UNIONISM END?

Writhing Under a Boycott—Unions to Use the Union Label.

s come to our notice or has appealed our aid. We are, however, firmly posed to coercion and violence, black-ting and boycotting, whether of as-ciation against union or union against sociation.

"We have prided ourselves on the var-us labels and trademarks adopted by from time to time. They have been cognized as standing for high quality. ow, is it a fact that the unions admit ly such highly skilled labor that their el would add anything in the esti-ation of the public to the confidence ey feel in our goods? Could we afford discard our own labels and plaster r chairs with the labels of the various ifts employed in their construction—e label for the woodworker, another the upholsterer, another for the lishers and buffers and another for e finishers?

"Then must we turn against our em-ployees and say: "You must join the un-n to save us from this ill-smelling boy-tt'? Some of them have been in our ploy for fifteen, twenty and twenty-e years. Some are now too old and ble to work under strict union rules. "Suppose we consented. Into which ion must we force our cabinet makers? year ago last spring the Amalgamated oodworkers made an agreement with a mber of fixture firms in St. Louis cov-ng two years. After a year the wood-rkers repudiated their agreement and uck.

"The general secretary came down m Chicago and told the men they re in the wrong, yet they continued ir strike. He disbanded the council d most of the men joined the car-ters' (building trades) council. The eral secretary started a new union ich has probably a hundred mem-rs, and which, though numerically ak, through the central trades is now ging this pressure to bear. Suppose forced our men into this union, who uld protect us from the Building ades Council?

"In the one case the officers were not e to control the men who broke faith; he other are the men who broke faith h their employers and annulled their reement in the face of their officers. st we, to use the union label, put our-res under the control of such organi-ons? If we did so what peace could expect? How could we enter into con-cts with our customers without fear t we could not fill them as required? According to reliable statistics the mbership of labor unions represents ut 15 per cent of the workers of the on. The business agent of one of the l unions stated in open meeting that -thirds of their members were forced the union. If this proportion of vol-ry and involuntary members holds d in the other unions, then we see astounding spectacle of one-third of per cent or 5 per cent of the workers this country presuming to dictate only wages and conditions of labor, to decree at pleasure the destruction business institutions which have the erity to suppose that they have rights ch unionism is bound to respect. ll their verdict be executed? We appeal for principle. Let the su-me judges, the American people, pro-nce their verdict. Is unionism super-to the Constitution? Is unionism e the police, above the magistrates the judges? Are men and women to udged solely according to their fi-ty to unionism or will justice and h still be the factors? These are true questions."

he boycott against the company has n in effect about three months. The pany says that so far it has had e effect, and it expects when the s are known that it will even have

RTILIZERS.

he use of potash in these soils re-res some judgment. Light soils, it t be remembered, are very rich in nant nitrogen, a certain amount of ch is rendered available by the ad-n of potash salts, an excessive unt of which, may free such an ss of nitrogen as to cause an un-rable rank growth of leaf and stalk. grain fifty to one hundred pounds muriate or sulphate of potash per produce the best results; in some nces one hundred pounds have prov-oo much. To prevent potato blight, ess than one hundred pounds of mu-or sulphate of potash should be one hundred and fifty to twe red pounds would be better. The amounts should be used on root in general. In some instances t has been preferred to the higher salts; for potatoes, however, sul-of potash should be given the rence

BLANEY E. MAYNARD.

RITAIN'S BEST CUSTOMER.

Much Uncle Sam is Indebted to United Kingdom.

re than one-half of the exports from United States in 1903 went te sh territory, and practically one-of the imports into the United s came from British territory. The d States' total exports to British ory in the calendar year 1903 were 000,000, of fifty-two per cent of total imports from British terri-$308,000,000, of thirty-one per cent e total, speaking in round terms. facts are shown by an analysis e year's commerce made by the tment of Commerce and Labor e its Bureau of Statistics. By h territory is meant the United dom and its colonies, dependencies protectorates.

territory included under this des-on of the United Kingdom and its es, dependencies and protectorates ns over 11,000,000 square miles, or than one-fifth of the land surface e globe, and has a population of 00,000, or one-fourth of the popula-f the world. The largest exporta-e British territory, of course, was United Kingdom—$543,000,000—his was the largest exportation to ingle country. Next in order of tude of exports to British territory Canada, $131,000,000; British Aus-a, $32,000,000; British Africa, $28,-0; British West Indies, $10,000,000-India, nearly $5,000,000; and the nder scattered through the smaller dependencies.

