TWENTY-FIRST YEAR—No. 98. WEATHER SYNOPSIS: FAIR AND MILD. VANCOUVER, B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1914—20 PAGES. NET PAID CIRCULATION YESTERDAY 41,819 PRICE FIVE CENT

Hindus Finally Reply They Are Ready to Surrender Rather Than Chance a Fight

Armistice Was Extended Until 5 o'Clock This Afternoon and Very Evasive Answer Comes From Komagata Maru After Lunch Hour.

EXTRA!

8:30 p. m.

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, in the Borden government, was largely the director of negotiations this afternoon with the Hindus.

After the return of the local Hindu committee at 3:15 from their talk on the Komagata Maru, the seven Hindus held a private meeting in the immigration headquarters to draft a written reply to the government. Then they decided they wanted legal advice and went uptown to see Mr. A. H. MacNeill. They brought him back with them before 5 o'clock and submitted a new written proposal.

They made new demands. Not only did they ask for food and medicine immediately as a price for restoring peace on the ship, and also renewed their demand for cash for their return passage to Calcutta, but they insisted that the government reimburse the local Hindu committee for the money spent recently in sending food to the Maru and for the charter of the vessel.

A conference then followed between Mr. MacNeill and the officials and a compromise was finally reached which appeared to satisfy the Vancouver Hindu committee. At 5:30 o'clock the whole party left with the new agreement. The officials declined to give the details of the compromise, but declared that Gurdit Singh would have to take it or leave it. If he accepted, well and good; if he declined or evaded, the militia would be put aboard the Rainbow and the whole party sent to take forcible possession of the Komagata.

At . o'clock the party returned with news that Gurdit Singh would agree to the compromise and give possession of the steamer. At that hour it looked as if all danger of conflict had passed.

At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon Gurdit Singh sent ashore a reply to the ultimatum sent out this morning by the immigration authorities.

"We will obey the law if you give us sufficient provisions immediately and provide us with passages across the Pacific," was the gist of his reply. As nearly as could be learned from the letter, Gurdit appeared to be asking for the cash to purchase tickets back to India.

He made no answer to the demand of the officials that the Japanese on board be reinstated in command of the Komagata Maru. The reply was practically the same as that made to the authorities several days ago.

Just before 2 o'clock the letter was sent back to Gurdit Singh because a part of the epistle at least was so vague that it could not be understood.

Summarizing the whole matter of the letter, Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., said that it might be stated that Gurdit Singh was making demands which could not be met. With this delay in sight, it looked as if there would be further "stay of proceedings" for negotiations.

CITY HINDUS GO OUT TO KOMAGATA.

At 2 o'clock a heated conference was proceeding in Mr. Malcolm Reid's office between the Vancouver Hindu committee and the officials.

The conference concluded at 2:15 o'clock and the Hindu committee immediately went out with Inspector Hopkinson to the Komagata Maru, where they agreed that they would release the Gurdit party of all obligations which they owed the Vancouver Hindus in respect to the charter money they had put up. The position apparently is that the Gurdit people are supposed to be under obligation to stick it out in Vancouver in order to protect the local Hindus' money.

During the noon hours there was not much doing in the Battle of the Komagata Maru. Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture in the Dominion cabinet, went out in one of the official boats and spent some time in conference with the local authorities.

An official who came in at noon said that the ultimatum giving him a few hours in which to surrender was delivered to Gurdit Singh by Mr. Hopkinson. At the time the Hindus aboard were repeating their familiar cries of defiance and there was no sign aboard of anything but a determined resistance. At 1 o'clock the Hindus were executing a war dance on the deck, which was taken as a serious sign.

The first warning given this morning following the official conference on the Rainbow, was that reprisals could be expected at noon. But this time was extended until 2 o'clock in order to give every possible chance for a settlement. A boat was sent ashore for the Hindu committee, whose seven members were reported to have desired to go out to assist in the negotiations, but several hitches occurred and before noon it did not look as if there would be much accomplished in this direction. The Hindus continued their attitude of saying that they would be good if the provisions were placed on board immediately. But when the officials insisted on a condition precedent that they give up their mutiny and allow the Japanese crew to assume control of the ship—well, that was a horse of another color, and he isn't the kind of a horse that wins anything at Minoru either.

On Board Cruiser Rainbow, 9:30 a.m.—H. H. Stevens, M.P., accompanied by Chief of Police McLennan, Superintendent of Immigration Reid and other officials, including Col. Duff Stuart and Col. McSpadden, came on board at 9 o'clock for a conference with Commander Hose.

From one side of the ship three large gangways have been arranged, ready to be let down on the deck of the Komagata Maru the moment the cruiser goes alongside the Japanese vessel. From the end of each of these gangways a big water hose has been run out ready for action.

The hospital aboard the ship is ready for all emergencies.

The conference lasted a short time and at the conclusion the authorities decided to give the Hindus until noon to submit. If they do not agree by that time to surrender, the militia will be taken aboard the Rainbow and the combined land and naval force will be taken alongside the Komagata Maru. The naval officers think that the water from the high pressure pumps of the cruiser will drive the Hindus back.

