

TRANSCRIPTIONS OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

(Victoria Daily Colonist, Victoria Daily Times, Vancouver Daily World, Vancouver Daily Province, The Daily Columbian (New Westminster))

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST , SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1906 (page 1)

JAP COOLIES LAND AND ARE ARRESTED

The Schooner Suian Maru Illicitly Disembarks Twenty-two Men at Beecher Bay and is Seized by Authorities.

The Japanese schooner Suian Maru was yesterday seized by the authorities because of an alleged attempt to run a schooner-load of Japanese into Canada at Beecher Bay. Nine of the Japanese surreptitiously landed were arrested at Parson's Bridge and the provincial and city police are in pursuit of others, some of whom have reached Victoria and are in hiding.

On Friday the Suian Maru, a three-masted schooner of about two hundred tons, a new vessel, parked off Beecher Bay and hovered about until after nightfall. Then, under cover of darkness, an old sampan, the sole type of boats or dories on the quasi-fishing vessel, made many trips to land twenty-two Japanese among the trees in the desired land. There were thirty-nine left on board the schooner which at daybreak started out. There was no wind, and before the schooner was far from where the twenty-two had been landed, she was boarded by Dr. Watt, quarantine officer.

Suspicious Movements

The Schooner was seen from the city yesterday morning hovering about Beecher Bay in a suspicious manner and her presence was reported to Dr. Watt. He went with the quarantine tug *Earle* to investigate. The old Japanese captain had prepared for the doctor's coming. There were new fishing lines and various fishing gear - mostly short lines - scattered about the decks. This was in itself calculated to cause suspicion. The lines were new, and obviously never touched by water. They had never been used for the purpose of fishing, or for anything else but an attempt at deception, that Phantom Immigrants Newspaper Articles

was evident. Then, too, there were no dories such as a fishing vessel would carry no boats, nor anything to allow of fishing on the part of the crew of fifty-three Japanese. There was only one old sampan.

"Where are you from?" asked Dr. Watt.

"Have been fishing Copper Islands," said the Japanese Captain.

"Very bad weather; no can catch fish, drift here."

The Japanese pointed to the fishing gear. The mate also pointed to the gear coiled so nicely about the deck.

"Weather too bad Copper Islands. Now go New Westminster buy salt salmon."

This wasn't so suspicious, but down in the hold there were forty bunks, and an accumulation of baggage. It was the usual baggage of the Japanese steerage passenger and entirely dissimilar to the slop-chest clothes of the fishermen.

The schooner was taken to Williams Head, the quarantine officer having explained that it was necessary for the vessel to be fumigated and the baggage of those on board disinfected. When the baggage was brought up there was much that was unclaimed. Finally, the men who remained by the vessel said it belonged to others.

"What others?" asked the quarantine superintendent.

Japanese Landed

Soon the story came out: there had been many Japanese landed. The captain explained that twenty-two men had run away when the schooner was at the other bay.

The Schooner was then turned over to the provincial police and taken to Esquimalt, where she was moored at the naval buoy and a patrol arranged lest some of the remaining 31 on board escaped.

Without attracting attention he slipped a little package of gold coins into the pocket of Dr. Watt.

The doctor felt the jingling store of gold and put it aside as an exhibit in the case. Meanwhile, the Japanese shipmaster thought he had succeeded in bribing the official. The mate spoke some English and he maintained a story of fishing, rough weather and drifting to Victoria. He also denied that there had been any men landed.

That mate was suave. He held to his tale until the evidence began to accumulate. Finally he looked over to the captain and he said "Shigataganai" which means, in effect, "It can't be helped."

Then they admitted that the Suian Maru was a new schooner and on her maiden voyage. She had left Oginohama, a port not far from Hakodate in North Japan on September 1st and had sailed across the Pacific in 49 days, an average passage, bringing 53 in all on board. They had sailed into the straits of Juan de Fuca a few days ago and on Friday put into Beecher Bay where 22 men were landed. Then the quarantine doctor had come, and the gear had been spread about the deck to deceive.

Short of Water

When the Suian Maru was brought into Esquimalt, it was found she was without fresh water and provisions were short; otherwise it is believed the vessel would have stood out to sea at once after landing the 22 men at Beecher Bay.

The vessel is held pending further action by the authorities. She is liable to a fine of from \$20 to \$100 for not having given a list of her passenger to the immigration officer and for further fines for having landed passengers without calling at quarantine, for fines for having landed passengers without having entered, and other fines - the master has infringed many customs, quarantine and immigration regulations for all of which a penalty might be enforced.

Disguise is Poor

The mate was brought ashore and is at a Japanese boarding house. Some of the captured ones were dressed in Japanese army uniforms. When on their way to the city they endeavoured to pass as employees coming from the fish traps but their clothing and appearance gave this the lie; while their personal effects also contradicted the claim that the men were fishermen. The thirteen

still at large are expected to be apprehended shortly.

The Official Theory

There is no reason why any attempt should be made to evade the regulations which govern the immigration of Japanese into Canada, that is if the Japanese have left the homeland regularly and with passports and are fit to pass medical examinations. The belief of the officials is that these men have failed to pass the medical examination or have failed to secure passports to leave Japan, and have adopted this means of reaching the land they seek to enter. According to the immigration regulations any Japanese may land who is in a healthy condition and has the necessary passport with which every Japanese immigrant who leaves home regularly is armed. There is no head tax or restrictions similar to those which prevent the landing of Chinese.

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 21 Oct. 1906, 1)

NUMBER OF JAPS SMUGGLED ASHORE

BOLD ATTEMPT TO ELUDE THE OFFICIALS

**Schooner Called at Beecher Bay and Landed
Passengers - Vessel Held by Authorities.**

Scattered in the thickly wooded district lying between Beecher Bay and Victoria are some fifteen Japanese who have landed on these shores without complying with the Dominion quarantine or immigration regulations. Therefore they are fugitives and ultimately will be forced to answer to any charges that may be laid against them as a result of the investigation that will be instituted. As they are provided with sufficient provision to last them a week or more it is not improbable that some difficulty will be experienced in rounding them all up, but that it will be accomplished, sooner or later, there is no doubt.

The Japs were brought to British Columbia by the Suian Maru, a three-masted sealing schooner, which is lying now at Esquimalt under seizure by the officials. According to calculations she must have arrived within sight of land some time on Thursday and on the following day dropped anchor off Beecher Bay. About thirty-five Japs were taken ashore by the crew in small boats and, with plenty of provisions, blankets, etc., in order that they would not be without the necessities of life in case of emergency. They were set upon the road which skirts the shore line in that vicinity and direct to Victoria. Then the ship came on to the quarantine station and on Saturday morning with yellow flag flying boldly submitted to the required inspection by Dr. Watt, the Dominion quarantine officer.

At first the latter was unsuspicious. But he hadn't been long aboard the Suian Maru before he noticed things which looked unusual. For instance, there were an unusually large number of bunks between decks, many more than the crew of Phantom Immigrants Newspaper Articles

thirteen and the officers in charge could use, and, besides, a large amount of unclaimed baggage was evident. Glancing at these he noticed that some fifty-three men had been signed on the articles as fishermen - subsequent disclosures prove that this was done in order to smother suspicion in the event of being overhauled by a ship en route - while the clearance was just a little unusual. The latter showed that the vessel had sailed from Yokohama. Her destination was written in Japanese and the officers insisted that it was the Copper Islands for which she was bound and the explanation of her being here was the strong adverse tide and wind. These they affirmed had tossed the boat about so that the steering gear had gone wrong and they had been blown into the straits.

