GRAND TRUNK

(Special to The Daily News) Winnipeg, Oct. 31.—The vastness the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad undertaking is not fully realized by the general public. Already some 300 miles of the new transcontinental is completed and will shortly be in operation Millions of dollars have already been expended upon the projects and millions more will have to be spent before the line is completed and in operation from on the J. D. McArthur contract, which connects this city with the great lakes the wages amount to some \$16,000 per day and a small army of sub-contractors are employed on the work.

It is the intention of the officials of the company to have the section be tween lake Superior and Edmonton, Alberta, in operation in time to assist in moving out the crop of 1908 and the work is being rushed for this purpose Hidden back in stretches of where people never travel, unless they have some particular business, graders and surveyors are working on the new transcontinental railroad system A trapper in quest of furs come across a surveyor's camp hundreds of miles from civilization and he begins to realize how his favorite fur bearing districts are being brought into the pale of civilization and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police realize that their work will be less with the opening up of the country.

The line now under construction is pronounced by experts to be the fines piece of railroad ever built on the Ame rican continent. Mountains are being tunnelled, muskags filled and dozens of bridged to make the shortest and most level route possible across the dominion. The reason for this is that the heavy initial expense will be counter halanced by the cheaper operat ing expenses by reason of the low grades and level roadway. At the present time some 2500 miles of the line i under contract and the company is prenared to let another contract west nton to the Rock mountains.

At Prince Rupert, the Pacific coast terminus, a large gang of men are at work on the terminals but so far noth definite has been announced regard ing the building of the line in British Columbia, where the greatest difficult ies of the whole undertaking will be encountered owing to the wild and inac essible nature of the country through steamers will be built by the company on each coast and branch lines will run to all the principle towns in the domin ion, making a system with some 4000 miles of track. Subsidary companies have already been formed to build telelines, elevators and hotels from one end of the railroad to the other equalling, if not surpassing any rail-road system in America.

OVER HUNDRED MILLION

CANADA'S REVENUES CONTINUE TO GO UPWARDS.

ALL RECEIPTS SHOW A STEADY INCREASE

(Special to The Daily News) Ottawa, Oct. 31.—Canada's revenue continue to go upward.

The customs receipts of the dominion for the current month are more than a quarter of a million greater than ber of last year. For the seven months of the current year the increase is over six millions and a half. The receipts for October were \$4,930,-031, an increase of \$273,590 and for the seven months the receipts were \$36-

342,766, an increase of \$6,690,790. Al lrevenue from all sources for the year will be over the hundred million 11 . 101.01

HAS INVADED CANADA

STANDARD OIL COMPANY NEAR EDMONTON.

EXPECT TO STRIKE OIL THIS-MONTH.

(Special to The Daily News) Edmonton, Oct. 31.-Under the name of the American-Canadian Oil company the Stadard Oil company has invaded the Canadian oil fields and is now boring for oil at Morinville, a short distance from this city. Drilling was commenced last June. Natural gas was found at a depth of 300 feet and at a depth of 550 feet the pressure was 400 pounds to the inch. The company expects to strike oil at a depth of about 1000 feet and government reports bear out these expectations. The drilling is under the personal supervision of H. L. Williams, president and manager of the company, who is known from the pert. It was at Summerlands, California, where he drilled the first sub-marin, oil wells in the history of the petro leum industry. Bormgs in the same strata to the south have showed natural gas, asphaltum and petroleum. Weems, of the Iowa State College has analysed the Alberta asand found it to contain 21.17 parts of petrolene and 16.14 parts of asphaltum, which compares most favorably with tests he made of other

asphaltums, his report being as follows: Petrolene. Asphaltum Alberta asphaltum .21.17 Trinidad lake22.73 Trinidad land35.40 18.85 Texas asphaltum ... 7.54

Indian Territory ... 9.50 ... 39 From all over the surrounding counare coming reports of discoveries of natural gas and oil seepages, leadeveryone to believe northern Alberta is exceptionally rich in all kinds

of minerals, particularly coal products. ered in large quantities around here and at the present time a profitable coal mine is being worked within the Ed-

monton city limits.

