

GRAFTERS GIVEN A FAT CONTRACT

Cariboo-Ashcroft Mail Contract
Awarded to Toronto Men
in Secret

The Cariboo people are sore. Irrespective of party politics they are united in denouncing what the outspoken ones among them term the jobbery which has taken the mail contract on the Ashcroft-Cariboo road from the free competition amongst British Columbians, which was formerly the rule, and has given it over to a set of hungry Toronto politicians. Even since the advent to power of the Laurier administration, so the up-country people claim, this important contract has not been let, but has been given with-out calling for bids to eastern people who never come near the country whence their gains were derived.

A prominent citizen from that section of the country is town and admitted the truth of the complaints that have from time to time been filtering down to the coast. Speaking of the affair, a Colonist reporter yesterday he said:

"The present condition of affairs is denounced by everybody quite irrespective of party. The fact is that these. For years and years, in fact ever since the Cariboo road has been traveled from the days of the early placed gold discoveries, the contract for the mail service has been let by contract. Tenders have always been called for and everyone was given a chance to compete. The result naturally was that the man who lived in and knew the country, men who spent what money they made in the country, were awarded the contract. But in 1898 upon the advent of the Liberal administration all that was changed. Former Postmaster General Sir William Mulock gave the business to a Toronto concern. Bids were asked for, but Sir William refused to give it to the lowest, but used his own arrangement in Toronto, and the profits are drawn by a lot of tenderfoot down in the coast belt who probably do not make a mile from a course.

"A great hardship was worked on those who formerly had the contract and who had considerable sums invested in the necessary horses and outfit. The contract used to be worth from \$23,000 to \$25,000, but goodness only knows what it costs now. We have no definite information on that point, but it is generally believed from the way it is run that it must be costing a great deal more than it used to. Because the gross figures are large it was thought by the effect of the contract to be a fat thing, hence the changes. As a matter of fact it was not at the figures given. It requires a large investment and the wear and tear on stock, and enormous expenses generally, are enormous. We heard that a big spuel went up after the easterners had had it for a while, and that then the appropriation was very largely increased, but as in this I can only speak from rumor. But certain it is that since 1898 no tenders have been called for, although bids used to be invited every four years. Those who should know say that the mail is being illegally carried, that the law requires that such contracts should be awarded only to the lowest bidder. As to that I cannot personally say. I am a lawyer. But I know that the up-country people think it is about time the graft was put a stop to. The time is approaching when in the ordinary course of events tenders should be called for carrying this mail, and we want the people that live in the country to have a chance at what profit there may be in it, especially as they will spend their money in the country instead of its remaining in the east, also we shall then get a more satisfactory service.

"This contract covers carrying the mail by stage a distance of about 300 miles and is only comparable with the old Wells-Fargo stages in the states. It is the only one of its kind in Canada, at any rate in the west, and around it are woven a thousand tales of hardships, death and fortune. It is an institution, and an old one, of which we are proud, and it is an outrage that it should be farmed out for the benefit of absentee grafters."

HAS VERY POOR OPINION OF PEOPLE OF JAPAN

American, Who Just Returned,
Is Outspoken in His Con-
demnation

That dishonesty and indocility characterize the trading and lower classes of the Japanese, and that the influx of Japanese laborers to the Pacific coast is secretly encouraged by the Japanese government, are part of a considered plan, is the deliberate opinion of George G. Guild, Oriental sales manager of the United States Paper Export Association of New York, who has just arrived on the Empress from Japan.

Mr. Guild expressed his opinions very forcibly to a Colonist reporter yesterday at the Driard. He said:

"The Japanese laborers you are getting over here are the worst and lowest class of the Japanese as a general rule. You have only to see them in their native country to realize how debased and anemic like they are. I could give you instances that have come under my own observation during my residence in the Orient, but your paper could not print them. It is a mistake to suppose that the Japanese government is opposed to the men coming over here. On the contrary, it is the universal opinion of the white colony in Japan that they are exceedingly anxious to have as many Japanese as possible in Hawaii, the United States and British Columbia. They think they may come in handy when the trouble comes."

"White people in the Orient see what the Japanese need a whipping and need it badly. Russia will not be in a position to administer it for too long. Great Britain is too closely allied to Japan in many ways, so it is generally thought that the task is up to the United States. In fact, it is the consensus of opinion there that the war is bound to come. It is also

the general opinion that were Japan not so hard up that she would start the contest tomorrow before the United States has strengthened her forces by land and sea on the Pacific coast. But it is recognized that Japan could not count on even financial support from Great Britain in such a war, so she is obliged to keep peace.

