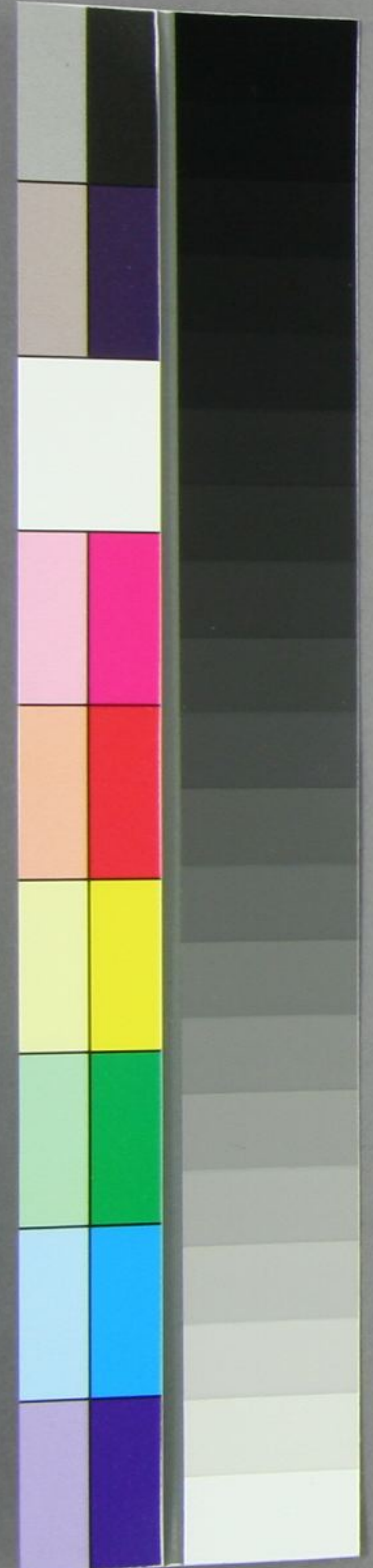


TORAJIRO SATOW,
MERCHANT.

Thursday Island, 十一月二十日 1897

拜啓 日本人問題ニ付テハ前便申上候通今年ノ
 議會ニ付テハ何等ノレジスレインヤシ此儘ニテ
 相違以事トシテ凡此事ニ付クインスラングー「クインズランド」
 : 此等ノ第ニ等者カ「雜誌」ノ社説前便申上候クリーモア氏
 ノ「クインズランド」ノ新支隊「インゲグー」トシテ「券」セタル
 クラウク氏一編ヲ對テ反駁為「ハイム」トガ日本人ノ
 歸國レシム「オワサ」ト記載セズ「テ」別當セシ「テ」テ
 事ニ「レ」吹聴セシ「記事」等ノ切抜ハ此來
 ノ由來「テ」議會ニテ南北クインズランド分「離」問題
 問題ニ付テハ「外」論議決「テ」セシ「切」抜等「記」録論議
 切抜「テ」封入仕候クインズランド「レ」ド「テ」「ハ」ル「ン」ガ「ハ」生
 ノ「議」論「テ」又々興味「テ」論評「テ」興「テ」ハ「申」上「ク」イン
 ズ「レ」ド「現」政府「ノ」自己「ノ」方針「ヲ」維持「ス」ル「メ」日本人問題
 ニ對シ「テ」ハ「却」テ「ハ」生「ノ」議論「ヲ」利用「致」シ「テ」ハ「何」種「ノ」事
 甘「ク」シ「テ」ハ「外」ノ「事」ヲ「傳」ハ「ス」
 十一月二十日
 佐藤虎次郎

大隈外相閣下



JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

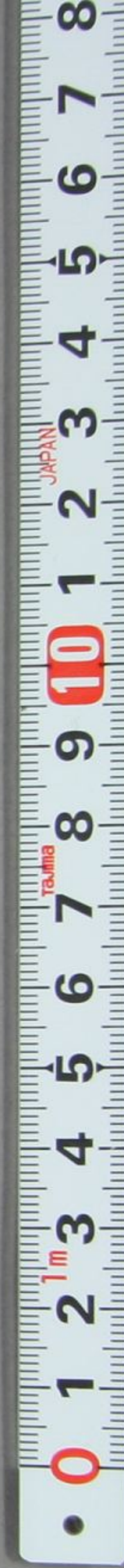
The Changsha brought another lot of eight Japanese for Thursday Island, four women and four men, the occupations of the former being doubtful. These numbers of course do not look large, but if every steamer coming lands eight or nine Japanese, another twelve months will augment the number here now to 1,000, which will place them in a stronger position numerically than the whole of the rest of the island's population; and in case of trouble, they will be an element that will have to be reckoned with.