At the present rate of progress the company should strike oil within a month and permission is now being sought for franchises to supply severa djacent towns with natural gas. Although large sums of money have been expended on the oil properties in the southern portion of this province no definite results have been attained, the pumped from the wheels not being of sufficient quantities to make it a success from a commercial standpoint, but the companies boring there continue operations in the hopes of striking a large gusher in the near future, oil being known to exist there in paying

COAL COMPANY FINED

HILLCREST CONCERN VIOLATED LEMIEUX ACT.

LOCKED OUT MINERS PENDING AR-BITRATION.

Lethbridge, Oct. 31.-The Hillcrest Coal & Coke company has been fined \$200 and costs by inspector Belcher, J. P. at Frank, for locking out some hund red or more miners while an arbitration board was still sitting for the purpose of settling the dispute between the

company and the men. The company on October 11 and 12, closed down their mine and posted notice requesting their employees to either come to an agreement or to remain idle. This, the men claim, was breach of the Lemieux Act and as such was illegal, and they brought proceedings and obtained this conviction, the first conviction under the Lemieux Act obtained in the west if not in the who of Canada. W. C. Ives of Lethbridge conducted the prosecution for the men.

ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL

RETURNS FOR THE MONTH JUST COMPLETED.

NO LIST OF THOSE ATTENDING REG-ULARLY.

Owing to the fact that the public school was closed for a fortnight during last month no list of pupils regularly attending in October has been made out. Appended will be found the figures for the ten divisions in the public school, giv-ing in each case the number enrolled, the nal average attendance, and the per-

	centage.		
	Enro	l Att.	P
-	Division I 26	26.71	1
	Division II 30	28.14	1
	Division III 39	36.71	
	Division IV 42	38,67	. 1
	Division V 50	47.71	
	Division VI 40	37.39	
	Division VII 38	33.50	- 1
4	Division VIII 53	47.93	
	Division IX 34	30.98	
	Division X 50	42.42	-
-	Coldina I		_

The figures for the High School and the Hume School were published yesterday.

OPEN OR CLOSED SHOP

DISCUSSED FROM TRADES UNION POINT OF VIEW

FORCEFUL ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF CLOSED SHOP

The open shop is a subject of daily discussion in publications of every character. But although the volume of literature and oratory offered the public on the subject is enormous, I submit the proposition that it is one sided. Apart from some trade journals printed for and circulated among union men, argument on the matter is invariably based on the a priort assumption that the open shop is the correct and desirable condition. The consequence is that the great section of the public not directly connected with trades unions has been led to form an imperfect judgment because it has not been enabled to hear the advocates

At the outset, it must be admitted that the whole question hinges upon the justification which can be offered for the exis-tence of trades unions. The general in-troduction of the open shop is equivalent to the destruction of trades unions, and the open shop is or is not the most beneficial industrial condition in precise measure as the trades union is or is not a desirable institution. Thus it is my two fold object to show (a) that unions and open shop can-inot exist at the same time; (b) that of the light of cold reason. Freedom of contract two conditions the continued existence of unions tends to the greatest good to the

greatest number. Designedly, those who advocate the open shop have striven to make it appear as the fair shop; where opportunity for employment is equal to all, and where merit alone is the determining factor for advancement; where the walking delegate does not intrude his unwelcome presence and sow the seeds of discord between the just employer and his contented employees; where the workman keeps all he earns instead of supporting parasites who foment strife that there may be an excuse for their being; and above all, where the workman is free to exercise his sacred constitutional right to contract with his employer without the unwarranted interference of third par-

Let us suppose a given industry to be upon an open shop bas's. Just at this point contend that discrimination is certain to enter. Some of the applicants for work are non-union men. The employer known that these will accept a lower wage than the union has fixed. They will make noth-ing more effective than muttered protests against lengthening hours; they have no right to regulate every incident connected

with their employment, although their in-terest in the matter is as vital to them as in my experience to find men receiv is his interest to him. Can there be any doubt as to which will obtain the prefer-