he $308,000,000 worth of imports the United States from British ry, $177,000,000, speaking in round came from the United Kingdom, 000 from Canada, $48,000,000 India, $12,000,000 from British Indies, $7,000,000 from Australa-,000,000 worth from British Af-d the remainder from numerous ncies of less importance.

of the foreign commerce of the States aggregating nearly two e-half billion dollars in the cal-year 1903, more than one billion represented commerce with Brit-ritory.

da stands third in the order of ude of exports from the United though that country has been in-d in the general discussion of States commerce with British y. Total United States exports nada in 1893 were $57,000,000, 1903 $131,000,000, an increase ut 130 per cent; while United imports from Canada grew from ,000 in 1893 to $53,000,000 in n increase of 56 per cent.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVI., NO. 30. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1904. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

France and The Vatican

Pope's Caustic Criticism of the French Policy Causes Sensation in Paris.

Regarded as Sufficiently Important As to Call For Official Report.

Loubet Will Go to Rome as a Representative of Authority.

Paris, March 19.—The Pope's caustic criticism of French policy in the course of his address to the cardinals yesterday, is receiving serious attention in the highest quarters here. It has been regarded as sufficiently important to call for an official report, which is now in the possession of the authorities. It was at first thought that the unofficial reports of the Pope's utterances might be overstated, but the official version fully makes evident the gravity of his remarks. The Pope characterized some of the past and prospective laws for the suppression of teaching by the religious orders as contrary to liberty and civilization, and criticized the arraignment of three French cardinals before the council of state for writing letters to President Loubet against the proposed extension of the laws.

The remarks of the Pope gave the additional certainty that M. Loubet will not make a call at the Vatican during his coming visit to Rome. The plans for the Presidential trip include a military review in Rome, a naval review at Naples and a number of brilliant lesser functions, but there is no mention of the Vatican. This is being compared with Emperor William's conspicuous attentions to the Vatican authorities during his visit to Rome, and his showy call on Pope Leo, escorted by cuirassiers on May 2, 1903.

A prominent personage says President Loubet will go to Rome more like Charlemagne, as a representative of authority instead of dependence. The visit will also be notable in breaking the long-standing custom that the visit of the ruler of a Catholic country to Rome requires a visit to the Vatican. It is recognized among the diplomats that Emperor Francis Joseph has not returned the visit of the King of Italy because he would be expected at the Vatican. The Kings of Spain and Portugal have refrained from going to Rome for similar reasons. The tension between France and the Vatican promises to be offset by a strengthening of the bonds between France and Italy, particularly concerning their Mediterranean interests.

Over 40,000 persons gathered in St. Peter's cathedral today to listen to the Te Deum sung by Cardinal Rampolla in honor of the Pope's name day. At the Quirinal palace, as well as at the Vatican, a festival was held this evening in which the high dignitaries of the papal court took part. Pope Pius appeared at a window and blessed the participants in the demonstration, while the bands played the papal hymn, the crowds cried "Long Live Pius!" and "Long Live the Pope!"

HUNTING A CORRESPONDENT.

Berlin, March 19.—A special cablegram from Tangier to the Cologne Gazette, says that the Sultan of Morocco is scouring the country with cavalry and infantry for the correspondent Francis Genthe, but up to the present without success. Herr Genthe is a well-known writer of hunting and military stories.

Fish Traps To Be Permitted

Licenses Will Be Issued to Cannery Owners and not to the Speculators.

Six Thousand Dollars to Provide For Six or More New Hatcheries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 19.—The cabinet today had under consideration the question of salmon regulations, and it was decided to permit the use of trap nets under special license. The licenses are to be issued to bona fide canneries and not to persons for speculative purposes.

In order to guard against the possibility of the depletion of the fisheries, Hon. Mr. Prefontaine is asking for a special appropriation of $60,000 for six or more new hatcheries.

KAISER'S ADMIRATION.

Visit to Rock of Gibraltar Greatly Impresses the German Emperor.

Gibraltar, March 19.—Emperor William on visiting the Rock of Gibraltar today said: "It quite reached my expectations. It is grand like everything English. I am not surprised that Gibraltar is impregnable."

