

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1914.

MURDER CHARGE.

duel to Fight on a Liner.

Afternoon at the Police... before Mr. C. D. Melbourne... case for the Crown is that... Later the same evening...

P. W. D. Expenditure... year a sum of \$2,837,458... voted to the Public Works...

Boxing... again call attention to the programme which Mr. Hall is presenting at the fall on Saturday evening...

Clerk Robbed... Chinese Clerk living in Light Road West has had jewellery valued \$97 and money.

Through the Roof... woman residing in Queen's West has had stolen \$877...

Alleged Murder... Chinese fireman named Seung, of the Empress, has been handed over to Hongkong Police on a charge...

Important Meeting... meeting of Shareholders in Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., held in the City Hall on Saturday...

Waterworks Revenue... revenue derived from the works of the Colony during the year ended 31st Dec. 1913...

Crew objected and in to his Worship, said he had to secondary evidence...

Crew—He is "hiking" once before the court at 11, irrespective of whether... A photograph of the written letter was made...

A DAY IN HONGKONG

Australian Paper's View of the Colony.

Says the Sydney Town and Country Journal: Hongkong comes as a complete surprise to the Australian visitor who has pictured that small red speck upon the map as an island...

Immediately behind the Peak, rising so abruptly that it seems to almost overhang the city, rears its dark green bulk to a height of 1,800ft. Clinging to the precipitous sides of the mountain are hand-some residences with their terraced gardens...

It is a tiny territory, this Eastern outpost of the British Empire. It has the appearance of a single peak that has been detached from the mainland range, and dumped into the sea...

Although lacking the historical interest which gives an added charm to Manila, Hongkong is full of good things for the tourist. On the China-Japan-Siberia route to London, it is the Australian's first glimpse of the real East...

Ten minutes in the little cable car that crawls up the almost perpendicular face of the mountain like a fly upon a wall, will bring you to the top. From this point there is a magnificent panoramic view. To the south a string of islands stretching out into an opal-green sea...

Viewed from the Peak, Hongkong has the aspect of a dead city. Climb down and enter the native quarter, and the place becomes a human hive. The long streets running parallel with the foreshore are lined on either side with four square buildings...

storm blew these down into the crowded street below can only be surmised.

Hongkong has none of the brilliant colouring that makes Manila so picturesque. It is dull white and drab coloured, but it is interesting because the people in its streets are Asiatic, and Asiatics will never cease to be interesting. A large number of China's 400 millions have spilled over into Hongkong...

The transport is very cheap. A ricksha may be hired for about 5d an hour, and during the whole of that hour, a powerfully-built coolie will draw you at a smart pace under a broiling sun up and down the length of the city. The chairs, which are used for hill-climbing, cost very little more. A chair with two bearers may be hired for 7d, and one with four bearers for 1s 6d an hour.

The Chinamen are industrious and hardworking enough, but it takes a lot of them to do a very little work, and they require a long time in which to do it. The Chinaman is a born shopkeeper, and, though he will get the better of you in a business transaction if he can, he is at heart honest.

The big sight of Hongkong is the wonderful harbour, which, with its myriads of shipping, ranks amongst the four or five largest ports of the world. Every day is a busy day in the Hongkong Harbour; in one corner a fleet of fishing boats, in another a crowd of freight junks, with their narrow stems, broad, high sterns, and peculiarly-shaped, much-patched sails...

Semarang Exhibition.

The following news items are taken from Netherlands India papers of recent date:—

It is announced that the Semarang Colonial Exhibition will be formally opened by the Governor-General of Netherlands India, Heer Idenburg, on the morning of August 13. The opening-day and August 14 will be observed as Bank holidays. The exhibition committee announce that the newly-formed Japan-Netherlands Association of Tokyo have decided to participate in the exhibition. The objects of the association are to foster the friendly relation between the two nations and especially to encourage commercial intercourse...

THE KOMAGATA MARU.

Home Paper's Comment.

The affair of the Komagata Maru—370 "Hindu" workmen being held up for months in the vessel they arrived in pending the decision of the Courts as to the legality of allowing them to land—is a striking instance of "how not to do it," says United Empire. The promoters of this particular scheme for importing cheap labour into British Columbia hoped to take advantage of the lapse of a regulation, just as their brothers in South Africa hoped to achieve their ends by challenging the legality of "acts of repression." The intentions of the Dominions are clearly known. Those who have already an Asiatic population are determined that it shall not increase, and those who have not are determined to keep it out altogether. Their reasons for this attitude have often been discussed in United Empire. The possibility of enforcing these views is another, and a more complicated, question. As things stand at present it is the British Empire as a whole (including Asiatic peoples) which would be obliged, if challenged by an Asiatic race, to enforce those views. Until the Russo-Japanese war ended so fatefully, Europe did not treat the subject with the seriousness it deserved, for it was held as an axiom that no Asiatic nation could successfully challenge a white one. Having parted with that illusion, the white nations are obliged to reconstruct their theory of international relations and obligations so as to include the possibility of powerful rivals whose citizens are refused entrance to some of the countries under the British flag. That the adjustment of such difficult relations has not, hitherto, been beyond the power of diplomacy must not blind us to the fact that the fundamental question remains unanswered. It has merely been postponed. The more pressing aspect of the question, at present, is the refusal of one part of the King's Dominions to grant admittance to citizens of another part. Obviously in this case no challenge can be given, no arbitration of force invoked, and it is not Canada or South Africa which is likely to suffer from the result of the controversy, but Great Britain, upon whom the political agitators and malcontents of India vent their discontent for the existing state of affairs. The necessity for some clearly formulated policy, common to all the Dominions, is becoming more and more evident. They are really of one mind in the matter, but their methods are all different. Canada has an excellent working arrangement with Japan, whereby that Power restricts emigration to Canadian shores, she has a poll tax on Chinese, which is ineffectual though heavy, but she only prohibits Indian immigration by indirect means through whose meshes the Komagata Maru's passengers hoped to slip. The possibility of gaining access by a legal quibble affords a tempting prospect to an Asiatic speculative mind, but the disastrous side of such attempts is that they inflict hardship and indignity on individuals which, when reported in the country of the sufferer's origin, arouse far more irritation than would ever have been felt over the abstract question of Asiatic exclusion. The New Zealand Government, it is reported, will shortly introduce legislation as to the exclusion of Indian subjects, and South Africa has just finished a chapter in the history of the question by adopt-

