

The Japanese

them both from Honolulu and Japan, and several smaller agencies which bring them from Japan under contract in connection with their own businesses - the larger agencies supplying laborers to employers and contractors in general.

These agencies are:

1. The Japanese Boarding House Keepers Union of Vancouver B. C. Ltd.
2. The Canadian Nippon Supply Company, Ltd.
3. S. Gotch.
4. The Nittoh Employment Company.
5. The Japanese General Contract Company, Ltd.

The first, second and fifth of these are incorporated under the Provincial Companies' Act.

The first mentioned, the Boarding House Keepers Union, co-operated with the Japanese Boarding House Keepers Union of Honolulu in bringing about the recent influx from there, but did not originate the movement, which was a fortuitous result of the action of Hawaiian planters in importing Portuguese to work on the sugar plantations. It appears that over twelve years ago the planters decided to wholly replace native laborers on their plantations by Japanese coolies, and many thousands were imported accordingly. These Japanese were badly handled from the outset, their wages were not advanced as had been promised, and dissatisfaction in recent years became so general among them, that it resulted in Japanese immigration to the Islands practically ceasing. This of course soon tightened up the labor market there, and the Japanese remaining demanded an increase in wages. This being refused by the planters labor troubles ensued, and became acute early this year. The planters then devised a plan to control the labor market by the import of Portuguese. They petitioned the Washington Government for leave to

bring in Portuguese laborers from Madeira under contract, and permission was granted. An American Immigration Officer was sent there accordingly, and examined all the laborers contracted for, nearly three thousand in all. These were embarked on the SS Savaric and SS Kumeric of the Andrew Weir Line. Mr. Sargeant, the United States Commissioner of Immigration, made a special trip to Honolulu to be present at their arrival. They arrived in due course and were subjected to a second examination, and immediately thereafter set to work on the plantation. In the meantime the Honolulu Boarding House Keepers Union, in order to retaliate upon the planters, and again tighten the labor market, entered into negotiations with the Vancouver Union last May, and the result was the chartering by them through the Theodore Davis Company of Honolulu of the SS Ammiral Jaurequiberry on which they embarked 300 Japanese for Vancouver, and subsequently the SS Kumeric on which they embarked 1100, followed by the SS Indiana and other boats. The planters were greatly incensed at this, which to a large extent took from them the easy labor market gained by the import of Portuguese, and vainly tried to prevent the exodus, even threatening the Captain of the Kumeric with personal violence. This gentleman is now residing in Seattle, where he was promoted to be shoremaster of the Andrew Weir Line at that port. To the best of my information from those competent to give an opinion in the matter there is not likely to be much further immigration from Honolulu, as the Japanese remaining there now are again in demand on the plantations, and at better wages than ever before paid them on the Islands. But if the immigration direct from Japan to British Columbia be restricted then Honolulu will be used as a back door for entry by the various labor-contracting agencies interested. But these Japanese who come to British Columbia having pass-ports to Hawaii

The Japanese

only are violating the laws of their own Government, and would have no status for complaint to their Government under any existing treaty if refused admission - at least so I am told by the Japanese Consul, Mr. Morikawa, at Vancouver. I enclose herewith a pass-port which I obtained temporarily from a Japanese, Mr. Tsurukichi One, who arrived at Vancouver from Honolulu, and is to be deported from Vancouver on account of trachoma. This pass-port I undertook to return to its owner before the 20th inst., and I would accordingly ask for its return to me after perusal. It appears on the face of it to sustain Mr. Morikawa's contention.

When the above mentioned SS Admiral Jaurequiberry arrived at Vancouver in July last the Immigration Officer decided to deport 100 of the 300 Japanese on board on the ground that they were likely to become public charges, it being usual to require possession of at least \$25.00 on the part of each immigrant, and these 100 having no money with them. The Japanese Boarding House Union of Vancouver intervened, however, and advanced \$3000.00 for these men, and gave an undertaking that employment would be found for all of them. This undertaking was carried out; a certified copy of the wage-list at various saw-mills having been deposited with the Immigration Officer, showing all these Japanese to have received employment shortly after arrival. The pass-ports belonging to these men pending their detention were handed over to their Consul, who in turn gave them over to the Boarding House Keepers Union, and the Union collected \$5.00 from each man before returning his pass-port.

