Grievance
er the Tariff

mination of the Sit-
by Smith Curtis
f Rossland.

Province Has Not Free-
pated in Canada's
rowing Time.

sessions of the tariff com-
sland, Smith Curtis address-
y the following open letter:
land, B. C., Sept. 18, 1905.
elding, Hon. Wm. Paterson,
L. P. Brodeur, Tariff Com-

to draw your attention to
to be by far the greatest
British Columbia under the
but one which can be rem-
he coming revision of the

e is this:
f the imports into the rest
the fiscal year ending 30th
s $239,647,805, and the duty
38,229,957; the duty paid be-
16 per cent. of the value of
in the same period the value
into British Columbia was
d the duty paid thereon,
duty paid being over 23
he value of the imports—in
British Columbia is paying
over 45 per cent. more in
the goods imported into this
the rest of Canada pays on
this question should not be and
isposed of by saying it can-
Were British Columbia
cent. in duties, or four times
the rest of Canada, would
e matter was to be ignored?
e is no good reason why the
present large discrimination
looked into and remedied,
British Columbia is a new
therefore, though rich be-
in natural resources, poor
thout which it cannot be de-
so every dollar fairly saved
its means so much more to
n of these natural resources,
end pay the Canadian tress-
rather than to milk British
his stage of her development.
nation complained of clearly
wo causes.

ge rate of duty imposed on
argely consumed in British
mnch higher than on the
argely used in the rest of
average duty on dutiable
rest of Canada is less than
in British Columbia it is al-
cent., or one-fourth greater.
list is framed entirely for
Eastern Canada, and British
mored or overlooked. With-
epresentation with portfolio,
province is surely entitled,
een no one, where tariff
eally decided on, to show
behalf. I hope this will not

out the first percentage I
in my figures both free and
ts, because it takes both to
tory. If, although paying a
tage of duty, we had the
ing a greater proportion of
n the free list, the latter
counter—or even overbalance
advantage. Unfortunately,
is quite the other way, for
free goods imported into the
a is 40 per cent. of all its
e the value of free goods
British Columbia is about
f its total imports—in other
per cent. of the proportion
Canada.

my figures from the Statis-
ok for 1904, page 306.
these trade returns do not
figures for each province,
of the goods entered in one
nsumed in another province,
atter before us these figures
infairly against us. The
ds entered in British Colum-
wards sent for consumption
n and into the prairie prov-
much less than the goods
onreal, Toronto, Hamilton,
other Eastern wholesale
re afterwards sent into and
British Columbia. Hence the
were they exactly known,
accentuate the grievance I
you.

r a moment the burden the
of duties and absence of
are here.
paid in British Columbia in
tioned were $2,724,412. Had
tty on all imports been the
in the rest of Canada, the
itish Columbia would have
saved of this sum $900,000.
would have saved even
this sum the wholesaler and
heir percentage of profit, so
a must have paid, all told,
000—an enormous charge on,
ot more truly say, bleeding
population of 130,000 souls.
a grievance so monstrous,
very other grievance brought
this, that it affects adverse-
umer in the province, that
the tariff that does not sub-
ove this burden will be fair
y to the people of this prov-

of the question here discuss-
distinct from the point often
at the people of British Col-
much a greater sum per
he people of the rest of Can-
alization of the tariff that I
ubtedly reduce our per capita
we are great consumers and
t producers of staples, we
that we will pay a greater
x than Eastern Canada for
comes nor will we complain
Dominion will pay us back
r yet has done) in provincial
n public expenditure in the
qual measure. Until that is
demand of better terms will
with greater force.

return home and are asked
Columbia has not fully par-
Canada's great growing time,
say it is in part due to tariff
and if you can add that
to provide a remedy, you
full measure the gratitude
ons of the people of British
such an act of justice.
SMITH CURTIS.

RD OIL TAKES MITE.

a Month Extra Profit
Enough.

