

The Granite A

St. George, N.

Brighten up!

Sherwin-W

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J. SUTTON

CANADA MUST BE KEPT A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY

Ottawa, April 27.—Mr. W. L. MacKenzie King, Deputy minister of Labor, returned to Ottawa, Saturday, after an absence of six weeks in London, whither he went as a special envoy of the Canadian Government to confer with members of the British Government and officials of the Ceylon and India and Foreign Offices, respecting the large question of the Oriental immigration into this country.

The mission was one fraught with very considerable importance to Canada and involved frequent interviews with many members of the British Government and high officials of State. That Mr. King has accomplished his mission and made the return voyage in the short period of six weeks is an evidence of energy, with which he acted, and also of the sympathetic and thoughtful manner in which the British Government facilitated the mission.

Until Mr. King's report is made to the Government, he of course, declines to make public what has been the result. It is only necessary to note, however, that in the numerous instances during the past two or three years in which Mr. King has been entrusted with Government missions requiring careful diplomatic handling he has been successful in every case. There is good reason to believe that in this last and perhaps most important mission a similar success has been achieved.

In an interview today with your correspondent, Mr. King declared that he had been received in a more than generous manner by all the British Ministers and officials with whom he

had to confer, who gave to him much time amid these multifarious duties during the session of Parliament. He had a number of conferences with the Right Hon. Mr. Morley, Lord Elgin, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Winston Churchill, and found the greatest interest was taken on every hand in the great question of Asiatic Immigration to this country. The Ministers, he believed, view the question of the immigration of Oriental people as one of the largest and most complex of present world problems.

While Mr. King was preparing to deal more particularly with the question of Hindoo immigration, the British Ministers discussed with him the whole subject of Oriental immigration in the frankest and fullest manner. They expressed special gratification at the course adopted by the Canadian Government in dealing with the question, and understanding with the British Government on the question before taking legislative action, in view of the fact that Imperial interests and foreign relations were involved in the proposed action that might be taken by Canada. They appreciated the Canadian view that the question could best be met by the adoption of a policy of restriction in the case of India, and of liberalization in the case of Canada and Great Britain and India.

Mr. King said that he found the opinion among British statesmen thoroughly in accord with the Canadian view that economic and national reasons demanded that Canada must be kept a white country. They recognized that Canada was the best judge of its own needs and showed no disposition to

sacrifice Canadian interests in any particular.

Mr. King referred especially to the generous manner in which Lord Strathcona had paved the way for the speedy accomplishment of his mission by arranging beforehand interviews with the Ministers and making all other possible arrangements.

"I was particularly gratified," he said, to find that much attention had been paid by members of the Government to the working out of the Canadian labor law, relating to the settlement of industrial disputes. I was asked many questions as to the working of the new legislation, and found a considerable opinion in favor of legislation along similar lines in Great Britain."

Mr. King also talked in the most interesting manner of conversations he had with members of the British Parliament respecting matters of mutual interest to Canada and Great Britain, and declared that he had been particularly fortunate in the opportunity he had had of meeting with men of outstanding Imperial prominence in the short time he spent in London.

To Increase I. O. F. Rates

Toronto, April 27.—The Globe says: Shall the old policyholders in the Independent Order of Foresters pay a vastly increased rate for the insurance which they have purchased at a low rate of premium? The question is one of the amount called for on the face of their policies materially reduced in order to meet the actuarial and financial conditions which have arisen since they first entered the order. The question itself is raised, but the question which will be discussed at the coming Supreme Court of the order to be held in this city on June next, and which, it is believed, will be the last of the kind, is the question of the date of the convening of the court this year instead of next year at the regular period. The new rates of premium which are proposed for the coming year will be so increased that the order will be unable to continue unless it will affect those members of the order who joined previous to 1899, and who are at present paying a rate much lower than those whose policies bear a later date.

The difference between the old rates and the present rates is as follows: At the age of twenty years, 62 cents per month and 80 cents; at twenty-five years, 67 cents and 94 cents; at thirty years; 72 cents and \$1.14; at thirty-five years, 78 cents and \$1.38; at forty years, 90 cents and \$1.68, and the other years in proportion.

The number of members of the I. O. F., who joined before 1899 and who therefore will be affected by the proposed changes, is 1,000,000. It has already been found that the rates which they have been paying are so inadequate that they will not be able to pay for the mortality, disability and old-age benefits have exceeded by a large sum the premiums paid in by them. The reserve of the old members has therefore been called upon so that the present payments being made by these policyholders will be sufficient to maintain the credit balance of the funds of the order. The 150,000 policyholders who have joined since 1899 will be paid materially. The total of the policies of the old members comes to about \$100,000,000, and while the Executive is not prepared to say what the rates of the premiums on these policies by from twenty to twenty-five per cent., several of the new members will be asked to be submitted to the convention in June. In order to bring the old members up to the same rate as the new ones three times as many will be required.

(A)---The old members to now contribute the difference between rate they have paid and what they would have paid at age of entry under present rates, with interest added at four per cent. compounded, and pay the present rate of entry for the future.

If any member is not in a position to pay this difference, he can borrow it from the society paying interest at the rate of five per cent. and have the amount deducted when policy becomes a claim---if not sooner paid.

(B)---Have a new rating, to be fixed by combining the rate at age of entry for such amount of insurance as what he has paid for would pay on present rate---with rate at attained age for difference between such amount and the amount of policy.

(C)---Accept in lieu of policy now held a policy for such amount as the rate paid would pay on basis of the present rates, and continue to pay the rate he has been paying.

The dwelling house on the St. John road in Pennfield parish, occupied by Robt. Spear, was burned on Friday. Most of the furniture, clothing and forty dollars in cash was lost in the flames.

**BISHOP HOLSEY SAYS:
"PE-RU-NA IS A BLESSING."**

He Declares Pe-ru-na to Be
a Triumph of Medical
Science,
A Magnificent and Sovereign
Remedy,
Having Tried Many Remedies
and Failed to Find a
Cure,
Tried Pe-ru-na and Was
Promptly Relieved.



The Bishop's Strong Tribute to Pe-ru-na.

L. H. Holsey, Bishop C. M. E. Church, Atlanta, Ga., writes:
 "I have found Peruna to be a **great remedy for catarrh**. I have suffered with this terrible disease for more than twenty years, until since I have been using Peruna, which has relieved me of the trouble.

"I have tried many remedies and spent a great deal of hard-earned money for them, but I found nothing so effectual in the cure of catarrh as the great remedy Peruna. "I feel sure that Peruna is not only a triumph of medical science, but it is also a blessing to suffering humanity.

"Every individual who suffers with respiratory diseases will find Peruna a magnificent and sovereign remedy."—L. H. Holsey, Bp. C. M.

A public speaker cannot afford to have catarrh. Even a slight catarrhal hoarseness of the throat becomes intolerable.

This is especially true of the minister who is called upon to preside at religious functions of all sorts.