THE CANADA NIPPON SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

This Company

contracts for Japanese labor in the Province, and also imports Japanese laborers direct from Japan under contract.

The Managing Director of this Company is a Mr. Yoshi at one time connected with the Japanese Consulate at

Honolulu, and subsequently Secretary to Mr. Shimizu, during the latter's term of office as Japanese Consul at Vancouver. After Mr. Morikawa's arrival Mr. Yoshi went to Japan, where he left the diplomatic service, and returning to Vancouver about a year ago he organized the Canada Nippon Supply Company. He secured Mr. C. Gardiner-Johnson, a former English naval officer, and now a prominent estate-agent of Vancouver, as president for his Company. This Company had concluded preliminary arrangements with Mr. Russell of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for a large supply of Japanese laborers for construction work next spring, but the latter's suicide at Prince Rupert upset these plans. I saw Mr. Yoshi, who is an old personal friend of my own, at Ottawa over two months ago, being then on his way to Montreal to renew these negotiations. Mr. Yoshi intends to leave Vancouver for Japan about the end of November to complete arrangements for the shipment of Japanese coolies to British Columbia next spring. His Company has already supplied large numbers of Japanese to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for work on Vancouver Island, and also for work in the Dunsmuir Collieries on Vancouver Island.

S. Gotoh. This a wealthy Japanese who contracts for Japanese labor on a large scale. He is now in Japan. My information concerning him is indirect, I do not know him personally, but through Japanese sources I am informed that he is now negotiating for a large supply of Japanese laborers to arrive next spring for railway construction purposes.

The Nittoh Employment Company and The Japanese General Contract Company, Ltd. carry on the same business as the above-mentioned but on a smaller scale.

There is an uneasiness in British Columbia to-day that would not be felt if the Asiatic immigration were confined to Chinese and Hindus, who are looked upon by the whites as greatly inferior races. The danger in the situation, and there is danger, is caused by the presence of Japanese in numbers that were never anticipated. The attitude of the people of the Province towards the Japanese is one of fear - the whites are afraid of what the near future threatens from these people. The Japanese do not confine themselves to certain limited and subordinate occupations as do the Chinese and Hindus. The Japanese are competing with white merchants for white trade; they are competing with white artisans and clerks for work and employment in every line of activity. I visited the town of Steveston where formerly over 3000 white fishermen earned their living; they have been entirely supplanted by Japanese. Steveston is now to all intents and purposes a Japanese town.

Some months ago the white-labor-unions of Vancouver, irritated at what they considered the apathy of the mercantile classes on the question of Asiatic competition, seriously considered a boycott of white merchants, and instructions to all union labor-men to purchase their supplies only from Japanese merchants. This threat was not carried out, as the merchants are falling into line with the labor men on the Asiatic question; but the point is that the threat could not have been carried out - all the supplies that ordinary workingmen require can now be bought in Vancouver from Japanese merchants. And the reason why the white merchant or clerk, as well as skilled artisan or ordinary workingman, cannot compete with the Japanese is that the cost of living to the Japanese - the amount required for his individual up-keep in shelter, food and clothing - does not exceed one-half the amount normally spent by a Canadian of the same class, while over and above that there is not one

in fifty of the Japanese now in the Province who has a family to support or home to maintain. Consequently he sells his wares, or sells his labor, as the case may be, for a price that no Canadian can afford to accept.

There are now over 25,000 Asiatics in British Columbia practically all of whom are male adults. There are not 75,000 white male adults in the Province, and if to-day every fourth man in the Province competing for a living is an Asiatic, the whites fear that in a very few years under existing conditions that ratio will be so decreased as to make British Columbia an Asiatic colony.

The Hindus

The Hindus are not aggressive like the Japanese nor adaptive like the Chinese; they are physically unfit for the climates of British Columbia; they work in a very listless manner; they are handicapped by religious customs and prejudices and limited very much as to the kind of food they can eat without losing caste. They are nearly all Punjabis, following the Hindu religion, but there are a few Mohometans among them. According to their own story, and I interviewed more than half a dozen of them through an interpreter, their people at Hong Kong were induced to come to Vancouver by Canadian Pacific Railway agents. The ones who came first all obtained employment at what seemed to them very high wages. When working in the saw-mills, or at clearing land, their favorite occupation, they earn from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per day. Later on when many of them were employed at the mills those speaking English were appointed foremen at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. Now this same class of men in India could not earn more than this sum in a month. Their board and lodging, as they live among