, Sept. 23.—The Journal
million dollars a month is
ich the Standard Oil Com-
rive from the increase in
n refined petroleum which
to effect during the last
according to estimates by
from Oil City who are in
esent.
nces made during the last
verage about 10 cents a
ide and 15 to 20 cents on
The advance in crude oil
producers. The Standard
y does not own many oil
owns pipe lines, and there-
make almost any price it
rude oil. Advances of 10
le oil is only about half
ce in the refined oil. The
presents the profits of the
Company.
vances were to be main-
ld mean $12,000,000 a year
earnings for the trust. The
ces are due to the scarcity
largely because of riots in

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVII., NO. 100. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1905. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Pacific Coast Happenings

Seattle's Rush Order of 180,000 Barrels of Flour for Vladivostok.

Fire Does $200,000 Damages in Spokane's Wholesale District.

Alleged British Columbia Mine Owners are Arrested in San Francisco.

SEATTLE, Sept. 26—(Special)—The largest single order for flour ever received on the Pacific Coast has been placed with a local mill for immediate shipment to Vladivostok. Three special steamers have been chartered to carry it, one sailing October 1, another October 20 and the third early in November. The order is for 180,000 barrels. The vessels expect to avoid the winter ice. Hongkong and Shanghai orders placed here before the boycott now have been confirmed.

George Berger, Seattle superintendent of the Pullman Car Company, was arrested this afternoon by customs officers on the charge of smuggling. With him were taken F. B. Stevens ("Big Steve") and his wife. Berger was carrying a grip to the train for Mrs. Stevens. It contained thirty pounds of opium. Stevens finished a term in prison last spring for smuggling a ton of opium from Victoria to Seattle. Berger claims he is the victim of circumstances.

Kentaro Kayahara, editor of the Yorodzu Choho, one of the leading papers of Tokio, is in Seattle. Mr. Kayahara stated that his personal observation led him to believe that practically all the people of Japan are dissatisfied with the peace treaty. Baron Komura will not be received with functions and rites when he reaches Tokio, nor will he be received with shouts of acclaim. Mr. Kayahara said: "I believe that the present ministry will be dissolved soon because the people are clamoring for the resignation of the cabinet, and the Emperor is giving personal attention to the memorials to the throne. The people of Japan demand a new cabinet, and I think they will win."

Fire in Spokane

Spokane, Sept. 26.—(Special)—Fire broke out in the heart of the wholesale district at 2:30 this morning and gutted three brick blocks, destroying property worth $200,000. The blaze broke out in the Cudahy building, which was filled with soap and lard, and the flames spread with great rapidity.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—(Special)—Aubrey L. Rice and W. H. Gilman were arrested here today on the charge of fraudulently obtaining $6,500 from the United National Bank of Providence, R. I. Charles F. Corbett, who was with them, was also placed in custody. All three claim to be interested in British Columbia mining property, which they were about to visit.

Portland, Sept. 26.—(Special)—Lincoln Beachey made another remarkable trip over the business section in the airship "City of Portland" today. He stopped at the chamber of commerce building and newspaper offices to leave messages.

ANOTHER BOMB THROWER.

Four Policemen and Three Women Injured in Russian Town.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—Chief of Police Ivanoff, three policemen and three women were severely wounded today by the explosion of a bomb thrown near the town gardens at Kovno, Northwest Russia. The thrower of the bomb escaped.

LONDON'S LATEST MYSTERY.

Horrible Mutilation of Young Lady Passenger on L. & S. E. Railway.

London, Sept. 26.—The Mersthem tunnel of the London & Southeastern Railway, where the brutal murder of Frederick Gold by Percy Lefroy, alias Mapleton, occurred June 27, 1881, has again been the scene of a mysterious tragedy, the details of which as far as ascertained, are markedly similar to that of a quarter of a century ago. In the present case the victim is a young woman, Mary Mooney, whose body was horribly mutilated. A long veil was tightly wedged in her mouth, and the police are confident she was murdered in the compartment of a train on which she was traveling and her body thrown from the car. The fact that all the doors of the train on its arrival at Redhill were closed is considered to prove conclusively that it was not a case of suicide. Miss Mooney left her home on Sunday evening, saying she would not be gone long.

