

UTTERANCES OF COUNT OKUMA

Causing More Trouble Between the States and Japan.

Strained Relations When U.S. Fleet Is to Visit Japan.

Okuma Says It Was Natural He Should Say What He Said.

Tokio, Aug. 17.—Special despatches from New York and London printed in Japanese newspapers represent that the recent utterance of Count Okuma, attributing the naval expansion policy of the United States to the sudden rise of Japanese to the importance of a world power is arousing intense indignation and has caused a complete recrudescence of anti-Japanese sentiment throughout America.

The New York newspapers are quoted as editorially urging an American-Chinese alliance for the purpose of offsetting the belligerency of the Japanese. The newspaper is quoted as giving the views of Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister of the United States, on the subject of an alliance in which he threatens Japan with "an early evidence of the real power of the American navy."

Count Okuma is regarded here as a doctrinaire politician, who is now completely without political influence, except in academic circles. His statement concerning the American navy and its expansion was undoubtedly brought out by reports of Congressman Hobson's speech in the Democratic National Convention, when he quoted President Roosevelt as predicting an early war with Japan.

The statement which has caused all the comment was an excerpt from a series of articles printed in the Hochi, a Tokio newspaper, which are being written by Count Okuma, reviewing world politics, and printed from day to day.

When Count Okuma returned to-day from the country he said to the Associated Press that he was surprised to find that his utterances had been considered purposely offensive.

"It was only natural," he said, "in reviewing the world's politics to point out that Japan's rise above the horizon had caused the American navy to turn its attention toward the Pacific. It was undoubtedly true that some Americans talk unwisely concerning Japan, but never for an instant have I desired or intended to reflect on the honor and courage of the American navy or its sailors; but it is an uncontrovertible fact that commercial considerations weigh materially with all other commercial nations, even when it becomes a question of war. No one will endeavor more earnestly than myself to cultivate cordial relations with America."

In an article published in the Hochi, Aug. 11, Count Okuma attributed the present naval expansion policy of the United States to the sudden rise of Japan to the importance of a world power, saying in part:

"Judging from the fragmentary speeches of President Roosevelt that have been transmitted here, it is not difficult to infer that the augmentation of the United States navy in the Pacific is directed at Japan."

Count Okuma expressed a doubt, however, that the views and ideas of President Roosevelt would long continue to govern public opinion in America.

Arrangements Completed by Commissioner Drury—Dominion Government Can Prevent Influx of Japanese Labor.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 17.—Mr. R. L. Drury, Canadian immigration commissioner to Japan, who for the last six months has been in Japan for the purpose of supervising the arrangements necessitated by the Amizoku agreement regarding Japanese immigration into Canada, has returned. "I believe," he said in an interview, "that the Japanese immigration question is now reduced to a satisfactory basis, and I have every confidence that Japan will faithfully observe the terms of the agreement. I must say that the various proposals made by me and formally presented through the British Ambassador to the Japanese Foreign Office were met in a most friendly spirit by the Japanese authorities, and throughout they have manifested a desire to be fair and reasonable."

"For example, I proposed that the Japanese Foreign Office should furnish us with monthly statements of Japanese going from Japan to Canada and showing their occupations and giving other descriptions of the various classes of immigrants. They acceded to this request, and are now sending us these returns every month. We have our own Canadian immigration officials to keep a complete list of arrivals from Japan, and if the terms of the agreement should be violated the Japanese Government would be involved in self-condemnation by their own returns."

"So far as our own people in British Columbia or Canada are concerned, every class of Japanese labor is now completely shut off and cannot enter Canada without the express consent of the Dominion Government. Surely it is better to have arrived at this result by means of diplomacy and friendly negotiations than by abrogating the treaty with Japan, and passing hostile legislation as has been suggested. Leaving aside entirely all Imperialistic considerations and looking at it purely and solely from a Canadian standpoint, why should Canada needlessly throw away her opportunities in sharing in the expansion of the Oriental trade and the growing commerce of the Pacific?"

"What effect would a Natal act have upon immigration from Japan?" "Such an act at the present time would be of very doubtful value as a means of keeping out the Japanese, while it is safe to say that in a comparatively short time it would be practically useless for that purpose. I visited the schools in Japan, and inquired into the educational facilities, and found that English is being taught to all pupils of all middle schools and high schools and most of the primary schools, and as fast as suitable teachers can be found it is being extended to all primary schools."

"It will, therefore, be seen that such an act, in the last analysis of the case, would prove wholly ineffectual as a means of solving this question."

The worst affliction that could befall the average woman is to have an immodest man in her speech.