Such a highly improbable story only confirmed Dr. Watt in the conclusion that something was radically wrong. And then the climax was reached when he received a report to the effect that a crowd of Japanese had been seen wending their way along the road in the direction of Victoria. The doctor again questioned the captain, but he remained obdurate for a long time, proclaiming his innocence in vehement terms. Finally the quarantine officer tried a genuine bluff. "Where are the men you landed at Beecher Bay?" he asked. It was a pure guess but hit the mark so squarely that the Jap was completely nonplussed, and acknowledged that a contingent of natives of the Flowery Kingdom had been landed at the point mentioned. But he owned only to twenty-four, there were not thirty-five, he insisted. "Where did you put them off?" inquired Dr. Watt. Once the ice was broken the captain was anxious to give all possible information, and taking the chart pointed out the exact spot at Beecher Bay where the landing had been conducted.

Once sure of his ground, Dr. Watt lost no time in sending information to the city. He telephoned Dr. Milne, Dominion medical inspector and immigration officer, shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The latter took prompt action, enlisting the assistance of the provincial police. Soon a posse were on the road, and within a few

hours fourteen of the Japanese had been placed under arrest. The search continued this morning, with the result that six more were apprehended. Three of these were women and are lodged at a Japanese mission. One of the men is known as Jinzaburs [sic] Orkanau [sic], who claims to be the owner of the vessel. He is held at the city jail pending the investigation.

Just what action will be taken is doubtful at present. Those responsible are guilty of three distinct offences, namely, the breaking of the immigration, the quarantine and the customs regulations. In view of that fact the penalty should be heavy.

It has been suggested, and the indications appear to verify the report, that this effort to trick the Canadian official by bringing to these shores natives of the Orient in large numbers without complying with the ordinary regulations was only

the first of what was intended to become a regular business. The owner, whose name is given above, is a former resident of New Westminster, and is presumably thoroughly acquainted with the hydrographic peculiarities of this part of British Columbia. The ship, the Suian Maru, was thoroughly equipped with provisions, and the plan, doubtless, was that she should land her passengers at some uninhabited spot on the coast and immediately return to the Orient. There was nothing to prevent her doing this, but the lack of water. The absence of that necessity, however, made it imperative for her to call somewhere. Hence her capture. It has been alleged that the originator and superintendent of the scheme got \$100 in Canadian currency per individual passenger. Undoubtedly the venture would have been profitable had it turned out as planned.

(Victoria Daily Times, 22 October 1906, 4)

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD , OCTOBER 22th, 1906 (page 1)

JAPANESE CRAFT SEIZED BY CUSTOMS

Victoria, B.C., Oct 22. - The Japanese schooner Suian Maru was seized Saturday because of an alleged attempt to run a schooner-load of Japanese into Canada via Beecher Bay. Nine of the Japanese surreptitiously landed were arrested at Parson's bridge and the provincial and city police are in pursuit of the others.

The Suian Maru left Oginohama, a port not far from Hakodate in North Japan, on September 1 and sailed across the Pacific in 49 days.

When the Suian Maru was brought into Esquimalt it was found she was without fresh water and provisions were short; otherwise it is believed the vessel would have stood out to sea at once after landing the 22 men at Beecher Bay.

The vessel is held pending further action by the authorities. She is liable to a fine of from \$20 to \$100 for not having given a list of her passengers to the immigration officer, and for further fines for having landed passengers without Phantom Immigrants Newspaper Articles

calling at quarantine, for fines for having landed passengers without having entered, and other fines - the master has infringed many customs, quarantine and immigration regulations, for all of which a penalty might be enforced.

(Vancouver Daily World, 22 October 1906, 1)

[extracts taken from Victoria Daily Colonist, 21 Oct. 1906, 1 - "Jap Coolies Land and Are Arrested"]

JAPANESE SCHOONER HELD BY CUSTOMS

**Twenty of Those Landed at Beecher Bay Arrested and Returned on Board
MORE MAY HAVE BEEN PUT ASHORE
Superstitious Sailor Man Thinks Water-God Was Slighted and Misfortune Resulted**

The Japanese schooner Suian Maru, which, as told on Sunday, illicitly landed Japanese coolies at Beecher bay and was held by the authorities is under seizure by Mr. Newbury, collector of customs, for having landed passengers at a place not a port of entry, an infraction of regulations which is punishable by a fine of \$800. Then, too, the quarantine and immigration officials may both proceed against the steamer, for having landed passengers without passing quarantine and not having passed inspection before the immigration officer, for not having given a list of passengers landed to the immigration officer and other offences. The total fines that may be levied under the regulations cannot at present be estimated. Meanwhile, officers of the customs house are in possession of the schooner.

Twenty-two of the Japanese including three women landed at Beecher bay, which number those on the Suian Maru stated to be the total number landed have been arrested by the provincial police who were called to the assistance of the immigration department. As reported, nine were captured on Saturday night at Parson's bridge, but one of these bolted, and gave warning to the others. Six were taken at Colwood on Sunday and yesterday Constable Conway of the provincial police took charge of another eight, making a total of 22 taken in all. The Japanese were all placed on board the tug Earle to be taken to William Head to pass quarantine and they will then be replaced on board the schooner. Some of the men were wearing military uniforms, some of khaki and others of blue serge.

From admissions made by some of the Japanese arrested yesterday it is believed there were more than 22 landed at Beecher bay. The

number has been variously estimated, some reports stating that at least forty coolies were landed; but nothing definite can be learned in this regard. Today, the captain and owner of the schooner, who is on board the vessel at Esquimalt together with the thirty of his crew who remained on board when the vessel was brought to William Head, will appear before Collector Newbury, to make a statement regarding the escapade of the Suian Maru. After his defence is heard further investigation will be made and then the collector will decide what will be done in the premises. Following the action of the customs the other departments, whose regulations were infringed, will take action.

The Suian Maru is a new vessel and her ill-starred voyage to Victoria with a load of Japanese coolies is her maiden trip. The schooner was built at Oginohama, near Hakodate in North Japan and launched shortly before she sailed from the northern Japanese port on September 1st.

The ill-luck of the Suian maru is put down by one of the unfortunates held by the authorities as due to the failure of the builders to launch the schooner on a lucky day, and moreover because of failure to invoke the "funudama" before leaving.

The "funudama" is the spirit invoked by the sailorman before he starts on a voyage, and the good offices of this spirit must be sought ere a new vessel is launched; otherwise her ventures will meet with disaster. On most Japanese sailing vessels, where the new spirit of the west has not altogether killed the old-time customs, there is a tablet at the foot of the mast nearest the centre of the vessel where the seamen on board invoke the water spirit. The prayer usually used is translated by a Japanese as follows; "I make my humble prayer before the spirit ruling the tides and waves; I beseech the spirit humbly that I may be conducted over a mat-spread-like sea without calamity from the fierce wind and the sea to any beyond the boundaries of the Empire of the descendent of the gods (the Emperor.)" There are wonderful legends relating to manifestations of the

power of the water-god, and superstitions are still kept up regarding the funudama.

“Well, it can’t be help,” he said, “but were better more respect for water god when ship made.”

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 23 Oct. 1906, 7)

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES , TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1906 (page 5)

SEVERAL CHARGES AGAINST VESSEL

SUIAN MARU BROKE MANY REGULATIONS

Action is Delayed Pending the Arrival of the Japanese Consul to Consult Officials

Action in regard to the Suian Maru, the Japanese schooner which is being held by the customs officials on a charge of breaking the customs regulations, is being delayed by the authorities pending the arrival of the Japanese consul from Vancouver.