GENERAL BOOTH HONORED.

City of London Confers Freedom of City on Salvation Leader.

London, Sept. 26.—The corporation of the city of London today unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the city on General Booth of the Salvation Army "in recognition of the great work for the moral and social elevation of the people." This is regarded as a unique recognition by the city, which is accustomed to bestow the freedom only on members of royal families, military and naval heroes or statesmen of marked pre-eminence.

General Booth of the Salvation Army, in a lengthy article published this morning, dealing with the situation arising from the great number of persons at present out of employment in England, announces that he has chartered three steamers which in the spring will sail for Canadian ports with emigrants, all of whom will be guaranteed employment.

ZEMSTVOS' PROGRAMME.

Congress of Representatives Outlines Proposed State Reforms.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—The congress of the representatives of the zemstvos today was presided over by Prince Dolgorouki.

The congress decided on a political programme which includes: Complete responsibility in the eyes of the law for all private individuals and officials alike; recognition of complete equality in the personal rights of all citizens of the empire; equality of the rights of peasants with those of other classes of society; liberation of the village populations from administrative guardianship; immediate recognition of the inviolability of person and domicile; guarantees of the freedom of conscience, faith, speech, meeting and association and of the press; abolition of the passport system, and the formation of a national assembly which shall participate in legislation, institute a regular budgetary system and have control over the legality of acts of the higher and lower administration.

The programme also advocates the principle of representation of a national conference not on a class basis, the election of representatives being by universal and direct suffrage, together with a representative assembly elected by universal suffrage.

The congress declares that there must be organized a special representative body to be drawn from the zemstvos, formed on a democratic basis and extended throughout the empire.

BRICK BUILDING COLLAPSES.

Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 25.—With a crash that could be heard for blocks, a three storey brick building under course of construction on West Ferry street collapsed this afternoon, carrying down with it 30 bricklayers and carpenters who were at work in and on top of the structure. A score of the men were injured, eight of them seriously. Six of the injured men were taken to hospitals and two were removed to their homes in ambulances. The other workmen received cuts and bruises, were able to go to their homes. The building was owned by J. J. Crowley of 310 West Ferry street.

Morris and Allen had the contract for the masonry, and their men were working on the third storey today when the west wall went down carrying with it a portion of the rear wall. That there was portion of the rear wall. That there was no serious loss of life was due to the fact that there was no roof on the building and mass of bricks fell outward toward the street, the men being buried in the timbers of the interior. Boss carpenter, Hamm, who was working on top of the building said that the west wall seemed to sway towards a derrick in the centre that was being set for hoisting purposes and to collapse.

FIGHT WITH THE ELEMENTS.

Steamer Reaches Detroit After Hard Struggle in the Lake.

Detroit, Sept. 25.—With all her pumps working to fullest capacity, the wooden steamer Progress, bound from Ashland to Cleveland with ore, reached Detroit today with six feet of water in her hold. A three-inch perch found in the hold showed how dangerously the vessel's seams had been opened in the terrific buffeting she received in Sunday's gale on Lake Huron.

The crew of the barge Ironcliff, in tow of the Progress, stood ready to begin at a moment's notice the work of rescuing the latter's crew. A huge wave struck the steamer's deckhouse, almost drowning a coal-passer who was asleep in his bunk.

Eight Killed in Rear-End Collision

New York Express Crashes Into a Passenger Train Near Philadelphia.

Twenty Others Injured in the Wreck as a Result of Carelessness.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—A rear-end collision today between the eastbound New York Limited express from St. Louis and a local passenger station which was standing at the Paoli station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 19 miles west of here, resulted in the death of five men and the injuring of more than twenty others. Frank Brastow of Havreford, general agent at Philadelphia of the Safety Car Seating & Lighting Company; George M. Pennypacker, Philadelphia; S. S. Walton, Altoona, Pa.; S. Y. Garland, Hatboett, Pa.; Carl Dunhauer, Philadelphia, are the dead.

