GREAT BRITAIN'S CHINESE QUESTION

The Course of Government on it Causes Move for a Vote Of Censure.

BY CAMPBELL BANNERMAN.

Europeans in South Africa Opposed to Introduction of Yellow Labor.

London, March 21.—In the house of commons today the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, moved his vote of censure, presented March 16, to the effect that "this house disapprove the conduct of his majesty's government in advising the crown not to disallow the ordinance for the introduction of Chinese labor in the Transvaal."

Sir Henry said nothing the government had done since the close of the South African war had so sorely tried the people of this country as its sanction of the introduction of Chinese labor into South Africa. If the new departure was not checked it would be a source of future weakness, not only to the Transvaal but to the whole of South Africa. It was impossible to conceive a greater departure from the principles by which Great Britain had hitherto made her way in the world than the importation of aliens as the bondsmen or mining speculators.

The Europeans in South Africa, Sir Henry declared, were by a large majority opposed to yellow labor and the object of his motion was to stop the government's policy in its earliest stage.

The Liberal leader thought nothing but averting a possible catastrophe could justify the Chinese labor ordinance. At the time of the war the government declared it was waged in the interest of white labor but the British workman was now being snuffed out by the Chinese. It was the biggest scheme for human dumping since the "middle passage" was abolished.

Sir Henry concluded with dissecting the ordinance, laying special stress on the provision to the effect that any one harboring a deserting Chinaman would be treated as a receiver of stolen goods. If this did not constitute slavery, he said, the difference was indistinguishable.

Colonial Secretary Lyttleton, replying, indignantly repelled the allegation that the government was favoring slavery. The government, he asserted, had been guided by the overwhelming sentiment in the Transvaal in favor of Chinese labor and the economic necessity therefor. The ministry had adopted the only alternative to bridge the transition period until the blacks had increased sufficiently to fill the demand for unskilled labor. The government was well aware that the policy would be unpopular and that it was open to misrepresentations, but it hardly expected such gross misrepresentation, injustice and exaggeration as the opposition had indulged in.

Continuing, Mr. Lyttleton, referring to the opinion expressed on the subject by the Australian government, pointed out that in 1880 Queensland passed an act to bring indentured labor from the Pacific islands, and the late Lord Kimberly, when colonial secretary, sanctioned this act in 1880.

Mr. Lyttleton further said the agitation on the part of the opposition was merely for party purposes, but possibly the statesmen of 1880 were wiser than the distinguished gentlemen now occupying the front opposition benches.

Defending Chinamen against the charge of immorality, Mr. Lyttleton read a letter from the bishop of British Columbia, saying that the Chinamen were in no way a debauched community, but lived quietly and soberly. There was no evidence that they imported new or despicable vices. The policy of the government in South Africa, the secretary explained, was one of development. A fair portion of the product of the mines would be used in maintaining the educational institutions, the judiciary and the civil service at the highest standard.

The prosperity of British Columbia and California, Mr. Lyttleton asserted, was based on gold mines won by Asiatic labor.

In conclusion the secretary warmly defended High Commissioner Milner against the charges of pandering to the mine owners, and said he hoped the government's policy would have support of the house.

In the course of the debate on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's motion at the night session, Major John Edward Seely, who hitherto had been a consistent supporter of the government, said he believed the importation of Chinese labor would render the Transvaal impossible as a white man's country. He announced that therefore he had today tendered his resignation to his constituents, because he did not think it fair he should vote against the government without giving his constituents an opportunity of turning him out if they did not approve of his action. The conclusion of Major Seely's speech was lost amid a tremendous outburst of disapproval from the ministerial side.

Premier Balfour, who followed Major Seely, was unable to secure a hearing, the Irish members protesting against the treatment of the major.

William Redmond said that Mr. Balfour should have insisted on a respectful hearing for Major Seely, and when the premier said he had appealed for such a hearing Mr. Redmond withdrew his opposition and the house again quieted down to listen to Mr. Balfour, who, in opposing the resolution, said it was a question whether the Transvaal should be allowed to go through a grave commercial crisis rather than admit Chinese labor. Liberal governments, he said, had in the past legalized the importation of such labor for British colonies, and the opposition was now reaping the benefit of the evils which their party had produced.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's motion, by a vote of 299 to 242, was rejected.