In the Legislative Assembly on the 26th October, the Premier (Sir Hugh Nelson), in reply to Mr. Browne, who asked if he was aware that the immigration of Japanese was still continuing, said the last information on the subject was given about three weeks ago. Since that time one Japanese had arrived by the Menmuir. The action now being taken by the Government with a view to the stoppage of the immigration had not reached such a stage as would enable it to be made public.

of correspondents.

THE SHELLING COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Evidently Government are slow to deal with this matter. It has been known for some time that the report is ready for presentation, and the dilatoriness was attributed to Sir Hugh Nelson's absence; but we are yet in the dark as to what will be done in the matter. But it is very evident that that whatever is done this session must be done hurriedly, and as in outside matters like this no one can say haste is an attribute of the Government, the conclusion is that we shall have it held over. Perhaps if Mr. Hamilton was more in touch with this portion of his electorate, we might hear something of it. But Mr. Hamilton's apparent indifference will meet with its reward at next election time, if he desires to retain his seat, unless he shows a greatest interest in Thursday Island matters.



SEPARATION.

MR. CURTIS'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

THE CASTING VOTE OF THE SPEAKER.

The Legislative Assembly yesterday further considered Mr. Kidston's motion, that in the opinion of the House provision should be made to enable the electors of Northern and Central Queensland to give a direct expression of opinion at the next ensuing general election as to whether they consider it desirable that their respective districts should be separated from Southern Queensland and constituted self-governing colonies. On this Mr. Curtis had moved an amendment declaring that the time had now arrived when the Central and Northern divisions of the colony should be constituted separate colonies in compliance with the petitions of the inhabitants thereof, and that the resolution be presented to the Governor for transmission to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. The House divided on the motion to omit from Mr. Kidston's motion the words necessary to enable Mr. Curtis's amendment to be inserted. The following was the result of the division :-

For the omission of the words, 20.—Sir Hugh Nelson, Sir Horace Tozer, Messrs. Philp, Foxton, Dalrymple, Smith, M'Master, Hamilton, Lord, Annear, Bridges, Corfield, M'Gahan, Newell, Story, Armstrong, Stephenson, Castling, Callan, and Leahy.

Against the omission, 15.—Messrs. Kidston, Kerr, Cross, Jackson, Turley, Fogarty, Groom, King, Stewart, Fitzgerald, Browne, M'Donald, Dawson, Dunsford, Sim.

The blank having thus been created, a division was taken on the motion for the insertion of Mr. Curtis's amendment, with the following result :-

For the Amendment, 18.—Messrs. Philp, Hoolan, Castling, Stewart, Cross, Sim, M'Donald, Dunsford, Jackson, Browne, Fitzgerald, Newell, Smith, Callan, Hardacre, Hamilton, Kerr, Kidston.

Against, 18.—Sir Hugh Nelson, Sir Horace Tozer, Messrs. Foxton, Collins, Turley, Dawson, Annear, Lord, Corfield, Bridges, Fogarty, Groom, King, M'Gahan, Stephenson, Story, M'Master, Armstrong.

The SPEAKER said that, the voting being equal, he gave his casting vote with the "Ayes," that the matter might receive further consideration.

The motion as amended was thereupon put, the division resulting as follows :-

Ayes, 20.—Messrs. Philp, Hamilton, Castling, Stewart, Sim, Cross, M'Donald, Dunsford, Browne, Newell, Fitzgerald, Lisener, Murray, Smith, Jackson, Callan, Hoolan, Kerr, Kidston, Hardacre.

Noes, 20.—Sir Hugh Nelson, Sir Horace Tozer, Messrs. Foxton, Leahy, Collins, Lord, Annear, Bridges, Fogarty, Groom, Corfield, M'Gahan, Stephenson, Story, Dawson, King, Turley, Armstrong, M'Master, Stumm.

The SPEAKER declared the result of the division, and said: I give my casting vote with the "Ayes," and declare the question carried in the affirmative.

Assembly, which is known to contain a substantial majority of anti-separationists, is now formally committed to separation! Of course the thing was an accident. Possibly Mr. Curtis's immediate object was to defeat his colleague's little game. It could hardly have entered his head seriously that he had a chance of carrying a motion affirming the desirability of separation. The event shows what may occur in a thin House when the majority is unwatchful of its interests. Mr. Kidston's minority consisted of fourteen Labour members and Mr. Groom. The majority which carried Mr. Curtis's motion consisted of twenty-one Central and Northern members. Messrs. Corfield (Centre) and Dawson (North) voted against the motion. The Central and Northern names absent from the division are Messrs. Dalrymple, Chataway, Boles, and—Curtis. The majority for separation consisted of twelve Labour members and nine Ministerialists. The minority consisted of fifteen Ministerialists, three Labour members (Messrs. Dawson, King, and Turley), and two Oppositionists (Messrs. Groom and Fogarty). Mr. Philp, the Ministerial Whip (Mr. Hamilton), and the Speaker voted with the majority; and Sir Hugh Nelson, Sir Horace Tozer, and Mr. Foxton voted with the minority. Messrs. Dickson and Dalrymple did not vote at all. Apparently it was an utterly unprepared-for division, but it has landed the House in a ridiculously false position. On a question of immense importance the views of a minority are given to the world as the views of the House. Possibly the majority will have to wait till next session for an opportunity to put the truth on record; and in the meantime the absurd resolution will have to go to Mr. Chamberlain, accompanied by an explanatory despatch. It seems to have been nobody's business to round up the majority, but that will not happen again. And Southerners may get some amusement out of the thing in watching what their Central and Northern friends make of the astonishing victory.