All those who met death were in the private car of General Manager Atterbury, which was attached to the rear of the local train. Mr. Atterbury is on his vacation in Maine. He is expected to return about October 1, and his car had been overhauled preparatory to sending it to Maine to bring him home. It was sent out in the forenoon for a test run, and was attached to a late afternoon local train from Paoli for this city. In the car at the time of the collision were about a dozen persons who had been engaged in overhauling the car.

Mistake in Switching

Paoli is the terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad's suburban traffic on the main line, and a large yard is located there for the storage of cars and engines. The local train was made up in the yard on the north side of the railroad and switched across to the eastbound track No. 1 on the other side and came to a stop at the station. Before the switches could be set the New York Limited came along at a moderate speed on the eastbound track, took the cross-over switch and crashed into the local train.

Hundreds of railroad men in the yards came quickly to the rescue. Nearly all the injured were at once placed on the forward cars of the local train, which was run to this city as a special. Four of those who lost their lives were killed almost instantly. The fifth man, Richard Garland, died in the hospital here tonight.

Send Fruit To London

Government to Make Display at Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition.

Shipment to Go Forward Almost Immediately in Charge of R. M. Palmer.

Consignment Will Be One Carload in Extent and Weighs Twelve Tons.

IT IS understood that it has been decided by the provincial government to be represented this year, at least, at the Royal Horticultural Society's exhibition of colonial fruits in London, Eng. Last year the display made by the province on two different occasions won the gold medal each time, and the fact was widely commented upon throughout Great Britain.

This year it has been decided to go a step farther and send a large commercial shipment of fruits, not only to be used for exhibition purposes, but to be distributed to various points and sold. The consignment will be one carload in extent, or between ten and twelve tons in weight. It will be carried by the C. P. R. free as far as Montreal, either by fast freight or express, and shipped in cold storage from there to England.

It has also been decided to send Mr. R. M. Palmer, secretary of the Bureau of Provincial Information, as commissioner in charge. He will look after the disposition of the fruit upon its arrival and supervise all the details in connection with its exhibition, distribution and sale. He will also, while in England, carefully investigate the conditions of the fruit market in Great Britain and make a report to the government with regard to regular shipments being made. He will leave about the 1st of October and be absent about two months.

It is understood that these arrangements, which are regarded as preliminary to an important trade outlet for British Columbia fruit, were completed during Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's recent visit to Victoria. He has taken great interest in the subject of fruit culture in British Columbia as the source of future traffic for the railway and in the development of land for fruit purposes, and entered most heartily into the negotiations for providing the desired facilities of transportation. The co-operation of the C. P. R. has been of great assistance in arranging the details.

PASSENGER DIFFERENTIALS.

Grand Trunk Refuses to Allow Michigan Central Reduced Rates.

New York, Sept. 25.—A conference between members of the Trunk Line Association, the General Passenger association of the Grand Trunk railway representatives held here today to reach an agreement on the division of the enormous traffic from the West to the Atlantic coast points. There was no settlement the Grand Trunk railway objects to allowing the Michigan Central to carry these emigrant parties at reduced rates east from Chicago, because the Grand Trunk claims the Michigan Central is a standard road east of Chicago. The other differential roads were willing to let the Michigan Central have this business under an agreement to divide it among all the roads but the Grand Trunk representatives said that they would not recognize the Michigan Central differential not to have been a party to the recent deliberation of the question. Passenger traffic manager Davis, of the Grand Trunk said: "It will not be long before the entire matter of differentials between the roads will have to be taken up, discussed and re-adjusted on a new basis."

CHILD SUICIDE IN GERMANY.

Eleven Thousand Cases Reported in One Year.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—Several distressing instances of the suicide of children have occurred since the opening of the autumn school term. This has brought on a discussion of the conditions of schools and home life, and efforts are being made to trace the cause of that appalling feebleness of the desire to live which it is affirmed the 11,000 suicides of 1903 indicate.

