BAR HINDUS FROM CANADA, SAYS MEETING

Resolution Urging Drastic Law Is Sent to Sir Robert L. Borden.

Dominion Hall Crowded With Opponents of the Beturbaned Ones.

Impromptu Meeting Held Outside Was Lively Till the Police Appear.

H. H. Stevens, M. P., Ald. Woodside and Ralph Smith Given Attentive Hearing.

"That whereas the steamer Komagata Maru has been lying in the port of Vancouver from the 23rd day of May until the present date, with a shipload of undesirable immigrants demanding admission into the Dominion of Canada:

[illegible]

opinion of all citizens resident upon the Pacific coast of the Dominion of Canada, that the influx of Asiatics is detrimental and hurtful to the best interests of the Dominion, from the standpoint of citizenship, public morals and labor conditions:

"Be it therefore resolved that this meeting strongly urges upon the Dominion Government the necessity of supporting the efforts of the immigration authorities undertaken toward the rejection of the immigrants aboard the steamer Komagata Maru and their immediate deportation:

"And that stringent legislation be enacted whereby such immigration may, in the future, be entirely restricted from admission to the Dominion."

In the above strongly worded resolution assented to by a forest of upraised hands at the mass meeting called in Dominion Hall last night, the spirit of the vast majority of those present was shown. At the mayor's call for those in opposition, a large number of Hindus who were present at the back of the hall and a number of reputed Socialists raised their hands. "I declare the resolution unanimously carried by the citizens of Vancouver who are present," declared the mayor, and an avalanche of applause followed.

Dominion Hall never held a larger crowd that it did last night, at the meeting called to protest against the admission to Canada of the Hindus on board the steamer Komagata Maru. City ordinances were disregarded by the crowd which mobbed the entrance as soon as the doors were opened. When the entire sitting and standing room was packed, the city police cleared the stairways and prevented any more from entering.

Impromptu Meeting Outside.

A party of Hindus who were unable to get admission were jostled by the crowd, which thereupon commenced to hold an impromptu overflow meeting of its own outside. At one time the crowd outside the hall seemed bigger than the crowd inside. The crowds were good natured though noisy, and shouts and yells greeted the solid Sikhs as they filed out of the hall. Almost to a man they were armed with stout walking sticks, and they walked silently away. The only violence shown was to the Socialist speaker Fitzgerald, who was rescued by the police after someone had struck him and smashed in his hat.

The Hindu Rahim, who is one of the charterers of the vessel, invited after the meeting by a man in the crowd to address the crowd from the balcony, took the suggestion up, and gamely struggled on amid a babel of yells and jeers. He had just managed to get a moment's hearing to ask the crowd to hear both sides, when a police officer hustled him off the balcony to the great delight of the crowd below.

The three speakers at the meeting, Mr. H. H. Stevens M. P., Ald. Woodside and Mr. Ralph Smith, all delivered vigorous addresses in denunciation of the admission of the men on the steamer Komagata Maru.

Attacks B. C. Judiciary.

The most sensational feature of Mr. Stevens address was an attack upon the British Columbia judiciary. He roused the meeting to a frenzy of applause when he said, "Some say 'Why do you not go to the courts'? I say, we are willing to go to the courts if we can get an honest court to go to."

The speaker had previously declared that we were in this province men who are willing to give a decision contrary to public opinion, and contrary to the clear meaning of the law," and concluded by saying, "It is not nice to have to cast a reflection on our own courts."

In his address, Mr. Stevens said, "This question of the admission of these Hindus is not a party question. It is a question of whether the civilization that finds its highest expression in British rule is to remain in Canada or not. We can not allow indiscriminate immigration from the Orient and retain that civilization. I do not wish to cast any aspersions on Asiatic civilization. It is a question of whether we can assimilate the Asiatics who come hither, for I hold that no class of immigration can be successful unless it can be assimilated by us. I hold that it would be detrimental to our social and our economic life to allow any large numbers of Asiatics to come to this country.

"In Canada we have seven and a half millions of people. We have a gigantic problem to solve, in the people with high ideals permeating its national life. At our doors are 800,000,000 Asiatics. Even the least tremor from their shores would swamp us. I have been told by opponents in Eastern Canada that we are a virile race and can absorb all who come to our shores, but I say that no nation living can absorb three or four times its number.

The Real Issue.

"I know that a number of people here are willing to try and build up their own wealth by employing men who can work for small wage. They do not regard the interests of the people at large, so long as they can increase their own dividends. I say men like that are not patriots. If such there be with the sound of my voice, I would bid him take thought of what it means to his own children. Our own forefathers came to Eastern Canada and suffered the rigors of a severe climate for the interests of themselves and their children, and now we find that these Asiatics have come in to pick the plums of this civilization.