"The Japanese have not the remotest conception of commercial morality. Take their patent laws recently enacted. By this legislation new patents may be registered and receive protection, but this is not the case with anything invented before the passage of the act. The Singer sewing machine, for instance, can be and is copied in Japan without any possibility of redress. You cannot trust the merchants, especially if you are a traveler. No one who knows the country ever orders and pays for an article, leaving instructions to have it sent to the ship or hotel. If you do, when the package is opened you will find a similar appearing article of inferior grade substituted. You can buy Dent's and Fowles' gloves in Japan. At least, you can buy gloves guaranteed to be of those makes with the names on the buttons and similar in appearance, but they last about 10 days. They are made in Japan and made in Japan. They will even give you false letters of credit if you are not careful, while no importer will ship any goods to Japan unless he receives the cash in advance. If he did, he would never see his money."

"I think you will have Japanese over here in increasing numbers. Apart from government policy, the blamable to come. They know they can earn more money. In Japan hotel employees get 2 yen (\$1) a week. If they go to other Oriental place they cannot do much, if any better. When you realize what wages are on this side, you can understand the inducement."

"Just now the Japanese will do anything for the English. We had an object lesson of that just before I left. There is cholera in Shanghai and about a five days' quarantine is enforced against all ships from that port. Just before the Empress came into port a Japanese liner had to undergo quarantine. But when the Empress arrived at Nagasaki and the quarantine officers wished to enforce quarantine wires began to be pulled in Tokyo, with the result that she was released. She stayed a day in nominal quarantine but the passengers were allowed ashore. I tried to go aboard but was not permitted on the grounds of quarantine. My baggage was taken aboard, but I had to go across by rail to her last calling place to get the boat."

"The Japanese are fatalists and fanatics, and to that I think much of their success in the recent war was due. But it is education and western ideas will change all that. The Japanese will not be any more anxious to die than the white man. He will have lost his superstitions, and the fact is that he is not as brave as he is made out to be. I do not think he is naturally as brave as the white man—certainly no braver."

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR OF WESTERN PROVINCES

Leaves Winnipeg for Coast—
Welcomes Sir Hibbert Tupper's Co-operation

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—Mr. Borden left tonight for the coast, his reference to Sir Hibbert Tupper entering federal politics again. Mr. Borden said Sir Hibbert had left Nova Scotia before he had spent the time he was glad, however, to hear that so strong a man, and one who was held so high in Nova Scotia, had announced his intention of conducting a campaign in that province in the coming federal election. He preferred not to say anything on the western provincial Conventions, and he wished first to visit Vancouver before expressing an opinion on the race riots in that city.

At present the schedule of meetings which Mr. Borden will make in the west has been prepared for only the western provinces, as Manitoba will be left to the last, and the final meeting of the tour will be held in Winnipeg on Oct. 28. The first meeting in the west will be at Vancouver on Sept. 24, and the rest follow: Victoria, Sept. 25; New Westminster, Sept. 26; Kamloops, Sept. 27; Nelson, Sept. 28; Grand Forks, Sept. 30; Cranbrook, Oct. 1; Lechbridge, Oct. 2, in the afternoon; MacLeod, Oct. 3, in the evening; Medicine Hat, Oct. 3; Calgary, Oct. 4; Red Deer, Oct. 7; Wetaskiwin, Oct. 8; Edmonton, Oct. 9; Vermilion, Oct. 10.

The tour will then be continued into Saskatchewan, where the following meetings will be held: Prince Albert, Oct. 12; Saskatoon, Oct. 14; Regina, Oct. 16; Weyburn, Oct. 17; Moose Jaw, Oct. 18; Weyburn on Oct. 18.

Sir Charles Tupper
Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—Sir Charles Tupper, who arrived in the city late Monday night from Great Britain, accompanied by Lady Tupper. The visitors are being entertained at Ravenscourt, the residence of their son, J. Stewart Tupper, and will spend some time in the west. The departure of Sir Charles from London was delayed owing to the illness of Lady Tupper. She was well enough to sail on a later steamship and is now in somewhat better health.

Wedded at Hamilton
Hamilton, Sept. 17.—The marriage took place yesterday at the McNaughton Presbyterian church of Annie Isabel, daughter of Rev. Dr. Wether, and Percival John Montague, of Winnipeg, son of Hon. Dr. Montague, by Rev. Dr. Wether. The bride's father performed the ceremony assisted by Rev. Colin A. Fletcher, Rev. Dr. Lytle and Rev. Beverley Ketchen. The bridesmaids were Mona Murray and Pearl Montague. Harry Montague was the groomsmen.

