

whose relations in this country are making fortunes for the family. As a steamer leaves every three weeks for Hongkong, an idea of the annual tribute of British Columbia to China may be obtained.

Of course, it would be unfair to say that this is entirely lost money to this country. Some of it may be, but for a very considerable portion of it value has been given and the most ardent and embittered anti-Orientalist should recognize this. If he does not any argument against Oriental immigration which he might deduce from it would suffer as a consequence. But the argument might fairly be drawn that with a white instead of a yellow population in the province the money so sent abroad would remain here to build up and develop the country.

Still it cannot be denied that of the Chinese population a fair proportion are doing work which entitles them from any standpoint to do with the money they earn whatever they choose. The Chinese domestic servant on this coast is apparently a necessity. It is impossible to obtain white girls and it would be absurd to say that under those circumstances the services of Chinamen are to be tabooed. Then the Chinamen who clear the land, and many of them are engaged in that occupation, are of use. Work of that kind white men heretofore have refused to do, but if our agricultural areas are to be made available it has to be done. The Chinese merchant class, too, must be admitted as of benefit to the country.

But taking everything into account three million dollars certainly strikes one as a very imposing sum for British Columbia to pay to China yearly for the privilege of employing its subjects in the occupations which they fill in this province. At the recent enquiry conducted by Mr. Mackenzie King into the Chinese claims for damages resulting from the riots in this city a year ago, the president of the Chinese Board of Trade estimated the number of Chinamen in British Columbia at 12,000. On a basis of \$300,000 sent to China every three weeks this would be about \$250 per man per year.

Vancouver is a young country and needs all the wealth it creates and no doubt it is desirable that the population it possesses should be one which will retain its earnings for its own and the country's benefit. The steps to obtain such a population, however, must be the result of constructive legislation, not of any attempted process of elimination such as the unthinking and impulsive elements of the masses might resort to.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

The third modus vivendi respecting the Newfoundland fisheries has just been arranged by the Imperial Government with the United States and negotiations for the constitution of the tribunal at The Hague to which the matter is to be submitted for arbitration are still under way. The opinion is freely expressed in Newfoundland and by a section of the press in England that the result of this arbitration will be similar to that of the Alaskan Boundary dispute when a fraud was perpetrated upon this country. The

inclined to adopt the statesmanlike course of enforcing the British interpretation of treaty rights in British waters, while offering to go to arbitration at once upon the historical question of actual fact. Unfortunately he was induced to abandon this position by the threats of the Americans that otherwise their fishermen would make a disturbance in Newfoundland waters. Instead of then dispatching a cruiser to uphold British law rather than to protect a breach of it—he agreed to a "purely temporary" arrangement giving the Americans all they desired "pending arbitration." The following year arbitration was still pending and a second "purely temporary" arrangement was concluded, again giving the Americans extra-treaty privileges. Now for the third season a similar modus vivendi is concluded, and arbitration is still pending. It will continue pending—the terms of reference are, we believe, not yet settled—until the Americans have quite matured their plans for securing a favorable verdict, not of fact but of reasonableness. Had Sir Edward Grey persisted in his original course the whole dispute would have been settled by this time. The American fishermen, had they been compelled to respect British regulations, would not have stood to lose, even if they could not hope to gain, through arbitration on the questions of treaty fact. As matters stand, the status quo is in their favor. Their Government again, would then have learnt that Great Britain could no longer be bluffed into surrendering colonial rights, and instead of resentment or contempt there would have ensued the respect which is the basis of goodwill—particularly in the case of the American nation. Englishmen may well reflect whether relief from the burden of armaments, or from the worrying problems of Imperial partnership, may not be bought at too costly a sacrifice of moral ideals.

A state should not boast of the size of its prisons or the number of inmates, and so far as it is known no one has yet mentioned with pride the fact that New York proposes to build the largest penal institution in the world. The plans recently approved provide for a cell house that will hold 2000 prisoners, and will be restricted to four tiers, instead of eight and ten, as is the custom. Some novelties will be introduced in the construction of this home for felons. Enamelled steel is to be used in the cells, and the interior walls are to be porcelain enamel, the same as bath tubs. No other prison in the world is so equipped. But in addition to making the cells as dirt and germ proof as possible by the lavish use of enamel, each one will contain running water, all the furniture will be steel and no piece of wood as large as a hand will enter into the construction of a cell. The only inflammable articles allowed to them will be mattresses and bed clothing.

According to the latest statistics Germany uses more picture post cards than any other country, namely, 1394 millions a year. Great Britain comes next with 800 millions, followed closely by the United States with 799 millions.

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#### MARQUIS GRAND TRUNK OPE

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#### HORSEMEN'S CALLE

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