"It is not a question of whether we like this man or that. It is a question of the very life of Canada. That is what it is. We are quite willing that the Oriental people should close their doors against Canadian labor, for that is their right, and we are willing they should use it, but we reserve that same right to ourselves."

Speaking of his efforts in the House of Commons to secure the deportation of the Hindus, Mr. Stevens said that the matter was hedged about by international and imperial complications, and his own efforts had been misinterpreted in the press despatches. Clause 38 of the Immigration Act he declared provided that the governor-general-in-council had the right to prohibit any immigration that was unfitted to the country for climatic or other reasons. Under this section an order-in-council had been passed excluding all laborers.

"That order-in-council," he said, "has been enforced irrespective of race, color, or creed. I do not agree with some portions of that order-in-council. I think the Parliament of Canada should pass a measure, definitely and specifically excluding all Orientals."

Speaking of the measure he had introduced himself at the close of last session, he said it had not been an easy task to overcome the opposition of the members for Eastern Canada, but they were fast coming to see the necessity for taking action.

"These Hindus on board the Komagata Maru," he declared "knew well enough about the order-in-council forbidding laborers, and they knew also of the order-in-council forbidding immigrants to come here except direct from the land of their nativity. That law is daily enforced against Swedes and Germans at White Rock, without protest. Yet these men came here deliberately in spite of these two orders-in-council, with the intention of defying the law of this land. And the reply of the government has been given in the instructions to Inspector Reid that the law is to be enforced."

The Case and the Courts.

Mr. Stevens said that Mr. J. Edward Bird as counsel for the Hindus, was trying to drag the cases before the courts, and engage in ceaseless litigation in order to delay and frustrate the efforts at deportation. It was in this connection that Mr. Stevens went on to say:

"Our clever legal fraternity say that the courts have power to review any decisions given by the immigration inspectors under the act, and we have here on the bench of this province men who are willing to give a decision contrary to public opinion and contrary to the clear meaning of the law. Some say 'Why do you not go to the courts'? I say, we are willing to go to the courts if we can get an honest court to go to. (Applause). It is not a nice thing to have to cast a reflection on our own courts."

Mr. Stevens explained that it was not possible to force the ship out of the harbor so long as the harbor dues were paid and the ship obeyed the laws. "I have no ill-feeling towards the Asiatics," he declared in conclusion, "but we can not keep the standard of comfort or the standard of civilization we have if we have a people among us whom we can not assimilate, and I stand firm for a white Canada." (Loud applause).

Ald. Woodside's Views.

Alderman Woodside, who moved the resolution, said that for the past 20 years the white men had been steadily pushed out of British Columbia. Fifteen years ago they were driven from the canneries and fisheries of the Skeena and Fraser Rivers. Then they were driven from the lumber camps and mills.

"We have been backing off the map," he continued. "Last winter the city had to take care of 2000 white men. At present there are 600 more men employed by the city than are needed, and 400 more applications of men with wives and families are coming. Yet these Asiatics have all this time been hoarding up money to pay for the charter of this vessel and to pay for lawyers of this country, whom I am sorry to have to say I am ashamed of, to defeat the laws. I must apologize for saying lawyers. I should say lawyer."

"Species of Anarchy," Says Mr. Smith.

Mr. Ralph Smith, who seconded the resolution, in a very vigorous speech said that the present was one of those questions which made it necessary to obliterate party distinctions for the time being. Though on general principles he did not agree with Mr. Stevens, he could heartily endorse Mr. Stevens' attitude and every word that Mr. Stevens had uttered that night. (Applause.)

As one who had sat in the House of Commons for eleven years, and had helped to place section 38 in the Immigration Act, Mr. Smith said he was in a position to appreciate Mr. Stevens' difficulty with the eastern members.

"If we are good British subjects," continued Mr. Smith, "we will honor the statutes regardless of our personal interests. In this attempt of the Hindus to defy our laws, is a simple species of anarchy that would be speedily suppressed if white men were to be concerned in it."

During the evening the mayor read a letter from President Rogers of the Board of Trade, expressing his support to any measure that the meeting might take to secure the deportation of the Hindus.

KERR AND BAILEY ARE NOW ON TRIAL

Are Charged With Having Obtained Money Under False Pretences.

The trial of W. J. Kerr and C. H. Bailey, promoters of the National Stores Limited, on charges of obtaining money by false pretences was started before Judge McInnes yesterday afternoon. After a lengthy hearing the case was adjourned until this afternoon. The charges arise out of alleged misrepresentations made over the sale of shares in the concern.