The following ultimatum, signed by Malcolm Reid, has been sent to the Komagata Maru:

"I am instructed by the authority of the Government of Canada to say that much regret would be felt by this government should any injury be done to you and to urge you to peacably submit to the laws of this country. Your case has been most exhaustively and ably argued in the courts and a decision has been given against you, and

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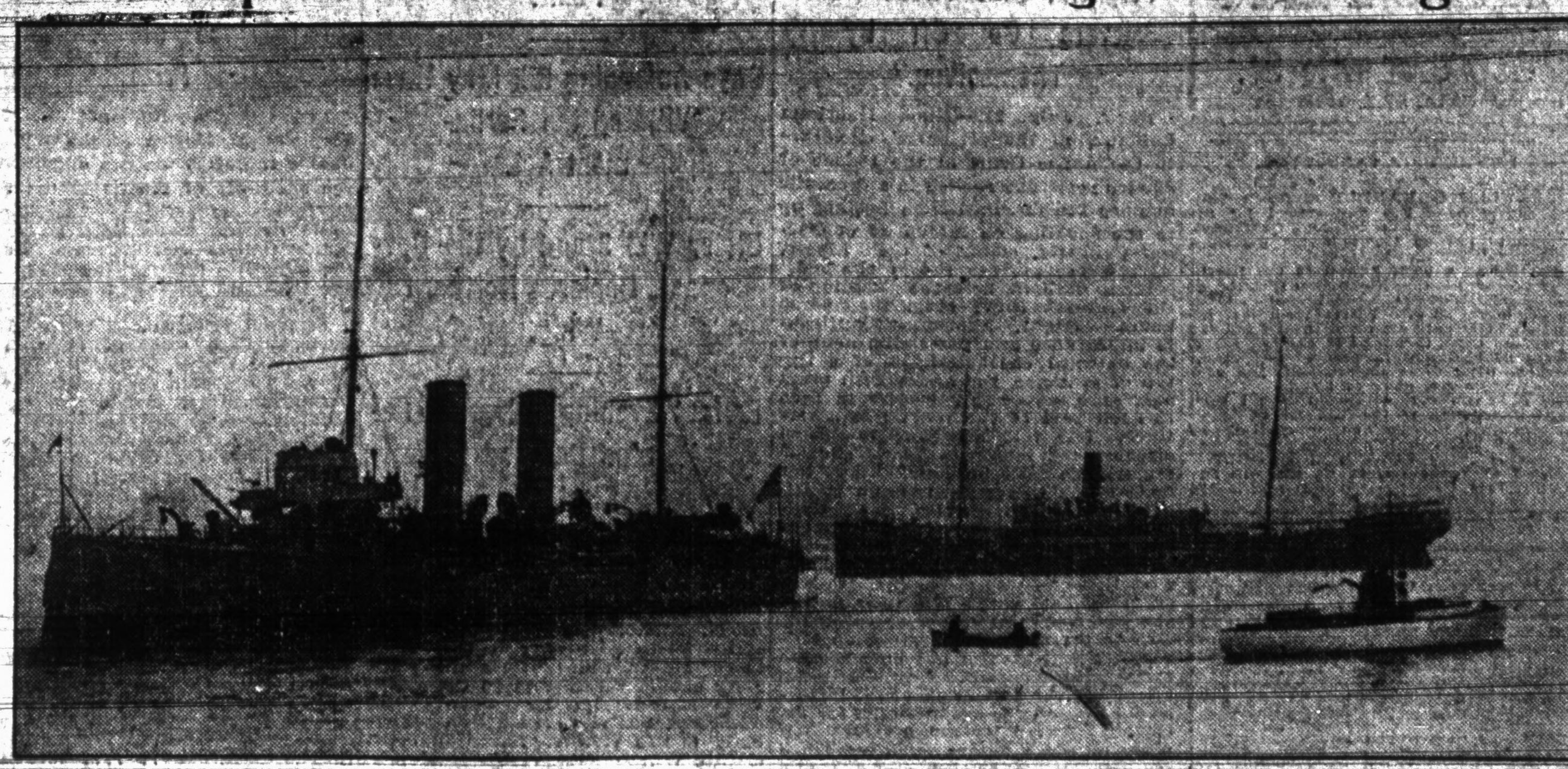
Two "Ships of War"---Rainbow and Komagata Close Together



THINKS IT LIMIT OF COMIC OPERA

Ottawa Newspaper Jokingly Refers to Sunday Morning Attack.

Montreal Paper Glad that at Last Rainbow Has Something to Do.

Ottawa, July 21.—Some contradictory views relating to the Hindu situation at Vancouver are appearing in the Eastern press. The Montreal Daily Mail, Independent, says:

"By their refusal to accept the order of the courts of British Columbia upholding the Government of Canada in its decision to deport them, the Hindus now on the Komagata Maru at the Pacific Coast have alienated whatever public sympathy had gone out to them in this country. Thus the Canadian Government may now take action to deport them as drastic as it chooses. In one way the Hindus have done the Canadian people a service. They have provided some kind of work to be done by the Rainbow and the Niobe. By their exhibition of militancy they have afforded the government an opportunity to use the Canadian navy in the service of the people of the country for the first time, since its use at political picnics has gone out of style."

The Ottawa Morning Citizen, Independent-Conservative, on the other hand, says:

"It would seem to be about time that someone in authority realized the gravity of the Hindu problem in British Columbia. The handling of the Japanese steamer Komogata Maru with its shipload of British subjects from India is clearly not a matter to be left to a few machine politicians. It should never have been left to them. Since the coming of the ship to Vancouver it has been painfully evident that the petty politicians, both provincial and federal, were out of their depths. The latest exploit of sending a tug laden with police and armed gunmen to deal with the Hindus at 2 o'clock on a Sunday morning is surely the limit of comic opera government."