to see the law recognising this reasonableness. But let us, then or now, keep different things in different boxes. Give to the Trustee what rightfully belongs to him, and to the Committee what the law permits.

THE JOKE OF THE SESSION.

The joke of the session—for it is almost unimaginable that anything funnier will happen in Parliament between now and Christmas—was perpetrated yesterday. The Assembly solemnly and definitely declared "that in the opinion of this House the time has now arrived when the Central and Northern divisions of this colony should be constituted separate colonies in compliance with the petitions of the inhabitants thereof;" and also solemnly and definitely directed that this resolution be presented to the Governor for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This is how it happened. Mr. Kidston had a motion on the paper in favour of taking a "direct expression of opinion" on the question of separation from the electors of Central and Northern Queensland. Mr. Curtis moved by way of amendment that all the words after "that in the opinion of this House" be omitted with a view to inserting the words of the resolution passed yesterday. The matter was debated at length a week or two ago, and yesterday the House by 20 to 15 omitted from Mr. Kidston's motion the words embodying the proposal for a referendum. Thus a blank was created. Then the House found itself equally divided on the motion to fill up the blank as Mr. Curtis desired, and the Speaker gave his casting vote in the affirmative so that the matter might receive further consideration. Then the amended motion was put, and again the House found itself equally divided, 20 to 20, and the Speaker, presumably voting this time as a Northern separationist, gave his vote for the motion, and declared it carried. So the Assembly, which is known to contain a substantial majority of anti-separationists, is now formally committed to separation! Of course the thing was an accident. Possibly Mr. Curtis's immediate object was to defeat his colleague's little game. It could hardly have entered his head seriously that he had a chance of carrying a motion affirming the desirability of separation. The event shows what may occur in a thin House when the majority is unwatchful of its interests. Mr. Kidston's minority consisted of fourteen Labour members and Mr. Groom. The majority which carried Mr. Curtis's motion consisted of twenty-one Central and Northern members. Messrs. Corfield (Centre) and Dawson (North) voted against the motion. The Central and Northern names absent from the division are Messrs. Dalrymple, Chataway, Boles, and—Curtis. The majority for separation consisted of twelve Labour members and nine Ministerialists. The minority consisted of fifteen Ministerialists, three Labour members (Messrs. Dawson, King, and Turley), and two Oppositionists (Messrs. Groom and Fogarty). Mr. Philp, the Ministerial Whip (Mr. Hamilton), and the Speaker voted with the majority; and Sir Hugh Nelson, Sir Horace Tozer, and Mr. Foxton voted with the minority. Messrs. Dickson and Dalrymple did not vote at all. Apparently it was an utterly unprepared-for division, but it has landed the House in a ridiculously false position. On a question of immense importance the views of a minority are given to the world as the views of the House. Possibly the majority will have to wait till next session for an opportunity to put the truth on record; and in the meantime the absurd resolution will have to go to Mr. Chamberlain, accompanied by an explanatory despatch. It seems to have been nobody's business to round up the majority, but that will not happen again. And Southerners may get some amusement out of the thing in watching what their Central and Northern friends make of the astonishing victory.

TO THE READERS OF THE
"TORRES STRAITS PILOT."

You have noticed that my last answer to Mr James Clark, after meeting refusal in the 1st instance from the Editor of the "Torres Straits Pilot" was printed on a little yellow sheet in a most attractive manner, only after the influence of several citizens demanded its publication. I have been compelled now to have this letter published in an independent paper away from the Island and therefore this delay, as the Pilot Editor, "presumably for the reason that

his paper has no superfluous space and is crammed so full of interesting news," has now refused the correspondence column to me after allowing the opposition a tirade of abuse, but wherefrom this emanated has now transpired after it has been suspected by the public for some time.

The principal of the present anti coloured boat-owners agitation, has departed from the Island, and to cover his retreat the remnant of his corps, over the name of D. A. Menzies follow some lawyers, example, when they have a bad case and give the public a whole column of vulgar abuse, without one sentence that reasonably can be brought forward to affect that agitation of their own making, which lately caused such interest on this Island, and now has so ignominiously fizzled out here.

