

A MISCHIEVOUS LEADER

It is quite apparent that the Hindus in Vancouver have extremely bad advisers and it would seem as if the influence of these advisers is with them supreme. That was indicated on Saturday when the Government Commissioner was refused a hearing to submit to these Indians his report on the opportunities offered them in British Honduras. The individual who spoke for them and who declined on their behalf to hear the report was Teja Singh, the same man who has been industriously counselling them for some weeks to have nothing to do with the government's proposals. This man Teja Singh, it will be remembered, made the statement, at a public meeting something over a week ago, that the Hindu representatives who accompanied Mr. Harkin to British Honduras had been offered a considerable bribe to make a favorable report to their countrymen here. The statement was discredited at the time and it is now known to be a mischievous falsehood, presumably of Teja Singh's own devising, intended to work upon the Hindus and prevent them giving any consideration to the Honduras project. Teja Singh has no doubt, his own ends to serve in misleading his countrymen; he is evidently one of the reckless agitators who is bent on disturbing conditions in India and raising revolt, if possible, against the British government. His method apparently is to keep his countrymen here where they will suffer and send to India false reports of the attitude of the people of Canada towards them. Tactics of that nature may have their effect in arousing hostility to British rule, but that that hostility will be very widespread is doubtful.

The question for the people of this country, however, is what is to be done with the Indians now in Canada? If they will not listen to any suggestions for their removal elsewhere, even to a more congenial climate and happier conditions, and if they insist on remaining here despite their inability to find work or to support themselves, what are we to do? It is impossible to say, let them take the consequence of their stubbornness and starve. That is not the humanity which is practised in this country and it would not be creditable either to the people or to the government. Deportation, perhaps, is possible, but at what a cost to the better feelings of the public!

Whatever may be the unshot one thing should be seen to by the government and that is that men of the stamp of Teja Singh are not allowed control of the actions of such a large number of unfortunates who are likely to become a public charge. The authorities should have no hesitation in sending this man and others of his type about their business. They may be more of a nuisance than a danger but for nuisances of his stamp there is no room in this country.

of no use, and who are a disgrace to any society with which they are associated. At the same time it must be remembered, that these "black sheep" are not particularly numerous, nor are they, in practice, found to be a very serious trouble or nuisance. It is not so much their color that is practically objectionable as their gregarious habits. A flock of sheep animated by a single impulse follow their bell-wether wherever he chooses to lead, and the impulse is not always of a rational character. But on the ground of the moral dignity of the House, there will be no two opinions as to the disqualification of unworthy members.

The proposition to include in the House of Lords, eminent men who have been of service to the empire in various parts of the globe, will also be generally approved, because the governors and others have a practical knowledge of the requirements of important territories. Their previous service, and their administrative ability might well lead up to the honor of a seat in the House. And the suggestion that twenty years' service in the House of Commons might count as one of the qualifications for a peerage is not without a basis of reason. As to making eminent men into peers, it has not been found that raising scientists, literary men and engineers to the house has had any very great effect, since, as a rule, these men do not take much part in its deliberations. It does not seem to be possible successfully to "manufacture" a second chamber. At the time of the Bourbon restoration, a Chamber of Peers, a very distinguished body, containing many of the most eminent men, was set up in France, but its political influence was of a very insignificant character. Without training in government or politics it seems futile for men to attempt to help to steer the ship of state.

A MEEK TEMPERED MAN

Mr. Lloyd-George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, is evidently a man whose convictions are not easily overcome. He is a believer in women suffrage and he so announced himself on Saturday in a public meeting at which the leading spirits of this movement gave an exhibition of buffoonery which would have disgraced a collection of street rowdies. Although Mr. Lloyd-George was himself the chief victim of the occasion, having been subjected to all manner of insulting epithets and what perhaps was, to him, worse than mere abusive language, having been interrupted for a space of over half an hour in his address, he does not appear to have been struck with any doubt as to the fitness of these females to exercise the franchise. When these gentle spirits had tired themselves out and were physically unable to continue the disturbance Mr. Lloyd-George assured them of his desire to procure the bill

which and of the detective signed to the special protocol governor-general and There was also the count and native men-servant, spite of all these some I Inevitable boldness to level case from the han Minto's confidential Eagle to vanish there with in th

Caught Through Other

All attempts to find the jewels or of the thief on wall, and Lady Minto England and attended T wedding in London with etc. Nothing was publish robbery at the time, the insisting that their effort the gems would be faithfully were kept secret. About two months ago, mond, wife of the presid Inter-Continental Engineering was robbed of a jewel casing jewelry and about a thousand dollars in money the way up by rail from Shukla. A native policeman the trail of the thief, as well as the prospect of and on taking him with the arresting him at Ahmedabad, offered a price of 500 rupees him to escape. The policeman bargained and information the thief his residence at Ahmedabad the transaction. Trained other men, even the men of the police, but any under the law were sent Mrs. Minto's jewels, but it was all of the jewels Minto, while the man had to dispose of

Methods of Jewel Th

Lady Minto's exceeding for in numerous cases of hundred the victim of a robbery to recover stolen jewels and France, indeed, the w have recovered their gems can be counted on the finger hand. Most of the jewels Europe and in America find in India and elsewhere in where rich natives debarre and custom from making to invest their wealth in more easy to heard and than gold

Of course, when the place in the event itself, case of the jewels of Mrs. and of Lady Minto, the recovery are still further and it is amazing that the have waited so long to get jewelry and should have been enough to conceal his bungalow. He is now a penally not only of his crime of his neglect to follow any procedure of his fraterne is a speedy disposal of it to the heirs.

MARQUISE DE FON

THE PULSE OF THE PE

Danger to Our Forests. Canada, as an in danger ing our forest. If we and wasteful methods of cutting opening of the American would increase that danger. a case, the demand for an ex on manufactured timber w now for a her, for it would to an official confession that a monopoly of the this continent. Montreal G. Tammany Still Fears H. Richard Croker is one of powerful politicians ever dev the United States is proved b