After describing the scene at Vancouver on Sunday morning, the Citizen continues:

"The Canadian immigration law with regard to the landing of the Hindus would seem to have been conceived in an evasive way by the Liberals, but it will take something bigger than the statesmanship of Sir Richard McBride and Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., to get Canada out of the muddle the Dominion and the Empire is now in over it. Nor will the latest official move to introduce the cruiser Rainbow on to the scene add to its dignity. The Rainbow has been a subject for stupid partizan ridicule ever since it came to Canada. After ridiculing it, to use the little British-Canadian cruiser against British Indian subjects would seem to be the height of inconsistent Imperialism."

MORE FOREST FIRES

Outbreaks Reported at Cheekee River and in Powell Lake District.

Two more forest fires have been reported today to the government timber office, one being on the line of the P. G. E. Railway near Cheekee River at Yapp's old slashing, and the other at Powell Lake on Lot 1334. The fire at Cheekee River is still burning and is not yet under control. That at Powell Lake is reported to be under control by Fire Ranger R. V. Stewart.

Further reports of the fire which visited the Powell Lake district in the early part of the month, show that it originated in the Dominion Day celebrations at Powell River Townsite. The day was memorable for the athletic sports which ended in a free fight between the whites and the Shammon Indians. At night time a large bomb was set off in the air and the sparks from this set fire to the bush. The fire was only brought under control by the celebrants forming themselves into gangs and fighting the flames all night.

INSPECTOR HOPKINSON
the cool-headed official who was sent today to deliver the ultimatum to Gurdit Singh.

HUERTA LEAVES COUNTRY

Former Chief of Mexico Departs With His Family for Jamaica.

Puerto, Mexico, July 21.—The German cruiser Dresden, with former President Huerta and his family and former War Minister Blanquet, Senora Blanquet and their daughter aboard, sailed at 7:30 o'clock this evening for Jamaica.

The departure of the former chief executive was without incident, there not being even any shouts of "Good bye" to him from the dock.

BRAMWAT SINGH LOOKS ON RAINBOW AS A JOKE

Tells Auditors Komagata's Passengers Are Doomed to Stay in Canada—Fond Mother Starts Panic on Hurricane Deck of Spencer Building.

Just to show what some of the Sikhs thought of the whole Hindu proposition, toady Bramwat Singh, tall, muscular and a perfect picture of all Indians, in composite, harangued a big crowd near the entrance of the C. P. R. depot. Laughing, exhorting and treating the arrival of the Rainbow as a grand joke, Bramwat told his fellow countrymen three hours before the noon order was extended to 2 o'clock that the brown-skinned sons of India would never leave.

In Hindustanee he referred contemptously to the Rainbow and its men, who came from the east coast. If Bramwat had a premonition that the Komagata would not leave on the "ultimatum" hour that is another matter. It is certain the Komagata did not leave. Bramwat's speech was not delivered without interest.

From every vantage ground hundreds of persons were his auditors.

He was not excited.

In fact, his speech was delivered with a great deal of composure.

In fact, when he started his speech there were many who expected he would also start a riot. He told his hearers the Komagata would not sail at noon.

When the big gong on the courthouse clock boomed out the twelve mark, attention was divided between the Komogata and Bramwat.

There was no steam from the Komagata and Bramwat was effervescing. Then the crowd divided its attention between dodging street cars and getting dizzy watching the tug Sea Lion pirouette around the Komogata. Let it be said, however, that the Sea Lion did not get within coal-heaving distance of the Indian ship. The Winnemac sachetted around with its cute little wireless arrangement—but never did it get within striking distance of a flail made of a tailor's goose and a crowbar. Far from it.

Bramwat had a good natured crowd listening to him.

That helped a whole lot.

All the moving picture men in the world couldn't do justice to the scene.

Every person was expecting something—and nothing happened. From the tops of buildings mothers with babes in arms watched developments.

"Goodness me! 'Sposin' that Rainbow starts shootin'. Now you come right along with me, Harry, we're going to get right outen this place." Thus did a fond mamma speak to her fair-haired four-year-old aboard the hurricane deck of the Spencer building.

Then a panic occurred.

Fully fifty of the fair sex beat it for the elevator.

Just then the Rainbow dropped her mud hook with a splash.

The excitement was over.

But for two full hours after that the roofs of many buildings were covered with humanity.

And while almost everyone expected to see 352 Hindus jump overboard from the Komogata Maru nobody fell off a single roof in town as far as can be ascertained.

Conference on Board the Rainbow Today

Officers talking seriously of how to crack the Hindu nut—without cracking the Hindus' heads into the bargain. Commander Hose stands on the left; Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., in the centre, and Superintendent Malcolm R. J. Reid on the right.

HINDUS' LAWYER HA[S] SUGGESTION OF SETTLEMENT

A. H. MacNeill, K. C., Says It Much a Matter of Dollars and Cents.

Correspondence Between th[e] Counsel and R. L. Reid, K. C., for the Government.

Very Different Points of Vie[w] Are Shown in These Letters.

Government Has Fed Hind[us] During Last Three Weeks as a Pure Charity.

At 11 o'clock this morning the appeared to be a chance of settli the Hindu difficulty. The tug s out with the ultimatum to Gur Singh was cruising around awaiti the arrival at the dock of a lo committee of Hindus who had wish to have a chance to confer with th countrymen aboard the vessel. T plan to send out a local committee five resulted from an exchange letters between Mr. A. H. MacNe counsel for the Hindus, and Mr. L. Reid for the government.