Let us suppose that this procedure has several years. Is it concontinued for several years. Is it con-ceivable that the disintegraiting effect of such a condition has escaped the notice o employers? And when the inevitable result has been attained; when men have abandoned their union memberships by hundr because it was a handicap in the effort to obtain and retain employmen there is no union and no sclae of wages and no schedule of hours, has the experience of the past taught us that employe will mone the ises pay the former wage will just as cheerfully continue the shorter vorkday; will magnanimously rerfain fro

waking oppressive shop regulation?
We have concrete illustrations which furnish the answers to these abstract ques-We have seen the open shop estab lished in some places, with the precise esults indicated in the above questions instead of generous disregard of a man's union affiliations, to be suspected of memership in one was sufficient cause for curt diamissal. Sples have circulated among the men for the express purpose of disvering who might be members or inclined to become such, and the slightest expres-sion in the interest of organization was

followed by discharge Union men know that the open shop is a losed shop-ciosed to them as union I which they enter only by depriving them selves of that which they have won with such pain and sacrifice; of that which bitter experience of centuries has taught them is their most potent weapon—the ight of combination with their fellows Per contra, the union shop is closed to no man. The union welcomes the adher-ence of every worker in a trade, and g'adly ava'l himself of them. —
I believe I have demonstrated my first

roposition, i.e., that the open shop is in-ompatible with the existence of trades ndons. It remains to be shown which he two industrial conditions is the most The first argument that presents itself

as a justification of trades unionism is one which concerns the manufacturer and merchant almost as directly as the unon man The union obtains for its members a larger portion of the wealth they create in the shape of wages. When they spend their carmings the essentials of food and shelter must first be provided; clothing will come next in such quantities as the mechanic can afford. If there then remains a surplus the thousand and one other things that add to the comfort and refinement of life may be purchased according to the financial ability of the purchaser. But it is evident that if the essentials take the whole income of the workman, the other desirable but non-essential articles must remain or the shelves of the retail merchant; this again reacts upon the manufacturer, who finds the market which absorbs his wares greatly curtailed. What, then, would it vail employers as a class to reduce wages to the point which would permit nothing ore than a bare subsistence? How would a merchant benefit by cheaper goods that he could not sell? In so much as the unions cause wide diffusion of wealth in the shape of good wages liberally spent, they are one of the greatest fastors in the upbuilding of true prosperity, as opposed to the false prosperity which reckons a nation's wealth, but takes no account of the num-

Now we will take up the phase of the matter presented in the picture of the walking delegate driving men from con-genial employment, regardless of the existence or non-existence of sufficient griev To it is assumed that union men are terests as a flock of sheep; that they strike without knowing why, and endure the heard-ships and sufferings entailed as a conse-quence for no better reason than that ody ordered them to do so; that they dist in loyalty to their union, although deprived of their suitations and robbed of their earnings to support unworthy leaders, only because they lack intelligence to perceive how much better their condition would be outside of it, then indeed it were union slavery and give them open shop freedom But if it is conceded that union mien are at least on a par with others in knowing which side their bread is buttered on; that they are just as keen to get a any other sort of men; that they can real ize when they are being robbed as quickly as most people; and that the hardships of strikes are no more palatable to them than to other persons with a proper appre-ciation of well filled stomachs and well clad backs, then it must seem tolerably clear that there is intelligent reasoning be hind their loyalty to the union tdea. cannot fool all the people all the time," a

as applicable to them as to others.

The trump card of the open shot cate is always insistence upon the sacred right of the individual to work where he likes, for and with whom he likes and for what he likes Flery eloquence on that topic, with an impass oned reference to the constitution and the flag, and something concerning our revered forefathers, mixed and served hot, makes an apparently efpresupposes the equality of the contracting parties. What sort of equality exists between the owner of land, machinery and capital on the one side, and the owner of mothing but a pair of hands on the other? It has been forcibly said that most workmen have not a month's wages between themselves and the almshouse. Thus the 'freedom' of one of the parties is fatally circumscribed by the imperative character of his necessities. Now, if the position of the workman is still further prejudiced by the fact that three men are seeking one job, will it be contended that any o 'freedom' remains but that of taking what be can get-with the alternative of starv-

The union confers with the employer as a representative of the ndividuals who com-pose it. All the questions surrounding em-ployment in an industry are discussed, with the result that written congracts for a definite period of time are agreed upon, at living wages and for reasonabe hours. Will any amount of glowing rhetoric enable the any amount of glowing rhetor o enable the individual to do as much for himself? Observe, the union dixes a minimum of wage above the scale. And merit above the

average finds remuneration in comp

in my experience to find men receiving more than the scale. Obviously, then, the only freedom the union man has surrendered is the freedom to enter into deadly petition with his fellows for the oppor tunity to labor until wages have been reduced to the level on which the cheapest

of them can exist.