M'GUIGAN GETS THE CONTRACT

For Transmission Line For Over a Million and a Quarter.

Year and Three Months to Build It—Nearly 300 Miles.

Line Can Be Doubled—Aluminum Instead of Copper.

Toronto despatch: The tender of the F. H. McGuigan Construction Company for the erection of the great electrical power transmission line for the people of Ontario was accepted last evening by the Hydro-electric Power Commission. The total price is \$1,270,000. When completed the line will be 293 miles in length. Last evening at 6 o'clock the agreement was signed by Mr. F. H. McGuigan, representing the company, and also by the commission.

The tender which was accepted was the lowest of twenty-seven, while the difference between it and the highest one placed before the commission was over half a million dollars. Many of the tenders were for certain portions of the line. For instance, there were fifteen tenders for the supplying of the cables and five for the transmission line. There were only two bulk tenders, but after these various combinations had been sifted it was found that the bulk tender of Mr. McGuigan and his company was the lowest.

Important Concessions. Aside from the mere acceptance of the tender for the approximate three hundred miles there are important concessions. The line as now planned, or the portion for which the agreement has been signed, covers western Ontario only. Eastern Ontario, and perhaps northern Ontario, will probably be asking for the same cheap power privileges as the fortunate west. To provide for this there is a clause by which the same length of additional line may be erected upon the same terms. In other words, 293 more miles of line may be built, making a total of 586 miles.

In addition the McGuigan Company agrees also, if requested to do so in writing on or before February 4, 1909, to supply to the commission from 50 to 225 tons of aluminum cable for the low pressure transmission line at the same price as supplied for the high tension.

The company agrees further to permit the commission to withdraw from such tender that part of the transmission line between Berlin and London via Stratford, which was previously in case Stratford will not have received the by-law in time to undertake the work as provided in the agreement. These concessions were obtained during the negotiations of the past few days.

All Canadian Goods. The wire used will be aluminum line, of which there will be 1,414,200 pounds, or about 507 tons; the number of towers will be 3,176, their height 66 feet each, and they will consume 6,554 tons of steel, costing \$621,000. There will also be 140,000 pounds of telephone wire used for the double telephone line to the towers on the towers.

The towers for the transmission line will be manufactured by the Canadian Bridge Company of Walkerville, Ont., and the Ontario Iron & Steel Company of Welland, Ont. The aluminum, both wire and pig, will be manufactured by the Northern Aluminum Company of America at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.

The sum of \$25,000 was deposited in a marked check, and the company must furnish a guarantee bond of \$175,000. The work is to be completed within fifteen months of the date of signing the contract.

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He Was Happy. Speaking of the agreement last evening, which had just been signed after many days of exceedingly close application to its details, and after a strenuous campaign of some five years, Hon. Adam Beck said that it was a happy day for him. He was glad that everything had worked out so harmoniously. He had obtained the options for which he had been anxious, and he was confident that Mr. McGuigan would carry out the undertaking in a manner altogether creditable. Mr. McGuigan was, he said, considered one of the best men to execute such a contract that could be found. And he was glad, too, that the work would be according to a bulk tender, as there would be less liability to delay or conflict between different parts of the work.

No Increased Liability. In consequence of the lower cost of erecting the transmission line than what had been estimated, Mr. Beck said that should Hamilton, on account of litigation, or Brantford for any other reason, be unable to sign the contract at the present time, it would not in any way increase the liability of the other municipalities. And if Stratford could not come in, there was provision in the agreement that would

SULTAN MUST QUIT PALACE.

Young Turks to Make the Sick Man Leave the Yildiz Kiosk.

Memorial Service For Turkish Martyrs in Liberty's Cause.

Foreigners Declared to be Safe in Turkey.

Constantinople, Aug. 17.—An unpleasant impression was created here owing to an alleged proclamation of the Young Turk Committee declaring that should the powers intervene in Turkey's internal affairs a rising would occur which would imperil the residences of foreigners. The proclamation, it was supposed, was due to a report that Russia had declared the powers must interfere if Turkey failed to crush the movement in Macedonia, but inquiry at the offices of the Young Turks resulted in a denial of its authenticity.

Another interesting report in circulation, but has not yet been confirmed, is that the Young Turk Committee is determined to insist that the Sultan quit the Yildiz Kiosk in order to completely put an end to the old traditions and prevent the possibility of a coup d'etat by the palace guard. Under this scheme the Yildiz Kiosk and the surrounding gardens would be converted into a public park, and the Sultan henceforth would reside in the Dolma Bagtche Palace on the shores of the Bosphorus. According to the report, however, the project is not to be put in force immediately.