"It is all a matter of dollars a cents," said Mr. MacNeill to T Province. "These men are out the starving, for it is admitted by t Japanese captain that many ha had no food for four or five days."

The inference from Mr. MacNeil further remarks was that if the go ernment would furnish food and a sistance to get back across the Paci a settlement might be made.

Following is a copy of the corr spondence which passed during ye terday and today between the t learned K. C.'s mentioned above:

Vancouver, B.C., July 20, 1914.
Malcolm R. J. Reid, Esq., Domini immigration agent and inspecto Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir,—A representative of t local Hindus waited upon us th morning with a view to laying befo you several propositions which th think (and in which we concur), w lead to an immediate and honora adjustment of the various diffic questions arising out of the presen of the Komagata Maru with her pa sengers in the port of Vancouve We are sure you will agree that a r currence of the events of Saturd night should be prevented, if at possible. If there is any way which the dignity of the Dominion Canada can be sustained and the o jects which the Dominion authoriti have in view be carried out witho further difficulty, all efforts should made to carry out these objects.

We, therefore, submit for your co sideration the following:

As the matter now stands, we thin that the assignees of the charter the Komogata Maru are entitled as right: (1), to land the cargo now o board the steamship; (2), to loa here a return cargo for the steamshi (3), place on board any local pa sengers who may desire to so retur to India; (4), payment of the loss the have sustained by payments necessar to extend the charter during the tim the immigration department hav taken to hold their boards of enqui under the Immigration Act.

Bearing those circumstances view, and with the sincere desire avoiding difficulty and ill feeling, w submit the following alternative pro positions for your consideration:

1. The government may send bac all of the deported Hindus by an other steamship, and then permit th assignees of the charter to unloa the cargo and load a cargo and tak on passengers for Hongkong or Indi and pay the sums which the assignee have been compelled to pay for char ter money while the vessel has bee detained in port.

2. The government to pay the as signees of the charter passage mone from Vancouver to Calcutta for th deported Hindus at the rate of $10 apiece, and the assignees will pa for provisioning the passengers an will waive all other claims.

3. The government to pay the as signees of the charter the sum o $25,000 for passage money for th deported Hindus Vancouver to Hong kong, and the assignees will pay fo provisioning these passengers and wi waive all other claims.

We trust that some one of the fore going alternative suggestions wi meet with your favorable considera tion.

Should you desire a personal inter view on the subject of these sugges tions, the writer will be pleased t meet you.

We are further instructed that th deported Hindus on the Komagat

(Continued on Page 13.)

THE WEATHER.

Vancouver—Meteorological observa tions at Vancouver Observatory Bright sunshine yesterday 8 hours, minutes; barometer at 5 p.m. yester day 29.95; barometer at 5 a.m. today 30.21; precipitation yesterday 0.01.

The sun rose this morning at a.m. today and will set this evening at 8:11 o'clock.

Temperatures.

Minimum today, maximum yester day: Vancouver 53-69; Victoria 52-64 Kamloops 44-58; Portland 52-70; San Francisco 56-64; Prince Rupert 50-52 Seattle 54-68.

Maximum today, minimum yester day: Penticton 91; Calgary 90; Ed monton 58; Prince Albert 96; Toronto 80; Ottawa 76; Montreal 79; St. John 66; Halifax 78.

Forecasts.

Issued by Victoria Observatory for 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Wednesday:

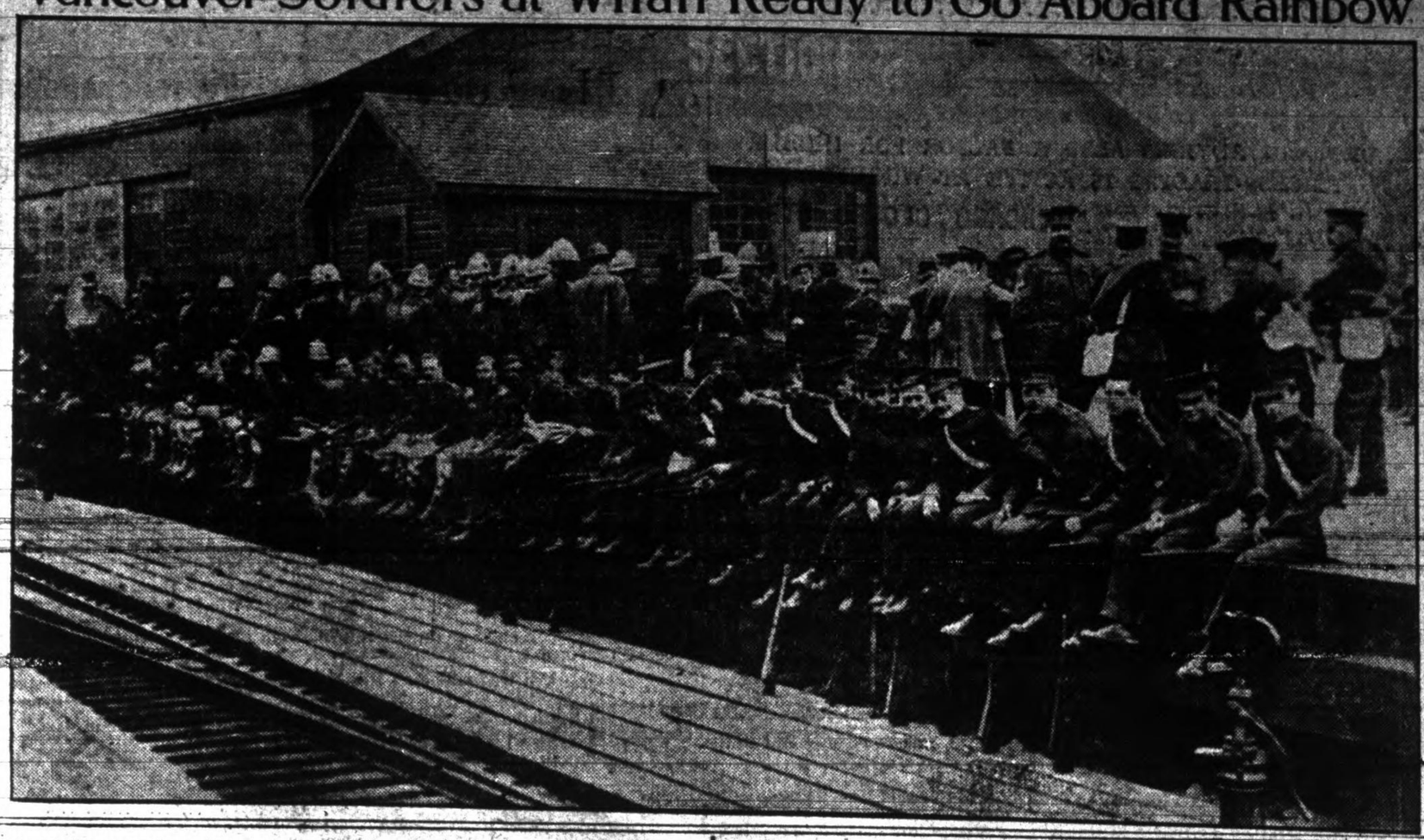
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, generally fair, not much change in the temperature.