It is thus shown that unlons keep up the wages of their members. They do more. The non-union man, in receipt of wages always less than the union scale, and work ing longer hours, is nevertheless enabled to get more than he otherwise would if the scale did not exist as a standard. Thus his wages have been increased, hs hours decreased, his standard of living bettered, and even his vaunted freedom of contract in some degree preserved through the ruggles and sacrifices of other men. My chain of argument is now completed.

In diagrammatic form it would appea Open shop-destruction of trades unions unchecked competition for the opportunity to work—consequent loss of wages—increase of working hours-decreased purchasing powers of the masses—less employment in store and factory, making still more diffi-

cult the struggle for existence.
Union shop—More employment for more men, under better conditions, for higher wages more money to be spent for the things that add refinement to life—more work for the men that make and handle these things—a more general diffusion of the products of industry—a distinctly high-er standard of living, with the mitigation the most terrible feature of our industrial system—competition between the have-nots for the opportunity to work. And if further justification of trades

unionism required of can be found in the unionism required or can be round in the altruism which prompts it to care for its sick and aged; to bury its dead and protect its widows and orphans. Yes and it can be found in the fights it has made and will make for everything that tends to the uplifting and betterment of the race; for the children it has saved from the devourmaw of Moloch in mine and factory for the efforts it has made to destroy the recking sweatshop and the flithy tene-ment; for the advanced political stand it

has always taken.

We know the conditions which gvae birth to trades unionism. Open shop means a reversion to those conditions. Union men understand this clearly enough; and howover they may mask it behind high sounding phrases employers are equally cognizant of that truth. The fight against the shop is a fight for life. The bun of sticks shall not become a heap of break-

TO REDUCE WAGES.

Special to The Daily News.) Butte, Mont., Oct. 29.—The mine owners have notified the unions that on November 1st the scale of • • pay for miners will be reduced •

HORSE FARMS

Vancouver, Oct. 30 .- Capt. O. C. Cul len, representing Col. Lodofosky, a Russian capitalist who left for the Orient on the Empress of China, stated here today that a deal had been closed with on the Empress of China, stated here today that a deal had been closed with Victor Odium for the acquirement of four thousand acres of fruit and farm lands on the lower Arrow lakes. The land is to be used as the prin-

thousand Russian ex-soldiers, now resident in Japan. space on the Empress arriving here in December has been engaged for their passage as well as part of the cabins

cipal interior station for part of two

for those having means. The immigrants are Circassians, and different from the Slavs, being of Aryan progenitors. It is expected that this colony will make a specialty of raising Arabian horses, Col. Lodofsky being an enthusitstic horse breeder, and An-gora goats, though farms for this purwould probably be located nearer the coast.

A land deal of the greatest import-ance was closed out locally yesterday, a deal that probably ranks as the largest turnover during what has been an exceedingly profitable season for real, J. E. Annable of this city has had

the matter in hand for some time but it was only concluded yesterday.

The acreage sold was 6,727, the largest yet recorded. The lands are all situate on the lower Arrow lakes and compared to the lower Arrow lakes are all situations and the lower Arrow lakes and compared to the lower Arrow lakes are all situations and the lower Arrow lakes are all situations and the lower Arrow lakes and compared to the lower Arrow lakes are all situations and the lower Arro prise some of the choicest locations at Deer Park, Fire Valley and Burton

The greater portion of the lands sold yesterday, was selected by the fortunate vendor some considerable time ago, before the Arrow Lake district became famous as a great fruit raising section of the Kootenays. Yesterday's sale was made to eastern

capitalists, represented here by Y. S. Sheppard of Lethbridge.