An imposing ceremony significant of the new state of affairs occurred to-day in the Red Armenia Church in Pera, and to which the Armenian Committees invited the Young Turk Committee to a memorial service for Turkish martyrs in the cause of liberty.

Enormous crowds attended the function, and at its conclusion a procession marched through the town, headed by the archbishops and priests and a Turkish military band, playing the Armenian national anthem, which had been suppressed for generations.

Two of the palace officers under arrest, Mehmet Riza and Zekki Paşa, ex-Minister of Military Schools, have been released on the understanding that they will restore money and land alleged to have been acquired illegally during their tenure of office, together totalling some \$1,250,000.

The report of an uprising at Ergili, Asia Minor, is declared to be without foundation.

SPANKED IT.

Court Says Babies Have Right to Cry.

Dunkirk despatch: Mrs. Bambrina Vo velli, of East Third street, was arraigned in Police Court to-day upon charge of assault in third degree, the complainant being Mrs. Angela Fote, who lives in the same building. The special features of the case as developed in the trial were that Mrs. Fote has an infant that cries a good deal at night, and Mrs. Vovelli was greatly disturbed by the child's noise at night, and became so nervous in consequence that she entered the Fote apartments without invitation, and picking up the crying babe from its cradle, gave it a spanking.

Judge Roberts decided that the child had a right to cry, as that was its only way to make its discomforts known to its natural protectors, and after directing Mrs. Vovelli, the defendant, to hereafter attend to her own household and refrain from spanking her neighbors' children, he released her from custody.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS. Mystery Still Hangs Round Death of Hugh Graham.

Brockville despatch: The inquest on the body of Hugh Graham, which began yesterday morning at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., was continued until late in the afternoon. Two witnesses were heard, but what information was obtained from them has not been made public, as the investigation is being conducted privately. An adjournment was made until to-morrow, when Sheriff Bellinger, Coroner Gray and Dr. J. D. Cole will continue the investigation. Sheriff Bellinger, when seen, said: "We have not ascertained with certainty that Graham had a large sum of money just before his death. We are pretty sure that just before he went into the water he was sitting on the porch of the boathouse above the place where the body was found, for his hat was found on the porch. The body was found in only five feet of water, with the head wedged between the timbers in such a manner as could only be accomplished with the aid of someone." Graham's body was exhumed at Caintown and a post-mortem performed this week.

HOTEL MAIDS PERISH IN SURF. Two Girls Drown While Trying to Float With "Wings."

Cape May, Aug. 17.—Margaret Masterson, parlor maid, and Katie Charles, chambermaid at one of the hotels, were drowned while bathing opposite the Windsor Pavilion. The tide has been unusually high for several evenings, and the surf somewhat boisterous, and it is supposed that the unfortunate girls became alarmed at the unusual conditions and succumbed. Olga Schoenavld, another maid, was with them, and, after trying to persuade them to be careful, retreated shoreward, and soon afterwards noticed that her companions were in difficulty and screamed loudly for help.

Peter Coen, porter at the Windsor Hotel, and W. A. Holmes, a guest there from Philadelphia, hastened to the beach

ARRESTS MADE IN MONTREAL.

C.P.R. Strikers Charged With Intimidation and Trespass.

President of Metal Trades Branch of American Federation of Labor to Confer With Leaders—C.P.R. Officials Say They Can Supply Whole System With Men.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—The first arrests of C. P. R. strikers were made this afternoon, when two of the strikers were taken into custody for interfering with men returning from work at the Angus shops. Since the strike started the men who stayed at work have been brought back to the city in the evening on a special train, which lets them at various points, stopping at the Place Victoria station. In this way the returning workers avoid the pickets along the works.

The strikers, however, have tried to meet the men as they get off the train, and this afternoon several of them gathered at Hochelaga and started to argue with the returning mechanics. They were ordered to move on by the special constables, and all did so except a striking machinist named Max Laroux, who became rather violent in his language and was promptly arrested and charged with intimidation and obstructing the street. He was later freed on a \$50 bail.

Another striker, Max Bourgeois, invaded the Place Viger Station for the same purpose, and was promptly arrested under a charge of trespassing on the C. P. R. property. He was later let out on \$100 bail. The strikers are indignant over the arrests, claiming that there was no justification for them. The men will come up for preliminary hearing to-morrow.

Winnipeg, Aug. 13.—The C. P. R. is paying off the striking mechanics to-day, and upwards of \$125,000 is being distributed among them. All is very orderly.

About the only new development of importance was the announcement by J. D. Clarke, accident inspector of the Railway Commission in Winnipeg, that he has received special instructions to inspect the power on the C. P. R., and to see that all engines running are in good condition.