Victoria and Vicinity — Fresh to strong westerly and southerly winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Synopsis.

The barometer is rising over this province and with the excep rain on the northern coast Cariboo, fine weather is gen the Pacific slope. Showers a derstorms are general in th provinces.

Vancouver Soldiers at Wharf Ready to Go Aboard Rainbow



GURDIT'S REPLY TO ULTIMATUM IS RENEWAL OF DEMANDS FOR PROVISIONS AND CASH

(Continued From Page 1.)

you have been lawfully ordered deported by the authorities. But in view of the peculiar circumstances of your case, the government have offered as an act of grace to supply you with provisions for your return voyage. This offer still holds good, and I am instructed to assure you that all necessary provisions will be placed aboard immediately you restore command of the steamship of the Komagata Maru to the rightful master, Captain Yamamoto.

"I am further to say that the government regrets to note that you have been guilty of a very serious and grave offence against the laws of Canada.

"First, in resisting the order of the immigration authorities.

"Secondly, in taking away from the captain the control of his ship and by preventing him from getting up steam on his vessel.

"Thirdly, by violently resisting and obstructing peace officers in the performance of their duty.

"The government regrets that unless you now submit it will be necessary to take steps to enforce the law."

LIKE REGATTA DAY

Everybody Took the Morning Off to See the Movies.

"There is no use in ringing up this office for business. All the clerks are in the windows waiting to see the Battle of Burrard Inlet. We have given up trying to do any business," replied the manager of a large office in the Metropolitan building this morning to a government official who called him up for business information. Almost every office with windows overlooking the inlet was in the same plight, while the roofs of the Rogers building, the Postoffice, Spencers building, Standard Bank building and other buildings as far uptown as the Burns building were black with onlookers, who preferred to go up instead of mingling with the crowds on the waterfront.

The waterfront looked like regatta day with the number of small craft that were out. Up town, otherwise sedate lawyers and business men were making telephone engagements to go out on the inlet this afternoon. Nothing in remembrance has had such a disturbing effect upon the minds and daily duties of the citizens of Vancouver. There was all the excitement of war, mixed with the humor of a comic opera.

From a top window in the Metropolitan building, where he was waiting to see his lawyer, Houssein Rahim, one of the charterers of the Komagata Maru, and a leader among the Hindus, looked with undisguised merriment at the scene below.

"It is just a big joke. Look at the 12-inch guns. They could sink her with two shots. It is a big joke," he said.

"It may be a pretty nasty joke for you fellows before you're through," remarked a man in the crowd.

"There is no need to bring 12-inch guns. The Hindus are nearly dead with starving. They have had nothing to eat for three or four days," he argued.

"Why didn't they take the food that was sent out to them the other night? Why did they throw coal at the men?"

"Wouldn't you throw coal at any one that came to your house at 1 o'clock in the morning?" returned the Hindu.

"Well, why don't they take the food now and clear away," pursued the questioner. Rahim's only answer was a smile that showed his white teeth.

Hearing at Westminster.

Fula Singh, a Hindu who was arrested on this side of the border from Huntingdon last Saturday with a revolver and cartridges in his possession, is to appear for trial before the New Westminster police magistrate next Saturday. He is at present confined in the jail at New Westminster. The charge is of smuggling firearms into Canada. Fula Singh, who is well known in Victoria and Vancouver, at first refused to admit his identity. He told the provincial officers that his name was Singh, and that he had no other name.

DELAYED BY A FOG

Rainbow Makes a Slow Passage After Leaving Victoria at 10:15 p.m.