The charges against the vessel are numerous, and are the outcome of her wholesale contravention of the customs, immigration and quarantine laws effecting those government departments. She was seized for her breach of the customs regulation in entering a place not a port of entry and landing passengers without first reporting to the authorities. Customs Collector Newbury will today hear the stories of the captain and mate of the schooner and, after a thorough investigation of the ship’s papers will consult with the Japanese consul , who is expected to arrive from Vancouver to-night. If Mr. Newbury is convinced that a breach of law has been committed he will fine the vessel and release her, after which Dr. Milne and Dr. Watt will be able to proceed

with the charges they will prefer against her. The fine for contravention of the custom regulations is \$800 and the fines which can be levied if the schooner is found guilty of breaking the quarantine and immigration regulations are also heavy so that the Suian Maru’s owner will have to pay dearly for his vessel’s escapade.

In case of a refusal by the owner of the schooner to pay any or all fines which may be imposed on his vessel the latter will be confiscated and sold to defray these fines so that, unless the officers of the Suian Maru can give a better and more plausible account her doings before being taken, the Suian Maru is going to cost a heavy sum to her owner.

A new feature has developed in the case of the Japanese emigrants who were landed at Beecher Bay. It is said that, while the men are nearly all physically fit to pass the immigration examination, they lack the necessary passports which all Japanese immigrants are supposed to obtain before they can land in Canada. Some of the men are deserters from the Japanese army and this fact explains why they were willing to exchange the comfortable and cheaper passage by steamer where detection, however, would be almost unavoidable, for the poor accommodation and the excessive [sic] charge of the schooner.

(Victoria Daily Times, 23 October 1906, 5)

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES , TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1906 (page 4)

ASPIRING JAPS

The Japanese descent upon our coast is undoubtedly one of the most mysterious things that ever happened. Our island contemporaries on the other side of the Pacific are, beyond question, a bold race. They are keen after adventure. The reaction from their remarkably successful war with Russia has about passed away, and it appears as if

this enterprising Asiatic race were eager for further opportunities of letting the world see what they are capable of in the way of “derring do.” They are different from almost all the other nations of the world in that they have to pass through the period of belligerency which ordinarily leads up to a final subsidence into the peaceful pursuits of life.

Europe, the more aggressive parts of Asia, and America, have all passed through the stages of blood-letting which in certain natures appears to be essential to the final adoption of a peaceful, plodding materially profitable existence. The Japanese may be said to be just beginning their career. As a nation they have found themselves. It would not be at all surprising if circumstances should prove that they do not know exactly what to do with themselves now they have taken their own measure. They are a martial race; they are studying the history of the great aggressive races of the Occident and the Orient who have preceded them; and it may be that their leading spirits will adopt a programme of emulation; and there is a possibility that the execution of such a programme would set all the world by the ears.

Our American neighbors affect to be amused at the thought of the little fellows squaring up to them. The Russians were also greatly diverted at what they termed the insolence of the heathen barbarians. They told of what they would do if they were forced to act. The islanders said little; but they were evidently willing to enter in a preliminary round against the forces of "civilization." No Occidental, versed or unversed

in the arts of war, had any doubt as to the ultimate result. The experts were all at fault. The virility of the Orient was too much for the nation whose vital forces had been sapped by years of internal abuses.

After such an experience it is not surprising that the Japs are aspiring. They will not stand any nonsense from rival powers who would assume the role of regulators of their activities. They resent the manner in which the American guardians of the seal rookeries treated their sailors. They may not have what international law would characterise as a good case against the United States. But they are evidently "nursing their wrath to keep it warm." They are treasuring up their grievance. Public feeling has been aroused. Our neighbors doubtless regard their Oriental neighbor as an "amoosin' little cuss." But it might be wise to treat him with courtesy and consideration for the time will come, if it is not already here, when he will have the power, as he now has the will, to make trouble.

However, the sentiments of the Japanese towards Americans do not explain the mystery of that descent upon our coast.

(Victoria Daily Times, 23 Oct. 1906, 4.)

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1906 (page 1)

JAPANESE SCHOONER MAY BE HEAVILY FINED

Hon. K. Morikawa Expected in Victoria To-day to Look After Interests of Vessel

Victoria, Oct. 23 - (Special.) - To-day Hon. K. Morikawa, Japanese Consul at Vancouver, will arrive to look after the interests of his country men in the case of the seizure [sic] of the Japanese schooner Suvan [sic] Maru, which is alleged to have landed thirty Japanese at Beechie [sic] Bay

last Saturday morning without entering or passing the Customs quarantine.

Collector of Customs Newbury will examine the officers of the schooner to-day as to why they landed at a place not a port of entry. If the schooner is found guilty she will probably be fined \$800.

Dr. Milne and Dr. Watt will then deal with the alleged breaches of the immigration and quarantine laws.

(The Daily Province (Vancouver), 23 Oct. 1906, 1)

HOW JAPANESE WERE SMUGGLED

**Seventy-Eight Admitted to Have Been Landed -
-- Schooner Is Fined**

THE SCHEME WAS WELL PLANNED

**Organizer Was Arrested in Japan While
Attempting Previous Expedition**

The Japanese schooner Suian Maru has been fined \$800 by the customs for having landed Japanese at a place not a port of entry; and the end is not yet. The immigration department will probably levy various fines, and the quarantine officials fines from \$400 up, the whole totalling a considerable amount, if the full penalties for the various infractions of regulations are inflicted. The immigration officials are furthering investigations before taking action and awaiting the capture the balance of the smuggled Japanese.

The organizers of the expedition now admit having landed 78 brown people, including three women. How many more were landed, if any, remains to be seen. Officials believe the men have, at last, spoken truthfully. A chancellor of the Japanese consul at Vancouver, who arrived on Monday, spent all day yesterday investigating the smuggling of the coolies and to him the men admitted that there were 96 in all on the schooner when she left Japan, of whom 18 constitute the vessel's crew.

The smuggling of the Japanese was planed [sic] by Oikawa, a Japanese who has been living for some time at New Westminster and on the Fraser river, where he has interests in a cannery and saltery from which salt salmon is shipped to Japan. Before going home he planned the expedition, and to this end secured considerable data regarding the topography of Vancouver Island in the neighborhood of Victoria. Maps, drawn as the intelligence corps of an army might have planned them, with roads, settlements, etc. shown

plainly, were drawn and the scheme to smuggle a large number of coolies was well-laid.

The 78 were all landed between Victoria and Race Rocks. The first landing took place on Friday night in Parry Bay, not far from the entrance to Esquimalt harbor. There, three boats were used in the debarkation, and 53 men and 3 women were put on the rocks in the darkness to scurry as best they could above the tide limits. They left the boats on the beach and made a camp. In the meantime, those on board the schooner were seemingly alarmed, for the schooner started out into the Royal Roads without awaiting the return of the three boats, two of which floated from the beach by the rising tide, were found drifting by residents of Esquimalt.

The next landing was made at Beecher Bay, where 22 Japanese were put ashore with a sampan that was the only craft left on board after the three boats had gone. This landing was the only one admitted until yesterday, when the evidence of the earlier landing with the three large ship's boats were adduced. After landing the 22 at Beecher Bay, the schooner drifted out and was navigated to Peddar Bay where, on Saturday morning, the schooner was boarded by Capt. Bebbington, pilot, who went to offer his services. The schooner was not in too safe a position at that time. Shortly after Dr. A.T. Watt, superintendent of the quarantine station, took the Suian Maru to quarantine, where the tale of the smuggling was brought to light.

The story has been told of how the master claimed to have been fishing off Copper Islands and been driven away by heavy weather which caused him to drift without provisions and water, to Victoria, and of how some fishing gear had been scattered about the deck for purposes of deception, of how an attempt was made to bribe the official when the Japanese saw that he was beginning to suspect; of how there were bunks secreted in the hold. But it was not until yesterday that the scheme was laid bare.