JAVA NEWS.

It is reported from Medan that the district council for the East Coast of Sumatra have decided to levy an annual sum of f.450,000 from the estates in that area in order to provide funds for road construction in the agricultural districts, and a further sum of f.35,000 is to be raised for the purposes of an inquiry into the division of Asahan.

A sad fatality is reported from Macassar, where a quartermaster of the British steamer Peleus succumbed on board, it is believed from cholera. The funeral took place the following morning on shore in the presence of the Captain and most of the officers and crew of the Peleus, the English Consul and a representative of the agents. A local Dutch clergyman conducted the funeral service entirely in English.

The Batavia papers give expression to anxiety that is felt in many quarters in Java over recent events in Acheen. Within the last three or four weeks, two further cases of murderous assault on Government officials have occurred—both attended with fatal results. The Batavia Nieuwsblad accuses the Government of giving the public a false impression with regard to the actual state of affairs in Acheen, and suggests that the policy of pacification has not been so entirely successful as the Government maintain. Prominence is also given in the Java newspapers to rumours of irregularities on the part of military officers in Acheen in connection with canteen management, and in other directions.

Pharmacy in the Philippines.

Evidence has been secured which would tend to show that some combination has been and at present still is working to confine the practice of pharmacy in the Philippines to the comparatively small circle now engaged in the active practice of their profession, to which the pharmacy examining board is said to have been a party in the past.

ing the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into it. The South African debate was marked by the recognition of the fact that it is not merely a domestic, but an Imperial, question. This view ought to be fully and clearly realised in all its bearings, for the Imperial Government, while it will not under any circumstances interfere with the Dominion's right to make their own immigration laws, is placed in a false position when those laws are arbitrary, contradictory, or difficult of interpretation. The question has been shirked, hitherto, because of its delicacy, but the next Imperial conference ought to see a full discussion of it, and, if possible, the establishment of a clearly defined policy, common to all the Dominions, accepted and approved in principle by Great Britain, and framed in such a way as not to affect the dignity or amour propre of the King's Indian subjects. Such expedients as an elastic education test are all only makeshifts, and offer far more indignity to the excluded than a clear understanding. Why should not the Indian Government follow the example of Japan, and agree to restrict immigration, not (as she did with Natal coolies) in a spirit of retaliation, but as part of a bargain? In any case it is of the greatest importance that incidents like those of the Komagata Maru should be rendered impossible in the future.

INDIA AND CHRISTIANITY.

Lord Sydenham's Views.

Bishop Copleston presided at the annual meeting of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta. Canon Brown (Superior of the Mission) said that they had decided recently, with the munificent help of Government, to open a new hostel in Calcutta for medical students, and they were also contemplating an extension in connection with the new University which was being established at Dacca.

Lord Sydenham said that after 5½ years of careful study of the tendencies and conditions of modern India he had come to the conclusion that missionary effort was playing a far greater part than was realised in the raising of high ideals among the people. In all India to-day there were only about 3½ millions of native Christians, and of that number over one million were children. But in the last decade the increase had been surprisingly great, and therefore they might assume that the progress towards Christianity in India was proceeding with accelerated speed. Perhaps the greatest tribute of all to the work of the missionaries was the growing number of Indian institutions which, without being professedly Christian, were still the direct result of Christian influence working upon Indian minds and leavening Indian thought. Philanthropy, too, was far larger and broader in its operations than it was some few years ago, and he was sure that all the schools and colleges, in which all creeds were received, were doing an immense amount of good. There appeared to be some waste in the mission field, and possibly conferences could prevent the overlapping of missionary work and arrange that the various bodies should have their areas recognised. If Christianity was to be permanently established in India it could only be done by Indian agency; the object must be slowly to build up an Indian Church, and, as had been said, there must be Indian men and Indian money in that Church. The problem of India grew more baffling and more complex every year. The work England had already done there was marvellous, but it was not nearly finished, and perhaps the part remaining was the more difficult. He wished their Mission to Calcutta every success. (Cheers.)

Sir Arthur Hirtzel said that the year 1913 was a record year, as the income exceeded by over £200 the income for 1912, the previous high water mark.

Attitude of the Government.

The Bishop of Oxford, presiding at a meeting for men only, in the Kensington Town Hall, said that the work of the Mission was developing in many places. The Government of India had never shown any indication of abandoning its position of neutrality, but it had found the necessity of making the most of what religion there was. Instead of being jealous of religious influence, the Government had determined to do its utmost to encourage it, so that the idea of Christian Colleges for men and women in connection with the University of Dacca was welcomed.