Early this morning news came up very slowly of the arrival of the Rainbow. At 7 o'clock which had been the hour officially set for the arrival of the Rainbow from her quarters at Esquimalt, not only had she not arrived but there was no word of her having passed or reported at the Point Grey wireless station, more than ten miles out.

"We are in a thick fog out here," the wireless man said over the phone at 7 o'clock. "We have not seen the Rainbow and she has not reported since she left Esquimalt at ten-fifteen last night."

Then the Fog Lifted.

By half past seven the fog lifted enough for the operator at Point Grey to see the Rainbow as she was passing up the gulf. She was making good time and at the speed then maintained looked as if she would make the anchorage in the harbor shortly after 8 o'clock.

The wireless operator attempted to get into communication with the warship, but was unable to do so. It may be that the dismantled wireless service on the cruiser has not yet been replaced.

In Came the Rainbow.

It was after 8 o'clock before the Rainbow put in an appearance. She had made a fairly good run up the gulf, but at not more than her normal half speed. Commander Hose was forced to proceed carefully in the fog. The C. P. R.'s gulf ferry steamer Princess Adelaide, which left Victoria nearly two hours behind the war vessel, beat her in by almost another two hours.

But when she arrived the Rainbow was a welcome sight to Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., and the various officials. Mr. Stevens, with Messrs. Reid and Hopkinson and the military commanders, at once made ready to go aboard for a consultation with Commander Hose, arrangements for this meeting having been made over the telegraph wire last evening.

Dr. Patterson, Mr. R. L. Reid, K. C., the legal adviser for the government, Mr. W. H. B. Ladner, his assistant and several newspaper representatives and photographers were aboard the tug which went out to the cruiser. They were received by the captain and immediately went into executive session as to how best to solve the problem of the day.

The general proposal was to proceed with matters today as rapidly as possible, so that a considerable number of the Hindus at least could, when subdued, be placed under guard aboard the Empress of Japan for deportation to Shanghai on Thursday of this week.

CROWDS ON WATERFRONT

Wharves and Streets Thronged By People Anxious for Spectacle.

The officials went out aboard the tug Sea Lion, which still carried some of her famous potatoes and cabbages which had come into such prominence as weapons on Sunday morning in the police fight against the Hindus. No policemen were called this morning except to handle the crowds on shore. Last night the official call for the militia was signed by two magistrates, Messrs. E. J. Clark and Thomas Procter, and so far as the Hindu situation was concerned the affair was in the meantime out of the hands of the civic authorities.

Long before 8 o'clock there was a great crowd along the waterfront. Thousands of people occupied the ends of Howe and Burrard streets and the viaduct at the latter place was a black mass of humanity when the Rainbow swung in through the Narrows and hauled around in the tide ready to drop anchor shortly after the stroke of 8.

Busy on the Komagata.

Signs of life could already be seen aboard the Komagata Maru. All day yesterday the Hindus aboard had been erecting barricades of wood and carrying up coal from the cargo in the hold. It is not believed that there is more than one revolver aboard the vessel, so that in the way of offence at any distance she was not at all formidable. But it was known that nearly every Hindu aboard had a knife or a dagger and there were many other weapons, many of them home-made, but none the less effective.

Fine Turnout of Militia.

The military contingent lined up just south of Pier A, at the western end of the C. P. R. dock system. There were in all 204 men in uniform. The Irish Fusiliers furnished 127 men, who had mustered to the headquarters in Grandview at 6 o'clock this morning and from there paraded direct to the wharf. They were in charge of Major Victor W. Odlum. His assisting officers were Captain Dowding, Captain Thorne and Captain Grant. Col. McSpadden of the Fusiliers was on the scene, but not in uniform.

The Highlanders furnished 37 men, in charge of Capt. Rae and Lieut. Tupper. Forty men were out from the Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own. They were in charge of Captain Gardiner and Lieut. Buscombe. The men presented a very smart appearance.

Crowd Getting Denser.

By the time the military had nicely lined up and were ready for any duty that the morning might bring about, the crowd all along the waterfront was becoming greatly augmented. Thousands lined the wharves as near as they were allowed by the police to go, and the foot of Granville street and the approaches to the C. P. R. station were literally black with people. All had their eyes either on the Narrows awaiting the arrival of the Rainbow, or were craning their necks to see what was doing aboard the Komagata Maru, where it was promised that the moving picture drama would soon open.

MANY-SIDED QUESTION

Close Connection of Problem With the Unrest in India.

Not since the anti-Asiatic riots of 1907 has Vancouver been so worked up as over the threatened battle of Burrard Inlet. Ever since the failure of the police attack during the midnight hours on Saturday, public feeling has been aroused and the wharves and other vantage points have been crowded with spectators staring stolidly at the sea-grimed vessel which has suddenly jumped into the spotlight.

All morning long people have remained on the slopes overlooking the harbor and appearing to get great satisfaction from just watching the Komagata Maru. Last night along the wharves knots of longshore workers gathered and discussed various plans for subduing the mutineers. The I. W. W. element has been heard from frequently in the wharf meetings and the idea of this class is to allow the Hindus in.

"We are all wage-slaves in this country anyhow, so the Hindus wouldn't make any difference," is the cry from this section of the public.

Then another view is that the government has used unjust discrimination against the Hindus.

"If Japanese and Chinese are allowed to come in, then the Hindus have an equal right, perhaps a better right. Either keep all Asiatics out or let them all in. Don't discriminate against one class."

A Boost for the Navy.