The plan of the organizer was to have the Japanese landed by the Suian Maru from Royal Roads and they were to make their way, as best they could, to Sidney, where a steamer was to be

sent - the organizer would arrange for the charter when the Suian Maru came on to Victoria posing as a distressed fishing schooner. At Sidney, which they would know because of the maps and directions given each of the party, they were to remain in hiding until a lamp was swung as a signal after nightfall, and boats would be sent to bring them off to a waiting steamer which would convey them to the Fraser river.

Many of the Japanese landed are old soldiers, deserters, perhaps - they still wear their uniforms - and they have been carrying out the march toward Sidney in true military fashion. When camp was made outposts were thrown out to watch for the police, and with the outposts as "feelers" the gang has pushed its way nearer the goal, minus the stragglers and outposts taken by the authorities, toward Sidney. Yesterday a number were reported to have arrived there and to be waiting there for the steamer which will never come.

The party was well provided. Each one had pockets bulging with army biscuits [sic], the small hard biscuit with meat and condiments which was such a valuable army ration during the war. Dr. Watt has some samples taken from those arrested. Moreover, the party was supplied with shelter tents, hammocks, and maps. These maps were well drawn, showing the various roadways, road houses, and the city of Victoria including the location of the Japanese section, and a route was marked whereby Sidney could be reached in a roundabout way avoiding passing through the city. These maps, which had various directions written in Japanese appended, proved very useful to the party landed from the Suian Maru. It is interesting to note that the army biscuit which the party landed from the schooner had as rations is marked with the crest of the Japanese commissariat department.

The mate of the schooner yesterday, in an interview with a Colonist reporter, said, "The Suian Maru is a new vessel. She was built at Oginohama, in North Japan, and this is her first trip."

"Did you go to Copper Island, fishing or sealing?" asked the reporter.

"No, come straight to Victoria; never go north of fifty line," replied the mate. "I don't know how much these men pay Oikawa; some say two hundred yen; I don't know. Most are people say they come Fraser, work for him. He been there before. I no been here before; but come Seattle one time sailor British ship. Some these people soldiers; I don't know if he leaving army."

As far as can be learned, it seems that the organiser of the expedition has made arrangements with those landed from the schooner that they are to work until the amount due for their passage and landing is repaid. The Japanese were told they would be landed safely. Few, if any, have passports, and it is not usual for the immigration officials to allow the entry into Canada of Japanese not armed with passports. Moreover, there is a medical inspection to be passed, which many Japanese fail to pass because of an affliction of the eyes, known as trachoma.

The schooner, pending settlement of the case, lies at Esquimalt, still in possession of the customs authorities.

Last night 26 more of the Japanese landed from the Suian Maru were apprehended, being taken at Sidney where they were awaiting the steamer which it was promised would take them to the Fraser. The total taken to date number 48. The police are seeking for others. Those taken at Sidney were arrested by Mr. White, customs officer, and Mr. More, the local police officer.

Investigations by S. Yoshiye, chancellor of the Japanese consulate at Vancouver, yesterday, brought out the interesting information that the Japanese on the Suian Maru had contracted with Oikawa, organiser of the expedition, to pay a monthly instalment from wages earned on this side of the Pacific to him for fares on the Suian Maru. Three years ago he brought twenty men from the same prefecture of Northern Japan to British Columbia on one of the Boston Tugboat Company's steamers, under contract to work for him in British Columbia at the magnificent monthly wage of \$7.50 per month, from which they were to pay an instalment of their passage money to him each month. These men, however, when they learned from other Japanese as to the scale of wages in

British Columbia, promptly broke the contracts, and that venture was a losing one.

On his return to Japan, about two years ago, he planned a venture similar to his present one. He bought a Japanese schooner and collected 200 yen (\$100), or portions of that sum from about sixty Japanese who were to have been brought to British Columbia. However, the police of Japan interfered with this project and Oikawa was arrested and haled [sic] before the saiban-sho. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment but appealed to the supreme court, which reversed the judgment [sic] of the lower court and he was freed.

The schooner Suian Maru was chartered for the present venture and, mindful of how the police had arrested him previously, he planned differently. Application was made to the Japanese government for permission to take fifty Japanese on a deep-sea fishing cruise to the vicinity of Copper Islands. The permission was given and fifty men were taken on board the Suian Maru at Oginohama, near Hakodate. When all was ready Oikawa invited the captain and officers of the schooner to a tea house at Oginohama, where there were geisha and beer, saki, and other refreshments, with the result that the captain, the mate and others became gloriously drunk.

Meanwhile, the crafty Oikawa had a number of sampan coolies in waiting and another thirty or more Japanese with three women - the officials are exceedingly stringent with regard to permitting women to go abroad - were smuggled on board.

When morning dawned and the officers, with aching heads, went on board the Suian Maru, they found Oikawa had preceded them on board. He had gone to secrete the augmentation of the company in the hold until the vessel was at sea.

When the schooner had cleared to sea with the captain, mate and others thinking that there were fifty men on board for the purpose of deep-sea fishing, Oikawa suddenly introduced the others and the women. Then the organiser asked all on board to sign contracts for their fares to Canada.

He told them he would land them at some place in British Columbia, at Port Essington, in the north, if the wind did not allow of them being taken to Victoria, B.C. Some of the company agreed promptly, but others refused. Ultimately the majority signed contracts to pay their fares by monthly instalments for being landed in British Columbia. Meanwhile the schooner proceeded direct to Victoria, and the result is known.

The Japanese are in despair over the situation, which is a serious one to most of them. If they are deported, as they fear they will be, imprisonment stares them in the face, for they left home by false pretences, as it were, signing the records of the Kencho on being permitted to engage in deep-sea fishing for six months. None have passports, and it is a crime under the Japanese laws to leave for foreign countries without passports.

The captain of the schooner is a very serious man. His is not only worrying with the fear of prospective imprisonment for his share in the expedition, although it is generally stated by the Japanese that he started from Oginohama with the belief that he commanded a fishing expedition, but he is worrying too for fear he will lose his expected decoration for service on a Japanese transport during the recent war. Imprisonment will mean the cancellation of any award made on this account.

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 24 Oct. 1906, 5)

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES , WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1906 (page 1)

SMALL ARMY OF JAPS CAPTURED

AS THEY DESCENDED UPON SIDNEY
TOWN

Nearly All of the Foreign Refugees From Schooner Suian Maru Now in Custody.

Last evening twenty-six Japanese were brought into the city and lodged in the city lock-

up. They were refugees from the Japanese schooner Suian Maru, which is now under seizure by the collector of customs. The rounding up of this body leaves very few of the immigrants now at large if the total number on the schooner was what the officers stated it to be, namely 83.

Of this number, 82 are now in custody so that only one remains at large. Dr. Watt, however, thinks there may have been a miscount on the part of the officers and in consequence there may yet be two or three at large.

All have been taken to the quarantine station at Albert Head as they were capture, the steamer Earl coming in this morning and taking the band captured yesterday afternoon.

It was only on Saturday night the illegal landing of the Japs at Beecher Bay was discovered by Dr. Watt. Since that time he has been busy, and his efforts have been attended with marked success. Aided by the provincial and city police and backed up by the collector of customs and the superintendent of immigration, the whole band of refugees with the exception of one or two are now in custody. Dr. Watt has information which he thinks will result in apprehension of one who is believed to be somewhere in the vicinity of Victoria West.

Of those brought into the city early last evening all appear to have been soldiers. They are attired in blue or in khaki with brass buttons. None of them speak English. It would, therefore, appear that they are either deserters or ex-army men.