London, March 19.—A despatch from Gibraltar to a news agency here says that while Emperor William was visiting the docks and other works here today his train was derailed. The damage was trifling. The Emperor afterwards lunched with Rear Admiral Acland.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE.

Addresses Meeting of Associated Societies at Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, March 19.—United States Ambassador Choate delivered an address in McEwen hall as honorary president of the Associated Societies. The ambassador's address was devoted to expressions of appreciation of Alexander Hamilton, who, Mr. Choate said, was, next to Washington and Franklin, the most celebrated founder of the American republic, and that the preamble to the legislation of the United States, said to have been written by Hamilton, was the best statement of the objects of free government found in any land. Hamilton, said Mr. Choate, displayed surpassing genius and established his fame as the greatest constitutional statesman of that eventful period, and he commended the everlasting gratitude of his country and of mankind. Mr. Choate was subsequently entertained at supper by the students of the university at the Union Club. In the course of the entertainment the ambassador replied to the toast "Our Guests."

LIMITS OF OPERATIONS.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—The text of a staff order published at Harbin, Manchuria, has just been received in St. Petersburg. It says Viceroy Alexieff defines and limits the military operations in Manchuria, as follows: The line of the Mongolian frontier to the anterior section of the Liao river, thence to Sin Min Tung, thence southwest along the railroad to Koupang Tse; thence southeast along the railroad to Ying Kow.

FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, March 19.—News of an important military engagement has just been received from Catalabo, capital of the province of Indanao, on March 7th. Detachments of the 17th and 23rd Infantry, troop B of the 14th Cavalry and Gatelers' battery, in all 450 strong, under command of General Leonard Wood, attacked and captured the fort, which was held by the Dtamo 2d, who resists the anti-slavery law. The defensive works were destroyed and their abandonment forced by the accurate fire of the battery. Two thousand Moros made their retreat with a loss. The Americans sustained no

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY.

Rome, March 19.—Today being St. Joseph's, the Pope's name day, His Holiness received congratulatory addresses and telegrams from all parts of Italy and from abroad. Members of the St. Petersburg Club which contains the whole Roman society as is their custom presented the Pontiff with a magnificent basket of the most carefully selected fruits and flowers. The basket represented a Venetian gondola. His Holiness in thanking the givers, made a most touching reference to his beloved Venice, adding: "I pray I shall prove a good helmsman for the bark of St. Peters."

Execution Of Koreans

Many Accomplices of a Historic Murder Strangled at Seoul.

Officials Who Declared For Neutrality now Seek U. S. Protection.

Emperor in an Affable Mood Grants an Audience to Ito.

Seoul, March 18.—On Wednesday, the 16th, thirteen accomplices in the murder of the Queen in 1895 were executed by strangling in the city gaol. Twenty-two highwaymen were similarly executed on the same day.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati took to Chefoo the Korean generals, Yi Hak Kyunnen and Chamberlain Hak Sang, both advocates of the declaration of the neutrality of Korea submitted to the powers in January, the effect of which would have been favorable to the Russians. When the Japanese were victorious at Chemulpo, the advocates of neutrality became alarmed and many of them came to the American legation and sought an asylum. Minister Allen declined to receive them, and urged them to remain at their homes, stating that nothing would happen to them if they followed his advice.

None of them have been molested. Hak Sang, who was a frequent caller at the American legation, took refuge in the Palace of Threats, and delivered to the Emperor but is kept by a German woman and flies the German flag. Marquis Ito is now accommodated there. Hak Sang thereby increased the suspicions of the pro-Russians, and in view of the Japanese successes he decided to flee from the country. He asked Minister Allen to allow him to go to Chefoo in the Cincinnati. Mr. Allen declined to do so unless Japanese Minister Hayashi had no objections. Hayashi offered his transportation on a Japanese boat, but Hak Sang, being afraid to accept, refused the offer and renewed his appeal to be allowed to go on the Cincinnati, to which Minister Hayashi consented.

Marquis Ito had a formal audience with the Emperor this afternoon in the council hall. The ceremonies were conducted in the presence of the court. The Emperor was in his most affable mood.