Snow at Rossland.
Rossland, B.C., Sept. 16.—It began snowing at 2 o'clock Thursday morning, and during the time residents were on the streets in numbers in the morning two and a half inches of snow covered the ground, while the hills about the city were so covered that they reminded one of January. The snow melted rapidly, and in a short time it had all disappeared from the streets. The snowfall this season is unusually early, and excites the wonder of even the oldest inhabitants.

CALL A MEETING TO FORM LEAGUE

Trades and Labor Council Take
Action Regarding Asi-
atic Exclusion

(From Thursday's Daily.)
The difficulty, Trades and Labor Council met last evening. Vice-President McKay in the chair, and R. Ryan acting as secretary.

W. Duncan was seated as a delegate from the Cooks' and Waiters' union. Delegate Johnson, on behalf of the Orientals' exclusion committee, presented the following report:

Gentlemen,—Your Oriental exclusion committee beg to report that the proposed treaty with the Hon. Mr. Tupperman took place Saturday, September 7. We discussed the Asiatic question in all its bearings, and found him to be entirely in sympathy with the idea of total exclusion of all Asiatics, but, pointed out the great difficulty of dealing with the question particularly as regards Japanese. He hoped a solution would be found that would be satisfactory to all. We also discussed the adoption of the following resolutions: "That the blamable for the Vancouver riot must rest jointly with the provincial and Dominion governments. The Dominion government having plainly the power to deal with matters respecting immigration in dealing with the question, and should have foreseen the dangers of Japanese immigration before they tampered with the treaty, but the provincial government taken a firm and uncompromising stand at the outset instead of trying to humbug the people a solution might have been found for the difficulty. Unlawful outbreaks by the people only takes place when they have lost confidence in government to do their duty."

(Signed) A. JOHNSON,
E. GILLIGAN,
E. G. LENDRUM,
Asiatic committee.

Delegate McEachern, of the Carpenters' union presented the following tables for the use of the Asiatic committee, showing the number of Orientals landed in Victoria and Vancouver for local distribution, only those who were in transit for other parts of Canada—the United States or Europe were not taken into consideration. Asiatics entering British Columbia from January 1, 1907, to September 13, 1907:

Chinese, 2,694; Japanese, 2,244; East Indians, 2,862; Total, 7,740.

The total number that entered British Columbia, including those in transit to Eastern Canada and United States points, was 13,450. The Chinese availing themselves of the return privilege are not given in the above figures.

By agreement with Japan and Dominion of Canada only four men were to be allowed to return to Japan, each district in one year to locate in Canada, and according to the number of districts four or five hundred is the most that should have come to Canada.

A vote of thanks was passed to Delegate McEachern for the information he furnished.

A. E. McEachern moved and J. Fraser seconded a resolution denouncing governments for appointing men to responsible official positions who were interested in having alien labor brought into Canada. The resolution passed.

A resolution in favor of all white men refusing military duty until such time as their interests received proper recognition from the powers that be was, after some debate, laid on the table for an indefinite period.

The recommendation of the executive committee in favor of compulsory pilotage was taken up and a resolution passed favoring the same, with the understanding that it was passed only because the council believed it would safeguard the public interest.

The Painters' union sent a donation of \$10 and the Tailors' union \$5 to help defray the expenses of delegates to Labor congress.

Phil B. Smith asked for permission to address the council, which was granted. He spoke strongly in favor of the resolutions above referred to and regretted that the members did not see their way clear to pass them in their entirety.

The council closed at 10.30 after the Asiatic exclusion committee had been instructed to call a public meeting for the formation of an Exclusion League in Victoria.

LARGE TIMBER DEAL CLOSE TO VANCOUVER

Property Sells For Four Times Figure
at Which It Was Offered City
Three Years Ago.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 17.—One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in cash has just been paid by an Everett syndicate for the four thousand acres of timber lands on the Capilano river, which the city of Vancouver three years ago decided was not worth \$30,000. Since the city refused to buy the timber it has twice been turned over, and the latest buyers declare they will start to log the tract next spring.

The timber lies in the valley of the Capilano above the city's waterworks, and extends the southern limit of the logging immediately above the Big Pool landing the intake is. Originally the land was owned by Messrs. Farrell and Tregent. When the city some years ago feared that the water supply would be curtailed if the timber were sold, it was offered to them for \$30,000 but refused.

