipathy that has been known from the time that the Canaanites hated the people of Israel. Anglo-Saxons have ever insisted on Anglo-Saxon supremacy. And today England is having trouble with the Asiatics not only in Canada, but in New Zealand, Australia and in South Africa. In every self-governing British possession the people have made a solemn resolve to keep their several countries to themselves, and to receive only such immigrants as they can assimilate. And it is declared by English writers who are thoroughly acquainted with the situation that these countries are prepared to make any sacrifice to maintain their Anglo-Saxon supremacy. That long as England and America can hold their check that tide of Asiatic emigration that is ambitious to sweep out into the new portions of the world, where opportunity is young and man's destiny a large one, all is likely to be well.

But it will require the combined diplomacy and the combined strength of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations to accomplish it. Even South America is beginning to feel the danger of oriental immigration, and the situation there is not much less acute than in our own country. The seriousness of the opposition to his people when he says that if they hope to succeed as conquerors, they have yet to see their tracks covered with the bones of martyrs who have perished in the struggle.

Topics From Old New York

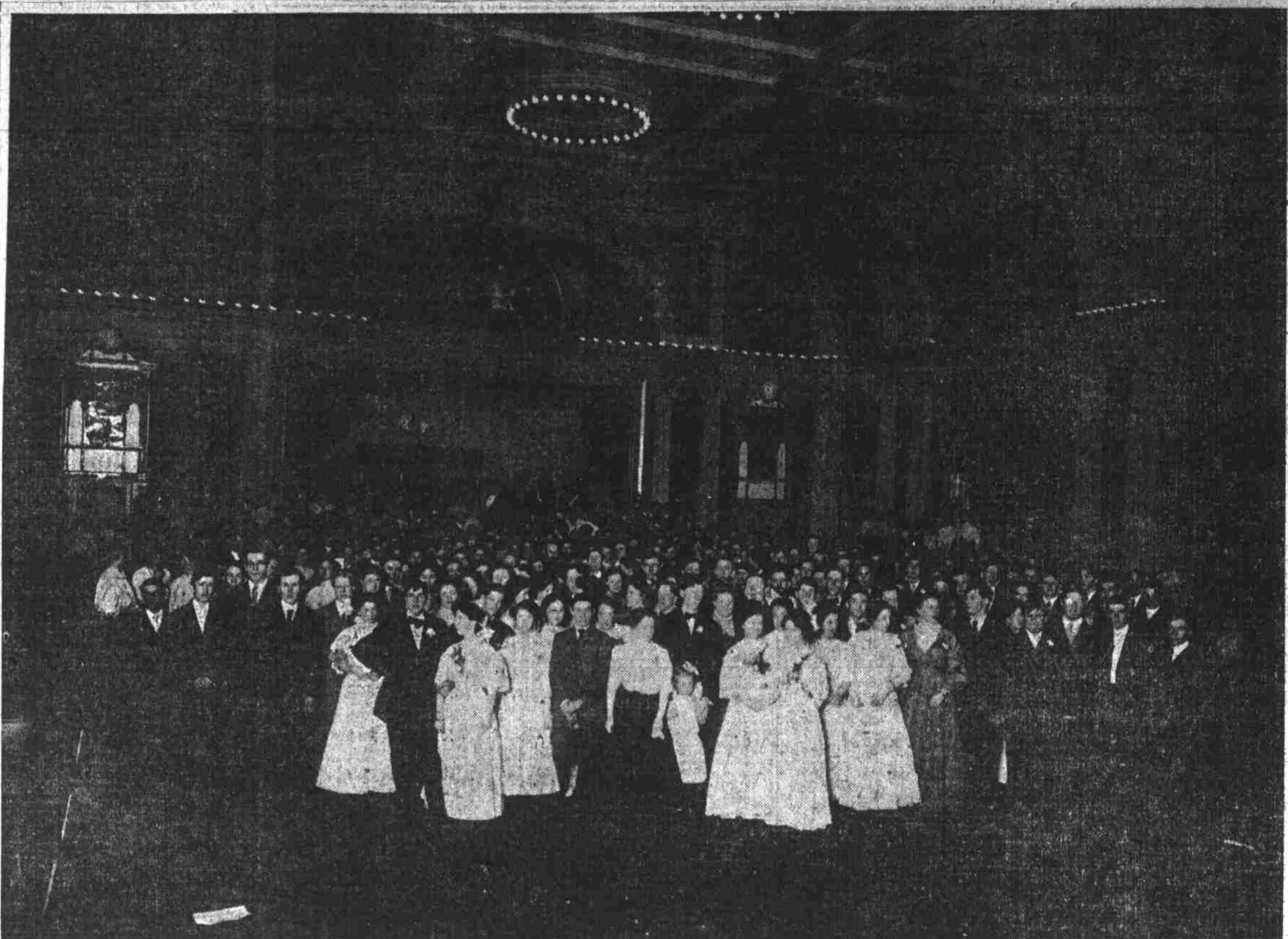
NEW YORK, May 16.—It is now conceded that Gotham's "four hundred" is a thing of the past. The knell has been sounded by Frederick Townsend Martin, who has been the most conspicuous man in New York society the past winter. This popular leader declares that it is impossible any longer to group and classify society, owing to the fact that the aristocratic population is constantly shifting their positions in the world, where opportunity is young and man's destiny a large one, all is likely to be well.