The circumstances connected with the arrest of these men were quite amusing. Sergeant Murray, of the provincial police received a message from Sidney yesterday afternoon announcing that an army of Japanese was

marching down upon the quite little town. His informant appeared to be very much excited and sought immediate aid. Sergeant Murray, who had warned the provincial officers in the district to be on the look out for these refugees at once concluded that the expected march of them to Sidney was being carried out. His instructions to his informant was to secure the men. To round up this invading army with the forces at hand in Sidney seemed too great a proposition for the one at the phone, having in mind the record of these little soldiers in the war with Russia. He declined to lead the attack upon the invaders, and Sergt. Murray then rang up Preventative Officer White at Sidney. The latter thought the undertaking rather a large one, but was advised to round them up and put them on the train for Victoria.

This he did, and arrived last evening with the company of Japanese soldiers.

This morning, they were taken by the Earl to quarantine.

Oikawa, the Jap who is supposed to have planned the expeditions, is still being held as a witness. The schooner still remains under seizure of Collector of Customs Newbury for violation of the Customs law.

The captain and mate of the vessel attach the full responsibility to Oikawa, who is described as the charterer of the craft..

Until all the refugees have been captured the quarantine and immigration authorities are delaying any action.

A representative of the Japanese consul in Vancouver is now in the city looking into the matter on behalf of that official.

(Victoria Daily Times, 24 Oct. 1906, 1)

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST , THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1906 (page 3)

CONTRABAND JAPS WERE VICTIMIZED

**Investigation Shows That They Were Misled as
to Conditions Here**

BELIEVED EXCLUSION WAS IN FORCE

Phantom Immigrants Newspaper Articles

Men in Military Uniforms Are Farmers Not Deserters From Army

The Japanese boated ashore surreptitiously from the Japanese schooner Suian Maru have now nearly all been captured. Forty-six have been taken, and few more are believed by the officials to be at large, although Oikawa stated that seventy-eight were put ashore. An interesting fact

developed yesterday during the investigation being made by the chancellor of the Japanese-consulate at Vancouver who is looking into the case. He found that the men in military uniforms, who are believed to have been soldiers, were farmers.

It seems that Oikawa bought a stock of uniforms from the Japanese government after the close of the war, together with a stock of army biscuits which he served to the Japanese put ashore. These biscuits were bought in Japan by Oikawa for one sen, five rin, which is less than one cent of Canadian currency and were sold to the contraband company of the Suian Maru for ten and twenty times that price. Oikawa planned [sic] to profit well from his venture. Five of the Japanese paid him two hundred yen (\$100) and others paid to him or his elder brother from \$50 to \$70, as well as signing contracts to pay further monthly instalments on arrival. Those provided with blankets on the Suian Maru were charged twenty dollars extra.

It seems that not all the company onboard the vessel were shipped at Oginohama whence the vessel sailed on September 1. Some were brought from Ishi-no-maki, a picturesque village also on Hakodate bay, whence they were brought by sampans. Oikawa took the Japanese before the officials of Kai-ji kioku (the marine office) and signed them on "the book of seagoing men" as deep-sea fishermen engaged for a fishing cruise.

When at sea he forced them to sign contracts with him, and sold military uniforms to some of them, who were informed they must discard their Japanese kimonos and haori in favor of European clothing, or the military uniforms. The majority of the Suian Maru's crew are farmers, and are men of good physique who would seem fit to pass medical examination. They were misled by Oikawa regarding the conditions, being told that Japanese were debarred from entering Canada similarly to the Chinese under a new law.

No action has been taken as yet by the immigration and quarantine departments against the vessel or those who engineered the scheme. Dr. Milne, immigration inspector, said yesterday that all the departments would act together in the matter of inflicting ... all the Japanese apprehended were turned over to Dr. A.T. Watt, who put them through the usual quarantine programme and returned them on board the Suian Maru, now held at Esquimalt.

Much assistance has been given the various officials interested by Mr. Yoshige, the chancellor of the consulate at Vancouver, who is investigating the case. He says that if Oikawa escapes punishment here for the affair he will certainly have to face prosecution on account of the expedition if he returns to Japan.

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 25 Oct. 1906, 3)

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1906 (page 2)

JAP WAS WILY SCHEMER

Oikawa, Who Chartered the Suian Maru, Laid Clever Plan to Make Money

With the exception of six or seven men all the Japanese who were landed from the schooner Suian Maru at Beecher bay have been apprehended by the provincial police and turned over to Dr. Milne, who is having them fumigated and confined on board the vessel under guard. Forty-seven have been captured, and it is believed that there are only about half a dozen still at liberty.

The secretary or chancellor of the Japanese consulate at Vancouver is in the city investigating the affair, and has so far made several interesting discoveries. It now appears that the schooner was chartered by Oikawa, the Jap who accompanied the emigrants on the trip, and was at first supposed to be the owner. Oikawa has connections in this province and owns a fishing station and small steamer at a point situated a few miles up the Fraser river. He chartered the vessel with the intention of making big profits from the venture, and had he not have fallen, with the schooner, into the hands of the officials, he would undoubtedly have succeeded in annexing an unusually large quantity of cash. The fact that many of the men

were wearing army uniforms when arrested gave rise to much speculation as to the position occupied by the emigrants in the flowery land, but it now appears that the uniforms were purchased by Oikawa at a low rate, and, by means of ingenious misrepresentations, successfully palmed off on the passengers for exorbitant sums. A large quantity of army biscuits was also bought by the wily schemer and disposed of at a big profit. Some of the Japs were shipped at Oginohama and some at Ishi-no-maki, a village on the Hanodate bay. Five were charged \$100 for their passage and the others paid from \$50 to \$70 each, and signed contracts to complete payment, with interest, on arrival.

This morning Oikawa was brought before Mr. Newbury, collector of customs, and was examined. He added little to the store of information already obtained, and, with his characteristic craftiness, cloaked his statements so that he would give practically nothing away. He is waiting for a conversation with the Japanese consul, and, in the meantime, refuses to pay the fine of \$800 imposed on the vessel by the customs collector.

Oikawa is lodged at the police station pending investigation of the case, and little can be done until the consul arrives. Drs. Watt and Milne have not yet decided on their course of action in regard to the matter.

(Victoria Daily Times, 25 Oct 1906, 2)

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1906 (page 6)

JAPANESE CAPTURED

Small Army of Mikado's Men Held at Victoria.

Victoria, Oct. 25 - (Special.) - Tuesday a telephone was received at police headquarters from Sidney, that a small army of Japs was descending on the point. Preventive Officer White

was notified to round them up, which he did with the aid of one or two men. He put them on a train and brought them to town. There they proved to be twenty-six of the Japs of the Suian Maru. The police now have about eighty-two of these men, and the schooner is said to have brought eighty-five.

The Daily Province (Vancouver), 25 Oct. 1906, 6)

The DAILY COLUMBIAN, NEW WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1906 (page 6)

GETS EVEN

Jap Slight Their Water God and "His Nibs" is Sore

Victoria, Oct. 24 -

Same text as Victoria Daily Colonist, Tuesday, Oct 23 1906 "JAPANESE SCHOONER HELD BY CUSTOMS" except VDT article notes "as told on Sunday."

(Daily Columbian (New Westminster), 25 Oct. 1906, 6)

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1906 (page 4)

(in editorial)

Oikawa is undoubtedly a sinner; but the question for the authorities is as to what sin he committed. Fortunately, perhaps, for him, we do not punish people on general principles in this

country; otherwise he would be very apt to get what is coming to him. If it is possible to reship him to the land of his birth, the Japanese government may be trusted to do the rest.