The statistics of children's self-murder in Saxony show that although only seven persons under 14 committed suicide in 1901-1902, the number rose to 21 in 1903. The suicides of adults in Saxony increased in the same time from 1,388 to 1,427.

The causes of suicide in Germany are regarded as being exceedingly subtle. Socialists blame distressing economic conditions. The clerical view is the increase of irreligion and the growth of sensual materialism, while critics of the school systems assert that children are forced too much.

HOTEL MAN'S DEATH.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Charles Fenton 80 years of age died on White Face Mountain last Friday while attempting to ascend to the mountain summit. Fenton was a pioneer hotel man of the Adirondacks.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.

Aged Mother's Sudden Death Precedes Another Calamity.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 25.—During a family gathering at the home of Mrs. Daniel Loucks in Manheim, Herkimer county, it was suddenly seen that Mrs. Loucks' mother, Mrs. Angeline Pagar, 80 years old, had died in her rocking chair. The discovery was made as the family gathered about the table for the evening meal. In the ensuing excitement a big watch dog was roused up and when his mistress started to run to a neighbors to telephone for a physician the dog attacked her and tore her face open.

BANK PRESIDENT JAILED.

Head of Defunct Dakota Bank Charged With Fraud.

Minot, N. D., Sept. 26.—J. A. Erickson, president of the Minot National Bank, which is now in the hands of a receiver, was arrested today by a deputy United States marshal on a warrant sworn out in the federal court charging him with making a false report to the comptroller of the currency.

TYPHOON AT MANILA.

U. S. Transport's Sailing Delayed by a Storm.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The war department today received a cablegram from Manila saying that the transport Logan has been delayed from sailing from that port by a typhoon. No mention is made of damage to property.

Manila, Sept. 26.—A typhoon swept over this city yesterday. The storm lasted three hours, and at 2 p. m. the wind attained a velocity of 105 miles an hour. The property damage is estimated at $500,000. Ten natives were killed and 1,000 rendered homeless.

RIOTING AND WATER SUPPLY.

Strenuous Times in Wisconsin Town Over Municipal Ownership.

Manitowoc, Wis., Sept. 26.—An attempt of the Manitowoc Water Works Company to open a river intake pipe during a test of the plant yesterday precipitated a riot in which citizens offered armed resistance to the plan. Mayor Stolze, who answered that the test continue after he had been informed that it would be necessary to open the river pipe, was assaulted by bystanders. Health Officer Staehle was injured by being struck in the face by an iron bar. Alderman Lorengan was also beaten. The riot was the culmination of a fight that started with the selection of Stolze as mayor on a platform of city ownership of the water plant.

Nanaimo Has Brighter Hopes

Deputy Minister of Labor Is Sanguine of Settling the Strike.

Attitude of Both Sides Cause Pleasure to the Official Intermediary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NANAIMO, Sept. 26.—That an adjustment of the industrial trouble here will be reached inside of a week or so is the prevailing feeling here tonight. A mass meeting of all underground workers has been called by the deputy minister of labor, Mackenzie King, to take place at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The result of the meeting will be anxiously awaited by the general public, for on it depends to a great extent the question as to whether the end of the strike is near at hand or whether the efforts of Mr. King are to end in failure.

All day the deputy minister has been busy, first interviewing the miners and then the management of the company, with a view to drawing both sides together and see if a fair and equitable solution of the trouble was not possible. Interviewed tonight on the result of his efforts, Mr. King stated he was well pleased with the outlook. He had had a conference with Mr. Stockett and also with the miners, and was very well pleased with the conciliatory manner shown by both, and felt that his kind of feeling continued he could not see why it should not end in a complete understanding between the two belligerents and

Result in a Just Settlement

to all concerned.

What action the United Mine Workers will take at their meeting tomorrow morning is not known, but it is believed that the business to be discussed will bear on the plans of Mr. King, consequently the decision of this meeting will have a vital effect on the future proceedings between the two opposing factions.

The prevailing hope, however, is that a way has at last been opened for both sides to the controversy to enter into direct negotiations with each other which in the end will result in an honorable settlement to both.