The curfew never tolls in New York, which fact cannot be denied. A Spanish servant who had been here but two months, to carry an alarm clock to her every time she went out, so that when the alarm went off she would know it was time to return home. With nothing except the alarm clock to save her from the police, she was arrested the other night, but being unfamiliar with the city she lost her way. The alarm rang and although Anita was only too glad to obey the summons of her unique curfew, she knew not where to turn. She was finally discovered by a policeman who reported her arrest to the station, where all of the bluecoats devoted themselves gallantly to the task of trying to understand Spanish, while the girl recaptured by doing her best to understand English. After several hours of futile effort her employer turned up to report that his servant was missing. When Anita saw him she wept for joy. "It isn't an alarm clock she needs," said the police captain; "she ought to have a map."

The girls in the fashionable Horace Mann school are up in arms over a recent edict that no one will be allowed to wear ultra-fashionable or extravagant headgear, high-heeled shoes or ornaments of jewelry. The school authorities believe that the question of good taste in dress properly comes within the province of the school work. The girls are heartbroken over the command, for the order means that "Merry Widow" necks, "Lotta Faust" collars, "Dutch heels" and "maline bows" are all tabooed. Peek-a-boo waists, or waists with short sleeves, and tight-fitting, tight shoes with fancy cloth tops or high heels and gowns of conspicuous colors are also on the black list.

Of the many kinds of thefts that are committed in New York every day one of the most common is the stealing of bottles of milk that are left temptingly at the basement doors in the early hours of the morning. The recent invention, however, of the shoemaker who lost his bottle of milk regularly for a week, bids fair to catch any thieves and thus put a stop to the practice, or at least trap the inexperienced robbers. The shoemaker in question rose early and reached one end of a spool of thread to the milk bottle the moment the milkman had left it, and then went back to bed and watched the spool upon which the thread was wound. Soon the spool began to move. Jumping out of bed the shoemaker dressed hurriedly and went in search of a policeman. The loose end of the thread was soon discovered, and the bluecoat followed it up. It led him after a short chase to the tail pocket of a man who was leisurely walking along the street. The milk was recovered and the man arrested, while the shoemaker danced with glee over the success of his invention.

The students at Columbia University are rejoicing over the outcome of the



FLASHLIGHT VIEW TAKEN OF THE PUPILS AND FRIENDS OF BEHNKE-WALKER BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Fourth Annual Reception of the Behnke-Walker Business College was held in the Elks lodge room Friday evening, May 15. This was by far the most successful reception in its history, there being over 1,200 in attendance. The guests were received by a committee

composed of members of each year's class. Good fellowship and patriotic school spirit displayed made the reunion a very enjoyable one. Parson's Orchestra rendered its most entertaining selections. The intervals of rest were employed in hand-shaking,

reviewing old school days, and recounting the experiences since last meeting. Several vocal selections were rendered by Miss Emma Kinow and brought much enthusiastic applause. Misses Eva Benson and Helen Willis entertained with several piano duets and solos, and received equally hearty ap-

plause. Mrs. O. A. Bossmann won the hearts of the students by her very excellent reading. The performers were the recipients of beautiful bouquets of choice roses and carnations. After the program the entire student body sang with much enthusiasm the

college song composed for the occasion, and the ball team and sports voiced their sentiments in a sample of the numerous college yells. Then all joined in a grand march, after which the large assemblage was served refreshments, and all voiced the sentiments of the management—a grand success.

hour, and the interest attached to this entertainment was widespread. There were 1,100 persons present at Mr. Martin's invitation. At this entertainment Mr. Martin appeared in his famous combination of sack suit and silk hat, which was regarded everywhere as an indication that more individual freedom in the matter of dress was to be tolerated in the best society.

warfare they have conducted against Kingdon Gould, son of George Gould, the well known millionaire. Young Gould has been obliged to leave the college without a degree. He was practically driven out by hazers, who so hampered him in his studies that he found

it impossible to graduate as a mining engineer. All this is an outgrowth of the attempt to kidnap him three years ago in order to make an "exhibit" of him at the sophomore class dinner. Young Gould resisted their efforts in an unusual and unprecedented manner

by drawing a revolver, which he discharged several times, although no one was injured. The students have never forgiven him for defending himself and have put every obstacle in his path that they could devise.

History May Repeat Itself.
From The Dalles Optimist. Cake argues that he can beat Chamberlain in a walk. Says there is nothing to it but to count the ballots. Doc Withycome talked, and worked, along the same lines two years ago.