The Suitsuki, secretary of the Japanese privy council, who accompanied Marquis Ito, to Korea told the Associated Press correspondent that the visit of the marquis was made purely in behalf of the Japanese Emperor to express sympathy with Korea in the present troublous times, and contrary to the general impression it had no political object. Marquis Ito had not come to discuss the political or war situation, although his visit may have consequences which will develop later.

The Suitsuki admitted that the Japanese expected a prolonged war, but Japan had to meet Russian aggression, and it was better to do so now than later.

Marquis Ito will have several audiences with the Emperor.

AN UNUSUAL EVENT

Missoula, Montana, March 18.—Louis H. Mott was hanged today for the murder of his wife.

FAMINE IN SIBERIA.

Chita, Eastern Siberia, March 19.—Provisions are getting dearer here. Flour costs fifty cents a pound.

HEROES OF CHEMULPO.

Odessa, March 19.—A great reception and patriotic demonstration is being prepared for the sailors of the Varlag and Korietz, who are expected here shortly.

SCOTIA A TOTAL LOSS.

San Francisco, March 19.—The Merchants' Exchange has received a cablegram saying that the cable ship Scotia, which on March 11 was reported ashore on the Spanish rocks, Island of Guam, will be a total loss.

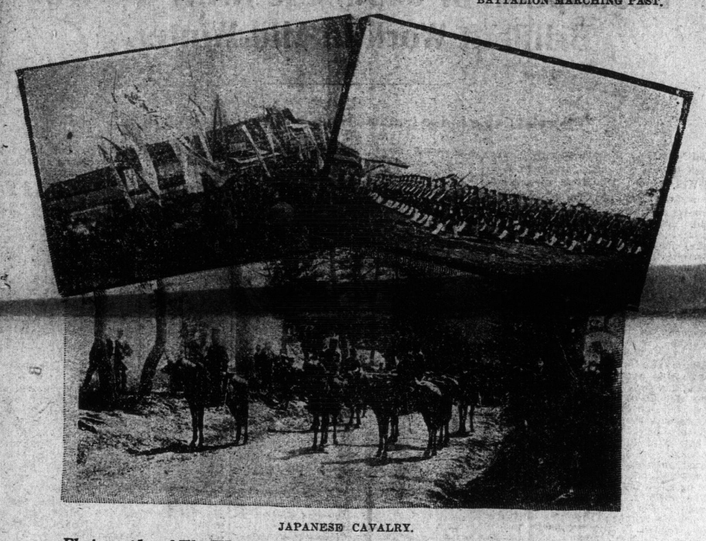
ROBBERS MAKE A HAUL.

Lacross, Wis., March 18.—It is reported that two sacks of registered mail have been stolen from a night train on the Milwaukee road at New Lisbon, Wis. It is reported that the sacks contained several thousand dollars.

MADAME HUMBERT.

Paris, March 18.—Mme. Therese Humbert has notified the parliamentary investigation committee appointed to inquire into the allegations made by the woman against persons occupying high positions, that she preferred to maintain silence. This terminates the expectancy over her vague threats to expose many high officials.

"SEND OFF" TO CONSCRIPTS. BATTALION MARCHING PAST.



JAPANESE CAVALRY.

Photographs of The War—Taken by The Colonist Correspondent at the Front.

INCIDENTS OF THE FAR EASTERN CAMPAIGN

Captured Russian Flag Presented To The Mikado Attracts Unbounded Admiration---The Japanese Mobilization and the Fight off Chemulpo.

Special Correspondent to The Colonist

Tokio, March 5.—Here at the Shinto shrine at Yasakuni-jinsha, which lies just beyond the moat of the Imperial palace with its stone walls and pagoda-roofed towers, crowds of Japanese are gathering daily, for the Shinto shrine at Yasakuni-jinsha has now great interest to these brown men of Tokio. Here hanging amidst the great paper lanterns which those who believe they have cause to thank the gods have given, even as the old man of Nikko gives a clucking chicken to the lap of the bronze figure of Jizo, is a Russian flag, the blue cross on the white ground which flew from the jacketaff of the Variag when that vessel went out to engage the Japanese fleet in company with the Korietz at Chemulpo on the opening day of the world's war in February.

Admiral Uriu, who was in charge of the squadron which worked such havoc to the Variag, brought the flag and presented it to the Emperor at the Imperial palace, and the Emperor has sent the flag to the shrine of Yasakuni-jinsha that his people may view it. And daily the Japanese throng about this Russian flag staring for hours at the trophy of the war.