themselves in Vancouver, does not cost them more than \$15.00 per month per man. Soon they began sending money back to their people in India in sums varying from \$15.00 to \$50.00 through Postal Orders. In India this represented a very considerable sum to them, and whenever they were able to return home with an amount equal to \$200.00 they would buy a share in a village, and would be accounted wealthy men. Consequently the letters sent home by the fortunate first-comers with the money orders enclosed, stirred the imaginations of their compatriots as our people were stirred by early reports from Klondike. And this is what now makes the movement from India spontaneous. I am reliably informed that the Canadian Pacific Company in this matter did not bring these Hindus to British Columbia to meet a scarcity of labor; but they started this immigration solely in their interest as carriers. But if, as alleged by my Hindu informants, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company set the ball rolling to replace their diminished Chinese steerage traffic which almost ceased after the imposition of the \$500.00 head-tax, it will now continue of its own accord. The Hindus themselves say that although there are now over 500 of them out of employment in the vicinity of Vancouver, and although many of them may be deported as a public charge and many of them died of privation, yet it will not check the tide of immigration set up by the first favourable reports. The most of these Hindus have a hard outlook for the coming winter. Even though they have money they cannot secure housing, and must continue living in tents, as so many of them now do. The Maple Leaf Refuge, which has been opened for them by some of the charitably disposed is crowded to the utmost capacity. Tarack Nath Das, the Hindus interpreter at the United States Immigration Office in Vancouver, told me that he was going to

start a "Hindu Liberation League" (so he called it) to promote their interests, but I am told by others that he has little influence with them, and is looked upon as an agitator. Their own countrymen who have a little superior knowledge in the matter of speaking and writing English impose upon them and blackmail them. I looked up the records of several police court cases in which such offences were charged, but they would have no special interest here, and I merely mention them in saying that otherwise the Hindus are remarkably inoffensive and peaceable, getting into trouble far more frequently with health officers than with the police. Comparatively few of these Hindus go from Canada to the United States. From the Vancouver Agency of the United States Department of Labour and Commerce I obtained the following details, showing the number during the last three months making application for permits:

1907	July 1st to July 24th	Examined	94
		Admitted	82
		Rejected	12
	July 25th to August 24th	Examined	154
		Admitted	131
		Rejected	23
	August 25, to September 24	Examined	133
		Admitted	113
		Rejected	20

Mr. Brooks and Col. Falk Warren, both of Vancouver, take a warm personal interest in the Hindus, and have done much to ameliorate their condition here. These gentlemen have suggested that the Indian Government might be induced to establish an examining office in India, allowing only such intending emigrants to leave there for Canada who are in good physical condition and properly equipped and financed. The Hindus arrive at Vancouver

in most cases now with clothing wretchedly inadequate to the climate. They are in all respects the least efficient of the Asiatic immigrants.

The Chinese

There is in the old sense no "Chinese Question" in British Columbia today. Nor will there be, so long as present restrictions are enforced. The characteristics that define the Chinese favorably from the Japanese in the minds of British Columbians are these:

1. They never assert a position of equality with the whites. They confine their activities to certain limited and subordinate occupations, and do not now compete seriously with the mass of the white population - the whites having more profitable work to do. They employ themselves as

- a Domestic servants
- b Laundrymen
- c Cooks and Kitchen help in hotels, but not waiters except in the C.P.R. Mountain Hotels.
- d Laborers in clearing forest lands.
- e Market gardeners.
- f Inside workers at canneries.
- g Above-ground workers at collieries.

2. No Chinese merchant ever bids for white trade in any line except to a very limited extent as merchant-tailors, and their customers are mainly confined among the whites to women looking for cheap tailor-made dresses.

3. The attitude of the Chinese toward the whites is one of peace at any price, and a white man is never attacked by them except under severe provocation. They are quiet and law-abiding (except in the matter of gambling, or when a Tong War breaks out among them), and they keep to their own quarters.

The mass of them are brought from China under contract with the large Chinese Tongs, Guilds or Mercantile Companies, who advance their passage-money and head-tax. This is paid off with agreed interest in from two to five years,

during which period they are virtually the slaves of their respective companies.