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 26 Oct. 1906, 4)

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST , SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1906 (page 9)

ANOTHER JAP CAPTURED

One more of the party of Japanese who landed surreptitiously from the schooner Suian Maru was captured yesterday morning and sent to William Head to pass quarantine, after which he will be placed with the others on board the schooner. It is believed by the officials that all the

runaways are now in custody. Both charterer and captain still refuse to pay the fine of \$800 levied by the collector of customs and the vessel is, consequently, still under seizure. It is understood that Dr. Milne will enter proceedings against the vessel on the ground of infraction of the immigration regulations.

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 27 Oct. 1906, 9)

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1906 (page 5)

**JAPANESE CAPTAIN
CONVICTED AND FINED****Suian Maru's Skipper Must pay Big Sum for
Escapade at Beecher Bay**

Following upon an information laid by Dr. Milne, immigration officer, Captain Moritaro Nishikiori, master of the Japanese schooner Suian Maru, appeared in the provincial police court on Tuesday to answer a charge of contravention of the immigration laws.

Counsel for the prosecution intimated to Magistrat [sic] Hall that this case was the first one of its kind to be dealt with in this city and asked that His Honor would inflict a penalty heavy enough to act as a warning. Prisoner pleaded

guilty, and through an interpreter, told the court that he had never before sailed a vessel to a foreign port and was not aware of any British shipping laws or quarantine regulations. He asked for leniency in view of these mitigating circumstances.

Magistrate Hall imposed a total fine of \$2,275, which was \$35 for each of the 65 passengers land at Beecher Bay. Cost, amounting to \$3.15, were also imposed. In default of payment within 24 hours, the vessel will be liable to seizure and sle, and, in default of the latter procedure, the prisoner will receive three months' imprisonment.

The Suian Maru is now under a fine of \$800, imposed by the customs authorities, in addition to the amount required to pay the fine which was inflicted this morning.

(Victoria Daily Times, 30 October 1906, 5.)

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1906 (page 7)

**JAPANESE MASTER HEAVILY
FINED TO-DAY**

Victoria, Oct. 31. - (Special.) - Capt. Nishi Kigoni of the Suian Maru was before the provincial court this morning for contravention of the immigration laws He pleaded guilty and through an interpreter told the court that he had never before sailed a vessel to a foreign port and was not aware of any

British shipping laws or quarantine regulations. He asked for leniency.

The magistrate imposed a fine of \$2275, or \$35 for each of the sixty-five passengers on the Suian Maru. The vessel is already under a fine of \$800 imposed by the Customs authorities.

(The Daily Province (Vancouver), 31 Oct. 1906,7.)

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST , THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1906 (page 9)

STILL UNDER SEIZURE

Suian Maru Held by Customs - Fines Expected to be Paid

The Japanese schooner, Suian Maru, is still held under seizure at Esquimalt, the fines levied by the customs authorities and by the police magistrate against the master being unpaid. The amount is \$3,078.20 of which \$2,278.20 is to be handed into the provincial police court on account of the ...63 passengers without notifying the immigration ...or, Dr. G.L. Milne. Eight hundred dollars is to be paid to the customs on account of

the fine levied for the landing of passengers at a place other than a port of entry.

Dr. Milne stated last night that Capt. Nishikiori has asked for a few days grace and intends to pay the fines. The passengers who were illegally landed from the Suian Maru were examined by Dr. Milne yesterday morning and with the exception of four detained for treatment, they were given their liberty.

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 1 Nov. 1906, 9)

The DAILY COLUMBIAN, NEW WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1906 (page 3)

NEVER AGAIN

Jap Skipper Gets Lesson That Should Last Him Forever.

Victoria, Oct. 31 -

Same text as Victoria Daily Colonist, Tuesday, Oct 31, 1906 "JAPANESE CAPTAIN CONVICTED AND FINED"

(Daily Columbian (New Westminster), 1 Nov. 1906, 3)

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1906 (page 10)

SUIAN MARU CASE

The Captain and charterer of the Japanese schooner Suian Maru and their friends are at present endeavouring to raise the necessary money to pay the fines imposed on the vessel for her contravention of the customs and immigration regulations. Magistrate Hall recently fined the vessel for breaking the immigration regulations and, in delivering sentence, stated that, in the event of the fine being unpaid within twenty-four hours of the judgement, the captain would be liable to imprisonment. The matter of obtaining the warrant was, however, left in the hands of Dr. Milne -

immigration agent, and as the latter had no desire to push the matter any further, the captain was allowed his liberty. Dr. Milne says he believes that an honest attempt is being made to raise the money and he is therefore satisfied that the captain, who is not the chief culprit, should be allowed to stay in the boarding house he has been staying at since the vessel's seizure. The charterer of the vessel owns property on the Fraser and is now trying to borrow sufficient money to secure the schooner's release from his friends.

(Victoria Daily Times, 7 November, 1906, 10.)

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, 1906 (page 9)

MARINE NOTES

Schooner Suian Maru is still held, and Capt. Nishigori, recently released from detention

at the lock-up, is endeavouring to raise the \$300 required to pay the fines levied against his vessel.

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 8 Nov. 1906, 9)

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1906 (page 4)

SUIAN MARU GOES FREE THIS EVENING

Fines Against Japanese Schooner Have Been Paid and Clearance Will Be Given

After lying under seal at Esquimalt for nearly three weeks, during which time heavy fines were imposed on her, the Japanese schooner Suian Maru will to-day obtain her release and clearance, and will leave as soon as possible for the Fraser river to load salmon for points in Japan.

The Suian Maru's escape and capture caused a mild sensation at the time, and there was much speculation as to the course which would be adopted by the customs, quarantine and immigration departments, the regulations of which she had contravened. Customs Collector Newbury led off by fining her \$800, and Dr. Milne, immigration and medical inspector, brought an

action on shortly afterwards which resulted in a further fine of \$2,275 being imposed on her.

The secretary of the Japanese consulate has, for some time past, been assisting the charterer of the vessel, Oikawa, to raise sufficient money to clear the vessel. Oikawa owns property on the mainland and has a good standing among his fellow countrymen in the province so that he was enabled to obtain a lien sufficient to cover the fines. This morning an official of the Japanese consul, acting on behalf of the charterer and captain of the schooner, paid the fines imposed and asked for the vessel's clearance. As no other charge has been preferred against her the Suan Maru will leave either this evening or to-morrow morning. The Japanese emigrants who were landed at Beecher bay and afterwards recaptured have been released.

(Victoria Daily Times, 8 November 1906.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1906 (page 8)

MARINE NOTES

The fine of \$800 imposed by the customs authorities against the Japanese schooner Suian Maru for landing passengers at a place other than a port of entry has been paid and a clearance will be

given as soon as the other fines imposed in the case brought by Dr. Milne, immigration inspector, are paid. The vessel is expected to leave today ... salt salmon for the return voyage.

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 9 Nov 1906, 8)

Related Articles - Supporting Evidence for Events

23 Oct 1906

DOG SALMON BROUGHT IN

...The salt dog salmon, which are worth \$32 a ton, will be disposed of to a Japanese firm in the city. Fishing operations have been carried on with purse seines in Bute Inlet, and such salmon as were in demand for canning purposes were shipped down to the canneries on the Fraser River by the steamer Squid, while the dog salmon were salted and loaded on the scow, which has now been brought to Vancouver.

(The Daily Province (Vancouver), 23 Oct. 1906, 3.)

27 October 1906

CONDITIONS IN JAPANESE EMPIRE

No Ill Effects of War are Noticeable

K. Ishii Gives Impressions of His Native Land Gathered During Recent Visit There.

K. Ishii, perhaps the best known Japanese merchant of this city, recently returned from a three months trip to his native land, accompanied by Mrs. Ishii. The visit to Japan was made in the interests of business as well as one of pleasure. It is his intention in the future to make these business trips at short intervals separated by a few years.