Replying as I did to Mr Clark's first letter to the "Pilot" that appeared in the same issue with Mr Menzies, and the latter relating the identical troubles of travels in Japan etc, with which Mr Clark regaled us, proved conclusively that both letters emanated from the same guiding spirit and that my answer to the first, equally affected the other and therefore Mr Menzies, bias.

Abuse is not reason, and blatant jingoism from a self styled Britisher is not going to the root of argument. Naturally enough, my letters after playing such ad havoc with the agitators, figures and statistics in their posing as the benefactors and champions of the whites in general, and this Island in particular, must appear to the few paltry followers of "Clarks clarion call in B flat" actuated by personal animus or inspired by handsome remuneration. Such accusations I only retort with my life in the Colonies that is of a longer period than Mr Menzies, and there are men on this Island who know the present writer over twenty years.

I am powerless in this to retaliate, because I do not think Mr Menzies worst enemies, would ever accuse him, of receiving a remuneration for his services on public affairs from anybody who has seen this now proverbial Jack in the Box of this Island, in his antics on every public occasion, doing any cause he embraces infinitely more harm than good.

His first comparison in his letter between taking a photograph for a coloured alien on this Island by the writer, and Mr Clark who imports and pays the passages of these men from Sydney and Singapore to take the places in the shelling boats which by right of country should belong to white workers, can only emanate from such imaginative brains as Menzies and Co, and prove how perished they are for argument.

Also Mr Clark's importations of coloured labor prove the insult of the overture he made distinctly to all white men in this district, and not to his country men, Britishers only, to which Mr Menzies perverts that overture, but perverting statements to suit the expressions have been proved to Mr Clark so glaring, that I come to the conclusion that the same helping pen is still at work, now, (although Mr Clark has left) when the rearguard of this agitation comes to the front.

He compares Mr Clark by his coolness and business acumen amassing a fortune, while Mr Cremer loses the money he invests. Has this anything to do with the present agitation. Let me inform this self styled Britisher that during my whole career in the colonies the thought never once occurred to me to become a multimillionaire, who sends his shell and pearls home in his own steamer a la Clark according to a Cousin, Jon than interviewer, but my whole energy has been concentrated in that ambition, to pay 20s in the pound, and as I have been able so far to do this during my existence, I am satisfied and everyone else has to be. That Mr James Clark did certainly not show this ecumen when he associated himself with Buffoon of his last epistle in this agitation, proves that ecumen may be very successful in business and only a miserable failure in public. The present writer never suggested to Mr Clark to depart to Mr Clark or the great Menzies himself to depart if it could be of service to this country) and this statement from Mr Menzies is again perversion to procure argument. Mr Clark threatened the settled population of this Island, who are of infinitely more importance to this country than this roving sheller, with the departure of his fleet as a calamity; and the present writer in abject horror, humorously suggested a deputation of citizens, to wait on him and alter his mind, and this deputation would have taken place alright, had we a few quixotic champions like Mr Menzies for the cause of the Island, but they appear to be all in the opposition camp.

Being called a bird of passage let me corroborate him. I am certainly a very ancient one on this Island. Let him peruse the marriage register at the Court House and he will find that I was on this Island long before even his friend James Clark made his first appearance here and while Mr Menzies was dreaming of the Australian colonies in his British Isles. Also I have spent more money here than this redoubtable Britisher ever possessed since he has been in Queensland, and have four full-blooded Australians depending on me for whose rights and heritages in this country I would not take a backseat for the best Britisher born, not to mention a "blatherskite" like Alick and then I would be ashamed to call Britishers, if Mr Menzies was acknowledged for a true type of his race, a race that has earned the respect of the whole world through men of a different mould and stamp than this clownish jing.

Re-coloured labor let me inform him no coloured laborers from British or any other possessions have a right to be brought here or anywhere else to compete with white labor in a white country, (in an industry as I proved previously that can pay for same) and so produce a multitude of white unemployed paupers to the advantage of a few capitalists, and the white person who imports them or advocates such, must certainly be objectionable to the majority of his own race and by this Mr Menzies puts his patriotism which he so overlastingly declares in his pocket. That capitalists on a large scale do this is reasonably understood, when we consider them amassing fortunes in this way that guarantees their offspring in future from competition with cheap labor, but how Mr Menzies who is only a worker can reasonably and consistently apply this to his own case is one of those mysteries this imitator of the Knight Errant of La Mancha puzzles the public with. Look again at his consistency when alluding in his letter to his teutonic friends on Prince of Wales Island, who are alluded to in endearing terms "presumably to make converts to the agitation of which they are so greatly in need," but would be annihilated at once in jingo lingo and abuse, should they have the audacity to hold different views from Clark and Co. Who but the thoughtless ignoramus of shelling would quote the few exceptions of shellers on Prince of Wales Island, as examples to whites who would have to buy boats on the time payment system. These men had boats of their own worked clear, capital earned and experience bought long before the present depression and as a set off against my failure, in shelling, "from this well informed Britishers point of view," I could have quoted these teutonic countrymen with admiration who have been so far as small diving boats they are concerned, the only ones able to hold their own out of scores of white men with numerous Britishers among them, but as I proved to Mr Menzies comparisons are often misleading I refrained from such.