I have spoken with a recent arrival from Chemulpo regarding the action in which the Korietz and Variag were put out of action and sunk and the transport Sungaria was sunk and he tells me that efforts are now going on to raise the sunken Variag and it is believed that she will ere long be flying the Japanese flag in place of the one which is being exhibited at the Shinto shrine in Tokio.

The Variag was badly damaged, the warships of Japan—the Naniwa which commenced action in the China-Japan war being the flagship—having concentrated their fire on her and they raked her fore and aft, shooting away her upper and lower bridges, riddling her four funnels and driving a hole in her side through which the water poured. The scenes of her decks were horrible, for wounded and dead were lying all about the deck, the killed numbering fifty and the wounded sixty-four. But you have doubtless heard all about this action by cable.

At present the Japanese are confining their attention to Port Arthur, and though there will doubtless be two other columns, if not more, one to invest Vladivostock and the other to proceed to the Yalu and the armed Russian camps at Fengwhangcheng, it is generally expected that one of the heavier actions of the struggle will take place at Port Arthur. The Japanese do not regard Port Arthur as invulnerable by any means. They firmly believe that they will be able to take the place.

During the Japanese occupancy of Port Arthur, brief though it was, full details were learned regarding the place and the surrounding country is considered to be most favorable for land action from the rear. It is not thought that Russia, handicapped as she is by the fact that her navy has been weakened no less than thirty-eight per cent by the previous action at Port Arthur by the initial dash of the torpedo boats, can prevent the landing of Japanese forces, and transports will in all probability throw a large force ashore not many miles from Port Arthur. As for the fortifications there, the recent arrivals from the Russian port—fugitives are arriving here periodically—say that the Russians admit that the works are far from complete.

The Russians up to the present seem to be menacing Korea from the northeast and northwest, from Vladivostock and from Lenyang, but the forces operating in Korea are not large. Japan up to date is not replying to the challenge of these foraying parties, for they are little better, but is concentrating the first division at Ping Yang, and when the brigades are all in the field the advance will be commenced, but not until then.

The belief that obtains in some quarters—even here in Japan—that the Japanese forces will suffer a la Napoleon and Moscow in the long run—is far from being the case. It is the other way about. It is Russia who is to transport the troops a long distance from their base, and the difficulties which attend this are already apparent. Here in the Jiji Shimpo before me is a cartoon by a native artist. It represents General Kouropatkin sitting at a table with a dish before him piled up with Russian soldiers frozen stiff, and over it is the legend in the vernacular, which reads: "General Kouropatkin—What do you expect me to eat this Lake Baikal ice cream before the land fighting, after we have had so much hard and round cake at Port Arthur." All of which is founded on the fact that a Russian troop train went through the ice at Lake Baikal—at least the reports which reached Japan said this had occurred.

Further, here in the Kokumin, I read of how three Japanese, and it is officers of engineers, have been hanged from the Sungari bridge by Russians on their being captured after an abortive attempt to blow up the bridge. And I have not read of similar attempts that have been successful. Nor have you, for though there are censors here in Japan, there are equally strenuous censors in the territory of Russia. It is a well known fact that hundreds of Japanese are scattered throughout Manchuria engaged in such works, and many bodies have been steadily maintained on that question, but the difficulty is mainly due to Socialist measures for workingmen's pensions and employment agencies. It is believed he will be able to pass the law of congregations about Easter, and with this principal work accomplished, it is not expected he will wish to remain in office.

The names of M. Miller and Etienne are the most often mentioned in connection with the possible reorganization of the ministry.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 19.—The seven-storey furniture store of R. J. Herner & Co., West Twenty-fourth street, was gutted by fire above the second storey today, causing a loss of $50,000. There was an explosion of benzine on the second floor followed by a burst of flame that spread through the building. Twenty-five men were at work in the building. Benjamin J. Sherwood, of Brooklyn, was badly burned and another was seriously injured by jumping from a window. Ten men jumped from a rear window on the second floor to a shed roof.

AGAINST A STRIKE.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.—The tellers who counted the vote of the miners on the acceptance or rejection of the scale of wages offered by the operators, announced the result as follows: Total votes cast, 165,885; for acceptance of the scale, 98,514; against the scale and in favor of a strike, 66,373. Majority against a strike, 31,161.

Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, said a meeting of the joint sub-scale committee would, in all probability, be called in Indianapolis next Monday, when the scale would be signed up for two years and arrangements would be made for the next joint convention to meet two years from now.

JAPS IN SIBERIA.

Uncle Same Will Ask Protection for the Unfortunates.

Washington, March 19.—Russia will be asked by the United States to treat with the Japanese non-combatants who have been left in Siberia and to enable them to make their way back to Japan. Kogo Takahira, the Japanese minister, called at the state department today and informed the officials that he had received reports that between 40 and 50 Japanese non-combatants were in a suffering condition in several Siberian towns. The minister requested the Washington government to use its good offices to assist the suffering Japanese to reach Berlin, where the Japanese minister will take them in charge. The state department acted promptly and a cablegram has been sent to Mr. McCormick, the American ambassador at St. Petersburg, inviting him to call the attention of the imperial government to the matter in the confident hope that the Russian officials will take immediate steps for the relief of the Japanese.

The Cotton Corner Broken

Daniel J. Sully the Cotton King Announces His Suspension on 'Change.

Wildest Excitement During the Panic That Has Ever Been Known.

Dramatic Ending of Speculation That Was Strangling the Industry.

New York, March 18.—Daniel J. Sully, the cotton operator, who has for fifteen months been the biggest figure in the cotton markets of the world, and who has "bulled" cotton from 7 cents a pound to over 17, announced his inability to make good his engagements on the New York Cotton Exchange today. Within a few moments, cotton fell nearly $13 a bale from the highest figures of the day.

Traders in the street have witnessed stock panics in previous years, corners have been broken and many crashes have been recorded, but none have been accompanied by such frenzy and confusion as that today.

While there has been no premonition of the impending crash, no morning of the season had witnessed a more demoralized market. In less than two minutes after the opening, half a cent had been taken off the price of cotton. The price went up and down 10, 20 and 30 points within two and three minutes. May opened at 15.25 and sold down to 14.75 in less than fifteen minutes, while July opened at 15.22 and went down to 14.50. Toward the end of the first half-hour early sellers started to cover, and there was a rapid advance. There was nothing in the news to account for the excitement. It seemed merely a renewal of bear operations and the catching of further stop-orders.

Shortly after the opening of the afternoon session, however, there was a lull in the pit, and at about five minutes after 2 o'clock the announcement of the suspension was made by Superintendent King, who read from the rostrum this announcement: "We regret that we are unable to meet our engagements and will therefore have to suspend. (Signed) Daniel J. Sully & Co."

For a few seconds there was an ominous silence over the floor as though the news had stunned the operators. Then, with one impulse, a mighty shout went up from the bears, who had been fighting Sully. Hats were thrown in the air, coats were torn by the bears in their frantic efforts to unload cotton, and chairs and camp stools were dashed into the pit to emphasize some wild broker's offer to sell. Messengers were hastily summoned and soon were rushing in and out of the building with orders to sell or buy. Telephone booths were besieged and telegraph offices were flooded with despatches.

Soon the news reached the Stock, Produce and Coffee exchanges, and the traders on these markets hastened to the scene of the panic.

The market slumped 250 points during the first twenty minutes of the panic.

Fall River, Mass., March 18.—Fall River manufacturers, especially those who have made heavy contracts while the raw material was well up in price, are somewhat disturbed over the failure of D. J. Sully & Co. They fear that cotton will drop much lower and thus demoralize the goods market. Should this price of goods decline to any great extent, it is feared losses would be considerable, especially on material made from high cotton. Labor union officials expressed pleasure when they heard the news of the suspension, and claimed that it would benefit the operatives by calling a halt to the speculation which, they asserted, has made many spindles idle within the past year. Curtailment of production has been a cause of discussion here only this month, and the operatives feared much idle time this spring.

New Orleans, La., March 18.—The announcement of the failure of Brokers Sully created a tremendous sensation on the floor of the cotton exchange, sending the whole ring into a panic. There was instantly a tremendous drop in cotton, and at the moment it seemed impossible to say where the slump would terminate. Shortly after the sensational bulletin came in over the wires the market was reported to be down about $10 a bale.