As domestic servants, and reliable laborers for clearing land, the people of British Columbia would at the present time be most seriously inconvenienced without them, and this is freely acknowledged by all who have homes to maintain or lands to clear. The limited number now entering the Province about keeps pace with the demand for them.

The Asiatic Exclusion League of Vancouver B.C.

This is an organization rapidly becoming powerful, and is certainly one that must be reckoned with in any settlement of the Asiatic question. It was planned by Americans in Seattle - men ostensibly working in harmony with the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League of San Francisco. But it is not now in any way under American control or direction, although under special circumstances it can depend upon American sources for financial aid. The officers of this League, as at present constituted, are:

A.W. Von Rhein - President. This man is an American Citizen, and is a walking-delegate of the Bartenders Union at Vancouver.

J. E. Wilton - Vice-President. A printer by trade, a glib speaker, and a man who makes himself prominent in Labor Unions.

S. J. Gothard - Treasurer. Gothard is also a printer by trade and is business manager for the Amalgamated Trades Unions of Vancouver. He edits the "Trades Unionist", a monthly paper published in Vancouver in the interests of organized labor.

Gordon M. Grant - Secretary. Grant is a clever young lawyer, well-informed, but an extremist.

But because the present officers are men of little or no standing, and in some cases of unsavory reputation, it would be a mistake to underestimate the influence of the League. I saw its list of over 2,000 paid up Vancouver members, and at least 15% of them belong to the mercantile and professional classes. The mass of the people are giving a quiet support to it, and are subscribing liberally to its funds. Gothard showed me a statement accounting for \$5000.00 funds on hand and delegates are being sent to Vancouver Island and to the interior mining districts for the purpose of starting branches of the League. They will go as far east as Calgary, and possibly to Winnipeg. They will have a semi-monthly organ to be known as "The Exclusionist" established in a few weeks, of which Mr. Grant will be editor. To give you an idea of the character of the men now joining the League I would mention the following leading citizens of Vancouver, all of whom are enrolled members, and about equally divided between Liberals and Conservatives:

Hon. Charles Wilson	Ex-Attorney General.
Mayor Bethune	
James Garden, M.P.P.	
Thomas F. Neelands	Ex-Mayor, Vancouver
Geo. H. Cowan	City Solicitor, Vancouver
G.A. McGuire, M.P.P.	
C.M. Woodworth	President Conservative Assn.
Rev. Mr. Wilson	St. Andrews Presbyterian
Rev. G. Fraser	First Presbyterian Church

And the numbers of these, and of the above class, are being added to daily. If the present plans of the League do not miscarry the whole Province will be organized by it within three months, and already it is decided that the present officers shall resign, and their places be taken by more prominent and reputable men. The earlier predominant force in the League, composed largely of irresponsibles and fanatics, is being over-ruled by the steadier heads in the Labor Unions and by the mercantile and professional classes now joining. The League has received strength and

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endorsement very rapidly. As late as September 23rd last at a private meeting there was friction between the earlier and more violent faction and the later and steadier members, the point at issue being the immediate holding of a second parade. The party of quieter counsels carried the day, however, and I was told by Harry Cowan (an influential Liberal Labor man, not to be confused with the afore-mentioned G.H. Cowan, the City Solicitor), that the more violently inclined had been set to expending their energies in circulating petitions to the Premier.

However as soon as it became known that Dr. Monro's position that he would allow no more Japanese to enter from Honolulu who had not pass-ports for Canada had been over-ruled from Ottawa a meeting of the League was summoned and a meeting was decided on for Monday night next the 7th instant without a parade. Application was made for use of the City Hall, but this was refused owing to its proximity to the Japanese and Chinese quarters, and the danger of demonstration by those unable to gain entry to the Hall, which will not hold more than two thousand. A hall will be procured elsewhere, as far removed as possible from Asiatic quarters.