Urgent whips of all parties had secured a big attendance and many of the Irish members had hurried from Dublin, where they voted in the bye-election for St. Stephen's Green, in order to vote for the motion. In the division, 13 Unionist members, including Winston Churchill, abstained from voting.

A PROPOSITION FROM CHINA.

Victoria, March 22.—The British Columbian government has learned from London, England, that the Chinese government has made a proposition to the British government to the effect that the Chinese government, having agreed to restrain its subjects from emigrating to the Transvaal, asks the British government to allow Chinese immigration into British Columbia under very much easier conditions than now prevail, and hinting at the abrogation of the five hundred dollar head tax now imposed by the Dominion government. The members of the provincial government interviewed today say that this is the first time that they have heard of the matter, but that to them it appears absolutely preposterous. The question is an imperial, not a Dominion or provincial one. The ministers say that no such interference with the Chinese immigration laws of this country could be tolerated, but they did not believe that anything of the kind is contemplated by the royal government.

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ADDITION TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Architect of the Same Comes in For Defense and for Criticism.

Intention of Congress Was Not Carried Out—Rake Off Was a Goodly Sum.

Washington, March 21.—The bill to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for the departments of state, justice and commerce and labor was laid before the senate as the unfinished business.

Mr. Newlands took exceptions to criticisms that have been made against the architect of the White House additions. He said that the architect did not know the office building was to be constructed when he first took hold of the matter. Mr. Newlands said that the arcades on each side of the White House were in accordance with the original design. He also asserted that the cost had been reasonable instead of extravagant.

Mr. Newlands, discussing the White House offices, said that there had been no material change in the general appearance of the exterior, whereupon Mr. Teller said:

"They have added to it what I think is a monstrosity and destroyed the beauty of the building. I have yet to see any one who has not agreed with me."

Mr. Hale declared that the intention of Congress had not been carried out. There should have been a two-story building so the president would have his offices upstairs, and we who go there would not have to be put into holes and corners. Mr. Hale said that members of the appropriataion committee went to the president and urged him not to have the original plans of the White House changed. The president assured them that "if he had to sit up nights he would see that the original plans were not disturbed by any architect."

Mr. Hale spoke of what he termed "the impudence" of the architect in declaring that the executive office was a temporary affair. The idea of the committee, he said, was that it was to be a permanent affair and the appropriation bill so provided. He criticised the payment of enormous fees to the architects employed in connection with the White House improvements, and said they had received $9,000 for the plans. Then, he said, they charged a per centage on the whole contract, as well as a per centage on every payment of the contract and drew out of it $47,000. Discussion of the bill had not concluded when the senate, at 3:22, adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Thompson of Alabama, who died yesterday. The president pro tem. appointed a committee to represent the senate at the funeral.

HENRY NORMAN DISCUSSES WAR.

Declares That Real Object is Domination at Pekin and Control Of Far East.

ENGLAND IS MAKING ENEMIES.

Already the Flames of Hostility to Her Are Everywhere Visible Throughout Europe.

New York, March 21.—Under the title "The War and After," Henry Norman, M. P., discusses the probable after effects of the Russian-Japanese war in the forthcoming number of the World's Work. He says that it is most important that one fact should be clearly realized, that "it is a fight in which the control of China, Korea and Manchuria are subordinate issues. The real object is predominance in Pekin, bringing with it the ultimate domination of the far east and in the future headship of all the Asiatic lands." He points out the probability of war in the near future, and says:

"Already the flames of hostility to England are visible almost everywhere in Europe—a manifestation which is not at all surprising, in view of the language of so much of the London press. From the highest to the lowest, moderation of language, respect for the feelings of other nations and a sense of responsibility appear to have vanished from many newspapers. Denunciation of Russia is as extravagant as laudation of Japan is exaggerated, and is making England a host of fresh enemies every week. For all this a day of reckoning will surely come, for the passion aroused against England will have reached its climax when, if this happens, Russsia having evacuated Manchuria, Japan requests the powers to recognize the retrocession of Manchuria to China and to decree the end of the war. Then England is likely to learn the result of her Asiatic conduct.