DANGERS AT PORT ARTHUR.

United States State Department Warned of Mines at Entrance.

Washington, March 18.—The Russian ambassador to the United States, Count Cassini, has furnished the state department with a notice that, in consequence of the laying of torpedoes in the waters of the Kwang Tung, all vessels which desire to approach the coast or enter Port Arthur must lay to five miles off shore and call for a pilot.

Squadrons May Unite

St. Petersburg Says Japan May Wake Up Some Morning to Unpleasant Situation.

Hint That Two Divisions of Russia's Fleet Have Effected Juncture.

Imperial Page Corps Now Being Taught the English Language.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—The whereabouts of the Vladivostock squadron is a profound official secret, but there are those here who believe that the Japanese may wake up some morning to find that the two divisions of Russia's Pacific squadron have effected a juncture. It is betraying no confidence to state that both the admiralty and Vice-Admiral Makaroff, before he left for the Far East, regarded as most unfortunate for Russia's chances of success at sea that the war found the divisions of the squadron separated. Realizing that offensive naval operations are impossible under present conditions, it is believed that no opportunity will be neglected to repair this initial misfortune, even should it involve considerable risk. Consequently the report that seven Russian warships were sighted the other day off Gensan created much speculation here as to whether they could be the vessels of the cruiser division under Captain Reitzenstein. The number of ships sighted apparently does not tally with that of Captain Reitzenstein's division, as the Vladivostock squadron proper consisted of four fast cruisers and the transport Lena. It is learned, however, that the outbreak of hostilities found two ships of the volunteer cruiser fleet at Vladivostock; and there is reason to believe that these have since been fitted out with guns taken from mountain batteries. It is, therefore, possible that the ships sighted were those of Captain Reitzenstein, whose object, if he ventured so far down the coast, was probably to slip into Port Arthur. If this be true, it is calculated that the Japanese squadron must have already run the gauntlet of the Korean straits and be very close to port.

In accordance with a personal order from the Emperor, the English language is now being taught the imperial page corps. The lessons began this week.

Staff orders issued at Harbin, which have just arrived here, make it appear that Chinese troops have moved much further north than was supposed. General Tin Cheng, having concentrated 5,000 men at Bodune, which is only 100 miles west of Harbin; General Ma having 10,000 at Kaupatse, while another 3,000 men are at Sin Min Tun and 10,000 at Ichan—all these points bordering upon the zone of Russian military operations. The orders are all insignificant inasmuch as they lay stress upon the holding about of the Chinese officials in Manchuria, the civil government at Mukden having forbidden the Chinese to supply cattle, food or fodder to Russians. The governor of Hai Tcheng, although administering the affairs of a town situated on the railroad is also reported to have ordered the people not to accept Russian money, and according to native reports, he is organizing Boxer bands. The native governor of Kirin has issued a proclamation enjoining the observation of the strictest neutrality, but he refuses to withdraw troops in the neighborhood until imperatively ordered to do so by the Russian headquarters.

Protection of Private Property

Alexieff Threatens Severe Penalties Against Those Guilty of Vandalism.

Admiral's Daughter Sends an Heirloom to Makaroff at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—The army organ publishes an order of the day issued by Viceroy Alexieff threatening the most severe penalties against injuring private property or permitting the same. The order says: "Such offences are not only a slur on Russian honor, but are subservient to Russian discipline. Every officer permitting excesses will thus be guilty of a grievous offence against the Emperor and the country."

A special flag has been ordered by the Emperor for Viceroy Alexieff, with a blue St. Andrew's cross and in the centre a black double Russian eagle. It will be saluted by nineteen guns.

The daughter of Admiral Tauba, who commanded the wooden Retvizan, the predecessor of the present battleship, has written to Admiral Makaroff, commander of the naval forces at Port Arthur, saying that nearly fifty years ago while the old Retvizan was moored in the Neva, her father noticed an object floating towards him and found it to be an image of the Saviour which had remained in the Tauba family since the dismantling of the old ship. The daughter of Admiral Tauba now sends the image to Admiral Makaroff convinced that it will keep the battleship from harm in the future.