It was thirteen years from the time that Mr. Ishii left his native land and came to Victoria before he returned this summer. The changes in that time have necessarily become very great. During that period Japan has been passing through an era of expansion in matters of government, trade and commerce, and has come up from a comparatively obscure position among the nations of the world to a place where Great Britain is proud to recognise her as an ally.

Speaking of the effects of the war with Russia, Mr. Ishii says that there does not appear to be any want felt in Japan in consequence of it. A heavy rice crop this year has given the farmers, who form about 60 per cent, at least of the population, good financial standing. There was no evidence of distress among the people. The armies which fought in the war had been recruited from the farming classes to a large extent. They had made some money during service and on their return good crops had followed they were thus in a prosperous condition.

On the other hand the government of the country did not evidence any embarrassment owing to the heavy expenditure for naval and military purposes. The country had quickly recovered from the effects of the war and everything was moving along in regular channels again.

Mr. Ishii noticed a wonderful expansion in trade in Japan since the days when he left it thirteen years ago. The imports and exports had become very great and the country was making wonderful strides in the way of commercial business. Kobe had risen to great importance as a centre for commerce. Among the wealthy classes he noticed a decided tendency towards satisfying tastes for luxury by large expenditures which kept money in circulation.

The result of the war was felt in another way since Korea had become practically tributary to Japan. Its rich agricultural lands had offered a strong inducement to farmers to take up their residence there. There was a large exodus resulting in relieving the congestion in the home land and opening up the new dependency. There is much land available for rice culture in Korea and good results are expected. Manchuria also is attracting the Japanese farmers and business men.

The native Koreans are indolent and shiftless. The country is therefore awaiting development and this will be done by the Japanese who go in. In Manchuria also Mr. Ishii thinks there will be gradual absorption by the Japa.

On the question of emigration to Canada and the United States the Japanese authorities are becoming very strict, Mr. Ishii says. The greatest care is taken that those who leave their native land for America should not become paupers and bring discredit upon Japan. Before these emigrants are given a passport for Canada or the United States they must show that they possess five thousand yens in money or in property. Failing this, two residents who can give a guarantee for that amount have to become responsible before the passport is issued.

Mr. Ishii noticed a large increase in the importations of fish into Japan. There were large quantities of British Columbia salmon, canned and sated, noticeable on sale. Fish in conjunction with rice, he says, is the staple food of the country. There is not nearly the same amount of beef and mutton used in that country as there is among the Europeans. Fish, on the other hand, is used to a marked extent. The constant demand has resulted in a depletion to a considerable extent of the fishing grounds of the country, and the outside markets have to be sought for a supply. Salted fish is used by all classes during the celebration of the Japanese new year, and British Columbia cured salmon has a ready market there.

At the dockyards in Japan Mr. Ishii saw repairs being made on some of the Russian warships captured during the hostilities. These will be converted into additions to the Japanese navy. Mr Ishii also say the two large warships bought in Great Britain by the Japanese government and which arrived in the east about a month ago. He says that there is a general feeling prevailing that Admiral Togo will make the promised trip by way of the Suez canal to Great Britain and across the Atlantic to the United States.

Mr. Ishii travelled quite extensively throughout Japan on his visit, making large purchases from the various manufacturers of goods for the local market.

On his way back to Victoria he came in company with some young Japanese who were scions of aristocratic families and who were coming tot he Canadian Northwest to engage in farming. This, he says, is a new departure and shows a change in the disposition of the Japanese people and a growing interest in Canada which was formerly little known to Japan.

(Victoria Daily Times, 27 October, 1906, 2)

31 October 1906

SAY JAPANESE TAKE THEIR FISH

...

Japanese Exporting Salmon

The complaint of the Indians with respect to the Japanese taking their dog salmon may be well founded. The Orientals some years ago found that they could salt, export and market these salmon in Japan at a handsom profit. Year by year the export trade in these fish has been built up till at present many thousand tons are annually sent from Vancouver and Victoria to Japanese ports.

While the salting business was commenced by the Japanese on the streams in the vicinity of Vancouver, each succeeding season has seen them steadily advancing northward. Now, the Indians claim that because of this Japanese competition, they cannot secure sufficient dog salmon for their needs.

What the Indians intend to propose at Ottawa is that certain dog salmon streams be reserved for their especial benefit. If this is done they are willing to undertake that no Japanese shall touch those rivers.

(The Daily Province (Vancouver), 31 Oct. 1906,1.)

5 November 1906

JAPANESE ENGINEER INSPECTING CLAIMS

Mining Expert Sent from Japan to Pass Judgement on Harriet Harbour Property.

What will be done to develop the mineral deposits at Harriet Harbor, Queen Charlotte group of Islands will depend a great deal upon the report that will e made by Mr. S. Harada, the most noted mining engineer of the Japanese Empire, and conceded to be one of the best engineers in the far East.

Mr. Harada's services have been engaged by Messrs. Awaya, Ikeda & Co. of Vancouver and Tokyo Japan, owners of the prospect, and he is now on his way north to inspect the property.

In an interview, Mr. Harada stated that if there is any quantity of ore equal to specimens he had already examined he believed Messrs. Awaya, Ikeda & Co. have a very rich property. From the reports he fully expects to find ore in large quantities.

This is Mr. Harada's first trip to British Columbia. He says if the Moresby Island claims turn out as rich as expected there will be considerable Japanese capital invested in British Columbia property.

Mr. Harada went north on the steamer Amur and will be away possibly two months. Messrs. Awaya, Ikeda & Co. sent north about twenty men to work the claims to be inspected by Mr. Harada.

(The Daily Province (Vancouver), 5 Nov. 1906, 5.)

12 November 1906

SHIPPING DOG SALMON

A Consignment Will Arrive on the Steamer Tees From the West Coast

The export of dog salmon to the Japanese market is again in full swing. A load of this and canned salmon is now en route from the West Coast on the steamer Tees, and on its arrival will be discharged at the outer wharf and later placed on some of the out-bound Oriental fleet. But this will not be the first shipment of the fish to be forwarded to Japan this season, as only a week or so ago the Pleiades visited Vancouver and loaded 2,000 tons, an accumulation from several stations which have for the past few months been in operation on the British Columbia coast. The station on the West Coast is situated at the entrance to Barley Sound, and is under the management of Capt. Johnson.

The export of dog salmon to Japan has become an important industry during the past few years. Last winter several ships were loaded with it and given dispatch. The Japanese use the fish very extensively as a food, and as it can be placed on their market at a very cheap rate the demand for it is said to be continually on the increase.

(Victoria Daily Times, 12 November, 1906, 1)

Prices

Picturesque cottage fronting on Beacon Hill Park, 7 rooms, large corner lot. House cost \$2800. Lot assessed at \$1000 Price \$3,150.

Burnside Road, Good two story house standing in an acre of land. Pretty shrubs. \$4300.

Menzies Street - well situated lots, \$950

Beacon Street - modern house on lot 50 x 135, lane in rear, \$2350

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 19 Oct 1906, 19.)

New Figs, 3 lbs - 25 cents, New Prunes, 3 lbs - 25 cents

[Men's] underwear - \$8 a suit or more, Rattling good underwear at \$1.50 a suit (at W&J Wilson, Clothiers, Hatters and Haberdashers)

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 23 Oct 1906, 2)

New Wellington Coal

Lump and Sack Coal in Yard - \$6.00 per ton, Washed Nut Coal in Yard - \$4.50 per ton, Delivered, Lump or Sack - \$6.50 per ton, Delivered, Washed Nut - \$5.00 per ton.

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 22 Dec. 1906, 3.)

Geo. Powell & Co. Cheapside

Air-tight Heaters from \$3.00

Oak Treasure Hall Stove, from \$14.00

Parlor Coal Stoves, from \$13.00

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 16 Nov 1906, 2.)