-----The Riot.-----

When Mr. Ishii, the Japanese Envoy, arrived in Seattle it was expected that he would remain several days, and the Japanese-Korean Exclusion League of Seattle had planned a hostile demonstration. When it was learned that Ishii was to leave for Vancouver before this could be carried out, the Secretary of the Seattle League, A. E. Fowler, (the same person who led the attacks on the Hindus at Bellingham) boarded the same train and was joined by a small party of supporters at Bellingham. The Vancouver League had made all arrangements for a parade, to be followed by a public meeting in the City Hall. Now the City

Hall is literally within a stone-throw of Chinatown, and is not much further removed from Powell Street, where most of the Japanese reside at present. The League carried an effigy of Lt. Governor Dunsmuir during the parade, and burned it in front of the City Hall before the meeting. After the Hall was filled to its utmost capacity there were thousands of paraders left on the streets outside, including Fowler and his Bellingham associates. Fowler proposed a march through the Chinese and Japanese quarters. I am told that it was some boys directed by Fowler who threw the first stones, but however that may be the crowd became excited at once, and the damage was done.

Although it was not within the scope of my instructions to inquire into details of the damage done during this riot, yet I visited the places where the evidences of it were still showing on Dupont, Carrall, Canton, Little Shanghai and Powell Streets. And at a private supper given by Mr. Oyang King, the Chinese Consul from San Francisco, to which I was invited together with Mr. A.E. McEvoy, solicitor for the Chinese claimants, the details of the damage were frankly discussed with me. Among the Chinese present Lee Yuen, Hai Hing On, Ah Moon Ah Wong and David Lew were old clients of my own. From what I learned from them I can safely state that the entire damage done to the Chinese quarters would be covered by \$4000.00, a considerable part of this damage being sustained by white owners of buildings rented by the Chinese. The claims proposed to be put forward for consequential damages are absurd. And the damage done to the Japanese was not one-half that inflicted on the Chinese.

----- The Outlook -----

1. The number of Chinese likely to enter the Province under present restrictions may not be a subject for complaint by the general publicm but since the Chinese Tongs now find it

profitable to import their countrymen in spite of the increased head-tax the situation in regard to them still needs to be carefully watched.

2. Assuming that the Hindu immigration in future is not to be absolutely checked, and in order to prevent the steamship companies dumping the more squalid misery of India in increasing proportions upon our Coast, it would seem advisable to have some office analagous to the one maintained in Vancouver by the United States Government. This office subjects all Hindus and Japanese to a very stringent physical examination before giving a permit to any to enter the United States. Tarack Nath Das, the Hindu interpreter in charge there, tells me that so many of the first applicants were rejected that very few now apply for a permit unless really qualified. I was told that a small examination fee was charged in every case.

3. If from now on there be only a limited number of Japanese allowed to enter Canada, such as is said to have been contemplated when the treaty was ratified by our Parliament, then the situation in British Columbia in respect to them will slowly right itself as the white population increases. But unless something like this be done, and if more shiploads of Japanese enter the Province soon, as announced, then it is the opinion of the well-informed that premeditated riots will occur this winter after the white lumbermen return to town out of work; and there is danger that a slight incident, such as a street fight between a white and a Japanese, may at any time lead to a spontaneous outbreak. In either case the Japanese have openly stated that they will meet further attack with weapons, and from my own observations and direct information I am convinced that they are prepared to do this. They also say they will enter the town

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from all the adjacent lumber-mills and camps, and from Steveston, whenever another parade is held by the Asiatic Exclusion League. These Japanese are many of them trained soldiers, and they have recently assumed an offensively aggressive attitude toward the whites. Their Consul has very little control over them, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he persuaded them not to hold a counter-parade after the recent riot. If further riots occur, and a number of whites are killed by these Japanese, the danger will be extreme that incendiarism and massacre will occur on both sides. Such an eventuality will have to be guarded against with great care - the situation contains possibilities of an outbreak that the local militia could not be depended upon to suppress. Such an eventuality is being eagerly anticipated and watched for by American sympathizers in the Japanese Korean Leagues of California, Oregon and Washington. There are details in regard to this which I will give you verbally after I arrive in Ottawa. During my two weeks here I have been in an exceptionally good position to learn the truth, and have had intimate access to all concerned in every phase of the question, and to the very best of my information and judgment the situation is as serious as I have above represented it. I would respectfully suggest that if the Japanese Government were impressed with the larger aspect of the situation, and what is involved in it - that is the danger that the Americans to their own obvious advantage may egg on and secretly increase the anti-Japanese feeling now becoming rampant in the Province till that feeling reach a stage where the British Columbians forget they are British and look upon their highest interests as identical with those of California, Oregon and Washington - if in any dispute which Japan may have with the United States the attitude of the people of Western