It was announced to the strikers this morning by their Executive that James O'Connell, President of the metal trades branch of the American Federation of Labor, and President of the International Machinists, is on his way from his home in Washington, D. C., to Montreal to confer with the strike leaders on the subject of the strike.

The evidence of interest being taken by the American Federation of Labor in inspiring the men very much.

Getting Plenty of Men. Toronto, Aug. 17.—If strike-breakers continue to come forward in numbers as they have since the Canadian Pacific Railway Company opened its employment bureau in the Trades' Bank the officials say that they will have no trouble in supplying men for the entire system without causing a halt in the operations at any of the car shops. The company has more men at the local shops than required to fill the places of the strikers, and now it will devote its entire attention to procuring men for the shops at the outside points and terminals. The strikers now claim that capital is uniting to defeat and disrupt the railway unions. The men declare that the C. P. R., the G. T. R. and the C. N. R. have allied in an effort to put them out of business. They claim that the railways not involved in the trouble are rendering assistance to the C. P. R. in an indirect way by inducing strike-breakers to come here from the United States and then refer them to the C. P. R. labor bureau, where they will procure employment. The officials of the railways emphatically deny the rumor that they have combined to bring in men.

SCOTTISH FARMERS ON TOUR. Party Arrives in Quebec to Traverse Whole Dominion.

An Ottawa despatch: A party of Scottish farmers arrived at Quebec to-day. They will spend three weeks in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, and will reach Winnipeg about Sept. 5th, afterwards going through the Western provinces to the coast.

NO DESIRE TO WASH

SEVERE CRITICISM OF CANNING FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

Miss Carlyle, a Factory Inspector, Reports Rather Repulsive Conditions in Some Places—On the Whole There Have Been Improvements.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—The women have no particular desire to wash, and the manner in which the washing arrangements are presented to them does not alter their opinion. Neither the employer nor the employees seem to realize the necessity for cleanliness. These sentences, referring to sanitary conditions in some of the canning factories in Ontario, are taken from the report of Miss Margaret Carlyle, factory inspector for the western part of the Province. It is but fair to add that Miss Carlyle says that substantial improvements had been made in many of the fruit preserving factories during the year in regard to conditions generally. She remarks, however, that the idea seemed widespread among some owners that suitable sanitary accommodations would not be appreciated. Where good washing conveniences had been provided, away from dirt and dust, with plenty of soap and clean towels, the women made good use of them.

The condition of the floors in many factories comes in for severe condemnation. They should, says the report, be kept in sound condition so as to prevent retention or accumulation of water, which causes not only discomfort, chills and colds, but also the risk of more serious troubles. In many food factories the floors were found coated with black, greasy, sour-smelling mud. The employer deplored the condition in one place, but seemed to think that the more it was swept the worse it grew, and was astonished when told that the floor should be relaid with suitable material to prevent so much grease accumulating on it. Miss Carlyle regrets to be unable to report much progress along the line of housing the people engaged in this industry. The same defects and discomforts exist in the rooms where they eat, sleep and perform their domestic duties. But here again she mentions some bright exceptions, where there had been great improvement.

PREPARING FOR WAR. Conflict Between Brazil and Uruguay Inevitable.

London, Aug. 17.—The Chronicle publishes an interview with a gentleman well versed in matters pertaining to South America, particularly the Government and finances of Brazil, where he resided and carried on business for years. He expressed surprise that there should be any doubt of Brazil's intentions of embarking upon the costly venture of warships, and added: "It means war, a war that we in Brazil have known to be inevitable for a long time." He proceeded to explain that the trouble lay with the buffer state of Uruguay, whose particular port is practically commanded by Argentina.

Apart from the envy with which Argentina regards Uruguay, the northeast frontier of the latter country is treaty used for the passing of contraband into Brazil. It is probable that unless an amicable arrangement can be reached over Uruguay, it will cause war that cannot be long delayed.

LESLIE'S CASE.

Ex-Treasurer of Toronto Exhibition Refused Bail.

Toronto, Ont., despatch: When Lieutenant J. Knox Leslie, ex-treasurer of the Canadian National Exhibition, appeared in the police court this morning, a new development arose, and he was taken into custody, bail being refused. The Crown wanted the bank pass book presented, but this was absolutely refused. The Crown claims that the pass book is necessary for the case. A remand was asked for by the defence and to this Col. Denison agreed, but without bail. Col. Leslie declined to answer any questions put to him by the detective relative to the whereabouts of the pass-book. The amount of the original charge of fraud has been changed to \$18,946.53.

TAFT AND GOLF.

Afraid He Is Still Too Heavy—Planning Campaign.