The nearest type in shelling would not have quoted Messrs Cockburn, Parke, Martin and

NDEAVOUR BEACON—THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1897.

Captain Heberoth as examples in the present issue, they are swimming shellers employ no Japs and have no competition with Japs or floating stations and these employees being aborigines have a better moral right than even the white Australians born here, and do the only work that whites have failed to learn and therefore compete with nobody.

I maintain that to get clear of the whole coloured cheap labor business, the best the white worker can do is to patronize the coloured capitalistic class as white capitalists patronize the coloured laborers, and by thus concentrating the antipathy of the white capitalists they will become pliant to reason and willing to compromise in the restriction all around, and not on one side only as now proposed by men who have made huge fortunes in this industry. The Chinamen some years ago who while cheap workers were alright, but have been summarily dealt with when their competition as capitalists storekeepers etc, became felt and a danger to the privileged classes.

However, as lagging over this affair leads to no result, let me advise Menzies and Co, to hold that meeting they so strongly desired at the beginning of the present agitation here, and then they will have plenty play to convince themselves if the white men on this Island and among whom their own country men, the Britishers form an overwhelming majority, are going to assist Clark and Co, in asking the Government to stop the competition of coloured boatowners with wealthy capitalist and continue to allow the coloured laborers to compete with poor white workers. I am etc.

ROBERT CREMER.

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6 to 12 Consecutive Insertions .. 4s. 6d. per inch, net
13 to 25 3s. 6d. " "
26 to 51 3s. 3d. " "
52 Insertions, or over 3s. 6d. " "
26 Insertions, alternate weeks .. 4s. 6d. " "
"Queenslander" Office,
13th August, 1896.

ALFRED DODDS,
QUEEN-STREET (Opposite Courier Building),
Obtained First Prize for Dentistry, Exhibition 1895
Silver Medal (the highest award), Exhibition 1892.

TO EYE PATIENTS.
DR. ROBERT THOMPSON, M.D.,
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), &c., SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF THE EYE, confines his practice solely to EYE diseases. Dalkeith, Wharf-street, Brisbane (near Queen-street).

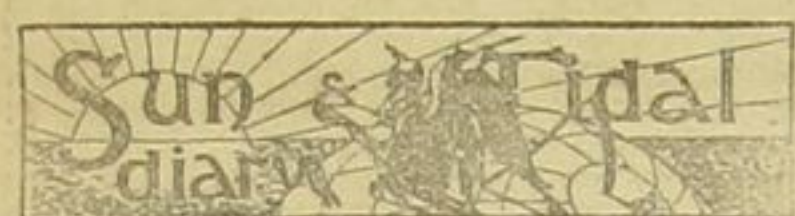


Table with columns: DATE, SUN (Rises, Sets), MOON (Rises, Morn., After). Rows for November 6-31 and December 1-5.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full, November 9, 7.50 p.m.
Last Quarter, November 18, 0.31 a.m.
New, November 24, 7.19 p.m.
First Quarter, December 1, 1.14 p.m.
The time of High Water at the undermentioned places relatively to the time of high water at Brisbane Bar, as given above, is, according to Pugh's Almanac, as follows:—
Brisbane 1 hour later
Wide Bay Bar 1 hour 35 min. earlier
Pilot Station, Koppel Bay .. 1 hour 6 min. earlier
Pioneer River 1 hour 3 min. later
Port Denison 35 min. earlier
Cleveland Bay 35 min. earlier
Cairns, Trinity Bay 1 hour 6 min. earlier
Endeavour River 2 hours 5 min. earlier
Sweers Island 9 hours 59 min. earlier
Norman River 9 hours 25 min. earlier

The Queenslander.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.
The Japanese Question.

Last week, in answer to a question from Mr. Browne, Sir Hugh Nelson stated in the House that the action now being taken by the Government with a view to the stoppage of Japanese immigration "had not arrived at such a stage as will admit of its being made public." The slow progress of Governmental action is due, we presume, to the difficulties attending the negotiation. But while we would like to see greater speed, and could indeed have taken a more distinct assurance that the Government were possessed with the gravity of the evil, and were doing their very best to have it met, the answer brings us again in view of the fact that our Government are in actual negotiation with that of Japan on the subject. It is well to remind ourselves of that fact in discussing the position. If zealous anti-Japanists do not forget it they do worse; they write and speak after a fashion which can only embarrass the negotiators and prejudice Queensland in the negotiation. The correspondents of the "Courier" who urge immediate and drastic procedure stand at different points of the compass; they differ in their attitude to Capital and Labour; they vary in their notions of what may be permitted by justice and honour. But they agree in taking a position and making a demand which might well be resented by the Japanese Government, and which, so far as it comes under notice, must operate to block the end we have in view. Could anything be more suicidal than that at the very moment we seek as a country to diplomatically obtain the exclusion of the Japanese—a quest which necessarily proceeds on the recognition of mutual national rights—we should be heard asking superciliously who are the Japs, or what right they have to be considered?