Advocates of the navy hail the incident as a convincing argument.

"Just imagine," they say. "Here is the Dominion of Canada laughed at and reviled by 352 Hindus and no naval force handy to deal with the disturbance. If Canada had a naval squadron on the Pacific the matter would have been settled long ago. As it is, after the whole country has been defied, the government has had to dig out the old third-class cruiser Rainbow, bring a crew from the Atlantic, and trust to her to do the job. It should be a lesson to the people of Canada and give the navy idea a boost."

And so, all along the wharves the people have been discussing and arguing and wrangling for days and the excitement culminated last night. The general idea was that the Rainbow would come in last night despite the information contained in the newspapers that she was not due until this morning. All sorts of rumors were circulated and crowds made their way to the waterfront after dark and gazed for hours waiting for something to happen.

Would It Fizzle Out?

There were not wanting those who predicted the whole affair would fizzle out.

"These Hindus are just 'stringing' the government along," they said. "It was the same way with the 'solid five' who were marooned in the launch. After three days of threats and pleadings and having the community thoroughly aroused the Hindus lowered the gangplank and allowed the five to return on board. When the Rainbow tackles the job the Hindus will give up," they said.

Others were prepared to see battle, murder and sudden death dealt out on the calm waters of the inlet. Early this morning the crowds began to gather. Several offices and stores found that a number of their assistants were feeling sick and had to take a day off and these "invalids" evidently had faith in the open-air cure for they were all along the waterfront. Small boys who had worked the "grandmother's funeral" gag to a finish for baseball purposes gave their brains unusual exercise thinking up some yarn which would allow them to get down to the docks this morning.

The Link With India.

That while the Komagata Maru expedition was organized purely as an emigrant trip, it later assumed the aspect of a real outbreak in relation to the political unrest in India, is the belief of the Vancouver officials of the immigration service.

"The arrest of three Vancouver Hindus by the United States authorities in Washington State because they carried firearms which had apparently been supplied by Hindus who have been fostering the revolutionary propaganda in the Pacific Coast states is regarded by us as affording the link between the Komagata Maru and the restless party in India," said an official this morning.

For this reason the authorities have forwarded a request for a full official investigation by the American Government. It was related that when the Vancouver agitators after sending around to various stores in Vancouver found themselves unable to get arms in any number in Vancouver one of their number declared boldly that it mattered little for they would be able to get what they wanted across the boundary line. Accordingly when three of the best-known Vancouver Hindus crossed to Washington State they were carefully watched. Within twelve hours they had been arrested with revolvers and altogether more than a thousand cartridges in their pockets. Also they were in very bad company. They had held conferences with the leaders of the agitation on the American side. Chief among these was the Hindu agitator who many months ago was deported so abruptly by force from Vancouver that Superintendant Malcom Reid was haled into court on an unsuccessful contempt charge. Two others of the agitators also have recently arrived in San Francisco from the Orient after having been refused admission to Canada.

Would They Fight?

The officials declare that there is plenty of evidence in their possession to show that not only is the American branch of the revolutionary party in constant touch with the headquarters in India, but has lately been supplying the funds needed to make the legal fight and bolster up the hopes of the men aboard the Komagata Maru. If it had not been for the outside assistance the Hindus received to make their fight the Komagata would have been back in Shanghai several weeks ago, the officials believe.

Because of the desparate outside influences at work to fan the spirit of trouble in India, people closely in touch with the situation here this morning did not believe that the Hindus would give in.

"If they do not show the white feather at the last moment, and decide to fight it will be no soft scrap they will put up I believe," said one official. "If they elect to fight, in the frenzied, half-starved condition that some of them now are, they are likely to fight just as long as they can stand. Either there will be no trouble at all or they will resist to the last ditch," added the official as he hurried away to join a party that was making ready to go out to the Rainbow.

Is Held at Ottawa.

Ottawa, July 21.—Sir Robert Borden intended to leave for the south yesterday for a fortnight's holiday, but owing to the delicate situation at Vancouver regarding the Hindus, he decided to remain here.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, has been requested to return to Ottawa as his advice may be required. Sir Robert ordered that the commander of the cruiser Rainbow proceed to Vancouver and place his men at the disposal of the immigration officials in case of any further trouble on the part of the Hindus who are to be deported.

HINDUS' LAWYER HAD SUGGESTION OF SETTLEMENT

(Continued From Page 1.)

Maru are now on the verge of starvation. You will have within your own knowledge the information showing when last provisions were placed on board, and will be able to judge for yourself as to whether or not the statement as to the present lack of provisions is accurate or not. The information given us appears to be well-founded.

You will, of course, understand that the foregoing propositions are made by the local Hindus without having had any means of communication with the men on board. Representatives of the local Hindus will, if you so desire, go on board the ship and point out to the men there the advisability of carrying out any arrangement which may be agreed upon between yourself, as representing the Dominion Government, and the local committee of Hindus. Yours truly,

MacNEILL, BIRD, MACDONALD & DARLING, per A. H. MacNeill.

Messrs MacNeill, Bird, Macdonald & Darling, barristers, etc., Metropolitan Building, city. (Attention Mr. MacNeill).

Vancouver, B. C. July 20, 1914

Dear sirs,—A copy of your of the 20th inst, to M. R. J. Reid, re SS. "Komagata Maru," has been handed to me for attention.