The purchasers propose to colonize the lands acquired with well-to-do English speaking settlers, many of whom will go on the lands early next spring. Local real estate agents, all of whom have done remarably well this year in handling fruit lands, were of the opin-ion that the last of the fall would witness a quieting down of interest in Kootenay lands, but the contrary appears to be the case and enquiries from would be purchasers of large blocks, as well as from bona fide settlers, are

Particularly is this the case in Manitoba and the northwest provinces, many persons writing from these sections, or coming in to personally inspect the

lands here.
The influx from Manitoba and what used to be the territories, at the coast so marked at the present time as noted in a special dispatch from Vancouver published in these columns a day or two ago, is reflected by the situation here, and doubtless other large deals will be closed before the end of the year.

BOUNDARY STRIKE

Veteran Prospector Uncovers High Grad (Special to The Daily News)

Grand Forks, Oct 30-At a late hour night a special messenger arrived here from Bannock City up the North Fork, veteran prospector of the Boundary trot, had struck a paystreak fully feet in width on the Richmond claim Mc-Guiar was in the act of laying a tram can track into the long tunnel on the pro perty and just as he was blasting the ledge, he shot into a body of high grad copper ore which on first appearance, re-sembles a jeweler's window more than anyrich claims but the spectacle aroused him to action and he at once set the well known Diamond Hitch property The lead just discovered on the Richm and which is the wonder of mining a here, dips east and has a trend a little north of east. A party of citizens left today for the Richmond to inspect the new discovery

HAVE A LONG SESSION SPECIAL MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

LAST NIGHT SALARIES ARE VOTED THE NEW PO

LICEMEN

(From Tuesday's Daily) At the special meeting of the city coun

held last night at the city hall there were present the mayor and all the aldermen The chief part of the long session was occupied in the reading of the applican for electrical engineer in full charge of a quarter million dollar plant and equipment at a salary of \$135 a month. A great number of these came from all parts of the continennt of North America. The very great majority of these evidently came from working men who thought to recommend themselves by their youth, their weight, their height or personal appearance (one candidate including his pho-tograph) their honesty, their ability to write a legible hand, their sobriety or their freedom from nicotine or solitics, one as-pirant going so far as to say he had no pay for miners want be reduced to fifty cents a day.

 Special to The Daily News.)

 Phoenix, Oct. 29.—Word reached to here today that the Granby Consolidated company will immediately revert to the former wage to diately revert to the former wage to scale entailing a reduction of fifty to the applications of apparently better standard contents. diately revert to the former wage
 scale, entailing a reduction of fifty
 cents a day in the wages of miners.
 At 10:05 p.m. Aid. Annable, tiring of the wearsome reading, proposed to leave the sammering down of the epystoscous or ten, to the fire, water and light commit-tee for report at the next council meeting. This motion, being about two hours too late, found no seconder, the city clerk who in the meantime had been relieved by Ald. Rose, completing the perusal at 10:20. The other business occupying the attertion of the council for another three-quar

75 applications for the position of city elec-trician, by city clerk Wasson. These in-cluded an application from H. A. Boyes, who thought \$150 a month not excessi Also another from H. C. Bullis, now re thousand Russian ex-soldiers, now resident in Japan.

It is stated that all the steerage resenting the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Co. at the city power pannt. This however, was really an offer to run the city power plant earl of \$650 which Mr Bulks stated was the amount now being paid for the same purpose. Another appli-cation came from F. G. Poulton of Granite, the terseness of which was in con-trast to the great length at which most candidates set forh their experiences. J. M. Martin, a graduate of Toronto university also applied; H. C. Cummins of Neson was another applicant; J. A. Campbell of Mc-Gill universty appled, but wanted \$150 a month. L. O. Veser of Cornell university took six pages of manuscript to make his application. L. P. Joseph was another Mc-Gill man. Frank Cellner, the rancher, who grows strawberries by electricity, put in his application. The applications were finally referred to the fire wa, ter and light committee to cut down to ten and report to the next meeting of he council, which was ar-ranged to take place this evening. City

goes to his next position. Ald. Irving said the was willing to give \$200 a month if necessary.

Ald. Selous was pleasurably surprised at the number of applications, none of which however, seemed to demand more than \$150 a month.

than \$150 a moran.