As soon as the result of the miners' ballot on his latest proposals had been made known, Mr. Stockett, it is reported, had arranged to take out the pumps at Northfield mine and flood it, for the time being at least. It is said he was only awaiting definite word to this effect from headquarters, and as soon as it was received this would be done and the mine abandoned until the present labor trouble was settled.

STANDARD OIL OCTOPUS.

Huge Transactions of "System" in Ohio and Indiana.

Cleveland, Sept. 26.—The Leader today says: "The Standard Oil group of New York financiers have obtained control of traction securities in Ohio and Indiana with a par value of $83,150,000, at a reported cash outlay of $50,000,000. Other similar transactions are known to be pending. The positive statement was made yesterday by a prominent Cleveland financier and was supported by the statements of Philadelphia bankers. The New York Standard Oil Company is back of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. This company is working in Ohio through two agencies — the Elkins-Widener-Dolan syndicate and Morgan, vice-president of the gas company. The former syndicate bought the Cincinnati street railway properties and took over the Cincinnati, Dayton & Toledo, the McCullough lines in Indiana and several others. The latter has just bought the Tucker Anthony properties, the Columbus and Newark, and the Columbus, Newark & Zanesville."

New Treaty Published

British Foreign Office Gives Out Text of Anglo-Japanese Pact.

Momentous Document a Brief and a Businesslike Statement.

Lord Lansdowne Sends Explanatory Despatch for Russia's Benefit.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The text of the new treaty between Great Britain and Japan, which was signed by Lord Lansdowne, the British foreign secretary, and Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, on August 12th, was issued by the foreign office last evening. The momentous document is a brief one, comprising less than 800 words, including eight articles and a preamble.

The preamble reads: The governments of Great Britain and Japan, being desirous of replacing the agreement concluded between them January 30, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following articles, which have for their object—

(a) Consolidation and the maintenance of general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India.

(b) The preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions.

The Text of the Treaty

The text of the treaty follows:

Article I. It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion either of Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble to this agreement are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

Article II. Should either of the high contracting parties be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests, the other party will at once come to

The Assistance of Its Ally

and both parties will conduct a war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with any power or powers involved in such war.

Article III. Japan possessing paramount political, military and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes Japan's right to take such measures for the guidance, control and protection of Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, providing the measures so taken are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

Article IV. Great Britain, having a special interest in all that concerns the

Security of the Indian Frontier

Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for the safeguarding of her Indian possessions.

Article V. The high contracting parties agree that neither will, without consulting the other, enter into a separate arrangement with another power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble.

Article VI. As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other power or powers join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan.

Will Conduct War in Common

and will make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

Article VII. The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement, and the means by which such assistance shall be made available, will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the contracting parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely on all questions of mutual interests.

Article 8—The present agreement shall be subject to the provisions of article 6 and come into effect immediately after the date of signature and

Remain in Force for Ten Years

from that date, in case neither of the parties shall have been notified twelve months before the expiration of said ten years of an intention of terminating it. It shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the parties shall have renounced it, but if when the date for the expiration arrives either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall be ipso facto and continue until peace is concluded."

The treaty is signed by Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, on behalf of Great Britain, and by Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, on behalf of Japan.

Submitted to Russia

With the treaty was issued a despatch to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sir Charles Hardinge, with the request that the treaty be communicated to the Russian government. This despatch is explanatory of the delay in publishing the treaty, due to the progress of negotiations looking to peace between Russia and Japan.

In it Lord Lansdowne says: "The Russian government will, I trust, recognize that this new agreement is an international instrument to which no exception can be taken by any of the powers interested in the affairs of the far east."

Continuing, Lord Lansdowne says: "Great Britain, I believe, may count on the good will and

Support of All the Powers

in endeavoring to maintain peace in the Orient and in seeking to uphold the dignity of the Chinese empire and the principal of equal opportunities for the commercial and economic interests in that empire. On the other hand the interests of the contracting parties are of a kind upon which they are fully entitled to insist and the announcement that those interests must be safeguarded and one which can create no surprise and need give rise to no misgivings."