The witnesses heard yesterday were William Taylor, Arthur W. Thorburn and James Wilkinson. Mr. Thorburn, who was manager of the Commercial Drive branch store, said that he had executed a mortgage of $750 at Kerr's request, in order to get a position as stores manager at $125 per month. He claimed he had not received wages that were due to him. He admitted that he had applied for 1000 shares of stock after he had been connected with the concern some time.

Mr. Wilkinson, who put up $500 in order to get a job as warehouse manager at $150 per month, said he had been asked by Kerr to put up $1000. A warehouse was pointed out from the office windows, which he said Bailey told him was to be opened in ten days' time when some carloads of goods arrived from the East. "If I had thought the warehouse was not going to be opened I would not have invested a cent," said the witness.

Wilkinson said that Kerr admitted to him that there had been misrepresentation, and promised if the witness would lay low and say nothing that he would sell his stock for him and return him his money.

Messrs. S. S. Taylor, K. C., and Alexander Henderson, K. C., are appearing for the defence of Kerr, and Mr. E. M. N. Woods for Mr. Bailey. Mr. C. M. O'Brian is prosecuting for the crown.

Homestead Entries Decrease.

Ottawa, June 24.—Homestead entries for the month of April numbered 3064, a decrease of 396 as compared with April, 1913. Manitoba showed an increase from 279 to 434 and Alberta from 1332 to 1381, but Saskatchewan fell off from 1637 to 1166 and British Columbia from 132 to 83. Of the 3064 homesteaders 694 were Americans, 254 were from Ontario, 87 from Quebec, 352 English, 89 Scottish, 47 Irish, 287 Austro-Hungarians, 100 Swedes and 151 Russians.

Will Get Clemency.

Washington, June 24. — President Wilson's decision on the appeal for pardons for the twenty-four labor leaders sentenced to prison in the dynamite conspiracy cases was sent to the department of justice tonight and probably will be made public tomorrow. The exact nature of the presidents action was carefully guarded pending the formal announcement it was generally understood in official circles that some of the minor defendants had been granted executive clemency.

I. W. W. Ettor on Trial.

Steubenville, Ohio, June 24.—Several hundred striking miners gathered at Dillonvale, a village near here, today for the trial of Jos. Ettor, Industrial Worker of the World leader, on a charge of assault and battery, but the charge was withdrawn and his hearing on the charge of inciting to riot, which grew out of a recent Industrial Workers of the World demonstration, was continued.

Deputy Sheriff Wounded in Duel.

Warrior, Ala., June 24.—L. F. Clayton, a deputy sheriff, was fatally wounded and Sam Baine, an escaped convict, was killed near here late yesterday in a battle between officers and negroes who attempted to help Baine get away. The negroes barricaded themselves in a cabin and opened fire at the officers' approach.

Calgary Oil Stocks

WE are in closest wire communication with the oil fields. We can quote you close prices on any one of the following stocks. We do not name any prices in this ad, for the reason that it is impossible to name such that would be good for any length of time.

Pick your stock and send your buying order and we will fill the order at the closest market price, first come first served. We sold stock one day at $1 per share and the next morning bought it back at $5 and made money both ways.

You can't do that every time, but we believe that this excitement is based on real oil and that even the highest prices quoted just now will look like gifts in a short time.

Write, wire, phone or call for prices on any of the following:

McDougal-Segur
Calgary Pet. Products (Dingman)
United Oils
Southern Alta.
Western Pac.
Federal Oil
British Alta.
Herron Elder
Monarch
Alberta Associated
Calgary Alta.
Dome Oil
Western Canada
Pac. Oil & Ref.
Great Northern
Empire Oil
Piedmont
Prudential
Alta. Petroleum
Black Diamond No. 1
Black Diamond No. 2
Alta. Pac.
Fidelity
Rock Mtn.
Stokes Stevens
Okotocks Oil
Trenton
American Canadian
Alta. Canadian
Merchants National Oil

We recommend Merchants National as one of the very best and we want you to look at our announcements regarding this company. We predict that this stock will go to several times its present price in a short time.

Wolverton & Co.
LIMITED
704 DOMINION BLDG.
Members Vancouver Stock Exchange
Since 1910.

All Vancouver Is Dancing

To the Tune of Tango Tea and the Belle of the Ball

Is the Tango Tea Girl

The names of the lucky persons who received $5 gold pieces yesterday are Mrs. M. M. BARR, 665 Fifteenth avenue east, Tea purchased from Cochrane & Elliott. MRS. AL. HEISTER, 1222 Howe street, Tea purchased from Webster Bros. MRS. HARRY CHEEK, Suite 9, 2204 Granville street, Fairview. Tea purchased from Fairview Grocery.

The last-named lady says she is using Tango Tea because she thinks it is the best and intends to keep the $5 gold piece as a souvenir.