It is a misfortune that the most offensive attitude on this subject is taken by a prominent capitalistic pearl-sheller, who has travelled in Japan, and whose views cannot but unfavourably impress the Japanese Government. Whether you look to Mr. Clark's object or to the means by which he proposes to reach it, the negotiations get a slap in the face. His object is not to exclude the Japanese labourer; it is to exclude the Japanese capitalist. His grievance is not that the white working man is being ousted from the pearl-shelling industry, but that the white owner and employer is being ousted. And his proposal is not that the industry should be shut to the Japs, but that ownership should be shut to them. Indeed his proposal is that as labourers they should be invited or indentured as we indent the Kanakas for the sugar industry. He wants cheap black labour which the white owner only can employ and profit by. Now we cannot imagine for a moment that this is the will of Queensland. We are not going to take up a half-way anti-Japanese crusade for the sake of a few capitalists. The trouble to which we lend a willing ear, and which we earnestly seek to remedy, is that the Japanese workers are ousting the white workers. Our concern is to have a white population living by the pearl-shelling industry. (It is not pretended that black labour in pearl-shelling will make work for whites as in the canefields.) And this is also the concern of the Government. Their negotiations have for their direct object the exclusion from Queensland of that class of Japanese—the worker—which Mr. Clark is willing or anxious to admit; and by way of attaining this object they are ready to admit the class of Japanese—the merchant or capitalist—which Mr. Clark is anxious to exclude. The agreement proposed, so far as yet explained, is that labourers or artisans from either country should be excluded from the other. That would serve our purpose; but it does not serve Mr. Clark; and so he does his best to block the only proposal likely to be carried.

The case is no better when we ask how Mr. Clark and others propose to put down the Japanese. Mr. Clark sees no restraint in the fact that so many Japs have been permitted to land, to acquire property, and even to become naturalised. He would deprive them of their naturalisation papers; that is to say, he would repudiate obligations already undertaken towards them by the Government. What effect would that have on the negotiations now pending? Mr. Frank C. Hodel, while as desirous as Mr. Clark to put down the Japs, "cannot for a moment" agree to this proposition. He sees that it would put us out of court. And yet he joins Mr. Clark in other suggestions which come perilously near the same result. The chief demand made by these and other correspondents is that the Japanese now in Queensland be forcibly deprived of their boats—it is called a compulsory sale, but it comes to the same thing; and some ask in addition that they and their countrymen be excluded from the industry in every shape and form. Here again we have proposals most inimical to the successful conduct of the pending international negotiations for the exclusion of Japanese labour. And the position is not helped when we look into the arguments by which they are defended. It is said, for example, that the fishery laws of all nations point to this course. One writer after another has taken up with a flourish the statement that foreigners are not allowed to fish in native waters, as Frenchmen on the English coast, Australians on the Japanese coast, and so on. That sounds plausible; but it has no application to a case in which the foreigner comes to reside in the country—which is in the case in hand. Another frequent assertion is that we have already laid similar restrictions on the resident Chinese. It might be enough to reply that we have never negotiated with the Chinese as we are now negotiating with Japan. But the fact is that we have not laid on the Chinese such restrictions as we are now asked to lay upon the Japs. Is there any law permanently excluding Chinamen from gold mining, as we are asked to permanently exclude the Jap from pearl-shelling?

There is yet another argument used—judging from its prominence we are entitled to call it the principal argument—which seems to us to give away the whole case. It is that the Japanese have so treated the British in Japan as to deserve the treatment it is proposed to measure out to them in Queensland. Now let us understand where we are. If our action is to be put upon the basis of Japanese desert, what becomes of the previous pleas of necessity urged in total independence of desert? We do not remember that much trouble was taken to show that the Chinese deserved the restrictions laid on them, say in the matter of the gold-fields; the convincing argument was the necessities or convenience of the white Queenslanders. Desert is a dangerous plea when it is really a question of what we can wisely or safely do to