The salaries pay roll then came up, city clerk Wasson asking whether the police should be included. Ald Selous said the reason why the police salaries were not paid was because an ap-appeal should be made to the lieutenant gov-City clerk Wasson read a letter from city

men were entitled to their pay as no ap-peal had been taken. Mayor Gillett said the police commission ers did not have to appeal. They were not to be dictated to by the council or by an

solicitor Macdonald saying that the police

Ald Selous-Not even of a majority of the council?

Ald. Hume moved and Ald. Annable seconded that the names of the policeme be added to the payroll. This was carried The question of the salary of the city electrician then came up. Ald. Selous moved, in view of Mr. Smith's offer to stay till

carried.

A letter was read from Mr. Smith saying that the tramway service was now a real tramway service and the income derived

Nov. 15, that the salary be paid. This was

a similar period last year. The power had been good up to about three weeks ago. It had then varied 25 per cent over and the loss of the drawngt tube and to the inefficient state of the governor. Still, with care, even under these conditions, the flucuations should be within ten per cent, Mr. Sm'th verbally explaining that he had himself, with a Pelton Water wheel under exactly similar conditions, kept the variation to within seven per cent. Mr. Smith's letter went on to defy anyone to show that

In reply to a query Mr. Smith also explained that the excessive fluctuations burned out the incandescent lights and by varying the speed of the electric motors

the city had ever lost a cent through his

Mayor Gillett figured that as the city is paying \$400 a month, Mr. Bullis, who spent much of his time in the city, must be getting at least \$140 a month, as none of his assistants were experienced men and their joint salaries woud not exceed \$260 monthly. Hence the city is practically paying for the

operation of the plant.

A motion was passed without protest, at the request of Mr. Smith, that the council give him a letter of recommendation.

The council adjourned at 11 p.m.

RENWICK'S CFHALLENGE Will Accept McDonald for Five Events

for \$250 a Side-Answer Asked For. Sporting Editor of the Daily News Dear Sir-I have been informed challenge any man in B. C. for five events through your paper some time ago, that Mr. McDonald had accepted my challenge. I don't know what events he wishes to compete in but I am willing to take him on some date next month for any of the following five events: 50 and 100 yards standing and running broad jump, standing and running high jump, standing hop step and jump, three standing jumps, pole vaulting for height, 8, 12, 14 and 16 pound shots, and throwing the Discus. If you will kindly show Mr. McDonald this letter and ask him to write me stating what date he wishes the contest to take place, not earlier than November 20, unless agreed upon by both parties, for \$250.00 a side either in Cranbrook or Fernie and \$100.00 forfeit to be put up with some good man in either town to bind the match before November 10. My address will be W. Renwick, Medicine Hat, Alberta, carrof Byron W. Bellamy. I will leave here to morrow or next day for Winnipeg and from there go to Medicine Hat. He m Mr. McDonald upon my arrival at the Hat, I remain,

Yours truly

Port Arthur, Oct. 23, 1907. BIG PYTHIAN CELEBRATION (Special to The Daily News)
Phoenix, Oct. 26—For the last two weeks Phoenix, Oct. 26—For the last two weeks members of the Phoenix lodge of the Knights of Pythias, are been preparing for an initiation of 100 tyros into the mysteries of the dramate order of the Knights of Kohrassen, and the event took place here this evening in the Miners' union hall. El Mabarraz Tempie No. 92 of Spokane, to the number of 50 or 60, arrived on the evening train with their brass band. In addition Grand Forks sent some 30 members, Greenwood as many more, besides others from Ehott, Midway, Danville, Republic, Chesaw etc. On the arrival of the others from anote, anteres, public, Chesaw etc. On the arrival of the Great Northern train a procession wa held through the streets of the city, after which through the streets of the city, after which the ceremonies of initation, with a class of about 100, were gone through with Fol-lowing the initiation a banquet was held, elaborate preparations also having been

New York, Oct. 29.—S. J. Small, recently deposed as president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union of America, arrived in New York from the west today and was w to address the local branch of the union at a meeting in the afternoon, tonight sent out a statement to the public "calling off" the telegraphers'