Special mention is made of articles 2 and 3. Of the latter, Lord Lansdowne says: "It recognizes in the clearest terms the paramount position which Japan at this moment occupies and must henceforth occupy in Korea in her right to take measures which she may find necessary for the protection of her political, military and economi interests in that country. It is, however, expressly provided that such measures must not be contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of other nations.

Japan and Korea

"The treaty at this point differs conspicuously from that of 1902. It has, however, become evident that Korea, owing to its close proximity to the Japanese empire, and to its inability to stand alone, must fall under the control and the tutelage of Japan. His Majesty's government observes with satisfaction that this point had been readily conceded by Russia in the treaty of Portsmouth and there is every reason to believe that similar views are held by the powers with regard to the relations which should subsist between Korea and Japan. His Majesty's government ventures to anticipate that the alliance thus concluded, designed, as it is, for objects that are purely peaceful and for the

Protection of Rights and Interests

the validity of which cannot be contested, will be regarded with approval by the government to which you are accredited. The British government is justified in believing that the conclusion of this agreement may not have been without effect in facilitating the settlement by which the war was so happily brought to an end, and its members earnestly trust that the alliance may for years to come be instrumental in securing the peace of the world in those regions which come within its scope."

A similar despatch was addressed to Sir Francis Bertie, the British ambassador at Paris.

First Fruits of Victory

Paris, Sept. 26.—Admiral Fournier in the course of an interview said the British naval station at Singapore gives a strategic base sufficient absolutely to prevent the passage of naval forces within the China Sea, and is capable of suppressing commercial communication between China and Europe. Thus Singapore becomes Great Britain's key to the door of the China seas.

London, Sept. 26.—The fact that the British government purposes to establish a vast naval base at Singapore, which was announced by the Sunday Observer with the suggestion that this was the first tangible result of the new Anglo-Japanese alliance and the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, affords the newspapers an opportunity to discuss the situation of using Singapore as a base, which was announced some time ago when Admiral Fisher outlined the reorganization plan. The newspapers now point out the tremendous strategic value of Singapore as guarding the gateway of the Pacific, and when open to Japan's warship vessels as giving Great Britain and Japan the whip hand over the other European countries when the Far East is concerned.

Another Attempt To End Strike

Mackenzie King Reaches Nanaimo and Interviews Both Sides.

Meeting of Miners Called for Wednesday—Young Lady Kills Bear.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NANAIMO, Sept. 25.—W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, who as announced has come west in connection with the difficulties between the men and the Western Fuel Company, reached town yesterday. Asked in regard to his visit, Mr. King stated today that he had not come at the request of either party to the dispute, but had been sent by the government under the provisions of the Conciliation Act to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the trouble. The act is not compulsory, but it was felt that as the matter was seriously affecting the community in this part of the province, the presence of a third party who could examine into both sides of the dispute might be able to do something towards bringing the company and the men together. Mr. King stated that he had already seen some of the men today, and expected to arrange for an interview with Mr. Stockett tonight. His visit will not be a long one, as he is very busy, and expects to remain here only a day or two.

Miss Bessie Herd, of Somenos, while out hunting on Mount Brenton on Saturday, shot a black bear weighing 410 pounds.

Comox is putting out coal at a rapid rate this month. The output for September will reach over 40,000 tons. The steamer Algoa arrived today for 11,000 tons for San Francisco.

W. L. Mackenzie King had an interview with Manager Stockett this evening, and with the miners' committee this afternoon. As a result a special meeting of the United Mine Workers was called for Wednesday afternoon. While it is impossible to learn anything that took place at these meetings, it is reported that a favorable impression was gained therefrom, and that negotiations looking to a settlement of the strike may be opened in a day or two.

Opens This Afternoon

Sir Henri Joly to Officiate Today at Inauguration of Dominion Exposition.

President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Expected to Be Present.

Good Weather Only Wanted to Ensure Greatest Success of the Event.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 26.—On the eve of the opening of the Dominion Exposition every department is well advanced in the installation of exhibits, there remaining but the final finishing touches and general clearing up to perfect the whole.