When Messrs. Farrell and Tregent sold out to a syndicate headed by John Everett of Bellingham, the limits were increased to 100,000, 100,000 and 122,000,000 feet. Prior to the sale by the Bellingham people another 100,000 feet was worked out 104,000,000 to a great extent of cedar with a fair percentage of fir. The cedar is rated as among the best on the coast.

The Everett syndicate first made an offer of \$2 per thousand feet for the timber on the stump. This would have made the purchase price approximately \$200,000, but the offer was refused and finally the deal was put through on a straight sale for \$125,000.

NELSON DEVELOPMENTS

New Sawmill to be Built — Hotel Changes Hands

Nelson, B. C., Sept. 17.—The well known Strattona Hotel property has been purchased by J. C. Brown, of Winnipeg, from Reginald Webb for \$55,000.

John Domag, for the Port Rico Lumber company has commenced the construction of a new sawmill on the C. P. R. flats here, which will have a capacity of 45,000 feet daily. The company owns large limits near here.

The town is rapidly filling up with visitors for the fifth exhibition of the Nelson Agricultural and Industrial Society which opens on Wednesday and will remain open for the two following days.

CHICAGO'S ELECTION

New Charter is Rejected by Very Large Majority

Chicago, Sept. 17.—The new charter authorized by the state legislature at its last session for the city of Chicago was rejected by the voters at today's election by a majority of over 62,000. Little more than half of the registered voters cast the ballot, the figures unofficial, showing 59,446 ballots for the charter and 122,054 against it. The total poll was 181,500 out of a registered vote of 347,818. The light vote was due to some extent to the fact that the election was a special one, and that the granting of time off for the purpose of voting was optional with employers, and in the majority of cases voters were obliged to go to the polls before going to work or not at all.

Championship Meet for Vancouver

Vancouver, Sept. 17.—One of the greatest events in the history of athletics in Western Canada will take place in this city next spring, when a huge field meet will be brought off under the auspices of the Canadian Amateur Athletic union.

This announcement, which will indeed, be good news for the athletically inclined young men of the west, in fact all Canada, was made yesterday by Mr. George A. Smith, physical instructor of the Y. M. C. A., who returned on Saturday from an extended trip in the east, where he interviewed many of the leading personalities in the athletic world.

Old Conductor Dead

Toronto, Sept. 17.—James Caer, a well known G. T. R. conductor, died today, 71 years of age. He was in charge of the train that was wrecked in the famous Humber disaster of June 2, 1884, when twenty-nine men were killed. He escaped by a miracle. He had been thirty-five years in the service of the G. T. R.

Composer Dead

Milwaukee, Sept. 17.—Edin Louis Reddin, a well known pianist and composer, who composed the coronation ode to King Haakon of Norway, died today at his hospital today. Death followed an operation two weeks ago for appendicitis.

DELEGATES WRANGLE

OVER USE OF MINES

British and German Antagonism
Crops Up at Committee Meeting

The Hague, Sept. 17.—One of the stormiest sittings since the opening of the peace conference marked the discussion today by members of the committee on maritime warfare of the project concerning the laying of submarine mines, and it was again determined that whenever military interests are involved the rivalries of the powers preclude the finding of common grounds for agreement.

The leading note today was the antagonism between Great Britain and Germany. Great Britain, having the more powerful navy, wishes to abolish, or limit to the utmost, the employment of mines, while the interests of Germany are in direct opposition to such a proposal. Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, one of the German delegates, came to the end of his patience during the discussion and said: "As the members of the press make us appear as barbarians, I propose that the use of mines be abolished altogether."

Of course, the baron knew that this proposition would not be accepted, but nevertheless it created a deep impression.

Gen. Horace Porter, one of the American delegates, defended the American position which prohibits the use of floating mines, and also of moored mines under certain circumstances. Without mentioning Great Britain, General Porter opposed the British principle when he said: "It is universally acknowledged that mines are less expensive than legitimate means of defence to countries having an extensive coast and a weak fleet or both. Mines may be harmful to states whose vital necessities consist in having their ports open day and night."

For the same reason, General Porter was in favor of allowing mines, for the purpose of defense, to be placed 10 miles from the coast instead of three, as proposed by Great Britain, for the reason that at three miles they would not attain their object in preventing an attack by the fleet of the enemy, whose gun range might be fifteen thousand yards.

The debate had not been finished when the committee rose.

The committee entrusted with the solution of the question, against the allotment of judges to the permanent court of arbitration has failed to find an acceptable plan because of the exaggerated pretensions regarding the equality of all states.