"In conclusion I will venture upon one prophecy, namely, that the result of this war will be for Russia blessing in disguise. The policy of expansion everywhere, at any cost and by any method, whether of arms or of diplomacy, together with its upholders, will be discredited. The canker of the heart of Russia—the corruption of her bureaucracy—will be cut out. The statesmen who desire to curtail military expenditure and to encourage Russian production and commerce will come back to power. The czar will push aside opposition to the ideals of humanity and peace that he cherishes."

CHINA'S ATTITUDE,

She Gives Assurance That She Will be Strictly Neutral.

Paris, March 21.—Foreign Minister Delcasse has received a copy of Secy. Hay's dispatch from United States Minister Conger at Pekin, containing China's assurances of the unprovocative action to be taken by her against either of the beligerents. The authorities here have no doubt that China is ready to give assurances, but they consider that the conditions on the Manchurian frontier are somewhat at variance with the assurances. It is held that Gen. Kuropatkin's plans for a defensive campaign have given unusual importance to China's activity. If the Russians had taken the aggressive near the coast it is said the war probably would have been short and decisive, but as Gen. Kuropatkin's campaign is based upon waiting the enemy at Harbin and Mukden, it is held that this completely changes the military situation, requiring that the Japanese push inland, thus giving up their strong naval support. Their land forces are comparatively limited for an invasion of Manchuria and it is believed in high quarters here that they will increasingly feel the need of auxiliaries. It is not believed that Japan will openly seek the aid of China, but that China will gradually be drawn in by Gen. Kuropatkin's tactics of remaining on the defensive in the interior of Manchuria.

For a Colonization Bureau.

Washington, March 21.—To create a colonization bureau and to provide for advances to actual settlers on the public domain is the purpose of a bill introduced in the senate today by request of Senator Hoar. It is known as the Booth-Tucker bill, and is the colonization scheme of the Salvation Army. In the preamble the bill urges the necessity of relieving the congestion in the larger cities and suggests the use of the lands under irrigation by the operation of the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, in colonizing a large number of families.

Provision is made for a colonization fund by having the secretary of the treasury issue 3 per cent gold bonds, payable not exceeding 50 years from the date of issue to the extent of not more than $50,000,000 and not more than $5,000,000 in any one year. The colonization bureau is empowered to make loans not exceeding $1,500 to any person duly qualified to enter land under the homestead laws. Proper provision is made for the security of the lands and restrictions for the judicious expenditure of the loans received from the government.

Steamship Load of Easter Lillies.

New York, March 22.—The first steamship load of Easter lilies has arrived here from Bermuda. This consignment was mainly for the far west and as soon as the vessel docked express vans transferred the flowers to the railroad stations, and they were started to their destinations. There were thousands of crates in the cargo, requiring the most delicate handling. It is expected that more of the flowers will be brought north this year than ever before. Last year's short crop created scarcity and high prices, but this season the blossoms are reported abundant.

Thorne's Will to be Contested.

New York, March 22.—Notice of contest has been filed over te will of George Winthrop Thorne, a New York millionaire who died in Paris, Feb. 1. He bequeathed the bulk of his estate to Helen Leigh of London, and Marie Valadier of Paris. The former, as sister of Thorne's deceased wife, is the wife of Hon. Dudley Leigh, a close friend of King Edward and son of Lord Leigh. The contest was brought by Helen H. Thorne of this city. She is a second cousin of the dead millionaire and charges that the will was obtained through undue influence practised by Marie Valadier and Helen Leigh, or someone acting for them.

Hawaiian Legislature Called.

Honolulu, March 21, 10:25 p. m.—Gov. Carter has called an extra session of the legislature to meet April 4, to consider the finances of the treasury, which is unable to meet the warrants drawn upon it. For the present fiscal period the appropriations exceed the income by $1,500,000. The re-organization of the territorial government on a less expensive basis is now proposed.

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Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

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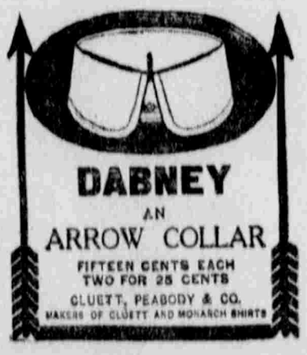

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