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 17.—"I would like to get on the scales and weigh, but I am not going to permit myself, for I might be disappointed in the belief that my daily exercise on the golf links has reduced my weight." This was Candidate Taft's admission to-day that he had not "weighed in" during his period of training for the presidential campaign. "I am afraid that instead of reducing I have simply hardened my muscles, but I never felt more fit in my life for any task," he said.

A conference on the campaign plans of the National League of Republican Clubs was held to-day between the candidate and Mr. Vorys and John Hayes Hammond, of Massachusetts.

enable the commission to cut out that line, and though that would affect St. Mary's for the present, it would not increase the liability of other municipalities.

Reduce Operating Cost. The saving in the cost of erection and equipment would also, Mr. Beck pointed out, reduce the cost of operating in lessening the interest and sinking fund.

In addition to this advantage of reduced cost to the municipalities entering into the power union," said Mr. Beck, "we have a provision that if within the next six months other municipalities east of Toronto, west of St. Thomas, north of Guelph, or anywhere in the Niagara peninsula, or in fact anywhere else in Ontario within reach of the Falls, desire to make terms with the commission, though there may be advances in the price of materials, they will be able to get the benefit of the low prices at present prevailing. And the commission will be in the position, in getting prices on the extension, of getting them not on the estimates, but on an actual tender. The 6-months' option on the extension line is equal to double the original price in position at the same price. And when we know how aluminum and copper prices are fluctuating so much, this is a matter of very great moment."

Lowest Tenders Canadian. One other aspect of the agreement was the occasion of much satisfaction to Mr. Beck, viz., the fact that the lowest tenders were Canadian, though there were a number of American and some British firms in competition, yet no favor was shown to the Canadian; they were all dealt with on their merits, and the Canadian company won because its offer was actually the lowest and the best.

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The towers for the transmission line will be manufactured by the Canadian Bridge Company of Walkerville, Ont., and the Ontario Iron & Steel Company of Welland, Ont. The aluminum, both wire and pig, will be manufactured by the Northern Aluminum Company of America at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.

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The sum of \$25,000 was deposited in a marked check, and the company must furnish a guarantee bond of \$175,000. The work is to be completed within fifteen months of the date of signing the contract.

Was Big Saving. The commission has also prices for the other equipment of the line. In addition to the contract that has been secured for the line erection, the commission has contracts for the construction plan, by which it is safe to estimate that \$75,000 will be saved over the cost estimated on the purchase of a right of way. Then on the insulators the price is \$50,000 lower than the estimates. And on the former stations and electrical equipment there is a further saving effected as compared with the original estimate of about \$50,000. So that with the saving on the transmission line erection and all the equipment there will be at least a quarter of a million in savings off the estimates. The price of the towers of various kinds were as follows: Double circuit, double line, \$5,240; single circuit, double line, \$4,830; double circuit, single line, \$4,080; single circuit, single line, \$3,570.

He Was Happy. Speaking of the agreement last evening, which had just been signed after many days of exceedingly close application to its details, and after a strenuous campaign of some five years, Hon. Adam Beck said that it was a happy day for him. He was glad that everything had worked out so harmoniously. He had obtained the options for which he had been anxious, and he was confident that Mr. McGuigan would carry out the undertaking in a manner altogether creditable. Mr. McGuigan was, he said, considered one of the best men to execute such a contract that could be found. And he was glad, too, that the work would be according to a bulk tender, as there would be less liability to delay or conflict between different parts of the work.

No Increased Liability. In consequence of the lower cost of erecting the transmission line than what had been estimated, Mr. Beck said that should Hamilton, on account of litigation, or Brantford for any other reason, be unable to sign the contract at the present time, it would not in any way increase the liability of the other municipalities. And if Stratford could not come in, there was provision in the agreement that would

enable the commission to cut out that line, and though that would affect St. Mary's for the present, it would not increase the liability of other municipalities.

Reduce Operating Cost. The saving in the cost of erection and equipment would also, Mr. Beck pointed out, reduce the cost of operating in lessening the interest and sinking fund.

In addition to this advantage of reduced cost to the municipalities entering into the power union," said Mr. Beck, "we have a provision that if within the next six months other municipalities east of Toronto, west of St. Thomas, north of Guelph, or anywhere in the Niagara peninsula, or in fact anywhere else in Ontario within reach of the Falls, desire to make terms with the commission, though there may be advances in the price of materials, they will be able to get the benefit of the low prices at present prevailing. And the commission will be in the position, in getting prices on the extension, of getting them not on the estimates, but on an actual tender. The 6-months' option on the extension line is equal to double the original price in position at the same