As I understand the matter, the Hindus on board the ship came to this country deliberately intending to force their presence upon a people who do not wish them, through some hoped-for defect in, or technical objection to, laws made with the approval of the country at large. After having come to British Columbia and after delay occasioned solely by them, the matter is heard by the Court of Appeal and decision given under which Board of Enquiry are held and Orders of Deportation made. They do not see fit to obey the orders of the government but mutiny and take control of the ship. On an attempt being made by the police to enforce the ordinary rights of the captain over his ship, they resist and deliberately assault and grievously injure. They then make the proposals set out in your letter in which you concur.

The government, although under no obligation to do so, has fed them during the last three weeks and out of charity has been willing to provision them for the return journey to Hongkong. If they are on the verge of starvation it is their own fault. As soon as they signify that they are willing to obey the law the government will, no doubt, adhere to its offer to supply provisions as mentioned above.

I shall, however, submit your letter to headquarters and will return you such answer as may be directed.

Yours truly,

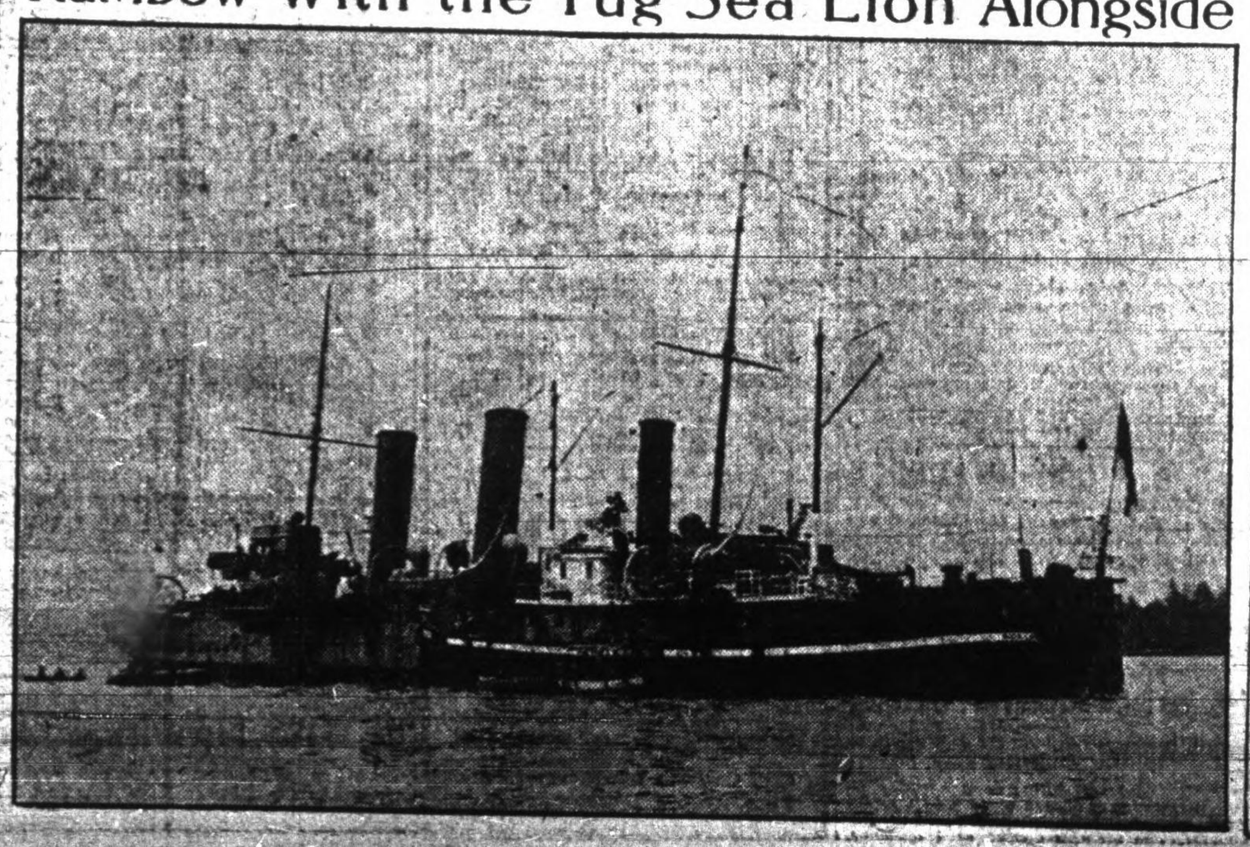
R. L. REID.

Mr. R. L. Reid, G. C., Messrs. Bowser, Reid & Wallbridge, Vancouver.

Vancouver, B C. July 21, 1914.

Dear sirs,—I have yours of the 20th instant in this matter.

I do not think that any good purpose would be answered at the present time by a discussion as to what led up to the present situation, or whether the writer concurs in the proposals made in the letter of yesterday's date or not. It appears to the writer, although not having personal knowledge of the situation until very lately, that the facts are not altogether as stated in your letter. However, I have submitted to the Hindu committee the terms of your telephonic communication of yesterday evening. Up to the present writing I have not received a reply, further than to state that the matter is under consideration; that it was impossible to get the committee together to discuss the whole question, but that an early reply may be expected.

In the meantime I am instructed to inform you that the Hindu committee are prepared to supply provisions for the immediate needs of their starving countrymen now on board the Komagata Maru. As you know, these men have now been without food for some four or five days. The whole question appears to resolve itself into one of a financial nature, and I hope you will concur with me that it would be an ever-

Rainbow With the Tug Sea Lion Alongside