Canada becomes one of fixed and determined hostility to Great Britain's ally - then surely the Japanese Government will of itself see the advisability of taking stringent steps to so regulate for the present at least the irritating exodus of its subjects to Western Canada as to relieve the present situation and permit of quiet and loyal counsels prevailing amongst us. What exasperates the British Columbians the more is the knowledge that our labor men, if such a contingency were possible, would not be allowed to go Japan in any numbers and compete with Japanese workmen. Chinese coolies are now being excluded from Japan for the exact reasons given by white laborers of British Columbia for asking that Japanese be excluded from competing with them. Consul Morikawa is my authority for this statement.

Similarly the knowledge that Japanese are acquiring, developing and exploiting our copper mines, are building and operating fish-canneries of their own, and acquiring timber and operating saw-mills in our Province, when at the same time they are told that no Canadian can own a foot of land, can hold a single mining claim, or acquire a fishing right anywhere in Japan - such knowledge arouses racial resentment, pride, and the instinct of self-preservation which if not soon placated seems likely to make itself felt at all hazard. And yet it is to be remembered that there was a fairly friendly feeling in British Columbia toward the Japanese before their numbers in the Province increased so alarmingly and injuriously to the whites, a feeling which was expressed repeatedly during the Russo-Japanese War, and shown even so frequently as last summer during the visit of Prince Fushimi. As representing Japan in person this prince was accorded a reception at Vancouver by the whites, altogether apart from the one tendered him by his own countrymen, which was more

more cordial and elaborate than at any other point in Canada. And that feeling might yet be restored. Nothing more is needed upon both sides than a frank recognition that certain races do not mingle, and in the common mass are better kept apart. All this may be accomplished temporarily by a special Envoy for that purpose. But at the same time I would beg leave to express the opinion that this Asiatic immigration question, even though the Japanese treaty were abrogated, is not a question of a day, nor is it one that may be settled in our day. The fact that Secretary Taft on behalf of the United States Government is busied with diplomatic visits to Japan and China at the very same time that an American policy of rigid exclusion of Asiatic coolie labor is announced from Washington, is most significant. And yet in this Asiatic question as it affects the United States and as it affects Canada there is a great difference, a difference calling for far more consideration on our part than on the part of the American Government. For in the United States the Asiatic immigration question is solely a labor question, while with us it is a land question as well. Our millions of acres of vacant areas, specially in the milder climates of British Columbia, must necessarily appear more and more tempting to Asiatics in the coming years, and it is a foregone conclusion that they will carry on unremitting efforts to possess themselves of the land which should be reserved for our own race, and races capable of assimilating with us.

The energies of the Immigration Department are being directed on the Atlantic side entirely toward inducing European settlers of any kind to come to Canada. But radically different work from this is now necessary on the Pacific side - work which will become increasingly necessary as China awakens to a modern system approaching that of Japan. This work would be

directed toward stemming the tide of immigration from Asia in the interests of our Western working classes while at the same time conciliating the Asiatic powers and fostering trade relations with them. Such work will call for the exercise of talents of quite another order from those required of European immigration agents. Misunderstanding with Asiatics will be complicated by our Imperial relations. And domestic clashes will tend to recur between the great corporate and financial interests in Canada demanding cheap Oriental labor on the one side, and the mass of the people of Western Canada determinedly hostile to it on the other side. The diplomatic adjusting of such situations by the Government would be rendered much easier by having at their service some men qualified by special training to obtain and supply in advance reliable information and data concerning every movement in the Orient likely in any way to affect the interests of Canada. I would not presume from a short investigation made within the time asked for to suggest more concerning a question so important and intricate and dependent upon future developments. Yet I may be allowed to say that some temporary declarations and measures would allay the passionate feelings aroused in British Columbia without unnecessarily offending Japanese sensibilities, and allow time for a more matured policy covering the whole question.

Many of the educated Japanese whom I have met are great students of international law, one of whose precepts - one stringently followed in the foreign policy of Japan itself - is that "every state has the right to regulate immigration to its territories in such manner as is most convenient to the safety and pursuits of its citizens." Ferguson's Manual of International Law.

I shall be at your service in Ottawa on Monday the 7th instant.

I have the honour to be
Sis,
Your obedient servant

T. R. S. McINNES