After reciting his efforts to bring about a settlement of the trouble advantageous to the strikers and the ac-tion of the union in declaring his of-fice vacant and electing a successor,

Small says: "I feel it my duty as the recognized leader and legally elected president of the aforesaid organization to issue this statement declaring a chaotic condition to exist within our official ranks and further declaring the telegraphers' strike unquestionably the greatest and cleanest fought battle of recent years, at an end dating from Wednesday, October 38, 1907, and on the following terms to wit: All strikers will be re-instated without discrimination, ex-cept those against whom serious charges can be substantiated, the accused to have the privilege of making defense in writing through me when their cases will receive prompt and careful consideration. The ten per cent increase granted March 1, 1907, will be strongly adhered to. Other matters mentioned in the bill of grievances to be taken up and considered upon my return to New York within days provided the strikers accept and act upon these instructions. Small declares he is willing to await

be held in Milwaukee next June. chairman of the strike committee, issued a statement to the effect that if the telegraph companies were prepared to and smelter men's unions met and the telegraph companies were prepared to an adventer men's unions met and the very smelter men's unions met and

vindication at the next convention to

Mentreal, Oct. 29.—A special London cable says: "Hysterical" is the epithe the Times' correspondent applies to British Columbia's demand for exclusion of all Asiatics. The British do minion is somewhat befogged by con-flicting statistics. The alarming figures from Vancouver are quite inconsistent with the advices of R. W. Scott, secretary of state, based on reports from the government agent at Vancouver which show that only 750 immigrants arrived this year from Japan to remain in Canada, that is only 150 more than Canada herself contemplated under the to ask how can such immigration expose British Columbia to the dangers of becoming an annex of Asia as Vancouver asserts. the Japanese govern ment apparently dealing with arrivals via Hawaii by swamping irresponsible immigration agents. Meanwhile the ious the alleged shockingly unjust ent to which the king's own subjects, Hindus, are being exposed by Canadian immigration officers, who exclude them on the flimsiest pretext.

The Oriental immigration Auestion is the chief Canadian subject discussed in today's papers. The Japanese correspondent of the Morning Post, resident in London, who probably reflects his views of the Japanese embassy, expresses confidence that Lemieux and the Tokio government will reach a settlement suitable

to both countries. The Manchester Guardian foreshadows a new element in the situation when the Japanese in British Columbia secure naturalization for which they are now applying. There will be then a Japanese vote for the politicians to court.

FIGURES FOR OCTOBER

ATTENDANCE AT HIGH AND HUME SCHOOLS

PUBLIC SCHOOL RETURNS HELD OVER FOR PRESENT

Owing to the fact that the public school has been closed for the past ten days, the figures for the attendance in October were not ready last evening The returns for the high and Hume schools are given here-

HIGH SCHOOL Division I. Average attendance Division II. Enrolled
Average attendance
Percentage
HUME SCHOOL

The following pupils of the Hume school attended perfectly during the month of October:
Division 1, Miss E. B. Bate, principal-Freda Bullock, Helen Balding, Tony Haberarde, Arthur Maurce, Murdo McLeod, Rhoda McGregor, Edith Gillehrist, Ruby Glichrist, Bruce Glichrist, Elizabeth Lynch, Charlotte Ringrose

The average attendance was 34

The average attendance was 24 Division 2, Miss McLennan, teacher—Eila Brown, Syd. Desireau, Vera Gilchrist, Fred Hown, Syd. Desireau, Vera Gilchrist, Fred Hartwig, Esther Habegarde, Walter Gil-christ, Farquiar Hodg'n, Leonard Jackson, Angus McLeod, Robert McGregor, John Jerome, Tommy Jerome, Grace Maurer, James Ringrose, Bertha Gilchrist, Beatrice Turner, (Gladys Rendall, William Rendall. The average attendance was 41.

deputy minister of labor, who is inves-tigating the Japanese riot claims here as special commissioner, unearthed the whole story today from a witness, of the system of boarding house keepers the system of boarding house keepers bringing Japanese into this country. There are four organizations here,

who have contracts with the railway companies and others to supply laborers. They deal with similar companies in Japan. The immigrants are taken care of by boarding house keepers here, who supply them with work and take about ten per cent of their wages as long as the men are on the job. The men have also to pay the companies in Japan.