Promptly at 2:30 tomorrow Sir Henri Joly will officially dedicate and open the great enterprise, which is designed to prove of so much importance in furthering the commercial interests of the province, as well as heralding to the world its vast riches of mines, fields and forests.

H. M. S. Shearwater arrived in port this morning and will contribute over 100 marines to the naval and military escort to the governor at the opening ceremonies.

President James J. Hill is coming up from Seattle on a special train.

Weather conditions are still unsettled. The city is rapidly filling up.

Western Significance

Nearly every large manufacturing firm in Canada, no matter what line of goods it turns out, will be represented. The heads of these firms will visit the fair, and it is to these that the resources of the west will appeal. Of course there will be thousands of other visitors, too; visitors who have no vital interest in the fair, but to whom the great resources displayed cannot fail to appeal.

Although the fair is national in its scope, and is being participated in by exhibitors from all over the Dominion, it has nevertheless a significance peculiar to the west, and inasmuch as one of its chief uses will be to show to the east the enormous resources of the west, a large part of it will be devoted to displays demonstrating the developed and undeveloped wealth lying in the farming, mining, lumbering or fishing industries of this province.

Although farmers from all parts of the country are exhibiting their goods, and stock breeders from the length and breadth of Canada, and from the United States, too, for that matter, are showing their thoroughbred animals, it is the British Columbia farmer who is supplying by far the greatest part of the exhibits.

In all departments the showing will be something quite remarkable, the number of entries in each being far ahead of what they have ever been in the annual provincial fairs, held under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural and industrial society.

Stock Entries Large

As to stock, the number of entries made is remarkable. Not only will prize animals come from all parts of British Columbia to visit the fair, but thoroughbred horses and cattle are being sent from the east also. Ontario is providing its quota, while from Manitoba and the Northwest will come the best horses that the ranges of that part of the country can produce.

The United States will also be represented. The Lewis and Clarke continental fair at Portland has been the means of attracting stock and cattle breeders from all over the States, and thousands of the best bred animals in America have been exhibited there. Many of the exhibitors have decided that it will be very little trouble for them, when so near the great Canadian fair, to bring their animals to Westminster and exhibit them at the Dominion exhibition. The railways between New Westminster and Portland will give special rates and many aristocratic animals will come from the United States to the Canadian fair.

In the livestock departments the increase in the entries this year over previous years is to be numbered by hundreds. Of cattle there will be about twice as many as there were last year. In the provincial exhibition of 1904, which was in many ways a record breaker, there were something like 350 entries in division A. This year there are considerably over 600.

Racing Horses Arrive

A magnificent display of horses is promised. The races have been a strong factor in contributing to this department, for many breeders who would not have found sufficient inducement in the prizes offered by the management, substantial as they are, are anxious to try for the big purses hung up for the series of horse races that will be on the first three days of the fair.

On Sunday of last week a string of four was brought from Red Deer, every one of them being aristocrats with pedigrees as long as that of a German prince. The chief of the bunch is Young Pilgrim, a stallion which is said to be one of the fastest that ever happened on a three furlong run. On Saturday a number of horses were brought into the city by Mr. A. J. Bell of Enderby. The star of Mr. Bell's string is a great Clydesdale stallion, Jerviswood, a massive animal, which Mr. Bell has no doubt will cause Mr. H. A. Vassey's stallion, Premier Prince, he who defeated all the American animals at the Lewis and Clark exhibition to take a back seat. When it is remembered that Mr. Vassey's stallion beat animals that won prizes at St. Louis it may be seen that Mr. Bell's horse is something quite out of the ordinary run of equines. That he should honor New Westminster with his presence is merely a proof of the interest that is being taken in the big fair by breeders throughout the country. Mr. Bell also brought with him a number of trotters.

The majority of the racers are also entered in the various departments, and altogether there will be something like one hundred animals more in division B than was the case last year. In 1904 the number of entries in this division totalled up to 200; this year it is well over 300.