Mr. Fairbanks' Adventure

Cleveland, Sept. 17.—Vice-President Fairbanks and former governor Myron Herrick arrived in this city late tonight on a fast train. The former president was in a very good humor, and a strenuous trip from Canton on Mr. Herrick's auto, and having encountered two storms on the trip, began just after the adjournment of the meeting of the McKinley memorial trustees. The first was a trip out of Canton, and the second was a trip to Cleveland, when the automobile stuck fast in the mud, following the second storm. At last, after the use of his wits, his guest, the vice-president, accepted, and they arrived at the Herrick home late, somewhat fatigued and badly drenched.

A Special Showing of Ladies' Fall and Winter Underwear

WE want to emphasize the fact that our showing of Ladies' and Children's Underwear is now replete with everything that is required for the constant changeable weather which is now well advanced.

Underwear values like these easily account for the busy hum of autumn trading that comes from the underwear section these early fall days and which is stocked with all that is dependable.

Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear for Ladies

This famous underwear is noted for its great wear resisting qualities, besides being the best hygienic underclothing on the market.

LADIES' VESTS, long sleeves and high neck, button down front and trimmed with linen lace \$2.75
LADIES' VESTS, short sleeves, low neck, trimmed with lace, Price \$2.75
LADIES' COMBINATIONS, high neck, ankle length and long sleeves, trimmed with lace \$5.50
LADIES' DRAWERS, to match above garments in ankle length, Price \$2.75

Ladies' and Children's Wool and Silk Swiss Underwear

We show a very large assortment of this underwear at very moderate prices indeed.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S VESTS, long sleeves, high neck, button down front, at \$1.00 and \$2.00
COMBINATIONS, ankle length, high neck, long and short sleeves, from \$2.75 to \$4.00
FANCY VESTS, with low neck, no sleeves, trimmed with hand made lace, from 75c to \$1.75

Watson's Underwear for Ladies and Children

This Underwear is pure wool, and is unequalled for warmth.

LADIES' VESTS, with long and short sleeves, in all sizes, from \$2.50 to 85c
LADIES' COMBINATIONS, in grey and white, \$4.00 to \$1.75
LADIES' DRAWERS, in grey and white, to match vests, at from \$2.50 to 85c
CHILDREN'S VESTS AND DRAWERS to match, in grey and white, in winter weight, all sizes, at, from \$1.00 to 65c
CHILDREN'S COMBINATIONS in grey, 75c and 65c

Watson's Fleece-Lined Underwear

LADIES' VESTS, high neck and long sleeves, in grey and white, at from 65c to 25c
LADIES' DRAWERS, ankle length, at from 65c to 25c
CHILDREN'S VESTS AND DRAWERS, at from 60c to 25c

Crescent Brand Underwear

LADIES' VESTS and DRAWERS to match, in grey and white, vests have long sleeves, high neck, at \$1.25 and 90c
DRAWERS, knee and ankle length, at \$1.25 and 90c
CHILDREN'S VESTS, with high and low neck, long sleeves, all sizes, from 75c to 50c
CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, knee and ankle length, in white, from 75c to 50c

Men's Underwear at Lowest Possible Prices

The Gent's Furnishing Department is now complete with this season's Fall and Winter Underwear. In fact, it is replete with the very best direct from the foremost manufacturers of both English and Canadian Goods and at the Lowest Possible Prices for goods of excellence, therefore you cannot make a mistake by making this store your headquarters for your underwear needs.

See Government Street Window Display

PURE ENGLISH CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, double breasted, spliced at all parts, strongly finished, extra soft and warm, each \$2.50, \$2.00, and \$1.75
PURE WOOL UNSHRINKABLE RIBBED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, in blue, very heavy and soft, each \$2.50
HEAVY RIBBED WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, unshrinkable, best Canadian makes, natural shades, each \$1.50 and \$1.25
NATURAL WOOL AND WORSTED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, medium weight, unshrinkable, each \$1.50 and \$1.25
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, double breasted, very heavy, spliced at all parts, each \$2.25 and \$2.00
CREAM RIBBED WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, medium weight, very nice and soft, at, each \$1.25

NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, double breasted, each \$1.25 and \$1.00
AUSTRALIAN WOOL SHIRTS, double breasted, extra strong and warm, each \$1.25 and \$1.00
DOUBLE BREASTED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, in cardinal red wool, very warm, each \$1.25
IMPORTED ENGLISH NATURAL MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, special value, each 75c
NATURAL MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, extra fine make. Each 75c
DOUBLE BREASTED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, very heavy mixture, each 50c
HEAVY SANITARY FLEECE LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, special each 50c

DAVID SPENCER, LD.