Shoes

Women's 1-strap Kid Slipper, light sole, low heel, \$1.50 per pair

Women's Vici Kid Corinne Oxford, Louis XV, and Cuban heel, all steel cut, beaded, \$7.50 per pair

Men's Patent Leather Pumps, \$2.00 per pair

Men's Patent Leather Low Shoes, \$3.00 per pair

Rope Door Mats. Three sizes, 65 c., 85 c., \$1.00.

(Victoria Daily Times, 19 October 1906.

Stoddart's Jewellery Store

Waltham or Elgin Solid Silver Cased Stemwinder Watches, 7 Jewels, \$7.00

Waltham or Elgin Solid Silver Cased Stemwinder Watches, 15 Jewels, \$11.50

Healal (a liquid court plaster for cuts, burns, abrasions, hang-nails, chapped and split lips, etc., 10c per tube

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 23 October 1906, 7.)

Enamelled Hot Water Kettles, bodies and bottoms stamped from one piece of shot steel, 5 sizes in flat bottom style 90c, \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.75 each.

(Victoria Daily Times, 23 Oct. 1906, 4.)

Dress Suits (The finest garments made in Canada. And that means the finest materials - the finest tailoring - the finest in every detail of style, fit and finish. \$25, \$30, \$35.

Related Articles - general

Ads in Newspapers

(Oct-Nov 1906 almost every edition) - (Victoria Daily Colonist, 23 Oct. 1906, 3)

JAPANESE GOODS

NEW CONSIGNMENT - Including Leather Bags, Ladies Purses, Cases, Artistic Flowers for Ladies' Hats; also very latest novelties in all kinds of Japanese fancy goods for holiday gifts.

J.M. Nagano & Co., 61 Douglas Street, Balmoral Block. Phone 1325, Victoria, B.C.

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Another consignment in the Very Latest Novelties in all kinds of Japanese Fancy Goods, Curios, Flags, Mementoes of the late great War, Silks and Linens, Ivory, Satsuma, and other Handsome wares. Specialties for Tourist Souvenirs in endless variety, and to suit all tastes and fancies.

The Mikado Bazaar, 138 Government Street, Hotel Victoria Building.

December 1906 (almost every edition) - (Victoria Daily Colonist, 22 Dec. 1906, 3.)

HOLIDAY SALE

Greatest Variety of JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

HANDSOME CARVED FURNITURE

Satsuma, Cloisonne, Brasswares and Ivory works, Porcelain and newly patented Lacquered Trays, Linen and Silk Goods, Purses and Card Cases. Also all kinds of Curios and Toys. Special reduction during holiday month.

J.M. Nagano & Co., 61 Douglas Street. BALMORAL BLOCK. Phone 1325. Victoria, B.C.

HOLIDAY SALE

Japanese Fancy Goods

Porcelain and Lacquered Wares, Silk and Linen Goods, Satsuma and Bronze Wares, Brass Goods, Money Purses and Card Cases, Carved Furniture and all kinds of Toys.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR THE MONTH

Phantom Immigrants Newspaper Articles

THE MIKADO BAZAAR
138 Governement St. Cor. Johnson

25 Oct. 1906

EMIGRATION FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

Official States That Canada Will Get Many Desirable Irish Farmers
Movement Best in Good Years

"Contrary to the general conviction, it is in the good years that the emigration to Canada is the heaviest. In the poor years the people leaving Ireland are those whose passage is prepaid in the States where so many Irish people have friends. In the good years our people have the money and can come to Canada. This year has been one of the best in Ireland for many years, and we anticipate that the movement to Canada will be very large next season." (Edward O'Kelly, Canadian government immigration agent at Belfast, Ireland)

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 25 Oct, 5)

HOLIDAY SALE

JAPANESE ART CURIOS

Gold Lacquered Ware, Porcelain and Brass Bronze Ware, Satsuma Ware, Ivory Ware, Carved Wooden Chair and Table, all kinds of silk and Linen Goods and Toys, etc. Just arrived. Great bargains for this month
YOKOHAMA BAZAAR, 153 Government St. ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas St. A. Wanibe, Prop.

(Victoria Daily Times, 2 Jan 1907, 8)

31 Oct. 1906.

STRANDING OF LINERS SPOILS BIG DEAL

Negotiations About Competed by Japanese Line for Pacific Mail Vessels

ACCIDENT PREVENTS PURCHASE

Tango Maru Arrives-Empress of Japan and Shinano Maru Outward Bound- General Marine News

Three large liners were at the ocean dock yesterday, the steamer Tango Maru, Capt. Moses, inbound from China and Japan; the R.M.S. Empress of Japan, Capt. Pybug (?), and Shinano Maru, Capt. Kawara, outbound for ports of the Orient. The Japan carried the largest contingent of steerage passengers taken from Victoria for years. There were nearly a thousand, mostly Chinese. Nine Indians were deported, and there were two score Japanese; others were Chinese bound home to South China in view of the coming New Year holidays.

The inbound Japanese liner brought an interesting story regarding the recent negotiations for the four larger liners of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the best passenger steamers running on the Pacific. It seems the sale was about consummated when the stranding of the Manchuria and Mongolia occurred and the sale was cancelled on that account. Mr. Asano, president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha in an interview with a Tokio correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi with regard to the proposed purchase of the Pacific Mail liners, said the price of four steams, the Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea and Siberia had already been fixed...

... At the last general meeting of the Japanese steamship company, it was decided to raise approximately two millions of dollars (gold) by the sale of debentures for the construction of new steamers. A syndicate of Tokio and Osaka banks have agreed to undertake the sale of these debentures.

The Tango Mru brought a cargo of ... matting and general merchandise, including 3000 bales of raw silk and silk goods. About 160 tons of general freight was landed here. The steamer brought 24 saloon, 27 intermediate and 220 steerage.

SHINANO MARU

The Japanese liner Shinano Maru of the N.Y.K., Capt. Kawara, sailed for Yokohama, ..., Nagasaki, ..., Amoy and Hong Kong yesterday taking a full cargo of freight, over 6,000 tons. Among the saloon passengers was Mr. Haseba, M.P., a prominent member of the Japanese Diet who has been touring in the United States. The steerage passengers included a Japanese woman who was deported from Seattle.

THE OVERSEAS MAIL

R.M.S. Empress of Japan Takes Large Complement of Passengers

R.M.S. Empress of Japan, Captain Pybus (?), arrived at 1 p.m. yesterday from Vancouver, and sailed about half an hour later for Hongkong via ports, carrying the Overseas Mail. The steamer was loaded fully, cargo being left on the wharf. It was necessary to leave part of the cargo because of the need of space in the steerage. There were about 900 Chinese on board when the steamer left Vancouver and 143 others embarked here.

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 31 Oct. 1906, 9)

1 Nov. 1906.

SEALSKINS SHIPPED

Twenty-two Casks Sent to Lampsons Yesterday - Umbrina Reported

...

The catch will be lower this season than that of last year, but it is expected the price realized will not fall below the amount totalled last season. Higher prices are expected this year owing to various reasons. The catch on the seal island of Bering Sea, the Commnaderoski islands and Robben bank was small, that on Robben bank being almost nil, owing to the organized sealing raids of the Japanese.

... It was reported that some of the fleet of Japanese schooners in Bering Sea would come to Victoria to land their skins for shipment to London, some rumors placing the number expected as high as five. Letters were received here some time ago from Japan to the effect that the schooner Kinsi Maru, Capt, Ritchie, and probably the Seifu Maru which brought her catch to this port a few years ago, would come here.

(Victoria Daily Colonist, 1 Nov. 1906, 9)

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