secure our own interests. And its danger has seldom been better illustrated than in this very instance. It fails at every point; it even turns its edge against the whites. Much has been made of the embargo laid on British journalism in Japan. That does not amount to much till the Jap attempts journalism in Australia. But it has been shown that there is no embargo. What has happened, according to the editor of that well-known British newspaper, the "Japan Gazette," is "a defect in the drafting of the treaty," under which British journalism is liable to be extinguished in 1899; but the defect, it is thought, will be easily rectified upon representation made. This surely is a matter for negotiation rather than the proposed irrelevant reprisals. Then it has been complained that British-travellers in Japan are restricted in their movements, have to provide themselves with passports, and are dogged by soldiers and policemen. This is Mr. Clark's great complaint. But it has been met by the principal Japanese resident of Thursday Island in a manner which should shame newspaper correspondents out of further reference to it. Mr. Torajiro Satow shows that the treatment Mr. Clark complains of was in reality a privilege of protection conferred on him as a British subject under existing treaties. Nearly forty years ago it was agreed that British subjects in Japan should be protected by British law, and it became necessary for the Japanese Government to follow British travellers in order to secure them their legal privilege. It is not to the credit of disputants that they persist in twisting this exceptional privilege, which would be scouted with ridicule if proposed for the Japs in Queensland, into an offence justifying severity on our part. And again we have to urge that misrepresentation of this kind does not help the Governmental negotiation. We only add that we take this line of remark not from any lukewarmness in our desire to see a white Australia, but from the conviction that, in our relations with Japan, it is only by a careful observance of reason and of justice, not to say international courtesy, that we can bring the desire to happy fruition.

Jottings by the Way.

The Dalby paper in a recent issue strikes an unsavoury patch, and it comes all along of the pet consumptives which the town clamoured so loudly to obtain. There is much truth in what is said. Says the "Herald":—"We have been asked by several leading citizens to direct attention in our columns to the very reprehensible practice of consumptive patients now residing in Dalby, whether domiciled at the hospital, Wicken's sanatorium, hotels, or private places, expectorating on the footpaths, where the deadly sputum, mingling with the dust, is blown about by the air and inhaled indiscriminately by the men, women, and children of this town, with a result that can be better imagined than described. To children especially the danger is more imminent, since they are in the habit of playing tops and marbles in the dust, and, stooping on their knees, inhale the deadly bacilli in millions. We cannot jeopardise the health of our rising generation in this apathetic fashion, standing by idly and supine whilst they are thus doomed to an untimely grave and food for worms."

Then the "Herald" makes the following bold proposal:—"Consumptives should be compelled to carry portable spittoons or other receptacles, and on no account be permitted to 'unload' in the public thoroughfares. When the Roma people raised Cain against the introduction of phthisical patients in their midst Dalby held a public meeting presided over by our member and Dr. Fullerton urging the advisability of making Dalby Queensland's sanatorium for consumptives, since there was money in the spec, whilst a prayer went up, 'Give us this day our daily consumptive.' Well, Dalby got 'em now, and much filthy lucre may accrue therefrom. One thing is certain, however, that, with the hot season coming on, and dry winds blowing, unless this wholesale expectoration is put a stop to, we shall have to rechristen Dalby, City of the Plains, to the 'City of Whiteden Sepulchres.'"

Bravery sometimes has its humorous side. It is impossible to deny gallantry of the piper of the Gordon Highlanders, who, wounded in both ankles at the recent engagement at Dargal, refused to cease playing or to abandon his post until the enemy's position had been carried. That piper is made of heroic stuff. He ought to have been a fighter. As a combatant he would probably have won the Victoria Cross, or some other reward of distinguished bravery. Being merely a piper, he only played, but he did what few men under like conditions would have remained to do. Squatted on the ground, amid a perfect hail of bullets, he piped on regardless of his own wounds and the dangers of his position, and his patriotic feelings doubtless lent a heroic quality to his music. Still the position has a suggestion of the humorous, if not the ludicrous, in it. A sitting piper, with all his Highland blood up, playing as one possessed with the very genius of fighting, under any other circumstances would have been an extraordinary spectacle. Those whose ears are not attuned to the melody of the Highland pipe will be quite prepared to give this piper the greater part of the credit of the British victory. No enemy unused to the war notes of the pibroch could withstand them when given out with the fervour and vehemence with which they must have been delivered on this occasion. Still that piper was a brave man, and we hope a good musician.

This rather far-fetched story bears the endorsement of "Woomera" of the "Australasian":—"The other day the Penal department of the Government service found itself unable to open its safe containing books, accounts, and some money. Here was a nice position for the Penal department to be in, with not one of its own experts able to crack its own crib. They dared not employ an outside tradesman, for they knew that the Treasurer would never sanction the expenditure. Setting all red tape aside, they sent out to Pentridge and obtained a gentleman from the establishment, who went through the safe in workmanlike style. This shows that the department is quite up-to-date in the utilisation of waste products."