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FLEISCHNER, MAYER & CO. SELL ALL THEIR DRUMMERS' SAMPLES to the
CHEAPEST STORE IN THE UNITED STATES
Boston Store
 NORTHWEST CORNER FIRST AND SALMON STS.
AT 33 1-3 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

LADIES' SUITS
218 Sample Suits
No two alike, embracing every make and style of a suit made; ladies' and misses' sizes; values to \$50.00, for

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EVERY KIND YOUR HEART DESIRES

25c for sample Waists, value \$1.00
 50c for sample Waists, value \$2.25
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 \$1.00 for sample Waists, val. \$3.50
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\$1 for Sample Shoes
For men and women, values to \$3.00

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Heatherbloom Petticoats
\$1.95 for genuine \$3.50 Heatherbloom Skirts. See the label.
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 99c for \$2.49 Imported black sateen Petticoats.
 25c for mussed sample Skirts.

875 Pairs Ladies' Sample Hose
In values up to \$1.50, in black, tan and fancy colors, for \$1.00

Sample Handkerchiefs
1c for all 5c values.
 2c for all 10c values.
 4c for all 15c values.
 8c for all 25c values.
 12c for all 35c values.
 In hemstitched, embossed and plain.

218 SAMPLE PAIRS OF Suspenders
Values to \$1.50, for \$1.25c

The entire Spring sample lines of 30 salesmen, consisting of Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Waists, Muslin and Knit Underwear; Wrappers, Kimonos, Corsets, Kiosky, Lace Curtains, Bed Spreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Table Linen, Towels, Blankets, Comforts, Neckwear, Belts, Handkerchiefs, Silk Skirts, Men's Underwear, Suspenders, Neckties, Shirts, all kinds. Sox, Pants, Overalls, Hats, Caps, Boys' Suits, etc. 15,000 articles, all will go on sale tomorrow and all next week at

One-Half the Wholesale Price
Goods marked in plain figures—no limit. Sale lasts one week. We have had big sales before, but this puts the kibosh on 'em all.

EXTRA SPECIAL
\$1.00 for \$2.50 to \$4.00 sample Jap Silk Waists, beautifully trimmed with lace; 86 in this lot.
 \$2.45 for \$5 to \$8.75 Jap Silk Waists, exquisitely trimmed; all sizes.
 \$3.75 for sample Waists in silk net, black, white and ecru; values to \$15.00.

Ladies' Wrappers
10 dozen sample Wrappers, values to \$5.00 each, for \$97c

Kimonos
50c for 87 sample Kimonos, values to \$1.50

Lace Curtains
75c pairs of sample Lace Curtains \$2.00 for sample pairs, worth \$1.50 for sample pairs, worth \$2.25 for sample pairs, worth \$2.95 for sample pairs, worth \$3.15

54 Dozen Men's Sample Underwear
10c for broken sizes in all 50c Underwear.
 25c for all sizes in 50c and 75c Underwear.
 39c for all sizes in 85c and \$1.00 Underwear.
 49c for all sizes in \$1.00 and \$1.50 Underwear.

Corsets
25c 50c and \$1.00 for Corsets, worth to \$5.00.

2,500 SAMPLE PIECES OF Muslin Underwear
19c for Corset Covers and Drawers, values 50c.
 39c for fine Embroidered Gowns and Skirts, values \$1.00.
 59c for Gowns, Corset Covers, Skirts, etc.; value to \$1.50.
 99c for Gowns, Corset Covers, Skirts, etc.; value to \$4.50.

Knit Underwear
185 pieces Knit Underwear, values to 75c, for \$19c
 11c for ladies' gauze Vests, values to 25c.

Dressing Sacks
19c for sample Sack Kimonos, values to 75c.

374 PAIRS Men's Sample Pants
IN FINE ALL-WOOL FABRICS
 \$1.00 for all \$1.50 to \$3.25 sample Pants.
 \$1.50 for all \$3.50 to \$4.00 sample Pants.
 \$2.00 for all \$4.00 to \$5.15 sample Pants.

46 2-3 DOZEN MEN'S SAMPLE Neglige Shirts
With and without collars, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 values. \$1.00 All sizes.

175 Sample Boys' Suits
Values to \$5.95, for \$1.95

84 DOZEN MEN'S Sample Sox
Values to 40c, for \$1.95

1,000 Pairs Ladies' White Canvas Shoes
Values to \$2.50, for \$2.50

218 Sample Bedspreads
89c for big 11-4 Spreads, values to \$1.75.
 \$1.19 for big 11-4 Spreads, values to \$2.25.
 \$1.49 for big 11-4 Spreads, values to \$3.00.

Rug Sale
Calef Bros. are now conducting another of those famous Rug Sales and are selling—

\$30.00 8-3x10-6 Axminster Rugs	\$19.95
\$33.50 9-12 Axminster Rugs	\$21.85
\$30.00 9-12 Velvet Rugs	\$19.95
\$18.00 8-3x10-6 Tapestry Brussels Rugs	\$13.45
\$20.00 9-12 Tapestry Brussels Rugs	\$14.95
\$25.00 9-12 Tapestry Brussels Rugs	\$17.85
\$30.00 8-3x10-6 Body Brussels Rugs	\$23.85
\$33.00 9-12 Body Brussels Rugs	\$25.85
\$48.00 9-12 Wilton Velvet Rugs	\$35.00

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