The representations of the United States minister to Japan, Mr. Griscom, concerning American interests affected by the creation of the Japanese tobacco monopoly, will, the Novoe Vremya believes, sharpen American-Japanese relations. It considers the tobacco monopoly to be absolutely necessary for Japan in the present condition of her finances, but says the compensation claimed by the Americans would more than eat up the income from the monopoly in the first years, thus creating for Japan a situation, "the full meaning of which, it is probable, is quite appreciated at Washington."

A NEAT HAUL.

Thieves Secure Big Money From Careless Cleveland Cashier.

Cleveland, O., March 19.—Four men entered the office of the W. J. Morgan Lithograph Company today and engaged the cashier, the only employee present, in conversation. A moment later, while the cashier was answering a telephone call, supposed to have been made by a confederate the men secured between $1,000 and $2,000 from the safe and disappeared. There is no clue.

HERR REBEL ON GERMAN CAMPAIGN

Says War Against Hereros Does Not Reflect Credit on Country.

Berlin, March 19.—In the Reichstag today Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, said the German campaign against the Hereros had taken on a character prejudicial to Germany's interests and honor, since all the Hereros were killed and no prisoners were taken. He referred to a letter from a veterinary surgeon, Dr. Baumgart, in a Leipsic newspaper, asserting that no quarter was given and that every Hock was shot down. Dr. Baumgart himself boasting that he had massacred wounded men, like a cannibal."

Therein can be seen, Herr Bebel continued, "how far even you educated people are becoming brutalized. The descriptions sent from Southwest Africa must have a demoralizing and brutalizing effect on the German people. The reports of the Rhenish Missionary Society show that the Hereros spare the whites who prove to be non-Germans, like the English Boers and the Danes.

It appears, therefore, that some of our countrymen have so maltreated the Hereros that they have general a fanatical hatred against Germans in general. "Samuel Maharero, chief of the Hereros, continues the missionary's report, "has given orders that no harm be done to non-Germans, missionaries women and children, but German men would be shot down mercilessly.

"The missionaries further report that the Hereros begged the pardon of white women wounded by stray shots in fights, saying that they did not wish to hurt defenceless women."

A FIVE MILLIONS' GIFT.

New York, March 19.—Andrew Carnegie has given another $5,000,000 for educational purposes, says the Globe today. Formal announcement of the gift for its purposes will be made in a few days.

WINNIPEG WRINGS.

Colonial Bishop to Succeed Archbishop Machray—Queen Victoria's Statue.

Winnipeg, March 19.—It is rumored that the successor to the late Archbishop Machray will be a former colonial bishop who is a distinguished graduate of Cambridge.

The contract for the Queen Victoria memorial work has been let. The statue is of bronze and the base of cut stone. The unveiling takes place in July.

J. Biladeau, a farmer of Elk district, was badly burned while heating oil which caught fire.

J. Scott, charged at Neepawa with robbing the mails, has been acquitted.

Automobile owners have organized a club.

A successful experiment of thawing pipes by electricity has been carried out by the head of the light department at Port William.

In a joint debate between North Dakota and Manitoba Universities on the subject: "Resolved, that the adjudication of disputes between employees and employers should be made a part of the administration of justice," the visitors were triumphant.

THE BIG SPAN PLACED YESTERDAY

Final Link in the Fraser River Bridge Set in Position Successfully.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, March 19.—Over 3,200 gathered on the north shore of the Fraser river this morning to watch the operation of moving into position on the new bridge of the big 220-foot span which weighs 800 tons. It was moved half a mile in a circle and was successfully placed in position at 6 a. m. and settled into place by falling of the tide.

The work was done under the direction of M. Julian, Dominion engineer.

PREMIER COMBES' MINISTRY IS WEAK

Situation Precarious as Result of Recent Parliamentary Reverses.

Paris, March 19.—The situation of Premier Combes' ministry is gradually becoming precarious, as a result of its recent parliamentary reverses. It is not considered that any immediate crisis will occur, but even the best informed government quarters describe the ministry as gradually crumbling away. Some of the recent majorities have been below the traditional which is the limit of safety. The gradual sapping of M. Combes' strength is not due to the pending law suppressing all forms of congregational teaching, as his majorities have been steadily maintained on that question, but the difficulty is mainly due to Socialist measures for workingmen's pensions and employment agencies. It is believed he will be able to pass the law of congregations about Easter, and with this principal work accomplished, it is not expected he will wish to remain in office.