The laborers pay at both ends, and

the companies make big money. Victoria, Oct. 30.-Joseph H. Mac-Laughlin, for the past fifteen years manager of the dominion government savings bank in this city, dropped dead Dr. Montizambert, superintende the dominion quarantine service, was in town this morning and left in the afternoon for Seattle to investigate the health conditions in that city in view of the recent outbreak there

****************** ABIDE BY CONTRACT. ♦ (Special to The Daily News.) • Butte, Mont., Oct. 30.—In rebe held in Milwaukee next June.

Late tonight Daniel L Russell, the mining companies that after No be held in Milwaukee next June.

**Sponse to the notices from the mining companies that after No be held in Milwaukee next June.

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**Sponse to the notices from the mining companies that after No be held in Milwaukee next June. the telegraph companies were prepared to agree to reinstate all strikers, except those against whom serious charges could be proved, would guarantee that the increase last March would be given without discrimination and promise to arbitrate all other matters mentioned in the bill of grievances, the signers of the statement were satisfied that they could pledge the committee to call off the strike within 48 hours. The statement was signed by Russell, Percy Thomas, John F. Ahkearn and R. M. Melenaan.

COPPER IS

New York, Oct. 28.-The events in the financial distr ndicated that the worst of t was over and that matters wer down to comparatively nor

News of the engagement of 000 in gold from Europe for tion to New York was followed sensational announcement of Amprican toopper abroad wh money to this country to an of over \$25,000. This, with rise of gold securities on the change, in some cases as much or five per cent, which was followed by a slight reduction close, and the policy of the ti panies not to pay out curre tributed to strengthen the fe banking quarters and So well was the situation

that there was no such scurry of leading financiers and has ences, as took place the l J. P. Morgan was in touch

situation in his library on 3 but did not find it necessary down town. One of the sensational fe the day was the remarkable ments in the copper tide. The metal selling company reports advance in the price of copp per which would have readily days ago at 10% cents a pour manded 13% to 13% cents.

During the month of Oc sales of this company had been 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 pour bulk of the sales had been f so that up to tonight it is that in foreign deliveries do vember and December there 85,000,000 in gold. Sales by copper centres have been pately large.

The chapter of the New You

runs has been finished, was viction stoutly expressed street, long accustomed to sincidents, has resumed its nearance today did the thin of depositors await their ture. Trust Company of America even to attract attention.

CANNOT BORROW

BANKS TIGHTEN PURSE

GRAIN MEN SAY THEIR IS TIED UP.

Winnipeg, Oct. 29.— In leading grain men say that not borrow money from the carry wheat across the lakes William and that all wheat paid for when it goes into Fort William.

An unprecedented thing lest week in grain trade, chartered to come in light fr land for Chicago was deta days at Fort William, unab because the owners of the wint pay for it and the bank wit be loaded until it was paid other vessel chartered and light to load, had to have he paid and leave light for D load there for exactly the sa The men chartering could the bank in advance and would not let the wheat g was paid for, except to mi panies, who are still buying wheat in small quantities breaks, it has not been possed. Prominent grain men as the possible result of this of the purse strings of the that the chances were if it that elevators all over the cease buying wheat, as a fact some of them are quithat now without making nouncement.

one man said: "I would prised, if at the end of t week all but the mill eleceased to buy throughout t A prominent commission "We have notified our cust we can no longer make a them and allow their whea ture we will have to ask soon as their papers are

SURPLUS OF A

LATEST RECORD OF PO ADMINISTRATIO INLAND REVENUE RET PAST FISCAL YI

The report of the depart land revenue for the last (nine months to March 31 issued. The revenue was as compared with \$14,435, preceding 12 months. The spirits produced was \$5,06 gallons. All Canadian whi be kept in warehouse for before it can be sold. At ing of this 17,034,420 proof in warehouse under the st excise officers. In the n 303,594 gallons were en against 277,905 gallons in ing year. The foreign Canadian distillery product

ily increasing.
The average quantity taken for consumption dur four years was 13,899,689 the last nine months the 12,101,678 pounds, a sub crease. The number of for consumption was against 182,178,436 in