To most people the members of the Royal Families seem mysterious and exalted personages, who live in an atmosphere so rarefied that nothing human has power to move them. In fact that is what we all think, except only Sir Hugh and Mr. Byrnes. They have seen these personages speak and walk about, so they alone of Queenslanders will not feel a gasp of astonishment at the cable which reached here last week. It appears that the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden proposed to visit the Czar and Czarina at Darmstadt, where they are at present visiting the Grand Duke of Hesse; and the Czar curtly declined! This has caused a great sensation in Germany, and no wonder; it certainly seems a very rude thing for a Czar to do. Besides, the Grand Duchess of Baden is the aunt of the German Emperor, so the latter gentleman may be offended; he may even show that he has taken offence. The little complication is said to have arisen out of a quarrel between the families of Hesse and Baden, and this is the astounding part. It is a fairly well-known fact—regrettable of course, but true—that in ordinary life people do quarrel with people related to them—but Royal Families! It seems to show that a change is coming, that the democratic spirit of the age is making them feel quite human, and act accordingly. If that is the case, we may look for more astounding revelations at no very distant date.

If from a Sabbatarian point of view there is a popular tendency in this colony towards laxity, the trend of public feeling in Western Australia appears to be distinctly in the direction of license. The Rev. G. E. Rowe, a visitor from the other side of the continent, is unsparing in his condemnation of this phase of life on the goldfields of his colony. With proper ecclesiastical feeling he says it is simply shocking to see the great number of people employed in the mines on Sunday. Apparently the only distinction between Sunday and the other days of the week is that on the Sunday the people drink more, gamble more, and generally do with greater energy that which they ought not to do. The picture which Mr. Rowe draws is not a pleasant one, but it is very characteristic of pioneer life on goldfields. It is only when things begin to settle down somewhat and when the madness of the gold fever commences to subside that the rough corners of that kind of life become less rugged. Pioneer missionaries who bring common sense, tact, and manliness to bear on fields such as these in time manage to soften what may be called the moral asperities of life; and there are not wanting indications that their work is telling in Western Australia. Any way, parsons who think nothing of a 100-mile sprint on a bicycle in a day are the kind of men to command respect; and respect for the individual in many instances leads to respect for the system which he represents. Still, if the miners, as Mr. Rowe says, have often to work seven days a week, it is not surprising that they kick vigorously over the traces when they get a respite from toil.

Scotland's Sabbatarian feelings have been outraged. The heinousness of the offence charged against six Invernessians must be proclaimed from China to Peru. These godless young men have been accused of climbing a hill on the Sabbath day, and the Press of Inverness have been denouncing them vigorously for their frivolity. An English mind could not be expected to grasp the real gravity of the offence, but it may be brought home to them by means of an illustration. Once a geologist was pursuing his dry recreation on a Sunday, and was hammering away at a rock, when a Scots-woman appeared. "Think shame o' yer-sel," said the lady. "For what?" asked the geologist; "I'm only breaking stones." "Ye're deelin' mair," was the retort, "Ye're breakin' the Sawbath day."

"It seems," reassuringly remarks "Aliquis," in the "S. D. Telegraph," "that we may possess ourselves in peace, and be unafraid, in spite of what some foreign astrologist says about the end of the world being unquestionably due in November of the year after next. All of the probabilities point to a collision between the earth and a comet about that time, and the comet has been on tour so long that no one knows exactly what the strength of it is, or what habits of vindictiveness it may have acquired that would induce it to hit us back if we struck it. Also, it is a fact, according to one professor, that a matter of twenty-three millions of years ago, when a lot of us were young, a comet fell foul of the earth, and destroyed all animal and vegetable life then existing or being purveyed by Chinamen. But expert testimony about this next comet is reassuring to such as mistakenly prefer keeping alive to participating in the greatest fireworks show of all time. There will be some shooting stars in November, 1899, and a few meteors are expected to fall and cause some fires. But the comet will not strike the earth amidstships, and stave her in; even if we do meet it we shall first go through it without knowing. Therefore, there is no cause for fanciers to sell their high-priced dogs, or prospective builders to put off inviting tenders. Even the cautious intimation that 'the earth is closely approaching a critical epoch in its career' needn't alarm us. Because, as things are, without comets or any other side shows, all of us are daily approaching—except the many who approach



十月三日
シロニ、附誌
ホルレン
社評

"The Bulletin" October 30th, 1897

A well-known Nothman has recently been at newspaper-war with that accomplished Jap, Mr. Sator.

The Caucasian pen-man argued that, inasmuch as by the treaty of '58 every British subject in Japan must, when travelling, be provided with a passport and accompanied by a Police Man, therefore the Japs in Australia have no right to grumble at restrictions laid on them by Australian legislatures. Whereupon Mr. Sator rejoins that his Countrymen would feel highly honored if they were trotted round under the guidance of the police; that Japan treats the foreigner thus as a mark of distinction &c. Evidently the Jap. is no mean Casuist.



東京外務省
外務大臣
伯爵大隈重信閣下

His Excellency Count Okuma
Tokyo
Japan



SAFETY
MERCHANT,
THURSDAY ISLAND

TOKIO
* 1897
I.U.P.O.

MONTEVIDEO
1897

東京
三月廿二日
郵便

